

WORKSHOP REPORT

Peer Learning Summit: Vertical integration in the NAP process

Nairobi, Kenya / October 2023



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About 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 National Adaptation Plans. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.

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Peer Learning Summit: Vertical Integration in the NAP Process

Nairobi, Kenya / October 2023

Summary

The Peer Learning Summit (PLS) convened representatives from 10 countries, along with partner institutions, in an exchange of knowledge, experience, and insights on vertical integration in the NAP process. The aim of the workshop was to explore challenges, potential solutions, areas of support, and next steps for action. Countries offered practical examples of successes, lessons learned, and relevant insights from their own experiences with vertical integration in their NAP processes.

Five focus areas related to vertical integration in the NAP process guided the conversations: (1) coordination mechanisms with sub-national governments, (2) capacity strengthening of sub-national governments, (3) engagement with the local private sector and businesses, (4) engagement with civil society organizations (CSOs), and (5) financial flows to sub-national levels. These five elements are interdependent and often serve as enabling conditions for one another.

The PLS highlighted the roles of various actors in vertical integration in the NAP process: national governments (ministries, departments, and agencies), sub-national governments and authorities, local CSOs, the private sector and businesses, and international partners (including international non-governmental agencies, United Nations agencies, and technical support institutions such as the NAP Global Network).

Considerations for gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches to climate change adaptation are essential for an effective and strategic NAP process across governance levels. Practical strategies such as establishing a gender action plan and conducting gender-responsive vulnerability analyses can facilitate this approach.

Long-term monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems for NAP processes are needed for countries to track their progress at multiple levels of governance, from the local to the national level and to contribute to global reporting. MEL is also a valuable approach for tracking results and for justifying and securing future funding for adaptation initiatives. Participants emphasized knowledge management and data as essential needs for MEL for the NAP process across levels.

Peer learning among countries proved to be an effective approach to accessing and exchanging support in the NAP process. Through discussions and activities during the event, countries came together to identify several potential solutions to address their existing challenges and needs. Many of these solutions, such as the establishment of training and capacity-strengthening programs, were already underway in some of the participating countries, which could then share their experiences and lessons learned with other participants. The NAP Global Network seeks to continue to engage participants to support continued peer learning on vertical integration for NAP processes.

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Introduction

Overview

The Peer Learning Summit (PLS) on Vertical Integration in National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes was held on October 11–13, 2023, in Nairobi, Kenya. The event, co-organized by the NAP Global Network and the Government of Kenya, with financial support from Global Affairs Canada, welcomed the participation of representatives from 10 countries, as well as partner institutions.

This 3-day event sought to create a forum for participating countries to explore the linkages between climate change adaptation, multi-level governance, and vertical integration in their NAP processes. Furthermore, it offered an opportunity for countries to reflect on their progress in the NAP process, identify and address challenges related to vertical integration, exchange ideas and solutions to challenges, and prioritize the next steps. Building on past NAP Global Network peer learning support to countries, the event provided an opportunity for countries to exchange knowledge and experiences on what has and has not worked in their approaches to vertical integration on NAP processes.

Participating Countries and Organizations

A range of climate change adaptation practitioners and NAP process experts, government representatives across governance levels (from national to sub-national), and other key actors were present at and contributed to the event. Participants brought a diversity of expertise, experience, and insights, as well as a deep understanding of their countries' adaptation needs and governance contexts from across the African, Latin America and Caribbean, and Pacific regions. The workshop also welcomed the presence of technical partners such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the UN Development Programme, and the UN Environment Programme. Table 1 provides an overview of the PLS participants. For the full list of participants, please refer to Appendix A.

Table 1. Countries and organizations represented at the PLS

Countries	Institutions
Belize	Ministry of Blue Economy and Civil Aviation Ministry of Rural Transformation, Community Development, Labour and Local Government
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ministry of Environment
Dominican Republic	Ministry of Environment
Eswatini	Eswatini Meteorological Services Ministry of Economic Planning and Development Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
Ethiopia	Ministry of Planning and Development Environmental Protection Authority
Ghana	Environmental Protection Agency Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development Bekwai Municipal Assembly Centre Climate Change and Sustainability Studies, University of Ghana
Kenya	Ministry of Environment Representatives from the counties Kisumu, Marsabit, Narok, Nyeri, and Vihiga Lentsational Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya
São Tomé and Príncipe	Direcção geral do Ambiente e Acção Climática Direcção da Descentralização, Assessoria e apoio às Autarquias Região Autónoma do Príncipe
Tuvalu	Tuvalu NAP project Tuvalu Survival Fund
Zimbabwe	Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	

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The Peer Learning Summit

The complete event agenda is included in Appendix B. For access to the presentation slides and a short summary of the event, please visit the NAP Global Network website.¹

Day 1

Welcome and Opening Remarks

The first day of the PLS established the foundation for understanding and advancing vertical integration throughout the NAP process. The day opened with welcoming remarks from Mr. Mauricio Luna Rodríguez of the NAP Global Network, Global Affairs Canada representative Ms. Janine Cocker, LEG representative Mr. Benon Bibbu Yassin, and Dr. Pacifica F. Achieng Ogola, on behalf of the Government of Kenya, the event’s co-host.

