



REPORT

# Progress and Learning Report 2024



NAP  
Global  
Network



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The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes and to help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. 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). 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 IISD, an award-winning independent think tank working to accelerate solutions for a stable climate, sustainable resource management, and fair economies. IISD's staff of more than 250 people come from across the globe and from many disciplines. With offices in Winnipeg, Geneva, Ottawa, and Toronto, our work affects lives in more than 100 countries.

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

Photo: Vestine Muhawenimana, Envisioning Resilience Rwanda (2024).

Rwandan farmer Martha Mukarwego and her family selling eggplants at the Manwali market. Climate change impacts such as more unpredictable rain and climate-related diseases have affected the cassava Martha grows and thus her livelihood. This story and others prepared by Envisioning Resilience trainees were presented in a policy dialogue with the Government of Rwanda held in March 2024 to illustrate community challenges and resilience to climate change and inform decision making on national adaptation planning.

## IISD Head Office

111 Lombard Avenue  
Suite 325  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Canada R3B 0T4

 [iisd.org](https://www.iisd.org)

 [@IISD\\_news](https://twitter.com/IISD_news)

 [@IISD\\_Resilience](https://twitter.com/IISD_Resilience)

## NAP Global Network

 [napglobalnetwork.org](https://www.napglobalnetwork.org)

 NAPGlobalNetwork

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 [info@napglobalnetwork.org](mailto:info@napglobalnetwork.org)

This is the NAP Global Network Secretariat's seventh progress report. It highlights activities and some of the achievements of the NAP Global Network from January 1 to December 31, 2024.



## National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process

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

## NAP Global Network (NAP GN)

The Network supports developing countries in advancing their NAP processes, which can help accelerate climate change adaptation efforts worldwide.

## 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

## 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 when countries have national adaptation planning processes that are aligned with their development priorities and when they effectively channel resources to the people, places, and systems that need them most.

## Network Secretariat

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) acts as the NAP Global Network Secretariat.



## 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)
- The Government of Ireland
- The Government of the United States
- The Green Climate Fund
- The Asian Development Bank



*Photo: John Forkpah Kannah*

## Foreword

The adverse impacts of climate change are presenting substantial dangers to Liberia's economy, ecosystems, and the welfare of its people.

Recognizing the cardinal importance of building resilience to climate change hazards such as rising sea levels, severe and extreme weather, and erratic rainfall, the Government of Liberia initiated its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in 2015 and published its first NAP document in 2021. The NAP informs strategic decision making, resource allocation, and policy development for Liberia to address climate risks effectively.

Liberia has made significant progress on implementing our NAP goals. The country is achieving major milestones and advancing adaptation planning in climate-sensitive sectors. We are investing in climate-smart agriculture and building coastal defense projects.

We realize that climate change adaptation in Liberia requires engagement and partnerships with many stakeholders—including government institutions, civil society organizations, communities, the private sector, and development partners. In particular, adaptation cannot be achieved without involving and uplifting our women and youths, who are innovators, educators, entrepreneurs, and agents of change.

We need the support of the international community and friendly nations.

Among our international partners, we acknowledge the NAP Global Network for providing the Government of Liberia with valuable technical and financial support on adaptation planning since 2021. In 2024, this fruitful partnership included co-organizing training on gender and adaptation, conducting a series of policy dialogues with adaptation stakeholders, developing a NAP communications strategy, and supporting monitoring, evaluation, and learning for adaptation.

There is an urgent need for climate change adaptation to protect the country's people, ecosystems, and economy. Liberia's NAP is a comprehensive framework for identifying and implementing priorities for climate resilience.

For effective adaptation, the global community will have to combine forces to help one another, working together to deal with the impacts of climate change that are affecting humanity.



**Dr. Emmanuel King Urey Yarkpawolo**

Executive Director and CEO,  
Environmental Protection Agency,  
Liberia

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Emmanuel King Urey Yarkpawolo'.



# Head of Secretariat's Message

As 2024 became Earth's hottest year on record, we continue to see deeply concerning climate change impacts around the globe. Alongside ambitious mitigation, there is no question that we urgently need ambitious, effective, and inclusive adaptation action at scale.

As global temperatures continue to rise and contribute to an increasingly unpredictable climate, accelerating support to countries to identify, finance and monitor adaptation priorities must be a priority.

National Adaptation Plan processes are being increasingly recognized as the vehicles for delivering adaptation at scale. The first Global Stocktake emphasized the critical role of the NAP process in facilitating developing countries' adaptation planning and implementation. It calls on all countries to have a NAP in place by 2025 and to be implementing that NAP by 2030.

Almost every developing country that is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) now has a NAP process underway. Over 100 of those countries have tapped Green Climate Fund (GCF) resources for adaptation planning. And a growing number of countries are achieving the meaningful milestone of publishing a NAP document and submitting it to the UNFCCC for international visibility and support.

The NAP Global Network marked its 10th year of support to countries in December 2024, and we celebrated the partnerships we have built with partner countries and organizations as well as the results we've achieved together.

## NAP Facts

143/154

# of developing countries that have NAP processes underway<sup>1</sup>



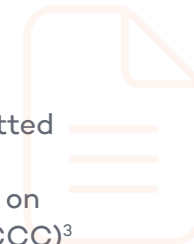
105

# of countries with approved adaptation planning proposals to the Green Climate Fund<sup>2</sup>



60

NAP documents submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> UNFCCC Secretariat. (2023, November). *Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans*. <https://unfccc.int/documents/632355>

<sup>2</sup> Green Climate Fund. (2023). GCF Open Data Library. <https://data.greenclimate.fund/public/data/readiness> as of February 14, 2025

<sup>3</sup> UNFCCC. (2024). NAP Central. <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps> as of February 14, 2025.



Seventy partner countries have accessed support to advance national-level action on the NAP process. More than 60% of our technical assistance has been for least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) over the past decade.

As a facilitator of South-South peer learning on the NAP process, we've helped convene more than 800 persons representing 80 developing countries to engage in peer learning through the NAP GN over the past decade. In 2024, we published a new peer learning strategy to continue improving this pillar of our work and saw our most active year on peer learning ever.

As a knowledge partner, we have published more than 350 knowledge products to date. The NAP Global Network and its Secretariat, IISD, have been referenced in over half of the NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC, such as Philippines' 2024 NAP document citing our Inventory of Innovative Financial Instruments for Climate Change Adaptation.

To better understand what's working and what can be improved in our support to countries, we are implementing a monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) framework for the NAP Global Network's outcomes. This report shares stories of change that document the results of our support.

This year, we will conclude the implementation of our current strategic plan, respond to the shifts in the global landscape of NAP support, and validate and launch a new strategic plan for the Network's support to countries to 2030.

As more and more countries successfully undertake their NAP processes—building climate resilience into the heart of development planning and budgeting and adopting approaches that are gender-responsive, socially inclusive, and participatory—the NAP Global Network looks forward to another decade as a partner, supporter, and ally for effective adaptation planning and implementation.



