**Targeted Topics**

**Scoping Paper on Financing NAPs: Options for Implementation**

**Contents**

[Introduction 1](#_Toc438620215)

[Accessing public funds for adaptation 3](#_Toc438620216)

[Generating new financing for adaptation 6](#_Toc438620217)

[Disbursing and tracking funds for adaptation 10](#_Toc438620218)

[Annex: Relevant Events and Trainings on Financing Adaptation 12](#_Toc438620219)

# Introduction

The NAP Global Network is a group of individuals and institutions who are coming together to enhance bilateral support for the NAP process and adaptation action in developing countries. To do so, the Network works towards three objectives:

* To improve coordination among bilateral development partners
* To facilitate peer learning and exchange on the NAP process
* To support enhanced leadership on adaptation at the national level.

Targeted Topics Forum (TTF) workshops are a key component of the Network’s efforts to facilitate peer learning and exchange to build capacity for the NAP process and implementation. TTFs bring together developing country policy-makers and practitioners, as well as representatives of bilateral development cooperation agencies, who otherwise may not have regular opportunities to interact. Developing country participants are invited in teams of three—each country team consisting of a NAP focal point, a representative from the ministry of finance/planning, and a representative of a ministry responsible for a climate-sensitive sector. Bilateral development cooperation agencies are encouraged to send both a representative from headquarters and a representative from a field office.

By bringing together this range of participants, TTFs aim to enable the various actors relevant to NAP processes—including those outside of environmental agencies—to share lessons and identify next steps and ways of working together to take concrete action on adaptation.

The Network hosted its first TTF event in July 2015 on the topics of securing high-level political support and sectoral integration in the NAP process. In response to participants’ enthusiasm about sustained and in-depth learning and exchange, the Network will invite the same “class” of countries who were invited to the first TTF to the next event planned for March 2016. These countries are: Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Germany, Grenada, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Togo, United Kingdom, and USA. The Network plans to invite this class to one TTF per year for the next three years.

**TTF March 2016: “Financing NAPs: Options for Implementation”**

The topic of the Network’s March 2016 TTF will be on “Financing NAPs: Options for Implementation”. The general objectives of this TTF will be to:

* Identify key challenges, best practices and emerging opportunities related to financing the implementation of the NAP process—making sure international and domestic sources of finance are moved efficiently and effectively towards the right budgets and activities to advance planned adaptation actions;
* Promote dialogue between actors from developing countries and bilateral donors to enable an exchange views on effective ways to support implementation of NAPs.

The TTF will cover each of the following topics to some extent: *accessing* existing funds for adaptation, *generating* new sources of finance for adaptation, and *disbursing and tracking* funds for adaptation. It will include coverage of both international and domestic sources of finance, as well as public-private partnerships. Building on the previous TTF event and responding to integration as one of the two objectives of the NAP process, financing adaptation across sectors (such as agriculture and infrastructure) and levels of government are treated as cross-cutting.

Recognizing that the issues associated with these topics are broader than what can reasonably be covered within the maximum of three days scheduled for the TTF event, this scoping paper sets out a menu of potential issues and challenges that the TTF could cover. Based on a review of relevant literature and related training and capacity building being offered by other initiatives (see Annex), it considers what would fit with the Network’s niche and objectives, as well as complementarity with resources, training, and workshops being offered through other initiatives.

Since the Network strives to be demand-driven and responsive to the needs and interests of participants, this “menu” of options would be presented to participants in the form of a survey to get their inputs on the topics that seem most relevant and useful to their work. Results would be used to narrow the scope and define the agenda and facilitation plan for the three days.

For each option presented below, we provide a description of the challenge/issued to be covered including a rationale for addressing it at this event, along with some related resources and potential case studies from among the “class” of countries participating in the event (listed above) when possible. Green shading indicates a topic that will need to be covered to provide necessary context and/or to make links with the previous TTF/Network activities. Other topics are options that may or may not be included in the agenda depending on demand from participants and feedback from the Network Management Team and other experts who may review on this scoping document.

