Potential collaboration between the NDC Partnership and the NAP Global Network

Briefing Note

Purpose of this paper

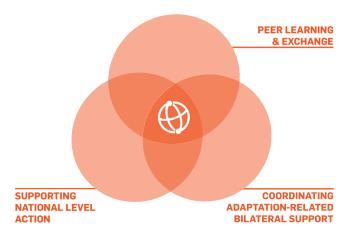
This briefing paper seeks to provide inputs to continued discussions about the design of the evolving NDC Partnership. More specifically, it highlights how the **adaptation component** of the NDC Partnership might benefit from close collaboration with the **NAP Global Network**. To this end, the brief describes different **strategic options** for the relationship between the NDC Partnership and the NAP Global Network, and highlights **specific activities** with high potential for synergies.

Background on the NAP Global Network

The NAP Global Network is a group of individuals and institutions working together to enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries. It was established in 2014 by developing countries¹ and donor governments interested in seeing enhanced coordination of bilateral support and in-country actors to better inform, align and advance national adaptation planning. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD).

With initial financial support from the governments of Germany and the U.S., the Network's activities are structured around three mutually reinforcing objectives:

- Facilitating peer learning and exchange on the challenges and opportunities related to national adaptation planning and implementation;
- ii. Improving coordination of adaptationrelated bilateral support, ensuring it aligns with developing countries' priorities;
- iii. **Supporting national-level action** on NAP development and implementation.



¹ **Developing countries:** Brazil, Philippines, Jamaica, South Africa, Malawi, Togo, Peru; **Donor governments:** Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States

Financial support from Germany and the United States

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



Secretariat hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development



In meeting these objectives, the Network engages with two main audiences: developing countries that are formulating and implementing their NAPs, and bilateral donors who are supporting these processes. Activities are designed to facilitate exchanges both within and between these target audiences at global and national levels. For example, the Network has established two cohorts of 8-10 developing countries that meet every year at Targeted Topics Forums to have detailed technical discussions on specific NAP-related issues. The Secretar-iat has also conducted a survey of bilateral donors on their approaches to NAP support, the results from which will inform targeted training materials. These global efforts complement and feed into in-country activities focused on advancing NAP processes, such as coordination meetings called **NAP Assemblies** and targeted technical support offered through the **Network's NAP Country Support Hub.**

Value added of collaboration with the NAP Global Network

A collaboration with the NAP Global Network would bring a number of benefits to the NDC Partnership. Firstly, it would deliver support to the Partnership's objective of building on and 'connecting the dots' between existing initiatives that strive to support climate action in developing countries. Relatedly and critically, it would strengthen the Partnership's credibility in the eyes of partner countries, who are already spending valuable time navigating a rapidly evolving and complex landscape of initiatives supporting NDC implementation. Collaboration would also help ensure efficient use of resources, by relying on-and possibly amplifying-existing efforts rather than duplicating work and further crowding the aforementioned landscape. Finally, collaboration

between the NDC Partnership and the NAP Global Network would help to **reinforce links between NDC and NAP-related discussions**, signifying that the two agendas are connected and mutually reinforcing.

Strategic options for collaboration

There are numerous options for collaboration between the NDC Partnership and the NAP Global Network. These options fall along a continuum with increasing degrees of collaboration. Along this continuum, three strategic options have been identified for the relationship between the two initiatives.

- 1. **Separate initiatives:** The NDC Partnership and the NAP Global Network co-exist as two separate initiatives but regularly update each other and coordinate activities where appropriate to avoid duplication of work and promote synergies.
- 2. NAP Global Network as knowledge Partner or Institutional Partner of the NDC Partnership: As a Knowledge Partner or Institutional Partner, the NAP Global Network closely collaborates with the NDC Partnership beyond mere exchange of information. In particular, the NDC Partnership makes active use of the specific expertise, on-going activities and existing in-country contacts of the NAP Global Network.
- 3. NAP Global Network with coordinating function: The NAP Global Network assumes a coordinating function for all adaptation-related activities under NDC Partnership, potentially expanding its scope from the NAP process to the broader implementation of adaptation components of (I)NDCs.







