

JOINT PRINCIPLES FOR ADAPTATION 2.0

A CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVE TO PROMOTE EFFECTIVE AND EQUITABLE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ARE MORE EQUITABLE AND MORE EFFECTIVE WHEN

| PRINCIPLES | Criteria |
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| A. The formulation, implementation and monitoring is participatory and inclusive | 1. Multiple stakeholders (such as, but not limited to civil society, sub-national governments, research institutes, academia, private sector, and indigenous peoples) participate in defining options and priorities |
| | 2. The knowledge and experience of local communities and indigenous peoples is incorporated |
| | 3. Plans and policies are publicised in ways that local people can understand and engage with |
| B. Public funds for adaptation are utilised efficiently and managed transparently and with integrity | 1. The implementation and financing of plans is periodically monitored by a body on which civil society is represented |
| | 2. Adaptation funding is made available through a transparent process of allocation |
| | 3. There is full and free access to information on how adaptation funds are being spent (finances and processes) |
| | 4. There is a mechanism in place to safeguard against initiatives that might have negative impacts |
| | 5. A secure mechanism for expressing grievances and seeking redress is available |
| C. All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfil them | 1. National adaptation plans carry the authority to enable different government sectors to work in a coordinated way |
| | 2. Existing initiatives are enhanced to take climate change into account |
| | 3. Funding for adaptation is explicitly provided for within the national budget and respective sectorial allocations |
| | 4. Local level adaptation plans are guided by mechanisms to ensure coherence with national adaptation policies |
| D. Local adaptation plans are developed through approaches that build resilience of communities and ecosystems | 1. Communities affected by climate change participate in defining adaptation options and priorities |
| | 2. Local adaptation plans are formalised and integrated into the development priorities of local administrations |
| | 3. Significant resources are allocated towards implementation of local adaptation plans |
| | 4. Financing arrangements make commitments for multi-year programmes of support to vulnerable communities |

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| E. The resilience of groups who are most vulnerable to climate change is promoted | 1. Plans and policies address the issues affecting different groups of women, men, boys and girls |
| | 2. Groups of people who are vulnerable to social, cultural, economic and environmental conditions are identified and targeted |
| | 3. Initiatives take into account the differentiated needs and capacities of women and men in different age groups |
| | 4. Initiatives promote greater social equity and cohesion |
| F. There is appropriate investment in the building of skills and capacities, as well as in physical infrastructure | 1. Adequate resources are made available to improve the effectiveness of institutions responsible for managing climate change adaptation |
| | 2. Adequate resources are made available for raising public awareness and education about climate change |
| | 3. Investment plans contain targets for developing human capacities, natural capital, and physical infrastructure |
| G. Plans and policies respond to evidence of the current and future manifestations and impacts of climate change | 1. Adaptation plans consider how climate is affecting existing vulnerabilities |
| | 2. Vulnerability and adaptation scenarios are based on the best available science and evidence from the ground |
| | 3. Interventions are modified as new information becomes available |
| | 4. Climate information is made accessible to enable adaptive decision making by all stakeholders |