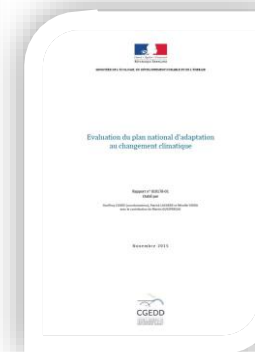
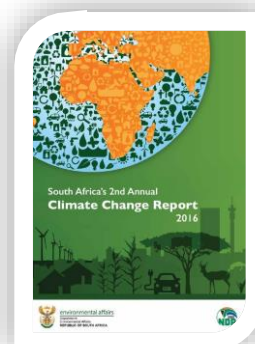
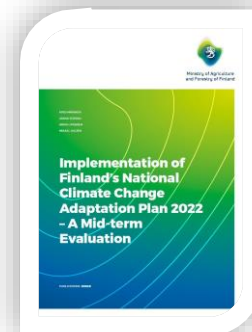


# NAP progress reporting

IISD / NAP Global Network  
29 March 2023



## KEY FINDING

NAP progress reporting is a priority in many countries.

65%

% of developing countries that have committed to reporting progress on their NAP



**What?**  
**Why?**  
**When?**

- Can mean different things: implementation status update, NAP effectiveness assessment...
- Progress reporting is informed by the various MEL activities
- Purpose: for accountability, decision-making, information-sharing and communication
- Useful at any stage of the NAP process cycle



How?







# Objectives

## **MONITORING**

- Tracking the implementation status of climate adaptation activities
- Tracking changes in the climate risk context

## **EVALUATION**

- Evaluation of the NAP implementation and its enabling environment
- Evaluation of the integration of climate adaptation in development planning

## **LEARNING**

- Identification of opportunities, challenges, gaps, lessons learned related to the NAP implementation
- Building capacities and raising stakeholders' awareness and engagement for climate action



# Saint Lucia

Table 2. Indicative checklist of progress in short-term measures (2018–2021)

Major outcome	Nature of the measure	Work initiated and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
Outcome 1	Enhancing national policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks	Y	Updated Water Policy for SLU, 2021.
Outcome 1	Building human capacity	Y	<p>Training in</p> <p>Isotope hydrology training: an International Atomic Energy Agency-sponsored initiative in 2021.</p> <p>Data Loggers and Communications equipment for the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project, an activity under the rehabilitation of the national hydro-met system component (a World Bank project) in 2021.</p> <p>Project proposal finalised and funding secured for training through bilateral assistance from the Government of Mexico: the technical and scientific cooperation project on the "Availability of Water in Quantity and Quality in a Watershed" (to start in early 2022).</p>



# Brazil



## Agriculture – 2016/2017

### 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 (ICLF) management. Advances were also achieved in relation to certain subsystems with potential to support Monitoring and Simulation of Agricultural Risks and Vulnerability. Regard 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:

Institutions Responsible	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply - MAPA Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - EMBRAPA
Contact	<a href="mailto:smc@agricultura.gov.br">smc@agricultura.gov.br</a> <a href="mailto:chefia.sri@embrapa.br">chefia.sri@embrapa.br</a>

Agro-meteorological Monitoring System (AgriTempo); Agricultural Climate Risk Zoning (ZARC); Agricultural Scenario simulator (SCenAgri); 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.

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

14



# France

	<i>Nombre</i>	<i>Terminées</i>	<i>En cours</i>	<i>Retardées</i>	<i>Abandonnées</i>
1- Actions transversales	5	1		4	
2- Santé	5		4	1	
3- Ressources et eau	5	3	1	1	
4- Biodiversité	4	1	2	1	
5- Risques naturels	5		5		
6- Agriculture	5	3	2		
7- Forêt	5	1	2	1	1
8- Pêche et aquaculture	1		1		
9- Énergie et industrie	5	3	1	1	
10- Infrastructures et systèmes de transport	4		4		
11- Urbanisme et cadre bâti	4	2	1	1	
12- Tourisme	2	1	1		
13- Information - communication	4	3	1		
14- Education et formation	5	3		1	1
15- Recherche	4	1	2	1	
16- Financement et assurance	7	3	1		3
17- Littoral	4	1	3		
18- Montagne	4		3	1	
19- Action européenne et internationale	4	3	1		
20- Gouvernance	2	2			
Total	84	31	35	13	5