Figure 1. Participants on the opening day of the PLS

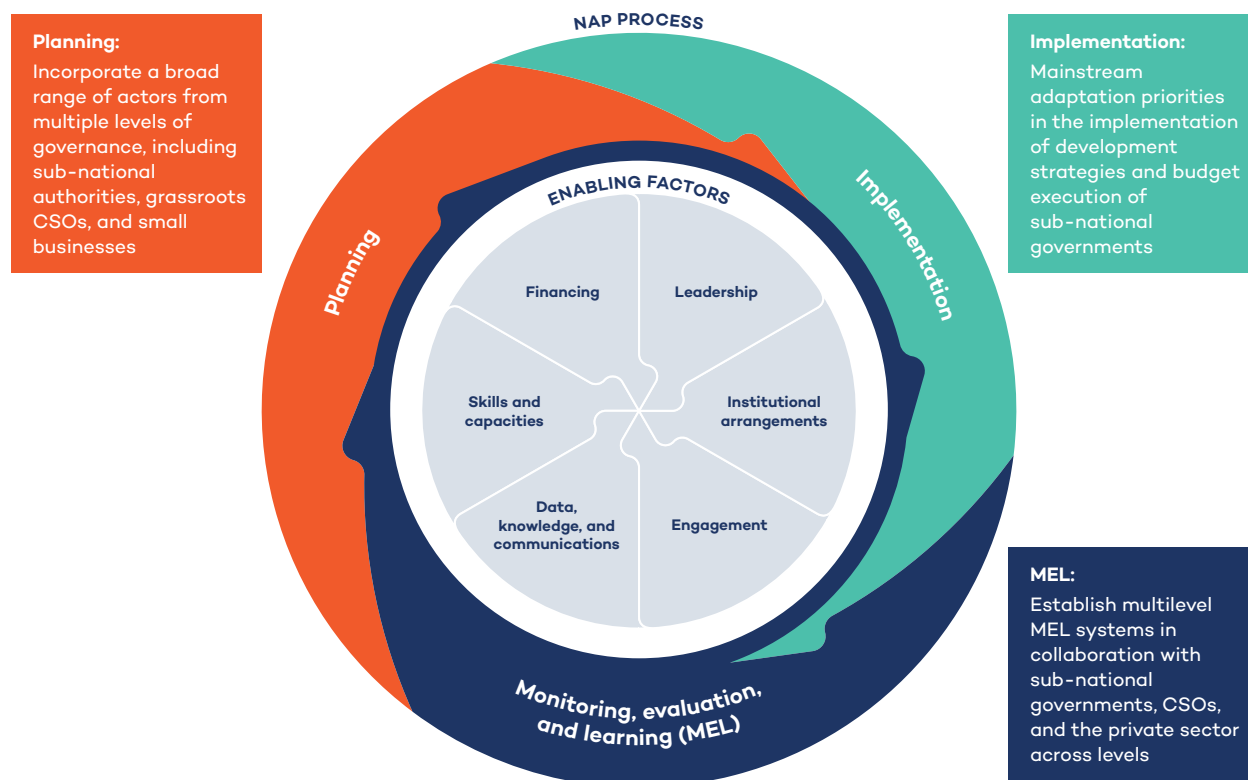


¹ <https://napglobalnetwork.org/2023/10/peer-learning-summit-vertical-integration-in-the-national-adaptation-plan-nap-process/>

Introduction to Vertical Integration

Following a brief introduction to the NAP Global Network and an overview of the PLS, Mr. Luna Rodríguez presented foundational concepts, terms, and key analysis findings related to vertical integration and multi-level governance. In the context of climate change adaptation, vertical integration is defined as “the process of creating intentional and strategic linkages between national and sub-national governance levels in the planning, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL)” (Luna Rodríguez et al., 2023, p. 2; see also Dazé et al., 2016; Ziervogel et al., 2019). Vertical integration reinforces strategic decision-making and adaptation efforts across national and sub-national levels. At the local level, many climate change impacts are directly experienced. Yet, resources from the national-level government and sub-national authorities are often not effectively distributed to the populations and places with the most acute needs. Countries also face inefficiencies in scaling up adaptation efforts as national and sub-national initiatives do not always correspond with—and thus reinforce—one another. Vertical integration is an approach to multi-level governance that can address these challenges in the planning, implementation, and MEL of adaptation, incorporating key actors across levels (Figure 2).

Figure 2. NAP phases and entry points for vertical integration.



Source: Adapted from NAP Global Network, 2023.

The discussions and activities during the PLS aimed to address the challenges in vertical integration in real-life scenarios and encourage countries to identify effective and inclusive strategies for improving vertical integration in the NAP process. By targeting different aspects of vertical integration, countries can amplify the results of their climate change adaptation planning, strengthen capacities across governance levels, and include a wider range of key actors, such as civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, and local community actors in the NAP process.

Throughout the event, five thematic areas concerning vertical integration were identified to guide the discussions and peer learning activities (Figure 3). These five focus themes present key elements of vertical integration in which challenges may emerge; subsequently, solutions and areas of support may be determined.

Figure 3. Five focus areas of vertical integration in NAP processes at the PLS



Source: Authors.

Situating Countries' Vertical Integration Progress and Needs

In the second half of Day 1, participants were invited to reflect on their current progress and recent milestones in their own country's NAP process. Then, an exchange of milestones and relevant mechanisms of vertical integration encouraged countries to learn about their respective accomplishments, lessons learned, and existing institutional arrangements for the NAP process.

