



The Placencia Ambition Forum

Rapporteur Template

Session Title/Theme	Enhancing Action in Adaptation and Resilience
Chair Support	Rueanna Haynes
wTV Producer	
Rapporteur	Janine Felson

In association with and support from:



UK Government



Wilton Park



5 Key Points/Takeaways

1. Scaled up adaptation action is urgent in the short term especially for small island developing states and can only be achieved with adequate timely support for implementation. While recognizing the different finance sources available, more nimble straightforward processes for access are needed as are sustained and strengthened partnerships including with private sector, civil society and academia.

2. Countries are applying a range of approaches to adaptation planning with the aim of integrating adaptation into other processes and strategies for multi-functional benefits. The climate negotiation process could learn from countries' integration efforts and promote the co-benefits that can be realized for mitigation through adaptation action as a means for enhancing ambition. The climate negotiation process could also build on the outcome of COP25 on loss and damage and promote the integration of long term climate risk assessments into adaptation planning.

3. Self-determination should be at the core of adaptation. Joining up the national to the sub-national and in some cases the regional to the national are key elements for planning, stakeholder buy-in, and implementation.

4. Stakeholder engagement must go beyond stakeholder consultation. Stakeholders can contribute as partners and innovators in planning processes; as mobilizers and managers of resources serving as channels for finance; and as advocates for enhancing adaptation commitments and actions.

5. Data gaps, coordination across the whole of government and the lack of impact evaluation present challenges in the identification of adaptation priorities, and in the implementation and monitoring of adaptation actions. There are evolving good practices from which to draw on but there is no one size fits all given the localization of adaptation.

Please send the initial 5 Key Points to the following contacts within **1 hour** of the end of your session, making sure to cc in your Chair Support: tyrone.hall@aosis.org; katie.craske@wtvglobal.com; josh.tuveri@wtvglobal.com; patrick.allen@wiltonpark.org.uk.

Session Overview

The session was chaired by Dr. James Fletcher and heard presentations from five representatives of national governments - Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, and Chile. Additional discussants from Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, PEW Charitable Trusts, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, World Resources Institute, and the Secretariat of Pacific Regional Environment Programme joined in a facilitated dialogue. Participants engaged to contribute with additional adaptation experience and information on support provided by the Green Climate Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the University of South Pacific and the CARICOM Climate Change Centre. A total of 110 participants joined the call.

The stated objectives of the session were to:

- Identify adaptation approaches and the challenges and opportunities to support and implement projects.
- Consider successes and failures in adaptation planning and implementation, and how these can inform ongoing adaptation strategies.
- Highlight connections between sectors and strategies to enable holistic action.
- Strengthen partnerships and ambition across AOSIS and beyond.

While these general objectives were served, there was limited time to discuss in detail what countries need from partners or the climate process to drive enhanced ambition and to support improved clarity on adaptation commitments.

Thematic Commitments/Announcements

Antigua and Barbuda is applying **article 2.1c** of the Paris Agreement to inform its approach to adaptation. They have developed a legislative framework, and are strengthening the capacity of line ministries, and improving data collection and dissemination. In so doing, they are twinning both the demand and supply side of adaptation action. They have also focused on improving access to finance through accreditation of a Direct Access Entity to the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

Dominica is committed to becoming the **first climate resilient country** in the Caribbean and the world. It is taking an institutional approach to adaptation and resilience planning with a view to driving the integration of adaptation across the whole of government and society. Underpinning this approach is a focus on improving climate resilience in community, economy and infrastructure and hard wiring resilience through collective consciousness, protecting and sustaining natural resources and strengthening institutional systems. Dominica has established 20 climate resilience targets that it plans to achieve by 2030.

For the **Republic of the Marshall Islands**, **self determination** of the people of Marshall Islands is at the core of their adaptation approach. Data collection is local and particular focus is given to gender mainstreaming and youth advocacy. They plan to submit their **national adaptation plan by 2021**.

Kiribati's approach to adaptation planning emphasizes national and the sub-national coordination and the **synergies** between climate risk and disaster risk planning. Integrated vulnerability assessments are applied to identify strategic adaptation priorities which are then validated at the sectoral level.

Chile clarified major **new and enhanced commitments on adaptation** in its recently updated NDC. It has developed new sectoral plans and is developing a Climate Risk Atlas to inform adaptation planning. Chile's adaptation goals are aligned with the sustainable development goal and in some cases provide mitigation co-benefits.

Trinidad and Tobago applies a **pathways approach** to adaptation planning which aims to align adaptation and development priorities. This facilitates more rapid uptake and more timely adaptive management over the longer term. It also facilitates the internationalization of costs into the national budget planning processes.

Belize is committed to developing a **multi-sectoral adaptation plan** and utilizing an integrated vulnerability assessment to support prioritization of adaptation action.

Courtney Dunham of the **PEW** Charitable Trusts which is partnering with Belize and other small island developing states addressed the **participatory, intersectoral planning for adaptation**. She pointed to challenges that have arisen as a result of inadequate institutional coordination, lack of coherency of policies as well as between different projects and associated policies, and the ongoing data gaps including long-term data.

Representatives of **GCF**, **UNDP** and the **University of the South Pacific** (Suva) announced their support for SIDS.

Thematic Gaps and Opportunities

- Inadequate institutional coordination, lack of coherency of policies as well as between different projects and associated policies, and the ongoing data gaps including long-term data - Courtney Dunham, PEW
- Enhancing stakeholder engagement to leverage the different roles stakeholders can play as partners, innovators, mobilizers and managers of resources and advocates - Nicole Leotaud, CANARI
- Building capacity of CSO to maximize their contributions to adaptation - Nicole Leotaud, CANARI
- Strengthened institution can support improved coordination across whole of government as in the case of Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica - Yamide Dagnet, WRI
- Investment in monitoring and evaluation systems can support improved adaptation results - Yamide Dagnet, WRI
- Impact evaluation is a useful tool for enhancing adaptation - Vili, University of South Pacific
- Importance of addressing limits of adaptation (loss and damage) - Vili, University of South Pacific
- Regional approaches are particularly useful in the Pacific given the limited human and technical capacities. Joining up the top down and bottom up approaches is essential to enhance implementation - Espen Ronenberg, SPREP

Takeaways and Island Priorities for COP 26 Priorities

- Examine the co benefits of adaptation action for mitigation
- Build on the loss and damage outcomes of COP25 to integrate long term risk assessments into adaptation planning
- Improve access of SIDS to climate finance
- Address the urgency of scaling up and implementing near term adaptation action as part of a long-term plan
- Increased finance for adaptation