**Engaging with the NAP Global Network: Options for Donor x**

1. **Purpose**

Donor x has expressed interest in becoming engaged with the NAP Global Network to support the development and implementation of national adaptation plans. This document provides an overview of the goal, objectives and activities of the Network, and proposes some options for engagement.

1. **Background on the NAP Global Network**

More and more developing countries are in the process of formulating and implementing their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to reduce their climate vulnerability and integrate climate change adaptation into national development planning. This increased activity has translated into more financial and technical support for the NAP process – particularly from bilateral partners whose global adaptation-related ODA in 2013 was USD 11.28 billion. The range of questions and lessons about the process itself – from both countries and development partners / donors – has increased. The need for coordination, technical support, and peer learning around NAP processes is clear.

The NAP Global Network was established to address this need. Launched in 2014, the Network seeks to enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries by:

1. **Facilitating sustained peer learning and exchange** on challenges and opportunities related to national adaptation planning and implementation
2. **Supporting national-level action** on NAP development and implementation through technical support and knowledge sharing
3. **Improving effectiveness of bilateral support for adaptation and climate-sensitive sectors**, to ensure NAP support aligns with developing countries’ priorities

The Network meets these objectives through a range of activities presented in the figure below.



The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) hosts the Secretariat for the Network, and the governments of Germany and the United States have provided the initial financial support for its activities.

1. **Value-add of the Network**

Recognising that there is a broader landscape of NAP support available to developing countries, the Network seeks to add value by emphasising three issues:

* **Coordination**: The NAP process is a massive coordination effort, whether it is across sectors, scales of governance, or between different actors. A lack of coordination risks duplication of efforts, inefficiencies, and overlooking critical gaps that must be addressed to meet the adaptation challenge. Yet the need for coordination is assumed, often taken for granted, and therefore not always well resourced or supported. Recognising all of this, the NAP Global Network offers various mechanisms and resources to support coordination within country governments, between country governments and donors, and among donors.
* **Learning**: Scaling-up and accelerating NAP processes means learning about what has already been done to avoid potential problems and losing time. The Network therefore works to provide a space for honest, detailed and technical discussions on NAP processes. Whether it is through Targeted Topics Forums, technical exchanges, or thematic webinars, the aim is to move beyond generalities and superficial discussions, to unpack the NAP process, and engage its actors —including those outside of climate and environment agencies—in sharing lessons from personal experience to help advance efforts in other parts of the world.
* **Bilateral support**: Bilateral agencies provide three times more adaptation-related ODA to developing countries than multilateral agencies, thereby representing an important resource for advancing NAP processes. But what does the Paris Agreement mean for current bilateral adaptation programming or support to climate-sensitive sectors? How can bilaterals best align and leverage their support for adaptation planning in partner countries? The Network strives to facilitate discussions and develop resources that address these, and other, issues of interest to bilateral agencies.
1. **Governance and Management of the Network**

The following bodies have been established to guide, oversee, and manage Network activities:

* A **Steering Committee (SC)** oversees network activities. It is composed of a mix of bilateral agencies (from Germany, Japan, UK and US) and developing countries (Brazil, Jamaica, Malawi, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, and Togo). The SC members provide strategic direction and broad oversight of Network activities, and act as ambassadors for the Network.
* A **Secretariat,** hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), manages the day-to-day operations of the Network. The Secretariat team is responsible for the development and implementation of the Network work plan, providing strategic, administrative and logistical support for all activities; they also oversee all outreach and communications efforts, including the Network’s web and social media presence, public events, and the production of knowledge products. Key relationships to relevant UNFCCC bodies (e.g. Adaptation Committee, LEG) and other NAP initiatives are actively maintained.
* A **Management Team**, consisting of Secretariat members and representatives from the donor agencies who have provided financial support to the Network (i.e. Germany and the US), regularly consults on select issues such as topics of focus, country selection for TTF cohorts, coordination of national and regional activities.

SC members meet in-person once a year and are encouraged to attend key Network events. The Management Team meets once every two weeks by phone and several times a year in-person.

1. **Modes of engagement with developing countries**

The Network engages with developing countries in a number of ways:

* **General Network participation**: The Network currently has registered participants from 35 countries, which is summarized on [this map](http://www.napglobalnetwork.org/participation/). Participants [sign up](http://www.napglobalnetwork.org/join/) to receive regular updates on Network activities and can submit requests for support to the Country Support Hub.
* **Targeted Topics Forum cohorts**: The Network currently has two cohorts of 8-10 developing countries that meet regularly at TTF events:
	+ **Cohort 1** (established in 2015): ***Albania, Brazil, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Peru, Philippines, and Togo***. This group of countries has met twice: July 2015 in Brazil, and March 2016 in Jamaica.
	+ **Cohort 2** (established in 2016 – currently being invited/confirmed): ***Benin, Cambodia, Colombia, Madagascar, Mexico, Samoa, South Africa, and Tanzania, Thailand***. This group will meet for the first time in September 2016 in Cambodia.
* **Targeted in-country support**: Specific requests to support a country’s NAP process are received by the Network via bilateral donor participants, TTF participants, peer recommendations, or the Country Support Hub.
1. **Proposed steps / questions to explore options for Donor x’s engagement with the Network**

Depending on the level of interest and resources available, Donor x may engage with the Network in a number of ways. There are no standardized ways of engagement – the Secretariat feels strongly that donor engagement with the Network should be tailored to their particular interests and needs.