# Accessing public funds for adaptation

Agenda items on accessing funds for adaptation would cover both international and domestic sources of finance. Access to *international public* finance for climate adaptation would cover sources such as the UNFCCC funds, multilateral sources, and bilateral sources. Access to *domestic public* finance would include linking to planning and budgeting processes to ensure funds are available for implementation of planned activities, and ongoing operation and maintenance of initial investments.

| **Challenge/Issue** | **Related Resources** | **Potential Country Cases**  **(bold text = from the TTF class)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Relationship between NAP process & accessing finance for adaptation**   A number of sources (WRI 2015, OECD 2015, NAP Global Network 2015) have indicated that development of national strategies can help countries to identify adaptation priorities and interventions that finance would support. This applies both for accessing international sources of finance, as well as justifying and attaining the high-level political support (i.e. budgetary commitment) required to use domestic funds for adaptation. The GCF Framework, for example, identifies NAP preparation or strengthening as one area where it will provide readiness support. Participants in the Network’s first Targeted Topics Forum (TTF) highlighted how NAP processes can help with articulation of clear narratives on adaptation priorities, which could be used to identify and communicate adaptation needs and priorities. An introduction to this topic would help to the links between the NAP process and accessing funds for implementation. | * Adelphi & GIZ, Clifit 2015: [Module](https://www.clifit.org/training-modules/strategies-policies) on Strategies and Policies (adaptation-focused elements) * OECD 2015: [Toolkit to enhance access to adaptation finance](http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/Toolkit%20to%20Enhance%20Access%20to%20Adaptation%20Finance.pdf) (especially section 3.6 on “using the NAP process effectively”) * WRI 2015: [Direct Access to Climate Finance: Lessons Learned by National Institutions](http://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/22DIRECT_ACCESS_TO_CLIMATE_FINANCE_LESSONS_LEARNED_BY_NATIONAL_INSTITUTIONS.pdf) * NAP Global Network 2015: [Targeted Topics: High-level political support & sectoral integration in the NAP process](http://www.napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/NAPGN-TTF1-Report-Final.pdf). | **Grenada** (Cabinet support for the NAP process in 2015 was largely a result of the recognition that it would support access to climate finance) |
| **Accessing *international* public funds** |  |  |
| 1. **Understanding the landscape of multilateral and bilateral international public finance for adaptation**   Limited awareness of the different sources of international finance for adaptation (multilateral and bilateral), and which would be best suited to support a particular need, is a challenge for developing countries. To address this, the TTF would include an overview of the landscape of international public finance available for adaptation. Given the Network’s focus on enhancing bilateral support for adaptation, looking at adaptation-related bilateral support to climate-sensitive sectors and how it can support climate-resilient development is also an important consideration within this landscape. | * OECD 2015: [Toolkit to enhance access to adaptation finance](http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/Toolkit%20to%20Enhance%20Access%20to%20Adaptation%20Finance.pdf) (especially Annex 2 on financing channels) * Adelphi & GIZ, Clifit 2015: [Module on International landscape](https://www.clifit.org/training-modules/international-landscape) (adaptation-focused elements) * OECD 2015: [Climate-related development finance in 2013: Improving the statistical picture](http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Climate-related%20development%20finance_June%202015.pdf) | n/a |
| 1. **Direct vs. international access to international climate funds**   Direct access to international climate funds such as the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund are an opportunity for countries to ensure full ownership of the use of international climate finance in-country. On the other hand, international access allows a country to draw on the expertise and support for implementation of an international intermediary. An agenda item on this topic could look at the pros and cons of each access modality, helping participants to determine which would best suit their needs, and the types of capacities required to pursue the different modalities, including pursuing finance readiness (financial governance, fiduciary standards, M&E for effective and transparent spending, etc.). | * IIED 2015: [The Green Climate Fund Accreditation Process: Barrier or Opportunity?](http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/17311IIED.pdf?) * WRI 2015: [Direct Access to Climate Finance: Lessons Learned by National Institutions](http://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/22DIRECT_ACCESS_TO_CLIMATE_FINANCE_LESSONS_LEARNED_BY_NATIONAL_INSTITUTIONS.pdf) | **Peru** (direct access to AF & GCF); Malawi (indirect access to GCF)  \*Note: Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks & Protected Areas (PROFONANPE) is accredited in Peru. |
