

Adaptation Forum 2024

Date and Time: 18.-19.03.2024, 9:30 -17:30 CET

Location: Bonn, Germany and online via Team

Attended by: RINGO nominated observers;

- **Susannah Fisher**, University College London
- **Emilie Beauchamp**, IISD
- **Laila Darouich**, Perspectives Climate Research

Direct links to the AF 2024 YouTube Livestreaming:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLBcZ22cUY9RISb-fxbFhgwmp-AZnsab4Z>

Guiding questions:

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AF%20final%20guiding%20questions%20%28digital%20version%29.pdf>

High level summary of event

The UNFCCC Adaptation Committee (AC) invited adaptation experts from international organizations and other relevant initiatives, as well as government representatives to discuss the adaptation-related outcomes of COP 28 and brainstorm opportunities and avenues for further collaboration to accelerate adaptation progress. The objective was to create a platform where adaptation experts from various backgrounds could discuss COP28's adaptation outcomes, delve into the details of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and provide an overview of the Adaptation Committee's ongoing work and identify activities, collaborative opportunities, and synergies among relevant international processes. The expected outcomes included identifying opportunities for action and collaboration to achieve the targets set by the UAE framework for Global Climate Resilience, catalyzing new initiatives, efforts and partnership among participants to scale up adaptation and inform the AC's work going forward, especially in relation to the mandates under the UAE framework and broader portfolio of work.

Alongside presentations by relevant organisations and initiatives, the discussions were structured along the iterative adaptation cycle. On the first day, in-depth group discussions were held on the topics of impact, vulnerability and risk assessment and adaptation planning, while the second day focussed on implementation and monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL).

Key messages from the event:

- **Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment:** The key challenges and opportunities in impact, vulnerability and risk assessments revolve around enhancing data quality, accessibility, and integration; addressing financial and technical resource needs; fostering inclusivity; and prioritizing continuous training and capacity building. Significant opportunities lie in innovating digital infrastructure, fostering collaboration across sectors, engaging the private sector and communities, and leveraging

indigenous knowledge. Effective governance and methodological approaches that balance top-down and bottom-up strategies are essential to address the complexities of climate adaptation and to ensure that efforts are inclusive and address the real needs of vulnerable populations.

- **Planning:** There are significant challenges and opportunities in finance and capacity, technical and communication issues, and stakeholder engagement. These challenges include accessing adequate financing, overcoming technical and structural barriers, and ensuring effective collaboration across various actors and frameworks. Opportunities for improvement focus on enhancing capacity building, providing economic justification for adaptation investments, improving stakeholder collaboration, integrating local knowledge, and ensuring adaptation plans are country-driven, sectorally prioritized, and effectively implemented at local and national levels. Addressing these issues requires a concerted effort to make adaptation projects bankable, to recognize the diverse priorities across sectors, and to ensure that adaptation strategies are inclusive, owned by all stakeholders, and integrated across various sectors to avoid siloed approaches.
- **Implementation:** Discussions highlighted the crucial role of robust legal and regulatory frameworks, the challenges of financial, technological, and capacity constraints in implementing NAPs, and the importance of integrating and mainstreaming adaptation across sectors and through line ministries. Additionally, leveraging lessons learned and fostering regional cooperation are highlighted as vital strategies to accelerate the adaptation process, improve investment coordination, and overcome institutional and capacity barriers. The discussions also call for the establishment of regulatory frameworks with dedicated budget lines, prioritization of adaptation actions, and the identification of champions across conventions and sectors to streamline implementation and avoid duplication of efforts, thereby galvanizing action across diverse stakeholders.
- **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL):** Importance of developing MEL systems that are tailored to local contexts and aligned with international frameworks, highlighting the need for customizable indicators that reflect national and sectoral specifics. Furthermore, the discussions underlined the significant financial and technical challenges involved in establishing and sustaining effective MEL systems, pointing to the necessity for clear guidance on integrating frameworks such as the UAE framework and addressing concerns about data gathering and private sector involvement in MEL activities.

Personal impressions from Ringo observers:

- The presentations, while interesting, have been quite similar to those at the GlaSS workshops and discussions stayed high level and repeated what was already talked about in similar events (Laila).

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Programme

18 March

Time (CET)	Focus
8:30-9:30	Registration and welcome coffee
9:30-9:45	Welcome and opening by the AC Co-Chairs
9:45 – 10:30	Plenary: Taking stock of the adaptation outcomes of COP 28 and the next steps Scene-setting presentations (max 10 min each): • Representative TBC, <i>presentation on the key adaptation outcomes of COP 28 and link to AC (and other CBs) current mandates and where we envisage space for collaboration</i> • Omar Al Braiki, Representative of the COP 28 Presidency <i>on outcomes under the Nature, People, Lives and Livelihoods pillar of COP 28</i> • Marcia Toledo, Director Adaptation and Resilience, Climate Champions <i>on the Race to Resilience and overall landscape of non-state actor action on adaptation and key developments at COP 28</i>
10:30-11:00	Plenary: Introduction to breakout groups and conversation starter presentations on impact, vulnerability and risk assessment • Overview of the breakout groups topics and approaches throughout the Forum (Co-Moderators) (5 min) • Carlos Uribe, representative of UNDRR (in-person) and Amir Delju, representative of WMO (in-person) – two conversation starter presentations <i>on impact, vulnerability and risk assessment and Early Warnings for All</i> (max 10 min each)
11:00-11:30	Coffee break and networking
11:30-13:00	Breakout group discussions (virtual and in-person groups): Identifying needs and challenges, and opportunities for action and collaboration in relation to impact, vulnerability and risk assessment
13:00-14:00	Lunch

Time (CET)	Focus
14:00-14:30	Plenary: Conversation starter presentations on adaptation planning (max 10 min each) - Mr. John Payai Manyok, Member of the LEG <i>on progress on national adaptation planning</i> - Representative of a UN4NAPs partner organization (TBC) <i>on UN4NAPs initiative</i>
14:30 – 16:00	Breakout group discussions (virtual and in-person groups): Identifying needs and challenges, and opportunities for action and collaboration in relation to adaptation planning
16:00-16:30	Coffee break and networking
16:30-17:15	Plenary: Reporting back from breakout group discussions
17:15 – 17:30	Plenary: Synthesis of the day's discussions and preparation for Day 2

