

**Adaptation Committee**

**Workshop on the means of implementation for enhanced adaptation action**

# Enhancing adaptation action – what has worked and what is needed in adaptation finance

**Reporting back > Session 4 - Group 2: Enabling environments**

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*Farhan Akhtar, Rapporteur*

### Guiding questions

- How can national institutional arrangements, in particular, facilitate longer-term, wider scale impact in terms of reducing vulnerability to climate change?
- How can they facilitate enhanced access to adaptation finance?



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### **Arrangements**

- Commissions and coordinating entities should be developed to promote:
  - ✓ inter-ministerial coordination, including finance and planning ministries
  - ✓ engagement of wide range of stakeholders including private sector, civil society, and academia
  - ✓ use of social, economic, and fiscal policy to encourage and coordinate action at the local, sub-regional, and national levels
- Selecting the most appropriate national institution to manage adaptation finance at the national level in some cases is a challenge. High level engagement and including all relevant groups into the process can address this.
- Must be flexible in creating arrangements. Some sectors will need to be coordinated at a local level while others may have a national entity to lead action.
- How can the availability of funds/financial resources for adaptation encourage the establishment of broader and more effective institutional arrangements?



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### ***Effectiveness***

- Integrate top down approaches with bottom up needs assessment (broad policy coordination while responding to needs of stakeholders at all levels)
- Be attentive to different circumstances in different sectors (e.g. create alliances of smaller entities; work with national ministries)
- Engage the public on awareness of climate impacts and social co-responsibility for risk mitigation
- Build commitment into the process (e.g. X% of budgets need to be spent on climate change; enforcing the integration of climate impacts into development and reviews of policies and programmes)
- Pursue goals that are replicable and can be scaled up; be willing to backtrack to address failures
- Track and report indicators to assess needs and outcomes; share knowledge gained with stakeholders



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### ***Long-term adaptation context***

- How to make effective arrangements sustainable in the long-term?
    - ✓ setting up transformational processes and laws that will support continuous implementation despite political cycles
    - ✓ downscaling responsibility to local and sub-national levels
    - ✓ promoting communication of impacts and adaptation effectiveness to the public
    - ✓ fulfilling needs at the local level to create demand for continued action
    - ✓ establishing national policy on funds/financial mechanisms that trigger interest from sub-national levels
  - Have regular reviews to see where progress is being made, e.g. through regular reporting
  - How to set up institutional arrangements for long-term adaptation finance?
    - ✓ Involve ministry of finance, chamber of commerce, etc. to integrate adaptation into national economic development planning process
    - ✓ Pursuing direct access to multilateral funds may be instrumental for a long-term process to create and strengthen the necessary institutional arrangements at the national level (though this process requires time and effort)
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