

Experiences in Adaptation Reporting

“Tracking progress in reporting on Adaptation”

Orville Grey, November 2024





About the NAP Global Network

Our goal: Enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries

What we do:



Support national-level action on NAP development & implementation.

67 developing countries have received direct technical support.



Help countries learn from each other through South-South peer learning and exchange.

Over **600** people from *more than 70 countries* have participated in peer learning and exchanges.

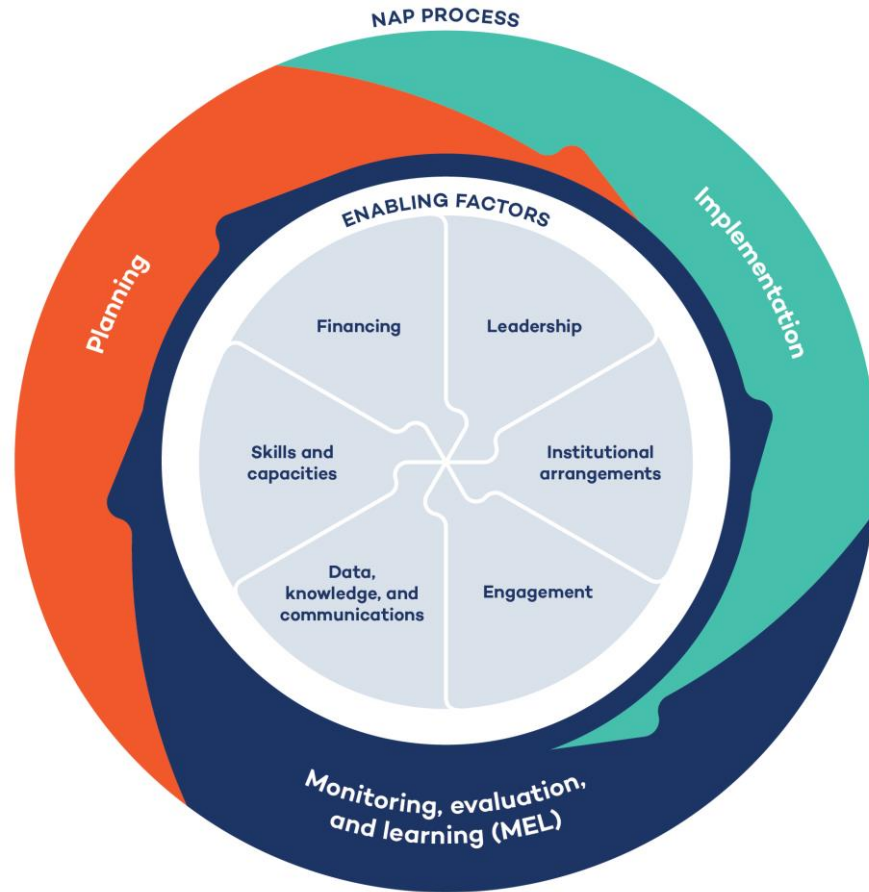


Generate, synthesize, & share knowledge on NAP processes.

Over **300** knowledge materials have been produced.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process

Put adaptation at the heart of decision-making



- Country-driven and country-owned
- Not prescriptive
- **Identify and address medium- and long-term priorities** for adapting to climate change
 - Assess risk, identify and prioritize options, implement options, track, measure progress - learn
- **Put in place the systems and capacities** to make this a part of regular development planning and budgeting



What Is Progress Reporting on NAP Processes?

1. **Critical element of NAP process** - facilitate regular tracking and consistent improvement of adaptation planning and implementation.
2. **May take multiple forms** - depending on objectives and methods used by countries; **no single definition or one-size-fits-all approach.**
3. **Scope for progress reporting on adaptation is broad** - may encompass updates on implementation status of NAP activities and assessments of NAP process's effectiveness or serve as a tool to track incorporation of climate change adaptation into development planning and budgeting.
4. **Can be used to build capacity, identify successes and challenges in NAP implementation** - fostering learning environment for continual improvement.



Why Should Countries Conduct Progress Reporting Under the NAP Process?