*Tableau 1 : Avancement estimé des actions fin 2015*



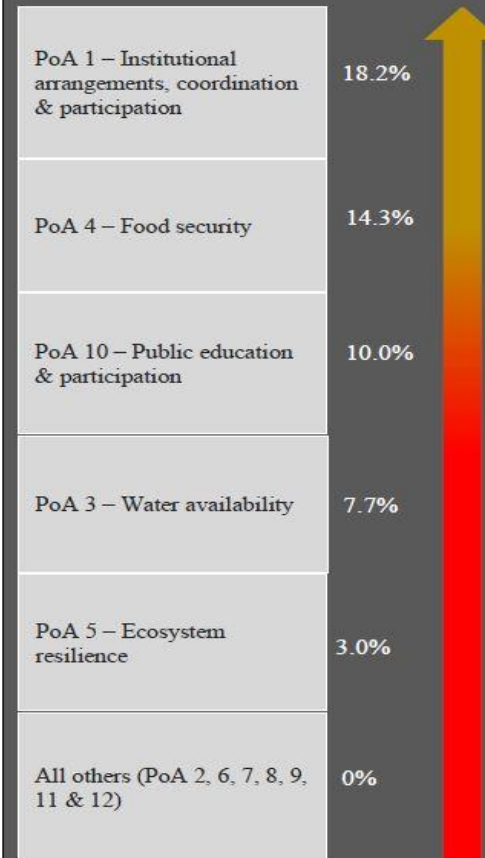
# Belgium

Tableau synthétique d'évaluation

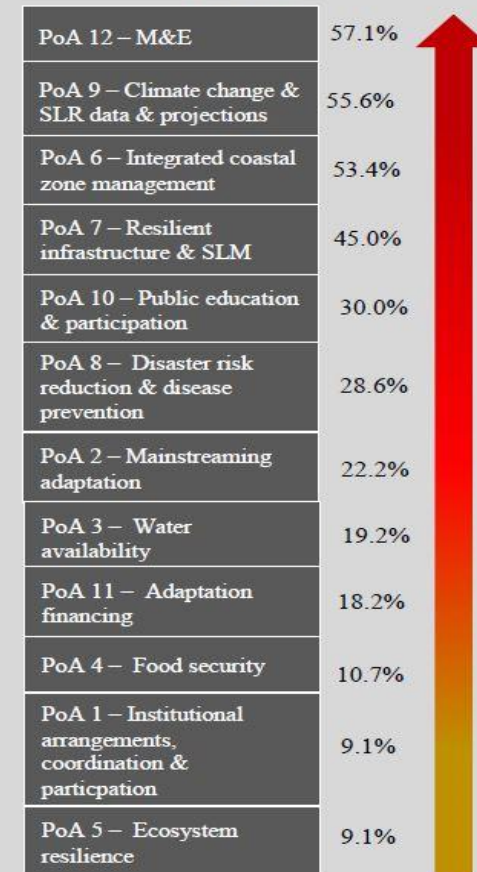
Actions du plan	Degré de mise en œuvre	Délai respecté	Budget respecté	Objectif atteint	Commentaires
1.Élaboration de scénarios climatiques détaillés pour la Belgique					Le projet Cordex.be a fourni des scénarios climatiques belges sont c présent de référence.
2.Élaboration d'une feuille de route pour un Centre d'excellence belge sur le climat			NA		La feuille de route n'a pas été incluse dans les notes de politique scientifique.
3.Création d'une plate-forme en ligne nationale pour l'adaptation au changement climatique					Différentes pistes ont été explorées pour une plateforme entraînant un manque de disponibilité. Une plateforme a finalement été lancée fin 2018. Un budget a été prévu pour 2019.
4.Renforcement de la coordination sectorielle au niveau national	Action récurrente				En 2017 un événement d'évaluation de cycle de tables rondes a été organisé. Les initiatives devraient être encouragées pour d'autres thématiques encore à considérer qu'une approche horizontale totalement intégrée.