NAP Global Network activities with high potential for synergies

There are a number of concrete activities which exhibit high potential for synergies with the NDC partnership, particularly under its work streams 1 and 2. Broadly speaking, many of the NAP Global Network activities can be used as opportunities to clarify, explore and operation-alize the links between NAP processes and NDC implementation. The Network offers several vehicles for requesting and receiving support, and it would be a matter of specifying that the support sought is to address issues related to the NAP-NDC nexus.

Proposed NDC Partnership Work Stream	Associated NAP Global Network Activity	Potential for Synergies
Work stream 1: Global Support Set-up and operation of Partnership; provision of global resources and knowledge support, coordination and convening, communication, and in-country consultation missions to identify specific needs in countries to facilitate NDC implementation.	Knowledge products such as case study briefs (i.e. sNAPshots), guidance notes, webinars, blog posts, podcasts, infographics, and motion graphics are produced and disseminated to highlight the approaches, lessons, and needs related to NAP processes in developing countries.	 These products can highlight how NAP processes can help shape and implement NDCs Targeted knowledge products on the links between NAPs and NDCs-e.g. briefing note series- will also be produced.
	Targeted Topics Forum: Signature peer exchange meetings where 8-10 developing countries at different stages of the NAP process come together to have detailed, technical exchanges about specific NAP-related topics (e.g. finance).	Can organize a session or side meeting on how to integrate the NAP and NDC agendas (if participating countries prioritize this topic).
	Donor exchange: Both virtual and in-person meetings between representatives from development agencies active in NAP support.	The NAP-NDC nexus can be flagged as a specific topic for discussion and capacity build-ing (i.e. webinars, training materials, etc.).
	Roster of Experts underpinning the NAP Country Support Hub: The Network actively manages a roster of experts who provide timely ad-vice and technical support on a range of NAP-related issues.	Experts can be shared with the NDC Partnership to sup- port countries who want to operationalise their adaptation contributions via their NAP processes.

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NAP Global Network activities with high potential for synergies (continued)

Proposed NDC Partnership Work Stream	Associated NAP Global Network Activity	Potential for Synergies
Work stream 2: Tailored technical in-country support	NAP Assemblies: In-country meetings which build broader awareness and buyin for the NAP process among national stakeholders and improve alignment and coordination of NAP-relevant support from donors.	Can be used as opportunities to raise awareness on the relationship between NAP processes and NDCs if deemed critical to advancing the former.
	NAP Country Support Hub: Mechanism through which Network participants can request and receive timely, targeted support from experts and peers to advance and maintain momentum in their NAP processes. The aim is to provide complementary assistance to existing, longer-term NAP support initiatives in a country. Specific services include: • Ask an expert: Light touch feedback and advice on NAP issues from the Secretariat, Network participants, and the Roster of Experts. • Targeted technical support: More tailored, in-depth but short-term assistance whereby experts are contracted to respond to specific requests to advance a country's NAP process. Examples include economic, legal, and scientific analyses/assessments, project design support, and meeting convening and facilitation.	An "NDC Translator" has been proposed as a specific vehicle of targeted technical support. This will channel requests for support in preparing/revising the adaptation components of their NDCs, translate the adaptation contributions in NDCs into activities and outputs in the NAP process, and help align the NDC and NAP processes moving forward.
	Peer / technical exchanges: The Network supports participants to travel to other countries for up to a week to provide in-person support on specific issues—e.g. climate services, developing a financing strategy, etc.	Countries may request to have incountry support from peers based elsewhere on a range of topics, including how to in-clude and/or implement the NAP process within the broader context of NDC activities
Work stream 3: Shaping developing funding	Donor exchange / coordination: The Network facilitates the sharing of lessons and best-practice related to NAP support, exploring opportunities for better support in common countries of interest.	As this area of work under the NDC Partnership is not yet clearly defined, specific synergies cannot be proposed. However, coordinated global and in-country support for NAP processes in developing countries could in principle be a component of coordinated support for NDC implementation.