



**NAP
Global
Network**

Resilience in Action

Five years of supporting National
Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes



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ABOUT THE NAP GLOBAL NETWORK

The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates sustained South–South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP development and implementation, and enhances bilateral support for adaptation and climate-sensitive sectors through donor coordination. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany, and the United States. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

COP	Conference of the Parties (to the UNFCCC)
CRGE	Climate-Resilient Green Economy (Ethiopia)
CSH	Country Support Hub
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
DNP	National Planning Department (Colombia)
DRM	disaster risk management
EFCCC	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (Ethiopia)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (Ghana)
EWS	early warning system
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	gross domestic product
KJIP	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
KNEG	Kiribati National Experts Group of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
IVA	integrated vulnerability assessment
JCCCP	Japanese Caribbean Climate Change Partnership
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Colombia)
MINAM	Ministry of Environment (Peru)
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PPP	public–private partnership
SASAP	Sector Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



1

Introduction

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes are a fundamental driver of the global climate action agenda. The Paris Agreement calls on all countries to undertake adaptation planning processes, recognizing that effective, forward-looking planning is the foundation for successful adaptation action. These planning processes improve coordination, set priorities for action, mobilize resources, and allow countries to track progress toward the achievement of their adaptation goals. Investments in adaptation will not be able to achieve their goals for building climate resilience without the groundwork—including capacity building and systems for financing, information sharing, and institutional arrangements—that these planning processes put in place.

The NAP Global Network has been supporting developing countries with national adaptation planning and action for five years, helping them work toward achieving their development aspirations in a changing climate. During this time, we have seen significant progress within partner countries in advancing national adaptation planning, the lessons from which have been shared through South–South peer learning in an effort to accelerate global progress.

This report shares highlights from this work, to document and share the approaches that have worked as countries navigate their often challenging—but absolutely critical—NAP processes. The NAP Global Network hopes to use the lessons from our first five years to build on and improve our support to country NAP processes in years to come. By learning from one another and sharing knowledge about what works and why in different contexts, we can better support countries to tackle the climate crisis through national adaptation planning and action.



2

The NAP Global Network's Support to Country NAP Processes

A core element of the NAP Global Network's offer is direct support for NAP processes in developing countries. We partner with governments and adaptation stakeholders to provide the human and financial resources, expertise, and capacities that are needed to advance adaptation action through NAP processes. We offer this support through two mechanisms: long-term, in-country programs and short-term inputs through our Country Support Hub (CSH). In both cases, the support provided is completely demand-driven: we design the inputs to respond to the needs identified by our partners. An overview of the support we have provided over the last five years is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Overview of NAP Global Network support to NAP Processes, 2015–2020



This flexible, demand-driven model has allowed us to adapt the types of support we provide to the specific context and, importantly, where partner countries are in their NAP processes. We have worked with countries that are just beginning their NAP processes, providing support for stocktaking exercises and the convening of stakeholders. In some countries, we have facilitated the development, adoption, and launch of NAP documents, while in others, a NAP document was already in place, and the support was oriented toward the transition to implementation. We have also partnered with countries that are further along in the process, facilitating updates to NAP documents and progress reporting. Our engagement with countries has illustrated the range of different needs and the value of demand-driven support throughout the NAP process through planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). We have also seen a high volume of requests for support to put in place the enabling factors for the NAP process—institutional arrangements, capacity development, information sharing, and financing—as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. The NAP process



Over several years of providing in-country support to NAP processes, we have learned a number of important lessons regarding models and mechanisms for providing technical assistance and developing capacities. These include:

- **Strong relationships are non-negotiable and take time:** Building relationships of trust with government partners can take significant time and effort, but the importance of this investment should not be underestimated. Relationships are the foundation for understanding needs and identifying the most efficient and effective ways to provide support. Yet, relationship building is too often under-resourced in work plans and budgets. Moreover, it cannot be adequately undertaken through occasional country missions or email correspondence. It requires humility and discipline mixed with flexibility, active listening, and diverse formal and informal communication channels. Our relationships with country partners required much more investment than anticipated but allowed for some exciting programming and results in over 40 countries.
- **Collaboration builds capacities:** An unexpected outcome of our approach has been the strengthened capacities of local consultants in our partner countries. While these consultants were engaged for their experience and expertise, they regularly told us that their

involvement in Network programming provided important capacity-building opportunities, whether through participation in specific events, exposure to international good practices, or strengthened relationships with actors within their governments. These consultants represent an important knowledge resource that governments can draw on as their NAP processes progress.

- **Approaches to support can become topics for support:** Some of our approaches or techniques in delivering NAP support, such as workshop facilitation or communications, were noted by Network participants as useful for advancing their NAP processes. We ended up receiving requests for support on how such approaches could be designed and replicated in different countries and produced guidance on how government partners can apply good practices in their NAP processes. Having the flexibility to respond to such unexpected but important requests was critical. In short, how we worked was as important or useful as what we worked on.
- **Developing a value chain of support activities can accelerate knowledge-to-action:** We developed three main categories of support for partner countries—technical assistance, peer learning and exchange, and knowledge resources and communications—which ended up building on each other. For example, we developed knowledge products that became important resources for peer learning events, which, in turn, prompted countries to identify technical support needs that could be addressed through the CSH. Offering a mutually reinforcing package of support activities allowed countries to turn their learning into action without losing momentum, which is critical in NAP processes.
- **Process is everything:** Perhaps the biggest lesson we have learned is the importance of the process: behind every workshop, assessment, and strategy document is an immeasurable effort—and significant transaction costs—to access the needed information and knowledge, engage stakeholders, and achieve consensus. While time- and resource-intensive, these investments are essential to create ownership of the NAP process and build capacity for adaptation action for the longer term.

We will apply this learning as we continue to support NAP processes over the coming years, providing essential inputs and technical assistance to keep up the momentum and increase effectiveness.



3

A Framework for Understanding Impact

We are seeing many positive, exciting changes in the countries we are working with, as our partners actively work to advance their NAP processes. However, because we are working at the policy level, it can sometimes be difficult to track impact. Often, the processes we are engaging with have longer time frames than the period of our support. There are many variables that are beyond our control and many factors that influence the ways in which our support is accessed and used by different partners. This can make it challenging to attribute results, let alone to quantify the impacts.

Despite these challenges, we are confident that our support is making a difference in the countries where we work. We see it in the ways our partners collaborate with their colleagues and apply their learning to identify solutions to the challenges they are facing in moving their NAP processes forward. We see it in the adoption of new policies, strategies, and approaches to advance adaptation action. And we see it in additional resources allocated for climate change adaptation, whether by governments themselves or through their efforts to secure finance from international sources. The continued requests for our support from our existing partners as well as new countries tells us that we are helping countries to achieve their ambitions in relation to adaptation.

We are observing impacts in four key areas, as shown in Figure 3. The following sections will illustrate these changes in action in our partner countries.

Figure 3. Types of impact achieved by the NAP Global Network





4 Long-Term Capacity Development: Creating the foundations for climate- resilient development

Our long-term in-country support programs launched between 2016 and 2020 and were implemented for a period of 1–4 years. These programs provided sustained support that enabled partner governments to achieve a number of key milestones in their NAP processes, creating the foundations for climate-resilient development over the medium to long term. The following sections outline the key achievements in a selection of eight of our partner countries (countries are presented in alphabetical order).



Colombia's vulnerability to both the rapid and slow onset of climate change impacts has been acknowledged by policy-makers for a long time. Irrespective of the arguments about the direct link between anthropogenic climate change and the intensity and frequency of the El Niño and La Niña phenomena, their considerable impact in the country in the 2010s has further increased political acknowledgement of the need to adapt to climate change and build resilience. As a result, the Government of Colombia set out to include adaptation criteria in long-term planning, especially as it has estimated that roughly four out of five emergency events between 2008 and 2013 were caused by flooding, mudslides, and heavy rains, among other meteorological events. The economic cost of climate change is also significant—estimated at about 1.5% of gross domestic product (GDP) loss—in addition to the cost of lives lost in climate-related events (Departamento Nacional de Planeación et al., 2016).

Colombia's NAP process is coordinated by four agencies: the National Planning Department (DNP); the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS); the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management; and the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies. This structure exemplifies the country's strategy for managing development in a changing climate, which involves four thematic dimensions: environmental management, sectoral management, disaster risk management, and land-use planning.

Starting Point: A published NAP document, ready for implementation

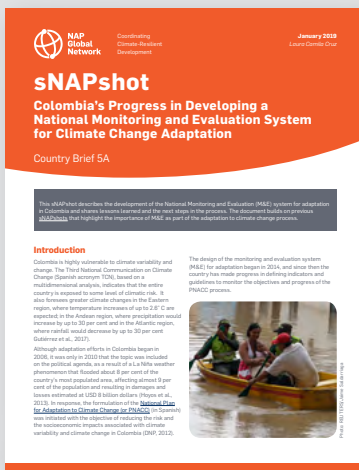
In 2016, Colombia completed its NAP document and highlighted three strategic objectives to achieve the country's adaptation goals: climate change knowledge management; integration of adaptation criteria into subnational and sectoral planning; and promotion of transformational thinking in development through adaptation efforts. With the NAP document in place, there was a need to translate its objectives into concrete adaptation plans in priority sectors. Awareness raising and stakeholder engagement were also identified as priorities to facilitate the shift to implementation. The government required technical and financial support to move forward on these strategic aspects of the NAP process.