| 1. **Pipeline development**   Sources of international public climate finance generally require a certain type of project description in the application process. This means that although a NAP process is intended to take an integrated, programmatic approach, applying for funds requires breakdown into projects. A session on this topic could look at what makes a good project proposal, as well as the coordination process that would be required to prioritize and coordinate projects from across sectors and levels to ensure they are aligned with the NAP. | * Adelphi & GIZ, Clifit 2015: [Module on Pipeline Development](https://www.clifit.org/training-modules/pipeline-development) * CARE: [Proposal Checklist for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/toolkit/Int_Proposal.pdf) | **tbc** |
| 1. **Local access to international climate funds**   Given that integration is one of two objectives of the NAP process, implementation takes place horizontally across sectors (as examined during the Network’s first TTF) and vertically from national to sub-national and local levels. An agenda item on this topic would look at how to ensure that subnational actors involved in implementation have access to international climate finance, as well as other relevant sources of international finance that cities and municipalities may access to support their adaptation efforts. This might include pursuing accreditation for sub-nationals as implementing entities for international climate finance institutions, ensuring that national implementing entities can coordinate with subnational actors, and/or pursuing international funds specifically targeted for subnational actors/municipalities, such as those available through philanthropies like the Rockefeller Foundation. | * GermanWatch 2015: [Finding the Finance: Financing Climate Compatible Development in Cities](http://germanwatch.org/en/download/13426.pdf) (section 3 on international finance) * ODI 2015: [Climate Finance for Cities: How can international climate funds best support low-carbon and climate resilient urban development?](http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9660.pdf) | **Cambodia** is one of few countries who have received financing from dedicated international climate funds for urban resilience since 2010. “PPCR is providing a US$ 5 million grant and US$ 5 million concessional loan to finance climate-resilience enhancing additions to a US$ 38.5 million ADB investment in wastewater treatment and flood protection infrastructure in four Cambodian towns, along with activities to increase the capacities of the provincial and local authorities to manage and maintain such infrastructure in the long-term” (ODI 2015)  **South Africa** may also have experiences/inputs to share given our Steering Committee member works for the municipal government of Durban. |
| **Accessing *domestic* public funds** |  |  |
| 1. **Accessing funds from the national budget**   Like any plan or strategy, implementation of NAPs requires a corresponding budget and financing plan. This includes allocating funds to investments in adaptation interventions, as well as planning for recurring expenditures on operations and maintenance to sustain the initial investment. Because NAP processes is intended to be integrated with a country’s overall development plan and related sector and subnational strategies, it may be possible to identify existing linkages and institutional arrangements that bring together development planning, medium-term expenditure frameworks, and annual budgeting. An agenda item on this topic would examine linkages between these processes and the institutional arrangements that can support them. | * GIZ 2014: [NAP Align: Recommendations for aligning national adaptation plan processes with development and budget planning](https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/wp-content/uploads/filebase/ms/mainstreaming-guides-manuals-reports/NAPAlign_25.11.14.pdf) * MOEJ 2015: [Strategic Budgeting Process for Successful Implementation of Climate Change Action Plan in the Philippines](http://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/cc/casestudy/casestudy1_4.pdf) | **Togo**: “The National Development Strategy is reflected in the SCAPE (Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de promotion de l’emploi). This strategy for enhancing growth and promoting employment, which runs from 2013 -2017, is accompanied by a Priority Action Plan with detailed medium-term-oriented budgets related to the political priorities identified in the SCAPE. This document thus forms the entry point for the NAP process to be initiated.” (GIZ 2015)  **Philippines** (strategic budgeting process) (MOEJ 2015) |

