**Talking Points for Recruiting Bilateral Donor Participants**

**Why Participate in the NAP Global Network?**

1. **Who we are and what we do**

* NAP Global Network participants mainly consist of decision makers and practitioners from various sectors working on NAP processes in developing countries, as well as representatives of bilateral development partners providing support for adaptation. Developing country participants include those outside of climate and environmental agencies, and bilateral donor agency participants include representatives from head offices as well as field offices. Participation in the NAP Global Network is open to all on an individual basis, and other participants include experts working on NAP processes and civil society representatives involved in NAP processes
* Sustained learning, exchange and capacity building around the NAP process
  + Objective: Facilitate peer learning and exchange on the NAP process
  + Activities: Targeted Topics Forum events, virtual help desk, south-south exchanges, working groups on key topics, webinars, publications and resources
* Coordination and country leadership
  + Objectives: Improve coordination among bilateral development partners; support enhanced leadership on adaptation at the national level
  + Activities: Helping donors coordinate amongst themselves and learn from each others’ approaches to supporting climate-resilient development; helping developing country agencies coordinate internally across sectors and levels, and with development partners
* In response to participants’ enthusiasm for sustained learning and exchange, the Network will engage two “classes” of between 10 and 15 developing countries and bilateral donors as Targeted Topics Forum participants, who will meet once per year to address a new topic of interest related to the NAP process. Participation in the Network’s broader range of activities will still be open to a larger number of countries.

1. **Why bilateral donor agencies should participate**

*Why focus on bilateral support for adaptation?*

* **Bilateral support accounts for a large share of adaptation-related ODA**: According to OECD data, while multilateral support for adaptation totalled USD 3.3 billion in 2013, bilateral adaptation-related ODA constituted more than three times this amount at USD 11.28 billion. This includes USD 3.36 billion for projects where adaptation was the principal objective and USD 7.76 billion for projects in climate-sensitive sectors where adaptation concerns were addressed as a significant objective.

*What do we mean by “enhanced bilateral support”?*

* One aspect of the Network’s vision for enhanced bilateral support is **improved coordination** of the various actors providing support for NAPs and for related adaptation work. As a basic starting point, this is seen as crucial to ensuring that aid for adaptation meets the Paris Principles for Aid Effectiveness, particularly ensuring developing country **ownership**, **alignment** with developing country priorities, and **harmonization** of the support being provided by various actors.
* **More specifically to bilateral aid for NAP processes**, **the cross-cutting nature of adaptation means that “NAP-relevant support” cuts across development partners’ portfolios**.Therefore efforts in pursuing developing country ownership, alignment and harmonization similarly must take into account a broad range of in-country actors and initiatives across sectors and levels of government.

*Technical rationale for participation:*

* In light of this, the Network has identified a continuum of levels of coordination of NAP-related support at the country level, which it is pursuing with developing countries at the table to ensure they have a strong voice in how bilateral aid is being used to support their climate-resilient development:
  + Awareness, knowing what other in-country actors and development partners are doing that might be relevant to the NAP process, and avoiding duplication.
  + Results-oriented, aligning support with NAP process in the country—if the country already has a planning document, 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).
* The Network also works on raising awareness of the NAP process and how bilateral donors can support adaptation through their development portfolios in a coordinated manner that is in line with partner country priorities

*What is the political rationale for participation?*

* Because adaptation-related, NAP-relevant bilateral support is not always explicitly referred to as adaptation, and/or may go towards initiatives taking place outside of environmental ministries, there is a risk that this ODA will not meet its full potential through coordination and synergies with in-country adaptation and development planning processes, as well as support from other donors.
* Furthermore, development projects in that do not take adaptation into account risk diminished development outcomes due to climate impacts
* Although bilateral agencies provide a large share of adaptation-related ODA, more still could be leveraged to support climate-resilient development through improved integration with support for climate-sensitive sectors that are crucial to development such as agriculture, health, infrastructure, and others. As of 2013, proportionally only 8% of bilateral ODA addressed adaptation considerations.
* As the Network is demand-driven in response to the needs and interests of participants, by joining the Network bilateral donors will have a chance to provide inputs regarding the regions and topics where the Network focuses its activities

1. **How are bilateral donor participants expected to engage with the Network?**

* Bilateral donor participants are asked to engage with the Network by sharing their experiences and approaches to providing adaptation support, helping to map priority regions and sectors where they provide relevant support, and following up with developing countries and other donors on emerging opportunities for coordination and synergies.
* This may also involve communication/coordination with colleagues in field offices, especially in countries where coordination opportunities emerge, to ensure that they are receptive to the types of support proposed and to provide a field office perspective in Network activities.
* The Network will facilitate this ongoing learning and exchange as a liaison between bilateral donors and in-country partners.
* Steering Committee membership is also a possibility for at least one more bilateral donor representative