Milestones Achieved with NAP Global Network Support, 2017–2020

With support from the NAP Global Network, the Government of Colombia has achieved a number of milestones related to its NAP process in the last three years, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Milestones in Colombia's NAP process

<p>Sector adaptation plans completed</p>		<p>Links between sectoral mandates and adaptation efforts were strengthened through planning processes in the industry, housing, health, and water sectors. Actors in these sectors now understand how climate risks can be managed and are applying this knowledge in their operations.</p>
<p>NAP communications strategy published</p>		<p>Through media engagement and events with key stakeholders, the NAP communications strategy helped the DNP and MADS to effectively engage sector actors and civil society organizations in the adaptation process, raising their awareness of the strategic importance of adaptation and securing their support for the achievement of the country's adaptation goals.</p>
<p>Early Warning System (EWS) pilot project established</p>		<p>As one of the activities prioritized in the water sector adaptation plan, the EWS will help to prevent heavy rains and drought from negatively impacting household water supplies and sewage systems. This, in turn, will ensure access to clean water and improve the quality of life in the town of Guatavita and in places where the EWS may be scaled up in the future.</p>



FEATURED OUTPUT

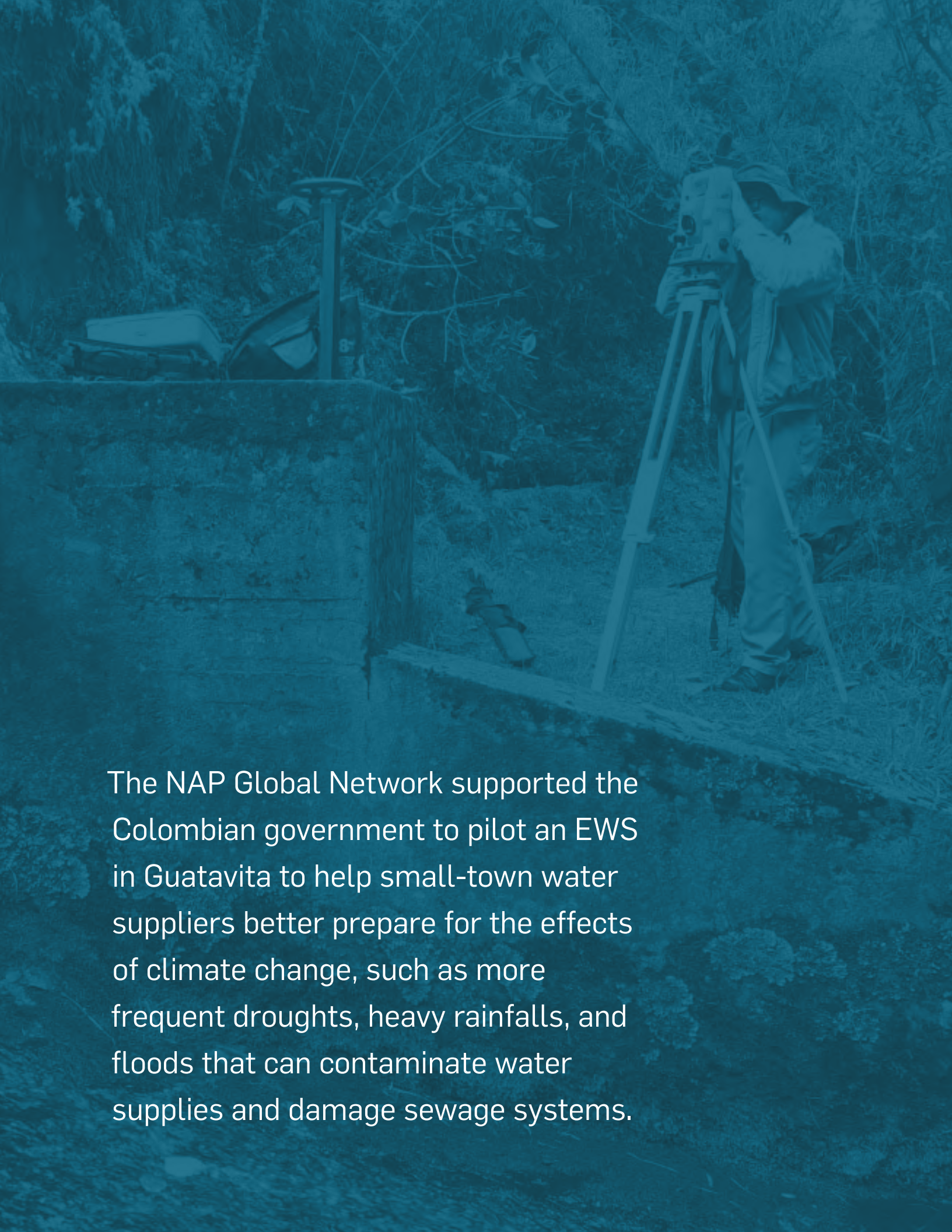
This policy brief is part of the NAP Global Network's sNAPshot series, which shares knowledge developed through country NAP processes. The brief outlines Colombia's progress in developing a national M&E system for climate change adaptation. It outlines the process the government has taken and shares lessons learned so far.

Moving Forward: 2020 and beyond

Having established and functioning institutional arrangements in place has enabled Colombia to adapt to the challenges posed by climate change. Refining and implementing its sectoral climate change plans—as well as finding sufficient financing mechanisms to do so, including through private sector investment—is a crucial next step. The technical support provided by the NAP Global Network has provided an important foundation for meeting these objectives.

Ongoing structural and institutional progress is expected to facilitate the future implementation of adaptation actions and pilot projects, such as the EWS activity described above. Continuing to increase the profile of adaptation through mass and social media, as prescribed in the communications strategy and its emerging community of practice, is likely to be a driver for enhanced investment and commitment by state and non-state actors, including citizens, in adaptation.

Producing an adaptation plan for the social development sector has also been flagged as an upcoming priority, which could help advance efforts to make adaptation more people-centred, alongside the more technical sectoral adaptation plans.



The NAP Global Network supported the Colombian government to pilot an EWS in Guatavita to help small-town water suppliers better prepare for the effects of climate change, such as more frequent droughts, heavy rainfalls, and floods that can contaminate water supplies and damage sewage systems.



Ethiopia

Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to a number of factors, including its exposure to droughts, floods, and erratic rainfall, as well as its dependence on rain-fed agriculture and natural resources (Ministry of Environment and Forest of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [FDRE], 2015; World Bank, 2020a). Different areas of the country have been affected by drought each year since 2015; in the same period, there were a number of severe flood events, leading to the destruction of homes, the loss of livestock and other assets, and the displacement of people (see, for example, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2019). As a result, in January 2020, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission estimated that 7 million people needed emergency food assistance (Reliefweb, 2020). This ongoing crisis illustrates the need for investment in actions that build the resilience of people and the economy to climate-related shocks and stresses while contributing to secure livelihoods and poverty reduction.

The government has recognized the need to address climate change, putting in place the Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, the overarching climate policy for the country, in 2011. However, the original CRGE strategy was solely focused on mitigation (FDRE, 2020). The country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted in 2015, communicated the country's commitment to investing in adaptation by managing risks associated with drought and flooding, as well as through cross-cutting interventions such as insurance and early warning systems (FDRE, n.d.). As well, some initial adaptation planning efforts had been made within sectors and at the regional level. Despite this progress, the country lacked a comprehensive plan to build its resilience to the impacts of climate change. To address this critical gap, the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC), the lead agency for climate policy, embarked on the NAP process.






Starting Point: A draft NAP document

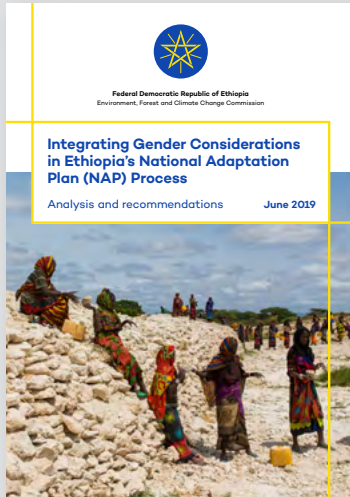
In mid-2016, when the NAP Global Network began its partnership with EFCCC, they had a NAP draft document prepared. Development of the NAP provided an opportunity to elaborate on the details of Ethiopia's plan for creating a climate-resilient economy, in line with the CRGE strategy and the NDC. The draft NAP was developed with support from the United States Forest Service International Programs; however, additional resources were needed to engage stakeholders and validate the document before it could be finalized. Further, EFCCC recognized that having a NAP document was only an initial step in advancing adaptation action in the country; more technical and financial support was required to facilitate the transition from planning to implementation of its NAP.

Milestones Achieved with NAP Global Network Support, 2016–2020

Support from the NAP Global Network has enabled the Ethiopian government to achieve a number of milestones related to its NAP process in the last four years, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Milestones in Ethiopia’s NAP process

NAP document launched	 Change in policy	The launch of the NAP document represented its official adoption by EFCCC, signalling to stakeholders that the government is committed to climate change adaptation and has a plan for action.
Subnational stakeholders engaged in the NAP process	 Change in knowledge or practice	Over 200 stakeholders representing subnational governments, civil society, and private sector actors received training on climate change and identified regional-level adaptation priorities. Regional governments—key actors in implementing the NAP—now have an informed basis for integrating adaptation in their development plans and budgets.
NAP implementation roadmap established	 Change in policy	EFCCC and sector ministries have agreed on the modalities for implementing the strategic priorities and adaptation actions identified in the NAP. With the implementation roadmap in place, the country is well-positioned to allocate resources, build capacities, and establish the necessary systems for implementing the NAP.
Guidelines for integrating climate change in planning updated	 Change in knowledge or practice	The NAP mandates sectors, as well as regional and district-level governments (woredas), to integrate adaptation into their annual and medium-term plans, which are the basis for the allocation of government budgets. Sectors have already begun incorporating adaptation actions into their annual plans using the new guidelines.
Strategy for mobilizing resources developed	 Increased investment in adaptation	Government actors have a concrete strategy to fill resource and capacity gaps that inhibit the implementation of the NAP. Resources for adaptation action will be secured through domestic budgeting, international climate finance, and the private sector. Projects addressing NAP priorities have been developed and funding secured for their implementation (see below for more details).



