

DRAFT REPORT

NAP Global Network Steering Committee Report

April 7, 2019 | Incheon, Republic of Korea



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NAP Global Network Steering Committee Meeting

Agenda

April 7, 2019 | Michuhol Room, Holiday Inn Incheon Songdo | Incheon, Republic of Korea

Objectives

The objectives of the Steering Committee (SC) meeting are to:

1. Review progress and achievements from Year 4, identifying key challenges and lessons
2. Review and approve the work plan for Year 5
3. Identify lessons and best-practices from the Targeted Topics Forum series to carry into the Peer Learning Summits
4. Identify how to shape the NAP Global Network's technical support offer

Materials

SC members are kindly requested to review the following documents in advance the meeting.

- DocA: [NAP Global Network Strategic Plan 2018-19](#)
- DocB: [NAP Global Network Progress Report 2017-18](#)
- DocC: [Workplan for 2019](#)
- DocD: [List of Knowledge Products](#)
- DocE: [Theory of Change](#)
- DocF: [Summary Tables on NAP GN Engagement with UNFCCC](#)
- DocG: [NAP GN Highlights for 2017-18](#)

Agenda

April 7, 2019		
Time	Session	Session lead
12h00 - 12h15	Welcome and introductions Objectives of the meeting, review of agenda	Anne Hammill (Chair)
12h15 - 12h45	Review of NAP Global Network Year 4 activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights from 2017-18 • Challenges and lessons informing Year 5 activities 	Anne Hammill
12h45 – 13h00	NAP Global Network Year 5 activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of proposed annual workplan and objectives 	Christian Ledwell
13h00 – 14h00	Emerging strategic questions for the Network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing approach to peer learning • Country Support Hub and other related in-country support • Strategic partnerships (NDC Partnership, Green Climate Fund, and others) • Engagement with the UNFCCC • Discussion of knowledge management 	Anne Hammill Christian Ledwell
14h00 – 14h15	Break	
14h15 – 15h30	Presentations on thematic work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-responsive NAP processes • Private sector engagement 	Julie Dekens Alec Crawford
15h30 – 16h30	Targeted Topics Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflections on the series: did we meet expectations? What worked, what needs to be adjusted? What can be carried forward into Peer Learning Summits? 	Anne Hammill
16h30 – 17h00	Close and dinner	

Steering Committee members

Country	Name	Title
Attended		
Kenya	Mr. Thomas Lerenten Lelekoitien	Deputy Director - Climate Change Adaptation - Climate Change Directorate Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Grenada	Mr. Trevor Thompson	Land Use Officer Ministry of Agriculture
Côte d'Ivoire	Mr. Jean Douglas Anaman	Coordonnateur Projet Résilience Climatique PLCC_BAD Assistant Technique au Programme National Changements Climatiques Coordination des Programmes et Projets Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Ghana	Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah	NAP Focal Point Principal Programme Officer Climate Vulnerabilities & Adaptation Environmental Protection Agency
Participated remotely		
Colombia	Ms. Luz Johana Pinzon Tellez	National Adaptation Plan Coordinator National Planning Department
USA	Ms. Meredith Ryder-Rude	Foreign Affairs Officer U.S. Department of State
Regrets		
Tuvalu	Ms. Pepetua Latasi	Director, Department of Climate Change & Disaster Office of the Prime Minister
Nepal	Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal	Joint Secretary (Technical) Chief, Climate Change Management Division (National Focal Point for UNFCCC and UNCCD) Ministry of Forests and Environment
Germany	Mr. Christoph von Stechow	Climate Change Adaptation Policy Advisor Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Canada	Mr. Jason Minor	Policy Analyst, Climate Change Negotiations and Policy International Affairs Branch Environment and Climate Change Canada