One way for approaching the kind of engagement Donor x might want to have with the Network is to think through the following questions:

1. Look at Donor x’s **priority / focus countries** for bilateral cooperation
	* Take note of where: i) other bilaterals might be active on adaptation / NAP; and ii) the Network is already active. This might be a basis for shaping collaboration / gap-filling.
2. Identify the **kind of activities** Donor x would like to support from the list or ‘menu’ of Network activities below. All three Network obsjective / activity areas have scope for enhanced support from additional donors. Some activities may involve additional support for direct costs such as travel, accommodation, and publishing, to reflect the expansion of Network activities. For example:
	* Establish a new ‘cohort’ of TTF countries
	* Peer / technical exchanges
	* NAP Assemblies in x number of countries
	* Contribution to the NAP Troubleshoot Fund
	* Production of knowledge products
3. Identify the **number of countries and years of activity** Donor x might want to support
	* Note: the Network has funding until 2019
4. Think about a percentage or lumpsum **contribution that can go to the Network Secretariat** to support the above. This may include costs such as Secretariat staff time to manage activities, undertake specific types of analysis, outreach activities, etc.
5. Decide on the **level of governance / management involvement** Donor x would like to have with the Network
6. **Indicative budget estimates for Network activities / costs**

Budget estimates of some of the activities are provided where possible in the tables below.

**Table 1: Activities and associated costs for “facilitating peer learning and knowledge exchange**”

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Network activity** | **Description / Notes** | **Estimated costs(USD)** |
| Targeted Topics Forum | Donor x may be interested in funding the establishment of a new TTF cohort of ~10 countries that meets once per year—e.g. a cohort of fragile states, or from a particular region. | $160,000 / TTF  |
| Technical / peer exchanges | Technical experts based in priority countries for up to one week in another country to provide support on particular NAP-related issues (e.g. assessments, use of climate info.)  | $5,000 per exchange (labour not included)  |
| Publications  | Production of briefs (e.g. sNAPshots) highlighting NAP stories from case study countries; reports; guidebooks | Contribution to a pooled publications fund |
| Webinars | Organizing, advertising and hosting webinars on select NAP-related topics and/or to launch a Network product | Secretariat staff time |

**Table 2: Activities and associated costs for** “**supporting national-level action**”

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| **Network activity** | **Description / Notes** | **Estimated costs**  |
| NAP Assemblies | Meetings to support awareness-raising around the NAP process among development partners and in-country actors, linking where possible with existing in-country processes and coordination structures.  | $10,000 per NAP Assembly  |
| Institutional context analysis for NAP | Detailed review of the development, climate adaptation, and ODA planning processes and structures for a country, highlighting challenges and opportunities for the NAP process  | $20,000 per country (if travel involved) |
| State of the art reviews of adaptation actions | Quick review of current adaptation policy and practice (i.e. projects, programs, communities of practice) in a country, highlighting trends, challenges and lessons learned that can inform the NAP process | $15,000 per country (no travel involved) |
| Country Support Hub | This essentially represents a ‘fund’ to respond to urgent requests from developing countries for specific technical support in their NAP process. It would allow the Secretariat to quickly engage experts to support short-term needs that are critical to building or maintaining the momentum of a NAP process. Requests could include sectoral vulnerability assessments, economic costing of options, adaptation finance strategies, and monitoring and evaluation systems. | Can earmark an amount for use in priority countries or regions.  |

**Table 3: Activities and associated costs for “improving effectiveness of adaptation-related bilateral support.**”

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| **Network activity** | **Description / Notes** | **Estimated costs (CAD)** |
| Survey of bilateral support to NAP | The Secretariat will work with the OECD in 2016 to conduct a survey of bilateral donors and their respective activities on NAP-relevant support.  | No need for additional support |
| Donor coordination meetings | Bilateral donors providing NAP-relevant support meet – ideally once a year, in person and on the margins of OECD Adaptation Task Team meetings – to share updates, lessons.  | **Donors expected to cover own costs**  |
| Common training materials  | Generic training materials – briefs, PowerPoint presentations, handouts – developed for donors to use/adapt for internal capacity building on NAPs | No need for additional support  |
| Publications  | Publications, such as bilateral profiles and lessons learned on NAP-relevant support, will be produced and offered as Network resources | Contribution to a pooled publications fund |
| Webinars | Organizing and hosting webinars on select NAP-related topics for donor audiences | Secretariat staff time |

This is only the current list of activities. Further activity areas may emerge over the course of the Network’s lifetime. Already, there have been suggestions to examine the possibility of offering support on NAPs as part of a country’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), links to the Sustainable Development Goals (particularly on reporting), and Donor x may have its own suggestions.

1. **Governance options for Donor x to consider**

In addition to supporting Network activities, Donor x would be invited (but not obliged) to be a member of both the Steering Committee and the Management Team of the Network. Specifically:

* Membership on the **Steering Committee** would involve participating in one in-person meeting a year to review Network activities and approve the annual work plan, identify outreach and Network-building opportunities, and discuss any key lessons and other emerging issues related to NAP development and implementation that should inform Network activities. It is relatively light-touch, higher-level strategic role.
* Membership on the **Management Team** would involve regularly liaising with the Secretariat and other Management Team members to discuss the design and implementation of Network activities, particularly in countries and regions of interest. The Team would meet at least once a year in person and expected to attend some key Network events as appropriate, such as Targeted Topics Forums. It is a more involved role in terms of Network decisions and activities, but facilitated by the Secretariat.

Again, Donor x would not be obliged to participate on either governance body but may wish to do so depending on the scale of support provided to the Network, and to maximize coordination and peer learning opportunities.