FEATURED OUTPUT

The NAP document identifies a number of guiding principles for advancing adaptation in Ethiopia, including the need to integrate gender considerations. To support informed decision making in this area, EFCCC commissioned a gender analysis, which explored the specific gender issues related to each of the adaptation options and strategic priorities identified in the NAP and provided concrete recommendations for implementing the NAP in a gender-responsive manner. This includes, for example, the need to address gender differences in access to technologies and efforts to ensure equitable access for women to financial, agricultural extension, and climate services.

Moving Forward: 2020 and beyond

Ethiopia is in the process of reviewing and updating the CRGE strategy, which will serve as the country's updated NDC. Among the key findings of the review is the need for a more targeted approach for adaptation in vulnerable sectors, as well as increased effort toward mainstreaming climate change in planning (FDRE, 2020). The NAP—and the associated strategy documents described above—provide the foundation for this to occur. Once the updated CRGE strategy is complete, a number of strategic documents, including an investment plan, will be developed. The progress made through the NAP process over the last four years will help to ensure that climate change adaptation remains at the centre of these efforts, toward an integrated approach that supports economic development and climate resilience. The ongoing investment in the NAP process with the planned Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness project will enable further progress in this regard.

At the same time, efforts to implement the NAP are already ramping up. EFCCC is supporting the sector ministries and the regions to integrate adaptation into their plans, which will ensure that resources are allocated for adaptation as part of the government's business as usual. A project funded by the GCF will invest almost USD 50 million to build resilience to drought in 22 districts. An ongoing initiative funded by the European Union is ensuring that the Productive Safety Net Program, the national social protection program, integrates climate-smart approaches in its services to the most vulnerable people. The Global Environment Facility recently approved concepts for a USD 9 million project focused on enhancing the adaptive capacity of communities, along with another USD 6 million investment in adaptation in lowland ecosystems, both to be funded through the Least Developed Countries Fund. A large number of civil society-led projects are working with communities, local governments, and the private sector to enhance capacities to manage climate risks. Going forward, the capacities and systems put in place through the NAP process will ensure that these efforts are coordinated and that resources are directed where they are needed most.

“We can transform our strategy for implementation of our NAP into action through partnership and collaboration with development partners to build a more economically vibrant, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable country.”

Professor Fekadu Beyene,
Commissioner for Ethiopia’s Environment,
Forest and Climate Change Commission



Fiji is exposed to a range of climate hazards, including droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones, affecting the islands' populations and their livelihoods. The Fijian economy is strongly dependent on the agricultural and tourism sectors, both sensitive to the negative impacts of climate variability and change. Tourism plays a critical role in Fiji's economy. The 750,000 tourists that visit each year, contributing around 38% of GDP and 48% of exports, might well choose to travel elsewhere, depending on how climate change affects the attractiveness of and access to its islands (Government of Fiji, 2017). The reduction of arable land may further threaten Fiji's development prospects. For instance, the sugar industry has estimated that 5,000 ha of land is at risk of saltwater intrusion, threatening the country's most important agricultural export.

The Fijian government has demonstrated its high political awareness of and support for climate change issues, raising its international profile as a champion of climate action through its Presidency of the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2017. Since then, the issue has been coordinated by the Climate Change and International Cooperation Division under the Ministry of Economy, the main planning and budgeting entity of the civil service. This assignment to the Ministry of Economy is out of the recognition that climate change is a cross-cutting issue that needs to be mainstreamed throughout development planning processes. Fiji's NDC roadmap acknowledges that decisive climate action not only involves cuts to global carbon emissions but also requires strategic and ambitious national policies to provide a clear vision for adaptation work and establish vehicles for accessing climate finance (Government of Fiji, 2015).



Starting Point: National climate change policy under revision

The NAP Global Network began its partnership with the Fijian Ministry of Economy's Climate Change and International Cooperation Division in early 2017, about a year after the impact of Tropical Cyclone Winston. At this point, the country already had a national mandate for climate adaptation through its 2012 National Climate Change Policy. Several other strategic documents at the national and sectoral levels had also identified climate adaptation priorities (for example, the 2014 Green Growth Framework; the 2017 Climate Vulnerability Assessment; and the 2016 Climate Change and Health Strategy Action Plan). During 2017, a process for revising the climate change policy began while long- and medium-term development plans were being prepared for the first time. A NAP was needed to complement and further elaborate these efforts, requiring dedicated technical support and financial resources.

Milestones Achieved with NAP Global Network Support, 2017–2020

Support from the NAP Global Network has enabled the Fiji government to achieve several milestones related to its NAP process over the last three years, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Milestones in Fiji's NAP process

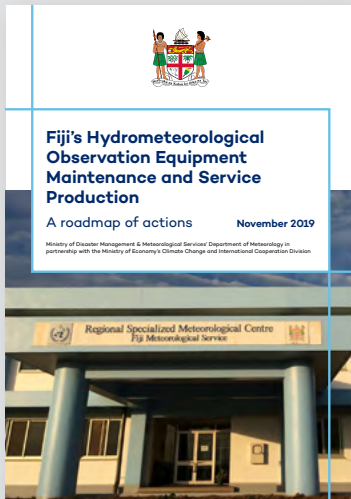
NAP Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee established	 Change in collaboration	The committee, established by the Ministry of Economy and comprising relevant sector technical leads, guides the development and implementation phases of the NAP process. For the first time, ministries meet regularly to discuss climate change adaptation. It enhances cross-sectoral coordination and signals a whole-of-government approach.
Adaptation actions identified and prioritized	 Change in knowledge or practice	The Climate Change and International Cooperation Division consolidated nearly 900 adaptation actions already identified in key strategic documents in a single repository to ensure that the NAP process builds on what already exists. The process helped sectoral ministries prioritize 160 adaptation actions, providing a strong basis for moving forward on implementation. The result is enhanced policy coherence, as well as collaboration between the Ministry of Economy and sectoral ministries on implementing the priority actions.
NAP document launched	 Change in policy	The Cabinet of the Fijian government endorsed a 5-year national strategic action plan on adaptation to support a coordinated approach to climate-resilient development. The launch of the document at COP 24 demonstrated the high-level political support for the NAP process, as well as the government's commitment to advancing adaptation action.
Strategic documents for NAP financing and implementation developed	 Change in policy	The Ministry of Economy developed a communications strategy, an M&E framework, and a costing methodology for the NAP document. With these elements in place, the ministry is better equipped to move forward with the financing and implementation of its NAP process. For example, the M&E framework has already informed the country GCF NAP Readiness proposal and two bilateral donor proposals.

NAP costing methodology document



Increased investment in adaptation

The NAP costing methodology has been developed to help the Fijian ministries and government agencies to produce, relatively quickly and inexpensively, a comparable cost estimate for each of the 160 adaptation measures prioritized in the NAP document. The approach has low data input requirements, only requires a basic level of technical expertise, and is designed to be easily updated. An Excel spreadsheet tool calculates costs, compounds and discounts costs to a common year, then runs sensitivity cases to test the robustness of the results.



FEATURED OUTPUT

The Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport, Disaster Management & Meteorological Services advanced the implementation of the priority action on climate information services and management included in the NAP document. The roadmap lays out the specific needs for strengthening Fiji's hydrometeorological infrastructure and services, positioning the government to secure funding more easily.

Moving Forward: 2020 and beyond

A Climate Change Bill, which at the time of writing is undergoing a second round of public consultations, is expected to be enacted by parliament in 2021. The bill will provide a legal mandate for the NAP process and institutionalize its supporting coordination mechanisms, namely the National Climate Change Coordination Committee and the NAP Steering Committee. This will help the Fijian government to accelerate NAP financing and implementation. Going forward, the government seeks to implement the recommendations identified in the M&E framework to advance the development of a full M&E system for its NAP process.

The NAP costing methodology has been tested on two adaptation measures prioritized in the NAP document. As next steps, the government must further explore capacity building and training on costing within government agencies; introduce related costs in annual budget requests; and decide, based on the results of the costing, which NAP measures they should select for implementation as a quick-start effort. Development partners will be engaged in the validation of the approach to facilitate the implementation of these steps.

Despite the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which include a reduction in domestic climate finance, Fiji's NAP process is advancing steadily toward implementation. To enhance key stakeholders' engagement in the NAP process, the internal NAP communications strategy has been circulated to ministers and communication officers. A Communications Working Group for the NAP process has been established under the strategy to support its implementation.

An underwater photograph of a coral reef with several fish swimming around. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text is positioned on the left side of the image.

“Fiji’s National Adaptation Plan has provided a strong mandate and policy to scale up nature-based solutions, which protect communities from the impacts of climate change. Momentum around such solutions has grown since we launched our NAP as it has set out a clear plan of action for building our medium- and long-term resilience, and made nature-based solutions a core part of that commitment.”

Vineil Narayan, Acting Head, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Economy



Ghana

Stretching from the humid, tropical coast of the Gulf of Guinea in the south to the arid north on the border with Burkina Faso, Ghana faces a number of disparate climate impacts, including sea-level rise, increased rainfall variability, extreme weather events, increasing temperatures, flooding, and drought. With a number of important economic sectors largely dependent on natural resources, particularly agriculture, water, energy, infrastructure, and forestry, climate change threatens to reverse many of the country's recent development gains (Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], 2018).