Steering Committee Meeting Observers

- Ms. Kate Sangster, Assistant Director, Mitigation and Negotiation Groups Section, Sustainability and Climate Change Branch, Multilateral Policy Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
- Mr. Jason Spensely, Senior Specialist, Project Preparation and Adaptation Planning Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Ms. Na-Hyeon Shin, Climate Policy Support Programme, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- Ms. Pauline Probst, IKI Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

NAP Global Network Secretariat

- Ms. Anne Hammill, Director, NAP Global Network Secretariat
- Mr. Christian Ledwell, Manager, NAP Global Network Secretariat
- Ms. Julie Dekens, Senior Researcher, NAP Global Network Secretariat
- Mr. Alec Crawford, Senior Researcher, NAP Global Network Secretariat
- Mr. Daniel Morchain, Senior Researcher, NAP Global Network Secretariat

Key messages

Peer learning

- The NAP GN should focus on the following themes in upcoming peer exchange events:
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - Costing of implementation (i.e., cost-benefit analyses of actions identified through the NAP process)
- Value seen in pursuing the following topics:
 - Gender
 - Coastal resilience and displacement
- The NAP GN should engage with the GCF's global-level peer learning events.

In-country technical support

- The NAP GN should continue its technical offer, whether through the [Country Support Hub](#) (*short-term technical support for up to six months*) or through [in-country support programs](#) (*long-term, multi-year NAP support programs*), though many of the latter are due to sunset in 2020 based on current available funding.
- Endorsement of identifying a cap for the number of Country Support Hub requests engaged per year in order to ensure quality over quantity.
- NAP GN should focus on supporting implementation of adaptation actions (and their monitoring and evaluation) through technical support.
- There is strong interest from countries in continuing multi-year in-country support programs. The NAP GN Secretariat would require new funding to continue most of these programs beyond 2020.

Enhancing bilateral support for NAP processes

- The NAP GN Secretariat will seek to continue engaging the 11 donor members that have joined the Network, including through co-hosting a Peer Learning Summit with the Government of the Netherlands in July 2019.

Knowledge management and communications

- Knowledge management is a key part of the Network's offer and niche. The NAP GN should continue to prioritize this, especially documenting country case studies to spur progress in countries that are less advanced in the process.
- The monthly newsletter is seen as a very valuable tool for providing an overview of what's happening internationally.
- Webinars are welcomed, and it is advised that the NAP GN aim to hold quarterly webinars.

Collaboration with other climate change support programs

- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is interested in working together more systematically with the NAP Global Network, including on knowledge sharing.
- The NAP GN should look to collaborate with the Global Commission on Adaptation

Minutes

Welcome and introductions (Anne)

- Presentation #1: [NAP GN Highlights for 2017-18](#)
- Presentation #2: [NAP GN Workplan for 2019](#)

Thomas:

- Network should look to collaborate with the Global Commission on Adaptation
- Question is how to bring adaptation on par with mitigation?

Jean Douglas:

- In preparing GCF proposal, engaged with NAP Global Network on the issue of gender to enhance GCF application
- Important for NAP GN to bring UNFCCC and GCF perspectives to bear on the in-country program
- NAP GN should seek to help country government partners to navigate UNFCCC and GCF processes; NAP GN can help countries meet demands from these bodies
- Cote d'Ivoire is working with France's Adapt'Action, and NAP-GSP has been very active in supporting NAP process; thus, it is important for NAP GN to coordinate its NAP support.

Question from Antwi: Why are the Targeted Topics Forums (TTFs) ending?