# Generating new financing for adaptation

A session or sessions focused on generating new financing for adaptation would primarily aim to raise TTF participants’ awareness of the wider range of potential options for funding NAPs beyond that of international climate funds and domestic financial resources. As is increasingly recognized, the public sector alone—domestic or international—is unlikely to be able to provide the scale of financing likely required by developing countries to engage in adaptation planning and action. Establishing financing streams outside of the traditional sources of climate financing, official development assistance, and national budgets could provide a complementary means of enabling the implementation of adaptation priorities.

New financing streams have been established to support a breadth of development issues (e.g. health, education, environmental protection); it is estimated that innovative financing has mobilized at least $100 billion, and grew by approximately 11% per year between 2001 and 2013.[[1]](#footnote-1) Although at present this represents a relatively small stream compared to traditional financial streams, alternative financing streams have the potential to grow and the advantage of greater predictability and stability. They could be used to support adaptation by: applying traditional fiscal instruments in new ways; applying existing products (e.g. bonds and guarantees) in new markets or to attract new investors; or by developing new products or instruments.

Many of these financial mechanisms seek to leverage or attract new private sector investment, and often combine public and private financing. For this reason potential TTF discussions related to engagement of the private sector are outlined within this portion of the scoping paper.

| **Challenge/Issue** | **Related Resources** | **Potential Country Cases**  **(bold text = from the TTF class)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Fiscal instruments**   Governments can use a range of known fiscal instruments to attract private sector investment that builds climate resilience, promotes adoption of adaptation technologies, and influences consumer behaviour. Greater awareness of the options, challenges and benefits associated with use of these instruments could increase their role in financing adaptation. Opportunities that could be explored include:   * Taxes, levies and fees, such as the application of a tax on gasoline sales to finance resilience investments * Subsidies to promote consumer uptake of technologies or practices that build adaptive capacity (such as rainwater harvesting technologies) * Fossil fuel subsidy phase out, enabling the re-allocation of financial resources to support NAP commitments * Debt financing through instruments such as resilience/infrastructure bonds and water bonds * Debt-swaps | * tbd | * Morocco: Fossil fuel subsidy phase out used to support solar powered water pumps |
| 1. **Innovative financing mechanisms**   Innovative financing involves the use of proven financial instruments in new markets, new approaches to address established problems, and alternative means to attract new market participants. Often these mechanisms adjust the incentives needed to encourage private sector investment in products or markets. A session on this topic could explore the range of innovative financing instruments currently available, and how they have been used to support adaptation to climate change or other development challenges. It could present examples of established financial mechanisms being used in new ways, such as bonds (e.g. green bonds, diaspora bonds), guarantees that promote investment in public goods, and micro-finance investment funds. It may also present efforts to mobilize resources through innovative fundraising approaches, such as levies on airlines tickets and extractive industries solidarity levy. As well, innovative mechanisms for deploying capital could also be presented, such as results-based financing and performance-based contracts. | * Innovative Financing Initiative 2014: [Innovative Financing for Development](http://www.globaldevincubator.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Innovative-Financing-for-Development.pdf) * World Bank 2015: [What are Green Bonds?](http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/brief/what-are-green-bonds) | * **Philippines**: Green bonds are being used to support investments in infrastructure and enterprise development in farmers and fishing communities affected by Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) and the Bohol earthquake[[2]](#footnote-2) * **Peru**: [National Agriculture Innovation Project](http://treasury.worldbank.org/cmd/pdf/ProjectExampleinPeru_NationalAgriculturalInnovationProgram.pdf) * Congo has introduced a micro-levy on its extractives sector to support efforts to address child malnutrition |