19 March

Time (CET)	Focus
9:30 – 10:30	Solutions and opportunities for enhanced action and collaboration across frameworks, processes and conventions Scene-setting presentations (max 10 min each): - AC representative (TBC): <i>insights from recent work, including 2023 regional events and State of Adaptation Action by Parties tool</i> - Olga Andreeva, representative of UNCCD <i>on upcoming UNCCD COP 16 and associated opportunities for synergies and collaboration</i> - Tristan Tyrell, representative of UN CBD <i>on upcoming UNCBD COP16 and associated opportunities for synergies and collaboration</i> <i>Presentation on synergies with the SDGs (TBC)</i> Question and answer (20 min)

Time (CET)	Focus
10:30-11:00	Coffee break and networking
11:00-11:30	Plenary: Conversation starter presentations on adaptation implementation (max 10 min each) • Martina Dorigo, representative of the Adaptation Fund (in-person) • Representative of UNDP (TBC) on the Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator • Clarisse Kehler Siebert and Camila Zepeda Lizama, Co-Chairs of Bern III Conference <i>on outcomes of the Conference relevant to adaptation and experiences to implement the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>
11:30-13:00	Breakout group discussions (virtual and in-person groups): Identifying needs and challenges, and opportunities for action and collaboration in relation to adaptation implementation
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-14:30	Plenary: Conversation starter presentations on monitoring, evaluation and learning (max 10 min each) • Britta Horstmann, Member of the AC on relevant findings from the AC's recent technical paper on monitoring and evaluation systems • Emilie Beauchamp, representative of NAP Global Network on forthcoming MEL toolkit/experiences supporting the implementation of MEL systems
14:30-16:00	Breakout group discussions (virtual and in-person groups): Identifying needs and challenges, and opportunities for action and collaboration in relation to adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning
16:00-16:30	Coffee break and networking
16:30-17:15	Plenary: Reporting back from breakout group discussions
17:15 – 17:30	Plenary: Final reflections and summary of key insights/opportunities identified for future collaboration

Day 1

Welcome and opening

- Funanani Muremi and Britta Horstmann, Adaptation Committee Co-Chairs
- Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC
 - Mandate for transformational adaptation for the first time.
 - Worrying gap between our expressed ambition and current action. Even as dangerous, often irreversible action occurs, there is a big financial gap for adaptation.
 - Need more countries to submit NAPs and quantify needs.
 - COP28 – a qualified success.
 - Adaptation committee to take the lead – what does effective adaptation look like?
 - ‘Adapt together or fail together’ – achieving the GGA will require nothing less than transformation.

Moderator 1: Cristina Rumbaitis del Rio, UN Foundation

- Progress at COP28
- Agreed on targets for GGA which will catalyse our action
- Gap between adaptation finance needs and provision is growing
- Part of "New Collective Quantified Goal" (NCQG) on Climate Finance will be providing more adaptation finance
- More countries need to submit National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
- What does effective adaptation action mean and how does it look like in view of GGA framework?
- Work together to increase cohesion in our community

Moderator 2: Timo Leiter, London School of Economics

- Connecting the dots between organisations in the UN space around the framework and targets.
- Opportunity to brainstorm, go down to the ground, talk about how to connect the dots.

Plenary: Taking stock of the adaptation outcomes of COP 28 and the next steps

Presentations:

- AC: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/1_AF-ACIntroPPT.pdf
- UAE: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2_Amer%20al%20Kindi%20-%2020240312-Adaptation%20Forum2024-COP28UAEoutcomes%20copy.pdf

Funanani Muremi - AC

- Explaining objectives and tasks of AC
- Adaptation Forum organized as part of awareness raising, outreach and information sharing of AC workplan
- This year focus on collaboration on implementing adaptation action in the content of recent adaptation developments from COP28
- Not mandated event by CMA, not a direct contribution to Glasgow Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GlaSS)

- First GST recognized that climate change impacts are often transboundary in nature and may involve complex, cascading risks that require knowledge sharing and int. cooperation for addressing them
- UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience
 - Purpose: to guide achievement of the GGA and review progress
 - Country driven, voluntary and in accordance with nat. circumstances, not a basis for comparison between countries
 - Outcomes help to reorient the int. community to enhance collective progress towards the long-term adaptation goals of the Paris Agreement (PA)
- Objectives and intended outcomes of this years' AF:
 - Providing a platform for adaptation experts to understand and discuss the adaptation outcomes of COP28 and the agreed targets
 - Providing an overview of ongoing activities, opportunities for collaboration and synergies between relevant int. processes
 - Identify opportunities or action and collaboration
 - Outcomes: meeting aims to inform AC's work going forward, incl. in relation to the mandates under the UAE framework and broader portfolio of work
 - Catalyzing new initiatives, efforts and partnership among participants to scale up adaptation incl. achieving GGA
- There will be a summary note of the meeting

Amer Al Kindi – UAE lead negotiator for UAE

- Presidency started one year prior a stakeholder consultation process, which resulted in the Presidencies Priorities for COP28
 1. Adoption of a robust framework for the GGA incl. targets and indicators
 2. Mobilize innovative finance for nature to protect, restore and sustainably manage the 3 largest basis and biodiversity areas and accelerate plans to sustainably manage ocean resources in 3 key coastal countries
 3. Delivering a declaration by 100+ countries to commit embedding food system plan into NDC and NAPs
 4. Elevating health as a political priority
 5. Building on recent progress on water by bring stakeholders together, unite partners
 6. Sustainability cities
 7. Relief recovery peace: RRP declaration endorsed by 82 counties and 42 organizations to reduce finance gap in LDCS and SIDS
- Implementation in 2024 and on way to COP29:
 - We need a strong start for indicator work programme (UAE-Belem Work Programme on Indicators)
 - Strong progress on delivery of the doubling adaptation finance by 2025 and going beyond.
 - Increase in food/agri, nature and subnational content in next round of NDCs, NAPS and NBSAPs
 - Co-host second high level dialogue on climate and health with Azerbaijan and Brazil at World health assembly and potential climate health finance accountability moment at UNGA

- Cooperate with outgoing and incoming Rio Convention presidencies on policy and finance outcomes that support achievement of all 3 conventions.

