

**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 3: Integrating adaptation into development - what does it mean and what does it take in terms of adaptation finance?**

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## Reporting back: Integrating adaptation into development

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- ❖ **How do you assess and adjust for climate risks in your development planning, programmes and investments?**
  - **Locate adaptation interventions within development interventions. Stand-alone adaptation is not realistic.**
    - a) There is a need to generate excitement at the national level for integrating adaptation into development planning. Engage champions and organizations at the national level that have political weight.
    - b) Mainstream adaptation into ongoing programmes at the national level.
    - c) Risk management needs to be integrated into planning.
  - **Provide good, simple, relevant climate information.**
    - a) Translate good science into knowledge that local communities can understand.
    - b) Combine traditional knowledge with the latest science.



## Reporting back: Integrating adaptation into development

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- Take into account that **good process can take time** (*SA examples*).
    - a) Good adaptation plans, that can be integrated into development planning, cannot be produced overnight.
    - b) Principles are needed that underwrite what needs to be achieved.
  
  - **Promote coordinated, coherent cross-sectoral interventions.**
    - a) Get the right partners on board as early as possible, through, for example, cross-sectoral steering committees.
    - b) Cross sectoral approaches can promote integration of adaptation into development planning, which can also be cross-sectoral.
    - c) Adaptation should be taken out of the environmental niche.
  
  - Undertake a **fully consultative process.**
    - a) Invest in bottom-up participatory programming and incremental capacity building. Pre-implementation grants could help with this.
    - b) Being part of the process itself can be valuable for stakeholders.
    - c) Participatory scenario planning to engage multiple stakeholders.
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- **Take into account changing contexts** e.g. political terms.
    - a) Expect change, and realize that the people on the ground don't change.
    - b) Have a strong presence on the ground, and make institutional relationships and plans that can last through the changes.
    - c) Explore how to make adaptation part of the legislation, that outlasts the political terms (*Malawi and Montenegro examples*).
  
  - **Assess risk and potential losses** to make the case for adaptation
    - a) An assessment of potential losses , e.g. in terms of percentage of GDP can motivate the need for integrating adaptation/risk reduction into climate change.
    - b) Can be coupled with an economic growth strategy that is climate resilient.
    - c) Need to ensure that there is the relevant downscaled data for this.
  
  - **Regional approaches to integrating adaptation into development are important** as many impacts are cross-border.
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## Reporting back: Integrating adaptation into development

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- ❖ **How do you find and access the support that is needed to do integrate adaptation into development?**
  
- **Political buy-in is key** (*DRC, SA examples*).
  - a) Acts of Parliament/laws can assist
  - b) Adaptation should be escalated above the environmental *niche* (*Malawi, Montenegro and others*).
  
- **Explore different channels of finance**
  - a) **International (private and public) and domestic (private and public) finance channels are all important**, however there are vast challenges to engage the domestic private sector, particularly in LDCs.
  - b) **Innovative finance and new mechanisms from the private sector need to be looked at**, as one of many channels.
  - c) **Explore insurance mechanisms where relevant** (*Jamaica has good examples*). It should be kept in mind that the sustainability of insurance needs to be considered.



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### ❖ Some challenges that were discussed during the discussion

- Stable domestic enabling environments are important to leveraging further finance (*DRC examples*).
- The timing of project cycles can be very strict, and these need to be taken into account.
  - a) Tension between a push to access funding quickly and taking time to design a robust project.
  - b) If planning takes long, what is the impact of this timing on the time it will take to implement the projects?
  - c) Pre-project inception grants are useful.
- Bringing different ministries together and getting them to share information and funding.
- Changing political terms and elections can deprioritize adaptation.
- Uncertainty of how to move ahead to access the GCF.
- Uncertainty of funding under the AF/GEF vis a vis the GCF.
- NIEs and MIEs can feel as if they are in competition for the existing programming.



Thank you