Some examples of the supporting mechanisms for vertical integration that have contributed to these milestones include

- the involvement of local communities, CSOs, and other local actors in adaptation planning, vulnerability assessments, and decision making on the Pacific Island of Tuvalu;
- emphasis on the inclusion of women, youth populations, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized communities in Belize;
- the establishment of climate change units and adaptation priorities within sub-national governments—for example, at the county level in Kenya;
- programs that aim to strengthen the capacities of government officers at sub-national (i.e., district) levels on vulnerability assessments for adaptation in the NAP process in Ghana;
- an increase in funding and resources distributed to sub-national climate change adaptation efforts in Eswatini; and
- improved data collection on ecosystem health and reporting across governance levels in the Dominican Republic.

Day 1 wrapped up with an interactive “knowledge café” in which participants collectively shared ideas and planned for challenges to vertical integration, as well as potential solutions. Participants discussed common and unique challenges, shared insights on pathways for problem solving (informed by the previous exercise on “milestones”), and deliberated remaining questions following the activity. Across all five focus areas (outlined above in Figure 3), a few broad challenges/barriers and respective solutions emerged, as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Potential challenges and solutions to vertical integration

Challenges	Solutions
Limited funding, financial resources, and investments at local levels	Innovate funding mechanisms to channel resources to sub-national and local levels; invite the private sector to NAP discussions; support and seed funds for small and medium-sized enterprises working on local adaptation.
Limited technical capacities, skills, and expertise at sub-national levels	Assess gaps in skills and needs for training at sub-national levels; develop and advance capacity-building and training programs; and incentivize partnerships with academia and research institutions.
Shifts in political prioritization and buy-in	Generate interest and resource mobilization from other key actors and sectors, such as the private sector and CSOs; institutionalize long-term adaptation and disaster risk reduction programs.

Challenges	Solutions
A lack of knowledge or data management structures	Build multi-level nationally coordinated databases; partner with academic institutions for research and knowledge management.
Underrepresentation of vulnerable and marginalized actors	Establish multi-level governance mechanisms to engage civil society actors and underrepresented groups in the NAP process.
Personnel turnover and a lack of institutional memory at sub-national levels	Institutionalize adaptation initiatives and develop adaptation policies and programs at sub-national levels; create policies and incentives for the professionalization of public servants in local governments.
Poor understanding or awareness of climate change adaptation needs in some local private sectors and small businesses	Strengthen the engagement of local sector representatives in the NAP process; invite and incentivize media partners to spotlight local climate change needs; involve civil society actors in the NAP process at local levels to inform the private sector and small businesses of their needs and climate-related demands.

Key Take-Aways From Day 1

- Countries shared several challenges and displayed interest in exchanging experiences and knowledge to support each other in addressing these challenges. Some countries identified solutions already in place or underway, offering valuable lessons and insights for others to learn from.
- All five focus areas of vertical integration are interlinked, with challenges in one imposing barriers for others. Addressing limits to coordination mechanisms, capacities, funding, and actor/sector engagement tends to require tackling at least one other area (e.g., strengthening capacities necessitates increased funding for training programs; building and executing good coordination mechanisms requires skilled personnel).
- MEL systems for NAP processes are needed for countries to deliver sustainable and effective NAP implementation in the medium to long term. MEL is also a valuable approach for tracking results, as well as justifying and securing policy and funding priorities for adaptation initiatives in the future.
- Countries highlighted the benefits of enhancing synergies and coordination between the NAP process and other climate instruments, such as the nationally determined contributions.

Day 2

On the second day, participants dove deeper into the enabling factors of vertical integration in the NAP process, explored the journey and lessons from Kenya’s approach to sub-national-level financing in the NAP process, and collectively addressed some practical challenges of peer countries.

Enabling Factors of Vertical Integration

Mr. Luna Rodríguez began with a thorough explanation of the six enabling factors for vertical integration in the NAP process (Figure 4). Each of these factors contributes to the NAP process across planning, implementation, and MEL. The enabling factors facilitate the three NAP phases presented on the previous day (Figure 3).

Figure 4. NAP enabling factors and entry points for vertical integration

	Leadership	Involve high-level political leadership and “champions” who are committed to supporting coordinated adaptation across levels
	Institutional arrangements	Strengthen existing and new coordination mechanisms between national and sub-national governance levels
	Engagement	Involve diverse actors at all governance levels, including sub-national governments, CSOs, businesses, academia, media, and local communities
	Data, knowledge, and communications	Facilitate continuous, two-way information sharing between national and sub-national actors
	Skills and capacities	Enhance climate-related and context-specific institutional and human competencies at sub-national levels
	Financing	Incorporate climate-resilience considerations into finance allocation processes, such as government budgeting across levels

Source: Adapted from NAP Global Network, 2023.

Kenya’s Approach to National and Sub-National Finance for Climate Change Adaptation

Mr. Thomas Lerenten Lelekoitien, the Deputy Director of Climate Change Adaptation within the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Forestry, and Ms. Janet Ahatho, representing Masarbit County, then presented Kenya’s experiences with national and sub-national climate

change adaptation planning. Their presentations provided some highlights of Kenya’s 2015 NAP, which has a 15-year time horizon to 2030. They described the country’s structure for financial flows across the national, county, and ward levels; described the impacts experienced by local communities; and shared practical examples of approaches to financial resources in Marsabit County. Despite some limitations, Kenya’s County Climate Change Fund approach and Financing Locally Led Climate Action program display the country’s commitment to improving climate resilience in local communities where financial resources are most needed (Murphy & Orindi, 2017).