Plenary: Introduction to breakout groups and conversation starter presentations on impact, vulnerability and risk assessment

Presentations:

- Race to Resilience: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3_Marcia%20Toledo_Adaptation%20Forum-%20NPS%20Landscape%20RtR%20and%20SAA%20%281%29.pdf
- UNDRR: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4_Carlos%20Uribe%20-%20UNDRR%20Adaptation%20Forum%2024.pdf
- WMO: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5_Amir%20Delju%20-%20WMO_Adaptation%20Forum_2024.pdf

Marcia Toledo – Adaptation & Resilience Non-State Actors (NSAs)

- Role of High-level Champions (HLCs) – connect the work of governments with non-state actors
- objective to mobilize action among non-state actors to spur even greater ambition and action + connecting initiatives and coalitions from NSA with national action plans such as NDCS etc.
- Marrakech Partnerships
 - High level Champions lead the Marrakech Partnership, which supports implementation of PA
 - enables collaboration between governments and cities, regions, businesses and investors
- **Sharm el Sheikh adaptation agenda:** solution agenda with near term targets by 2030 to advance adaptation and resilience across 1. Food & agriculture 2. Health 3. Human settlements 4. Coastal and ocean 5. Infrastructure 6- water and natural system 7. Planning, policy and finance
- **Race to Resilience campaign:** catalyze actions by NSAs that builds the resilience of 4 bn people from groups and communities who are vulnerable to climate risks, focused on impact of solutions, has a metrics framework, tracking commitments by specific NSAs to deliver on a common goal to enhance resilience of most vulnerable people
 1. report published on progress of Sharm el Sheikh adaptation agenda at COP28
 2. discussion paper on role of businesses on increasing resilience, published today

Structure of event - Cristina Rumbaitis del Rio, UN Foundation

- Iterative adaptation cycle will be the 4 parts of the workshop, we go in breakout groups, report back at the end of the day
- 4 C: collaboration, coherence, catalyzation, ?

Two conversation starters:

Carlos Uribe (UNDRR): Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Start of Sendai framework in 2015, one goal 7 targets, 38 indicators and terminology, alignment between SDGs and Sendai

- Report on 3 SDGs: 1,11,13
- Only half of the world is covered through an EWS – Target G of Sendai
- 75% of countries that reported to have an MHEWS have self-assessed their system with limited to moderate success
- 156 countries are reporting on Sendai
- www. Desinventar.net : L&D database, 110 countries
- Tec. guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving Sendai targets
- Climate informing the disaster risk reduction plan

Amir Delju – WMO

- EWS for all – flagship initiative of COP27, collaboration of UNDRR, WMO, IFRC, ITU with 4 pillars, will lead to tangible results, information from country A can be used by country B
- EWS are a proved, effective and cost-efficient adaptation and disaster risk management tool
- UN4NAPs – provide most updated climate information (past and future) to be included in NAPs
- Gaps and challenges in adaptation planning:
 1. Weak access to finance to support data, tools and technical competency
 2. Principles for co-designing climate services based on local experience and practices
 3. fragmented climate finance mechanism
 4. Lack of adequate climate and sectoral data has prevented many countries from effectively designing and implementing NAPs
 5. Transformational adaptation: changing baselines and shifting intensive, coverage, frequencies, how far they will change?
 6. What is the threshold limit to adapt? Thresholds are changing very rapidly,
 7. Changing projection scenarios: RCPs to SSPs, to man methodologies, moving targets and raising ambitions
 8. AR6: most observed adaptation responses are fragmented, incremental, sector specific and unequally distributed across regions and that, despite progress made, significant adaptation gaps still exist and will continue to grow under current levels of implementation.

Breakout group: Identifying needs and challenges, and opportunities for action and collaboration in relation to impact, vulnerability and risk assessment:

Guiding questions:

In order to meet the target on impact, vulnerability and risk assessment under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience:

- What are the needs, challenges and opportunities for action across the value chain of climate information services, from observations, to modeling, forecasting, and dissemination? What are the tools and technology being utilized for impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment?
- What are the needs, challenges and opportunities to produce and improve impact, vulnerability and risk assessments?
- What stakeholders need to be brought together or partnerships formed in each case?

Key messages:

- **Data Accessibility and Utilization Challenges:** There is a significant challenge in accessing, digitizing, and utilizing data for vulnerability assessments and adaptation

planning. This includes issues like the high cost of data, language barriers, the need for data in formats understandable by non-experts, including visuals for younger audiences, and the lack of a centralized data system.

- **Training and Capacity Building Needs:** The necessity of continuous training and capacity building for effective data collection, processing, and analysis, especially as personnel changes occur. The need extends to simplifying scientific knowledge for policymakers and integrating climate risk assessments across various levels of planning.
- **Integration of Diverse Data Types and Sources:** The importance of merging different types of data (e.g., climate with health data) to address multifaceted adaptation challenges was highlighted. However, this integration is hampered by the varied ownership of data sources, the lack of interoperability, and open access to data systems.
- **Inclusivity in Data Collection and Risk Assessment:** Ensuring the inclusion of climate-vulnerable groups and leveraging citizen science for data collection in data-scarce regions were identified as opportunities.
- **Governance and Methodological Challenges in Adaptation Planning:** The discussions pointed to adaptation planning as a governance challenge, with a call for a balance between top-down and bottom-up approaches and questioning whether current risk assessment methodologies are asking the right questions to truly understand and address local vulnerabilities and needs.

Breakout group 1

Key interventions made by participants including AGN-Lead for NAPs, YUNGO, AC, UNDP and others:

- Digitalization of data is a challenge
- Financing of these systems at the national level is a challenge
- Data is available, but not in the format in that it can be used for vulnerability assessment etc, data costs so much (to buy)
- Language, data is available only in English, but not in the languages from local communities e.g., Latin America work with indigenous communities that don't speak English and all data has to be translated which is costly and time intensive
- We need more short texts and with pictures (demand of Gen Z)
- data is not accessible because not appealing to younger actors
- Think about root causes of vulnerability (social and economic status etc.): how to link sustainability with climate vulnerability? we need to understand and address those
- REAP has produced this paper on State and Non-State Actors in EWS:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1moFj_FPmdokkZ8LA9vOlpi9oau7CmM_t/view
- Ministries have problems on how to collect and process the data
- All communities should have access to schools, conduct risk assessments in communities
<https://gadrres.net/visual-inspection-for-defining-the-safety-upgrading-strategies-visus/>
- how can we improve access to high quality data
- lack of centralized data system where all data is collected
- people need to be trained, and if people leave new people have to be trained

- process and analyzing data are a challenge
- changing baselines, risks have already been changing, how to we handle this?
- 156 countries report on Sendai, how to we link it to UAE Framework?
- How do we include private sector? Availability of data to identify opportunities for services and products → engage them in data collection but also maintenance of databases
- Include climate vulnerable groups, potential for bias if you don't include them in climate risk assessment
- Planning on multiple levels (districts, nationals etc.). lower levels should not be forgotten in national planning
- perceived risk assessment: top risk was wind disturbance in Nepal
- CGIAR/IWMI initiative "Climate Smart Governance Dashboard" <https://csq.demonly.iwmi.org/>
- Challenge: various data sources owned by different entities. For example weather / climate vs population location, health status, disease patterns, supply chain information, agricultural data
- Opportunity: Citizen science / using citizen science /crowdsourced data for ground truthing data in data scarce regions.
- Need: Simplify complicated science into simpler toolkits/tools for use by policymakers.