- TTFs were the Network's initial flagship offering, bringing together representatives from developing countries around the world to discuss key challenges and issues in the NAP process.
- TTFs were organized around the Network's key themes; in 2018, participants tackled the issues of gender, strategic communications, M&E and financing.
- These forums were designed to be highly participatory to allow for a free and open exchange of knowledge between country representatives. They balanced three pillars:
 - **Technical**, where inputs from experts enhance understanding and frame discussions around specific issues.
 - **Relational**, where participants share experiences and learn from their

- peers from around the world.
 - **Reflexive**, where country representatives take time to unpack what they've learned from the technical inputs and peer interactions and apply it in their home contexts.
- Though the “cohort model” provided an opportunity for sustained peer learning (i.e., the same countries met repeatedly over a number of years), this meant that they were somewhat exclusive
- The TTF model also requires a multi-year commitment from funder, whereas Peer Learning Summits will be possible to be funded as a one-off by bilateral donors.
- **Antwi**: They are still exclusive to some extent, depending on who participates from within the country.
- **Anne**: We aimed to invite a team from across different ministries, i.e., with the TTFs, we requested a representative from
 1. the NAP focal point ministry,
 2. the ministry of finance and/or planning, and
 3. a representative from a climate-sensitive sector ministry
- This approach will be carried forward in future peer learning events to promote cross-ministerial collaboration.
- **Question**: What are the NAP GN's synergies with the GCF?
 - **Anne**: One example was Cote d'Ivoire noted earlier
 - Another opportunity is for NAP GN to provide Country Support Hub funding to countries to help provide momentum in their NAP processes while they are waiting for GCF funding to be disbursed.
- **Question from Ms. Na-Hyeon Shin, GIZ**: is the GCF actively encouraging countries to access technical assistance from NAP GN?
 - **Jason**: there is already complementarity with Colombia, Peru, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, and Jason sees this as ripe for growth. Complementarity will be on GCF leveraging the NAP GN's knowledge sharing, as that is not part of GCF's mandate.
- **Question from Jason**: As NAP GN plans peer learning events, when should they be global and when should they be regional?
- **Thomas**: How is NAP GN engaging with the Global Commission/Center on Adaptation?
 - **Anne**: IISD has had engagement, and NAP GN Peer Learning Summit in July will be co-hosted by the Government of Netherlands, with active participation from the Global Centre on Adaptation
- **Daniel**: What are the commonalities to the two forms of technical support (CSH and in-country programs)?
 - **Anne**: They were set up to be complementary: in-country programs were meant to accompany countries throughout their process, while CSH was really meant to help countries with specific issues where they were stuck.

Emerging strategic questions for the Network

- **Presentation #3**: [Emerging Strategic Questions for the Network](#)

Topics of consideration for peer learning:

- **Thomas**: A topic for consideration is how to quantify the financial impacts related to actions in the NAP (i.e., cost-benefit analysis), given policymakers understand facts and figures

- Being able to measure resilience building activities is challenging – we should be able to assign dollar figures and results because of x, y, and z actions
- **Trevor:** M&E is needed for all countries, is an important theme.
 - Sharing the successes with regional centres is important to document successes
 - Grenada and NAP GN hosted an event on NAP-NDC linkages, and one of the recommendations (to establish a committee of focal points) is being put into practice.
 - Grenada's NAP has led to the creation of NAP focal points network, which is helping move to NAP implementation
 - Trevor notes colleagues that Grenada should document these improved processes to share with international colleagues
- **Antwi:** Participated in a Francophone Forum on the NAP Process in Benin in August 2019 through the NAP GN's support.
 - Even though there may be challenges with this area (peer learning), it is useful to provide real-time information on NAP processes
 - USAID had been supporting in-country capacity building on resilience building in Ghana. They invited sub-national districts to submit topics that they wanted to learn more about, and structured peer learning with clusters of districts with similar concerns
 - People may be time-poor, but will find the time if it is a topic they prioritize.
- **Jason:** Glad to see issue of municipal planning (vertical integration) is on the agenda, and private sector is an important need.
 - There is a lack of awareness of business opportunities for adaptation, and practices for engaging private sector need to be documented (e.g., trade fairs)
 - GCF would be interested in collaborating on peer learning activities
 - In terms of monitoring, for GCF, monitoring the impact of finance is of interest. Countries spend a lot of effort on identifying priorities, but GCF's question is how those priorities are developed into bankable projects downstream, and how finance is sought for these activities (including domestic public finance).
 - The opportunity cost is certainly a concern, especially in capacity-constrained SIDS
 - Webinars and short, actionable guidance are needed
 - **Antwi:** monitoring finance is an interesting topic. Most finance coming into countries isn't coming in as funds, but as technical support.