| 1. **Public-Private Partnerships**   It is estimated that the majority of adaptation costs in developing country (up to 60 to 70% by some estimates) will be for infrastructure investments—both for building and operating new infrastructure and climate-proofing existing infrastructure. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) provide a mechanism for engaging the private sector to help finance these investments and potentially provide better value for money than conventionally delivered projects. However, for PPPs to be successful they need to be solicited and structured appropriately. Participants in the TTF could be given an opportunity to explore varying definitions of PPPs, different types of PPP models (e.g. greenfield projects; management and lease contracts), lessons learned to date regarding the establishment of effective PPPs (particularly in relation to infrastructure development), and how they have been or could be used to support NAP implementation. | * World Bank: [Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure Resource Center for Contracts, Laws and Regulations](http://ppp.worldbank.org/public-private-partnership/about-pppirc) * IISD: [Public Private Partnerships for Infrastructure](https://www.iisd.org/procurement/public_private_partnerships.aspx) | * **Peru:** [Chavimochic Irrigation Project](http://ppp.worldbank.org/public-private-partnership/library/chavimochic-irrigation-project-peru) * **Philippines**: metro Manila PPP in the water sector (example of PPP that is delivering better quality and lower cost water to poor customers) * **Albania** has used PPP to support infrastructure development[[3]](#footnote-3) * Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa project (Agrawala et al., 2011) – active in Kenya and Malawi * Remote sensing-based Information and Insurance for Crops in Emerging economies (RIICE): a PPP focused on reducing the vulnerability of rice smallholder farmers in Asia, including **Cambodia** and the **Philippines** |
| 1. **Attracting Private Sector Investment**   Engaging the private sector in actions that advance adaptation to climate change likely will be critical to the successful implementation of NAPs. However, uncertainty remains regarding how to encourage the private sector to take advantage of the new business opportunities emerging from the need to respond to changing climate conditions. A range of possible issues could be explored in relation to this topic such as:   * The role of policies, regulatory frameworks and technical assistance measures in creating the enabling conditions for private sector investment * Increasing the role of country’s banking sector (national and local) in supporting adaptation measures * How to strengthen the role of SMEs in adaptation action * Overcoming the financial barriers preventing smallholder farmers from implementing resilience building measures | * Climate Policy Initiative 2015: [Emerging solutions to drive private investment in climate resilience](http://climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/emerging-solutions-to-drive-private-investment-in-climate-resilience/) * UNEP FI 2014: [Demystifying Private Climate Finance](http://www.unep.org/pdf/DemystifyingPrivateClimateFinance.pdf) | *To be tailored to the TTF class if selected as an issue of focus.* |
| 1. **Insurance and other Risk Transfer Mechanisms**   Insurance and other risk transfer instruments provide a mechanism for increasing financial resources to cope with the impact of extreme weather events and providing incentives for loss reduction measures. There is growing experience with the use of these instruments to mitigate climate-related impacts and losses at different scales. Opportunity could be provided to explore experiences with:   * Regional risk pools, such as the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility and African Risk Capacity * National risk management strategies, such as successful structuring of national insurance schemes * Local strategies such as micro-insurance and weather index-based insurance | * MCII 2014: [Countries addressing climate change using innovative insurance solutions](http://mcii.bildundernte.com/fileadmin/mcii/documents/MCII_GIZ_2014_ScenarioAnalysis_CountriesAddressingClimateChangeUsingInsurance.pdf) * CCAFS 2015: [Index-based insurance](https://ccafs.cgiar.org/themes/index-based-insurance) | * **Peru**: Part of the Zurich Flood Resilience Program, which looks at the role of financing pre-event mitigation measures in building resilience to floods in vulnerable communities. * [Extreme Climate Facility](http://www.africanriskcapacity.org/xcf), supported by African Risk Capacity, which is an African-led effort that will use climate change catastrophe bonds to provide financial support to eligible African countries to help them build climate resilience and undertake greater adaptation measures. * **Kenya**: Livestock insurance program |