Breakout group 2

Key interventions made by participants including WHO, USAID, UNDP, WMO and others:

- Would like to discuss health impacts and the importance of having climate data merged with the health data, quality of health data is under question – but action orientated discussion lots of opportunity. WMO and WHO working together – lots of case studies.
- Working with uncertainty – politicians looking for numbers and values – if you can't put a number on it, but scientists are reluctant to quantify it, keeps coming up. You have a high risk but if you can't quantify how do you act on it?
- We believe the data is not there – but maybe it is?
- Quality of data, opportunity to think about data users going beyond national. inter-operability of data.
- We need to maintain data systems. Often users don't know how to use data, or what the value of the data is. A process of support. Integration of climate risk into main portfolios has been driven by the wrong end.
- We can train students to collect data – agencies in US have staff reduction so they have problems collecting the data. Needs more local support. Citizen science.
- There is a lot of academic information and knowledge but doesn't reach decision makers. Not the type of information they want and need. work to do the translation. Having indicators must be comparable from country to country
- Systems are not open access - data sharing agreements are not in place. Risk platforms being developed. Data agreements between providers. Long-term process, transforming your data infrastructure. Solid investment in the data platforms.
- Exclusion of groups due to basic things like language. Standardization of data – lots being done, indicators being piloted for displacement.
- Lots of people do not have access to the things we are planning.
- Digital divide. 50% of climate data is not digitalized – Sudan – limited access to digital and data, how to address these gaps?

- Everyone is quick to jump to climate change but there are always underlying drivers that need to be addressed. Narrative based approaches to risk assessments.
- Example of Mozambique - cyclone Idai. Disaster needs assessment by WB was all about the disaster that happened. Local people said that grey infrastructure caused the impact. Need to ask local people but DRR methods are not asking the right questions. Are people asking the right questions? Institutionalized methodology that is not asking the right questions
- Adaptation planning is a huge governance challenge. Bangladesh adopting LLA principles. Top down and bottom up. Very few countries assess at the local level unless it is projects. For risk assessments there are two levels – MoF. IPCC updated guidelines. LLA principles very few countries have signed on.

Plenary: Conversation starter presentations on adaptation planning

Presentations:

LEG: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6-LEG_AC-Adaptation%20forum%20March18.pdf
 UNU: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/7_Saskia%20Werners%20Angela%20Wagner%20-%20UN4NAPs_pres_AdaptationForum_V05.pdf

Mr. John Payai Manyok, Member of the LEG on progress on national adaptation planning

- GCF keeps asking for more and more information on the climate rationale
- Having a NAP can be a barrier
- Using international consultants is a barrier to capacity building – LEG developed national roster
- UNDP/UNEP can only have one project per board meeting – leads to a big backlog to processing
- Need to focus on the NAPs, produce Nap, implement NAP rather than potholes along the way
- GGA targets provide destination we should work towards

Saskia Werners, UNU-EHS on UN4NAPs initiative

- UN-wide rapid technical backstopping initiative for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), launched in 2021 by the UNFCCC secretariat, in response to mandates for engaging international organizations in support of climate change adaptation, to scale up technical support to LDCs and SIDS to formulate and implement NAPs.
- Enables the UN-wide system of organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to respond to technical requests identified by any country that is in the process of formulating or implementing its NAP.
- When receiving requests for technical assistance, the UNFCCC secretariat communicates with relevant partners from a roster of more than 50 organizations for a prompt response.
- More than 150 requests for technical assistance, submitted by more than 30 countries (majority from Africa)
- NAP Expo in April 2024, in Dhaka, Bangladesh
- SIDS 4 Conference, May 2024, Antigua and Barbuda (TBC)

Breakout group discussions (virtual and in-person groups): Identifying needs and challenges, and opportunities for action and collaboration in relation to adaptation planning

Guiding Questions:

- What are the needs, challenges and opportunities for action associated with national adaptation plans, policy instruments and planning processes and/or strategies for all countries, and particularly developing countries?
- What are needs, challenges and opportunities for action to strengthen the mainstreaming of adaptation in relevant strategies and plans?
- How can different groups of stakeholders be meaningfully consulted and engaged when developing a national adaptation plan or strategy?

Key messages:

- **Understanding and Communication Gaps:** There is a lack of familiarity with adaptation terminology across different levels of government and stakeholders.
- **Country-Driven Processes and Sectoral Priorities:** Adaptation planning, including the development of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), is emphasized as a country-driven process. However, challenges arise due to differing priorities across sectors and the difficulty in coordinating actions and understanding intersectoral trade-offs.
- **Importance of Data and Implementation:** The need for comprehensive risk and vulnerability data to inform adaptation planning was highlighted, alongside the critical role of local and national level implementation. There is a concern that NAPs are not effectively implemented due to lack of data, ownership, or financial support.
- **Financing and Stakeholder Engagement:** Adequate financing for implementation and the engagement of a broad range of stakeholders, including the private sector and local communities, are crucial. The discussions pointed out the necessity of devolving decision-making and financing to the local level and ensuring that adaptation strategies are integrated across various sectors without siloing.
- **Sustainability and Ownership Challenges:** There is an urgent need for projects to be 'bankable' and for adaptation plans to be recognized and owned by all relevant ministries, not just developed by external consultants. This includes recognizing the limits of adaptation in certain contexts and ensuring continuous knowledge management despite personnel changes.

Break out group 1 (virtual):

Key interventions made by participants including GCA, World Water Institute, CIAT, and others:

- What does adaptation planning really mean? Additionality of adaptation programme on top of development programme, Terminology is unfamiliar to government, if you go down the chain, there is less knowledge on terminologies
- MDBs also don't use the same language

- Current project on infrastructure, we have to take into account what is happening with the climate? Recipients and funders don't understand what climate has to do e.g., with a road construction project
- NAPs are country-driven process
- Gaps in information on risk, vulnerability and impacts influence also adaptation planning process
- Bring everyone together in terms of developing NAPs
- Different sectors have different priorities and coordination between sectors is challenging
- Sectoral level, intersectoral trade-offs is difficult, temporal trade-offs, how to undertake system approach
- Implementation has to go on on local and national level
- Multi-stakeholder platform to bring together NSAs and governments
- We work with the insurance industry and launched this Charter on risk at COP28: <https://gettingaheadofdisasters.org/>
- Insights that can inform AC mandate on technical guidance and training needs, or insights that can inform AC mandate on improving reporting on adaptation action and progress