**Orville Grey, PhD**

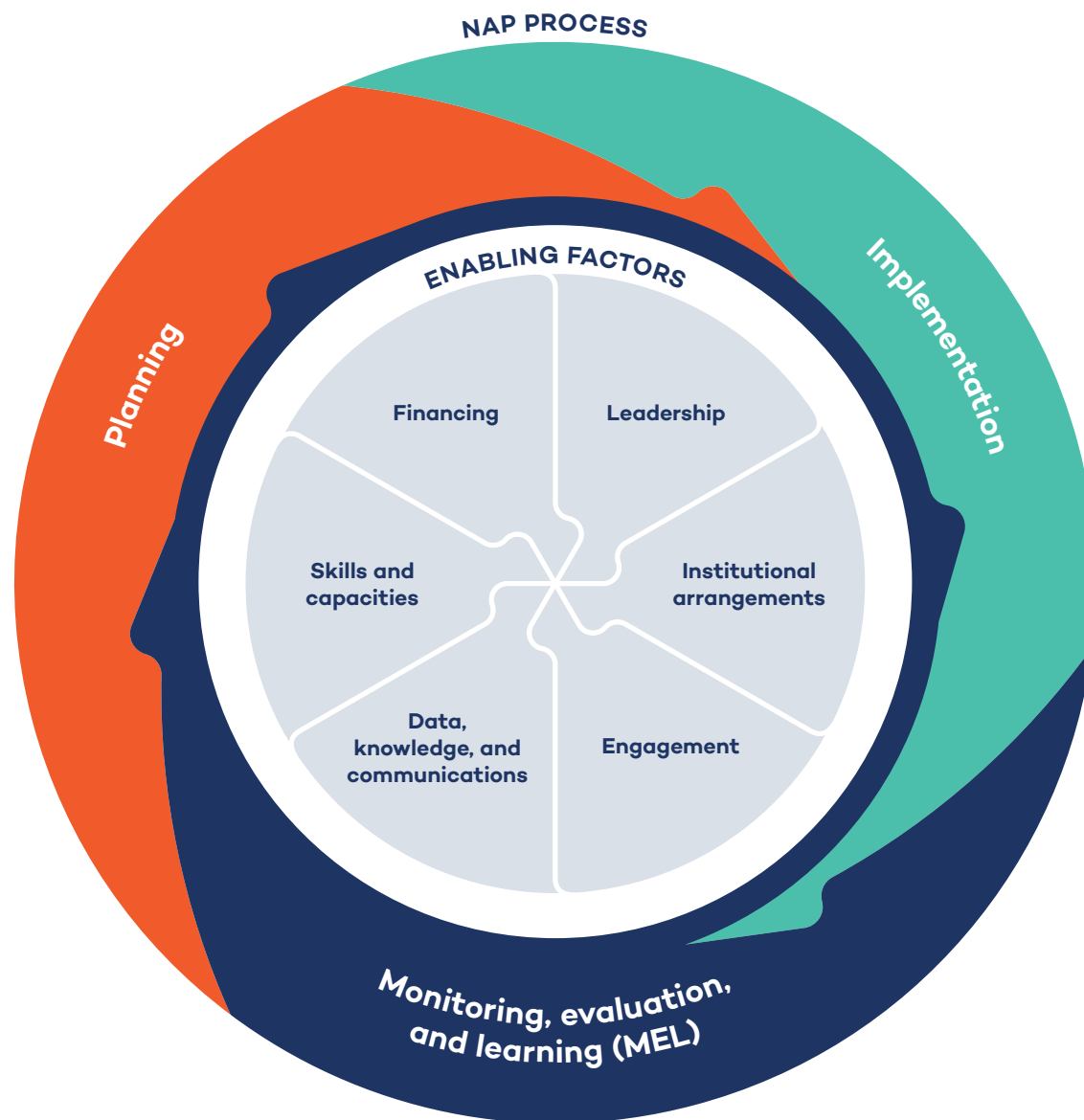
Head of Secretariat, NAP Global Network  
International Institute for Sustainable Development

# Visualizing Effective NAP Processes

The NAP Global Network uses this figure to visualize our understanding of the NAP process and the enabling factors that support it. This figure shows a simplified version of the NAP process through three broad overlapping elements: planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL). The inner circle represents the six interlinked enabling factors that support effective, inclusive NAP processes.

This figure is closely aligned with the elements defined by Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) in the 2012 technical guidelines for the NAP process.

For the official definition, objectives, and technical guidelines for the NAP process, visit the [UNFCCC website](#).



**Over the past decade, the Network's support has focused on three objectives:**



Facilitating South–South peer learning and exchange



Generating, synthesizing, and sharing knowledge



Supporting national-level action

Enhancing bilateral coordination is a cross-cutting principle of our work.

## The NAP Global Network

The world's leading network on adaptation planning

The NAP Global Network marked its 10th anniversary of support to countries in December 2024.



# Progress Toward Our 2025 Targets

We are heading into the final months of the NAP Global Network’s Strategy to 2025, which has a time horizon to June 2025. This section shares a summary of our progress toward the targets we set out in our strategic plan relative to a June 2020 baseline.

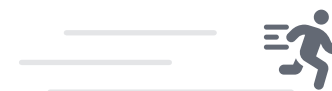
## Walk

Making some progress, but may need adjustment



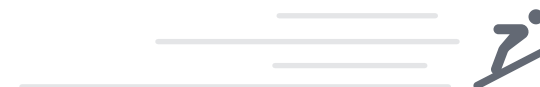
## Run

Good progress, consistent with expectations



## Fly





Outstanding progress, ahead of expectations







## Overall 2025 strategy targets

Target	Progress	Notes
At least 30% of support to LDCs		LDCs have accessed 37% of the Network’s technical support and 38% of countries engaged in peer learning have been LDCs.
Reach at least 30 new developing countries		The Network has supported 30 new countries with technical support against a baseline of June 2020 (supporting 70 countries since 2014).
Support at least 15 countries with the transition to implementation		The Network has supported 17 countries on the transition from planning to implementation.

## 2025 strategy targets by activity area

Activity	Target to 2025	Status	Description
<b>Peer learning and exchange</b>			
Global-level peer learning events	Two Peer Learning Forums per year (10 total)		The Network has held six global-level peer learning forums since June 2020, but experienced setbacks due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Peer exchanges	50 peer exchanges, including 10 on-the-job exchanges		Though fewer global-level events were held, the Network has shifted to place an emphasis on demand-driven regional and bilateral peer exchanges (see page 22). Since June 2020, 180 exchanges have taken place, more than three times the target.
<b>National-Level Action</b>			
In-country NAP Support Programs (ICPs) (longer term)	Three to five ICPs underway per year		The Network has completed 10 ICPs and currently has five underway.
Community Support Hub (CSH) requests (short term)	75 CSH requests (15 per year) + 25 remote expert advice requests		Responding to strong demand, the Network has completed 125 CSH requests, with further requests underway.

Activity	Target to 2025	Status	Description
<b>Knowledge</b>			
Knowledge products	100 new knowledge products (20 per year), including storytelling on impacts		The Network's knowledge work overall has far surpassed this target, with over 180 knowledge products published.
Self-directed online courses	Three courses available by 2025		The Network has developed courses on MEL and gender and social inclusion (GESI) that will be rolled out in 2025. It will pilot these courses before developing a third course.
NAP Trends	Establish a database of the NAP Global Network's analysis of NAP documents		The NAP Trends platform was launched in 2022 and is updated on a monthly basis with analysis of all developing country NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC's NAP Central.
Quarterly webinars	Hold quarterly webinars (four per year)		The Network continues to hold regular webinars to share its work and its partners' experiences, and is on track to meet this target.

