
**Eleventh meeting of the Adaptation Committee
Bonn, Germany, 7-10 March 2017**

Draft outline of a report on various approaches to adaptation, such as community-based adaptation and ecosystem-based adaptation, taking into account livelihoods and economic diversification

Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

The Adaptation Committee (AC), at its 11th meeting, may wish to consider the note, including the suggested approach and length; agree on a clear objective of the paper and provide any revisions to the outline.

1. Background and scope of the report

1. The Adaptation Committee, as part of its 2016-2018 workplan and as part of its workstream A. “Technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation action” and specifically under its objective of “Providing guidance to the Parties on adaptation planning and implementation at the national level”, agreed to prepare a report on various approaches to adaptation, such as community-based adaptation (CBA) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), taking into account livelihoods and economic diversification.
2. The preparation of the report is being led by the Nairobi work programme as a follow-up to the AC’s 2015 expert meeting on promoting livelihoods and economic diversification.
3. The report could be prepared in stages, whereby the secretariat would first review existing information and documents to produce a first draft of the report; this draft would later be reviewed by interested Nairobi work programme partner organizations with a view to producing a revised draft for consideration by the AC.
4. Existing information and documents to be reviewed could include:
 - a) Relevant documentation from AC, NWP and LEG activities on CBA, EbA, livelihoods and economic diversification;
 - b) Existing national and subnational adaptation plans and strategies, drawing on national adaptation programmes of action, national adaptation plans, national communications; (I)NDCs and undertakings; Nairobi work programme documents; relevant presentations made at workshops, meetings and other events; projects and programmes supported by the GEF, AF, GCF, PPCR and other multi- and bilateral donors;
 - c) Existing national and sectoral development plans, strategies and visions, where applicable, with relevant adaptation components;
 - d) IPCC reports and other scientific literature;

- e) Relevant research undertaken by the OECD, research institutions, think tanks etc.
5. The anticipated length would be between 20-30 pages and the paper is proposed to be concluded by AC 13 to allow for sufficient input from NWP partner organizations, including the September 2017 NWP submissions on economic diversification.

2. Proposed outline

I. Overview of different approaches to adaptation

6. Introduction of different approaches to adaptation at different scales:

	Household/Community level	National/regional level
Various approaches to adaptation	CBA, EbA, livelihood diversification, others such as risk-based approaches	EbA, Economic diversification, link with SDGs...

7. The roles of CBA and EbA.
8. The role of livelihoods and economic diversification in the context of adaptation planning and implementation at the national level. Economic diversification is generally taken as the process in which a growing range of economic outputs is produced. It entails a broad societal process, which transforms a country from a single source of income to a society where multiple sources of income are generated across primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, and where large sections of the population participate.
9. Link with adaptation – reducing reliance on vulnerable economic sectors, and building economic resilience to climate change. Diversification can take place in either vertical or horizontal dimension. Horizontal diversification entails seeking new opportunities for new products beyond the traditional sector. Vertical diversification can be extending production line by using the output of one activity as the input of another, thus upgrading the added value of the production.

II. Overview of relevant work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

10. **Relevant articles, decisions and conclusions**, including Bali Action Plan in 2007 (enhance actions on adaptation, including the consideration of economic diversification to build resilience); Cancun Adaptation Framework in 2010 (enhance actions on adaptation by, inter alia, building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources) Paris Agreement Article 7.9 and Article 4.7 mitigation co-benefit of economic diversification and adaptation.

11. **Work of the AC:** Economic diversification, together with livelihood diversification, was included in the first 3-year workplan. An expert meeting on promoting livelihoods and economic diversification was held in 2015. Submissions.

12. **Nairobi work programme:** Economic diversification was one of the work areas during the first and second phase of the work programme. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations on measures, methodologies and tools for increasing economic resilience to climate change and reducing reliance on vulnerable economic sectors. A workshop on increasing economic resilience to climate change and reducing reliance on vulnerable economic sectors, including through economic diversification was held in 2009. Relevant work on CBA and EbA (synthesis paper etc.)

III. Experiences with different approaches to adaptation

13. Analysis of country experience drawn from NDCs, NAPs, NAPAs, PPCR and other adaptation programmes and projects, with boxes highlighting interesting case studies for example:

- a) Mexico (EBA) from NDC;

- b) Saudi Arabia (mitigation co-benefits of adaptation and/or ED) from NDC;
- c) Trinidad and Tobago (shared during the workshop under NWP);
- d) Botswana (shared at the expert meeting under AC);
- e) Sierra Leone - Enabling sustainable livelihoods through improved natural resource governance and economic diversification in the Kono District (linked with SDG, available on www.sdgfund.org)

IV. Gaps and needs, lessons learned and good practices

V. Recommendations