Breakout group 2

Main discussion points:

- Each country will find their own hooks
- Financing for implementation needs to be available
- Risk assessments are opportunity assessments
- Applying a climate lens to a sectoral strategy – at the end will have a number of sectoral adaptation plans contributing to them
- recognizing the agency of local communities and devolving decision-making as far as possible. Mainstreaming.
- Responsibilities need to be made clear. Who decides on thematic priorities needs to be clear. Need to mobilize society on adaptation and what we need to do.
- Need disaggregated data
- Ownership of the adaptation results – involving the ministry of finance is very important. Climate budget tagging
- Not making the NAP a siloed process – what are the limits to adaptation for different people in different places. Where adaptation is not an option. You don't see the plan in NAPs about what if adaptation is not a solution.
- Botswana - You can't do planning without data – we don't have enough data, modelling and all that. If data is supported we are able to move to the next step.
- NAPs just sit there and collect dust – the core of a NAP is being able to implement it. Downscaling data – is needed for local plans.
- Countries can coordinate and share costs and benefits. – transboundary been a strong theme in the negotiations.
- NAPs being policy instruments – need to take care of them as such. Sometimes can't update them, other processes going on – NDC, LTS
- Sectoral ministries not recognizing the NAPs – developed by fly in and fly out international consultants. Treasury will never implement these plans, they don't have a budget to do so. Need ownership.

- Country example - we made a NAP. They were putting their climate priorities into the plan – but still there is no funding.
- Discontinuity in knowledge management – people rotate in and out (human rotation)
- Lack of 'bankable projects'
- different challenges between developed and developing country. Adaptation Gap report – require up to 400b a year for developing countries to meet their need.
- Devolving funds and decision-making to the local level is still a challenge
- Private sector need to do business differently
- No return on investment in the private sector – need to look where it makes sense and where it doesn't. where does it add value.
- Decision-making – sovereignty issues, countries have structures and processes in place. Important to acknowledge that
- Readiness not working. GCF micro-managing it. Too long to access and get projects. Suggests giving envelopes of money to delivery partners so they can managed readiness and check in through the annual reporting process.

Plenary: Reporting back from breakout group discussions

Key messages on climate risk/vulnerability/impact assessment:

1. Challenges:

Data Quality and Accessibility: Across all groups, the challenges of improving data quality, granularity, and access were highlighted, especially the need for end-users like farmers to access relevant data. There's a consistent emphasis on the digitization of data, developing baselines, and ensuring data availability and compatibility across platforms.

Technical Capacities and Financial Resources: The need for technical capacities and resources for sectoral considerations and climate risk assessments was pointed out, along with the necessity for financial resources to support these activities. The importance of developing and maintaining technical capacities, including through innovative schemes and collaboration, was stressed.

Inclusivity and Capacity Retention: Ensuring inclusivity in climate risk assessments, particularly involving vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples, and addressing capacity retention challenges are critical issues. There's also a need for more inclusive language and perspectives in data and risk assessments.

2. Opportunities:

Innovation and Collaboration: There are significant opportunities for innovation in digital infrastructure and for enhancing collaboration, including leveraging university networks, developing joint methodologies, and employing youth in climate-related roles. This includes tapping into international and regional platforms for data sharing and compatibility.

Private Sector and Community Engagement: Enhancing private sector involvement, including technology companies and insurance firms, through co-financing schemes, and tapping into indigenous knowledge for data collection present valuable opportunities. Engaging

a wider range of stakeholders can address data gaps and enhance the quality and quantity of climate information.

Capacity Building and Training Models: Developing training models on climate information services and prioritizing capacity building in developing countries are seen as key to overcoming challenges. Learning from countries with effective Early Warning Systems (EWS) and sharing these experiences can help reduce implementation time and improve overall climate risk assessment practices.

Key messages on planning:

1. Challenges:

Financial and Capacity Barriers: Groups highlighted significant challenges in accessing finance for adaptation, with particular emphasis on the underestimation of adaptation costs, limited financial options, and the need for more substantial support from mechanisms like the GCF. Structural and capacity barriers, such as overlapping roles and the complexity of engaging with different frameworks and stakeholders, were also noted.

Technical and Communication Issues: The necessity for tools that are more intuitive and the improvement in the dissemination of technical reports were identified. Additionally, there's a lack of alignment in terminology among actors (e.g., UNFCCC, MDBs), which complicates understanding and collaboration.

Stakeholder Engagement and Planning Processes: The need for participatory planning and the challenge of engaging a broad range of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, were underscored. This includes recognizing in-kind support from local communities and ensuring that NAPs are aligned with development plans.

2. Opportunities:

Enhancing Capacities and Economic Justification: There's an opportunity to build capacities in costing adaptation accurately and making a compelling economic case for adaptation investments. This includes re-assessing financial mechanisms for NAP formulation and implementation to better meet these needs.

Improving Stakeholder Collaboration: There's a strong call for closer collaboration with a broader range of stakeholders, emphasizing not just listening but actively involving them in the planning process. This includes closer work between UNFCCC entities and operational entities like the GCF, as well as providing training materials to enhance understanding and engagement.

Integrating Local Knowledge and Harmonization: Capturing local knowledge and avoiding information silos through horizontal engagement offer opportunities for more effective adaptation planning. Additionally, there's a potential role for the AC in overseeing the harmonization of different guidelines and promoting the integration of lessons learned across regions, suggesting a move towards regional NAP planning rather than working in silos.

Climate risk/vulnerability/impact assessment:

Group 1:

- Financial resources are key
- Improving data quality, granularity and access
- End-users need access e.g. farmers
- Opportunities to action: we need to build and sustain technical capacities including through collaboration, youth employment schemes
- Innovation opportunities for digital infrastructure
- Need for enhanced private sector involvement, co-financing schemes, include tech companies and insurance companies
- International and regional platform, data across platforms need to be compatible
- We need to tap into university networks, develop joint methodologies
- A training model on climate information services,

Group 2:

- Need and challenges: include sectoral considerations, need for technical capacities and resources, develop baselines and allow for data availability, digitization of data, quantity and quality of climate information, look into connectivity issues
- Data collection standards are needed
- Partners and stakeholders, address gaps towards quality and quantity of data
- indigenous people to provide data

Group 3:

- Challenges around data availability and accessibility
- Where to find the right datasets, language problems (not inclusive)
- Need to share data among stakeholder group
- Capacity retention challenges
- Inclusivity: vulnerable groups are not included in the climate risk assessments
- How to bring in different perspectives: e.g., private sector, sectors
- What can we learn from the 50% of the countries that have EWS and learn from their experiences and thereby reduce time for implementation
- Capacity building in developing countries as key priority