Technical support offer

- For reference, see "In-country support" section of Anne's [presentation](#).
- **Anne:** Once GCF funding starts flowing for NAPs, will the NAP GN's funds for NAP technical support become less relevant?
 - **Jason:** doesn't foresee demand decreasing as GCF funding start flowing—it's possible it will actually increase as the funds kickstart NAP processes and more work starts happening.
 - 26 readiness applications have been approved, and 22 delivery partners have received the funds. There have been cases where a partner has taken more than a year for the first kickoff meeting.
 - NAP GN niche may be on knowledge sharing. A growing percentage of delivery partners are national (there are a few regional partners like SPREP). When countries have decided to go with national or regional delivery partners, there may be a role for NAP GN, which might be able to collaborate on knowledge sharing

- **Trevor:** NAP GN is experienced at keeping momentum going, has a suite of knowledge products that needs to be capitalized on to support countries. “It’s not as simple as it looks this NAP process.” There is still a lot of work to be done, and agencies can’t do it all alone.
- **Kate:** Australia is finding SIDS are finding it hard to compete for funding. What some are doing is going to 2-4 SIDS “in the same neighbourhood”/region which often have arrangements already set up to collaborate
- **Anne:** Going into next year, majority of technical support will be through Country Support Hub, as a number of in-country programs are due to sunset in 2020
- For Country Support Hub, should we look at a cap/quota of approximately 15 requests annually?
 - **Julie:** CSH can still be quite resource intensive in establishing relationships. That said, once relationships are established, some countries are able to conduct multiple requests (Albania is on its third request)
- **Request to Steering Committee:** Does the Steering Committee have trusted consultants that they recommend that we could add to our Roster of Experts?
- **Antwi:** Ghana submitted their proposal for GCF in 2018 and has been waiting for the funds to start the process. Lesson here is that countries have to look elsewhere for funding. The Ghana NAP Framework was a first step with NAP GN support, which is a key step to identify sectors so that when GCF funding comes online, it can proceed quickly. Ghana is also preparing a private sector engagement strategy.
 - Challenge of support provided piecemeal by different agencies is that sometimes different pieces of support don’t speak to one another.
- **Thomas:** in-country technical support should not be phased out – as many countries are still in early stages, support is needed. And capacity building is a continuous process, and so GCF funds are unlikely to be able to cover everything. Should try to continue in-country support.

NAP GN engagement with UNFCCC processes

- **See:** [Summary Tables on NAP GN Engagement with UNFCCC](#)
- **Anne:** NAP GN has sought to become more strategic and systematic in how it engages with the UNFCCC architecture. We are engaging with two-three constituted bodies, and have systematically identified entry-points for engagement.
- It’s often not about doing new work, but feeding what we’re doing already into their processes.
- This isn’t about becoming an actor in the negotiations, though we are of course following the NAP agenda item.
- There is a conversation starting on how we can engage with the Loss and Damage agenda item.
- We are also interested in engaging with the Gender Action Plan, as the NAP GN’s activities on gender have scaled up.
- As countries are expected to update their NDC and prepare an adaptation communication, the strategic question for the NAP GN is how the NAP processes can contribute to these activities. What is not clear is whether there are actors already providing practical guidance to Parties, or whether there is a niche for the NAP GN to contribute guidance.
- **Meredith:** So soon after Katowice, on adaptation communications: it’s too soon to tell

what countries are going to use as their adaptation communication. Argentina is the only country that prepared their adaptation communication already.