# Grenada

**Figure 7:**  
**Completion rate of measures**  
**by PoAs**



**Figure 8:**  
**Percent inactivity across PoAs**  
Extent to which no action was started on planned measures



# Chile

Tabla 2 Medidas del Plan silvoagropecuario: estado de implementación hasta el 2018y montos invertidos para 2018.

Medida	Descripción	Porcentaje de Implementación hasat el 2018	Montos invertidos 2018	
			Valor (CLP)	Tipo de Financiamiento
1	Fortalecer la planificación y gestión de los recursos hídricos a nivel nacional para optimizar el uso del agua en la agricultura	100%	\$ 3.441.868.072	NACIONAL
2	Establecer un programa nacional para fomentar la gestión eficiente y sustentable del agua en la agricultura de riego.	100%	\$ 5.000.000.000	NACIONAL**
3	Reforzar el programa de Riego Campesino	100%	Sin información	
4	Optimizar el sistema Nacional para la Gestión de Riesgos Agrodinámicos, GRA	81%	\$ 617.181.606	NACIONAL*
5	Adecuar el instrumento Seguro Agrícola para enfrentar el cambio climático	No aplica	\$ 5.522.470.937	NACIONAL
6	Adoptar sistemas de alerta y control integrado de plagas y enfermedades	66%	\$ 6.262.171.833	NACIONAL*
7	Apoyar la inversión productiva para mejorar la adaptación a los efectos del cambio climático del sector silvoagropecuario	77%	Sin información	
8	Impulsar el cambio en los calendarios de siembra para minimizar riesgos climáticos	40%	Sin información	
9	Fomentar el uso de sistemas de cultivo para la reducción del estrés térmico	85%	\$ 88.500.000	NACIONAL
10	Apoyo a la investigación y fomento a la innovación en gestión de recursos hídricos en el sector silvoagropecuario.	85%	\$ 446.883.766	NACIONAL*
11	Desarrollar programas de mejoramiento genético para cultivos agrícolas vulnerables al cambio climático, usando herramientas convencionales y moleculares de última generación	50%	\$ 72.000.000	NACIONAL
12	Desarrollar un programa de conservación genética ex situ de recursos forestales para la adaptación al cambio climático.	100%	\$ 16.038.324	MIXTO
13	Potenciar los actuales mecanismos del Programa de Sistemas de Incentivos para la Sustentabilidad Agroambiental de los Suelos Agropecuarios (ex SIRSD)	100%	\$ 4.073.217.816	NACIONAL

# Finland

Table 1. Evaluation criteria used in the mid-term evaluation

Adaptation Plan evaluation	
Criterion	Questions
Evaluation criteria and questions relevant to the implementation process	
Institutional capacities	Do the sectors find that awareness of climate change and the risks associated with it is sufficiently high? Do they find the resources adequate for implementing adaptation actions? What capabilities do the sectors have for responding to climate change risks? Do the branches have key processes promoting preparedness in place, including plans, warning and monitoring systems etc., in which climate risks are addressed?
Barriers	What types of barriers to implementing the Adaptation Plan related to legislation, information, cooperation or authority and similar issues have the sectors come across?
Stakeholder participation	How has stakeholder participation been ensured in Adaptation Plan implementation? Which stakeholders have participated and how? How has stakeholder participation promoted the plan's implementation?
Collaboration of actors	How has collaboration related to climate risk management and the promotion of adaptation work between different actors and sectors progressed? What types of questions/themes does the collaboration focus on and what methods are used?
Lessons learnt	Is information on the plan's implementation, its success and its challenges collected systematically? Has the collected information been used to develop adaptation activities?
Evaluation criteria and questions relevant to Adaptation Plan effectiveness	
Effectiveness	How and in what ways has Adaptation Plan implementation promoted Finnish society's capacity for managing climate risks and adapting to climate change? How has the national plan influenced the preconditions for regional and local adaptation work?
Efficiency	To what extent have the sectors discussed or assessed the perspective of efficiency in the context of Adaptation Plan implementation?
Relevance	Are the objectives and actions of the Adaptation Plan correctly targeted considering up-to-date information on climate change risks and impacts?
Coherence	Are the Adaptation Plan actions compatible with other policy objectives and associated measures?
Side effects	What types of (unanticipated) positive or negative side effects (economic, social or environmental) have cropped up in the context of implementing the Adaptation Plan? Have the actions supported or undermined capabilities for climate change mitigation?