# The Year in Review

## Highlights from NAP Global Network outreach and peer learning in 2024



	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
■	45th Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG 45), 20–23, Burundi	Adaptation Committee (AC) Meeting March 18–19, Bonn, Germany	NAP Expo, Bangladesh	18th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA 18), Tanzania 4th International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Antigua and Barbuda	60th Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (SB 60), Germany 3rd International Conference on Environmental Peacebuilding, Netherlands
◆	<b>Global Peer Learning Forum</b> on transitioning from planning to implementation in the NAP process hosted by Zimbabwe			<b>Peer Learning Cohort</b> for the Coalition of Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) on the NAP process with a focus on coastal adaptation hosted by Maldives	<b>Regional Peer Learning Cohort</b> for Central American countries on partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs) by Honduras

- International events we participated in
- ◆ Peer learning and exchange events

Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<p>■ 46th Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG 46), Ethiopia</p>	<p>Climate Adaptation Investment Planning Forum hosted by the Asian Development Bank, Philippines</p>	<p>16th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 16), Colombia</p>	<p>29th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 29), Azerbaijan</p>	
<p>◆ <b>Global Peer Learning Forum</b> on NAP-NDC alignment hosted by Belize</p> <p>◆ <b>1:1 Peer Learning Partnership</b> between NAP teams from Namibia and Zambia on the transition from planning to implementation</p>	<p><b>Regional Peer Learning Cohort</b> for Asia-Pacific countries on developing and strengthening MEL systems for NAP processes hosted by Vietnam</p>	<p>Peer Learning Summit: Vertical Integration in the NAP Process, Kenya</p>	<p><b>Pacific Peer Exchange at COP 29</b> with Fiji, Kiribati, and partners hosted by the Palau government in its pavilion</p>	<p><b>1:1 Peer Learning Partnership</b> on costing adaptation between Grenada and Albania, hosted virtually</p>

■ International events we participated in

◆ Peer learning and exchange events





# Network in Numbers

## All Time

3,000+ 

Individual Network members

80 

Countries that have participated in peer learning and exchange events

70 

Countries where we have delivered technical assistance

350+ 

Knowledge products on national adaptation planning and action

## 2024

300+ 

New Network members

45 

Countries whose representatives took part in peer learning and exchange

48 

Countries where we delivered technical assistance

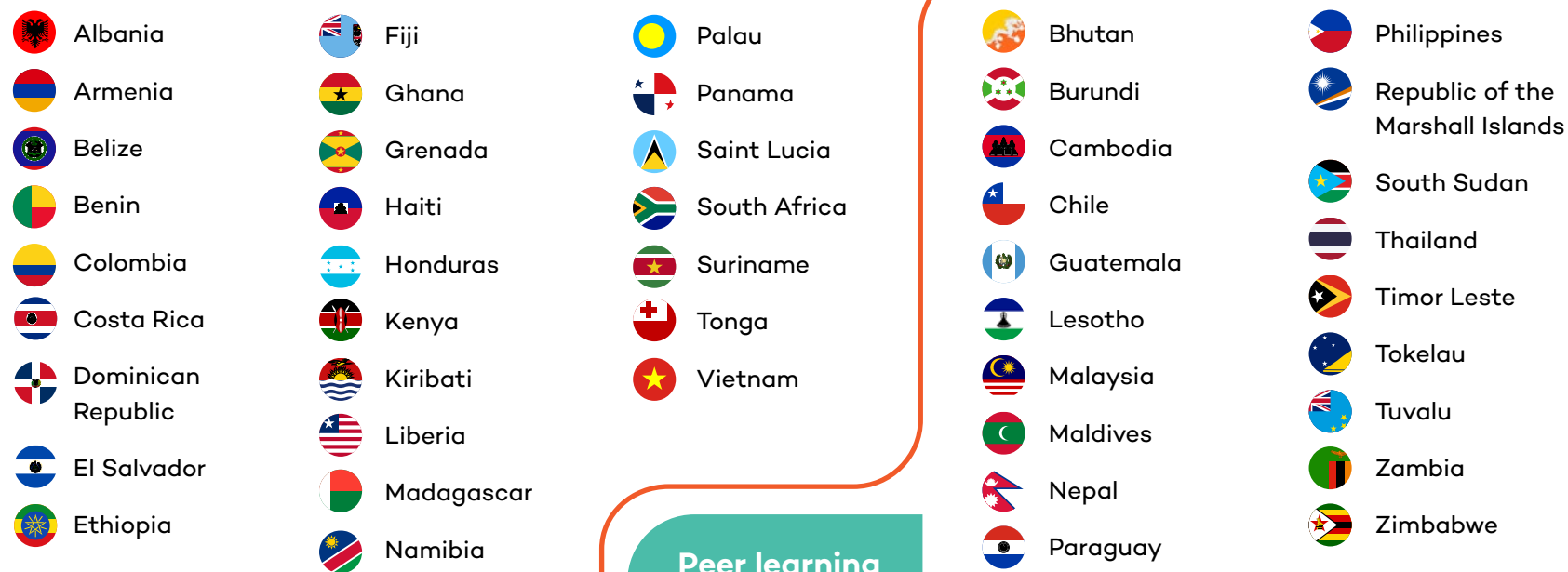
29 

NAP GN knowledge products published

## Our reach

This map shows which countries we supported via technical assistance and peer learning in 2024.

### National-level action



### Peer learning and exchange

# What We're Learning Through Our MEL Framework

In 2023, we adopted a MEL framework for the Network to enhance the Secretariat's capacity to assess the impact of its activities and promote organizational learning. The ultimate goal is to ensure that evidence-based learning is at the core of the Network's operations to help them remain relevant and responsive.

The Network Secretariat has been piloting this MEL framework throughout 2024, and this report shares key takeaways.

A key new feature of this report is a set of stories of change that were identified using outcome harvesting during internal learning events throughout the year. This report shares seven stories, which highlight the five signals of change that identify key pathways of change between the activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts from the Network's Theory of Change.

## Signals of change



### Change in policy

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



### Enhanced investment in adaptation

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



### Change in knowledge

Acquisition of new knowledge or new approaches to facilitate adaptation action



### Change in collaboration

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



### Change in practice

Application of knowledge or evidence of behavioural change at the individual and collective or institutional level



## Fresh Approaches to South-South Peer Learning in 2024

2024 was our most active year of South-South peer learning ever. We also published our first-ever dedicated peer learning strategy, drawing on lessons from the past decade of peer learning to freshen and renew our approaches to this pillar of our work. We facilitated two global peer learning forums, three regional or thematic cohort events, and our first-ever 1:1 peer learning partnership between two countries.



## Peer Learning Forum

### Transitioning from Planning to Implementation in the NAP Process

**Co-hosts:** Government of Zimbabwe and NAP Global Network

**Participating countries:** Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bhutan, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Grenada, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Namibia, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Timor Leste, Zambia

**Language:** English and Spanish

This forum convened 15 countries across regions to exchange experience and lessons on how to move swiftly and strategically from planning to implementation in the NAP process.



## Peer Learning Forum

### Alignment of NAPs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

**Co-hosts:** Government of Belize and NAP Global Network

**Participating countries:** Belize, Benin, Burundi, Fiji, Haiti, Grenada, Madagascar, Nepal, South Sudan, Suriname

**Language:** English and French

Ahead of the deadline for new and updated NDCs by early 2025, this forum brought together representatives from 10 countries to share and discuss practical approaches on how to leverage NAP processes to enhance the quality of adaptation information in NDC updates and to better incorporate gender equality and social inclusion considerations.



## Peer Learning Cohort

### Coalition of Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) on National Adaptation Planning, with a Focus on Coastal Adaptation

**Co-hosts:** Government of Maldives and NAP Global Network

**Participating countries:** Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu

**Language:** English

Five member countries of the CANCC met to engage in peer-to-peer learning on adaptation planning processes and coastal adaptation and to explore shared challenges and opportunities. The workshop was the first in a series of annual meetings and strengthened the partnerships among the members of the Coalition.