- The Adaptation Committee has been tasked with developing supplementary guidance. What was decided at the negotiations has not yet been translated into practical guidance. This will be prepared by technical specialists from countries (like those on the NAP GN Steering Committee).
- Countries have invested a great deal into their NAP processes, and so there seems to be a clear rationale to pull information for the adaptation communications from the NAP process. And so, there could be scope for NAP GN to document points of entry for how NAPs could be useful for adaptation communications.
- **Na-Hyeon:** GIZ Climate Support Program is preparing guidance on how the Ad Comms and the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) relate to one another (or don't). Andrea Kuhlmann, GIZ, presented on this topic at the recent Adaptation Committee meeting. There may be scope to collaborate with the NAP GN on this topic.
- **Kate:** Adaptation communications are meant to be flexible, and the guidance is quite high-level (especially compared to the transparency guidance). The NAP process provides a wealth of information on adaptation, and M&E of the NAP provides info to contribute. Regarding transparency, first transparency report anticipated for 2020, and some countries may wish to submit adaptation communications before then. Much of the transparency reporting negotiation is focused on mitigation, and may take more time to negotiate. Adaptation is still optional in transparency, so countries may choose to include it or not.

Strategic partnerships

- NAP GN and GCF Secretariats have collaborated over the past few years, but will look to concretize and formalize in the coming quarter.
- **Jason:** Interested in more deep and consistent collaboration with NAP GN. Three areas:
 - GCF financing coordination with NAP GN technical assistance. It would be useful to check in on a regular basis, including being aware of CSH requests. It is especially important to coordinate with delivery partners.
 - Knowledge sharing and global events: GCF is shifting from regional dialogues to one global event. They will have an adaptation track and will have NDAs there – great opportunity here to collaborate. What can we do together at NAP Expo in 2020? And how can GCF engage in the NAP GN Peer Learning Summit?
 - On guidance: GCF isn't going to develop new guidance, but hopes to signpost to guidance (like NAP GN's) through the GCF website
- **Jason:** on NAP-GSP, they are important partners for many countries to help access support, so great to see coordination to ensure technical coverage. As countries develop sectoral NAPs (e.g., Health NAPs), how does the NAP GN engage with those?
- **Anne:** in terms of NAP GN collaboration with delivery partners, working with national partners may make the most sense.
- Level of engagement with UN bodies likely to stay at a similar level, but could be more systematized
- **Anne:** if NAP GN can make the private sector guidance more useful to the GCF, we would be happy to do so.

Thematic priorities

- **Anne:** The Network Secretariat plans on prioritizing the following aspects of its broader [key themes](#) offer:
 - Private sector engagement

- Gender
- Monitoring and evaluation
- NAP-NDC links
- **Daniel:** It is important to have a broad range of topics, be diversified, to consider different factors of what makes for an effective NAP process
- **Antwi:** it is critical to focus on capacity building – not clear where it fits, or if it's is cross-cutting, but capacity-building in country should be a goal
- **Jean Douglas:** Cote d'Ivoire has looked to mainstream gender in the NAP process. For each NAP outcome, they have indicators focused on gender. The country has an MRV system that looks at gender, and has a private sector engagement section, but the business perspective of adaptation remains a challenge. Would be interested in strategic partnerships that build the business case for adaptation, including partnerships with NDCP. There are ideas and experience in Cote d'Ivoire that the NAP GN can tap into.