# Cameroon

Le Plan d'actions du PNACC		
	Niveau de prise en compte des politiques et institutions de promotion du genre	Limites observées
La gouvernance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Le ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et de la Famille encore moins ses services déconcentrés, sont absents des acteurs de la mise en œuvre du PNACC</li> <li>Le partenaire technique et financier ONU FEMMES en charge de la promotion du genre est absent</li> </ul>	Défaillance pour le suivi de la prise en compte du genre dans la mise en œuvre du PNACC
Le cadre de coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence d'ONU FEMMES comme partenaire d'appui</li> <li>mise en œuvre du PNACC est coordonnée par le MINEPDED</li> </ul>	Limites dans la coordination et le suivi des activités liées au genre dans la mise en œuvre du PNACC
Rôle et responsabilités des différentes parties prenantes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence du MINPROFF et services décentralisés comme acteur de suivi-évaluation, programmation mise en œuvre, renforcement des capacités etc.</li> <li>Absence d'ONUFEMMES et d'autres partenaires techniques et financiers de promotion du genre pour un rôle de renforcement des capacités et de financement</li> </ul>	
Financement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pas de budgétisation sensible au genre pour le PNACC</li> </ul>	Sous-estimation des coûts pour l'adaptation au changement climatique

## b- L'évaluation de la prise en compte du genre au niveau opérationnel de la mise en œuvre du PNACC

	Niveau de prise en compte du genre	Limites observées
Equipe de	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pas sensible au genre (projet WACDEP)</li> <li>Sensible au genre (Projet National de</li> </ul>	L'équipe d'exécution du projet et les formateurs étaient essentiellement des hommes, très peu de femmes dans



# Kenya

## CASE STUDY 1:

### Supporting adaptation among smallholder farmers through the promotion of sorghum-based beer

*Kenya Breweries Limited (KBL) developed a low-cost beer made from sorghum, a drought tolerant crop. The move to a sorghum-based beverage created new market opportunities for KBL while providing a cash crop for smallholder farmers that helped to improve livelihoods, enhance food security, and increase climate resilience.*



KBL introduced Senator Keg, a sorghum-based beer, into the local market in 2004. Senator Keg was targeted at low-income consumers as a cheap and safe alternative to illicit alcohol consumption that caused health risks and deaths to consumers. The move to a sorghum-based beverage provided the opportunity for smallholder farmers that struggled with unpredictable weather conditions to grow a drought-tolerant cash crop. The KBL sorghum program helps to achieve the goal of Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 to increase food and nutrition security by diversifying livelihoods and increasing production of drought-tolerant crops.

In 2021, KBL worked with 47,000 smallholder sorghum farmers in mainly poor and marginalized localities in Busia, Homabay, Kakamega, Kisumu, Migori, and Siaya. KBL's contracts with smallholder farmers under the sorghum program include technical support and the requirement to use appropriate seed varieties. Capacity building of farmers helped to ensure the production of sorghum that was suited to the local climatic zone while also being of a good quality for Senator Keg beer. KBL helped farmers to source appropriate seeds, and provided farmers with up-to-date information about sorghum varieties and the inputs required to produce

optimum yields. KBL's increased demand for sorghum encouraged crop diversification and helped smallholder farmers transition from subsistence farming to sustainable commercial farming.

