REPORT

Progress and Learning Report 2025

NAP Global Network

The National Adaptation Plan (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. 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 Netherlands, 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 work inspires better decisions and sparks meaningful action to help people and the planet thrive. We shine a light on what can be achieved when governments, businesses, non-profits, and communities come together. 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: Melonie Ryan.

In Fiji, community members work on the AQUAPearl project integrating community-based, gender-responsive approaches to adaptation in aquaculture.

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This is the NAP Global Network Secretariat's eighth progress report.

It highlights activities and some of the achievements of the NAP Global Network from January 1 to December 31, 2025.

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 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 Netherlands' Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management
- The Asian Development Bank
- United States Department of State & USAID[1]

The ClimateWorks Foundation provided a gift to the NAP Global Network in 2025.

[1] A stop-work order was issued on this funding in February 2025.

Foreword

The acceleration of climate risk has fundamentally altered the development calculus for Small Island Developing States. For countries like Grenada, adaptation is no longer a complementary policy track; it is the organizing principle of national planning, fiscal stability, and long-term security. The launch of Grenada's updated National Adaptation Plan (2025–2030) last year marks more than a domestic milestone. It reflects a broader maturation of adaptation governance across vulnerable countries moving from project-based responses toward structured, institutionalized systems capable of anticipating risk, embedding resilience across sectors, and coordinating finance at scale.

In recent years, global dialogue has increasingly acknowledged the widening adaptation gap between escalating climate impacts and the pace of preparedness. Yet closing that gap requires more than pledges. It demands strengthened national institutions, cross-sectoral integration, political ownership, and durable financing frameworks. These are precisely the foundations that the NAP Global Network continues to support.

Grenada's experience underscores a central lesson: adaptation succeeds when it is mainstreamed beyond environment ministries and embedded within core decision-making processes: public finance management, infrastructure planning, water governance, social protection systems, and local development strategies. Establishing a dedicated NAP Unit, strengthening inter-ministerial coordination, and operationalizing a Climate Change Focal Point Network have not been symbolic reforms; they represent structural shifts in how climate risk is governed.

Equally important has been the recognition that adaptation must be participatory and socially grounded. Engaging communities, youth, gender advocates, and private sector actors ensures that adaptation planning reflects lived realities from coastal erosion and water insecurity to livelihood vulnerability and emerging climate mobility pressures. Adaptation that is not inclusive is not durable. Grenada's revised NAP also reinforces an essential principle for the international community: resilience cannot depend solely on post disaster recovery financing.

Predictable, accessible, and adequately scaled adaptation finance remains critical if countries are to move from reactive rebuilding to anticipatory investment. The global architecture must continue evolving to align ambition with access.

The NAP Global Network plays an important catalytic role in this evolution, not only through technical support but also by fostering shared learning among countries navigating similar challenges. Peer exchange, institutional strengthening, and sustained advisory support create the conditions for adaptation to move from planning documents to implementable strategies.

As this Progress and Learning Report demonstrates, adaptation planning worldwide is entering a more sophisticated phase; one that emphasizes coherence, accountability, and measurable outcomes. Grenada is proud to contribute to this growing body of practice and to stand alongside fellow countries advancing resilience as a matter of national transformation.

Adaptation is no longer about preparing for a distant future. It is about safeguarding development gains today and ensuring that resilience becomes embedded within the architecture of governance itself.

Hon. Kerryne Z. James
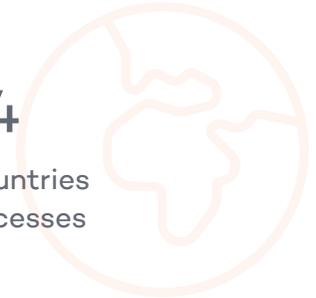Minister for Climate Resilience, the Environment, and Renewable Energy Grenada

Head of Secretariat's Message

With 2025 yet again being one of the hottest years ever recorded in human history, and climate change impacts continuing to escalate and accelerate, managing climate risks and building climate resilience remains of paramount importance. It must be a global priority. According to the UNFCCC, projections for global warming have improved from 4°C to 2.8°C in 2025. This is a marked change, but still beyond the needs of the most vulnerable.

However, major shifts in the international landscape of support in 2025 were concerning—deep cuts in international assistance budgets continue, with further cuts anticipated through to 2027—and risks setting back hard-won progress.

This new paradigm requires us to build resilience—in global supply chains, in energy security—in response to the worst-of-the-worst climate events for our people, communities, and economies. It requires even greater, deeper, and wider implementation and with all stakeholders on board and contributing. It requires a dedicated commitment to go beyond humanitarian response.

The global outlook on national adaptation plans reflects this dynamic. We are seeing more momentum on NAP processes than ever before. Responding to the call under the Global Stocktake, more developing countries submitted NAP documents in 2025 than in any previous year, and major gains are being made by countries with their technical partners. Notably, over 120 countries have tapped the Green Climate Fund's readiness

NAP Facts

144/154

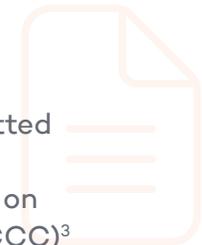# of developing countries that have NAP processes underway[1]

121

of countries with approved adaptation planning proposals to the Green Climate Fund[2]

75

NAP documents submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)[3]

[1] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat. (2025). *Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.* https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2025_17.pdf

[2] Green Climate Fund. (2025). *GCF open data library.* Retrieved December 31, 2025, from https://data.greenclimate.fund/public/data/readiness

[3] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat. (2026). *NAP Central.* Retrieved February 9, 2026, from https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps

support for adaptation planning, for which a new and additional support window was opened to support implementation. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) released updated guidelines on the NAP process that reflect the latest thinking, including how countries can leverage NAP processes in efforts to collectively achieve the Global Goal on Adaptation.

For countries to successfully navigate the transition from planning to implementation of the priorities they have articulated through their NAP processes, sustained and predictable financing, alongside adequate capacity, must be delivered in a timely manner.

NAP processes remain the foundation for scaling up adaptation globally. Simply put, good adaptation planning is good governance—and a good investment. Country-owned and country-driven NAP processes improve national coordination, mobilize resources, and allocate support, making implementation more effective and promoting tracking and learning from progress on adaptation.

Building resilience through an integrated process with the NAP at the centre of decision making will be key in 2026 and beyond. Integrating conflict resolution through adaptive peacebuilding, while simultaneously

securing nature-based approaches, strengthens processes and institutions, and, when packaged with the NAP processes, promotes peace, resource protection, and sustainable use, improved human well-being, and economic resilience for generations to come.

Against this context, the NAP Global Network remains committed to working with our partners to create a world where communities and countries—particularly the poorest and most vulnerable—can articulate, pursue, and realize their development aspirations in a changing climate, supported by robust adaptation planning processes that are aligned with development priorities and effectively channel resources to the people, places, and systems that need them most.

The NAP Global Network Secretariat concluded delivery of our strategic plan to 2025 and released our new 5-year strategic plan to 2030, which places a key focus on accelerating the transition from planning to implementation, as well as an emphasis on support to the most vulnerable, including least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

As we look to the year ahead, our collective success in advancing adaptation will depend on effective, inclusive NAP processes that translate ambition into action, delivering adaptation planning that offers tangible and equitable resilience for all.

Orville Grey, PhD

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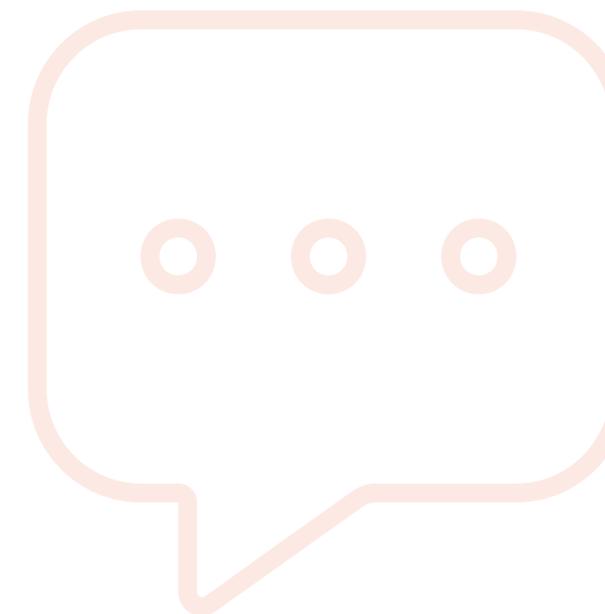
Visualizing Effective NAP Processes

The LEG of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)—which has responsibility for providing technical guidance and support to least developed countries (LDCs)—released updated technical guidelines for the NAP process in 2025, aligning the structure of the guidelines with the Global Goal on Adaptation and related iterative adaptation cycle.[4]