Recognizing these risks, the government acknowledged the pressing need to fully integrate climate change into economic, environmental, and social decision making in Ghana going forward and responded accordingly. It first adopted a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which was released in 2012, and set out a plan to strengthen the country's adaptive capacity and build the resilience of Ghanaian society and ecosystems. This was followed in 2013 by a National Climate Change Policy, a large component of which was adaptation, and a subsequent master plan for climate change programming, developed for the period 2015 to 2020. National progress on climate change planning and policy-making was then reflected in the country's NDC, which included 11 programs of action across a number of climate-vulnerable sectors. To further support this national agenda, a National Climate Change Committee was established in 2017, and climate change units were set up in the agriculture, energy, and forestry ministries.

Building on this foundation, the EPA of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation was tasked with consolidating and expanding upon the work that had already been done on adaptation planning in Ghana and integrating this work into the country's medium- and long-term development plans. Work on Ghana's NAP process began in 2017.

Starting Point: The launch of the NAP process




The NAP Global Network's engagement with the Government of Ghana began in 2018 when the government was in the process of initiating its NAP. The EPA had been tasked with preparing Ghana's proposal to the GCF for NAP Readiness support, which was first submitted in 2017. It was envisaged that the readiness funding would go to support, among other things, the development of Ghana's NAP document. However, the EPA recognized the strong need to set the NAP process in motion as soon as they could while they waited for the GCF funding. In particular, they needed to build broad support for the NAP process among key stakeholders, including politicians, civil society, the private sector, and the public at large. To do this, they would need a framework that set out where they wanted to go with their NAP: their vision for adaptation, the structure and approach they would take to the process, and the guiding principles and institutional arrangements that would drive the planning. Building from this framework, they identified sector adaptation planning

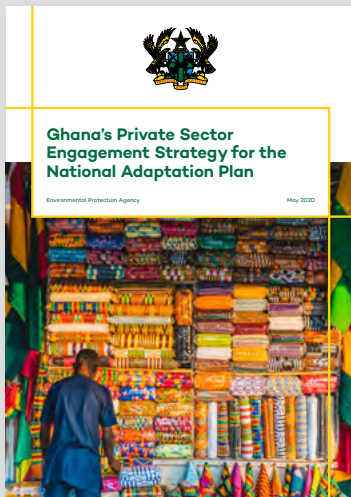
and stakeholder engagement—particularly among the private sector—as key priorities to increase political and public support and momentum for the NAP process.

Milestones Achieved with NAP Global Network Support, 2018–2020

Support from the NAP Global Network has enabled the Government of Ghana to achieve a number of milestones related to its NAP process in the last two years, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Milestones in Ghana’s NAP process

<p>Adoption of Ghana’s NAP Framework</p>	 <p>Change in policy</p>	<p>Ghana’s NAP Framework established a vision for the NAP process, including the guiding principles, approach, and structures that will drive the process going forward. The framework development was led by the EPA and included consultations with a broad range of stakeholders from government, civil society, academia, and the private sector. In adopting this framework, Ghana initiated and built momentum around its NAP process.</p>
<p>National and regional workshops built political will for the NAP process</p>	 <p>Change in collaboration</p>	<p>A series of workshops in Accra and around the country introduced the NAP Framework and process to decision-makers, including parliamentarians and district chiefs. This built considerable political support and momentum for the NAP process among key administrators, policy-makers, and parliamentary committees. With these workshops, national and district decision-makers understood the NAP process, agreed on its importance, recognized the need for collaboration, and will embed this knowledge into key decisions on the allocation of resources—both human and financial—across key ministries.</p>
<p>Sectoral adaptation strategy for infrastructure developed</p>	 <p>Change in policy</p>	<p>Responding to the needs identified early in Ghana’s NAP process, a sectoral adaptation strategy was developed, detailing the actions required to strengthen the resilience of Ghana’s water, energy, and transportation infrastructure in the face of climate change. The strategy was complemented by a set of bankable project concept notes to enable finance for implementation to be secured. The infrastructure strategy is providing a model for adaptation plans in other sectors.</p>




FEATURED OUTPUT

Ghana's NAP Framework identifies private sector engagement as a key approach to be taken in the country's NAP process. To support this and to maintain momentum on the NAP process, the NAP Global Network supported the development of a private sector engagement strategy, which gave the government the knowledge, tools, and strategy it needed to engage these crucial stakeholders in the NAP process—with a particular focus on agriculture; financial service; construction; mining; and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The strategy was developed with considerable input from private sector actors in the country, in particular, business multipliers and associations that can bring the NAP's message to their members.

Moving Forward: 2020 and beyond

Ghana secured its NAP Readiness funding from the GCF in late 2019 and was planning to launch the programming supported by that funding in March 2020. The launch was postponed, and despite delays resulting from the COVID pandemic, the government is pressing ahead with its NAP. The EPA worked with the NAP Global Network, through the CSH, to develop a strategy for integrating gender considerations into the NAP process in advance of the GCF Readiness project launch. Within this project, programming includes further engagement with the country's private sector through the implementation of the Network-supported Private Sector Engagement Strategy. In addition, the EPA is also currently working with Winrock International to develop a NAP financing strategy, which will build on the private sector strategy. The NAP Global Network and Winrock International coordinated their programming in Ghana throughout the development of the Private Sector Engagement Strategy to ensure the two work programs would be complementary. Finally, the government plans to use the methodology established in the development of the adaptation strategy for Ghana's infrastructure sector to develop further strategies for prioritized vulnerable sectors, including agriculture and water.

The transition between securing the NAP Readiness funding and starting to spend it has been made considerably easier by the fact that political will for the NAP process has been established among key decision-makers at the parliamentary and district levels. The groundwork has been done: at the national and regional workshops held in June 2019, both key parliamentary committees and district authorities were introduced to the NAP, understood its importance, and expressed their support for the process. With momentum established and funding in place, the EPA and its partners now hope that they can proceed with fully integrating climate change adaptation into Ghana's future development.



“The National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process is one of the efforts by the Government of Ghana to address climate change impacts from a more integrated, coordinated and sustainable manner. It is imperative for the developing world to plan their development with climate change in mind.”

Professor Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng,
Minister for Environment, Science,
Technology & Innovation



Kiribati

Kiribati is exposed to high year-to-year rainfall variability due to the impact of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation. Coastal floods and tropical cyclones are the most frequent climate hazards. Historical data show no significant rainfall trend but do reflect an increase in sea-surface temperatures and rising sea levels (Australian Bureau of Meteorology & CSIRO, 2011; Government of Kiribati, 2014). This is a major concern in the medium and long terms, considering that almost all atolls are no more than 5 metres above sea level and the majority of the population and infrastructure are located on the coast with limited options for relocation (Republic of Kiribati, 2013). Increasing temperatures and mean sea-level rise are projected to continue in the future together with the increasing intensity and frequency of extreme climate events. Climate change is expected to exacerbate existing development challenges, particularly in relation to access to freshwater resources and arable land for agriculture. The government has identified the water sector, coastal zones, coastal infrastructure, and agriculture as the sectors most vulnerable to climate change (Republic of Kiribati, 2007). An economic evaluation of the costs of climate change-related risks has been estimated at 35% of Kiribati's GDP (Republic of Kiribati, 2015).

High-level political awareness of and support for climate change has existed in Kiribati since the early 1990s. Led by the Office of the President, climate change is framed as a cross-cutting issue that threatens economic development, infrastructure, and natural resources. Consequently, the government recognizes the need for mainstreaming and coordination across sectors and scales. In 2014, the country released the *Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management* (KJIP), which is referred to as the NAP document in the country's 2015 NDC. The KJIP consolidated existing national and sectoral policies and strategies developed on climate change and disaster risk management (DRM). It identified 12 strategies and associated priority climate change and DRM actions for the period 2014–2023. A Kiribati National Experts Group of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG), coordinated by the Office of the President since 2014, acts as a technical, cross-sectoral advisory committee on climate change and DRM, including for the NAP process.

Starting Point: 2014 NAP document up for review


In April 2017, when the NAP Global Network began its partnership with Kiribati's Office of the President, the country's NAP process was already well advanced. With the KJIP in place since 2014, the government, through the KNEG, had already piloted a "whole-of-island" approach to mainstreaming climate change and DRM in all outer island council strategic development plans (Government of Kiribati, 2019). This is being done through an integrated vulnerability assessment (IVA) approach that helps to identify adaptation options through a participatory process at the village level. The IVA is the main vehicle for ensuring that national adaptation priorities reflect the needs of Kiribati's 21 inhabited atoll communities. Consequently, the Office of the President was interested in

replicating the IVA approach across all islands of the country but lacked the resources to do so. They also requested technical support to undertake a review and update to the KJIP.