## Peer Learning Cohort

Partnerships with Civil Society for Fair and Equitable Climate Change Adaptation in Central America

**Co-hosts:** Government of Honduras and NAP Global Network

**Participating countries:** Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama

**Language:** Spanish and English

This second annual meeting of a cohort of Central American countries explored approaches to strengthening partnerships between governments and civil society throughout the NAP process.



## Peer Learning Cohort

Developing and Strengthening MEL Systems in NAP Processes

**Co-hosts:** Government of Vietnam and NAP Global Network

**Participating countries:** Vietnam, Bhutan, Cambodia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Tonga, Timor Leste

**Language:** English

This cohort of Asian and Pacific countries exchanged experiences about developing and strengthening MEL systems for NAP processes. They further explored opportunities to strengthen the MEL system's effectiveness in driving evidence-based climate change adaptation.



## 1:1 Peer Learning Partnership

Namibia-Zambia Peer Learning Workshop with a Focus on the Transition from Planning to Implementation

**Host:** Government of Zambia

**Participating countries:** Zambia and Namibia

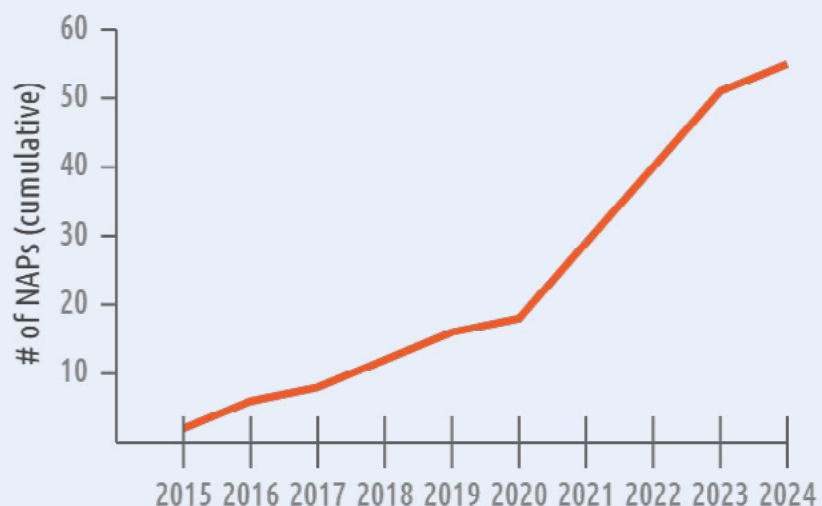
**Language:** English

Building on exchanges at the global-level peer learning forum in Zimbabwe (see page 21), Zambia hosted Namibia's NAP team to dive deeper into Zambia's experience making the transition toward implementing priorities set out in its 2023 NAP. This was the first workshop under this new type of 1:1 peer learning offered by the Network, which aims to help promote sustained learning between countries on the NAP process.

## NAP Trends

The Network has hosted the NAP Trends platform since 2022 to synthesize and share the latest information and trends in NAPs.

### Multi-sector NAPs submitted to the UNFCCC by year



In 2024, we added country analyses for eight developing countries that submitted NAP documents to the UNFCCC's NAP Central: Azerbaijan, Moldova, Morocco, Philippines, Serbia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zimbabwe.



Azerbaijan



Moldova



Morocco



Philippines



Serbia



Thailand



Trinidad and Tobago



Zimbabwe

The NAP Global Network Secretariat provided technical reviews on draft NAPs for Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Burkina Faso, Fiji, and Mali.



Have questions or want to discuss trends in NAPs?  
Please drop us a line at [trends@napglobalnetwork.org](mailto:trends@napglobalnetwork.org).



## WHAT WE'RE LEARNING

# Results of Peer Learning Evaluations

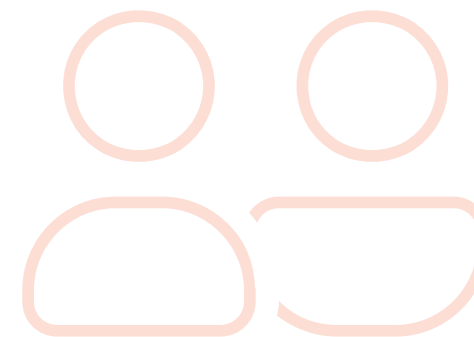
We ask participants in peer learning events to self-evaluate their knowledge on key topics before and after the event. In 2024, participants consistently reported positive learning experiences across peer learning activities.

Participants also told us:

- Interactive, participatory facilitation methods helped strengthen knowledge sharing between peers.
- Experiential learning through field visits to adaptation projects helped participants apply new knowledge in practical contexts and reinforced their learning.
- Regional peer learning on NAP processes proved especially valuable, helping participants to gain insights from others facing similar challenges in their region while fostering long-term connections.

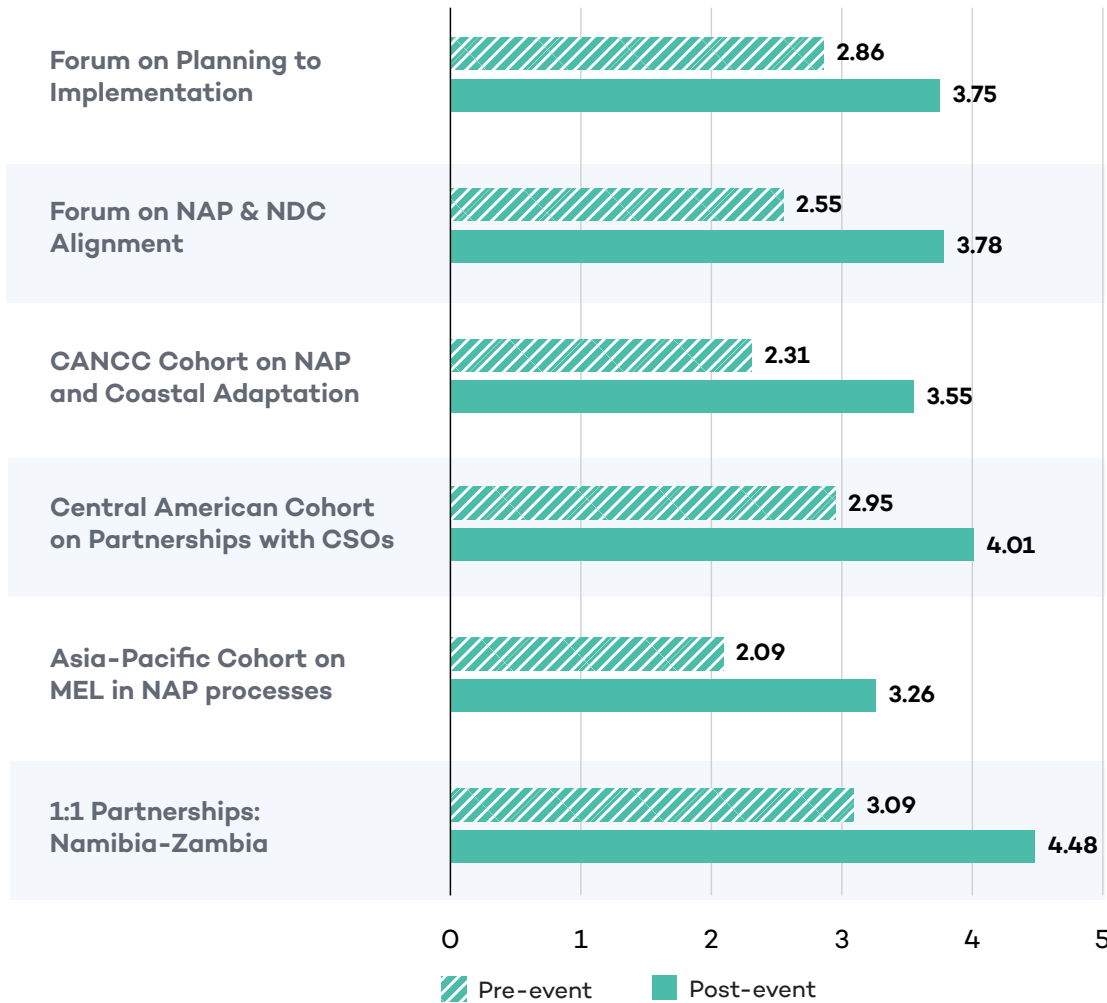
The stories of change that follow highlight why this learning is important for advancing NAP processes.