Allows countries to not only report on activities and indicators but also to strategically reflect on country's adaptation goals and path to achieving them.

It prompts important questions:

1. Are we on track with our commitments?
2. Are our investments effective?
3. What needs adjustment?
4. What are we learning?



Examples of objectives for progress reporting

Tracking the implementation status of climate change adaptation activities

Evaluating the NAP implementation and its enabling environment

Evaluating the integration of climate adaptation in development planning and budgeting

Building capacity and raising stakeholder awareness and engagement for climate action

Identifying opportunities, challenges, gaps, and lessons learned related to the NAP implementation

Making recommendations for NAP update and implementation



Different methods used by countries for progress reports

#	Objectives	Examples of methods used by countries
1	Tracking the implementation status of climate adaptation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes/No has work started• List of achievements and challenges• Qualitative completion criteria• Colour code• Percentages• Indicators
2	Evaluating the NAP implementation and its enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List of evaluation criteria with associated questions• Thematic evaluation (e.g., gender)• Case studies, stories of change• Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats analysis• Risk Assessment heatmaps
3	Evaluating the integration of climate change adaptation in development planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scan of strategic documents• Key experts' evaluations
4	Building capacity and raising stakeholder awareness and engagement for climate action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surveys• Consultation workshops



Three Experiences of SIDS

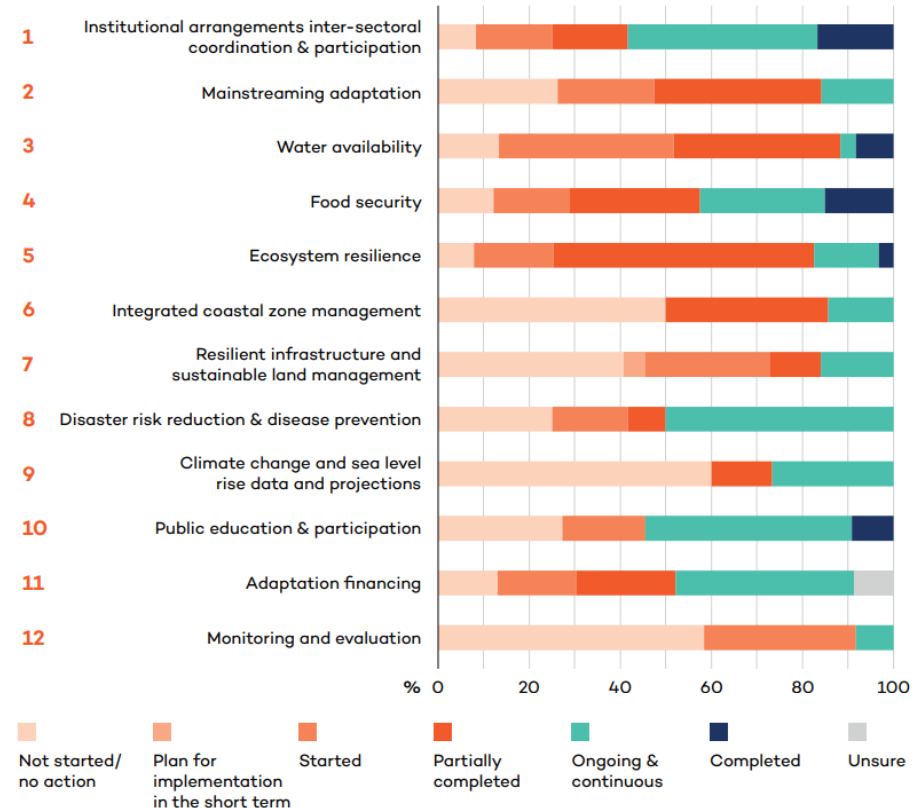
Haiti:

- Reviewed policies and plans on climate action,
- Focused on adaptation efforts critical for building resilience, eradicating poverty, and promoting gender equality.
- Focus on adaptation priorities and implementation goals in priority sectors — including agriculture, forestry, water, and coastal zones.