#### **Benefits to the economy under a changing climate**

The benefits of KBL's sorghum programme include:

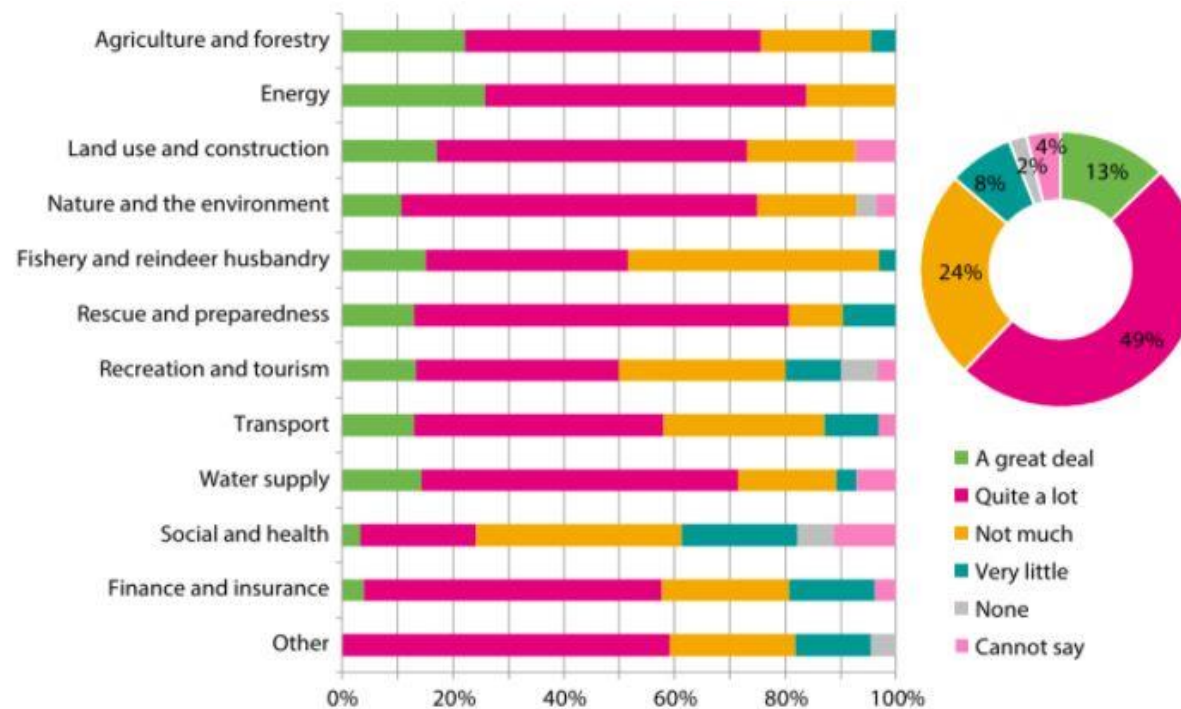
- Enhanced household food security: The jilishe kisha uuze (feed yourself then sell) programme encourages that sorghum first be used as a household food, with the remainder being sold to KBL.
- Economic development: KBL paid farmer aggregators about KSh 1.1 billion in 2020 for sorghum. These stable income flows for smallholder farmers help to bolster local economies and boost economic development in rural areas.
- Job creation: The supply chain for Senator Keg – including farm operations, post-harvest processing (threshing), transport, warehousing and other – employs over 100,000 people.
- Improved livelihoods for People living With Disability (PWD): KBL is implementing a pilot programme to better understand how to effectively engage farmers living with disability.

#### **Adaptation benefits**

The development of a value chain for a sorghum-based beer has increased the climate resilience of local communities. Sorghum is a drought-tolerant crop and production can be maintained in a changing climate. The improvements in household food security, incomes, and jobs help reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

The sorghum program provides an example of private sector engagement that delivers on the goal of Kenya's NAP to enhance the resilience of the agricultural value chain by promoting drought tolerant traditional high value crops. This win-win adaptation solution provides KBL with a local affordable raw material, while providing a reliable income for smallholder farmers.

# Finland



**Figure 7.** How much information does your organisation have on weather and climate risks relevant to your sector? Column graph: division by sector; pie chart: total for all sectors, N=430. Stakeholder survey.

# Challenges

- Understanding of the NAP process
- Coordination and leadership
- Data quality and availability
- Reporting on gender and social inclusion
- Capacities and resource constraints





# Recommendations

1. Build capacities in the process
2. Reestablish and revitalize the coordinating body
3. Build progress reporting over time and learn from it
4. Increase participation, transparency, and inclusion to increase compliance
5. Use what already exists and seek alignment
6. Think of the target audience



# Thank you!

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