The NAP Global Network updated the figure we use to visualize our understanding of the NAP process, which emphasizes the enabling factors that support it, aligned with the updated guidelines. The figure shows a simplified version of the NAP process through four broad overlapping elements: impact, vulnerability, risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL). The inner circle represents seven interlinked enabling factors that support effective, inclusive NAP processes.[5]

For the official definition, objectives, and technical guidelines for the NAP process, visit the UNFCCC website.
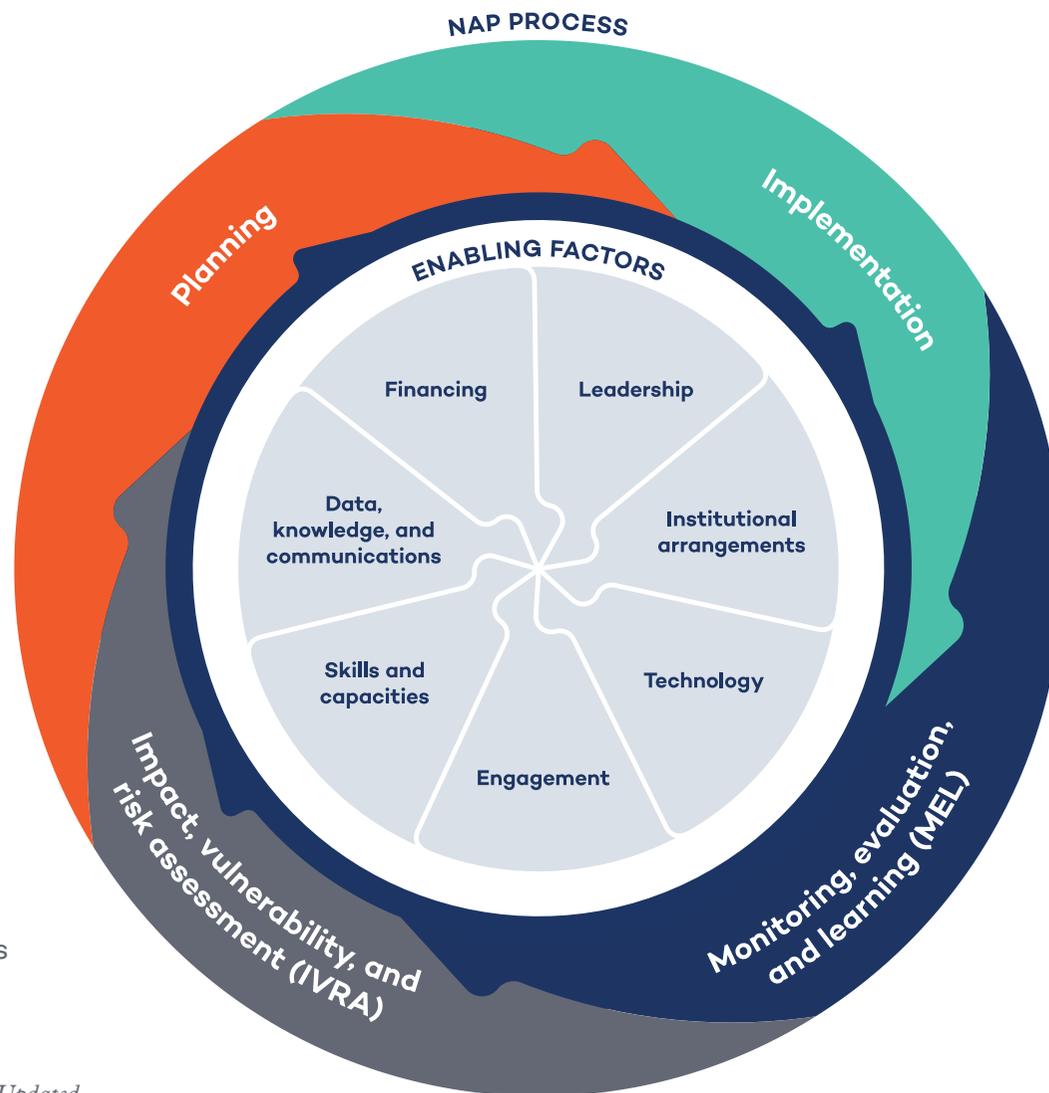
[4] Least Developed Countries Expert Group. (2025). *The NAP technical guidelines: Updated technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans*. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

[5] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2026). *National adaptation plans*. https://unfccc.int/national-adaptation-plans

The NAP Global Network

We understand adaptation planning

Founded in 2014, the NAP Global Network is a global authority on the national adaptation planning process.

For more than a decade, the Network's support has focused on three objectives:

- Supporting national-level action

- Facilitating South–South peer learning and exchange

- Generating, synthesizing, and sharing knowledge

Under the Network's new strategic plan, we have also committed to the following cross-cutting objectives:

- raising the profile and relevance of NAP processes in strategic policy forums and partnerships, and

- strengthening bilateral funder coordination for better alignment with priorities in NAP processes.

Delivering On and Exceeding Our 2025 Targets

The NAP Global Network Secretariat completed the implementation of its Strategy to 2025.

Below is a summary of our progress toward the targets we set out in our strategic plan during the period June 1, 2020–June 31, 2025.

Walk

Target partially achieved

Run

Target fully achieved

Fly

Target exceeded

2025 strategic plan targets

Target	Progress	Notes
At least 30% of support to LDCs		LDCs have accessed • 36% of technical support • 38% of peer learning support Though not a target in the previous strategy, the Network's support had a strong focus on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which accessed • 25% of technical support • 27% of peer learning support

Target	Progress	Notes
Reach at least 30 new developing countries		The Network has supported 34 "new" countries with technical support (i.e., countries that had not previously accessed NAP GN support) during the period 2020–2025. All time, the NAP GN has supported 73 developing countries via technical assistance.
Support at least 15 countries with the transition to implementation		The Network has supported 18 countries on the transition from planning to implementation up to June 31, 2025.

2025 strategy targets by activity

Activity	Target to 2025	Status	Description
South–South peer learning			
Global-level peer learning events	Two peer learning forums per year (10 total)		The Network has held six peer learning forums (convening countries from at least three different regions). This target was not fully met due to travel limitations from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as a shift toward supporting more focused cohorts (regional and thematic).
Peer learning cohort	Establish at least one multi-year peer learning cohort		The NAP GN shifted toward regional and thematic cohorts of countries, convening a cohort of Central American countries, an Asia-Pacific cohort on MEL, and supporting the Coalition of Atoll Nations on Climate Change.
Peer exchanges	50 peer exchanges, including 10 on-the-job exchanges		The NAP GN exceeded the target of 50 peer exchange participants threefold, with 182 individuals participating in peer exchanges.

Activity	Target to 2025	Status	Description
National-Level Action			
In-country NAP Support Programs (ICPs) (longer term)	Three to five ICPs underway per year		The NAP GN supported 29 ICPs during the strategy's timeframe. Activity ranged from a low of 2 ICPs in 2021 to a high of 16 ICPs active in 2024.
Country Support Hub (CSH) requests (short term)	75 CSH requests (15 per year) + 25 remote expert advice requests		The NAP GN responded to 142 CSH requests, completing 130 of these requests during the strategy's time horizon (28 of which were light-touch "Expert Advice" requests).
Knowledge			
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 186 knowledge products published during the strategy.
Self-directed online courses	Three courses available by 2025		The NAP GN developed two self-directed online courses: • a course on MEL for NAP processes released in 2025, which has been taken by 2,600 learners from 164 countries • a second course on gender and social inclusion (GESI) in NAP processes will be launched in 2026.
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 monthly, analyzing all developing country NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC's NAP Central.
Quarterly webinars	Hold quarterly webinars (four per year)		The NAP GN held 21 webinars during the strategy's time horizon.

Our New Strategic Plan to 2030

Accelerating the transition from planning to implementation

The NAP Global Network's 2025–2030 Strategic Plan is driven by the overarching theme of supporting countries to navigate the transition from planning to implementation, prioritizing support for LDCs and SIDS.

To achieve our vision and mission (see page 5) and deliver adaptation support to those who need it most, we are pursuing the following plan of action.

PILLAR 1.
Support national-level action

↳ Key Priority 1.1

Navigating the intermediary steps from planning to on-the-ground action

⭐ Window of support for LDCs and SIDS

↳ Key Priority 1.2

Ensure accountability and iteration in adaptation

⭐ Long-term in-country support for MEL

↳ Key Priority 1.3

Amplify the voices of underrepresented groups and engage civil society in adaptation planning

⭐ Working directly with civil society organizations (CSOs) to engage in the NAP process

⭐ Program highlight

PILLAR 2.
Facilitate sustained peer learning and exchange

↳ Key Priority 2.1

Supporting geographically and thematically defined cohorts

⭐ Dedicated African LDC cohort

⭐ Dedicated SIDS cohort

↳ Key Priority 2.2

Expand our new 1:1 peer learning partnerships

PILLAR 3.
Generate, synthesize, and share knowledge

↳ Key Priority 3.1

Step up storytelling, creative communications, and knowledge generated around NAPs

↳ Key Priority 3.2

Maintain and enhance the NAP Trends platform.