Participants reported increasing their knowledge by at least one scale point, with an average increase of 1.16 points on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 = poor and 5 = excellent related to knowledge of a specific topic. Participants reported an average of 4.36 on overall new learning on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 = little to no new learning and 5 = extensive new learning.

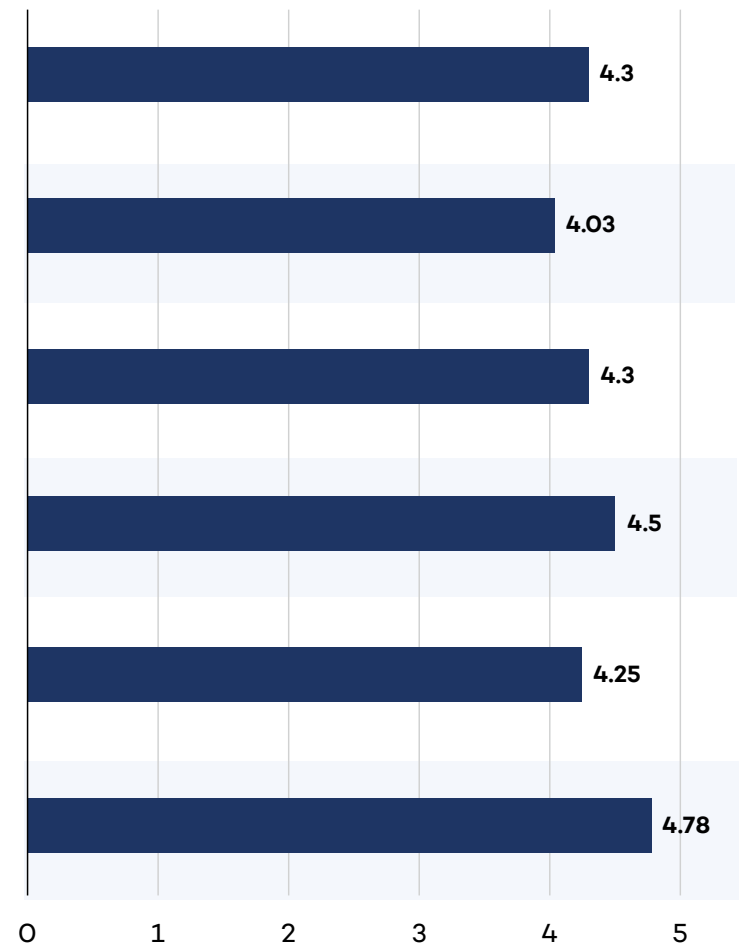




Average self-evaluation of knowledge by participants before and after event



Average self-evaluation of overall learning throughout the event by participants




## WHAT WE'RE LEARNING

# Stories of Change from Peer Learning

## Grenada

 **NAP GN objective area:** Peer learning

 **Signal of change:** Change in collaboration

## Starting Point

In 2015, Grenada was developing its first NAP. Representatives from the government, including from the Ministry of Agriculture, lands Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, which was acting as the NAP process lead, joined the NAP Global Network's first peer learning cohort on the NAP process as part of the Targeted Topics Forum series.

## Summary of Change

Drawing on lessons from South-South peer learning with other cohort countries in 2015 and 2016,<sup>4</sup> Grenada's NAP team took steps to strengthen engagement with community-based organizations (CBOs) and private sector actors

in the country's NAP process. Grenada's NAP emphasized a core principle of “applying a participatory and consultative process” to continuously engage “GoG, NGOs, CBOs, companies, citizens and research institutes” in adaptation planning.<sup>5</sup>

## Status Today

Private sector and civil society organizations (CBOs and NGOs) have participated in the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) since 2017 as standing members of the committee and sub-committees. These actors include youth and groups working on gender issues are given prime attention.<sup>6</sup> The NCCC serves as a crucial body to ensure participation from these key actors in the NAP process. The current NAP process lead—the Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy—has continued to undertake national consultations with key stakeholders during the NAP revision in 2024–2025,<sup>7</sup> including with support from the NAP Global Network. CBOs and private sector actors participating in consultations to update the NAP include the umbrella network Inter-Agency Group of Development Organisations, the Caribbean Youth Environment Network – Grenada Chapter (CYEN), the Grenada Fund for Conservation,

and Grenada Electricity Services Ltd., St. Patrick's Environmental and Community Tourism Organization, the Grenada Hotel and Tourism Association, and the Grenada Sustainable Development Trust Fund.

As a result, the role of private sector and civil society actors in the NAP process (and overall climate change process) is “quite strong now.”<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> From *Learning to Adapt: Taking Action on Lessons Emerging Through the NAP Global Network* (2016), <https://web.archive.org/web/20230318072508/https://www.napglobalnetwork.org/2016/11/learning-to-adapt/>

<sup>5</sup> From *Grenada's National Adaptation Plan* (2017), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP\\_Grenada\\_2019.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_Grenada_2019.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> From *Grenada National Climate Change Policy 2017–2021* (2017), [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Grenada\\_National\\_Climate\\_Change\\_Policy\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Grenada_National_Climate_Change_Policy_2017-2021.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> From *Climate Resilience Portal: Sustained Public Education and Participation* (n.d.), <https://climateresilience.gov.gd/sustained-public-education-and-participation/>

<sup>8</sup> Email from Martina Duncan, former NAP focal point, Jan. 14, 2025

## Namibia

🔄 **NAP GN objective area:** Peer learning

📌 **Signal of change:** Change in Practice;  
Enhanced investment in adaptation

### Starting Point

The Government of Namibia secured a Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness grant for adaptation planning in 2023 in the amount of USD 3 million, with the Namibia Nature Foundation as its delivery partner. In 2024, the Namibian government's NAP team, led by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism, participated in a global forum on the theme “from planning to implementation” organized by the NAP Global Network. In discussions with representatives from the government of Zambia who also attended the global forum, a 1:1 bilateral workshop was organized hosted by Zambia in August 2024.

### Summary of Change

Through peer learning with Zambia's NAP team led by the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, the Namibia NAP team gained greater appreciation for the importance of government ownership of the NAP process—especially for building trust among communities and other actors for jointly implementing adaptation.

### Status Today

The Namibian team worked with its GCF Readiness partner, the Namibia Nature Foundation, to strengthen the operational links between the GCF project's project management unit and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which leads the NAP process. This increased collaboration promotes government ownership of the unit and of the GCF Readiness project on adaptation planning. Namibia has also drawn inspiration from Zambia's stakeholder engagement plan in developing its own approach to stakeholder engagement.



