

PROGRESS REPORT

Advancing Effective Adaptation

2021 - 2022



NAP
Global
Network



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The NAP Global Network

The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes, and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates South–South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP formulation and implementation, and generates, synthesizes, and shares knowledge. The Network’s members include individual participants from more than 155 countries involved in developing and implementing NAPs. The Network’s members include individual participants from more than 150 countries involved in developing and implementing National Adaptation Plans, as well as 12 donor country members. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The opinions stated in this report do not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Network’s funders or participants.

The NAP Global Network Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), an independent think tank championing sustainable solutions to 21st–century problems. Our mission is to promote human development and environmental sustainability.

IISD is registered as a charitable organization in Canada and has 501(c)(3) status in the United States.

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Progress Report 2021 - 2022



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06	The Importance of NAPs: A message from Burkina Faso
08	Director's Message
10	The NAP Global Network
12	NAP Global Network Strategy to 2025
16	Network in Numbers
17	Deepening Established Partnership, Expanding Our Reach
18	A Return to In-Person Peer Learning
20	Our Support to Countries
24	Advancing Knowledge
26	NAP Trends
27	Key Themes
28	Gender and Social Inclusion
29	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)
30	Envisioning Resilience: A Partnership with Lensational
32	Exploring NAP Processes Through Mini-Documentaries
33	Building an Effective Secretariat to 2025
34	How We're Governed
36	The Year Ahead

The NAP Global Network

Adaptation planning and action is rapidly gaining prominence on the international stage. As the world faces cascading climate and security crises, and amid the protracted challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, countries are recognizing and reckoning with the urgent need to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to climate impacts through adaptation.

This is our fifth **progress report**. It captures the activities and some of the achievements of the NAP Global Network from December 2021 to November 2022.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process

A strategic process that enables countries to identify and address their medium- and long-term priorities for adapting to climate change.

NAP Global Network

The Network supports developing countries to advance their NAP processes to help accelerate climate change adaptation efforts around the world.

Vision

Our vision is a world where communities and countries—particularly the poorest and most vulnerable—are able to articulate, work toward, and realize their development aspirations in a changing climate. This is possible through national adaptation planning processes that are aligned with development priorities and effectively channelling resources to the people, places, and systems that need them most.

Mission

Our mission is to harness the collective knowledge and resources of governments, practitioners, donors, and civil society to build capacities and accelerate the formulation and implementation of NAP processes.

In This Report:

- *We, us, our,* and *Network* mean the NAP Global Network
- NAP stands for national adaptation plan

Network Secretariat

- International Institute for Sustainable Development

Network Funders

In the period covered by this report, the Network Secretariat received funding from:

- The Government of Canada
- Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- The Government of Ireland
- The Government of the United States
- The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



LIBERIA'S NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN LAUNCH



“The Government of Liberia recognizes the threats posed by climate change and has taken action to address them ... This National Adaptation Plan (NAP) marks a fundamental landmark in addressing its susceptibility and resilience to climate change.”

Prof. Wilson K. Tarpeh
Executive Director and CEO,
Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia

The Importance of NAPs: A message from Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso, a Sahelian country, is highly exposed to the adverse effects of climate change, making its population vulnerable—especially women, youth, and children.

Unfortunately, this situation could worsen if strong measures are not taken. Indeed, climate projections indicate a significant temperature increase of 1.6°C to 3.7°C, leading to an increase in heat waves and an increase in severe drought by 2080.

The effects of climate change—including more frequent and intense flooding, reduced groundwater replenishment, permanent loss of rivers, increased cases of water-borne and parasitic diseases, and food and security crises—are to be feared.

In response to this alarming situation, the country committed itself to the global effort to combat climate change by ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993 and the Paris Climate Agreement in 2016. This commitment led to the development and adoption of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2015, making Burkina Faso one of the first countries in the world to submit its NAP to the UNFCCC.

At the national level, the policy of His Excellency the President of Burkina Faso, through the 10 projects of the Presidential Programme and the 2nd National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES II, 2021 – 2025) has placed particular emphasis on the fight against the effects of climate change.

The evaluation of the implementation of the NAP (2015–2020), which was completed in June 2021, shows that about 50% of its objectives have been achieved.

However, the implementation of the NAP faces several challenges, including insufficient mobilization of financial resources and communication challenges.

Following this evaluation, Burkina Faso has begun the process of revising its NAP. I would like to highlight the invaluable support received from the NAP Global Network to my department—in particular through the capacity building of stakeholders on the theme of monitoring and evaluation of the NAP, the evaluation of the implementation of the NAP for the period 2015–2020, and the elaboration of the first Adaptation Communication.

Despite these various achievements, the needs are immense. Among others, we can mention:

- Continued capacity building of sectoral stakeholders and coordination of monitoring and evaluation of the NAP.
- Training of managers at the Masters and PhD level in my department in the field of climate change adaptation.
- Supporting the review, dissemination, and consolidation of ownership of the new version of the NAP and the communication on adaptation in Burkina Faso.

- Strengthening the capacities of national actors in the identification, preparation, and management of climate change adaptation projects and programs.
- Assisting national actors in setting up a database on climate risks, with data available down to the local level.
- Combating community vulnerability and the socio-economic impacts of climate change to enable the development of bankable adaptation projects and programs, as well as support for the design of climate change adaptation projects and programs to be submitted to climate funds (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, etc.).

The President of Burkina Faso expressed his commitment and intention to provide an effective response to climate change on the occasion of the 76th United Nations Conference held on September 23, 2021, in New York: “... the frequency of extreme events with their terrible consequences call for urgent, strong and concerted action. To succeed in our fight against the climate crisis, adaptation is essential.”

Thank you.



The Honourable Siméon Sawadogo
Minister of Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change, Burkina Faso



NAP Stats

139 of 154

Number of developing countries that have NAP processes underway¹

69

Number of developing countries that have approved Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme support formulation of NAPs²

50%

Percentage of the 38 NAPs submitted to UNFCCC NAP Central whose submission has been in the last two years

(since January 1, 2021)

October 2022

Director's Message

Climate change impacts continued to escalate in 2022. The past year was the second hottest ever recorded in the Northern hemisphere according to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and countries in the Global South were hit hard by devastating extreme weather—monsoon flooding in Pakistan, drought in Somalia, and Tropical Storm Ana and Cyclone Batsirai sweeping across Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique.