Saint Lucia:

- Review highlighted accomplishments on adaptation and progress on integrating cross-cutting considerations such as gender-responsive and youth-related adaptation projects.

Grenada: Complexity weight-adjusted implementation status of measures



Source: Government of Grenada, 2023.



Two Experiences of LDCs

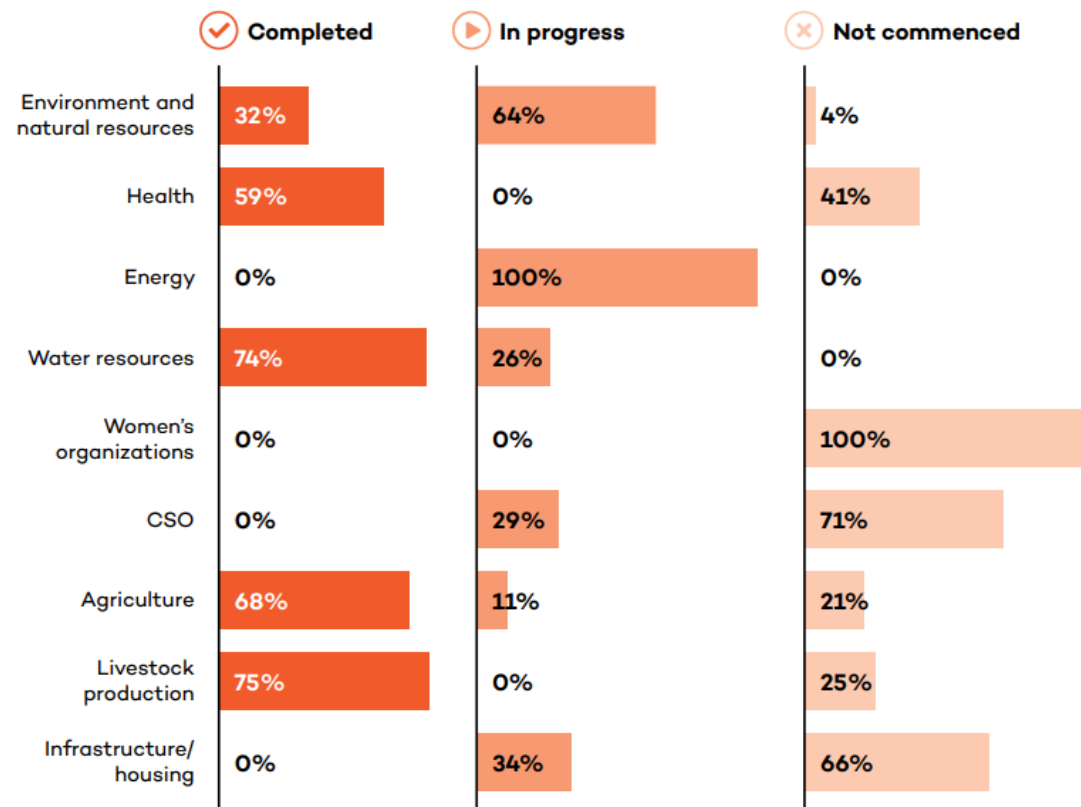
Liberia:

- Reviewed key messages from NAP and improve communication with international community and national stakeholders.
- Condensed version of NAP translated and communicated in local communities.

Burkina Faso:

- Review of NAP process provided lessons learned, good practices, and recommendations:
 - on capacity building and efforts to align the NAP and NDC,
 - Areas for improvement (e.g., communication, engagement with civil society and women's organizations in implementation, refined MEL approach)

Burkina Faso: Percentage achievement of objectives by sector



Source: Ministry for the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change, 2021.



Brazil - Sectoral



Agriculture – 2016/2017

Institutions Responsible: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply - MAPA
Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - EMBRAPA

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Agro-meteorological Monitoring System (AgnTempo); Agricultural Climate Risk Zoning (ZARC); Agricultural Scenario simulator (SCenAgn); Land use and forest cover monitoring (TerraClass); Interactive Geospatial Analysis System (SIAGEO); Interactive Support System for Environmental Licensing (SISLA);

• 157 projects carried out in support of Agro-ecology and Organic Production Study Centres, of which 28 relate to the establishment of new Centres;

• 15,000 Organic Production Units controlled through actions carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA).

