

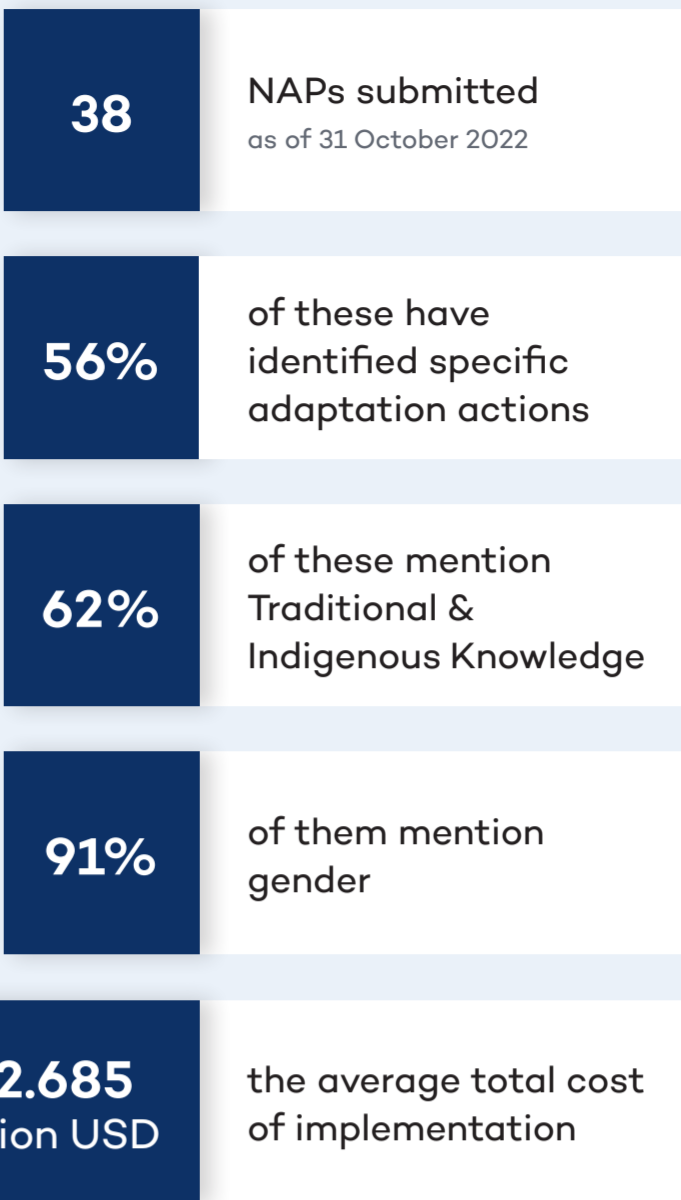


Moving from Adaptation Planning to Implementation

Global Stocktake Submission from the NAP Global Network

As countries take on the task of adapting their policies and practices to climate change, the Global Stocktake offers a moment of reflection—to assess where we are, where we want to go, and how we get there.

Since 2014, the NAP Global Network has been supporting developing countries in advancing their **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes**. The insights below reflect on the current state of adaptation planning and how to move from plans to action.



Unless otherwise indicated, data in this poster reflects NAPs submitted to the UNFCCC as of 30 June 2022.



More countries are undertaking a NAP process than you might think, and they need support.

The number of NAP documents submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change does not reflect the total number of countries undergoing the NAP process. Countries need tailored, long-term support to embed adaptation in development decision-making.

Linking national and sub-national adaptation planning and implementation is essential.

91% of NAPs mention sub-national actors, but only 26% have mechanisms for vertical integration. Key steps include securing financing for sub-national levels, establishing institutional arrangements that support dialogues across scales, and building the capacity of actors at all levels.

Sectoral integration helps ensure whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches to adaptation.

About 97% of NAPs identify priority sectors, but sector integration will only be achieved by mainstreaming adaptation and increasing capacity building across all sectors.



More countries are adopting gender-responsive approaches in their NAP processes.

Key steps include using a gender analysis to inform adaptation planning, building capacities, holding participatory planning processes, and creating coherent institutional arrangements.



A monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) framework is at the core of the NAP process.

Only 38% of NAPs have MEL frameworks, and 47% of NAPs have indicators for tracking progress. Taking innovative approaches to tracking progress can help overcome methodological, technical, and political challenges.

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