Knowledge products

- **Antwi:** First activity in Ghana through the NAP GN's in-country support program was the NAP Framework, and there were printed copies. At Africa Climate Week, 50 copies were gone within a few minutes. Technically, the NAP Framework is spot on. But for policymakers, it is likely too much—need to consider preparing summaries for different readers
 - The NAP GN Secretariat could develop a country brief on Ghana's NAP Framework
- **Anne:** We receive feedback on guidance notes (that people find them useful and want to come up with derivative products) and posters that provide an overview of countries' NAP processes have been useful at events. Do country case studies help influence practice, or are we producing these for donors?
- **Antwi:** In Egypt last year, there was a discussion on gender in the NAPs and Anika Terton from the NAP GN shared the gender knowledge product, which was used to revise gender questions in an application to the GCF. When you meet Parties, there are many questions on the different themes. That said, having the time to locate the products can be challenging
- **Trevor:** It's not only for government representatives – it's also useful to be able to point consultants, researchers and students to these products. During the recent IKI workshop, the NAP GN poster on Grenada's NAP process was used to explain the process to participants. They have also directed other Caribbean countries.
- **Jean Douglas:** Knowledge products are useful. For example, when the Minister of Sanitation sent a request for a briefing on gender and climate change, and the recent gender analysis was able to use it to inform the preparation of this briefing note. Receiving the newsletter each month helps to see what is happening globally. Webinars would be very useful – GIZ's PAS-PNA has been hosting webinars every few weeks.
- **Thomas:** The sNAPshots and guidance have been very helpful. The monthly newsletters have been helpful for seeing what is going on. Webinars are very helpful and the NAP GN should aim for quarterly webinars.
- **Kate:** Donors like to see knowledge products on issues they're working on. In previous work in in-country support program
- **Antwi:** on the issue of webinars, has not participated in NAP GN webinars, but if it can be challenging to hold them on the global scale (to find a convenient time). Internet connectivity is also a challenge for many developing countries. May be worth looking at regionally focused webinars.

NAP GN Key Themes

Gender-responsive NAP processes

- See presentation: [NAP GN Key Themes | Gender-responsive NAP processes](#)
- **Daniel:** once events are held to bring together focal points, and analyses are conducted, are we seeing next steps implemented
 - **Julie:** Yes, and we are seeing gender capacities exist in all countries where the analyses were conducted have capacities on gender – BUT this capacity often is yet to be leveraged for the NAP process.
- **Thomas:** Have you analyzed the role of regulations in ensuring gender equality? Kenya's experience has been that legislation has been essential for advancing gender work.
 - **Julie:** there is a mandate to integrate gender in NAP processes in a number of countries, but that NAP teams aren't necessarily drawing on that guidance
- **Antwi:** Gender is very important to consider. There could be synergies with some other programs and on-going work in-country (e.g., gender analyses of NDCs)

Private sector engagement

- Insert presentation: [NAP GN Key Themes | Private sector engagement in NAP processes](#)
- The NAP GN launched a new guidance note, [Engaging the Private Sector in National Adaptation Planning Processes](#)
- **Antwi:** based on the presentations—looking at how many countries have applied to GCF, the NAP process is really about what countries can do to build their national systems (whether or not they have donor support). Countries need to be proud to be driving these issues themselves already.
- **Thomas:** Kenya's experience developing its National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP II) 2018-2022, noted a gap on private sector engagement, as in the action plan. They have already started this conversation, established a secretariat and a working group. Early in the process, but looking forward to rolling this out, and it will be an experience to share.
- **Kate:** We sometimes approach it the wrong way—very large companies are often well aware of the impacts, often on the advice of insurance companies. What types of case studies are available about small and medium-sized businesses?
 - **Alec:** they're tougher to find. If you can identify a chamber of commerce and business associations, there may be literature, but this might be a topic to explore in more detail.
 - **Antwi:** In Ghana, this is very much the issue. The focus needs to be on the banking system and medium scale entities. Since 2008, has been trying to engage the private sector, but it has not been a great success
 - **Julie:** IISD did research in Uganda with the Centennial Bank, and the bank recommended giving preferential rates to farmers who used
 - **Trevor:** SMEs often don't want to engage in onerous registration processes to qualify for adaptation-related finance. Lack of availability of insurance is also a concern, trying to launch climate-related insurance has been a challenge. More work on insurance could be worthwhile

The Network's new generation of peer learning events

- See presentation: [Targeted Topics Forums: What we learned](#)
- As the NAP GN evolves, our peer learning events are also evolving. Building on what we've learned through three years of Targeted Topics Forums, the Network is transitioning its global peer learning offering to a more open, flexible and responsive format that isn't designed around a cohort approach or a pre-defined series of topics. We

have just launched a series of Peer Learning Summits that carry on the dynamic approaches used in Targeted Topics Forums, but that will bring more countries' representatives into the conversation.