# Disbursing and tracking funds for adaptation

Session(s) on disbursing and tracking funds for adaptation would look at mechanisms for ensuring funds are directed to the appropriate actors, institutions and activities for implementation. This might include disbursement through nationally or sub-nationally managed funds, or in the case of international funds, donor coordination mechanisms. Following accessing/generating funds and disbursement, there could also be interest in looking at how funds for adaptation are tracked.

| **Challenge/Issue** | **Related Resources** | **Potential Country Cases (from the TTF class)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Disbursing adaptation finance through nationally or sub-nationally managed funds**   The focus on integration in the NAP process means that a range of actors across sectors and levels will be involved in implementation. To facilitate disbursement to the appropriate actors at local levels and/or across sectors, a number of countries have set up funds to disburse domestic and/or international funding. An agenda item on this topic would look at examples of funds that countries have established at national and subnational levels to facilitate this disbursement. | * MOEJ 2015: [Strategic Budgeting Process for Successful Implementation of Climate Change Action Plan in the Philippines](http://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/cc/casestudy/casestudy1_4.pdf) * University of Reading & Red Cross Climate Centre n.d.: [Forecast-based action.](http://www.climatecentre.org/downloads/files/Stephens%20et%20al.%20Forecast-based%20Action%20SHEAR%20Final%20Report.pdf) | **Philippines** People’s Survival Fund (MOEJ 2015)  Flexible preparedness-fund supported by **Germany’s** BMZ that can be drawn upon for actions specified under standard operating procedures in **Togo** (and Uganda) |
| 1. **Donor coordination mechanisms**   The NAP process has potential to be used in support of the Paris principles for aid effectiveness, promoting ownership, alignment with developing country priorities, and harmonization of the support being provided by various donors. The cross-sector, multi-level nature of adaptation means that finance for implementation of NAPs will cut across sectors and across development partners’ portfolios. In 2013, for example, USD 7.76 billion of bilateral ODA went towards projects in climate-sensitive sectors where adaptation concerns were addressed as a significant but not primary objective. Proper allocation of funds towards priorities identified through the NAP process will also require in-country donor coordination. An agenda item on this topic would look at how donor coordination mechanisms could be developed, built upon, or adapted to ensure coordination of support and disbursement of funds for implementation of NAPs. This topic is central to the Network’s goal of enhancing bilateral support for NAP processes. | * GIZ 2014: [NAP Align: Recommendations for aligning national adaptation plan processes with development and budget planning](https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/wp-content/uploads/filebase/ms/mainstreaming-guides-manuals-reports/NAPAlign_25.11.14.pdf) (section 4.2 on donor coordination structures) * IISD forthcoming: NAP Institutional Context Analysis, Kenya | **Kenya** (see forthcoming institutional context analysis)  **Grenada** (matrix of donors providing NAP-relevant support) |
| 1. **Tracking funds for adaptation**   Once funds for adaptation have been accessed/generated and disbursed, accountability to domestic constituents and/or to donors will require tracking how the funds were used towards various national, sectoral, and or local initiatives. An agenda item on this topic would look at methodologies for tracking national level spending on adaptation, how to establish domestic climate-finance tracking systems, and how this information might be used. Attention could also be given to the tracking of financial flows for adaptation from the national to the local level, and how to ensure that adaptation funding is reaching local communities. | * ODI 2012: [Coding and tracking adaptation finance: lessons and opportunities for monitoring adaptation finance across international and national scales](http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/7821.pdf) (see section 4.2 on national coding systems) * WRI & Oxfam 2015: [Tracking adaptation finance: An approach for civil society organizations to improve accountability for climate change adaptation](http://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/AdaptationFinance_Rev3_SglPgs_webFINAL.pdf) * UNDP 2015: [Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) Methodological Guidebook](http://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/rbap/en/home/library/democratic_governance/cpeir-methodological-guidebook.html) * NAP GSP 2015: [Enhanced Governance for Climate Finance in Cambodia](http://unccelearn.org/NAP-Casestudies/Cambodia/story.html) | **Malawi**’s use of geocoding to track adaptation finance (ODI 2012). Other non-TTF class examples in this report include Nepal and Bangladesh.  CPEIRs have been conducted in [**Cambodia**](http://unccelearn.org/NAP-Casestudies/Cambodia/story.html) and the **Philippines**.  Ghana (along with Uganda, Ethiopia & Tanzania) has undertaken a review of its public spending on climate change and its relationship to existing policies |