⭐ Enhancing NAP Trends: Tracking priorities, structures, and NAP process outputs

↳ Key Priority 3.3

Strengthen advocacy efforts around NAP processes

↳ Key Priority 3.4

Conduct targeted research on NAP processes

⭐ Strategic research on key themes

↳ Key Priority 3.5

Strengthen individual capacity through training courses on NAP processes

The Year in Review

Highlights from NAP Global Network outreach and peer learning in 2025

Feb	Apr	May	Jun
LEG 47 (participated virtually)		Adaptation Committee meeting—Bonn, Germany 19th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBA19)—Brazil Global Climate Week 1—Panama	Global Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Conference—Germany Sixty-first sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB 61)—Germany NAP GN Steering Committee Meeting 2025—Virtual
1:1 Zambia–Kenya Peer Exchange on Adaptation Finance, hosted by Kenya	Coalition of Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) Peer Learning Cohort Nature-based Solutions & Food Security, hosted by the Maldives	Regional Peer Learning Event, Panama–Dominican Republic–Costa Rica: Nature-based Solutions in Tourism, hosted by the Dominican Republic	GESI Training of Trainers, Germany

- ◼ Global Events
- ◆ Peer Learning and Exchange and Other Multi-Country Events

	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
▪	NAP Expo 2025—Zambia LEG 48 (participated virtually) Adaptation Investment Matchmaking Symposium—on margins of NAP Expo	Global Climate Week 2—Ethiopia Climate Adaptation Investment Planning Forum—Philippines	Adaptation Futures Conference 2025—New Zealand	COP 30—Brazil
◆	Peer Learning Forum: Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Engagement, hosted by Namibia Adaptation Investment Matchmaking Symposium, hosted by Zambia	MEL in Asia Pacific PLC, hosted by Thailand	9th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum—Thailand	

▪ Global Events

◆ Peer Learning and Exchange and Other Multi-Country Events

Network in Numbers

All Time

3,867
Network participants

84
Countries that have participated in peer learning and exchange events

76
Countries where we have delivered technical assistance

400+
Knowledge products

2023-2025

500+
New Network members in 2023

35
Countries whose representatives took part in peer learning and exchange in 2024

32
Countries where we delivered technical assistance

34
NAP GN knowledge products published in 2025

Our reach

This figure shows which countries we supported via technical assistance and peer learning in 2025.

National-level action

- Albania
- Angola
- Argentina
- Benin
- Central African Republic
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- El Salvador
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- The Gambia
- Ghana
- Grenada
- Haiti
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Paraguay
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Uganda

Peer learning and exchange

- Belize
- Bhutan
- Burkina Faso
- Dominican Republic
- Honduras
- Ivory Coast
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Maldives
- Malaysia
- Panama
- Peru
- Rwanda
- Republic of Marshall Islands
- Saint Lucia
- Senegal
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Viet Nam
- Brazil
- Chad
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Costa Rica
- Jamaica
- Madagascar
- Namibia
- Palau
- Philippines
- Thailand
- Timor Leste
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Zambia

What We're Learning Through Our MEL Framework

The NAP Global Network has conducted MEL of its activities via individual grants since its establishment in 2015. In 2023, we adopted a whole-of-Network MEL framework to enhance the Secretariat's capacity to assess the impact of its activities and promote organizational learning. The overall goal of this framework is to ensure that evidence-based learning is at the core of the Network's operations, keeping them relevant and responsive.

The Network Secretariat has been piloting this MEL framework throughout 2024 and 2025, and this report shares key takeaways from 2025.

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 knowledge
Acquisition of new knowledge or new approaches to facilitate adaptation action

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

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

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

South–South Peer Learning on NAP Processes in 2025

It was another banner year for the NAP GN's South–South peer learning, with representatives of 35 countries sharing lessons and experiences on NAP processes.

Kenya–Zambia Peer Learning Partnership

Enhancing finance for national adaptation plan processes

Co-hosts: Government of Kenya and NAP Global Network

Participating Countries: Kenya and Zambia

Language: English

Adaptation decision-makers from Kenya and Zambia met in Nairobi to share learning and experiences on identifying, mobilizing, and managing finance for NAP processes. This request was made by the NAP team of Zambia following their participation in the global peer learning forum in Zimbabwe in 2024 on the theme of Planning to Implementation.

Peer Learning Event

Implementing NAPs Through Nature-based Solutions for Sustainable Tourism in Coastal and Marine Areas

Co-hosts: Government of Panama and NAP Global Network

Participating Countries: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama

Language: Spanish

This peer learning event was structured thematically on nature-based solutions (NbS) in national adaptation planning in the tourism sector, with a focus on coastal and marine areas. This request came from members of a larger peer learning cohort of Central American countries, which was first assembled in 2023 and met twice.

Peer Learning Forum
Civil society engagement in national adaptation plan processes

Co-hosts: Government of Namibia and NAP Global Network

Participating Countries: Belize, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Africa

Language: English and French

This peer learning forum brought together adaptation government decision-makers and CSO representatives to explore why civil society engagement in NAP processes is essential.

Asia-Pacific Peer Learning Cohort
Monitoring, evaluation, and learning for NAP processes

Co-hosts: Government of Thailand and NAP Global Network

Participating Countries: Thailand, Bhutan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Viet Nam

Language: English

Building on the first cohort meeting in 2024, this second meeting of the Asia-Pacific MEL cohort took place on the margins of the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network Forum, offering a timely opportunity to align peer learning with broader regional discussions on climate adaptation and resilience.

Coalition of Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) Peer Learning Cohort
Nature-based solutions and food security in NAP processes

Co-hosts: Government of Maldives and NAP Global Network

Participating Countries: Kiribati, the Maldives, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau, Tokelau, and Tuvalu

Language: English

Building on the first cohort meeting in 2024, this second meeting of the CANCC focused on the role of NbS and food security in atoll nations' NAP processes.

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 2025, participants consistently reported substantial learning at all events.
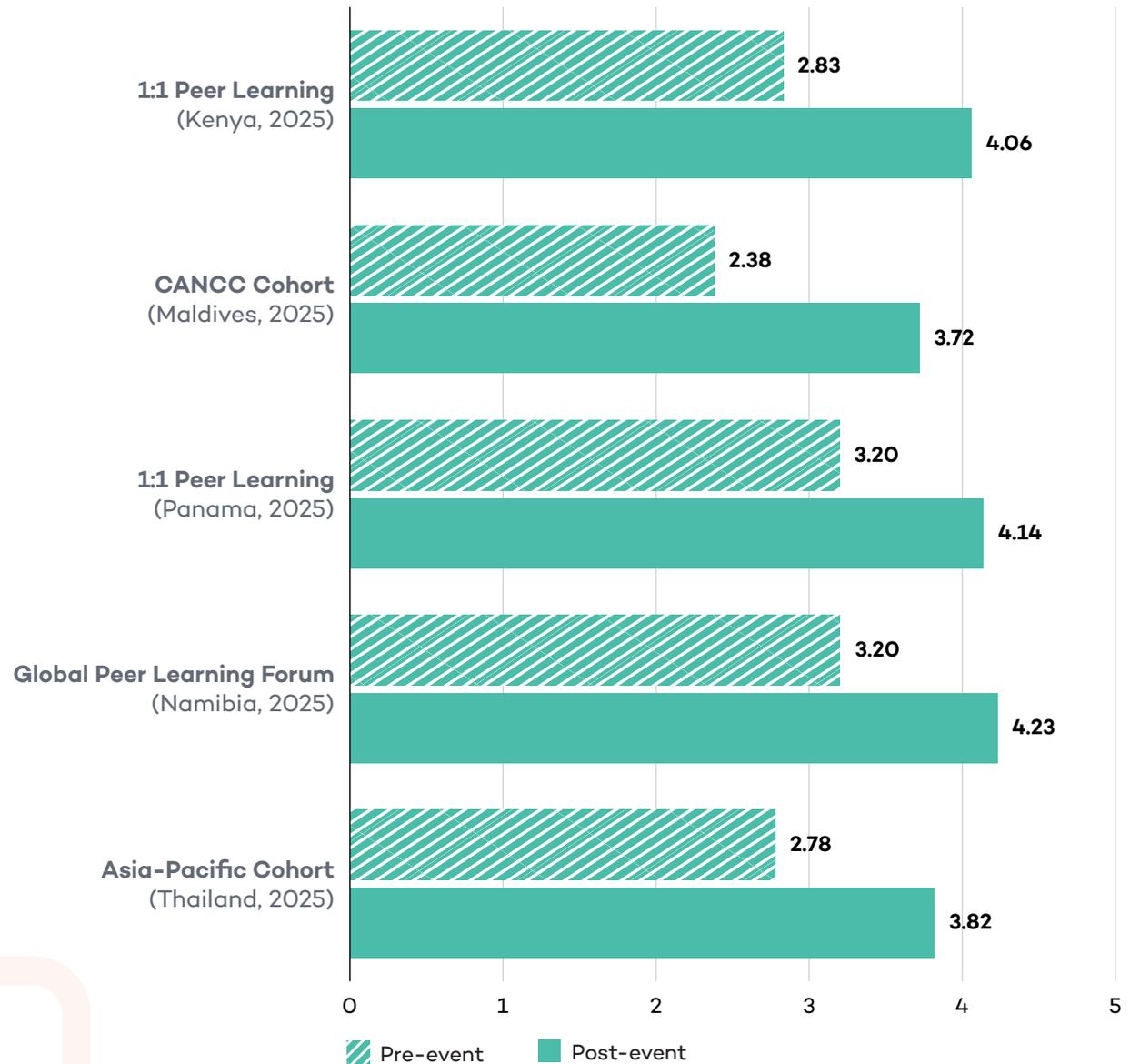
After events, participants are applying these lessons at home in their NAP processes. See the story of change from how Viet Nam applied lessons from peer learning.