# 2024 in Technical Support to Countries

Our technical assistance on the NAP process continued to be in high demand through 2024. We continued to support national-level action through two mechanisms:

- Country Support Hub (CSH): short-term technical support (approximately 6 months) to fill gaps and build momentum. We completed more CSH requests in 2024 than ever before.
- In-Country NAP Support Programs (ICPs) provide long-term technical support (one year or more) to advance NAP processes. In 2024, the Network had 12 active ICPs—more than double the strategic plan’s target of three to five per year.



## CSH in Numbers (All Time)

63

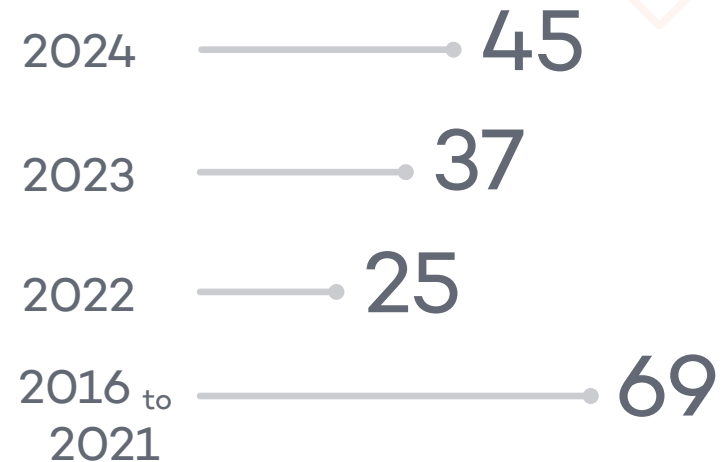
# of total countries supported

176

# of completed requests



## Completed Requests By Year



## WHAT WE'RE LEARNING

### Feedback on the CSH

The NAP Global Network sent a feedback survey to countries and partners that requested support through the CSH and completed projects in 2024. All respondents told us that they were satisfied or very satisfied with the support provided. The most frequent types of change reported by partners were changes in knowledge and changes in collaboration. Representatives from Kenya and Haiti highlighted that assistance via the CSH mechanism helped them to integrate gender considerations into adaptation planning.

Partners noted that their completed short-term requests often highlighted their needs for longer-term support. They also emphasized that it is important for CSH initiatives to complement the broader NAP process (for example, to sustain efforts on capacity building and on engaging actors in the NAP process).



## In-country NAP support programs active in 2024


Country	Start date	End date	Focus
South Africa	Feb 2023	Sept 2024	COVID-19 recovery
Rwanda	Sept 2023	Sept 2024	MEL
Honduras	Sept 2023	Feb 2025	Multistakeholder engagement
CAR	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	Gender and peacebuilding
Kiribati	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	The transition from planning to implementation (P2I)
Senegal	Jan 2024	Sept 2025	Gender
Belize	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	P2I
Ghana	Jan 2024	Jun 2025	Vertical integration
Grenada	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	P2I
Vietnam	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	P2I and MEL
Saint Lucia	Sept 2023	Mar 2026	Sector integration, private sector engagement, and strengthening the evidence base
Maldives	Oct 2024	Apr 2026	Stakeholder engagement and vertical integration

## WHAT WE'RE LEARNING

# Stories of Change from Technical Support

## Costa Rica

 **NAP GN objective area:** National-level action

 **Signal of change:** Change in practice; enhanced investment in adaptation



## Starting Point

Costa Rica published its first NAP in 2022. In 2023, the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) requested support from the NAP Global Network to pilot the implementation of a priority action of the NAP's Objective 5 toward its target of "at least 25 water reservoirs built and in operation on horticultural farms in the northern part of the cantons of Cartago, Alvarado, and Oreamuno."

## Summary of Change

MINAE and its partners<sup>9</sup> built seven water reservoirs on seven farms in the Reventazón River Basin, Cartago Province. In so doing, they successfully piloted the implementation of a priority action from the NAP.


## Status Today

Following this successful pilot and other related pilot projects on water reservoirs in Costa Rica involving a range of partners, the government is scaling up this adaptation action and announced USD 3.5 million in new funding secured for building more than 200 new water reservoirs for rainfed farms in Costa Rica's Central Eastern Region. See page 39 for more.

<sup>9</sup> Partners included the Commission for the Regulation and Management of the Reventazón River Basin (COMCURE) and the National Groundwater, Irrigation and Drainage Service (SENARA), with support from the NAP Global Network.

## Rwanda

 **NAP GN objective area:** National-level action

 **Signal of change:** Change in knowledge; enhanced investment in adaptation

### Starting Point

Rwanda has been advancing adaptation planning through its Green Growth and Climate Strategy since 2011. In 2021, the Ministry of Environment requested support from the NAP Global Network to pilot a monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) framework for adaptation in the agriculture sector.

### Summary of Change

The Rwandan government operationalized a MEL system for adaptation in the agriculture sector. This included the development of qualitative case studies to complement the tracking of quantitative indicators to capture progress.

### Status Today

The knowledge and information about the results of adaptation in agriculture collected through the MEL system contributed to attracting USD 29 million from the Climate Investment Funds for the project Resilient Landscapes and Communities in Kaduha-Gitwe Corridor, approved based on the 2024 Rwanda Nature, People, and Climate Investment Plan.

Case studies on climate-resilient agricultural practices collected through the MEL system were used to improve programming on climate services for agriculture, which focuses on providing information to support decision-making in the agricultural sector, for example on the use of climate-resilient seeds.

Information collected through the MEL system was also used to inform key development policies and plans, including the updating of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (2023), the Second National Strategy for Transformation (2024–2029), and the process to update the country's 2020 NDC.



## Côte d'Ivoire

**NAP GN objective area:** National-level action

**Signal of change:** Change in collaboration;  
change in policy

### Starting Point

Côte d'Ivoire developed its first NAP roadmap in 2016, and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (lead ministry on the NAP process) requested support from the NAP Global Network focused on strengthening gender-related elements in the NAP process.

### Summary of Change

The Côte d'Ivoire government began long-term efforts on advancing gender-related elements in the NAP process, starting with a gender analysis published in 2018.

In 2020, the Ministry of Women, Family, and Children and the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development established a National Gender and Climate Change Platform (PNGCC)—a permanent multi-stakeholder working group. The NAP Global Network provided financial and logistical support to the platform.

In 2021, the two ministries signed a memorandum of understanding to further strengthen their partnership. This included work on the PNGCC, which they used to host workshops to engage stakeholders and actors in the NAP process to better integrate considerations of gender and social inclusion.

### Status Today


Côte d'Ivoire's NAP document, which is expected to be launched in 2025, strongly integrates considerations of gender and social inclusion, laying the foundation for gender-responsive implementation.





## Dominican Republic

 **NAP GN objective area:** National-level action

 **Signal of change:** Change in practice; change in policy

### Starting Point

The Government of the Dominican Republic published its first NAP in 2015 with a time horizon to 2030. In 2024, the Dominican Republic's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MMARN) requested support from the NAP Global Network to integrate adaptation into its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process to advance priorities in the NAP as well as an action that had been mandated by *Resolution 02-2014*.

### Summary of Change

MMARN prepared a guidance document to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations in the process for EIAs, with the objective of strengthening the capacities of national actors who are involved.

