

Technical expert meeting on adaptation
Effective policy frameworks and institutional arrangements

Reporting back to plenary

Breakout group I:
**Multilevel governance: regional, national, subnational and local,
including stakeholder engagement**

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Benefits of regional approaches to adaptation

❖ **Bridge knowledge gaps**

- ✓ Enhanced scientific understanding to develop strategies for adaptation and loss and damage
- ✓ Peer learning among countries
- ✓ Translate scientific information into information useful for decision makers

❖ **Enhanced financial support and facilitate financial flows**

❖ **Improved governance**

- ✓ Aim for a broader integrative approach
- ✓ Easier reliability and scaling up of adaptation interventions

❖ **Address mismatch between political boundaries and specific vulnerabilities**

- ✓ Address mismatch between ecosystem/landscapes and political boundaries
- ✓ Address mismatch between cultural and political boundaries



❖ Opportunities

- ✓ Build on existing transboundary initiatives
- ✓ Share good practices across regions → document and share information where replication worked well
- ✓ Have regional management of natural resources to contribute to peace and stability in the region
- ✓ Build capacity at regional level and it will trickle down to the national level
- ✓ Collaboration between regional networks to share knowledge
- ✓ Build on existing regional networks and cooperation frameworks as entry point → further enhancement of south-south cooperation
- ✓ Mobilization of resources
- ✓ E.g. Africa Adaptation Initiative launched at COP21



Opportunities for and benefits of subnational and local approaches to adaptation

- ❖ **Ensure engagement across levels to increase credibility and buy-in**
 - ✓ “For the people, by the people and to the people”
- ❖ **From cabinet to community** – need to ensure stakeholder engagement at all levels, including schools and communities
 - ✓ Grenada - close interaction between all levels
 - ✓ Example ADAPTA initiative in Spain: collaborative initiative between public and private sector
 - ✓ Nepal – From NAPA to LAPA and back
- ❖ Enhance **peer learning and sharing of good practices**, from grass root level upwards
- ❖ **Encourage decentralisation policies to empower local authorities**
- ❖ Embed institutional arrangements in policy framework to ensure continuity



Achieving coherence across multi-level governance

- ❖ Coordination among all relevant stakeholders: ministries, NGOs and private sector
- ❖ Vertical (from regional, national and local levels) and horizontal (cross-sectoral) integration approach.
- ❖ Bottom-up and top-down are both relevant, but there should be a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities
- ❖ Identify specific policy entry points such as NAP, NAPA
- ❖ Enhance leadership skills among women
- ❖ Develop an “adaptation learning highway” → create a two-way process for cross-learning among communities and with decision-makers and among technical working groups in different ministries
- ❖ Exchange of information and learning between technical working groups from all governments involved
- ❖ NAP development as a means of fostering cross-sectoral collaboration



- ❖ Need to reflect that there are different roles and responsibilities
 - ✓ At local level - need to get the right kind of solutions to help communities
 - ✓ At higher level - imperative for stakeholders to look at longer term and to either prepare countries to adapt or transition to more sustainable solutions and to manage trade-offs
 - ✓ High-level political mandate provides support and back up for accelerating adaptation both at the planning and implementation levels
- ❖ Change in thinking about how policy process emerges -) need to understand both the formal and informal policy processes that informs adaptation



- ❖ Institutions to be strengthened beyond a project/programme timeframe so that they can address adaptation within the scope of their mandate to help accelerate adaptation
- ❖ Decentralisation policies need to be encouraged
- ❖ Private sector should be viewed as partners and should be brought to planning and decision-making processes
- ❖ Involve local governments in UNFCCC processes as a means to enhancing their involvement at the country level
- ❖ Vertical (from regional, national and local levels) and horizontal (cross-sectoral) integration approach.