Rating indicators
5 = excellent; 4 = very good;
3 = good; 2 = average; 1 = poor

Average rating of understanding of key topics, across events

1:1 Peer Learning
(Kenya, 2025)
- Pre-event: 2.83
- Post-event: 4.06

CANCC Cohort
(Maldives, 2025)
- Pre-event: 2.38
- Post-event: 3.72

1:1 Peer Learning
(Panama, 2025)
- Pre-event: 3.20
- Post-event: 4.14

Global Peer Learning Forum
(Namibia, 2025)
- Pre-event: 3.20
- Post-event: 4.23

Asia-Pacific Cohort
(Thailand, 2025)
- Pre-event: 2.78
- Post-event: 3.82

Legend: Pre-event / Post-event

Story of Change

Viet Nam

🌀 **NAP GN objective area:** Peer learning & national-level action

🚩 **Signals of change:** Change in collaboration, enhanced investment in adaptation

Starting Point

In 2019, the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of Viet Nam's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE, now the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment [MAE]) was in the process of developing its country's first NAP. At that time, private sector engagement had not been systematically integrated into the country's approach to adaptation planning, and the role of financial institutions in funding adaptation remained largely undeveloped.

To strengthen its approach, members of Viet Nam's NAP team from DCC participated in the NAP Global Network's Peer Learning Summit on Engaging the Private Sector in NAP Processes[6]* in July 2019. The event presented an opportunity for Viet Nam's NAP team to learn from the experiences of peer countries, such as Ghana and Saint Lucia, and explore practical entry points and policy tools for engaging private actors and mobilizing finance for adaptation.

Summary of Change

Following participation in the 2019 peer learning summit, and with technical support from the NAP Global Network, the DCC led the preparation of the report *Private Sector Engagement in NAP Development and Implementation in Viet Nam*, which was published in October 2020. The report identified gaps in private sector participation and set out concrete recommendations for engaging businesses and other private sector actors in adaptation planning and implementation.

Since then, the DCC has integrated the report's recommendations throughout the NAP process, mainstreaming private sector engagement across its climate change strategies and national monitoring & evaluation system for adaptation. This marked a shift toward a more systematic, policy-embedded approach to private sector engagement in the NAP process.

On this foundation, MONRE (now MAE) started to develop environmental criteria and climate change adaptation requirements for a new verification process for green credit and bond issuance. This "green taxonomy"[7] was approved by the Prime Minister in July 2025,[8] creating an enabling policy framework for financial institutions to channel resources toward adaptation activities.

Status Today

The DCC's efforts in private sector engagement have led to more businesses investing in climate change adaptation[9] and financial institutions providing better loan packages to adaptation initiatives. Guided by the 2020 strategy, the DCC has strengthened collaboration with financial institutions and banks, such as the Viet Nam Maritime Commercial Joint Stock Bank) and the Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV), to promote understanding of adaptation-related investment opportunities.[10] For example, in 2023, BIDV launched a VND 10 trillion (385 million USD) credit package with low lending rates to encourage and support businesses whose activities met environmental and social standards, such as agricultural production adapted to climate change.[11]

* See footnotes for the story on page 30.

Technical Support on NAP Processes in 2025

We saw continued strong demand for technical assistance on the NAP process throughout 2025, with growing interest in support on the transition, from planning to implementation.

We continued our support to national-level action through two modalities:

- **Country Support Hub (CSH)**: short-term technical support (approximately 6 months) to fill gaps and build momentum

- **In-Country NAP Support Programs (ICPs)**: Longer-term technical support (1 year or more) to advance NAP processes

Country Support Hub in 2025

The Network's short-term technical assistance mechanism, the CSH, continues to be a popular mechanism for flexible NAP support to fill gaps and build momentum in NAP processes.

In total, we have completed 191 CSH requests.

In 2025, we completed 24 CSH requests from countries on NAP support.

CSH in Numbers

Of the **24** completed requests...

19 were full technical assistance *while*

5 were light-touch requests for expert advice from the NAP GN Secretariat.

14 (58%) were from LDCs and/or SIDS.

Feedback on the CSH

In interviews, selected partners reported being satisfied or very satisfied with support provided via the CSH, reporting positive results for NAP processes that hold the potential for longer-term change.

While each request responded to a unique gap or need in a country's NAP process, the most common themes were adaptation finance (focus of **four** requests) as well as expert advice reviews of draft NAP documents (**four** requests).

In-Country Support Programs in 2025

2025 was an overall strong year for the Network's longer-term support to countries through ICPs, with 13 ICPs active—exceeding our strategic plan's target, demonstrating the need for support to advance NAP processes.

ICPs active in 2025

Country	Start date	End date	Focus
Central African Republic	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	Gender, Peacebuilding
Kiribati	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	Planning to implementation (P2I)
Senegal	Jan 2024	Sep 2025	Gender
Belize	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	P2I
Grenada	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	P2I
Viet Nam	Jan 2024	Dec 2025	P2I
Paraguay*	Sep 2024	Feb 2025	Institutional arrangements, stakeholder engagement
Argentina*	Sep 2024	Feb 2025	Climate risk assessment
South Africa	Nov 2024	Dec 2025	MEL
Ghana	Nov 2024	Jun 2025	Vertical integration
Maldives	Oct 2024	May 2026	Vertical and horizontal integration
Dominican Republic	Feb 2025	Apr 2025	NAP update
Rwanda	Feb 2025	Dec 2025	MEL

* Cancelled due to the U.S. government's stop-work order.

Stories of change from technical support

Argentina

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

❗ **Signal of change:** Change in knowledge; change in practice; change in collaboration

Starting Point

In 2023, Argentina's NAP had been approved, but there was a gap in tools for its priorities to be implemented at the local level. The NAP's priorities were established mainly through provincial consultations and other national-level participatory processes, and were not directly informed by municipal climate plans.

The Municipality of Rosario had adopted its own *Plan Local de Acción Climática* (PLAC 2030, 2020), which outlines city-level adaptation and mitigation priorities, but needed better data and methodologies to assess climate risks and target the PLAC's priority measures effectively.

To respond to this gap—and recognizing the need to strengthen links between national and municipal adaptation planning—Rosario sought support from the NAP Global Network to pilot an approach to downscaling national risk assessment methodologies. In doing so, they aimed to integrate GESI considerations, build local planners' capacities, and engage the private sector. This work aligned with a national priority under the NAP (Measure FI-11) on strengthening subnational and municipal technical capacities on climate change.

Summary of Change

Between 2023 and 2025, the Municipality of Rosario, with support from the NAP Global Network, undertook a participatory process

to develop a multi-hazard risk map and online GIS platform, training local decision-makers and forming a multistakeholder Advisory Committee made up of representatives from universities, businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other groups.

The project team then developed a Resilience Index and a set of interactive tools for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to self-diagnose the climate risks they face. These tools were shared at an event relaunching Rosario's Environmental Good Practices Program during Rosario Climate Week in August 2025. A total of 121 MSMEs have already signed the commitment to join this program to strengthen their climate resilience.

