

Ensuring finance for adaptation delivers effective programs to vulnerable people

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Summary



- Present key principles of prioritization, participation, inclusiveness, accountability
- Existing models and mechanisms in the development sector
- Linking communities with local government: Practical Action experience

Funding for Adaptation

- Adaptation funding will be delivered via national governments
- Without specific focus on the most vulnerable, adaptation funding will fail to support the poorest.
- To meet this challenge, participatory governance principles will need to be embedded in institutions that prioritise and distribute adaptation finance

National level adaptation

- Poor and marginalised: groups that government actions normally fail to reach
- Local challenges demand locally relevant technologies

For these reasons...

- Sector based, nationally-applied adaptation programmes are **unlikely to meet the needs of a country's most vulnerable people**

Avoiding the pitfalls: Governance principles to support CBA

- (i) Prioritise the **most vulnerable**.
- (ii) **Localise** planning and implementation.
- (iii) **Transparency and Participation**.
- (iv) **Representation** of key stakeholders at all stages - planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- (v) Adopt a **Learning-by-doing** approach

Lessons from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

- Creation of Country coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs)
- Representation from civil society, government and private sector
- CCMs submit joint application to the Fund
- CCMs monitor and evaluate implementation

Lessons from the Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction

- Local level monitoring
- Compared with government monitoring –
- The more vulnerable the group, the less impact is perceived from the government initiatives

Therefore

- Local level monitoring and feedback on
 - What resources are received at local level, compared with what government claim to deliver
 - The benefits perceived of these resources as measured by community-selected indicators

Principles into practice:

A framework for inclusive governance

- National strategies to enable local action
- Participatory planning, implementation and monitoring:
 - Community based planning and implementation
 - Civil society monitoring

Linking community planning with district government: Nepal

- Practical Action has provided training for Village Development Committees to undertake vulnerability and capacity assessments
- Facilitated consensus building between groups of villages to establish core problems and strategies
- Village level needs were incorporated into district government plans

Building capacity of provincial level government: Zimbabwe

- Practical Action ran workshops and awareness raising at the provincial government in techniques of participatory planning
- This led to training of government staff at district level to facilitate community based planning
- Teams from district government went out to villages to facilitate community based planning

Conclusions

- Funding for adaptation is for governments to spend for the benefit of their people
- The poorest and most vulnerable people will be worst affected, so they should receive the benefits of funding
- For adaptation to be relevant to their needs, they must be involved in decision making and resource allocation
- **Learning by doing** approach – no system is perfect – urgently need to develop and implement flexible plans and programmes that can be updated