CHALLENGES/ NEXT STEPS

• Create institutional capacities for access to the Green Climate Fund;

• Foster access to other sources of financial and human resources for implementation of the NAP's agricultural strategy;

• Implement the monitoring system and inaugurate the National Low Carbon Agriculture Committee.

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FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION, SEE THE ANNEX TO THIS REPORT (AVAILABLE IN PORTUGUESE ONLY).

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE PERIOD

In 2016-2017, significant progress was achieved, especially in research projects targeted toward promoting adaptation of crops and management of production systems with greater resilience to climate change, through Crop-Livestock-Forestry integration (CLF) management. Advances were also achieved in relation to certain subsystems with potential to support Monitoring and Simulation of Agricultural Risks and Vulnerability. Related to the Low Carbon Agriculture (LCA) Plan, actions were carried out to promote its governance and to strengthen coordination among states and municipalities.

Actions were carried out in pursuit of the 2 goals foreseen for the Agricultural sector and to address 7 of the 8 guidelines foreseen initiatives carried out during the period contributed toward attainment of 7 of the SDGs, to strengthening of 3 National Policies/Plans and of 1 international framework.

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS/ INITIATIVES CARRIED OUT

• 24 state-level Low Carbon Agriculture (LCA) Plans drafted;

• National Low Carbon Agriculture Plan Committee in the process of being formed;

• A Conceptual Note on the strategic model for establishment of a Climate Intelligence Centre for Agriculture drawn up;

• Monitoring system for the LCA Plan designed and in process of implementation;

• 14 Research projects approved and under development in the following thematic areas: a) sustainable use of water in agriculture; b) genetic improvement of plants and animals;

• Outputs generated by the following systems of EMBRAPA and of its partner institutions:

1st Monitoring and Evaluation Report 2016 - 2017
National Adaptation Plan - Brazil

Objectives:

- Highlighting achievements and challenges
- Provides both qualitative and quantitative assessments tailored to sector
- Output based
- Bullet point approach – ease to share, read, and understand
- Good basis for assessing Learning over time