The beginning of this year also saw the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group II release its report, *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*, which provided clear evidence for the need for increased ambition on mitigation and adaptation. What's more, they concluded that current adaptation efforts are “fragmented, small in scale, incremental, sector-specific, designed to respond to current impacts or near-term risks, and focused more on planning rather than implementation.”³ Adaptation ambition is therefore

about accelerating the pace of action, scaling up efforts, ushering in systemic change, and, critically, moving swiftly from planning to implementation. Effective NAP processes are central to this ambition raising. Indeed, governments around the world are increasingly prioritizing climate change adaptation planning and action. And we have seen an upsurge in NAPs being launched that articulate adaptation priorities and provide vital information on the global state-of-play on adaptation. This past year alone has seen nine NAPs being communicated to the UNFCCC—representing a quarter of all NAPs submitted, a significant uptick in activity.

The NAP Global Network headed into 2022 with a clear direction of travel. At the 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP 26), funding commitments from five bilateral donors—Canada, Ireland, Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom, with Canada stepping up as an anchor donor—ensured we will be able to continue the NAP Global Network activities until at least

¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat. (2022, November). *Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans*. <https://unfccc.int/documents/621664>

² Green Climate Fund. (2022, October 23). National Adaptation Plans. <https://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness/naps>

³ IPCC. (2022). *Climate change 2022: Impacts, adaptation and vulnerability. Working Group Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (Eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6/wg2/IPCC_AR6_WGII_FullReport.pdf, p. 20.

2025. We are continuing efforts to secure funding to provide support to countries in the Global South and working with new donors.

In 2022, our longer-term technical support picked up again as new funding allowed us to expand our offer, with in-country support growing from two to nine programs. The dominant theme of these in-country programs is monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) to track progress on adaptation at the national level—a theme we have worked on with 21 countries this year across our different activities. Support under the MEL theme has ranged from conducting vulnerability assessments to establish baseline information for tracking progress, to developing and operationalizing MEL systems. While these programs are often ambitious in scope, the current programs are often one year in length, and we must work to get longer-term support for countries in this regard.

Alongside these longer-term programs, we have also seen demand remain strong for short-term technical support, which we deliver through the Network’s Country Support Hub. After a surge in requests last year, in large part focused on support to countries on launching NAPs and leveraging NAP processes to prepare Adaptation Communications, demand for short-term support has remained high. As with longer-term technical support programs, MEL was a dominant theme. As momentum picks up globally on adaptation planning and implementation—in many countries, driven by the Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme for adaptation planning—we anticipate the popularity of the Country Support Hub to grow correspondingly.

With travel restrictions easing, we were able to relaunch the Network’s in-person peer learning activities, including convening a Peer Learning Summit in Jamaica focused on gender-responsive NAP processes and

an African regional peer exchange in Botswana focused on MEL, on the margins of the 2022 NAP Expo. This face-to-face peer learning all happened as we took stock of what we learned from our virtual peer learning efforts during the pandemic. Going forward, we are committed to developing a peer learning strategy that strategically combines the two approaches, with virtual peer learning enhancing our in-person events.

And under our knowledge, analysis, and communication pillar, we helped drive the global conversation on NAPs through launching the NAP Trends platform, offering key analysis on the content that developing countries are including in NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC’s NAP Central. Along with publishing thematic reports with analysis on how NAPs are featuring gender and social inclusion, linking with the biodiversity agenda, and an explainer demystifying adaptation’s role in the Global Stocktake, we are proud that the NAP Global Network is being called on as a go-to source of knowledge on NAP processes on a regular basis.

The threats our country partners face are sobering. And we recognize there are limits to adaptation. But we can celebrate the solid progress made toward achieving the ambitious NAP Global Network Strategy to 2025, and we are more committed than ever to supporting our partners as they accelerate effective, inclusive adaptation planning and action.



Anne Hammill

Senior Director, Resilience

International Institute for Sustainable Development
NAP Global Network Secretariat

The NAP Process

Putting adaptation at the heart of decision making

In simple terms, the NAP process is a strategic process that enables countries to identify and address their medium- and long-term priorities for adapting to climate change.

Led by national governments, the NAP process involves analyzing current and future climate change and assessing vulnerability to its impacts. This provides a basis for identifying and prioritizing adaptation options, implementing these options, and tracking progress and results.

Importantly, the NAP process puts in place the systems and capacities needed to make adaptation an integral part of a country's development planning, decision making, and budgeting while ensuring it is ongoing practice rather than a separate *ad hoc* exercise.

The official definition, objectives, and technical guidelines of the NAP process are available via the [UNFCCC website](https://www.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx)⁴.

Find out more, read [our answers to Frequently Asked Questions](#)⁵ about the NAP process.



⁴ UNFCCC NAP Central. (n.d.). *Supplementary materials to the NAP Technical Guidelines*. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>

⁵ Hammill, A., Dazé, A., & Dekens, J. (2020). *The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process: Frequently asked questions*. NAP Global Network. <https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/napgn-en-2020-NAP-Process-FAQs.pdf>

The NAP Global Network

The world's leading network on adaptation planning



Established in late 2014, the NAP Global Network has worked with some of the most vulnerable countries, with over half of our support going to least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS).

We focus our work on three objectives, with enhancing bilateral coordination as a cross-cutting principle.



1. Facilitating peer learning and exchange

Convening developing country partners to learn from each other



2. Supporting national-level action

Working directly with countries on technical assistance



3. Generating, synthesizing, and sharing knowledge

Documenting and sharing lessons and good practices through original analysis and thought leadership

NAP Global Network Strategy To 2025

We are approaching the midpoint of implementing the NAP Global Network’s Strategy to 2025, which was adopted by the Network’s Steering Committee in 2020.



We have seen steady progress toward the strategy’s ambitious targets. We will continue to leverage our learning and partnerships in order to hit these targets. The progress toward each target in this section is described on a spectrum.