Real-Life Problem Solving: Knowledge clinics

Lastly, participants broke into small groups to discuss on-the-ground challenges experienced by three countries—Belize, Ghana, and Tuvalu—which were presented in an interactive “Knowledge Clinic” activity. This exercise encouraged participants to understand the nuances of a specific, real-life challenge and offer suggestions and advice based on their country’s own experiences. By collectively unpacking a challenge in a realistic context, participants gained insights from one another and reflected on the unique conditions that may hinder or drive proposed solutions.

Figure 5. Knowledge clinic with Mr. Clifford King from Belize



Figure 6. Knowledge clinic with Ms. Faatupu Simeiti from Tuvalu



Key Take-Aways From Day 2

- Kenya's efforts to institutionalize climate funding and policies across levels of governance showcase both success stories and valuable lessons learned in implementing the NAP and climate action at national and sub-national levels. Kenya shared inspiring examples for channelling finance to sub-national levels, including the Kenya Country Climate Change Fund and the Financing Locally Led Climate Action program.
- The knowledge clinic exercise generated ideas for how to address common challenges, such as the constraints and barriers to working with a highly diverse range of actors, the need for effective communications and engagement strategies, and reinforcing political will and interest among key actors. Examples of strategies to overcome these challenges include analyzing the roles of actors, routinely following up with actors, and investing in innovative communications approaches, among others.
- Knowledge management and data were also mentioned as essential needs for countries to ensure that the NAP process builds climate resilience across levels. MEL systems, as well as consistent knowledge sharing, are important for NAP teams to record lessons and exchange knowledge within their multi-level governance realities, with other actors (private sector, CSOs, and traditional leaders), and with international peers (via peer learning events, for example).

Day 3

The last day of the PLS aimed to offer participants a space to reflect on areas of support they may need in advancing vertical integration in their NAP processes, learn about and integrate gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches into their decision making, and identify next steps for their respective countries.

Findings from *Progress on Vertical Integration in NAP Processes*

Day 3 opened with a short presentation from Mr. Luna Rodríguez of preliminary findings and recommendations from the NAP Global Network's [*Progress on Vertical Integration in NAP Processes*](#) synthesis report (Luna Rodríguez et al., 2023). The analysis explores the approaches and mechanisms countries use to create intentional and strategic linkages in adaptation across governance levels to implement vertical integration in their NAP processes.

Identifying Areas of Support and Needs

Informed by the analysis, participants engaged in an activity to locate the areas of support that countries may need to go forward with their efforts in vertical integration in the NAP process. This exercise was intended to identify relevant actors, organizations, or partners and how they could contribute to and provide support for vertical integration in the NAP process. The following key areas of support emerged:

- **Support for coordination mechanisms with sub-national governments:**
 - establishment of context-appropriate mechanisms with clarity in roles, responsibilities, and information channels
 - guidance for applying national-level policies and actions to sub-national-level programs
 - reinforced understanding and practice of MEL processes, frameworks, and systems
 - continuous peer exchanges with fellow countries for good practices and insights
- **Support for strengthening capacities of sub-national governments:**
 - improved training and capacity strengthening for sub-national-level staff and officers
 - improved data collection infrastructure and skill training for NAP-related teams' personnel at sub-national levels
 - establishment of a comprehensive capacity-strengthening framework for sub-national-level actors, including outlines of funding allocations and result tracking

- **Support for engaging local private sector and small businesses:**
 - improved understanding of roles, contributions, and contexts of private sector actors via actor mapping and situational analyses
 - development of communication and engagement strategies with the private sector at the local level
 - reinforcing the practice of MEL processes and frameworks in sub-national private sector actors for tracking and communicating results of policies' effectiveness
 - fostering an enabling environment for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and local private sectors with increased economic and non-economic incentives
- **Support for engaging CSOs:**
 - establishment of platforms to engage CSOs in the NAP process in a structured way
 - facilitation of partnerships and exchanges among CSOs
 - improved training and capacity strengthening for local CSOs (either via national programming or partnerships with international organizations)
 - improved communication and engagement strategies with CSOs
- **Support for directing financial flows to sub-national levels:**
 - technical assistance for developing proposals for bankable projects and initiatives
 - establishment of guidelines for streamlining public budget allocation to sub-national levels
 - improved performance reporting on budget execution and project implementation (potentially with MEL frameworks)
 - development of innovative mechanisms for reliable, continuous, and context-appropriate finance at sub-national and local levels.

Country Examples of Sub-National-Level NAP Processes

Participants then heard from Ms. Christine Ogola about community-led adaptation actions spearheaded by the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of Kenya as an example of faith-based CSO engagement at the local/sub-national levels. YWCA's work has shown that engaging youth, women, and Indigenous communities adds valuable perspectives to climate policy advocacy and empowers these actors to take ownership of local climate action.

Mr. Lucky Nhlanhla Sigudla of the Kingdom of Eswatini presented recent experiences of engaging community and sub-national actors in the NAP process through Eswatini's Climate Change Adaptation Outreach Programme. The program emphasizes far-reaching community involvement, as well as the teaching and archiving of Traditional and Indigenous Knowledge in building climate resilience (Tfwala et al., 2023).