Status Today

As of late 2025, Rosario's risk maps and Resilience Index are fully operational tools supporting both municipal and private sector adaptation. They now help in implementing the city's PLAC 2030, providing evidence to inform local adaptation priorities.

Rosario is now using the risk maps to update and refine PLAC 2030 measures, including aligning them with the Global Goal on Adaptation and the UAE Framework, and to guide the prioritization of infrastructure and community actions. At the same time, the Resilience Index is serving as an entry point to engage local businesses through the relaunched Environmental Good Practices Program.

During the relaunch, participating MSMEs expressed early interest in better understanding climate-related business risks and in exploring how adaptation could inform future investments. This early feedback points to growing awareness and appetite for integrating adaptation.

The initiative has generated informal interest among other municipalities and chambers of commerce, with discussions underway on potential replication in 2026 under the National Climate Change Directorate's coordination. This experience demonstrates how national-local alignment and targeted capacity development can translate policy into practice while mobilizing the private sector as a partner in building climate resilience.

6 http://napglobalnetwork.org/2019/07/peer-learning-summit-engaging-the-private-sector-on-national-adaptation-planning-process/

7 Vietnam Green Building Council. (n.d.). *Home page*. https://vgbc.vn/en/national-green-taxonomy_-a-new-legal-foundation-for-green-buildings-and-sustainable-finance/

8 Decision 21/2025/QĐ-TTg, dated July 4, 2025

9 NAP Global Network. (2025, January 21). *NAP GN @ 10: Stories of change*. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/shorts/4a--JaBzUgw

10 From an internal case study document by the Department of Climate Change.

11 VietnamNet Global. (2024). *Banks lend significant amounts to green projects*. https://vietnamnet.vn/en/banks-lend-significant-amounts-to-green-projects-2322995.html

12 Government of Kiribati. (2020). *KJIP 2014–2018 implementation progress report*. Office of Te Beretitenti and NAP Global Network/International Institute for Sustainable Development. https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/kjip-for-climate-change-and-disaster-risk-management/

Kiribati

 NAP GN objective area: National-level action

 Signal of change: Change in practice; change in knowledge; change in collaboration; enabling conditions for enhanced investment in adaptation

Starting Point

In 2020, the Kiribati government adopted its first Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework for the second Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (KJIP) 2019–2028,[12] which serves as the country's NAP, to address longstanding gaps in understanding how national adaptation efforts were progressing. These gaps dated back to the first KJIP (2014) and included the absence of a centralized system for tracking implementation progress, outcomes, and lessons across sectors.

Although the Framework established the conceptual foundations for tracking changes in vulnerability context, implementation, and impacts, it remained largely unused in practice. This is mainly because the member ministries and agencies part of the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG)

for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management lacked the systems, skills, and processes needed to generate consistent MEL information. When the Office of Te Beretitenti (Office of the President) prioritized the urgency to transition from planning to implementation in 2024, the government requested support from the NAP Global Network to operationalize the MEL system and strengthen the application and use of the Framework.

Summary of Change

Between 2024 and 2025, four national adaptation embedded advisors, supported by the NAP Global Network, joined the Office of Te Beretitenti (Office) to operationalize the country's MEL system for the first time. As part of this support, and guided by the 2024 MEL System Implementation Plan, the Office carried out a national stocktake of the status of KJIP implementation, creating a consolidated, evidence-based picture of progress across sectors for the first time. The team engaged 18 ministries and agencies to collect information through structured, face-to-face consultations, using a standardized typology to assess the status of all actions. The resulting draft KJIP Progress Report for the 2019–2024 period showed that 45% of the

KJIP's actions are now underway or complete, with 27% ongoing, 12% close to completion, and 6% complete.

To support the consistent application and use of MEL across government, advisors and government staff strengthened their MEL capabilities through a NAP GN–supported edX course on adaptation MEL (completed in July 2025) and a technical Q&A session with the NAP GN Secretariat's MEL Team (May 2025). This session brought together over 20 representatives from the Office of the President, Kiribati Meteorological Service, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development, Agriculture and Livestock Division, Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs, Kiribati Red Cross, and ChildFund, helping to socialize MEL concepts and reporting practices across sectors.

Status Today

Kiribati now applies MEL evidence to inform decision making on national adaptation priorities. Over the 15-month period, collective understanding of MEL concepts and reporting practices was strengthened across sectors and contributed to a growing culture of collaboration and learning within KNEG. As part of the KJIP revision processes,

the Office and KNEG are using evidence from the 2019–2024 Progress Report to evaluate proposed actions, adjust ongoing work, and identify where lessons learned should inform future planning. For example, actions that showed limited progress due to coordination gaps were revised, while actions with strong implementation momentum are being retained and prioritized in the revised KJIP. This reflects a deliberate shift toward prioritizing actions that are feasible to implement within existing coordination and capacity constraints.

According to an embedded advisor, MEL has "guided us in revising the KJIP through progress reporting, informed the way we evaluate actions submitted for the updated KJIP, and provided insight into how to take into account lessons learned and improve."

With the MEL system now functioning for the first time, supported by strengthened MEL capacity within KNEG member ministries and agencies, and consistent engagement across ministries, Kiribati has taken a significant step toward institutionalizing adaptive management. In doing so, it is better positioned to meet reporting and investment requirements related to climate finance.

Madagascar

NAP GN objective area: National-level action

Signal of change: Change in practice

Starting Point

The Madagascar government launched its first NAP document in 2021 and its first adaptation communication (AdCom) in 2022, committing to disseminate these documents beyond the capital region to the regional and local levels as a key priority. Led by the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Service of the National Office for Climate Change and REDD+ (BNCCREDD+) within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), the government requested support from the NAP Global Network to undertake a campaign to elevate awareness and ownership of the NAP process among key subnational stakeholders from the governments, businesses, and civil society.

Summary of Change

From 2022 to 2024, the NAP Global Network supported MEDD in organizing NAP dissemination activities in five priority regions. The five workshops took place in Tuléar, Antsiranana, Toamasina, Mahajanga, and Manakara.[13] Representatives of key regional development stakeholders participated in the workshops, including regional authorities, decentralized technical services from key adaptation sectors, technical partners (NGOs and development programs), funders, regional media, and training and research institutions. The workshops raised awareness and created dialogue about the NAP process at the regional level, while giving the NAP team an opportunity to hear about ongoing regional adaptation project implementation and future priorities.

The following activities took place, which built the capacities of the NAP team over the course of 2 years to conceptualize, organize, and run regional-level workshops involving key stakeholders in the NAP process:

- For each workshop, the Malagasy consultant developed a range of communication materials to support NAP dissemination, including brochures, banners, radio announcements, and videos for national TV spots. After the last workshop in 2024, the consultant also produced an information note summarizing the approach to NAP dissemination taken in Madagascar,

13 Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable. (2024). *Capitalisation des expériences de dissémination du Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique dans cinq régions de Madagascar*. https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/NAP-madagascar-brief-FR-V4.pdf

the regions covered to date, and the lessons learned in the process. This note encouraged the organization of additional workshops in new regions.

- The workshops raised awareness among development practitioners on the NAP and were an opportunity for MEDD to hear development partners' priorities related to adaptation.

- The NAP team in MEDD strengthened its capacity to run dissemination and outreach workshops on national adaptation priorities at the regional level through the process of co-facilitating multiple of these workshops, as they expressed in private correspondence their confidence to organize future regional-level workshops.

- MEDD has identified subsequent priority regions to continue its efforts to disseminate the NAP document to further regions based on a prioritization methodology.

In 2024 and 2025, the government held five workshops autonomously (without an external facilitator) for over 50 mayors, funded by the Green Climate Fund in the following regions: Amoron'i mania, Alaotra-Mangoro, Atsinana, Ihorombe, and Vatovavy-Fitovinany.

Status Today

With support from the World Bank, MEDD is developing a NAP progress report that draws on the lessons from the above dissemination and outreach workshops. This NAP progress report will highlight successes, share lessons, identify implementation and financing gaps, and mobilize actors through consultations and outreach to bolster support in the NAP process, with the aim of supporting the update of Madagascar's NAP from 2021.

MEDD reports that these initiatives helped improve inter-institutional coordination and strengthened the coherence of adaptation interventions by enabling actors to compare results achieved, identify good practices, and highlight persistent challenges, thereby enabling an effective, better-coordinated adaptation process that is more firmly grounded in national realities.

2025 in Knowledge

The NAP Global Network Secretariat aims to be a go-to source of up-to-date insights and analysis, synthesizing lessons and good practices on NAP processes based on our engagement with partner countries. We also provide monthly analysis of NAP documents through our NAP Trends platform.

Key Publications

### Climate Change Adaptation Investment Plans: Frequently Asked Questions

This briefing note explores frequently asked questions about the role of adaptation investment planning in the NAP process. Adaptation investment planning is a strategic and structured approach to mobilizing finance for adaptation, often leading to the development of a climate change adaptation investment plan.

