

12th meeting of the Adaptation Committee

Agenda item 8c

Advancing the engagement of the private sector in adaptation

**Initial draft report on a survey and literature review undertaken by the secretariat,
and possible steps towards the organization of a meeting**

Bonn, Germany, 19-22 September 2017



I: Introduction and background

- ❖ As reflected the 2016-2018 workplan, the AC agreed to identify authoritative actors from the private sector and to prepare a mapping of their influence. This would serve as a basis to:
 - Identify next steps regarding private sector engagement, building on the Nairobi work programme Private Sector Initiative
 - Serve as background for a 2018 meeting to foster greater contribution of the private sector to the process to formulate and implement NAPs



II: Summary

- ❖ Towards identifying authoritative actors from the private sector and preparing a mapping of their influence, the **secretariat has undertaken:**
 - ✓ **A literature review of over 80 documents on private sector adaptation activities**
 - ✓ **A survey of the challenges, barriers and adaptation actions of over 200 private sector organizations and networks**



III: Key findings from the literature review

- ❖ The literature review showed the obvious need for furthering private sector engagement on adaptation, including through:
 - ✓ Provision of more, clearer and targeted information upon which private sector entities can assess risk and undertake adaptation measures;
 - ✓ Enhanced opportunities for collaboration and learning on adaptation across sectors, supply chains and levels;
 - ✓ Closer private sector engagement in national adaptation planning processes.



IV: Key findings from the survey

- ❖ The survey of private sector actors revealed that:
 - ✓ The private sector is concerned about climate risk and is responding with investment and measures to adapt, including strategies or plans (40 per cent), and working in collaboration with public and other sectors;
 - ✓ Private sector actors are concerned about climate risks and impacts on natural resources upon which their businesses rely, disruptions to infrastructure, and changes in policy and regulation;
 - ✓ The most common challenges are lack of knowledge on climate impacts and risks (51 per cent), limited financial capacity to address risks (49 per cent), policies and regulations that hinder adaptation (47 per cent), and the difficulty of demonstrating the return on investment on adaptation (47 per cent);
 - ✓ Companies need more economic and financial incentives (65 per cent), data and information (including risk analyses) (56 per cent), as well as regulatory/legal frameworks and policies that support the adoption of climate risk reduction actions (54 per cent).
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V: Next Steps

❖ The AC may wish to:

- Consider the information contained in this note and its addenda and agree on possible next steps, including:
 - ✓ Developing themes for the 2018 workshop on private sector engagement on adaptation;
 - ✓ Requesting interested AC members and observers, in particular from the private sector, in collaboration with the secretariat, to prepare for the 2018 meeting on fostering greater contribution of the private sector to adaptation;
 - ✓ Further advancing the draft literature review, possibly in collaboration with experts on private sector engagement with adaptation, as input to the 2018 workshop.