Finally, Ms. Karem Rivero introduced an example of private sector engagement at the sub-national level in the Dominican Republic, including through the country's first philanthropic trust fund, the Yaque del Norte Water Fund. The fund showcases a promising example of how the local private sector, government agencies, and non-governmental associations and organizations come together to support nature-based solutions for conservation and climate resilience. All presentations are available on the NAP Global Network website.²

In the second half of Day 3, the PLS welcomed the presence of the Honourable Eng. Festus Ngeno, Principal Secretary of the State Department of Environment and Climate Change of Kenya, who shared some insights on the need to integrate multi-level governance into the NAP process and for cross-national collaboration and learning to accomplish this.

Figure 7. The Principal Secretary of the State Department of Environment and Climate Change of Kenya and the PLS participants



Gender Responsiveness and Social Inclusion in the NAP Process

As highlighted by the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report (2022), “inclusive governance that prioritises equity and justice in adaptation planning and implementation leads to more effective and sustainable adaptation outcomes.” It is thus crucial to address gender and social inequalities within the vertical integration of the NAP process. A gender-responsive and socially inclusive (GESI) approach actively examines and addresses norms, roles, and inequalities and seeks to promote gender equality (Dazé & Church, 2019). A gender-responsive NAP process focuses on three key pillars (Figure 8).

² <https://napglobalnetwork.org/2023/10/peer-learning-summit-vertical-integration-in-the-national-adaptation-plan-nap-process/>

Figure 8. Elements of a gender-responsive NAP process



Source: Dazé & Church, 2019.

Since 2018, there has been an increase in the proportion of NAP documents that mention gender equality and gender responsiveness, as well as concepts such as human rights or social inclusion, which might support the consideration of other discrimination factors (Dazé & Hunter, 2022)

During the PLS, participants were asked to reflect on potential actions countries may take to improve and ensure gender responsiveness in vertical integration for the NAP process. Some common themes and proposed steps included the following:

- conducting gender-responsive vulnerability assessment at the local level, applying an intersectional lens to better understand gender dynamics and realities.³ Those local assessments—which are critical for vertical integration—will help identify differentiated needs and capacities for people of different genders and make sure these feed into the NAP process.
- carrying out gender analysis specific to the NAP process that looks at the gender-adaptation nexus from an institutional standpoint at various levels, from national to local, and how those levels are connected.
- undertaking a gender-responsive stakeholder mapping to identify the right stakeholders at different levels, especially representatives of women’s groups, gender experts, and representatives of the ministry in charge of gender, who need to meaningfully participate in NAP decision-making processes.
- establishing a platform/group to favour continuous, transparent, and equitable engagement by all actors and strengthening their capacities on vertical integration.

³ More information on gender analyses in NAP processes is available via the briefing note: Ceinos, A., & Dazé, A. (2023). *Maximizing the Impacts of Targeted Gender Analyses for the National Adaptation Plan Process*. NAP Global Network. <https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/napgn-en-2023-maximizing-the-impacts-of-targeted-gender-analyses-for-nap-process.pdf> (napglobalnetwork.org)

- legislating on a share of women represented in governmental decision-making mechanisms at all levels (including adaptation-related ones) and ensuring that there are more women in the driving seats of those mechanisms.
- working toward the establishment and reinforcement of gender policies across all levels and sectors of government.
- developing gender mainstreaming toolkits that articulate the various levels of action.

Those propositions were made while acknowledging that to consider gender and social inclusion appropriately, context will matter—and that some of the solutions proposed might not work in some contexts.

Next Steps and Timeline of Action

In the final part of the PLS, participants regrouped in their country team to discuss and identify three actionable steps. Countries reflected on their action timelines and specified the next steps heading toward June 2024, with considerations for global and national events taking place within upcoming months (e.g., the 28th UN Climate Change Conference in December 2023). While each country is at a unique stage in its NAP process and priorities may differ, a few common themes emerged in this shared timeline of next steps:

- establishing or improving training workshops and programs for authorities, officials, and staff in the climate sector to both raise awareness and strengthen capacities in climate change adaptation efforts
- taking steps toward more inclusive and effective engagement of CSOs and other actors, such as women, youth, and vulnerable populations
- reviewing and improving institutional structures relevant to the NAP process, with a focus on making vertical integration more effective and well coordinated
- strengthening MEL frameworks to track long-term progress in the NAP process
- continuing knowledge and experience sharing among the participating countries following the event

A full timeline with action items from all participating countries between October 2023 and June 2024 is included in Appendix C.

Key Take-Aways From Day 3

- The areas of support identified by countries cut across several themes/areas of vertical integration and could be supported by different actors: different units and agencies in national governments, sub-national governments and authorities, domestic CSOs, the private sector and businesses, global/international technical partners (peer countries, non-governmental agencies, UN agencies, the NAP Global Network), and others.

- Considerations for gender-responsive and socially inclusive measures for climate change adaptation will be essential for an effective, strategic NAP process that reduces vulnerability and builds resilience across governance levels. Practical strategies, such as establishing a gender action plan and conducting gender analyses, can facilitate this approach.
- Participants expressed a demand for continuous peer exchanges and knowledge sharing in follow-up sessions or direct communications between countries.