Walk

Making select progress, but may need adjustment



Run

Good progress, consistent with expectations



Fly

Outstanding progress, ahead of expectations

Target to 2025	Progress	Description
At least 30% of support to LDCs		Four of nine (44%) of in-country programs are for LDCs 31 of 76 (40.7%) of Country Support Hub requests since June 2020 have been from LDCs.
Reach at least 30 new developing countries		The Network has supported 17 new countries (against a baseline of June 2020).
Support at least 15 countries with transition to implementation		The Network has secured funding to provide support on this area for the coming year.

NAP Global Network Progress Toward 2025 Targets

Activity	Target to 2025	Status	Description
Peer Learning and Exchange			
Global-level peer learning events	Two Peer Learning Summits per year		While in-person convening of peer learning events was set back by the pandemic, 2022 saw a return to in-person peer learning with a Peer Learning Summit on gender-responsive NAP processes (see page 18). The Network Secretariat is developing a peer learning strategy to identify how virtual and in-person peer learning can be complementary.
Peer exchanges	10 peer exchanges per year		With an African regional peer learning event on MEL (see page 18) and a strong appetite to reconnect with peers at global events like COP 27, there has been renewed interest in peer exchanges.
National-Level Action			
In-country support programs (longer term)	Three to five support programs underway per year		Thanks to new funding commitments from the Network's donors, the Network offers a suite of in-country support programs, and we currently have nine support programs underway or in development.
Country Support Hub requests (short term)	15 per year		Short-term support has expanded significantly due to strong demand from countries (see page 21).
Knowledge			
Knowledge products including virtual events	20 knowledge products per year		The Network's knowledge offering has continued to grow, and we have published over 50 knowledge products since June 2020.
Self-directed online courses	Three courses available by 2025		With one course in development focused on NAP progress reporting and resources secured to produce additional courses, this target is on track.

Year in Review: Highlights and milestones over the last year of NAP Global Network support

DEC 2021	JAN 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2022	APR 2022	MAY 2022
<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) Asia and the Pacific Virtual Gender Forum</p> <p>The Network shares key insights from its support on gender-responsive NAP processes.</p> <p>National-level action</p> <p>Liberia launches the country's first NAP</p> <p>Liberia launches its first Adaptation Communication.</p> <p>Namibia launches its Adaptation Communication.</p>	<p>NAP Trends launched</p> <p>The Network unveils a new platform to share analysis of the state-of-play of trends in NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>National-level action</p> <p>Chad publishes analysis of gender in the NAP process with recommendations influencing the country's NAP document.</p> <p>Kenya releases their second National Climate Change Action Plan progress report.</p>	<p>National-level action</p> <p>Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, and Sierra Leone launch their first NAPs.</p> <p>Burkina Faso launches its first Adaptation Communication.</p> <p>Suriname adopts a Sector Adaptation Strategy and Adaptation Plan (SASAP) for Water Resources.</p> <p>Mexico launches its first Adaptation Communication</p>	<p>The sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66)</p> <p>The Network profiles a partnership with the NGO Lensational to elevate the voices of underrepresented women in climate adaptation.</p> <p>UN Regional Climate Week for Middle East and North Africa (MENA)</p> <p>The Network highlights key messages on capacity building for adaptation co-developed through the COP 26 Catalyst for Climate Action at the first-ever MENA Climate Week.</p> <p>National-level action</p> <p>The Network kicks off in-country support programs initiated on MEL in Burkina Faso, Fiji, Ghana, Peru, Rwanda, and Somalia.</p> <p>Lensational organizes national dialogues with trainees and decision-makers in Kenya and Ghana.</p>	<p>National-level action</p> <p>Costa Rica launches its first NAP.</p>	<p>National-level action</p> <p>Madagascar launches its first NAP.</p> <p>Network Synthesis Report</p> <p>The Network publishes its third synthesis report on the status of gender in NAPs</p>

- **National-level action**
- **Global events the Network participated in**
- **Peer learning and exchange events**

Network in Numbers

Network Engagement

All-time



This Year



Work We Do

All-time



This Year



A Return to In-Person Peer Learning

Since its establishment in 2014, the NAP Global Network's South–South peer learning offering has been a core pillar of our work—convening conversations that allow policy-makers and adaptation practitioners to have honest and focused exchanges on what works and does not work in formulating and implementing NAPs. The pandemic caused the Network to pivot to virtual convening. As travel restrictions eased, we were thrilled to reconvene peers to learn from one another in person.



2022 Peer Learning Summit: Gender-Responsive NAP Processes

Hosts: Government of Jamaica, NAP Global Network

Participating countries: Belize, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Senegal, Zambia

Language: English and French

Gender equality is a universal human right. It is also a key area of intersection across both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. The NAP process presents an important opportunity to address gender inequalities, if it is undertaken in a gender-responsive manner.

This summit convened 10 African and Caribbean countries and was the first summit that the Network had held since 2019. Held bilingually in English and French, it built bridges between peers from across the two regions working to advance gender-responsive approaches to adaptation.

2022 Regional Peer Exchange: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

Hosts: Government of Botswana, NAP Global Network

Participating countries: Botswana, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Zambia

Tracking progress on NAP processes through MEL is complex but vital for understanding and improving the adaptation planning process and its outcomes.

This peer exchange for representatives of seven African countries delved into these issues to better understand MEL approaches for NAP processes.

“The U.K. is committed to helping developing countries to prepare for, and respond to, the impacts of climate change. National Adaptation Plans are the foundation for achieving adaptation at scale, with the potential to transform governance structures and decision-making processes.”

Sir Philip Barton

Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, United Kingdom



Our Support to Countries

The NAP Global Network’s technical support pillar has become its most active pillar in recent years. The Network offers both short-term and longer-term technical assistance on the NAP process, closely linked to peer learning and knowledge activities.

- **Country Support Hub (CSH)** – Short-term technical support (up to six months) to fill gaps and build momentum.
- **In-country support programs** – Longer-term technical support (one year or more) to advance NAP processes. These programs grew significantly over the past year, from two in-country programs under implementation in 2020–2021 up to nine programs underway or in the scoping phase this year.

While 2020–2021 saw a major surge in short-term support requests, this year has seen a rebalancing, with steady demand for short-term support complemented by the establishment of a suite of new in-country support programs.