Planning:

Group 1:

- Need for increased capacities, particularly on costing of adaptation (several instances on underestimating adaptation costs)
- Access to finance
- Making economic case for adaptation
- Need for participatory planning, enablers such as internet access is key
- Need to recognize in-kind support that local communities provide for free
- Providing tools that are more intuitive,
- Improve dissemination of technical reports

Group 2:

- Structural, financial and capacity barriers
- Overlapping roles

- Interplay between COPs and FMs
- Disincentive to develop NAPs for SIDS bc very difficult
- Financial barriers: not enough financial options, more than 3 million provided by GCF are needed for NAPs
- Private sector: how to engage them?
- Align NAPs with development plans
- Closer collaboration with broader range of stakeholders is needed
- Strong sentiment for involvement of civil society
- Need to re-assess financial mechanisms for NAP formulation and implementation
- Opportunities for stakeholder engagement: more than listening,
- Unfccc and operating entities: work together more closely
- AC to further guidance provided to financial mechanism such as GCF, training materials

Group 3:

- Terminology and understanding: lack of alignment for terminology among actors e.g., UNFCCC and MDBs
- How can local knowledge be captured
- Horizontal engagement, avoidance of information silos
- country-driven process
- AC could oversee harmonization of different guidelines
- Integration of lessons learned
- Regional NAP planning instead of in silos

Plenary: Final reflections and summary of key insights/opportunities identified for future collaboration

- Key messages from meeting today:
 - Importance of streamlining adaptation guidelines and sources of information
 - The NAP process is great but there is reflection needed on why only 53 completed
 - GCF must be simplified with envelopes for countries and implementing partners being accountable
 - The need for inter ministerial coordination and engagement of civil servants to build long term support and durability for NAPs
 - Need for regionalized data and information
 - AC should propose tools for cost benefit analysis, incl. on planned relocation
 - GCF process for securing funds for adaptation
 - Innovation could scale quality and efficiency of NAPs formulation, implementation and impact evaluation
 - Importance of mainstreaming of adaptation especially outside the climate space
 - Cannot talk about the role of private sector in developing countries without discussing micro, small and medium enterprises. MSMEs need proof of concept e.g., ROI for adaptation
 - Sharing lessons learned and best practices in NAP planning
 - More comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments
 - AC must coordinate with NCQG
 - Improve shared datasets (transboundary and at regional level)

Day 2

Plenary: Solutions and opportunities for enhanced action and collaboration across frameworks, processes and conventions

Presentations:

UN CBD: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2-Tristan%20Tyrrell%20CBD_Adaptation%20Forum%202024_Mar%202024.pdf
AF: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/11_Martina%20Dorigo%20AF%20-%20Adaptation%20Forum%202024_session%203.pdf

AC representative (Pallavi Sherikar): insights from recent work, including 2023 regional events and State of Adaptation Action by Parties tool

- Addressing capacity gaps of countries for translating their adaptation priorities into finance and investment strategies
- New platform development that has country profiles

Tristan Tyrell, representative of UN CBD on upcoming UNCBD COP16 and associated opportunities for synergies and collaboration

- The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- NBSAP Forum and Accelerator
- COP16 in Colombia (Oct 21-Nov 1 2024)
- Review the implementation of the KM-GBF
- Parties show the alignment of their NBSAPs with the Framework
- Further developments to the monitoring framework
- Advance resource mobilization
- Finalize the multilateral mechanism on the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources

Martina Dorigo - Adaptation Fund

- Medium-Term strategy from 2023-2027
- Mandate: finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes that are country driven
- AF is part of UN4NAPs
- A common request from countries has been to provide technical assistance to their efforts of accessing climate finance!
- Guidance from CMP & CAM on AF support for NAPs implementation in line with AF mandate
- The fund pays particular attention to NAPS and NDC in its programming processes
- Projects should be developed in way to take into account NAPs and NDCs, if they exist
- Board shall give particular attention to consistency with NAPs in assessing proposals
- All proposals are screened for consistency with NAPs and NDCs
- No special grants for NAP development
- What are the needs and challenges in implementing NAPs and strategies
 - a. Finance: access to CF is limited (esp. in SIDs, LDCs, FCS), vulnerable communities are the most impacts yet they receive less than 10% of global climate finance

- b. Research and development: low access to technology and innovations, limited access to climate data, limited access to granular data, limited awareness of CF for adaptation
 - c. Institutions: institutional coordination (DA, NDA), capacity building should be strengthened, scarce coordination between stakeholders, key national actors (e.g., person who appoints national implementing agencies)
- What are the key opportunities for action in order to reduce social and economic impacts of climate change?
 - a. NAPs to strategically make use of different climate funds and other agencies
 - b. AF encourages countries to make use of the direct access modality
 - c. Invest in learning and knowledge sharing
 - d. Promote gender responsive interventions with fair and equitable distribution of adaptation benefits
 - e. Encouraging innovation in the adaptation sector, promoting development of approaches that can be included in NAPs
 - f. Identifying and testing effective adaptation solutions
- How can cooperation across int. organizations and programmes support adaptation implementation?
 - a. Simplified access to CF (e.g., climate fund collaboration platform, fast-track accreditation, streamlined accreditation)
 - b. Support for learning, innovation and scale up of feasible projects (e.g., AF-GCF scale up framework)

Plenary: Conversation starter presentations on adaptation implementation

Presentations:

UNDP: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4%20Rohini%20Kohli%20Adaptation%20Forum%202024%20Final_APA.pdf

KM-GBF: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5-%20Clarisse%20Kehler%20Siebert%20Bern%20process%20for%20Adaptation%20Forum%202024.pdf>

Rohini Kohli, representative of UNDP on the Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator

- Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator (APA)
- From plans to implementation
- Woefully inadequate action to plan, finance and implement adaptation in face of growing risks
- Financial support for adaptation actions at less than one-tenth of the amount needed
- Increase quantity and quality of adaptation finance
- Better climate risk data
- APA aims to promote a new collaboration model that brings together governments, financiers and development partners to support developing countries to translate their NAPs into economy wide
- Participating countries are around Africa, Asia pacific and LATAM
- Core partners are NDCP, UNDP and GCF
- Outcomes of the Bern Conference relevant to adaptation and experiences to implement the KM- GBF

- a. Bern process: a way of coming together to share information
- b. Bern III Conference: Jan 2024, objectives: identify opportunities and make recommendations to strengthen collaboration among parties to implement the KM-GBF at all levels, share practical experiences
- c. All conventions have to work together and contribute to each other's processes
- d. increase reporting alignment and integrated monitoring and assessment (biggest link to AF session today)
- e. Monitoring Framework of KM-GMF has adaptation indicators (target 8 and 11)

Bahareh Seyedi – SDGs

- Interlinkages between UN, SDGs and UNFCCC
- Dedicated expert group for synergies between SDGs and climate action, what does it mean to talk about synergies, what are the challenges, integrated approach

Breakout group discussions (virtual and in-person groups): Identifying needs and challenges, and opportunities for action and collaboration in relation to adaptation implementation

Guiding questions:

In relation to implementing the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience and achieving the targets it contains (as it relates to regions, themes and demographics):

- What are the specific needs and challenges all countries, particularly developing countries, may face in the implementation of their adaptation plans/strategies?
- What are the key opportunities for action in order to reduce the social and economic impacts of climate change?
- How can cooperation across international organizations and programmes support adaptation implementation?

