

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

SESSION IV (BREAKOUT GROUP 2) MAPPING OUT INFORMATION AND AVAILABILITY GAPS AT THE **REGIONAL / SUBREGIONAL ASSESSMENTS**

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS: REGIONAL / SUB-REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS

Scope of the needs assessment

- Analysis driven by numbers should not be the only focus of the needs assessment
- Data availability, coverage, aggregation
- Work in other sectors may provide relevant data
- Embed the notion of support to other countries at the regional level as it may be difficult for some countries to think of a 10-year plan.
- Rather than creating new assessments, there are data from existing plans and studies that can be a source of information. Additional capacity support could further strengthen the quality of assessments.

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Scope of the needs assessment

- It would be useful to look at the gaps analysis. As an example, regional data on the % of NDC's unconditional and conditional could be used for global processes.
- CPEIR as an example: Climate Public and Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) improves the governance and climate change finance and mainstream climate change into budget planning. Further, it highlights the sectoral expenditure trends and climate change policy.

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Information gaps

- There is a lack of data from private sectors and civil society thus, the Committee should consider on how to improve data collection from these sectors as they are outside the government system.
- Aggregated results don't always translate to what is really needed. Encourage greater consideration on the project-specific pipeline, planning and monitoring timetable.

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Identifying areas for further work in the future

- There is a need for greater degree of consistency in doing the needs assessment.
- There is also a need to stocktake existing adaptation plans and initiatives to better identify what else must be done.
- For regional assessments to be more useful, there should be a benchmarking of national plans with comparison to other processes done by different countries.

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Identifying areas for further work in the future

- Balance national usefulness with the regional global report.
- Peer-to-peer learning is important to fill in gaps.
- Better articulating of sectoral development priorities/plans to scale up investments
- There is a need to work with the ministries
- Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches are needed in the needs assessment.