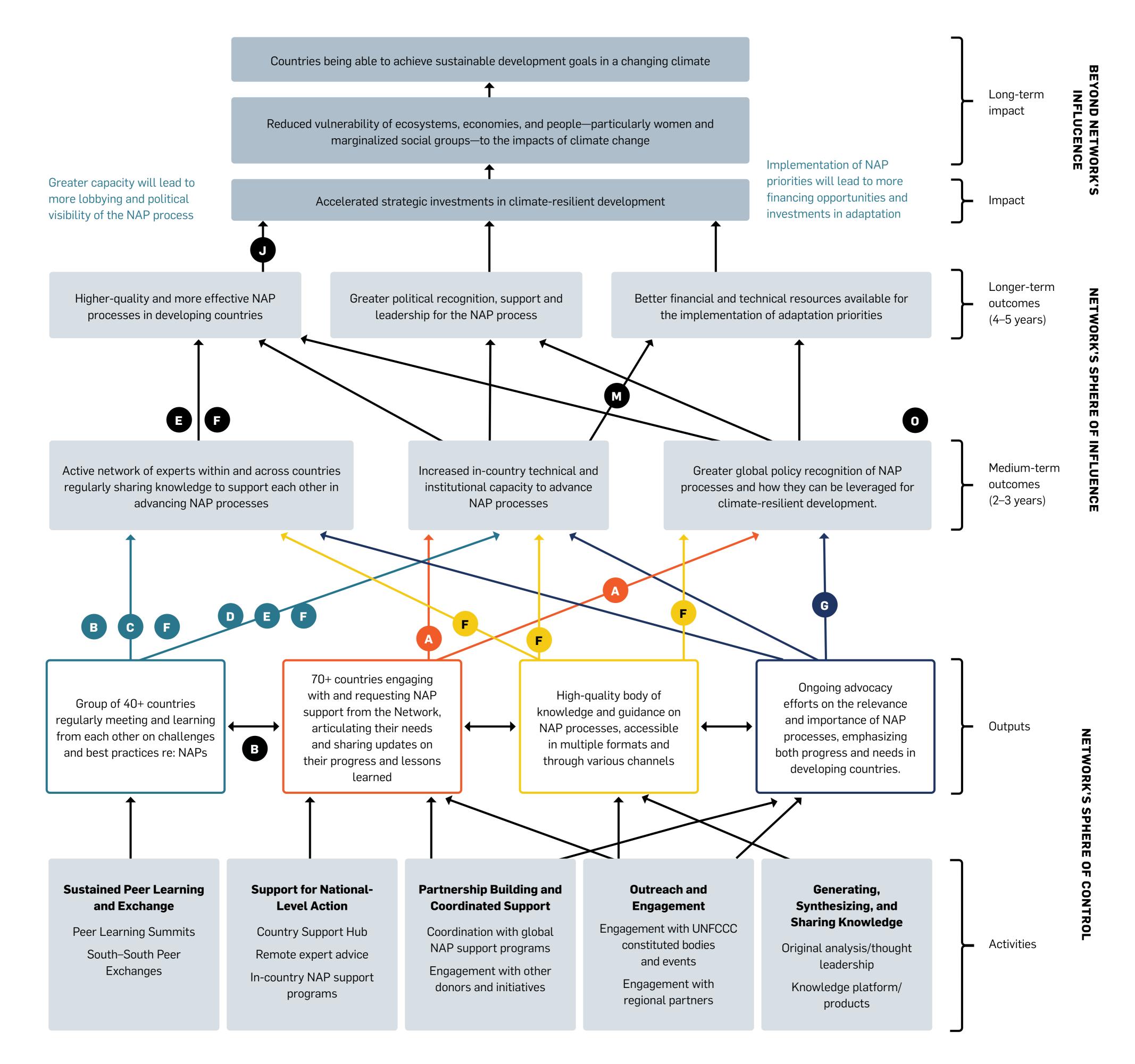
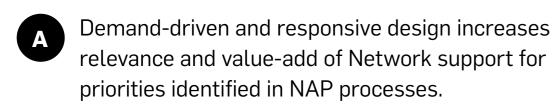


## Theory of Change



## ASSUMPTIONS





The provision of an unofficial "safe" space for sharing and having frank discussions leads to deeper engagement both among countries and between countries and the Network.



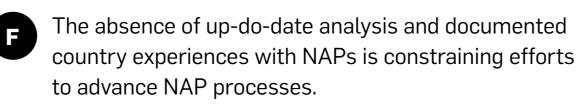
A multi-dimensional, integrated and sustained approach to learning enhances capacity.



The country team approach leads to broadened (e.g., across a wider range of actors) and sustained incountry capacity.



Participating countries find lessons from outside of their regions to be applicable and informative in their own contexts.



G The presence of a consistent, non-United Nations voice on the progress, lessons, needs, and strategic relevance of NAPs will reinforce their perceived legitimacy and importance.

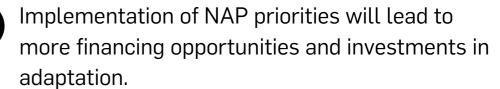
Countries have the capacity and resources to act on lessons and best practices that emerge through peer learning and exchange.

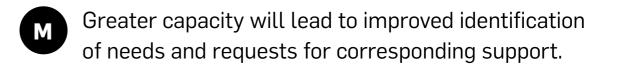
The lack of a clear articulation of adaptation priorities, as well as strategies and needs for addressing them, have been limiting strategic investments in adaptation.

Greater in-country technical and institutional capacity will lead to more lobbying and political visibility of the NAP process.

Greater political profile of the NAP process will encourage funders to better understand and support the adaptation priorities of developing countries.









Greater capacity will lead to more lobbying and political visibility of the NAP process.