# Annex: Relevant Events and Trainings on Financing Adaptation

| **Date** | **Conference/workshop/ Meeting** | **Focus area** | **Link** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| April 2014 | 8th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA8) | The conference concluded with the launch of the Kathmandu Declaration on Financing Local Adaptation, which saw delegates call for a radical shift in flows of finance to ensure the most vulnerable communities can adapt to climate change. | <http://www.iied.org/cba8-8th-conference-community-based-adaptation-climate-change> |
| December 2014 | Adaptation Finance: Global to Local Perspectives | Participants addressed approaches to adaptation finance, including mainstreaming funds from the global to the national level and the importance of direct access. | <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/adaptation-finance-side-event-promotes-accountability-transparency-and-monitoring-in-project-management/> |
| March 2015 | IDFC Climate Finance Forum: Sharing solutions in developing countries | The Forum will discuss climate finance tracking methodologies so as to better estimate current flows in developing countries and promote transparency. The event will also determine ways and means to promote the greening of practices of the financial community in the fight against climate change, and increase the leverage effect of public finance on the mobilization of private and institutional investment in the area of climate change (commercial banks, pension funds, insurance companies, etc.). | <http://www.wri.org/events/2015/03/idfc-climate-finance-forum-sharing-solutions-developing> |
| April 2015 | NAP Expo 2015 | The objectives of the NAP Expo 2015 were:   * Provide a platform for focused interactions on aspects of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans through special events and training opportunities; * Offer an opportunity for countries to exchange information on their adaptation planning activities; * Serve as a forum for sharing technical knowledge on adaptation assessments and programme design; * Exchange best practices on approaches to address common vulnerabilities and climate change risks; * Offer a platform for countries and those providing technical and financial support to interact. | <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/ldc_expert_group/items/8887.php> |
| April 2015 | Workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans | The workshop drew upon experts and practitioners at different levels to share experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including financing for NAPs. | <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/items/8903.php> |
| June 2015 | Global Landscapes Forum: The Investment Case | GLF: The Investment Case is a two-day invitation-only event designed to convene the world’s leading thinkers, experts from investment banks, development banks, pension funds and corporate entities with senior government officials, to create a hub for knowledge exchange around innovative solutions to finance. The event will take an integrated view on finance for sustainable land use and aim at building a bridge between available private finance for forests and other land-based investments and the need for the sustainable development of landscapes. | <http://www.landscapes.org/london/> |
| June 2015 | Financing Adaptation: Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund | This webinar focused on tools for financing adaptation initiatives. It presented examples of projects and accreditation processes within the Adaptation Fund of Kyoto Protocol. Additionally, there were presentations regarding the procedures to be prepared by countries who want to access to financing from the Green Climate Fund. | <http://events.iadb.org/calendar/eventDetail.aspx?lang=En&id=4835> |
| July 2015 | LEG regional training workshop on national adaptation plans for  Anglophone North and West African countries | Objectives of the workshop   * To provide technical guidance to countries in addressing the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs; * To provide technical support in selected methodologies and tools relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs based on the UNFCCC technical guidelines; * To enhance understanding of procedures for accessing financial support through existing funding mechanism such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility; * To provide a platform for countries to share experiences and lessons learned and to promote good practices in adaptation planning; * To promote collaboration at the regional level and integrated approaches that address local to regional as well as short to medium- and long-term approaches to adaptation action. | <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/ldc_expert_group/items/9065.php> |
| August 2015 | LEG regional training workshop on national adaptation plans for the Asian region | Objectives of the workshop   * To provide technical guidance to countries in addressing the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs; * To provide technical support in selected methodologies and tools relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs based on the UNFCCC technical guidelines; * To enhance understanding of procedures for accessing financial support through existing funding mechanism such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility; * To provide a platform for countries to share experiences and lessons learned and to promote good practices in adaptation planning; * To promote collaboration at the regional level and integrated approaches that address local to regional as well as short to medium- and long-term approaches to adaptation action. | <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/items/9066.php> |
