



## The NAP Global Network: 2015 in Review

In its first year, the focus of the NAP Global Network Secretariat was on putting in place a management structure and systems, and Network-building—working with early participants to determine their needs and preferences. These included foundational activities related to:

**Network governance and management:** The Network's first Steering Committee meeting in March 2015 provided focus for 2015 activities, with participants representing seven developing countries and three bilateral donors. The Secretariat continued to seek and consider Steering Committee inputs on activities throughout the year via email, calls, and in-person on the margins of other events. A Management Team consisting of the Secretariat and the Network's two funders, the US and Germany, held weekly calls to guide the formation of the Network.

**Communications:** The Secretariat sought to engage new participants through a range of communications and outreach activities. By December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015, a year after the Network's establishment at COP20 in Peru, the NAP Global Network had [69 participants in 29 countries](#) around the world. The Secretariat managed the development of a unique brand for the Network, and a website and Twitter feed went live in June 2015. By January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016, more than 4,100 unique users had visited the website.

**Outreach:** The Secretariat had representation at key outreach events, including:

- the NAP Expo (April 2015),
- a meeting of the Global Adaptation Network (GAN), and
- a workshop on NAPs hosted by Japan's Ministry of Environment.

The Network also hosted events on the margins of UNFCCC negotiations, including:

- An official side event at the [Bonn Climate Change Conference \(SB42\)](#) (June 2015)
- An official side event on [south-south leaning in the Network](#) at COP21 (Dec. 2015)
- A joint event in the OECD Pavilion at COP21 on [integrating adaptation considerations in development planning and support](#) (Dec. 2015)

The Network is in the midst of strategic discussions with relevant NAP-related initiatives to ensure complementarity and a strong niche for activities: these include the UNEP-UNDP NAP Global Support Program (NAP-GSP), the Red Cross Climate Centre, the GAN (both regional and global platforms), Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership, the OECD Task Team on Climate Change and Development, the Adaptation Committee, and the Least Developed Countries Experts Group (LEG).

The Network strives to be demand-driven: the following briefly reviews 2015 activities, and describes how these have informed the Network's plans for 2016.

## Targeted Topics Forum: Supporting Sustained Learning, Capacity Building and Exchange

With 28 participants from 14 countries, the NAP Global Network's inaugural Targeted Topics Forum (TTF) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil addressed the related topics of securing political support and sectoral integration in the NAP process. Participants expressed enthusiasm for continuing the sharing and learning that took place between developing countries and with representatives of bilateral donors, which the Network will address through its expanded suite of activities focused on peer learning and exchange beginning in 2016 (see Doc B for details).

## Global Donor Coordination

The Network's 2015 activities explored with bilateral donors how best to support coordination around the NAP process globally and at the country level. At the global level, a [first global donor coordination meeting](#) held in July 2015 looked at opportunities for coordinating support for adaptation in relation to the NAP process, and countries where initial coordination activities may take place. In 2016, the Network continues to collaborate with the OECD Task Team on Climate Change and Environment to engage with additional bilateral donors on enhancement and coordination of support—bringing an additional bilateral donor into the Network as an active participant is a priority for 2016.

## In-Country Coordination

At the country level, through its initial donor coordination meeting the Network identified a continuum of levels of coordination of NAP-relevant support:

- Awareness, knowing what other in-country actors and development partners are doing that might be relevant to the NAP process, and avoiding duplication
- Alignment and complementarity of support with priorities identified through the NAP process and support being provided by other development partners working in the country. If the country already has a planning framework, this could include supporting implementation.
- Joint financing/implementation, where two or more development partners work together to finance implementation of a NAP process (as is taking place in [Cambodia](#))

Based on this initial exploration and on the results of analyses of the institutional context for NAPs in three countries, in early 2016 the Network will begin in-country activities by holding "NAP Assemblies" in a subset of participating developing countries (see Doc B for details).

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