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Appendix A. List of Participants

	Country	Name	Title	Institutional affiliation
1	Belize	Ms. Andria Rosado-Grinage	Senior Blue Economy Officer	Ministry of Blue Economy and Civil Aviation (Familiar with Adaptation and NAP process)
2	Belize	Mr. Clifford King	Local Development Officer	Ministry of Rural Transformation, Community Development, Labour and Local Government (Government agency responsible for decentralization process with sub-national governments)
3	Democratic Republic of Congo	Ms. Médiatrice Mutalemba Kabuya	Chef de Bureau Adaptation et Impact aux changements climatiques	
4	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mr. Ghislain Ngayo Likinda	Chargé d'études pour Cabinet	
5	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mr. Mampuya Mulamba Edmond	Expert à la Direction de Développement Durable	
6	Dominican Republic	Ms. Daniela Virginia Sifontes Gonzalez	National coordinator of the capacity building initiative to advance the implementation of the NAP in the Dominican Republic.	Ministry of Environment
7	Dominican Republic	Ms. Karem Rivero	National coordinator for the Adaptation in Cities initiative	Ministry of Environment

	Country	Name	Title	Institutional affiliation
8	Dominican Republic	Ms. Oskarina Domke Guzmán	Resilience and local government expert	Ministry of Environment
9	Eswatini	Mr. Lucky Nhlanhla Sigudla	Eswatini National Adaptation Plan Focal Person	Eswatini Meteorological Services
10	Eswatini	Mr. Ncamiso Ngcamphalala	Economist	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
11	Eswatini	Ms. Simphiwe Dube-Ntsingila	Senior Physical Planning Officer	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
12	Ethiopia	Mr. Abas Mohammed Ali	CEO	Ministry of Planning and Development
13	Ethiopia	Mr. Bemnet Teshome		Environmental Protection Authority
14	Ethiopia	Mr. Mohammed Andoshe		Ministry of Planning and Development
15	Ghana	Mr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah	Director, Climate Vulnerability and Adaptation/ NAP National Coordinator	EPA
16	Ghana	Mr. Samuel Seth Passah	Director, Local Government and Decentralisation	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
17	Ghana	Ms. Eunice Maame Ekuasiwa Mbroh	Planning Officer	Bekwai Municipal Assembly
18	Ghana	Mr. Yaw Agyeman Boafo	Senior Research Fellow	Centre Climate Change and Sustainability Studies, University of Ghana

	Country	Name	Title	Institutional affiliation
19	Tuvalu	Ms. Faatupu Simeti	Project Manager, Tuvalu NAP Project	
20	Tuvalu	Ms. Mervina Paueli	Project Development Officer	
21	Tuvalu	Ms. Fafetai Namoto	Lead, Tuvalu Survival Fund (TSF)	
22	Zimbabwe	Ms. Charity Denhere	Climate Change Scientist	Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
23	Zimbabwe	Mr. Tatenda Mutasa	Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
24	Sao Tome and Principe	Mr. Carlos Miguel Vangente	Technical expert	Direcção geral do Ambiente e Acção Climática
25	Sao Tome and Principe	Mr. Elisio Fernandes	Director	Direcção da Descentralização, Assessoria e apoio às Autarquias
26	Sao Tome and Principe	Mr. Aldo pires dos Santos Sequeira Lopes da Cruz	Environmental advisor for sector and projects	Região Autónoma do Príncipe
27	Kenya	Mr. Liaram Molai		Narok County
28	Kenya	Ms. Yvonne Edward		Nyeri County
29	Kenya	Ms. Janet Ahatho -Masarbit County		Marsabit County

	Country	Name	Title	Institutional affiliation
30	Kenya	Ms. Alice Musuvule		Vihiga County
31	Kenya	Mr. Evans Gichana		Kisumu County
32	Kenya	Mr. Thomas Lerenten Lelekoitien	Deputy Director – Climate Change Adaptation	Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Environment
33	Kenya	Ms. Lydia Kibandi	CEO	Lensational
34	Kenya	Ms. Christine Ogola	Programs Officer Gender and Climate	Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya
35	Malawi	Mr. Benon Yassin	Deputy Director of Environmental Affairs	LEG / Environmental Affairs Department of Malawi
36	Kenya	Ms. Lou Perpes		UNEP
37	Kenya	Alexander Ford		UNEP
38	Kenya	Mr. Liam Fee	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	UNDP

Facilitation team members:

1. Mr. Mauricio Luna Rodríguez (NAP Global Network, IISD)
2. Ms. Aurélie Ceinos (NAP Global Network, IISD)
3. Ms. Reshma Mohamed (facilitator)
4. Ms. Michelle Kim (NAP Global Network, IISD)
5. Ms. Susan Wairimu Mbuthia
6. Ms. Chi Pham (NAP Global Network, IISD)
7. Mr. Cesar Henrique Arrais (NAP Global Network, IISD)

Appendix B. Agenda of the Peer Learning Summit

DAY 1 – Wednesday, October 11

Moderators: Mauricio Luna Rodríguez, Reshma Khan

8:30–9:00 **Registration**

9:00–10:00 **Welcome and Opening Remarks From Co-Hosts**

- Mauricio Luna Rodríguez, Policy Advisor, NAP Global Network
 - Janine Cocker, Head of Cooperation – Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, Global Affairs Canada
 - Benon Yassin, Deputy Director (Planning, Monitoring & Research), Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change, Malawi, Member of the LEG
 - Dr. Pacifica F. Achieng Ogola, Director, Climate Change, State Department of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Government of Kenya
-

10:00–10:30 **Coffee/Tea Break & Group Photo**

10:30–10:45

PRESENTATION

A Brief Introduction to the NAP Global Network and the Peer Learning Summit on Vertical Integration in the NAP process

Presenter: Mauricio Luna Rodríguez

10:45–11:15

ICEBREAKER CONNECTION EXERCISE

Concept and Definition Matching

This icebreaker exercise introduces participants to concepts and terms in climate change adaptation, multi-level governance, vertical integration, decentralization, and gender and social inclusion.

