Why should bilateral donors participate?

Bilateral support accounts for a major share of adaptation-related ODA—in 2013, the OECD reported it to be three times more than multilateral adaptation-related ODA.

The cross-cutting nature of adaptation also means that "NAP-relevant support" spans development partners' entire portfolios.

The Network offer bilateral donors three key opportunities for coordination and learning:

- » Gaining awareness of other actors'NAP-related activities to avoid duplication and fill gaps in support.
- » Better aligning support with developing country priorities.
- » Exploring options for joint financing of a NAP process by multiple bilateral donors.



What are bilateral donors saying about the Network?

"Developing countries consistently call for better coordination of international support for adaptation—the range of adaptation programs offered by multiple development partners are often duplicative, confusing and significantly increase the workloads of partner country counterparts. Responding to this demand from developing countries, the NAP Global Network is an established platform for donors to come together and consider how their activities complement each other and align with developing countries' priorities."

Meredith Ryder-Rude, U.S. State Department

Find out more:

» Initial financial support from Germany and the United States.





» Secretariat hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD).



www.napglobalnetwork.org



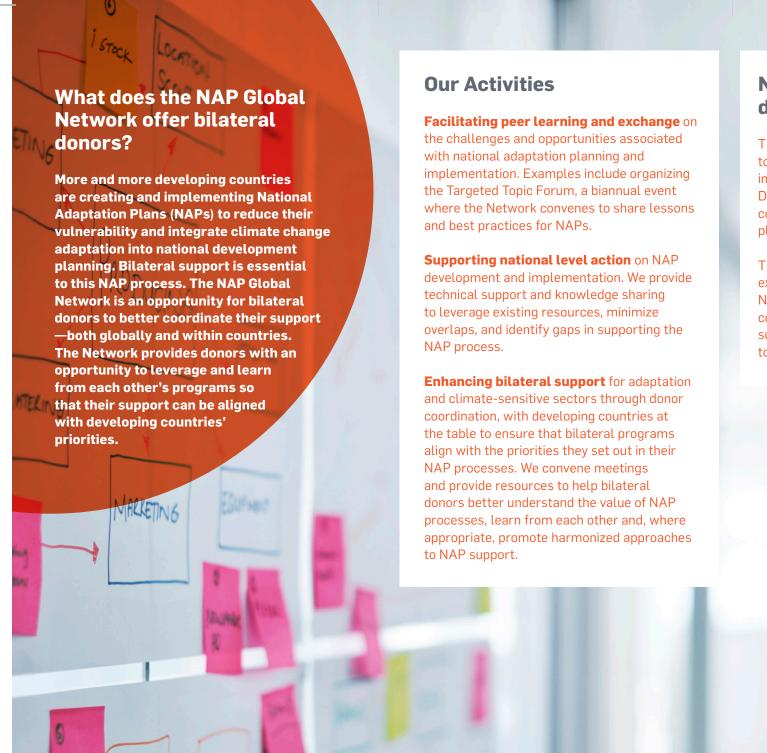
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Coordinating Climate-Resilient Development





NAPs and the post-2015 development agenda

The Paris Agreement calls for all Parties to engage in adaptation planning and implementation, while the Sustainable Development Goals include integrating climate considerations into policies, strategies and planning as a target.

This renewed emphasis means that we can expect to see more donor activities supporting NAPs. As donors scale up their activities, better coordination will be crucial to making sure their support is as effective as possible in responding to developing countries' priorities.