

Report-back from breakout group 1

Challenges in articulating & translating needs into projects and programmes

- Articulating the climate rationale in project design
- Developing the business case for adaptation projects
- Lack of adaptation projects
- Long/tedious process to access finance
- Gaps in sectorial programmes (thin line what counts as climate and what not)
- Availability of data for anticipating all impacts of climate change
- Capacity to collect and interpret the data
- Retention of capacity built (e.g. staff shortages, staff turnover, brain drain)
- Transition from project to programmatic approach (holistic perspective needed)
- Lack of long-term indicators
- Shifting from short-term perspective to medium and long term planning/implementation
- Translation of NDCs into action
- Costing of NDCs difficult due to lack of baselines
- Unclear what the term “transformational project” means
- Lack of initial domestic funding to be able to draw in other funders (i.e. donors, private sector)
- Communication of national priorities to financing and implementing entities

Initiatives and efforts that could resolve the challenges

On data:

- New project investing in meteorological services in Pacific island countries (Australia)
- Resilience intelligence initiative: Creation of multidisciplinary data/information system that can fill data/knowledge gaps in different sectors
- Industry-led High-level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance Report resulting in action plan (areas include creation of common language for financial investors; taxonomy; internalization of climate risk in private sector management systems) (EU)

On NDCs:

- important to have a conversation among various stakeholders in countries to find common language/understanding
- South-south/triangular cooperation, e.g. on legal/regulatory frameworks and tracking of climate finance
- Economy wide climate action plan (engage small-scale actors, local communities)

On long-term perspective/strategy:

- Bridging knowledge and use coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate change
- Long-term plans by governments
- Matching donor funds with priorities and planning in countries

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Challenges that may require further attention by the COP

- Disseminating knowledge more widely and easily
- Addressing the gap in translating bottom-up and top-down priorities
- Economy-wide resilience intelligence and how it affects planning
- Use the HLMD at COP24 as opportunity to connect national stories of overall value/resilience building to language building
- Need for high-level commitment to create common and attractive narrative
- Constraints at local level: question of capacity, awareness and knowledge – important to share lessons on implementation
- Need for new sources for climate financing (vs. shifting; re-defining)