Finance for NAP Processes: What Can We Learn From Countries' National Adaptation Plans?

This synthesis report shares the results of a review of 59 multi-sector NAP documents, shedding light on how countries are addressing adaptation finance issues. The report also highlights good practices and identifies areas for improvement to better support countries in identifying, prioritizing, and mobilizing adaptation finance.

To read more, visit Key Publications napglobalnetwork.org/resources.
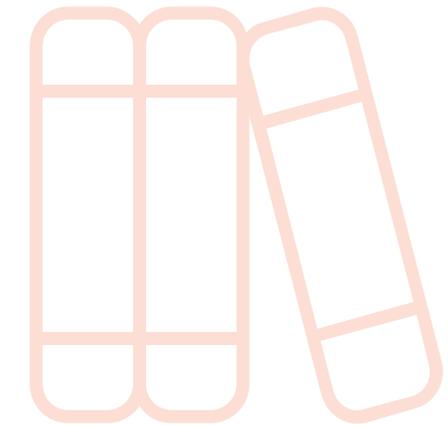
Climate-Related Human Mobility Across Different Levels of Adaptation Governance

Led by SLYCAN Trust, this report shares analysis of how human mobility—including climate-induced migration, disaster displacement, and planned relocation—is integrated into NAP processes and subnational adaptation governance. It explores case studies and lessons from Costa Rica, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and around the world.
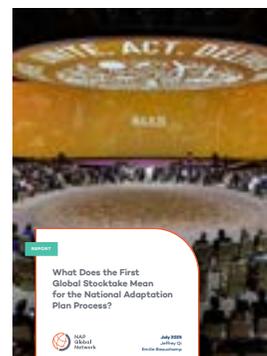
What Does the First Global Stocktake Mean for the NAP Process?

This report summarizes the key messages on adaptation from the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake under the UNFCCC for developing countries' NAP teams, adaptation policy-makers and practitioners, and UNFCCC negotiators. It also provides recommendations and actionable steps on how countries can implement the decisions as part of their NAP processes.

Practice Briefs: Methods for NAP Progress Reporting

Practice briefs are action-oriented "how-to" guides that translate the NAP Global Network's more detailed toolkits and guidance notes into step-by-step instructions practitioners can use right away. Aimed at NAP teams and decision-makers, this set of practice briefs focuses on methods countries can use to report on progress in their NAP processes.

Assessing Adaptation of First Biennial Transparency Reports: Taking Stock of Progress on Adaptation

This report emphasizes how the Biennial Transparency Reports represent a strategic opportunity to improve the implementation of NAP processes and strengthen countries' MEL systems in support of the Global Goal on Adaptation. Robust MEL systems are essential to both reporting and the continuous improvement of adaptation actions, to drive more effective and equitable adaptation actions.

Tracking Progress on MEL for NAP Processes

This synthesis report reviews how 62 countries have integrated MEL into their NAP documents. It provides a snapshot of how countries describe the status and design of their MEL systems across the four phases of the iterative adaptation cycle. The report also identifies common trends, gaps, and emerging good practices, with case studies illustrating promising approaches to strengthening MEL design and implementation.

From Knowledge to Action: Exploratory Examples of Integrating Learning Into NAPs

This report shares the results of research examining how collective and deliberate learning was integrated into and supported within the NAP processes of Côte d'Ivoire, Peru, and Rwanda, drawing on document reviews and interviews. The goal is to inspire decision-makers by providing practical examples of how learning can drive impactful climate change adaptation outcomes.

Inventory of Multilevel Governance Coordination Mechanisms in the NAP Process

This inventory provides an overview of the types of multilevel coordination mechanisms that countries are using to advance their NAP processes. It is targeted at teams supporting the NAP process across policy sectors, subnational decision-makers at different governance levels, and other non-state actors relevant to the NAP process. It aims to share information on existing mechanisms that countries are implementing, providing entry points to support the NAP process.

Education in NAP Processes

Developed by Save the Children and the NAP Global Network, this report analyzes the inclusion of the education sector, and children and youth, in NAP processes based on an analysis of 62 multisectoral documents submitted to the UNFCCC as of June 30, 2025. It also features case studies of country experiences and provides recommendations for improving the integration of the education sector into NAP processes.

Sharing Knowledge Through Webinars

In 2025, the NAP Global Network Secretariat organized the most webinars ever to engage Network members and hear experiences from country partners and technical experts from peer organizations.

Finance for National Adaptation Plan Processes

July 2025

Making Civil Society Engagement in NAP Processes Effective and Inclusive

October 2025

Advancing Gender Responsive NAP Processes

January 2025

Strengthening Multilevel Governance of Adaptation

October 2025

Tracking Progress on Nature-based Solutions in NAP Processes

February 2025

Climate Resilience in the Classroom: Education in NAP processes

November 2025

Launch of the Online Course on MEL for NAP Processes

April 2025

Tracking Progress on MEL for NAP Processes

December 2025

Knowledge

Tracking the Influence of Our Knowledge Work

We reviewed the 75 multi-sector NAPs submitted to the UNFCCC as of January 31, 2026, and found that our work is being used and cited widely:

- 51% of NAPs mention the NAP Global Network or its Secretariat, IISD.

- 37% of NAPs cite at least one NAP GN or IISD knowledge product.

- Our work on GESI is mentioned in 10 NAP documents.

- Our work on MEL is referenced in nine NAP documents.

Photo: Kiara Worth / IISD / Palau Office of Climate Change

NAP Trends

The Network launched our NAP Trends platform in 2022 to synthesize and share the latest information and trends in NAPs. We update NAP Trends every month with new analysis of NAP documents that are submitted to the UNFCCC.

In 2025, 2,900 individual visitors generated more than 33,000 page views across the platform. NAP Trends was also cited in UN Environment's 2025 *Adaptation Gap Report: Running on Empty*.

Visit NAP Trends at
trends.napglobalnetwork.org.

In 2025, we added country analyses for 16 developing countries that submitted new or updated NAP documents to the UNFCCC's NAP Central:

|		
Antigua and Barbuda	Bahrain	Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso	Grenada	Indonesia
Israel	Jordan	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon	Lesotho	Mongolia
Montenegro	Somalia	Tuvalu
Viet Nam		

NAP TRENDS

Have questions or want to discuss trends in NAPs?
Please drop us a line at trends@napglobalnetwork.org.

In 2025, the NAP Global Network Secretariat provided technical reviews on draft NAPs for Angola, Eswatini, Somalia, and the United Republic of Tanzania.
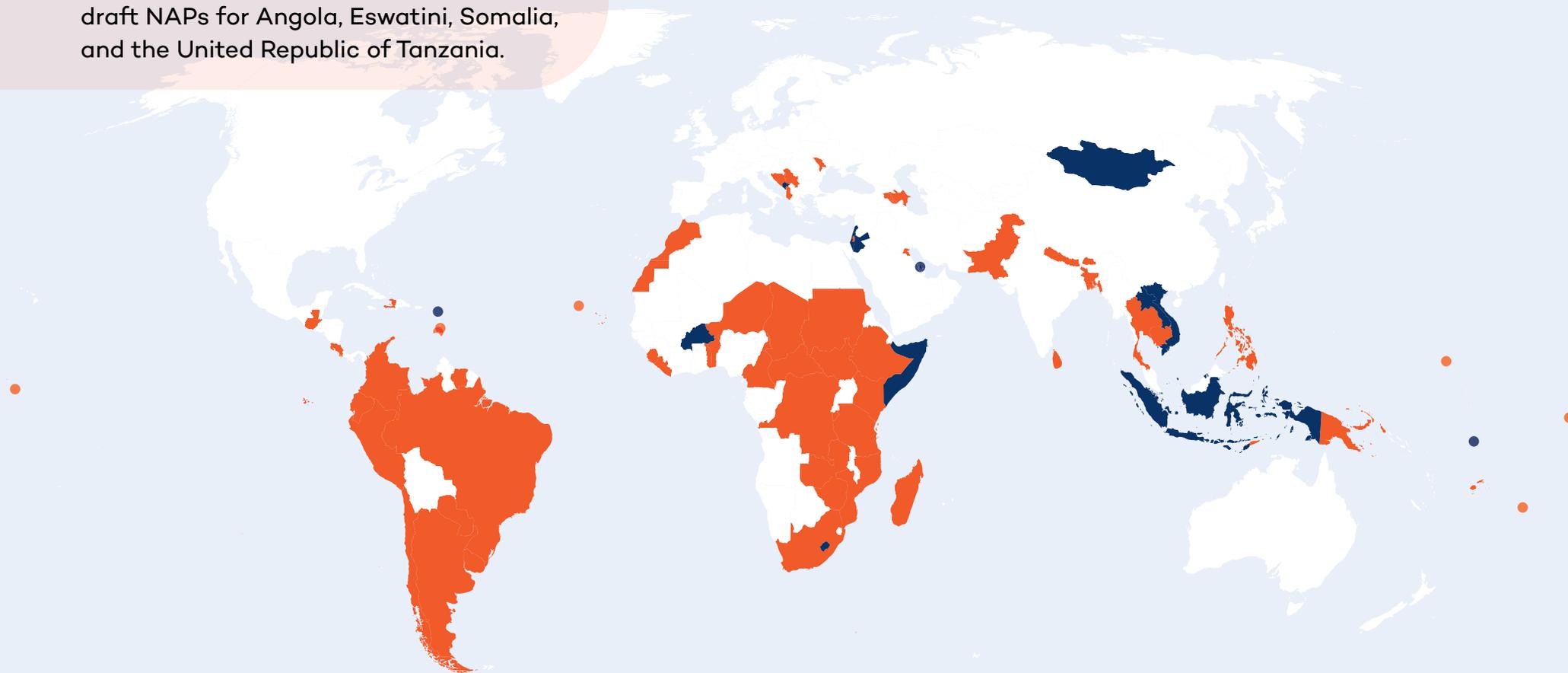
NAPs submitted since 2015

