

Brainstorming event - Summary of the Day

Key insights -wrap up

1. 2030 is not far away, and the increased financial flows required need deliberate capacity-building and readiness to mobilize, access, and importantly, absorb and account for
2. There are methodological gaps that should be addressed, especially in terms of quantifying and tracking costs and expenditures for adaptation efforts across different levels of government, different sources and also different activities, beyond projects. This information is useful in planning adaptation efforts at scale, and in fully accounting for costs and benefits
3. Public finance will not be enough, but it can play an important role in blended finance, by providing incentives for other financing to come in from private sector, philanthropies, etc.
4. There is shift from exclusive focus on climate risk management to activities that have multiple benefits for development and result in enhancing overall resilience, as a way to deal with different impacts
5. There is a large pool of financing instruments being piloted in different countries, each takes a lot of effort in terms of gestation period and capacity to operationalize. Challenge is for countries to try several of these concurrently to achieve the flows that are needed. There is potential to increase learning by sharing information more, to offer options to other countries
6. There are some success stories with some instruments such as debt-swaps for adaptation/nature in some countries.
7. Useful approach would first maximize use of instruments already in use in the country before venturing into new instruments.
8. Countries are at different stages of capacity, often with bigger economies having some capacity to engage easily in diverse instruments. This covers all aspects from creating and managing different instruments, to absorbing large amounts of funding in

terms of executing agencies especially at the community and local government level, to meet accounting requirements.

9. Major investments do not come without risk from future climate impacts. For example, huge investment in tree-planting in many countries stand the risk of not meeting the intended benefit due to climate change impacts on the trees/forests themselves. This may require risk transfer solutions
10. Awareness of broadest stakeholders on the various financing instruments is key, and efforts are needed to “educate” on the possibilities
11. Governance and institutional arrangements are key to facilitate enhanced partnerships, collation and to enable new instruments.
12. Overall, a vision of a future state is useful to guide efforts to enable that state – in terms of amounts, capacity, etc. More is needed to understand the process of visioning to facilitate this back-casting.
13. General recognition that NAP formulation has taken way too long, and that implementation will need to move a lot faster in terms of provision of support and access to financing, given that there is a cost to delayed action or inaction in general in terms of loss of life, loss in incomes etc. as impacts continue to mount.
14. Investment in adaptation is inherently risky, as returns are uncertain while costs and risks are immediate, which is why private flows remain limited. New ways for justifying values of adaptation are needed to encourage private flows, beyond pure profit.
15. Current support falls far short, so predictable, new, and additional public finance from developed countries under Article 9.1 must anchor these flows
16. Readiness must be treated as an ongoing investment, not a one-off grant. Predictable readiness finance from developed countries is crucial to ensure that by 2030, countries are not only planning but actually implementing adaptation at scale.
17. There are emerging options to improve governance and options for adaptation financing such as country platforms (or

some similar national platforms). These offer ways to coordinate and address issues that will lead to well coordinated and scaled up actions.

18. Consultations and collaboration processes are necessary but they require resources and time, and not always possible in a timely manner in some countries based on geographies.