Key messages:

Legal and Regulatory Frameworks are Fundamental: Groups emphasized the importance of establishing a regulatory framework as a foundation for making adaptation programs feasible and enhancing climate resilience, citing examples like the Netherlands' Delta law. Such frameworks provide dedicated budgets and legal backing for adaptation efforts.

Challenges in Implementation and Capacity Building: There are significant financial, technological, and capacity constraints hindering the implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The difficulty in translating NAPs, often developed by international consultants, into actionable local plans leads to fragmentation and the inability to develop cohesive investment strategies. There's a critical need for increased capacity building to effectively implement NAPs.

Need for Integration and Mainstreaming Across Sectors: The discussions highlighted the necessity of integrating adaptation efforts across different sectors and mainstreaming them through line ministries to ensure that NAPs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are effectively linked with long-term strategies (LTS). This includes considering innovative models for adaptation that are integrated and cross-sectoral, such as the JETP model and the Bridgetown initiative.

Financial Mechanisms and Quality of Financing: Groups pointed to finance as a major challenge, not just in terms of quantity but also the quality and needs-based nature of financing. Suggestions include updating criteria for disbursement by financial institutions like the GCF to align with resilience frameworks and providing guidance for leveraging private finance and regional cooperation, especially in areas like transboundary water management.

Leveraging Lessons Learned and Regional Cooperation: There's a significant opportunity to speed up the adaptation process by sharing lessons learned from other countries and collaborating with regional institutions. This can enhance the understanding of effective adaptation practices and foster better coordination and investment in adaptation projects.

Breakout group 1

Key interventions made include:

- Setting a climate law and regulatory framework to make adaptation programmes feasible
- challenge in terms of institutional foundations for climate adaptation, for example having a climate law that also specifies climate adaptation and also having a dedicated budget for adaptation implementation.
- financial, technological and capacity constraints for implementation
- NAP made by international consultants, translation to locals is difficult because technical language
- A lot of capacity is needed to implement NAPs
- Fragmentation because countries cannot translate NAPs into investment plans, and leads to small fragmented projects
- Indicators and standards that are applicable from local to global level
- Lack of understanding on who in a country is doing what (e.g., outreach to funders etc.)- Lessons learned from other countries would help to speed up the process
- - Netherlands has Delta law – with the aim to enhance climate resilience, has dedicated funds, infrastructure projects for water management, dedicated legal framework and budget
- JETP model for adaptation, more integrated, cross sectoral
- Bridgetown initiative – more adaptation focus
- Alignment of targets and goals, e.g., MDBs, could MDBs use the target of the UAE framework?
- Is it useful to also link investment across adaptation timescales from infrastructure to EWS to provide greater security for investment funds as assets will have less risk associated with them in the future?
- collaboration with regional institutions – connect AC with them

Breakout group 2

Key interventions made include:

- Adaptation needs to come through line ministries and be mainstreamed
- NAPs and NDCs need to link with the LTS
- Tracking the climate baseline.
- Conditional versus unconditional targets
- Pasha, SPC in the Pacific – some focus on adaptation implementation and needs. Role for adaptation in pulling out examples. Talking about pilots for a long time. We should now be on stage three as in the convention.

- Updating of IPCC guidelines from 1994
- Finance challenges
- Not only quantity but also quality – needs-based financing
- GCF/AF -criteria for disbursement – with the new global framework should another criteria be added to align the resilience framework with the finance (AC could provide this guidance)
- Implement projects - look at GCF readiness strategy – lack of finance to fund
- Private finance
- Projects don't lead to sustained action.
- Transboundary water regional cooperation as an opportunity
- Technology cluster
- Post 2030 agenda

Plenary: Conversation starter presentations on monitoring, evaluation and learning

Presentations:

AC: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/7-Britta%20Horstmann%20Monitoring%20and%20Evaluation.pdf>

IISD: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/8%20Emilie%20Beauchamp%20-%20IISD-NAP%20GN_Adaptation%20Forum_MEL%20session%20v1%20DRAFT%20EB%2018.03.2024.pdf

Britta Horstmann, Member of the AC on relevant findings from the AC's recent technical paper on monitoring and evaluation systems

- Summary and key findings of latest AC's report on M&E systems
- M&E is core part of AC work
- M&E at national level progress only slowly
- Methodological, conceptional, empirical challenges
- Resource and capacity limitations
- M&E needs to be considered in all steps of the APC – e.g., establish baselines against which to measure progress when doing climate risks, vulnerability and impact assessments
- Case studies of technical paper: Burkina Faso, Vietnam etc.
- National level findings: Challenges: weak data management and difficulty with institutional coordination, inadequate financial, CB and technology

Emilie Beauchamp, representative of NAP Global Network on forthcoming MEL toolkit/experiences supporting the implementation of MEL systems

- The recent UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience gives us incentives and framings for assessing adaptation progress – through MEL systems
- There are a variety of planning, communicating and reporting instruments – which serve as sources of information for the UAE FGCR: NDCs, NAPs, Adcoms, National Communications, BTRs, other national progress reports
- Without national MEL systems for NAP processes (including reporting governance) countries can difficulty organize to use and provide this information locally, nationally and globally.
- You cannot copy/paste a MEL system from one country to the other, nor apply top-down indicators without contextualization.

- Resources for MEL of adaptation actions and processes are not budgeted proportionally to achieve the goal of learning from M&E, and improving adaptation decisions
- 52% of NAPs with MEL framework
- 73% of NAPs with commitment to progress reporting
- 54% of NAPs with adaptation indicators defined
- Focus on sharing how rather than what: overfocusing on compiling indicators does not share applicable knowledge; countries need support to develop and contextualize their own systems.
- Peer-to-peer learning that builds partnerships between countries, and between actors within countries, are critical to set new relationships, trust – and sharing data.