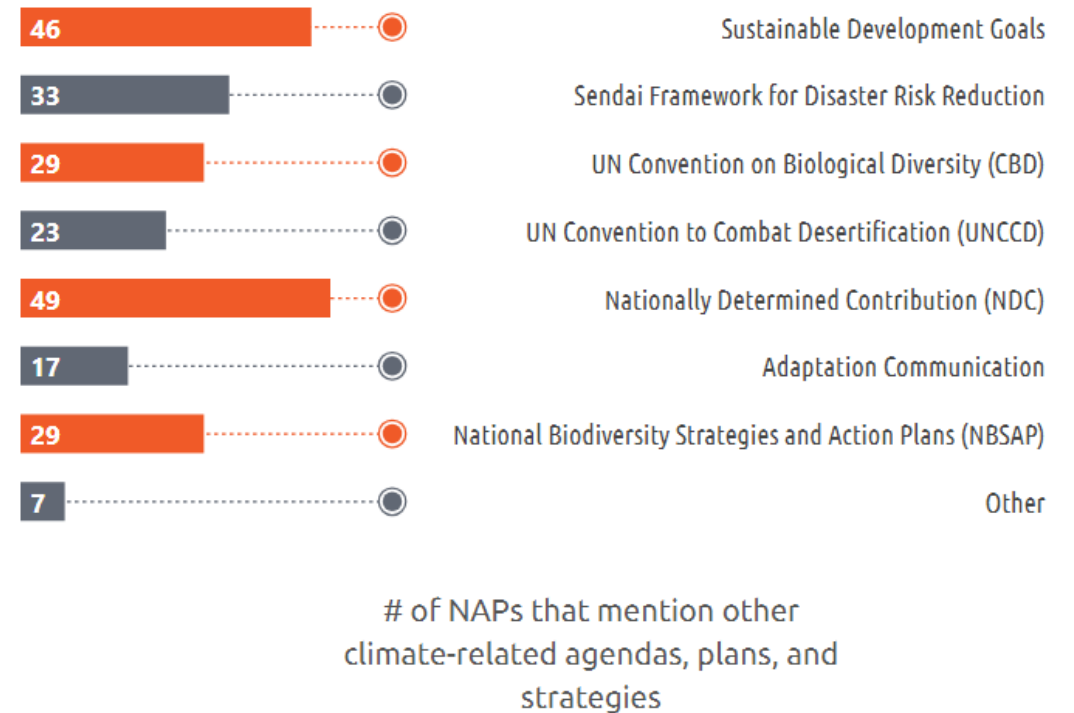
Reporting opportunities

1. **Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)**: every two years (with exceptions for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States). This report includes a voluntary section on adaptation.
2. **Adaptation Communications (AdComs)**: allow countries to share their adaptation priorities, efforts, and needs, enhancing visibility of adaptation actions and balancing them with mitigation.
3. **National Communications (NC)**: every four years, these reports connect various adaptation reporting tools.



3 Ways countries are ensuring Coherence and Complementarity between reporting instruments

1. **Align Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) systems with international frameworks** such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Global Biodiversity Framework.



3 Ways countries are ensuring Coherence and Complementarity between reporting instruments

2. Combine Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and National Communication (NC) when these two reports overlap.

The country submits a joint BTR–NC in the years an NC is submitted...	... and includes A-BTR	All countries should follow the MPGs for preparing the BTR, including guidance on A-BTR contained in Section IV of the MPGs.	All countries should add supplemental chapters on research and systematic observations and education/training and public awareness, following the guidelines provided in Decisions 6/CP.25 or 17/CP.8 , as appropriate.
	... but does not include A-BTR	Developing countries must prepare an additional chapter on adaptation, following the guidance provided in Decision 17/CP.8 . Developed countries must prepare an additional chapter on adaptation, following the guidance provided in Decision 6/CP.25 .	



3 Ways countries are ensuring Coherence and Complementarity between reporting instruments

3. Integrate Adaptation Communications (AdComs) with BTRs by including an adaptation chapter in BTR or submitting an Adaptation-BTR (A-BTR).



The Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for Action and Support aims to build mutual trust and confidence between Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). At the centre of the Paris Agreement's ETF is the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), which replaces both the Biennial Report and the Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC.

Under the ETF, countries have the option to report on climate change impacts and share information on adaptation efforts. As many countries are preparing their first BTR, the NAP Global Network answers some common questions on how to prepare the adaptation chapter of the BTR (referred to as Adaptation BTR, or A-BTR) and how they can leverage the outputs and results of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes.

The Basics

What is the ETF?

The ETF was established in 2015 with the adoption of the [Paris Agreement](#). The ETF supersedes a portion of the previous measurement, reporting, and verification system of the UNFCCC and