In-country support programs 2021–2022

Country	Status	End date	Funder	Topic
Fiji	Underway	Apr. 2023	Irish Aid	MEL
Somalia	Underway	Apr. 2023	Irish Aid	MEL
Ghana	Underway	Dec. 2022	BMZ	MEL
Rwanda	Underway	Dec. 2022	BMZ	MEL
Burkina Faso	Underway	Dec. 2022	BMZ	MEL
Peru	Underway	Dec. 2022	BMZ	MEL
Senegal	Scoping	Dec. 2023	Canada	Gender
Côte d'Ivoire	Scoping	Dec. 2023	Canada	Gender
South Africa	Scoping	Mar. 2024	U.S.	COVID-19 recovery

Four Types Of Changes To Accelerate Climate-Resilient Development



Change in Policy

Approval or adoption of an adaptation-related policy, strategy-planning document



Change in Collaboration

People or institutions working together in new or different ways to advance the NAP process



Change in Knowledge or Practice

Application of learning and/or new approaches to facilitate adaptation action



Increased Investment in Adaptation

Allocation of resources for the NAP process, at any stage, including from government budgets or external sources

2022: Continued Demand for Short-Term Support

In 2021, we received 47 requests to the Network's Country Support Hub, which at the time was **more requests than all previous years combined**. Strong demand has continued throughout 2022, signalling a clear need for short-term technical support on NAP processes.

Country Support Hub in Numbers

(All-time)

52

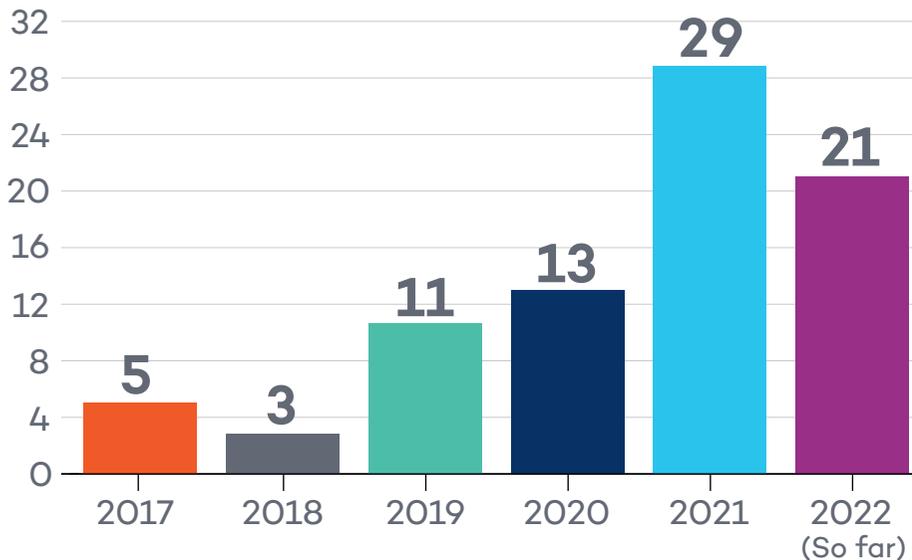
Total Countries Supported

82

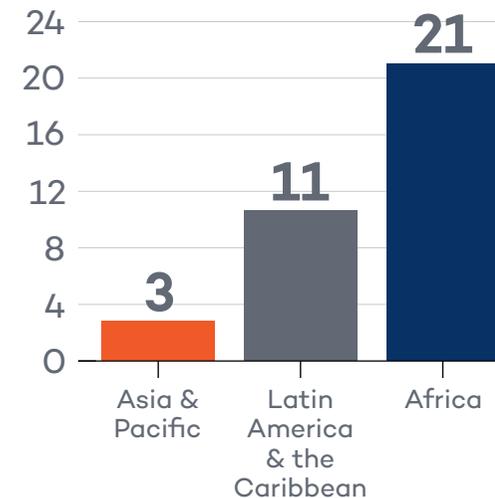
Completed Requests

26

Active Requests



Completed Requests by Year



Completed Requests by Region Since December 1, 2021

Highlights from our Support

Change in Collaboration



Eswatini Launches Climate Change Outreach Program

Responding to a need identified in Eswatini's Adaptation Communication, Eswatini's Climate Change Unit assembled a NAP task team to carry out a Climate Change Outreach Program. This program expanded collaboration with grassroots communities to raise awareness of adaptation priorities under the NAP process and create a dialogue to strengthen how Indigenous and traditional knowledge are reflected in Eswatini's NAP process.

Change in Knowledge or Practice



Ghana Carries Out District-Level Vulnerability Assessments to Inform NAP MEL

Ghana undertook six district-specific climate change vulnerability assessments across the country's agroecological zones to better understand the impacts of the changing climate at the local level. The participatory vulnerability assessments are illuminating how climate impacts like increasing rainfall variability, heat waves, floods, and droughts are affecting communities and livelihoods across the country.

The vulnerability assessments are providing important local baseline information for future MEL of the NAP process, as well as informing the country's first NAP document, which is under development.

Change in Knowledge or Practice



Saint Lucia Documents Achievements and Lessons Through First NAP Progress Report and Adaptation Communication

Saint Lucia is in its fourth year of implementing the country's 2018 NAP. To understand the progress the country has made and identify its continuing needs, the government developed a NAP Progress Report to highlight successes and shine a light on gaps. This informed the island nation's first Adaptation Communication, which draws on the learning captured in the NAP Progress Report.