Milestones Achieved with NAP Global Network Support, 2017–2020

Support from the NAP Global Network has enabled the Kiribati government to achieve several milestones related to its NAP process in the last three years, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Milestones in Kiribati’s NAP process

<p>Revision of the 2014 NAP document</p>	 <p>Change in policy</p>	<p>The President of Kiribati and its ministers endorsed the revised KJIP 2019–2028, which is aligned with the most recent national strategic documents and informed by a gender analysis. This higher-quality NAP document strengthens the policy environment for climate change adaptation since it integrates the priorities set in the National Climate Change Policy endorsed in 2019 and maintains high-level political support for the NAP process.</p>
<p>Release of the NAP progress report and monitoring, evaluation and learning framework</p>	 <p>Change in knowledge or practice</p>	<p>The Office of the President released the <i>KJIP Implementation Progress Report 2014–2018</i> and a <i>NAP Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework</i> document. With these elements in place, the government and stakeholders understand the progress in implementing prioritized adaptation actions to date, which issues require attention, and how success in adaptation is being measured. It is making the government more accountable to different actors through enhanced transparency.</p>
<p>Enhanced version of the Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (KIVA) database launched</p>	 <p>Change in knowledge or practice</p>	<p>Tools were developed and updated to support the IVA process with higher-quality data and information, and the Office of the President established an online platform that centralizes data and information collected through the IVAs at the national, sectoral, island, and village levels. The government now has a strong information base from which to draw to identify and track adaptation priorities, making Kiribati’s NAP process more robust and responsive. Members of Parliament recently requested respective island IVA reports, and the Office of the President is keen on including an allocation for the IVA in the domestic budget line.</p>



FEATURED OUTPUT

The Office of the President developed branding guidelines to provide a visual identity and raise the profile of climate adaptation at the national level. This is essential to increasing ownership of the NAP process and accelerating the implementation of the adaptation priorities set in the KJIP.

Moving forward: 2020 and beyond

One immediate next step in the NAP process focuses on the continued roll-out of the IVA across the country to strengthen the evidence base for adaptation planning. This includes moving from data collection to data analysis through the development of reports to communicate and review results of the IVA in a user-friendly way and inform decision making at national, sectoral and subnational levels. The ability to move from data collection to data analysis, reporting, and dissemination is essential to secure financial resources and to build awareness and ownership for the process and its results. As of July 2020, 13 islands have been assessed using the IVA, and island IVA reports are either completed or under development and will be presented to KNEG and Cabinet for their endorsement.

Going forward, the government will seek resources to continue to enhance capacities for quality field data collection, management, and analysis, including through the dissemination of the IVA field methodology guide and training on how to use it. As of March 2020, the Office of the President handed over the implementation and maintenance of the IVA to the Kiribati National Statistics Office. This is a key step to ensuring the sustainability of the KIVA database, including in terms of combining data from multiple sources to strengthen the database.

The *KJIP 2014–2018 Implementation Progress Report* is the first systematic stocktake of actions against the KJIP. This was done at a relatively high level of aggregation. The *Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework* provides a means to advance climate adaptation progress measurement in Kiribati. Once the framework is endorsed by the government and the KNEG, it will be important to disseminate it at the sector level, build capacity, and continue to pilot it.

All the above require that sufficient resources are available to advance the implementation of the NAP process. As such, improving access to external finance is another key priority of the Office of the President in close collaboration with the Kiribati Climate Finance Division.

Kiribati “is not sinking, but fighting.”

Taneti Maamau, President of Kiribati.

The KJIP is to increase resilience to climate change and disaster risks using a “whole-of-country” approach. For example, one of the 12 strategies aims to strengthen health service delivery to address climate change impacts. This includes actions to address climate-sensitive diseases and disaster-related health risks and to increase the resilience of medical facilities and health infrastructure.



In the first half of 2018, four out of five disasters or emergencies in Peru resulted from climate-related phenomena—mostly floods, heavy rains, strong winds, drought, and unseasonably low temperatures—and the trend is getting worse, especially in the Andean and coastal regions (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil, 2018). As such, the need for taking drastic measures to reduce climate-related risks and impacts for people in Peru is of the highest priority for the government and non-state actors alike.

The NAP process is led by the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation and Desertification of Peru's Ministry of Environment (MINAM). The process, and the NAP document itself, are informed by the adaptation commitments in the country's NDC, as well as sectoral and national adaptation strategies (including the National Climate Change Strategy, the National Development Strategic Plan, the Regional Climate Change Strategies, the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, and local Climate Change Plans). The NAP's alignment with these, both horizontally across government sectors, civil society, private sector, and academia and vertically with subnational governments and citizens from all social groups, is crucial to maintaining efficiency and effectiveness in present and future climate action efforts. Furthermore, Peru's adaptation efforts are founded on principles of interculturality, respect between generations of citizens, the rights of future generations, and gender equity.






Starting Point: An early draft of a NAP document

Before the collaboration with the NAP Global Network, Peru had developed the first version of its National Climate Change Strategy, a draft Climate Change Law, and its NDC, which included information on adaptation. It had undertaken efforts to establish dialogue spaces for consultation and decision making, both nationally (e.g., National Climate Change Commission) and subnationally (e.g., Climate Change Regional Operation Units in the provinces of Cusco and Apurímac). These initial steps had promoted the inclusion of adaptation criteria in development planning, as well as the development of Sectoral Adaptation Plans for the agriculture, health, and production (industry) sectors. MINAM had started to draft the first version of a NAP; however, additional technical and financial resources were required to undertake the various steps required to produce a finalized document that explored in more depth each sector's adaptation needs—and how to address these—and that is owned by stakeholders.

Milestones Achieved with NAP Global Network Support, 2016–2020

Between 2016 and 2020, Peru achieved a number of milestones in its NAP process, with support from the NAP Global Network. These are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Milestones in Peru’s NAP process

<p>Strategic communications products developed and published</p>	 <p>Change in knowledge or practice</p>	<p>Communications increased the awareness of citizens and institutions on the need to adapt and how to do so through the promotion of Peru’s catalogue of 91 adaptation actions, along with radio spots and videos in Spanish and Indigenous languages.</p>
<p>“Let’s Talk About Climate Change” campaign launched</p>	 <p>Change in collaboration</p>	<p>Organized as a series of events to ensure that the voices of regional governments, Indigenous communities, civil society, and academia, among others are heard, the campaign helped shape the adaptation priorities included in the NAP.</p>
<p>Adoption of climate change framework law and Indigenous climate platform</p>	 <p>Change in policy</p>	<p>The adopted Framework Law on Climate Change provides an explicit mandate at national, subnational, and sectoral levels to address climate change and to define, prioritize, implement, and evaluate the progress of adaptation (and mitigation) actions. This asserts Peru’s commitment to climate action and can shield it from political partisanship, while the establishment of the Indigenous Climate Platform will ensure Indigenous knowledge and practices are valued and integrated into adaptation actions.</p>
<p>Development and operationalization of a multi-sectoral adaptation M&E system</p>	 <p>Change in collaboration</p>	<p>The M&E systems of key adaptation sectors (agriculture, fishing and aquaculture, forestry, health and water) have been linked, and the government teams have been equipped to track and report progress on adaptation. This has helped establish or reinforce the relevance of adaptation efforts across these sectors and strengthened the Ministry of the Environment’s role as a coordinator on adaptation.</p>
<p>NAP document developed</p>	 <p>Change in policy</p>	<p>The NAP document provides both a vision and a blueprint for a climate-resilient Peru. It will serve as a strategic roadmap to implement the 91 initial adaptation measures identified in the NDC, as well as a structure for addressing climate change-related risks across key sectors. The NAP document will enable better coordination of adaptation planning and action between national and subnational levels of government, as well as with non-state actors. It provides climate-resilient development visions for 2030 and 2050.</p>




FEATURED OUTPUT: CATALOGUE OF PERU'S ADAPTATION MEASURES

This catalogue contains Peru's 91 adaptation measures across its five key sectors. The document is the product of a multi-sectoral group that steered the development of Peru's NDC. The measures address particularly vulnerable populations, aim to reduce their risk and contribute to increasing their resilience, and are each supported by at least one indicator that measures its effectiveness.

Moving Forward: 2020 and beyond

The launch of the NAP in mid-2020 (with expected official approval by the end of 2020) represents the completion of the first step in providing an institutional structure and bringing state and non-state actors closer in the country's efforts to adapt to climate change, from the local to the national levels. This will mean, among others, that the systems that have been established to monitor and evaluate the progress of adaptation actions must now be implemented by all the relevant sectors. In addition, the platforms created to ensure the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other groups must now enter a phase of constructive dialogue and uptake by policy-makers. All of the 91 adaptation measures listed in the NDC must now be written into sectoral plans and implemented in a way that promotes the principles of intercultural, intergenerational, and gender equality.

The strength and political support demonstrated by the government for the stakeholder engagement process in Peru under the umbrella of the Let's Talk About Climate Change platform has enhanced the MINAM's leadership as coordinator of adaptation efforts and added legitimacy to the NAP process across different actors in society. Its continued influence in the NAP process, as it moves forward, will be critical to ensuring equitable adaptation.

A fisherman wearing a cap is shown from the chest up, holding several fish in his hands. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The fish are held vertically, and the fisherman's face is partially visible in the background.

The Peruvian government aims to install protections such as breakwaters and reefs for artisanal fishery landings to reduce the force of the impact of waves. If implemented along the entire Peruvian coast, this measure would benefit over 44,000 fishers and over 12,000 small-scale shipowners whose lives and livelihoods are at risk from increasing storms and surges linked to climate change.



Saint Lucia

As a small island nation, Saint Lucia is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Rising sea levels, increasing temperature, strong and more damaging storms, coral bleaching, flooding, and landslides all threaten the lives and livelihoods of Saint Lucians. The country's position within the Atlantic hurricane belt means that they have a long history of preparing for and dealing with extreme weather events; unfortunately, those events are becoming more frequent and intense with each passing year. Compounding their vulnerability, the local economy is largely built on sectors that are dependent on natural resources and the climate, including tourism, water, agriculture, and fishing. Thankfully, there is a widespread recognition—among politicians, the civil service, and the public at large—of the pressing need to adapt to the new climate reality (Government of Saint Lucia, 2018).