| September 2015 | LEG regional training workshop on national adaptation plans for African Lusophone and island States | Objectives of the workshop   * To provide technical guidance to countries in addressing the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs; * To provide technical support in selected methodologies and tools relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs based on the UNFCCC technical guidelines; * To enhance understanding of procedures for accessing financial support through existing funding mechanism such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility; * To provide a platform for countries to share experiences and lessons learned and to promote good practices in adaptation planning; * To promote collaboration at the regional level and integrated approaches that address local to regional as well as short to medium- and long-term approaches to adaptation action. | <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/items/9093.php> |
| September/October 2015 | LEG regional training workshop on national adaptation plans for African Francophone developing countries | Objectives of the workshop   * To provide technical guidance to countries in addressing the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs; * To provide technical support in selected methodologies and tools relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs based on the UNFCCC technical guidelines; * To enhance understanding of procedures for accessing financial support through existing funding mechanism such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility; * To provide a platform for countries to share experiences and lessons learned and to promote good practices in adaptation planning; * To promote collaboration at the regional level and integrated approaches that address local to regional as well as short to medium- and long-term approaches to adaptation action. | <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/items/9094.php> |
| October 2015 | National Development Banks & Financing Adaptation Investments Evolving lessons, Challenges and opportunities | This workshop was aimed at: Informing NDBs about business opportunities in financing practical adaptation investments activities for their clients and constituents. Showcasing some examples of adaptation investments with financing demand and opportunities for up scaling and emerging best practice cases of scoping market demand for adaptation investments. Scoping the interest of NDBs in financing adaptation measures and technologies. | <http://events.iadb.org/calendar/eventDetail.aspx?lang=en&id=4875&> |
| November 2015 | Planning and Financing Adaptation in Vulnerable Countries | Jonathan Cook (USAID Global Climate Change Office) discussed the scale of global support needed to help vulnerable countries adapt to climate impacts and mechanisms for adaptation financing. John Furlow (U.S. Department of State) described the National Adaptation Plan Global Network and U.S. Government assistance for adaptation planning. Laura Würtenberger (GIZ Climate Finance Readiness Programme) discussed support for strengthening the readiness of countries to access and effectively implement adaptation funds and finance. Dr. James Bond (Senior Advisor to the Green Climate Fund) explained how the GCF plans to scale up adaptation funding. | <http://agrilinks.org/events/planning-and-financing-adaptation-vulnerable-countries> |
| **Upcoming conferences/workshops/meetings** | | | |
| February 2016 | 2016 Climate Finance Short Course | A five-day course aims to enable government officials from developing countries to manage climate finance more effectively. | <http://www.iied.org/registrations-open-for-climate-finance-course-dhaka> |
| March 2016 | Cracking the Nut Conference 2016 | Two-day learning event, which will highlight changes being made to “regenerate” rural and agricultural market development and financial inclusion in developing countries. Based on findings of Cracking the Nut 2015: Expanding Rural and Agricultural Development Amid Climate Change, the conference will go beyond environmental conservation to regeneration and repair of natural resources upon which rural and agricultural communities depend. | <https://usaidlearninglab.org/events/cracking-nut-conference-2016> |
| March 2016 | 12th Meeting of the Board of the Green Climate Fund | The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board is set to discuss a number of pending issues related to fully operationalizing the Fund, and its policies and procedures. | <http://climate-l.iisd.org/events/12th-meeting-of-the-board-of-the-green-climate-fund/> |
| March 2016 | Cracking the Nut 2016 | Connexus is working with the Inter-American Development Bank, USAID and Catholic Relief Services to organize a two-day learning event, which will highlight changes being made to “regenerate” rural and agricultural market development and financial inclusion in developing countries. | <http://www.crackingthenutconference.com/> |
| April 2016 | UNGA High-level Thematic Debate: Implementing Commitments on Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Financing | The event is expected to focus on the implementation of commitments relating to sustainable development, climate change, and financing, and the event will aim to mobilize and catalyze individual, collective multilateral and multi-stakeholder action to support early progress on realizing the SDGs and climate action. | <http://climate-l.iisd.org/events/unga-high-level-thematic-debate-implementing-commitments-on-sustainable-development-climate-change-and-financing/> |
| May 2016 | Adaptation Futures 2016 | Seven themes and three cross cutting issues have been identified that reflect the prominent subjects in climate adaptation, including finance, investment and business. | <http://www.adaptationfutures2016.org/programme/themes-issues> |

1. Innovative Financing Initiative (2014). Innovative Financing for Development: Scalable business models that produce economic, social and environmental outcomes. Retrieved from <http://www.globaldevincubator.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Innovative-Financing-for-Development.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Source: <http://treasury.worldbank.org/cmd/pdf/WorldBankGreenBondNewsletter.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Source: <http://arsa-conf.com/archive/?vid=1&aid=3&kid=60201-58&q=f1> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)