Change in Policy



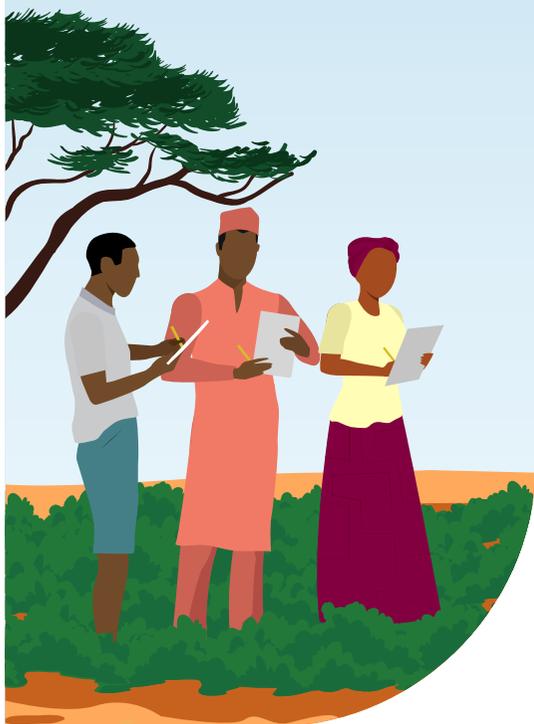
Vietnam Develops M&E Training and Guidance

Vietnam developed a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for its National Adaptation Plan with UNDP in late 2021. The NAP has a time horizon from 2021-2030, with a set of over 60 indicators to track progress on adaptation.

This training program on the NAP M&E system engaged line ministries and local authorities to build their capacity on adaptation M&E to be able to participate in tracking progress on national adaptation. Guidance for the NAP M&E system was developed through consultation workshops with the national, provincial, and municipal stakeholders who will play an essential role in providing the data and information needed to understand adaptation progress at the national level.

Advancing Knowledge

Under our knowledge pillar this year, we provided the latest analysis on trends in gender, tracked how NAPs are linking to critical international conversations, and unveiled an exciting new platform on NAP analysis.

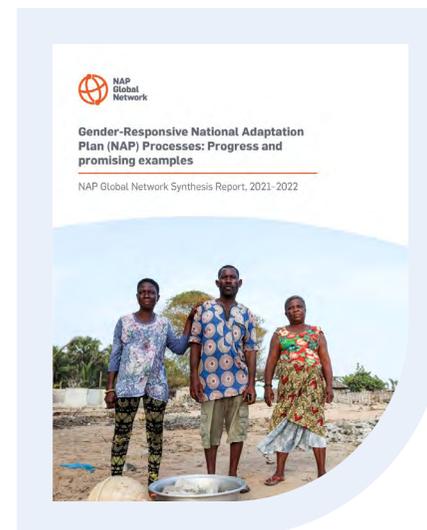


Key Publications

Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes: Progress and promising examples. NAP Global Network Synthesis Report, 2021–2022

This third synthesis report assesses progress on gender-responsive approaches in NAP processes at the global level.

Based on a systematic review of the NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC, as well as practical examples that illustrate how countries are taking a gender-responsive approach to their NAP processes, the progress shown in this report demonstrates the potential of NAP processes as a mechanism for ensuring that climate action addresses gender and social inequalities.

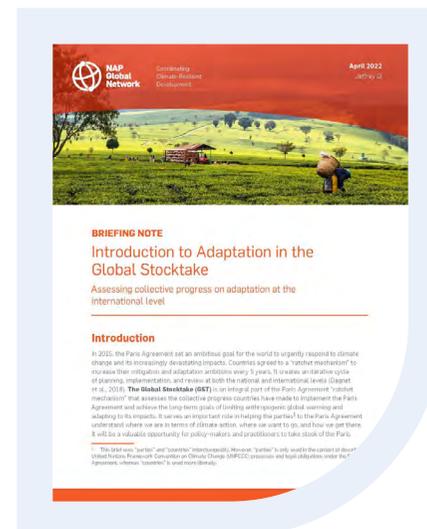


[Read here](#)

Introduction to Adaptation in the Global Stocktake: Assessing collective progress on adaptation at the international level

The GST is an integral part of the Paris Agreement that assesses the collective progress countries have made to implement the Paris Agreement and achieve the long-term goals on mitigation and adaptation.

This brief aims to inform policy-makers and practitioners—especially those from SIDS and LDCs—to demystify the GST and highlight how NAP processes and their results can be leveraged to inform the process.

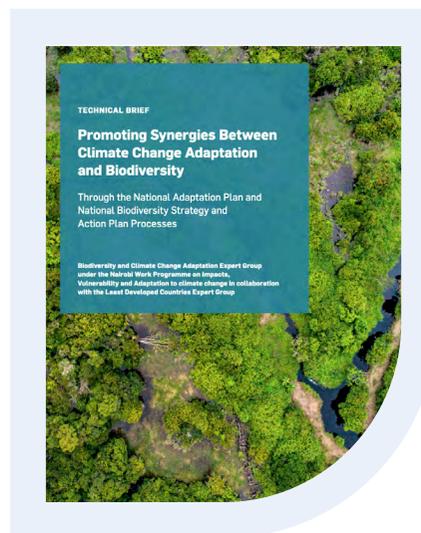


[Read here](#)

Promoting Synergies Between Climate Change Adaptation and Biodiversity Through the NAP and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Processes

Partners: UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), IISD, NAP Global Network, GIZ, Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Stockholm Resilience Centre.

Countries around the world are grappling with two highly interlinked environmental crises: climate change and biodiversity loss. Exploring and building synergies between national biodiversity and climate adaptation strategies will be pivotal to ensuring that related actions become mutually reinforcing and are not undermining each other. This technical brief reviews the interconnections between biodiversity and climate change adaptation and explores the potential to foster synergies between the processes to formulate and implement NAPs and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.



[Read here](#)

“The evolution in the framing of gender issues, with a more nuanced and intersectional perspective, shows that the adaptation and gender community is learning and adjusting as we go and that this learning is being picked up by national decision-makers and stakeholders in NAP processes.”

**Gender-Responsive NAP Processes:
Progress and promising examples**



The NAP Trends platform, launched in early 2022, provides concise summaries of key information in NAP documents, as well as analysis of trends across countries. The aim of showcasing these trends is to clarify the bigger picture of adaptation needs and priorities. The platform has already been visited by over 3,000 users.

Leveraging NAP Trends' analysis to inform the GST

Despite the landmark Paris Agreement in 2015, the world is falling dangerously behind in addressing the climate crisis.

Anticipating that collective action is challenging and must be regularly mobilized, the architects of the Paris Agreement put at its heart the GST—a process to assess, every five years, the world's collective progress in meeting the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The results will be used by countries to ratchet up their ambitions in both mitigating and adapting to climate change.

