

# Global Learning Event

## Summary of key technical conclusions

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# Objectives



- Promote exchange of experience
- Build knowledge on climate change mainstreaming and responses
- Promote further exchange
- Inform future development of the GCCA

# Fostering synergies between policy dialogue and technical support



## A platform for dialogue and cooperation

The GCCA fosters dialogue and exchange of experiences between the EU and developing countries on climate policy and on practical approaches to integrate climate change into development policies and budgets.

The results feed into the discussions on the post-2012 climate agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and inform the technical and financial cooperation supported by the GCCA. The dialogue takes place at global, regional and national levels.



## Technical and financial support

The GCCA provides technical and financial support to targeted developing countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets and to implement adaptation and mitigation interventions, with a focus on five priority areas (See Box 1).

The technical and financial support in turn informs the dialogue and exchange of experiences at regional and global levels between the EU and partner countries.



# Pilot and demonstration projects



- Ensure adequate ownership by local stakeholders
- Good monitoring system needed to ensure lessons from implementation are learned, widely disseminated and used to support scaling-up
- Lack of effective sectoral and cross-sectoral programming mechanisms is an obstacle to scaling up pilot projects
- The setting up of a CC trust funds helps establish a faster pipeline for financing and/or replicating pilot actions
- Create synergies between field activities and other programme components

# Applied research, monitoring, data collection and management



- Start by consolidating existing data and information  
-> define needs and clear objectives
- Avoid developing over-complex data management systems +  
make adequate provisions for support/maintenance
- Develop the knowledge base on:
  - how development activities ensure resilience to future CC
  - the costs and benefits of various adaptation options/strategies
- Make sure collected data, resulting analysis and  
research findings remain in the country and are widely  
shared and available

# From NAPAs to adaptation strategies to CC mainstreaming



- A progression from projects to programmes and full-fledged strategies is desirable – and happening
- Building on NAPAs is a frequently cited goal but only a few NAPAs have migrated into programmatic planning
- Climate change as a sector vs. a cross-cutting issue
- Little practical experience as to how effective CC strategies are in shaping development planning -> case for mainstreaming
- Mainstreaming requires practical procedures that work in different organisational contexts
- There is little experience so far on mainstreaming CC in budgetary, monitoring and evaluation systems

# Long-term institutional and capacity strengthening (1)



- Properly assess needs and constraints
- Set out clear objectives (*who, for what, when?*)
- High-level political support essential (*sensitisation/advocacy*)
- Support national authorities in setting up effective institutional and coordination arrangements – no blueprint
- Coordination  $\neq$  making declarations or holding meetings
- National coordination process must be linked to international and subnational systems and processes
- Benefits of having local government, CSO and NGO participation
- Coordination to take place at various levels (*international, regional, national, sub-national*)

# Long-term institutional and capacity strengthening (2)



- Focus efforts on organisations expected to play a leadership or coordinating role
- In the face of complex situations, consider addressing specific issues that can contribute to wider processes (*rather than trying to address everything simultaneously*)
- Build on past training and capacity building efforts
- Capacity building  $\neq$  holding a workshop or training course
- Capacity building requires a long-term commitment to partnerships
- Enhance capacity mobilisation within the countries – External experts to work with national ones
- Include all stakeholders in capacity building efforts



# Aid effectiveness and aid delivery modalities (1)



- Interventions need to be anchored in existing policy, institutional and monitoring frameworks  
*(not incompatible with support for their improvement)*
- Further donor harmonisation efforts are required
- Strategic, sectoral approaches to be preferred to *ad hoc* projects
- The ‘scaling’ of finance from projects to sector and national budget support has not been widely achieved so far
- Pave the way for increased use of budget support – but make sure the CC dimension does not get lost

# Aid effectiveness and aid delivery modalities (2)



- Further work needed on budget support indicators
  - Need to reconcile SMART indicators with national indicators
- Defining budget requirements for CC is essential to make the case for donor support
- Finance through the private sector and civil society could be better addressed
- Make sure administrative procedures do not compromise ownership, alignment and effectiveness

# Follow-up actions



- Networking, virtual open space with Cap4Dev
- Mainstreaming workshops
- Intra-ACP technical assistance
- Qatar CoP GCCA publication and side event

# The future of the GCCA...



- Which direction should the GCCA take during the next programming cycle?
- What should be the priorities?
  - What? Thematic priorities
  - How? Modalities and approaches
  - Where? Geographical priorities
- How can the GCCA best complement other initiatives (EU and international)?