Presenter: Reshma Khan

11:15–11:45

PRESENTATION

Introduction to Vertical Integration in the NAP Process

An introduction to vertical integration in relation to the three broad NAP phases (planning, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), as well as practical examples of vertical integration in the adaptation process.

Presenter: Mauricio Luna Rodríguez

11:45–12:00	Q&A Session
12:00–13:30	Lunch
13:30–13:45	Energizer
14:00–15:00	<p>PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITY</p> <p>Country NAP Milestones & Vertical Integration</p> <p>Each country will take 30 minutes to discuss and present the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2–3 key milestones or achievements in the NAP process to date. • Any institutional arrangements, multi-level coordination mechanisms, or actions that have contributed to and facilitated the vertical integration of these NAP milestones. <p>Reflections on the plenary following the activity.</p> <p><i>Presenter: Aurélie Ceinos</i></p>
15:00–15:10	Break
15:10–16:10	<p>PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITY</p> <p>Challenges and Solutions to Strengthen Vertical Integration in the NAP Process</p> <p>Participants will reflect on their key challenges related to vertical integration in the NAP process and list all activities/solutions that can be implemented to strengthen vertical integration and overcome the identified challenges.</p> <p><i>Presenter: Reshma Khan</i></p>
16:10–16:30	Country Team Reflections
16:30–17:00	Reflections on the Day and Closing
17:00–18:00	Reception and Photo Exhibition with Remarks From Lydia Wanjiku, CEO of Lensational

DAY 2 – Thursday, October 12

Moderators: Mauricio Luna Rodríguez, Reshma Khan

8:45–9:00

Registration

9:00–9:30

Opening and Reflections from Day 1

Presenter: Mauricio Luna Rodríguez and Aurélie Ceinos

9:30–10:00

PRESENTATION

Enabling Factors for Vertical Integration in the NAP Process

An introduction to vertical integration and enabling factors in the NAP process: leadership, institutional arrangements, engagement, data knowledge and communications, skills and capacities, and financing.

Presenter: Mauricio Luna Rodríguez

10:00–10:30

COUNTRY EXPERIENCE

Kenya

Kenya's approach to sub-national-level finance for climate change adaptation.

Presenter: Thomas Lerenten Lelekoitien

10:30–11:00

Break

11:00–12:15

PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITY

Knowledge Clinic on Vertical Integration

This activity offers an opportunity for participants to get advice from their peers and facilitators on a specific challenge that they are facing in multi-level governance and vertical integration.

Presenter: Aurélie Ceinos

12:15–12:30

Reflections on the Day and Closing

12:30–14:30

Lunch

14:30–18:30

TEAM BUILDING ACTIVITY

Game Drive and Dinner at Nairobi National Park

After a brief introduction by the Government of Kenya, the group will visit the national park bordering the City of Nairobi. A UN Environment Programme representative will share their perspectives on the importance of nature and protected areas in the context of climate change adaptation.

DAY 3 – Friday, October 13

Moderators: Mauricio Luna Rodríguez, Reshma Khan

8:45–9:00	Registration
9:00–9:30	Opening and Reflections From Day 2
9:30–10:30	BREAK OUT GROUPS / PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITY Identifying Areas of Support Required in the NAP Process to Create Links with Sub-National Levels <p>Participants will explore potential areas of support to create strategic links with sub-national levels in their home countries for a more vertically integrated NAP process.</p> <p><i>Presenters: Mauricio Luna Rodríguez and Chi Pham</i></p>
10:30–11:00	Break
11:00–12:30	SHORT PRESENTATIONS Sub-National-Level Adaptation Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sub-national government actions• Civil society organization (CSO) actions at the sub-national level• Private sector actions at the sub-national level
12:30–13:30	Lunch
13:30–13:45	Energizer
13:45–14:45	PRESENTATION AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS Gender Responsiveness and Social Inclusion at the Sub-National Level to Strengthen NAP Processes <p><i>Presenter: Aurélie Ceinos</i></p>
14:45–15:00	Break
15:00–15:40	PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITY Timeline of Next Steps <p>Country teams will be asked to prioritize 2–3 specific next steps that they want to take to strengthen vertical integration in their home countries.</p> <p><i>Presenter: Reshma Khan and Chi Pham</i></p>