The Government of Saint Lucia, like those of many small island states, has long been a champion for climate action—both mitigation and adaptation—on the international stage, and their leadership on the issue continues. Most recently, in 2015, the government revised its Climate Change Adaptation Policy and developed its first sectoral adaptation strategy for tourism. The Paris Agreement was ratified in 2016, and in Saint Lucia's NDC, while there was a recognition of the need to cut emissions, the greater emphasis was placed on adaptation (Government of Saint Lucia, 2015). The Department of Sustainable Development, within the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender and Sustainable Development, was tasked with leading the NAP process.





Starting Point: The launch of the NAP process

The guiding policy for Saint Lucia's NAP process was the revised Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2015), which set out a framework “for addressing the impacts of climate change in an integrated manner across all key sectors” (Government of Saint Lucia, 2015). The following year, the NAP team kicked off their NAP process with a series of national-level consultations; these helped to inform the country's NAP document, as well as other key aspects of the NAP process. These consultations and the development of the NAP document, in addition to other adaptation programming, was supported by the Japanese Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (JCCCP), which was administered by the United Nations Development Programme. To complement the JCCCP support, the government identified a number of areas where additional technical and financial inputs would help to advance their NAP process. These included strategic communications and sectoral adaptation, as well as private sector engagement, financing, and M&E. The NAP Global Network worked in close collaboration with the UNDP JCCCP on these NAP inputs to ensure their complementarity.

Milestones Achieved with NAP Global Network Support, 2017–2020

Support from the NAP Global Network has enabled the Government of Saint Lucia to achieve a number of milestones related to its NAP process in the last four years, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Milestones in Saint Lucia’s NAP process

NAP document launched	 <p>Change in policy</p>	<p>The launch of the NAP document at the NAP Assembly represented the document’s official adoption by the government and broadcast the government’s commitment to adaptation action and its mandate for addressing the current and expected impacts of climate change.</p>
Sectoral adaptation strategies and action plans adopted by Cabinet	 <p>Change in policy</p>	<p>The development and adoption of sectoral adaptation strategies and action plans (SASAPs) for agriculture, fisheries and ecosystems gave the government a clear approach for facing the climate crisis in three key sectors. Each SASAP is accompanied by a list of project concept notes, with budgets, and the government is now equipped to seek resourcing for its adaptation priorities. It is already actively integrating these concept notes into funding proposals on agriculture and fisheries, allowing it to move from NAP planning toward implementation.</p>
Adaptation Fund approved a USD 10 million project	 <p>Increase in investment in adaptation</p>	<p>The government used the agricultural SASAP and associated project concept notes to inform the development of a proposal to the Adaptation Fund. The USD 10 million, four-year project is designed to implement aspects of the SASAP in order to support resilience building in the country’s agricultural sector through interventions on water security, soil conservation and management, capacity building, and knowledge transfer. It was approved in July 2019.</p>
Development of a private sector engagement strategy and public–private partnership (PPP) proposal	 <p>Change in collaboration</p>	<p>Working with key stakeholders, the government developed a private sector engagement strategy for the NAP in order to better understand the crucial role that these actors—from sectors like tourism, banking, and agriculture—will play in the planning and implementation of adaptation action. This has already translated into action: the government is aware of how to engage with the private sector and is collaborating with them to finance adaptation priorities. For example, the NAP team is working with the Saint Lucia Development Bank to develop a PPP proposal on affordable green housing, a priority action in the NAP, to be submitted to the Caribbean Development Bank for possible funding. If approved, it will lead to significant investments in green housing construction.</p>



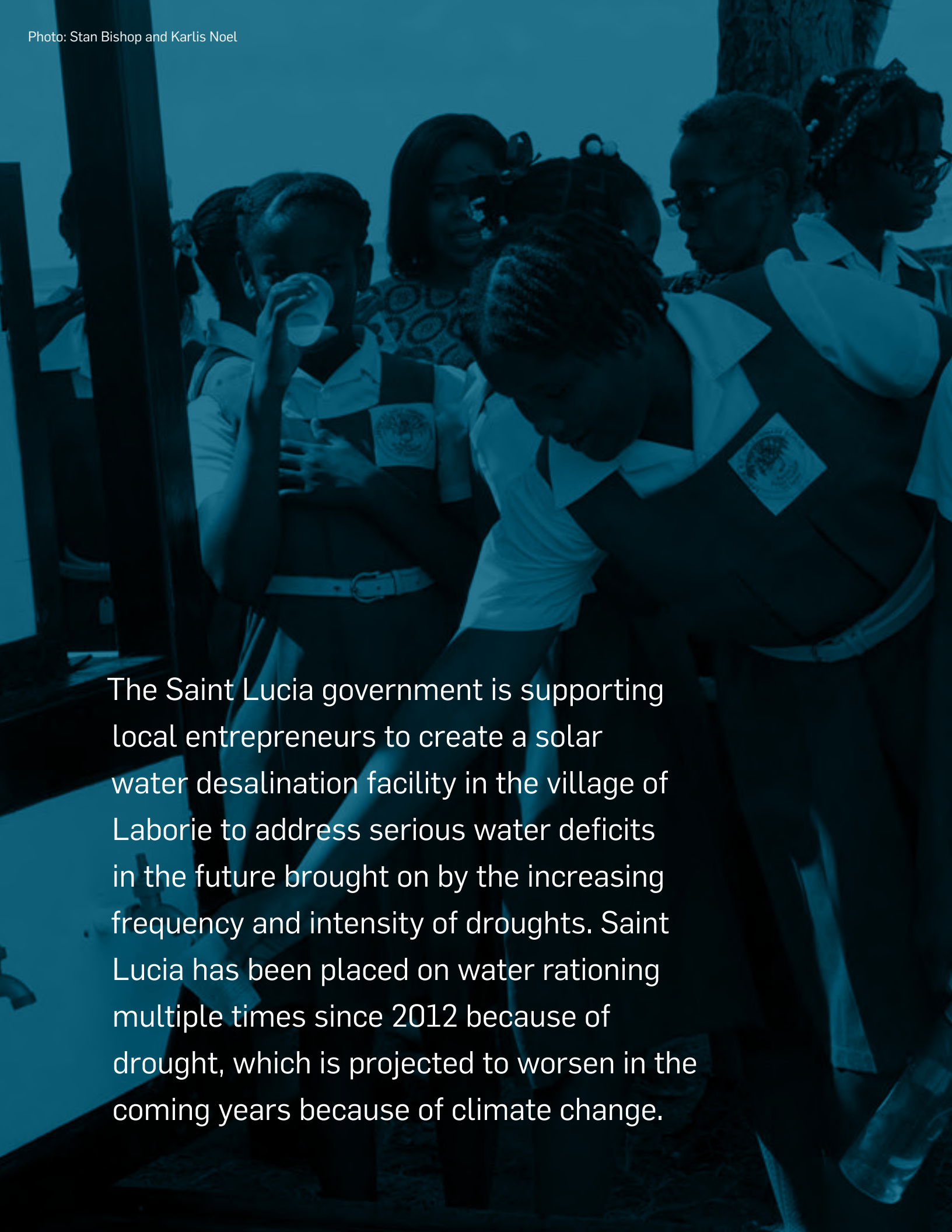
FEATURED OUTPUT

Over the course of the in-country program, significant work went into strategic communications around the NAP. This included the development of a NAP communications strategy; training programs for government staff on how to talk to the media about climate change; training for journalists on how to effectively report on climate change; the development of a climate change website for the government to disseminate its climate policies, strategies, and resources to the public; production of two animated public service announcements on climate adaptation; and a workshop with local creative artists to highlight their role in the fight against climate change. As a result of this programming, public awareness of climate adaptation has increased, and a broad coalition of partners has been mobilized to help inspire action.

Moving Forward: 2020 and beyond

Saint Lucia is now two years into its NAP process, and while the focus remains on implementation, the government recognizes that, in some key areas, additional planning is still required and can happen in parallel to implementation in those sectors that were prioritized early in the NAP process. The government is currently drafting its proposal to the GCF for NAP Readiness funding; it plans to take a staggered approach to the funding and will begin by focusing on a) sectoral support for fisheries and b) the development of SASAPs education, health, and infrastructure, as well as an update of the tourism SASAP. Support for the fisheries sector will move toward the implementation of the country's fisheries SASAP, which was developed with support from the NAP Global Network. For the other sectors, the government developed guidelines for the preparation of SASAPs; these guidelines will be used in the development (and revision, for tourism) of these additional sector adaptation plans to ensure consistency with those already prepared for water, agriculture, fisheries, and ecosystems. The government has asked that IISD/NAP Global Network serves as the delivery partner on this project. In addition, with significant funding now secured from the Adaptation Fund, the government will be able to move forward on its implementation of the agricultural SASAP.

With a private sector engagement strategy and financing strategy now also in place, the government is expected to continue to look for both domestic and international sources of public and private financing to implement its NAP. As part of this, it will continue to push ahead with the PPP proposal developed with the Saint Lucia Development Bank on affordable green housing. If this is successful, it will provide a template for future PPPs. Finally, Saint Lucia will be participating in a regional GCF-funded, CANARI-administered project on improving civil society engagement in adaptation (including the NAP) and mitigation action, and IISD/NAP Global Network will be serving as the lead on the project.



The Saint Lucia government is supporting local entrepreneurs to create a solar water desalination facility in the village of Laborie to address serious water deficits in the future brought on by the increasing frequency and intensity of droughts. Saint Lucia has been placed on water rationing multiple times since 2012 because of drought, which is projected to worsen in the coming years because of climate change.