The first technical dialogue of the GST was launched in June, and the NAP Global Network was invited to help the world develop a shared understanding of the progress that's been made in adaptation. The Network's input into the GST drew on the insights and analysis provided through NAP Trends and emphasized the foundational role that NAP processes will play in understanding global progress on adaptation.



Key Themes

We have focused much of our work on nine established key themes in NAP processes



Gender

Making NAP processes gender-responsive and socially inclusive so that adaptation benefits are equitably distributed.



Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)

Tracking progress in the implementation and results of adaptation actions, understanding what works and why.



Nature-based solutions

Scaling up ecosystem-based adaptation through NAP processes that recognize the resilience-building contributions of nature.



Private sector engagement

Working with private sector actors throughout the NAP process as both financiers and implementers of adaptation.



NDC-NAP alignment

Leveraging NAP processes to meet other commitments under the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.



Vertical integration

Creating intentional and strategic linkages between national and sub-national actors and institutions.



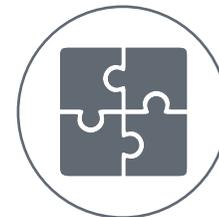
Strategic communications

Designing tailored strategies to build cross-government support for adaptation and engage citizens in the NAP process.



Financing NAP processes

Understanding and combining different sources of finance—public, private, international, domestic—for adaptation.



Sector integration of adaptation

Integrating climate adaptation into key sectors such as water, agriculture, health, and infrastructure.

We are also increasingly exploring the following emerging key themes:

- The transition from planning to implementation
- Adaptation Communications
- Conflict-sensitive NAP processes

Gender and Social Inclusion

The latest report from the IPCC⁶ highlights how inequity due to gender and other socio-economic factors exacerbates vulnerability to climate change. These issues must be addressed in adaptation efforts if they are to be effective and yield equitable outcomes for people of all genders and social groups.

Key Resource

[Gender-Responsive NAP Processes: Progress and promising examples. NAP Global Network Synthesis Report, 2021–2022](#)

Where We Supported Work on This Theme in 2021–2022

Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal

Highlights

- National decision-makers in Ghana and Kenya engaged in dialogue with women on the frontlines to better understand how climate change affects them and how they envision resilience.
- We brought representatives of 10 countries in the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa together to learn from each other about how to integrate gender considerations in their NAP processes (see page 18 for details).

What We're Learning

- Creative communications methods such as photography and storytelling can establish a common language for adaptation decision makers and people on the frontlines to learn from each other.

- Peer learning is an effective tool to help NAP teams tackle tricky issues like gender equality and social inclusion.

Our Call To Action

Gender-responsive climate action relies largely on process—how decisions are made, who is at the table, whose voices are heard. NAP lead ministries should look for ways to formalize their institutional arrangements with ministries responsible for gender equality, for example, through a Memorandum of Understanding.



⁶ IPCC, 2022: Summary for policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegria, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: *Climate change 2022: Impacts, adaptation and vulnerability. Contribution of working group II to the sixth assessment report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change* [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegria, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, pp. 3–33

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Through MEL activities, countries can gain insights on what adaptation actions are working or not, for whom, and how. The evidence gleaned from MEL helps countries to make decisions transparently throughout the policy cycle, supporting them to decide where adaptation efforts must focus in order to support priority areas and groups.

Key Resource

[Simplicity in Crafting Effective Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Systems for National Climate Adaptation](#)

Where We Supported Work on This Theme in 2021–2022

Albania, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Somalia, Peru, Rwanda, Vietnam

Highlights

- Supporting vulnerability assessments to provide baseline data and information to inform NAP MEL in Burkina Faso, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Ghana, and Somalia.
- Supporting progress reporting in Albania, Fiji, Grenada, Kenya and Saint Lucia to inform the development of the countries' NAPs.
- Working with Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Liberia, Namibia, Peru, and Rwanda to support the development of their national and sub-national MEL frameworks and indicators.

What We're Learning

- Climate change risk and vulnerability assessments form an essential part of NAP processes by identifying adaptation priorities. Few countries are yet designing them to assess changes in risks and vulnerabilities over time to inform the MEL of national adaptation.

- Strong linkages between the different levels of governance are critical for developing robust MEL systems.
- Countries can use progress reporting as a flexible approach for MEL, regardless of the stage of development of their MEL systems. Progress reporting takes stock of actions and gaps and can accelerate learning.

Our Call To Action

Country NAP teams must work with other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders when developing and implementing their national MEL system. Civil society, the private sector, and different groups in local communities must be involved in different stages of MEL to generate evidence that supports socially inclusive adaptation actions.



Envisioning Resilience: A Partnership with Lensational on Visual Stories

Empowering underrepresented women to engage in NAP processes through climate change adaptation storytelling

In 2021, the NAP Global Network announced an exciting collaboration with the social enterprise Lensational, whose mission is to empower women from marginalized groups and communities using photography. This partnership aimed to amplify the voices of underrepresented women in NAP processes, enabling women from grassroots communities on the frontlines for climate change to share their stories with national-level decision-makers.

With financial support from Global Affairs Canada, and in close collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency in Ghana and the Climate Change Directorate in Kenya, this pilot initiative provided training to a group of trainees in Ghana and Kenya. Over nine months, the Lensational team and professional photographers

mentored the trainees, supporting each one to develop a personal story, as well as to work collaboratively to develop a collective story for the group.

Equipped with their photos and narratives, the trainees gathered with adaptation policy-makers and other stakeholders at workshops in Nairobi and Accra, where their photos were exhibited at policy dialogues with national decision-makers. Surrounded by the images they captured, the women shared their stories, providing unique insights on the impacts of climate change in their communities, how they are responding, and what is needed for them to build resilience to future impacts. Decision-makers and newly trained photographers developed a shared understanding of the effects of climate change on women's lives and the adaptation priorities for their communities. The combination of striking images and personal stories had a powerful impact on the adaptation actors, who approached the dialogue with curiosity and compassion.⁷

“I feel inspired to document stories about women and how climate change is affecting them. From now to 2030, what is the change, what would be the effect? I want women’s voices to be heard.”



