

**Overview of the conclusions of
the Expert Meeting on Technologies for Adaptation
5 April 2008, Bangkok, Thailand**

Mr. William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu

Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)

1

Mandate for the Expert meeting

The COP requested the secretariat, resources permitting, to organize, as an input to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, a meeting on technologies for adaptation with experts involved in this work and in the activities of the Nairobi work programme and national adaptation programmes of action, to be held before the twenty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (June 2008);

2

Objective of the Expert meeting

- (i) To further identify and evaluate technologies for adaptation by sector and at regional, national and local levels,
- (ii) To develop a programme of further actions that could be undertaken to continue previous work on technologies for adaptation and to be responsive to the Nairobi work programme, and
- (iii) To harmonize and consolidate findings on technologies for adaptation of various processes and programmes such as national development plans, national communications, NAPAs and technology needs assessments (TNAs).

3

Needs, concerns, experiences and lessons learned

- It is important to differentiate adaptation and mitigation on the operational level, they are in a different stages of development, facing different financial coverage and also barriers to a broader implementation
- Adaptation should be incorporated into existing mainstreaming activities
- Adaptation is much broader process than implementation and requires rather a holistic approach than a fragmented approach
- A need to move from reactive to proactive mode of adaptation was highlighted by experts ...(how we can use the technology that adaptation is becoming a more pro-active process)
- To avoid mal-adaptation, planning and design must have a crucial role (using and modeling existing data for development of a national scenarios)
- In adaptation, when considering various types of technologies, the socio - cultural aspects should play an important role

4

Needs, concerns, experiences and lessons learned

- Proper choice of technology was highlighted as critical and a series of relevant information exist, however it should be better managed and more accessible for users
- There is a strong knowledge at sectoral level - a series of information needed for successful planning and design are available at sectoral level (agriculture, water, health etc...)
- The local human resources are not directly involved into adaptation, one of the key issues remain, how to bring the local experience into the adaptation process
- To enhance implementation an enabling environment including institutional capacities must be build
- To response to observation and events an existing scientific base should be fully utilized

5

Elements for the future programme of work

- There is a strong need for outreach activities (benefiting from the results of work undertaken in other expert communities + the EGTT in parallel would be inviting other experts to contribute to its work)
- In capacity building process – the value added the EGTT offers is overview of the technologies in different adaptation sectors
- When identifying and analyzing new financing resources one must consider a different role of public financing and private financing in adaptation and mitigation processes (each offering different marketable product, revenues and market opportunities)
- It was agreed, that the findings of the NAPAs could serve one of the valuable inputs in defining of an appropriate performance indicators
- In order to set-up a sound strategy there is a strong need for technology comprehensive mechanism

6