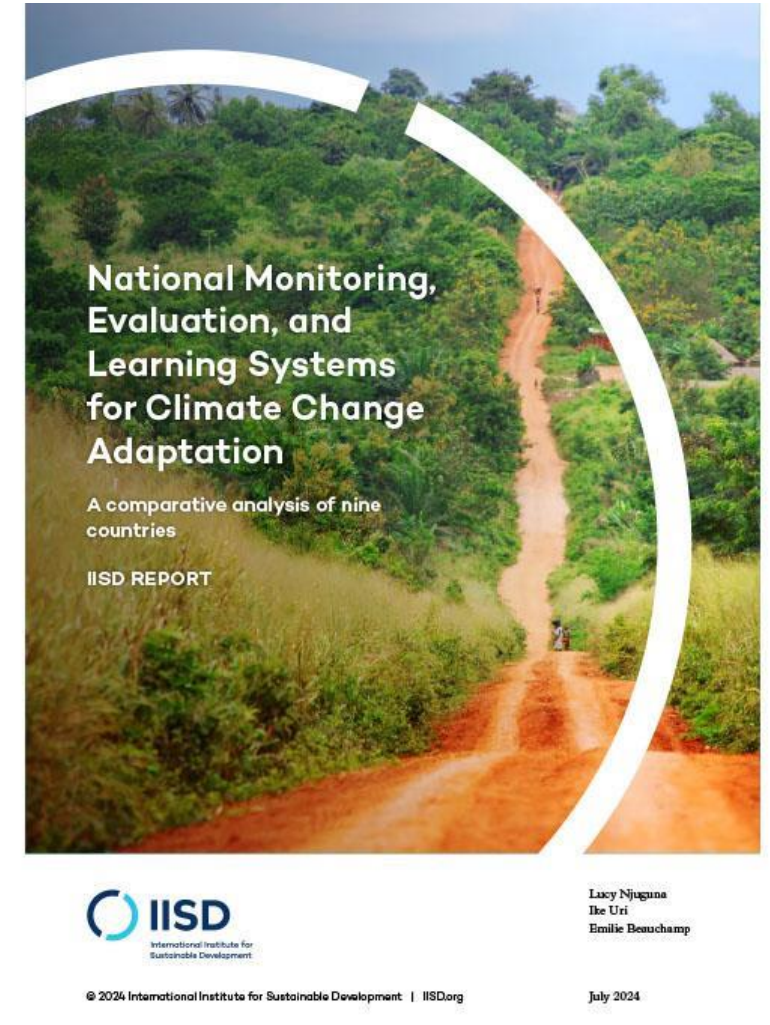
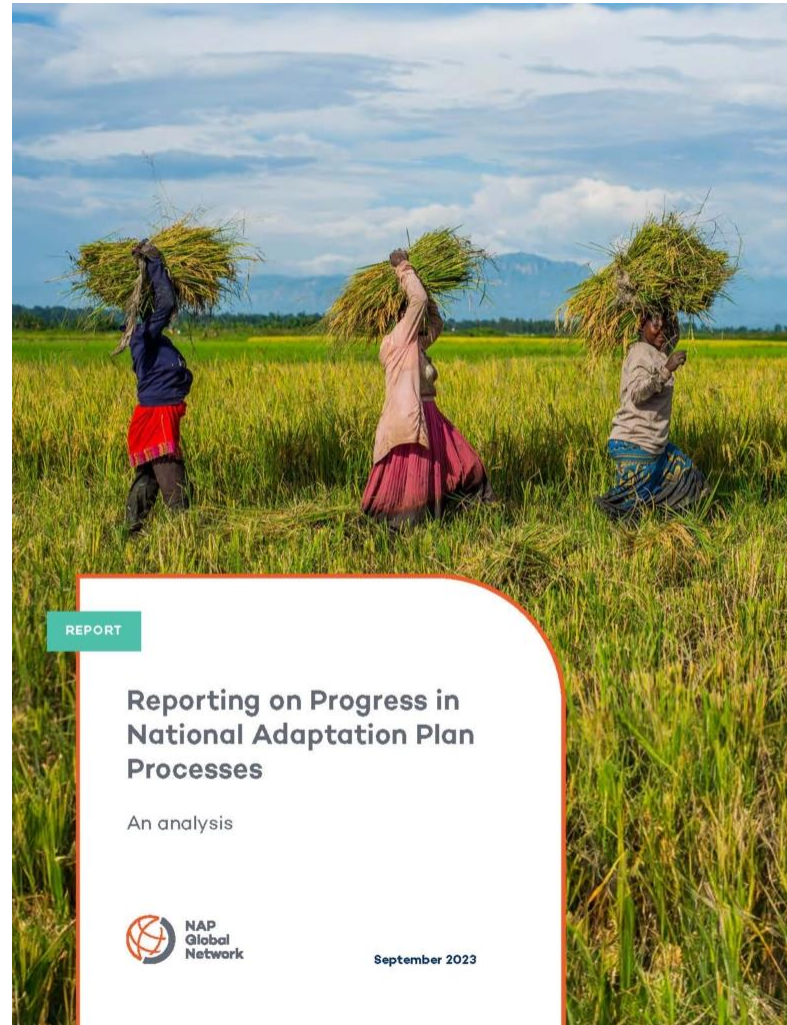
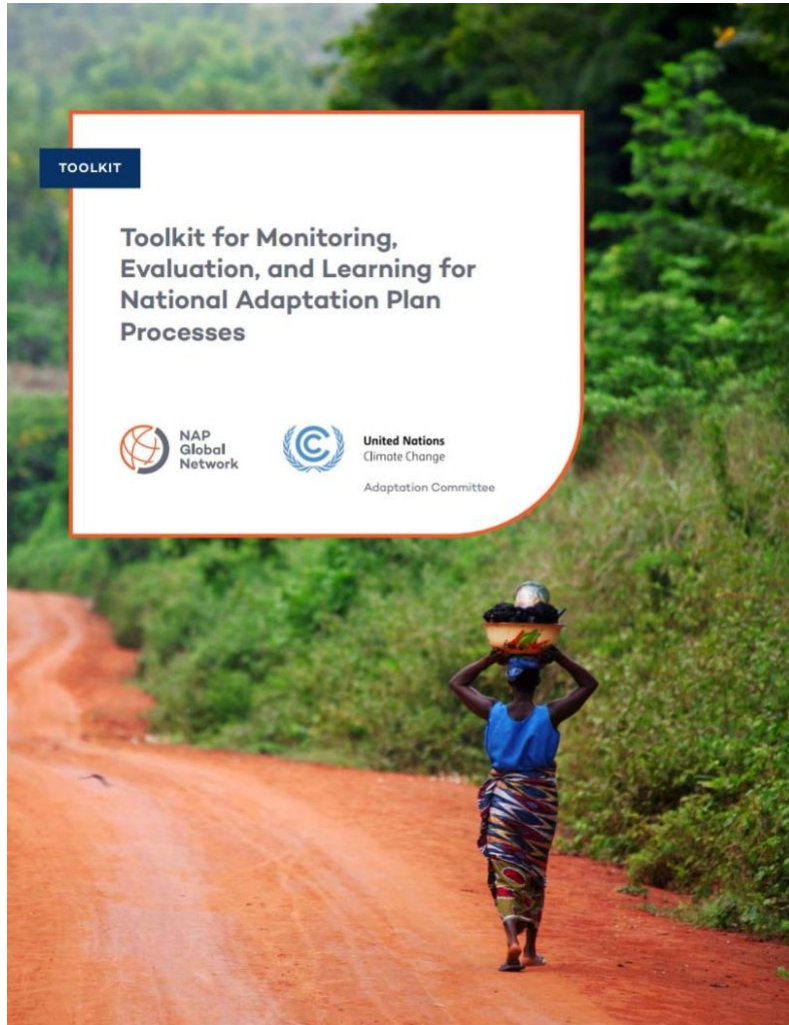
Benefits and Opportunities of Transparent and Timely Adaptation Reporting

Transparent and timely reporting:

- demonstrates a country's accountability and progress, facilitating access to international climate finance, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs.
- provides countries with up-to-date data on their adaptation progress, helping them adjust their national plans more effectively. This continuous feedback loop ensures that adaptation strategies remain relevant and responsive to evolving climate challenges.
- contribute crucial data to global assessments, such as the Global Stocktake, but also strengthen a country's leadership role in international climate dialogues. Fostering collaboration and promoting the exchange of best practices among nations.



Tools and Resources available



Points to Note

- Reporting is essential to drive evidence-based decisions at the national and local levels – countries must consider their context and needs first. Reporting must be linked to learning at the national and local levels, for adaptation to be effective and fair/ inclusion.
- Countries are still behind on implementing gender equality and social inclusion considerations in their national MEL systems – and as such in reporting. Making space for vulnerable voices is vital to avoid maladaptation.
- Strengthening national MEL systems ahead of the A-BTR 2026 is crucial to get the much-needed evidence on adaptation adequacy and effectiveness, ahead of GST2 (which starts 2026). GST2 will also be the opportunity to inform the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, based on countries' reporting



Thank you!

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