### Status Today

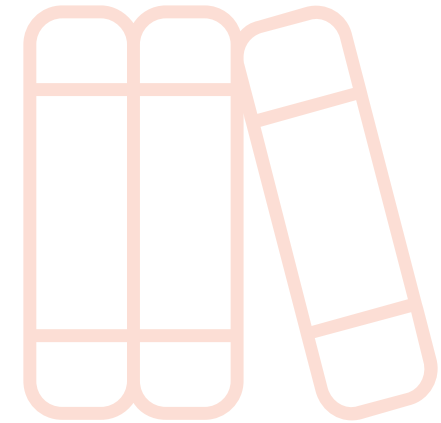
Adaptation has been incorporated into the EIA process, assessing the planning and implementation of at least ten major development projects to date. MMARN has issued published the guide as a regulatory instrument for adaptation and as a component of the policy managing the EIA process.

“This guide is a very valuable tool and is designed to integrate adaptation in each of the stages of the Environmental Assessment process,” says Esmeldy Garcia Martinez, Vulnerability and Climate Change Adaptation Manager, Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, Vice-Ministry of Climate Change and Sustainability.



# 2024 in Knowledge

Through the Network’s knowledge pillar, the NAP GN Secretariat synthesizes lessons and good practices on NAP processes based on our engagement with partner countries. We also provide ongoing analysis of NAP documents through our NAP Trends platform. To read more, visit [naglobalnetwork.org/resources](http://naglobalnetwork.org/resources).



## Key Publications



### Toolkit for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for NAP Processes

This toolkit for MEL for NAP processes provides practical guidance for developing and continuously improving MEL systems for NAP processes. It is designed for government actors that are coordinating NAP processes, development partners that are supporting adaptation planning and implementation, and stakeholders. This toolkit provides flexible yet concrete guidance on the planning, implementation, and revision of MEL systems, regardless of what stage countries are at in their NAP processes or in the development and implementation of their MEL system.

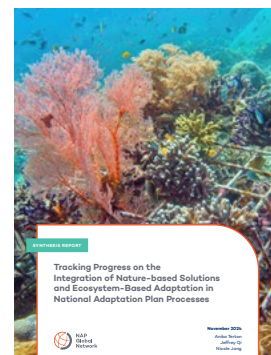
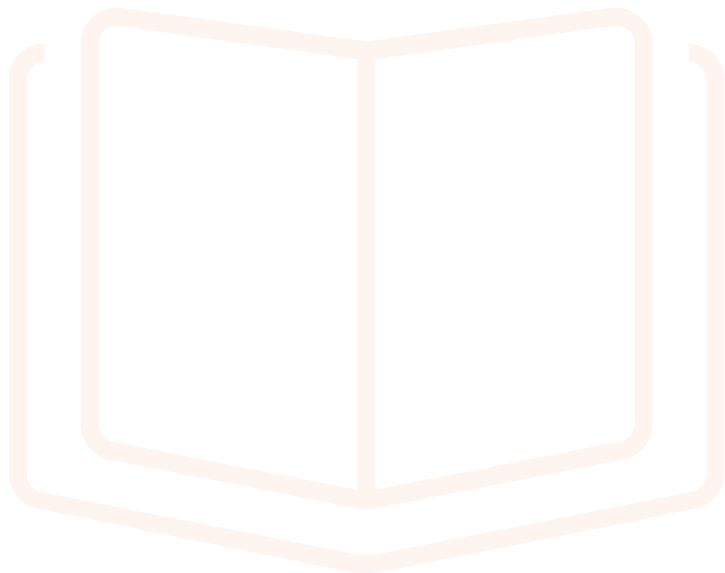
The toolkit was developed in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee.



### Inventory of Innovative Financial Instruments for Climate Change Adaptation

Private finance to support the adaptation needs of developing countries can be unlocked using innovative financial instruments.

This interactive inventory provides information on a range of innovative financial instruments that have been used, or potentially could be used, to finance the implementation of climate change adaptation measures, including the national priorities identified through NAP processes.



## Tracking Progress on the Integration of Nature-Based Solutions and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in NAP Processes

The Network's second synthesis report on NbS and EbA assesses the extent to which countries have integrated NbS, EbA, and biodiversity considerations into their NAP documents. This report draws on the outcomes of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement, as well as the renewal of countries' biodiversity and conservation commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).



## Advancing Adaptation Action: Enhancing alignment between NAPs and NDCs

Under the Paris Agreement, countries are expected to submit new or updated nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in early 2025. In anticipation of the 2025 NDC update, this briefing note synthesizes a review of countries that have submitted an NDC and a NAP and assesses the extent of alignment of the adaptation-related information presented in these documents.



## Integrating Learning into the NAP Process

Adapting to the impacts of climate change is a continuous learning process. This report explores how to strengthen the integration of learning into NAPs by integrating learning at strategic moments across the different phases of the NAP process, strengthening the enabling environment for learning in the NAP process, and linking the learning process with learning outcomes through monitoring and evaluation.



## Understanding Green Climate Fund Support for Adaptation Planning: An analysis of GCF readiness proposals on adaptation planning

This report examines approved proposals to the Green Climate Fund NAP Readiness proposals from 102 countries to understand how countries have used the USD 3 million available from the GCF for adaptation planning. The report also identifies gaps and opportunities for financing adaptation and accelerating the implementation of national adaptation priorities by 2030. It provides recommendations on how funds can be used more strategically to help developing countries transition from planning to implementing their identified adaptation priorities.



## Advancing Gender-Responsive NAP Processes: State of play and promising examples—NAP Global Network Synthesis Report, 2023–2024

The Network's fourth gender-responsiveness synthesis report assesses global progress on integrating gender considerations into NAP processes. It presents the key findings of a systematic review of 56 multisector NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC as of June 2024, and it offers a comprehensive analysis of gender integration in these plans. The report is set against the backdrop of global efforts that emphasize the need for gender-responsive and participatory approaches to climate change adaptation, such as the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement, the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and the UNFCCC gender action plan.

## We also published

- **Briefing Note** | *Summarizing Evidence for Gender-Responsive NAP Processes*
- **sNAPshot Country Brief** | *Peru's Roadmap to Develop and Operationalize Its Monitoring and Evaluation System for Adaptation*
- **sNAPshot Country Brief** | *Lessons from Namibia's Approach to Developing a MEL System for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector*

## WHAT WE'RE LEARNING

# Knowledge

### Results of Our Knowledge Survey

As part of our MEL framework, we surveyed our partners from developing country governments and collaborative NGOs to assess the relevance and usefulness of our knowledge products. The survey was shared via our monthly NAP Global Network newsletter in late 2023. Feedback from 37 respondents showed that more than 85% of them use our knowledge products regularly (at least once a month) or often (at least a few times a year). They told us:

- They would like us to continue sharing knowledge through a range of types of knowledge products. The most popular types were technical reports, briefing notes, toolkits, guidance notes, and videos. The least popular type of knowledge product was blog articles.
- They have used multiple toolkits and guidance notes that we have published for their work, with the most popular being a 2015 guidance note on developing M&E systems for national adaptation co-published by GIZ and IISD, which 50% of respondents said they had used. In 2024, an updated toolkit for MEL for NAP processes was published in collaboration with the UNFCCC's Adaptation Committee.