South Africa's vulnerability to climate change stems from its exposure to hazards such as droughts, floods, and storms (World Bank, 2020b) and the effects on food security, access to water, health, human settlements, infrastructure, and ecosystems (Republic of South Africa, 2015). The country is already water-stressed, as evidenced by the severe drought in 2019, which threatened Cape Town's water supply and gained international attention (World Economic Forum, 2019). Poverty and inequality exacerbate the vulnerability of a significant proportion of the population (Republic of South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, 2018; Ziervogel et al., 2014).

South Africa's *National Climate Change Response White Paper*, developed in 2011, provided the overarching direction for the country in its efforts to address climate change (Republic of South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, 2011). The 2015 NDC highlighted the importance of adaptation for the country and established a number of goals, including the development of the NAP. Other objectives focused on integrating adaptation in national and subnational policy frameworks, building institutional capacities, and developing systems for early warning and adaptation monitoring, among others (Republic of South Africa, 2015). Climate change plans have been developed by a number of municipalities, as well as some initial adaptation planning efforts in key sectors. Building on this, the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) launched the development of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which will serve as the country's NAP.

Starting Point: A draft NAP document

South Africa received support from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) to produce an initial draft NAP document, which was circulated for feedback in September 2016. Following this initial consultation, it became clear that more stakeholder engagement was required to ready the document for approval by Cabinet. Based on discussions with the government, the NAP Global Network began its support in 2018, providing technical assistance for the stakeholder consultations and subsequent revisions to the NAP document. Alongside these efforts, the DEFF had identified information and capacity gaps that they requested the Network to address.

Milestones Achieved with NAP Global Network Support, 2018–2020

South Africa has achieved a number of milestones in its NAP process with NAP Global Network support, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Milestones in South Africa's NAP process

Stakeholder consultations on the NAP document	 Change in collaboration	The engagement of stakeholders from civil society, the private sector, and academia in the development of the NAP document has increased its quality as well as the ownership by stakeholders. This was an essential step toward its approval by Cabinet.
Training on integrating climate science into policy-making	 Change in knowledge or practice	The NAP Global Network collaborated with the Climate Systems Analysis Group at the University of Cape Town to offer a bespoke training course on climate science and its application in policy-making. Following the course, national and provincial government representatives have increased their capacity to integrate climate change in decision making.
Vulnerability and risk assessment for the mining sector completed	 Change in knowledge or practice	A participatory process brought government and industry stakeholders together in dialogue on the implications of climate change for the mining sector. Decision-makers have a better understanding of the risks and potential adaptation options.
Resource mobilization strategy for the NAP developed	 Change in policy	Stakeholder consultations identified the opportunities for and constraints to accessing resources for the implementation of the NAP. The government has a clear set of next steps that can be taken to mobilize domestic and international resources from both the public and private sectors.



FEATURED OUTPUT

The costing exercise for the NAP provided the DEFF with a basis for identifying finance gaps. This has informed the development of the resource mobilization strategy and will support the NAP team in making the case for resources to be allocated for adaptation in the coming years.

Moving Forward: 2020 and beyond

South Africa's NAP document was approved by Cabinet in August 2020. With this essential milestone achieved, the DEFF is working hard to create the foundation for a swift transition to implementation by engaging other government actors and development partners in dialogue on the next steps to realize the ambitions of the NAP. This includes the development of an investment strategy for climate change, which will build on the NAP resource mobilization strategy. As well, the updated NDC will align with the NAP to ensure a coordinated approach to adaptation.

A woman wearing a black headwrap and a light-colored shawl is smiling and carrying a large woven basket filled with leafy green vegetables. The background shows a field with rows of plants. The entire image has a blue tint.

“Adaptation to climate change presents South Africa with an opportunity to transform the health of the economy and build resilience, thus strengthening the social and spatial fabric, and enables the country to remain globally competitive.”

Barbara Creecy, Minister of
Environment, Forestry and Fisheries



5

Short-Term Technical Inputs: Maintaining momentum and increasing effectiveness

Our Country Support Hub (CSH) provides short-term inputs, typically for a period of up to six months. The support provided through this mechanism has enabled countries to maintain momentum and has provided key strategic inputs that have increased the effectiveness of NAP processes. The following sections provide an overview of a few areas where the impact has been achieved through the provision of short-term support.





Securing Support and Providing Direction: NAP frameworks and roadmaps

What are NAP frameworks and roadmaps? Many countries in the planning phase of their NAP processes identified the need to develop an interim document to define the overall structure of the NAP process and provide a basis for engaging stakeholders. This was deemed particularly useful to clarify the goals and objectives of the NAP process and to maintain the momentum while waiting for approval of their GCF NAP Readiness proposals. Zimbabwe and Morocco requested assistance from the NAP Global Network for the development of NAP roadmaps, while Nigeria, Botswana, and Malawi were supported to develop NAP frameworks. While related, the two documents have slightly different purposes: frameworks establish a vision, structure, and guiding principles for the process while also clarifying how the NAP fits with other policies and planning processes, while roadmaps outline the approach and steps that will be taken over the course of the NAP process.

How did the Network support them? Through the CSH, the Network supported the recruitment of national consultants to assist the ministries in leading the NAP process in developing these strategic documents to guide the process. In each country, the process of developing the documents involved stakeholder engagement through consultations, reviews, and national validation events. This has provided an opportunity to clarify roles and responsibilities for the NAP process in the various countries and has identified concrete next steps countries can take to move the process forward. It has also helped to foster broader ownership of the process and helped with keeping relevant networks active while the NAP process is in its early stages.

What were the results? The NAP frameworks and roadmaps yielded a number of results that go far beyond the development of the documents, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Benefits of NAP Global Network support for NAP roadmaps and frameworks

Benefit	Country Examples
<p>Generating political will for the NAP process</p> <p>The NAP frameworks have been endorsed by the highest-ranking officials in the ministries in charge of the NAP process and referred to in some of their public speeches, showing their full support.</p>	<p> In his November 2019 State of the Nation Address, His Excellency Dr. Mokgweetsi E. K. Masisi, the President of the Republic of Botswana, referenced the development of the NAP Framework as a document that will guide the country in coordinating and implementing approaches for adaptation planning.</p> <p> The Permanent Secretary of Nigeria's Ministry of Environment, Ibukun Odusote, noted in a November 2019 speech that the NAP Framework will help to deliver on the obligations of the Paris Agreement and the NDC component as it relates to adaptation. It will also help the government in formulating policies and programs to build resilient communities that can adapt well to the impacts of climate change, in line with the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan.</p>
<p>Enhancing coordination on adaptation</p> <p>Because the development of the documents involved stakeholder engagement, the process helped to enhance coordination on adaptation across sectors, which has been a challenge in certain countries.</p>	<p> Morocco's roadmap was instrumental in coordinating stakeholders and the sequencing of the activities throughout the development of the country's NAP document, which is being finalized.</p> <p> Botswana's NAP Framework calls for the comprehensive identification and involvement of all sectors and actors in the country (public and private); advocates for NAP mainstreaming into local and national planning, decision making, and budgeting. It also calls for the establishment of an inter-ministerial coordinating Climate Change Unit.</p>

Benefit

Country Examples

Preparing countries for efficient and effective use of GCF NAP Readiness funding

The countries supported were in various stages of approval of their GCF NAP Readiness funding proposals and, in many cases, faced uncertainty around the timing of receiving the funds and beginning implementation. In addition to maintaining momentum in the process while waiting for the projects to launch, the roadmaps and frameworks provide a strong foundation, enabling the countries to maximize the expected benefits from the GCF funding.



Zimbabwe's NAP roadmap is guiding the implementation of the GCF project toward finalization of their NAP at the end of the 3-year funding period.



Malawi's NAP Framework provided the foundation for the coming steps of Malawi's NAP process to be supported by NAP Readiness funding from the GCF.

Why does this matter? Recognizing the process-oriented nature of NAPs, the development of interim documents such as roadmaps or frameworks can represent an important milestone for countries, demonstrating their commitment to adaptation planning, initiating stakeholder engagement, and maintaining momentum for the process. The CSH has proven to be an ideal mechanism for responding to such short-term needs from government partners.



Filling Capacity and Operational Gaps: M&E

Why focus on M&E? As countries move into the implementation phase of their NAP process, there is an imperative to design, operationalize, or update their M&E systems for adaptation, as well as to strengthen their institutional technical capacities on M&E. This enables them to track and report on progress, as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation actions.

How did the Network support this? Through the CSH, the NAP Global Network has provided technical support on M&E in four countries: Burkina Faso, Kenya, Grenada, and the Philippines. Each country had a different set of needs, leading to tailored support that yielded practical, context-specific recommendations toward the establishment of NAP M&E systems.

What were the results? Support for M&E has yielded a number of benefits for the partner countries, as shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Benefits of NAP Global Network support for NAP M&E

Benefit	Country Examples
<p>Establishing a foundation for the design of the NAP M&E system</p> <p>For countries at the beginning of the process, a technical analysis served as the basis for the design of the country's M&E system for the NAP. These analyses reviewed existing M&E approaches at the national, sectoral, and local levels, identified existing data sources, identified capacity gaps, and made key recommendations in terms of next steps, budget, and timeline for the establishment of the M&E system.</p>	<p> In Grenada, a technical analysis of M&E identified the appropriate monitoring system for the country's NAP process and set the basis for an M&E strategy and process for the NAP implementation and reporting, including capacity building on adaptation M&E among sectoral focal points. It also defined responsibilities for a future M&E coordinator.</p>
<p>Removing barriers to operationalizing M&E systems</p> <p>Some countries had already developed an M&E system for adaptation but faced challenges in operationalizing it. In these cases, the support focused on reviewing the existing systems to identify the barriers to getting it up and running and providing practical recommendations to overcome these.</p>	<p> In Kenya, the initial framework adopted had been found to be too complex to operationalize. Following the analysis, a phased approach was adopted, first focusing on one sector, agriculture, before scaling up and moving toward a national framework.</p>

Benefit

Country Examples

Linking disparate adaptation M&E systems

Some countries have multiple systems for M&E of adaptation—at the sector level, for example. This can make it difficult to aggregate results and get an overall picture of progress for national and international reporting. Support was provided to integrate differing systems to create a single, integrated M&E system for adaptation at the national level.