Breakout group discussions (virtual and in-person groups): Identifying needs and challenges, and opportunities for action and collaboration in relation to adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning

Guiding questions:

- What are the needs and challenges countries may face in relation to designing, establishing and operationalizing a system for adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and learning?
- What are the key opportunities for action and collaboration in relation to ensuring that all countries have designed, established, and operationalized an adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and learning system by 2030?
- How can monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems inform the implementation and review of national adaptation plans and strategies, and how can they help to improve adaptation planning?

Key messages:

Context-Specific Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Systems: Need for MEL systems that are relevant to local contexts rather than solely focusing on international frameworks. This includes the idea that indicators should not be identical across all countries, emphasizing the importance of customizing MEL systems to fit national and sectoral specifics while also considering the alignment with international frameworks like the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

Financial and Technical Challenges in Implementing MEL Systems: Financial constraints represent a significant challenge for developing and maintaining effective MEL systems. Additionally, there is a need for clear direction and guidance on contextualizing frameworks such as the UAE framework within national MEL systems, as well as concerns regarding the sustainability of these systems, including data gathering and the role of the private sector in MEL activities.

Opportunities for Transformational Adaptation through Integrated Approaches: There are opportunities to leverage technology needs assessments, simplify funding sources, and make a strong economic case for adaptation. Integrated approaches that combine poverty eradication, sustainable development, and adaptation actions can enhance implementation. Additionally,

embracing iterative approaches, sector-specific alliances, and better coordination between stakeholders can lead to transformational adaptation outcomes.

Group 1 (online):

Key interventions made include:

- You should not have identical indicators in all countries
- There are other ways to review progress than aggregate indicators
- Strengthen MEL systems at the national level and align them with international frameworks
- Need for direction and guidance on how to contextualize the UAE framework and include in their MEL system
- MEL systems need to be useful and relevant for your local context not primarily for the int. context
- The GGA framework should be a guide but not all, not all elements of NAPs are not sector specific – meaning don't fit to the thematic targets of UAE framework
- Financial constraints for MEL systems
- Communication of relevant actors
- Once we set it up, how to we maintain the MEL system? Data gathering
- Private sector engagement in MEL

Group 2 (Mari):

Key interventions made include:

- We need to achieve scale of adaptation
- Finance for adaptation action that is sustainable
- Knowledge divide – adaptation potential unrealized
- Technology needs assessments are not assessed by NAPs,
- Costing has not been done, ROI of adaptation actions, economic costing of adaptation actions
- Acute need of timely support
- Political will to enable action, no domestic resources for implementation of NAPs
- Paradigm shift is needed: having feedback loops
- Need for implementation support mechanisms

Opportunities:

- Demonstrate a ROI on adaptation investment
- Show policy makers the economic benefit of adaptation actions
- Ensure that development and mitigation project do not increase climate vulnerability
- National platforms could be helpful e.g., implementation mechanisms, cross political
- Policy coherence
- Alignment of SGDs, Sendai and adaptation, overcome deterministic development pathways
- Adaptation can be an opportunity to recruit talents
- Embrace iterative approaches (iterative investment plans)
- Sector specific alliances
- Better coordination and communication between stakeholders
- Adaptation can be transformational

Group 3:

Challenges:

- Coordination and alignment, between line ministries to improve implementation of adaptation action (Min of Env and Min of Finance)
- Poverty eradication, sustainable development and adaptation need to go hand in hand
- NDC focuses much on mitigation but should be balanced on both M and A
- Benefits of integrated approaches (e.g., other technical bodies, UN agencies)
- Challenges in assessing the baseline of climate change
- Guidance and financing: lack of clear guidance on how to frame NDC
- Insufficient quality and quantity of finance
- Mobilization of funds within the country
- International commitments on financing
- Inclusive implementation

Opportunities:

- Technology needs assessments (TNA) should contain solutions that are well grounded in the local context
- Simplification of funding sources
- Funding for local people
- Making an economic case for adaptation
- From nice to have to need to have

Plenary: Reporting back from breakout group discussions

Implementation:

Challenges:

- climate rationale
- institutional capacity
- capacity issues from NAPs to investment plans
- translating technical documents into language understandable for local publication
- fragmentation of adaptation pipeline also partners

Opportunities:

- building regulatory frameworks and come with budget lines, help streamline implementation
- identify, prioritize and sequence adaptation actions
- galvanize actions across sectors and agencies
- reform process of finance architecture shall have adaptation in mind
- avoid duplication between actions – coordination mechanisms
- can we identify champions between different conventions, sectoral domains

M&E

Group 3:

- human resources for sustained coordination for MEL systems
- we need more data from bilateral projects etc. to national level: data exchange
- how to we make sure all stakeholders are part of the MEL system

- in-person learning works very well, centralizing information can be very powerful
- more sharing of methods and tools

Group 1:

Challenges:

- there are technical and political dimensions of MELs, how to approve a MEL in a country
- indicators: what level of indicators could be delivered (outcome indicators are hard to get), we have data gaps, qualitative or quantitative data?
- financing of MEL
- capacity building and training
- how to include that are going to be measured in the MEL, how can they be consulted, included
- aggregation: MEL information on local, national and global level

Opportunities:

- context analysis

Group 2:

Challenges:

- articulate the purpose of the MEL system
- reporting fatigue, unclear incentive structure (reporting for reporting sake)
- need for MEL for adaptation policies and plans
- data collection and quality: standardized data collection protocols
- mixed approaches for MEL
- stakeholder consultation: harmonization

Opportunities:

- purpose of MEL system: recommend a system to prioritize what data is really needed
- incentive structures
- mangrove monitoring
- power of narrative, political aspect / will points
- data protection
- engage schools and universities, develop career pathways for MEL
- who has relevant data?
- how can we use AI for MEL?

Plenary: Final reflections and summary of key insights/opportunities identified for future collaboration

What opportunities would you like to highlight for the AC to take forward?

- Cooperation with regional and transboundary organizations
- Continue to support dialogue between various agencies working on adaptation
- Build understanding on links between NAPs and NDC

work towards technical working groups under GGE, particular to secure sector supported monitoring processes

- Transparency and accountability

What partnerships initiatives to take forward?

- MBBI can assist countries and organizations related to conflict mgmt., collaborative
- partnerships around goals under the UAE framework

Britta Horstmann

- Keen to make the Adaptation Forum a key event again. It was high profile when it started, there was a documentary made, want to use the event to bring people together.