15:40–16:10

PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITY

Sharing Finalized Next Steps

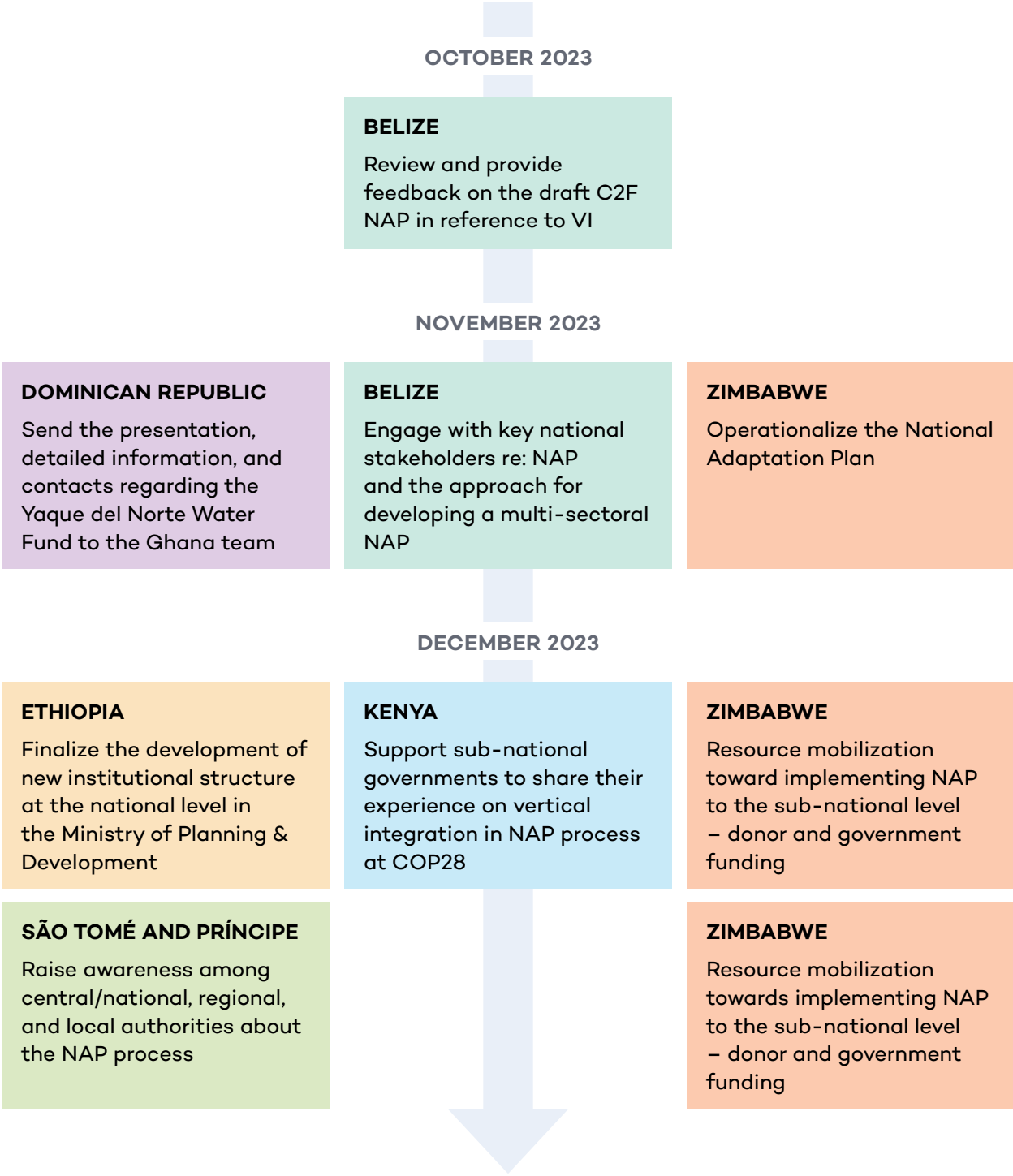
In plenary, country teams will put their next steps on the collective timeline to share commonalities, make connections, and draw the experiences of the countries together.

Presenter: Reshma Khan and Chi Pham

16:10–16:30

Reflections on the PLS and Closing

Appendix C. Collective Timeline of Next Steps: Vertical integration in the NAP process



JANUARY 2024

TUVALU

Finalize Capacity Development & Institutional Strengthening Strategy & Program

TUVALU

Finalize Gender & Social Inclusion Action Plan

FEBRUARY 2024

ETHIOPIA

Finalize the testifying and evolving of NAP implementation at sub-national/local districts

GHANA

Training workshop for selected officials in 20 MMDAs/local authorities

ESWATINI

Identification and capacity building of CSOs on local adaptation planning

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Coordinate an exchange of good practices and lessons learned with Kenya and Ghana

BELIZE

Draft and finalize concept note for Readiness Initiative for the enhancement of sub-national government's participation in NAP

ESWATINI

Local government engagement and capacity-building on NAP to achieve understanding and buy-in at sub-national level

MARCH 2024

KENYA

Strengthen sub-national capacities (CC4/technical teams) on VI through training

DRC

More meetings, workshops, and training sessions and updates of progress following Nairobi summit

GHANA

Conduct vulnerability assessment for 10 local authorities in Ghana

KENYA

Induction and training of ward and other sub-national climate change planning committees on NAP process

DRC

Raise awareness among vulnerable populations (women, children, the elderly) about the NAP process

ESWATINI

Engagement of ministries of Finance & Economic Planning to prioritize and approve funding to sub-national levels

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Identify weaknesses in climate change adaptation

APRIL 2024

ETHIOPIA

Strengthen and functionalize M&E framework/system for NAP implementation

MAY 2024

TUVALU

Complete first draft of NAP

APRIL 2024

GHANA

Organize national summit on peer learning on NAP process in Ghana

KENYA

Set a clear reporting structure on NAP processes and activities from local to national levels

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Develop a proposal for inter-institutional arrangements that includes vertical integration in NAP process

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Design the NAP for São Tomé and Príncipe



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