The **Philippines** had established sector-based monitoring systems; however, these were not joined up. The support focused on developing an integrated system that links the sector-based systems to allow for coordinated monitoring and reporting on the NDC and the NAP.

Enhancing M&E capacities

There are not many technical experts for adaptation M&E, which makes recruiting local experts a challenge. This has also been cited as one of the reasons for non-functioning M&E systems. In each country, the support has therefore included capacity-building sessions to raise awareness about adaptation M&E and strengthen the skills of the key stakeholders involved with M&E.



In **Burkina Faso**, a training guide on adaptation M&E was developed and used in a pilot training held specifically for key staff members responsible for M&E of the NAP that included the NAP coordination team and sectoral focal points.

Why does this matter? Adaptation M&E is a challenging area, which will become increasingly important as we move toward the first global stocktake under the UNFCCC. Support from the NAP Global Network has provided countries with robust yet practical frameworks for M&E, along with recommendations for operationalizing these, including budget estimates and clarification of roles. This has created a foundation for tracking and reporting on progress in implementing adaptation action, both nationally and internationally.


Increasing Effectiveness and Participation: Integrating gender considerations





Why integrate gender considerations in the NAP process? If gender issues are not considered, adaptation action will not be effective or sustainable, and opportunities may be missed to work toward gender equality. At worst, adaptation actions may reinforce or exacerbate existing inequalities. The UNFCCC and the guidance for NAP processes both provide countries with a strong mandate to adopt a gender-responsive approach to the NAP process (NAP Global Network & UNFCCC, 2019).

How did the Network support this? Following our Targeted Topics Forum in early 2018, where countries were introduced to gender-responsive approaches and assessed their own progress in integrating gender in their NAP processes, we received three requests for support on gender from participating countries. Benin and Madagascar requested technical assistance to undertake targeted gender analyses to inform their NAP processes, while Jamaica requested support to hold a learning event for gender and climate change focal points. An additional request from The Gambia focused on a training of trainers on gender and adaptation to enable the integration of these two cross-cutting issues in local development planning.

What were the results? Technical support on gender has made a difference in NAP processes in a number of ways, as shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Benefits of NAP Global Network support for gender-responsive NAP processes

Benefit	Country Examples
<p>Informing decision making related to gender and adaptation</p> <p>The gender analyses explored the differences between women, men, girls, and boys in terms of their roles, responsibilities, access to, and control over resources. They provide a better understanding of gender dynamics and how they influence vulnerability to climate change and the capacity to adapt.</p>	<p> In Madagascar, the gender analysis offered recommendations that were integrated into the NAP document that was later developed. For example, the NAP prioritizes partnerships with farmer groups and organizations that support rural women to better integrate their needs and suggestions into adaptation options.</p>

Benefit	Country Examples
<p>Highlighting the institutional dimensions of a gender-responsive NAP process</p> <p>The gender analyses included a policy and institutional analysis, which helped countries to identify gaps that could be addressed in the NAP process. This has led to concrete changes in institutional arrangements.</p>	<p> Following the analysis in Benin, many recommendations were enacted, including the issuance of a decree on the structure of ministries that formed new environmental and gender units to facilitate linkages between environmental and gender focal points.</p> <p> Similarly, by bringing gender and climate change focal points in different ministries together in a learning process in Jamaica, a common understanding of the issues was developed, creating more scope for collaboration going forward.</p>
<p>Building capacities on gender and adaptation</p> <p>The gender analyses involved an aspect of stakeholder engagement, which has represented an initial step in building capacities to address gender issues in the NAP process, while in Jamaica and The Gambia, the support explicitly aimed to enhance knowledge and skills on gender adaptation to support future steps in the NAP process.</p>	<p> In Jamaica, the learning from the workshop has been integrated into all training offered by the agriculture ministry.</p> <p> In The Gambia, there are plans to roll out training at the community level with the established cohort of trainers. These examples illustrate how the benefits have extended beyond the NAP Global Network support.</p>

Why does this matter? Achieving a gender-responsive NAP process requires ongoing attention and effort; however, these inputs from the CSH have provided countries with a strong basis for taking this forward. The knowledge that has developed and the relationships built between gender and climate actors will be an essential resource for integrating gender considerations throughout the life of the NAP process.

Linking Peer Learning and Short-term Technical Support

The NAP Global Network has organized 10 global-level South–South peer learning events since 2015 that have focused on specific topics within NAP processes, such as gender, financing, M&E, and communications. During these events, country representatives identify actions to make progress on the issue when they return to office—often inspired by hearing about approaches from peers in other countries.

After these peer learning events, the CSH has allowed country partners to access technical assistance from the NAP Global Network to tackle the needs and gaps they identify, like the gender requests made by Madagascar and Jamaica (see above).

These experiences partnering with countries inform knowledge products that can be shared at future peer learning events, helping to share lessons and good practices more widely.



6

Looking Forward: The next five years

Putting in place the enabling factors for effective adaptation planning takes time. In the first five years of the NAP Global Network, we have seen countries make solid progress toward transforming the governance of climate change adaptation decision making.

As countries' needs and the global climate action landscape changes, support initiatives like the NAP Global Network need to respond to that evolving context. However, it is clear that there will be a need for ongoing NAP support in developing countries. The UNFCCC reported that 125 developing countries had launched NAP processes as of November 2020 (UNFCCC, 2020); however, although a NAP document is not the only measure of progress in NAP processes, only 20 developing countries have communicated their NAP document to the UNFCCC. The next five years (2020–2025) represents a window for accelerating progress on NAP processes, and we hope to leverage the learning and relationship building that has been achieved through the NAP Global Network's first five years to be a leading contributor to this progress.

Our vision for what the NAP Global Network can achieve with our partners in the coming years includes the following goals.

We will seek to become the leading global advocate for NAP processes to elevate their role in driving global adaptation. NAP processes can contribute to the achievement of goals across multiple sustainable development agendas—and, going forward, to recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic—but can be overlooked or overshadowed by competing political priorities.

The NAP Global Network will continue to document and share lessons about how NAP processes can and should be leveraged, including good practices on issues like implementing early warning systems, using nature-based solutions, building food security, and using climate and disaster risk finance and insurance.

The Network will help more countries to bridge the gap from planning to implementation—though not at the expense of rushing the process in a way that omits consideration of the structural, socio-political issues that underpin successful adaptation. Progress on adaptation is urgent, but it will not achieve the intended resilience-building results unless underpinned by inclusive processes and strong governance. We have worked with countries to build more effective governance systems in our first five years and are seeing more and more countries in a position to transition from planning to the implementation of adaptation measures. We will continue working to emphasize that visions of sustainable development, social and gender justice, and transformational adaptation are important components of NAPs.

We will continue to be a champion for South–South peer learning, demonstrating its value to scaling up adaptation action. Linked to the above, recognizing the balance between the urgency of the need for adaptation action and the time investment needed in order to transform structural and socio-political structures, South–South peer learning and the exchange of good practices for effective NAP processes has proven to be an important catalyst that requires continued support.

We will broaden the network by working with country governments that have not yet benefited from the NAP Global Network’s peer learning and technical assistance. We hope to maximize the benefits that can be delivered through the NAP Global Network’s available budget to benefit as many country NAP teams as possible. We will thus seek to establish partnerships with countries we have not yet worked with. This will support peer learning, as well as our continued offer of both long- and short-term technical assistance. We will seek to have at least a third of our technical support delivered through partnerships with least-developed countries and, in particular, fragile or conflict-affected states.

We will link our work with constituted bodies under the UNFCCC and other climate support initiatives to ensure complementarity. By building on our stronger ties to the UNFCCC process and decision makers, ensuring complementarity with other climate support initiatives, the results, impacts, and benefits from the NAP Global Network can be leveraged. We will seek to deepen our coordination and collaboration with others supporting climate action internationally.

We will step up efforts to support countries in engaging civil society actors in their NAP processes. The first 5 years of support to countries has demonstrated the challenges and opportunities of engaging non-state actors in identifying, prioritizing, and implementing adaptation priorities, as well as tracking their progress. From Indigenous populations to women’s groups,

youth activists to artistic communities, all have a role to play. The NAP Global Network will work to develop innovative and impactful engagement strategies to ensure these—and other voices and stories—inform a country's journey to climate resilience.

We will promote policy alignment for climate-resilient development. The NAP process can enable actions that support other agendas, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Aligning efforts under these different agendas can increase coherence, efficiency, and effectiveness. We will work with our country partners and international actors toward policy alignment and coordinated action for climate-resilient development over the longer term.

National adaptation planning and implementation is no simple task, and the COVID-19 global pandemic has created new challenges while also underscoring the many benefits of resilience building. As countries look to prepare their communities and ecosystems to cope with the effects of climate change, our goal is to continue building a global network of peers who can—in the face of these considerable challenges—share strategies and good practices to overcome them and celebrate the real progress that is being made to build resilience to climate change through NAP processes around the world.

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