### Tracking the Influence of Our Knowledge Work

We reviewed the 59 multi-sector NAPs submitted to the UNFCCC as of December 13, 2024, and found that our work is being used and cited widely:

- 53% of NAPs mention the NAP Global Network or its Secretariat, IISD.
- 39% of NAPs cite at least one NAP GN or IISD knowledge product.
- Our work on gender and social inclusion is mentioned in at least eight NAP documents.
- Our work on MEL is referenced in at least five NAP documents.





## Photo Essays on NAP Implementation

In 2024, we partnered with two countries—Costa Rica and Zambia—to develop photo essays profiling what implementing priorities from NAP documents looks like in action.

*Photo: Mary Kasokà/IISD*



## Costa Rica

Building Resilience in Times of Drought: Protecting water and livelihoods for farming families

This photo essay and series of videos explores how Costa Rica is building rural communities' resilience in the face of threats to water security because of climate change. Implementing a priority from the NAP, the government, communities, and partners in the Reventazón River basin are piloting the construction of water reservoirs.

*Photo: moOve*



## Zambia

In the Trenches in the Fight Against Drought: How Zambia is scaling up community efforts through the national adaptation plan process

Since early 2024, Zambia has been battling an unprecedented drought—its worst in two decades. This essay profiles efforts that the country is taking to fight drought, implementing priorities from its 2023 NAP.

*Photo: Mary Kasoka*

# Key Themes

In 2024, the transition from planning to implementation was a key thematic focus. We also continued to focus on a number of other key themes across our technical support, peer learning, and knowledge work.



## Gender

Making NAP processes gender-responsive and socially inclusive.

## Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL)

Tracking progress on whether climate change adaptation actions work, how, and for whom, in which contexts, and why.

## Nature-based solutions

Scaling-up ecosystem-based adaptation through NAP processes.



## Private sector engagement

Working with private sector actors as financiers and implementers of NAP priorities.

## 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

Strategies for effective, inclusive communication in the NAP process.

## Financing NAP processes

Strategically using 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.



## WHAT WE'RE LEARNING

# Lessons on Key Themes from 2024

### Gender equality and social inclusion

Through our support to Liberia on gender equality in 2024, we learned that actors engaged in the NAP process are eager to go beyond gender to explore themes such as social inclusion and justice. The actors we worked with find ways to mainstream gender responsiveness and social inclusion in all the phases of the NAP processes and in adaptation-related institutional arrangements to foster systematic changes.

### Nature-based solutions

Through our review of NAP documents and processes in 2024, we learned that all NAPs include actions to protect, conserve, restore, and sustainably manage ecosystems to build resilience, while most countries identify ecosystems and the environment as a priority sector.

### Monitoring, evaluation, and learning

Through preparing 33 country case studies for the Toolkit for MEL for NAP Processes (see page 34), we learned that countries need to think from the onset about designing practical, outcome-focused systems aligned with a Theory of Change for their NAP processes. Countries that keep in mind the key actors who will be involved and affected at all stages of the development and implementation of MEL systems for NAP processes are most successful at inclusive MEL systems.

### Strategic communications

In 2024, we learned that NAP teams need to develop dedicated communication strategies to engage finance ministries and sector ministries, as well as subnational and local governments, in the NAP process as partners for the transition from planning to implementation.

### Vertical integration

Through technical support to partner countries in 2024, we gained a better understanding of the diverse modes of multilevel coordination that countries are using for their NAP processes, including existing, new, and ad hoc governance mechanisms. Many face challenges in operationalizing and maintaining these mechanisms over time. Understanding how these mechanisms support key enabling factors could enhance the effectiveness of the NAP process.

## Financing NAP processes

Through the technical support we provided in 2024 in Albania, Suriname, and Pakistan, we learned how costing adaptation options can help mobilize adaptation finance and support implementing countries' adaptation priorities. This is because accurate cost estimates can help countries prioritize adaptation options, promote transparency, and build trust among key actors. However, there are several challenges to costing adaptation options, especially limited data. The NAP Costing Tool first developed by the Fijian government with NAP Global Network support has proven to be a useful framework to help countries estimate the costs of implementing their adaptation priorities.

## Peacebuilding

Through our support to Nigeria on integrating conflict sensitivity into their NAP process, we learned that the NAP process can be an entry point to bring together stakeholders working on adaptation, disaster risk reduction and national security to collaborate on adaptation planning. We also saw in practice how integrating peacebuilding into climate risk assessments can help stakeholders to plan for climate-related conflicts around natural resources and propose possible options to address them.

## NAP-NDC Alignment

In 2024, we saw countries progressively emphasizing adaptation in their NDCs. Importantly, countries with an established NAP process are drawing information either fully or partially from it to inform their NDC. NAP-NDC alignment is happening. But the links need to go beyond what's in documents—adaptation across both processes needs to use existing climate change coordination mechanisms and engage relevant actors early in the NDC update process.



# How We're Governed

The NAP Global Network's Steering Committee is its highest-level decision-making committee. Our Management Team oversees decision making on operations. The Secretariat (IISD) 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.

Our Management Team oversees the Network's operations. In 2024, it included representatives from donors that provided support to the Network:

- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
- Global Affairs Canada
- Irish Aid
- United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
- U.S. Department of State
- USAID

## Steering Committee Members



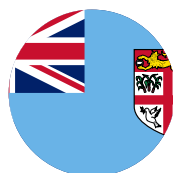
### **Sabine Brickenkamp**

Senior Policy Advisor, Climate Policy, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany



### **Aram Rodríguez de los Santos**

Deputy Director of Adaptation Planning Instruments, General Coordination of Climate Change Adaptation and Ecology, National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), Mexico



### **Filimone Ralogaivau**

Climate Adaptation Officer, Climate Change Division, Office of the Prime Minister, Fiji



### **Ahmed Yusuf Ahmed**

Director General, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Somalia



**Do Etienne Traore**

Point Focal, National CCNUCC, Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable (SP/CNDD), Burkina Faso



**Lucky Sigudla**

Meteorologist, Climate Monitoring; Eswatini Meteorological Services, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Eswatini



**Catherine Potvin**

Deputy Director, Environment and Climate, Global Affairs Canada, Canada



**Eneida Rabdishta**

Climate Change Expert, Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Albania



**Sierra Woodruff**

Climate Policy Officer, Office of Global Change, U.S. Department of State, United States



**Nguyễn Tuấn 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 and Development Office, United Kingdom



**Dawn Pierre-Nathaniel**

Deputy Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer, Sustainable Development and Environment Division, Department of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation and Vocational Training, Saint Lucia

The 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. To find out more about the IISD Resilience team, please visit [www.iisd.org/about/teams](http://www.iisd.org/about/teams).

**Bilateral Funder Members**

Australia, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States

# Priorities for 2025

As the Network prepares to mark its 10th anniversary and enters the final year of its strategic plan, we are:

- Prioritizing efforts to achieve the targets we set to June 2025.
- Launching a new strategic plan to 2030, with a focus on continued support to countries for accelerating the transition from planning to implementation.
- Supporting learning through self-directed online learning, with new courses on MEL and on gender equality and social inclusion in the NAP process.

Under our three objectives areas, we will:

- Continue to deliver demand-driven technical support, with an emphasis on LDCs and SIDS.
- Build on a landmark year in 2024 for peer learning by aiming to sustain and deepen the learning between NAP teams from peer countries, including through a global-level forum on engaging CSOs in the NAP process.
- Continue to share knowledge by updating our NAP Trends platform each month to track progress on submission of NAPs to the UNFCCC's NAP Central. We will publish new resources on evolving key themes such as adaptation investment planning, MEL, and multilevel coordination, while engaging the education sector in the adaptation planning process in partnership with Save the Children.





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