Emefa Toklo
Photographer
Ada, Ghana



⁷ Dazé, A., Hoffmann, D. Kibandi, L. W. (2022). *Envisioning resilience: Bringing underrepresented women's voices into planning for climate change adaptation*. IISD. <https://www.iisd.org/articles/success-story/envisioning-resilience-visual-storytelling>

At a Glance: Envisioning Resilience in Kenya



Nangoto shields her cow from erratic drizzles with a cotton canvas. Esiteti is a transit area for many people who are migrating their cattle to greener pasture. Sadly, due to the long distances, most of these people's cattle grow too weak to continue on their journey. Nangoto however saw this as an opportunity to purchase a cow of her own, taking advantage of the low prices of cows here. She hopes she can nurse the cow back to health soon. She uses the cotton canvas to shield her cow from the rain, which could cause the cow to grow faint.

Photo credit: Catherine-Pilalej, Lensational trainee, Kenya (2021)



Naiswako and Kakoi refurbish a roof. Kakoi Memitikole is one of the most helpful and kind women in village 3. Whenever a house is carried away by whirlwinds and dust devils, Kakoi is willing and available to help. On this day, Kakoi was refurbishing her roof, and in turn needing help. Neighbour Naiswako came to the rescue.

Photo credit: Grace Ntesio, Lensational trainee, Kenya (2021)

At a Glance: Envisioning Resilience in Ghana



Market trader Kawusada poses for a portrait at the Tamale market on a busy market day. Kawusada is a 15-year-old student, who helps her mother trade at the market. Kawusada's family are originally from Yepalsi in the Northern region of Ghana. They are amongst the small-scale farmers who have been forced to move this year following heavy drought. Most of the family's tomatoes and peppers dried up this year, leaving the family with no other choice but to move from their hometown to Navrongo, where they now purchase produce from other farmers to sell.

Photo credit: Dorcas Abban, Lensational trainee, Ghana (2021)



Apawu says: "I want my photographs to reveal the similarities and differences in everyone's world. I have learned how individual efforts can help us mitigate the climate crisis, and I also realized how climate change affects people and their livelihoods, but they lack information on the causes."

Photo credit: Misper Apawu, Lensational trainee, Ghana (2021)

Exploring NAP Processes Through Mini-Documentaries

As more and more countries submit their NAPs to the UNFCCC, in looking to advance progress, there is need to raise awareness and understanding of the NAP process with stakeholders—both across government and through public engagement.

The NAP Global Network supported Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Albania in developing mini-documentaries as a go-to resource for understanding why the NAP process matters and how it helps scale up adaptation.



Climate Vulnerability in Five Provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

This short [documentary](#) aims to raise awareness of the DRC's first NAP, launched in July 2022. It looks into the climate vulnerabilities of five provinces—Kinshasa, Kongo Central, Kwilu, Tshopo, and Haut Katanga—showing how communities and their livelihoods are being affected by the changing climate and how the NAP process can help build climate resilience.



On the Road to Resilience in Benin

This [documentary](#) looks at the local consequences of climate change and introduces the country's NAP process, which is focused on protecting its ecosystems, communities, and economies from the impacts of climate change. It explores how the NAP process is working to scale up adaptation actions like drought-resilient agriculture, broadcasting climate information using communications technology, and the protection of coastal zones. Benin launched the country's first NAP in July 2022.



National Adaptation Plan of Albania

This [documentary](#) highlights the progress that Albania has made on preparing for climate change impacts and vulnerabilities through their NAP process, including through implementing priority activities with a focus on gender equity and on ecosystem-based adaptation.

Building an Effective Secretariat to 2025

With funding commitments made at COP 26 by NAP Global Network funders—Canada, Ireland, Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom—the Secretariat has made a number of investments in the capacity and effectiveness of the Network Secretariat.



Staffing Key Secretariat Roles

The Network Secretariat is restructuring to be well-placed to deliver on advancing Network’s strategy to 2025. We’ve brought on board additional capacity on MEL responding to the surge in requests for support on tracking progress. These new colleagues bring valuable insights: they are helping make connections between NAP MEL and global agendas like defining the Global Goal on Adaptation and consolidating learning from the Network’s MEL-themed support.

Virtual Peer Learning Review

As the pandemic brought in-person convening to a standstill in early 2020, the NAP Global Network, like many others, was forced to pivot to virtual convening for its peer learning efforts. As in-person convening opens up again, we wanted to better understand what lessons to take from two years of virtual peer learning—what worked and what didn’t? How can we use virtual convening strategically, pairing it with in-person peer learning and exchange to balance the importance of in-person meetings for building trust and collaborations, alongside opportunities for virtual peer learning to reduce travel emissions and allow peers to stay in regular contact between in-person meetings? This review, conducted by Blane Harvey, Catherine Fisher, and Ying-Syuan (Elaine) Huang, has provided key insights for the Network to prepare a peer learning strategy and research agenda (see page 37).

⁸ IISD. (2021). *NAP Global Network strategy to 2025: Charting the course to a climate-resilient future*. <https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/NAP-Global-Network-Strategy-to-2025.pdf>

The MEL approach to tracking progress against our Theory of Change

The NAP Global Network developed a Theory of Change in 2016, which was reviewed and updated in 2020 for inclusion in the **Network Strategy to 2025**.⁸ The Secretariat also prepares detailed reporting on its activities to donors against active grants. To date, the Network Secretariat hasn’t had a formal MEL system for the Network to systematically track and understand medium- to longer-term outcomes of its activities. Working with Colleen McGinn and Atalie Pestalozzi from the Institute for Social and Environmental Transition – International (ISET), the Network Secretariat is developing a MEL system for the Network to improve internal organizational learning, identify best practices, and guide management decisions.

Refreshing our brand

As the Network entered a brand new era, we also refreshed the NAP Global Network brand. We worked with designer Alicia Carvalho to update our logo and publications and design company Chez Boris Design on our presentations and social media aesthetics. We hope these changes reflect the dynamism, growth, and increasing relevance of the Network and inspires interest in national adaptation planning and action.

How We're Governed

The NAP Global Network is governed by the following bodies: the Steering Committee is our highest-level decision making committee, our Management Team oversees our operational decision making, and the Secretariat manages the Network's day-to-day work.