NAPs submitted in 2025

Key Themes

The NAP Global Network adopted a set of key themes in 2016, which have evolved over the past 8 years. They structure much of our work. In 2025, across all of our themes, we have been placing greater emphasis on the transition from planning to implementation.

Planning to Implementation

Supporting countries transitioning from planning to implementation is strategic for the Network. There is a great need to assess whether the prerequisites for implementing national adaptation priorities are in place and whether gaps are being addressed. Support for developing countries to develop projects and programs in a timely, coordinated, and efficient manner helps accelerate the implementation of adaptation priorities. This is further enhanced by strengthening the enabling environment for implementation.

Sector integration of adaptation

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

Vertical integration

Creating intentional and strategic linkages between national and subnational actors and institutions.

Gender equality and social inclusion

Making NAP processes gender responsive and socially inclusive.

MEL

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

Financing NAP processes

Strategically using different sources of finance—public, private, international, domestic—for adaptation.

Private sector engagement

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

Peacebuilding

Integrating conflict sensitivity into the NAP process strengthens engagement and planning of actors working on adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and national security.

NAP–NDC alignment

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

Strategic communications

Strategies for effective, inclusive communication in the NAP process.

Nature-based solutions

Scaling up ecosystem-based adaptation through NAP processes.

Impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment

Assessing and integrating risks to inform the planning and implementation of priority adaptation actions.

Lessons on key themes from our engagement with NAP teams

Gender equality and social inclusion

Through our support to Senegal, the Central African Republic, and other partner countries, a key lesson we learned is that early, demand-driven, and flexible capacity support can act as a catalyst for longer-term, country-led change.

Trainings, workshops, and hands-on technical activities provided partner country teams with practical tools and skills that strengthened internal coordination and governance. Over time, these are helping create an institutional dynamic in which countries are better able to respond to their own evolving priorities on GESI and adaptation, but also across MEL and wider climate action needs.

In several contexts, NAP GN engagement served as a precursor for broader institutional change, potentially opening space for deeper collaboration beyond the initial scope of support.

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning

Through our support to countries on progress reporting in 2025, we learned that countries such as Benin, Kiribati, Saint Lucia, Honduras, and Viet Nam are increasingly taking stock and evaluating the progress of their adaptation actions to inform updates and revisions of their NAP documents. Understanding what has worked and for whom is increasingly a priority in the iterative NAP process.

Peacebuilding

For those countries struggling with both conflict and climate change, there is increasing recognition of the need to ensure that NAP processes are both conflict-sensitive and aligned with peacebuilding aims. In 2025, we continued to see NAP documents reflect this need: more than two-thirds reference conflict, including as a source of conflict and a driver of climate vulnerability. And we also saw growing interest in support from partner governments like Nigeria and the Central African Republic in ensuring that their adaptation planning and implementation break the negative feedback loops between violence, instability, and climate shocks and stresses.

Nature-based solutions

In 2025, we learned that countries are increasingly paying attention to synergies and policy coherence between climate change adaptation and biodiversity actions. This is reflected in global conversations on synergies between the Rio Conventions, as well as in more countries aligning their NAPs, NDCs, and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, through incorporating NbS and ecosystem-based adaptation interventions.

Vertical integration

In 2025, through developing an inventory of multilevel coordination mechanisms (see page 37), we learned about—and gained a greater appreciation for—the range of approaches countries adopt for coordination in NAP processes. These mechanisms highlight horizontal, vertical, and multi-actor coordination as key forms of collaboration underpinning NAP processes. The findings show that all mechanisms (100%) support

horizontal (cross-sectoral) coordination, the majority include multi-actor coordination (80%), and fewer than half (49%) incorporate vertical or multi-scale coordination.

Sector integration

Through our support to Malaysia in 2025 in developing its first NAP, we learned that sectoral technical working groups can be useful for facilitating effective internal government communication on the NAP process. However, their design and composition need to be carefully considered, taking into account how actors in a particular policy sector coordinate, are financed, and collect and manage information and data.

Strategic communications

Through our support to Kiribati to develop a KiriResilience video podcast series in the Kiribati language and support to the Republic of the Marshall Islands to translate the NAP document into Marshallese, we continued to see how valuable it is for NAP teams to communicate about adaptation in local languages.

Through our support with Lensational on the Envisioning Resilience program in Kenya and Jamaica (see page 47) and support for

the Marshallese NGO Jo-Jikum to organize Climate Arts Summer Camp for youth, we saw arts and creative methods (e.g., music, storytelling, photography) as powerful tools for communication in NAP processes.

NAP–NDC alignment

In 2024, we saw countries continuing to emphasize links and alignment between adaptation in their NDCs and their NAP processes. While many technical actors, including the NAP GN, have advocated for considering NAP–NDC alignment as a good practice for consideration at the technical level, we are seeing these links being made in practice by governments in partner countries (e.g., Grenada's updated 2025 NAP includes a dedicated section on NAP–NDC alignment).

Financing NAP processes

Through organizing an Adaptation Investment Matchmaking Symposium with Zambia, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, and United Nations Development Programme, we learned how essential it is for funders to adopt a coordinated approach and to develop a strong, shared understanding of countries' situations and needs regarding adaptation finance. At the same time, it became clear how important it is for countries to articulate the business case for their priority adaptation investments, and to

clearly understand the pathways available for mobilizing adaptation finance.

Private sector engagement

Through the research we conducted on innovative financial instruments for private sector engagement in adaptation, we learned the importance of proposing the right mix of instruments and financial vehicles, tailored to private sector incentives and constraints, to strengthen their engagement and unlock investment in adaptation. Also, when viewing adaptation from a private sector perspective, we continued to see the value of de-risking adaptation investments as a powerful mechanism to strengthen these actors' engagement.

Partnership With Save the Children

Boosting education in NAP processes

In 2025, Save the Children and the NAP Global Network kicked off a new partnership to support developing countries in strengthening the inclusion of the education sector in NAP processes.

With funding from the Global Partnership for Education's Climate Smart Education Systems Initiative (CSESI), Save the Children has seconded an Education Specialist for 2 years with the NAP Global Network Secretariat.

This partnership saw the publication of a flagship synthesis report analyzing the inclusion of the education sector, and children and youth, in NAP processes (see page 37 above).

Through this partnership, the NAP GN and Save the Children provided initial technical support on integrating education in NAP processes. This included Malawi (in partnership with UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning), Somalia, and inputs for Angola's draft NAP document. Support will be scaled up through 2026 with assistance to Iraq and a range of CSESI partner countries.

"We know that Ministries of Education want to ensure that education is considered in national adaptation planning, and that their own education climate change policies and plans are aligned to NAPs. This partnership will help support policy alignment, and in doing so, open up more opportunities for much-needed climate finance for the education sector in Malawi.

Ndamyo Ngosi Mosfi

CSESI Manager at Save the Children Malawi

Key Lesson From 2025 on Education in NAP Processes

Through our review of NAP documents, we learned that 84% of NAPs include a priority or action related to education adaptation, with many countries focusing on integrating climate change into the curriculum. However, less than half consider education in their climate risk assessments, highlighting an evidence gap when it comes to understanding the impacts of climate change on the sector.

Envisioning Resilience in 2025

Since 2021, the NAP Global Network has partnered with the social enterprise Lensational to host the Envisioning Resilience initiative that trains women from underrepresented groups in photography and storytelling.