- Based on a request at the previous Steering Committee meeting, we're also developing facilitation guidance to document the approaches used throughout the TTFs.

Questions and advice

- **Trevor:** Facilitation guidance is of interest, as this was a request from participants following in recent national workshops in Grenada. GIZ has done some work on this, but further resources would be most welcome
 - Grenada had participation from the finance department throughout. Having their participation really helped get buy-in from the finance department for the NAP process and resilience-building.
- **Trevor:** the Fiji field trip looked at some mistakes that had been made (on relocation, for example), and seeing practical examples were certainly applicable at home.
- **Antwi:** As a first-time Steering Committee member, it appears that there has capacity building in-country. Question is how capacity can be taken forward—how can these be beneficial to other countries? For example, what role can Network champions play (e.g., can they facilitate regional events), and how can they bring the work forward, given the relatively small NAP GN Secretariat?
 - **Julie:** in recent gender analyses of NAP processes, it was challenging to find specialists with experience in both adaptation and gender. The approach used was to bring together teams of consultants to complement one another's strengths.
- **Na-Hyeon:** Good to keep the option open for regional constellations and clusters. It could be useful to have a dedicated space for Network participants (e.g., web forum, or a password protected space on the website for conversations)

Conclusion

- **Anne:** Hope to see Steering Committee members be ambassadors for the Network, and hope to stay in conversation between meetings. Let us know how we can support this!

Annex A: Inputs from Colombia

Email input from Ms. Luz Johana Pinzon Tellez, who attended the meeting remotely from Bogota, Colombia.

First of all, as a strategic vision, we suggest the NAP Global Network focuses establishing the cases [examples], which could be pilots, to achieve the effective adaptation implementation. It is necessary to demonstrate concrete results associated to a greater adaptative capacity and promote the use of indicators to measure them.

Then [following these implementation pilots], the workplans should be followed up by continuous assistance. We suggest carrying out mid-term reviews and not only at the beginning of the year. The technical materials, publications and knowledge products are a valuable resource, that should be maintaining and strengthened.

About the Network, we recommend to address regional workshops and then to become an annual event. This will generate a Network identity and will help to the establishment of a regional community of a practice around the NAPs.

Also, if we organize the agenda for the different annual events, not only the NAP GN, but also the other existing events linked to climate change adaptation around the world, this would result more spaces to participate.

Besides, the Colombian experience about the NAP Global Network and the NAP readiness and how do they related, should be a good example to strength the role of the NAP Global Network.

Finally, about TTF, we consider it's linked with the implementation. Colombia has a good opportunity to show its processes associated to "sub-national adaptation planning," and could become an exchange experiences workshops "peer learning" organizer, through this instruments. Also, could be a good theme for a Colombia event that would give a clear and important message for the region. However, our challenge is to implement at the sector and territorial levels, those adaptation plans.

In the same way, strategic communications is key—in Colombia, at least, currently the attention is moving toward mitigation issues, even when we understand that mitigation is an adaptation measure for long term, we need to be strategic and make more attractive, more marketable the adaptation plans. This is why, we have to strength the communications capabilities for the adaptation matters, to be treated as a new brand, like a product, like the BEST product, that everyone wants to buy and everyone wants to be involved with.

This could helps the private sector involvement process.

In conclusion:

- It's necessary to know all the processes which are part of the adaptation cycle, from the formulation to implementation and outcomes.
- Each country should have an unit to identify its own cases and how each one directly contributes to the achieve of national or global goals.