Our **Steering Committee** provides vision and strategic direction to the Network, and its members act as champions for the NAP process.

- **Sabine Brickenkamp**
Senior Policy Advisor, Climate Policy, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
- **Margarita Caso Chávez**
Coordinator General of Climate Change Adaptation and Ecology, National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), Mexico
- **Shivanal Kumar**
Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, Ministry of Economy, Fiji
- **Ali Mohamed**
Chief Policy Advisor, Office of the Prime Minister, Somalia
- **Kouka Ouedraogo**
Chef de project, Ministry of Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change, Burkina Faso
- **Dawn Pierre-Nathaniel**
Deputy Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer in the Sustainable Development and Environment Division of the Department of Sustainable Development, as part of the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation and Vocational Training, Saint Lucia
- **Catherine Potvin**
Deputy Director, Environment & Climate, Global Affairs Canada, Canada
- **Eneida Rabdishta**
Climate Change Expert, Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Albania
- **Lucky Sigudla**
Meteorologist, Climate Monitoring; Eswatini Meteorological Services, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Eswatini
- **Nguyen Tuan Quang**
Deputy Director General, Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam
- **Peter Bentley**
Team Leader for Adaptation and Resilience, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), United Kingdom
- **Sierra Woodruff**
Climate Policy Officer, Office of Global Change, U.S. Department of State, United States

Our **Management Team** oversees the Network's operations. In 2021–2022, it included representatives from donors that provided support to the Network.

- **Maik Winges**
Advisor, Adaptation to Climate Change, Climate Policy Support Programme, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany
- **Tomke Rinschede**
Advisor, Adaptation Finance and International Climate Policy, Climate Policy Support Programme, GIZ GmbH, Germany
- **Tatyana Abou-Chaker**
Environmental Analyst, Global Affairs Canada
- **Hilary Corden**
Deputy Team Leader – Adaptation & Resilience, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), United Kingdom
- **Sierra Woodruff**
Climate Policy Officer, Office of Global Change, U.S. Department of State, United States
- **Helen Waller**
Project Manager, Office of Global Change, U.S. Department of State, United States
- **Niamh Fallon**
Climate Unit, Development Co-operation Directorate, Irish Aid

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) Resilience Program hosts the **Network Secretariat**. IISD is a global think tank working to create a sustainable future in our changing climate. The Secretariat manages the NAP Global Network’s day-to-day operations and provides research, logistical, administrative, and strategic support.

The following IISD Resilience staff focused much of their work on NAP Global Network activities in 2021–2022.

- **Anne Hammill**
Senior Director, Resilience
- **David Hoffmann**
NAP Global Network Coordinator
- **Lama Abdellatif**
Junior Project Manager and Proposal Coordinator
- **Cesar Henrique Arrais**
Communications Officer
- **Olaide Bankole**
Junior Researcher
- **Emilie Beauchamp**
Lead, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for Adaptation to Climate Change
- **Catherine Burge**
Senior Communications Officer
- **Ezra Campbell**
Project Manager
- **Aurélie Ceinos**
Policy Advisor, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
- **Alec Crawford**
Director, Nature for Resilience
- **Angie Dazé**
Senior Policy Advisor and Lead, Gender Equality
- **Julie Dekens**
Principal Researcher
- **Patrick Guerdat**
Policy Advisor and Country Support Hub Coordinator
- **Vanessa Guidorizzi**
Program Assistant

- **Christian Ledwell**
Knowledge Manager
- **Mauricio Luna-Rodríguez**
Policy Advisor, Climate Change Adaptation Governance, NAP Global Network
- **Deborah Murphy**
Senior Associate
- **Shafaq Masud**
Policy Advisor II
- **Jeffrey Qi**
Policy Analyst II
- **Gloria Sengutuvan**
Project and Country Support Hub Manager
- **Catherine Senecal**
Program Manager
- **Anne Tadgell**
Policy Analyst
- **Anika Terton**
Senior Policy Advisor

We would like to express a special thanks to IISD Resilience colleagues who have contributed to specific NAP Global Network activities over the past year: Kanwulia Amoye, Alanna Evans, Cameron Hunter, Nicole Jang, Michelle Kim, Veronica Lo, and Oluseyi Ojurongbe.

12 Donor Members of the Network

-  Australia
-  Austria
-  Canada
-  Czech Republic
-  European Commission
-  France
-  Germany
-  Ireland
-  Japan
-  The Netherlands
-  United Kingdom
-  United States of America

The Year Ahead

The coming year is an important one for the Network Secretariat to make sure it is on track to achieve the ambitious targets it set out in its strategy to 2025.

We look forward to continued collaboration with partner countries and partner initiatives.



Goal 1



Ramping up support on the transition from planning to implementation

As more and more countries complete their first NAPs, we aim to help support their efforts to navigate this transition to implementation of the priorities identified during the planning process.

Photo credit: Moinak Ahmed, IISD Impact Images Project

Goal 2



Leveraging NAP MEL to inform the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and GST processes

The GGA and GST processes are seeking to define how we track progress on adaptation under the Paris Agreement. It's vital that they be grounded in the realities countries face—making national MEL systems an invaluable source of information.

Goal 3



Building links between peacebuilding and adaptation planning processes

The Network will publish guidance on how fragile states can use the planning and implementation of adaptation actions to address climate vulnerabilities while supporting national peacebuilding objectives.

The NAP Global Network

On the Agenda for 2023



- **Delivering timely technical support to countries**—both established partners and new collaborations—to fill gaps and boost momentum in NAP processes around the world, completing over 20 short-term requests and implementing nine in-country support programs.
- **Convening peer learning events** on multi-level governance, MEL, and civil society engagement in NAP processes, offering peer learning opportunities in English, French, and Spanish.
- **Ramping up the Network’s knowledge offering**, with a suite of publications offering analysis, case studies, and lessons on topics including MEL, gender, and Adaptation Communications while updating and improving NAP Trends. We also aim to launch our first self-directed online course.
- **Continuing to improve how we work as a Network Secretariat**, including developing a peer learning strategy, a knowledge management strategy, and a research agenda.



The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network **supports developing countries to advance their NAP processes** to help accelerate climate change adaptation efforts around the world.

www.napglobalnetwork.org



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