Trainees develop visual stories that capture their experiences with climate change and their visions of climate resilience. These stories are then the basis for a policy dialogue with decision-makers toward a shared understanding of the effects of climate change on women's lives and the adaptation priorities for their communities.

Envisioning Resilience has been implemented in partnership with the governments of Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, and Rwanda, with partners including GirlsCARE, Rwanda Women's Network, and Spring of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SASAL).

[14] NAP Global Network. (n.d.). *My photos are giving a voice to the people: The Rwandan women shaping adaptation plans.* https://napglobalnetwork.org/stories/my-photos-are-giving-a-voice-to-the-people-the-rwandan-women-shaping-adaptation-plans/

In 2025, we

- saw the publication of a photoblog based on Rwanda trainees' stories, *My Photos Are Giving a Voice to the People: The Rwandan women Shaping Adaptation Plans*;[14]

- Held policy dialogues in Kenya and Jamaica in November 2025, bringing national decision-makers together with trainees in partnership with SASAL (Kenya) and GirlsCARE (Jamaica).
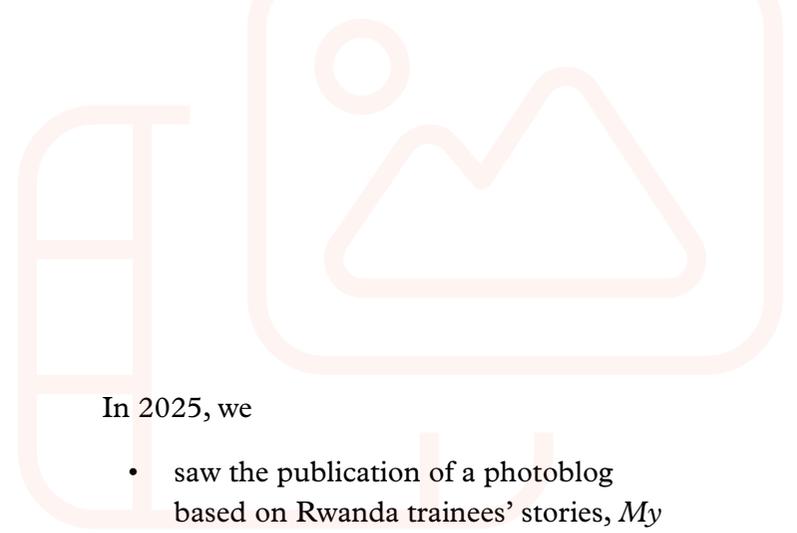
Piloting Support for Civil Society Engagement in NAP Processes

Building on the success of Envisioning Resilience, we also launched a pilot initiative in 2025 to support civil society engagement in NAP processes in South Africa and Saint Lucia.

In South Africa, we are working with the Adaptation Network,[15] a multistakeholder network aimed at knowledge sharing, capacity building, policy engagement, and collective learning around climate adaptation and resilience. The activities focused on strengthening the capacities of organizations that represent marginalized groups to engage in adaptation advocacy.

Our partner in Saint Lucia is the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute,[16] an independent technical institute that promotes and facilitates stakeholder participation and collaboration in the Caribbean. This initiative aims to

Working principles for civil society engagement in the NAP process[17]
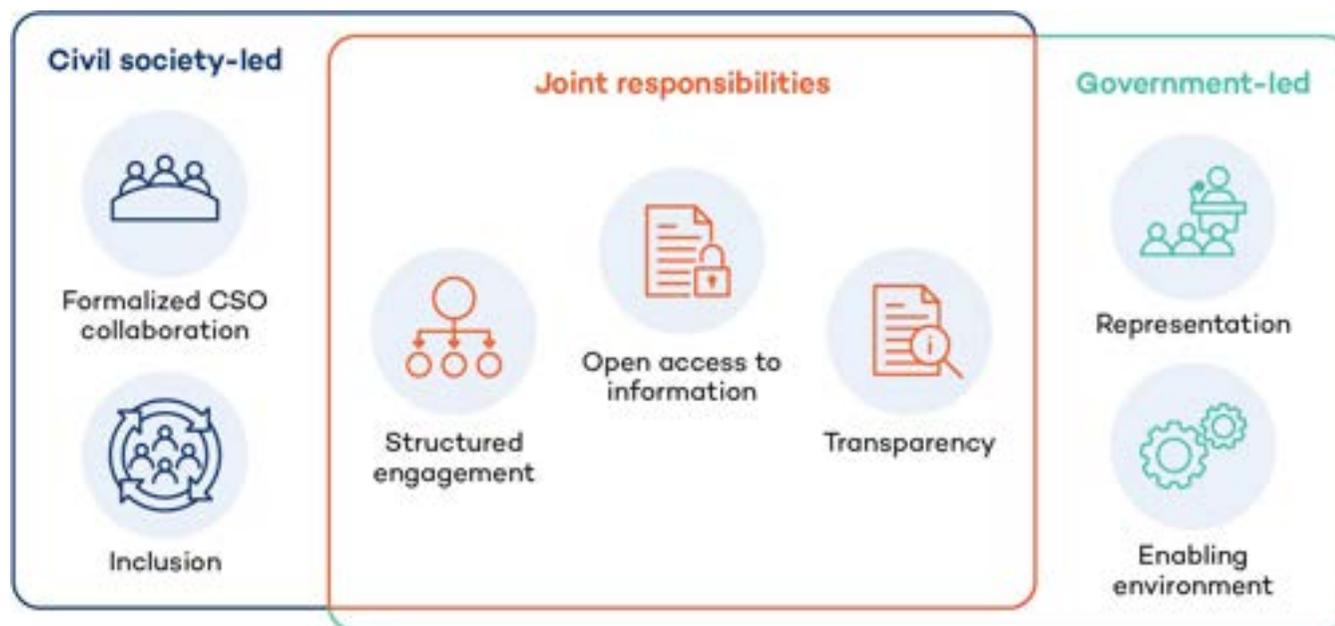
strengthen and expand Saint Lucia's Coalition of Civil Society Organisations, specifically its Climate Action Team, by mobilizing and expanding its membership to include women-led and other marginalized groups.

Representatives of both Saint Lucia and South Africa were among the 11 countries in Africa and the Caribbean that participated in the peer learning forum on CSO engagement in NAP processes (see page 24), where participants developed a set of working principles.[17]

15 The Adaptation Network. (n.d.). *Home page*. https://adaptationnetwork.org.za/

16 Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, (n.d.). *Home page*. https://canari.org/

17 NAP Global Network. (2026). *Seven principles for effective civil society engagement in national adaptation plan processes*. https://napglobalnetwork.org/2026/02/principles-for-effective-civil-society-engagement-in-national-adaptation-plan-processes/

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.

The NAP Global Network Steering Committee membership is being renewed in 2026.
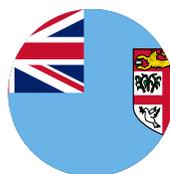
As of the end of Dec 31, 2025, our Steering Committee included representatives from the following institutions:

Our Management Team, which consists of Secretariat members and representatives from active funder agencies that have provided support to the Network, oversees the Network's operations. In 2025, 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[18]

[18] The United States exited this governance body as of February 2025.

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, Mexico

Office of the Prime Minister, Fiji*

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Somalia*

* Members marked with an asterisk completed their term on the Steering Committee in 2025.
The United States exited in February 2025.

Department for the Coordination of International Conventions, Burkina Faso*

Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Eswatini

Global Affairs Canada, Canada

Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Albania

U.S. Department of State, United States

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, United Kingdom*

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.

Priorities for 2026

With the resources we have secured, we will support countries in addressing the following:

Priority 1: Provide support to developing countries to navigate the transition from planning to implementation of adaptation priorities

Consolidate the Network's offer and positioning on "planning to implementation," emphasizing the enabling environment. Deliver strengthened P2I support to countries to translate adaptation priorities into actionable measures, investment-ready pipelines, and delivery pathways.

Priority 2: Track and understand progress in adaptation, with links to the UNFCCC

Advance national efforts to strengthen MEL systems, including by setting targets, defining indicators, and undertaking regular progress reporting; support countries in adapting and applying the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience targets and indicators; and use results to inform subsequent NAPs, UNFCCC reporting—such as Biennial Transparency Reports and Adaptation Communications—and the global stocktake. Integrate GESI considerations across MEL and reporting.

Priority 3: Align adaptation planning and peacebuilding processes

Work with governments in conflict-affected contexts to strengthen the links between adaptation and peacebuilding, identifying shared drivers of risk, integrated solutions, aligned policy priorities, and mutually reinforcing links between planning processes.

Priority 4: Engage civil society organizations in NAP processes

Support partner governments to create opportunities for civil society engagement in the NAP process while strengthening the capacity of civil society networks to be more inclusive of underrepresented groups and advocate more effectively.