

Ninth meeting of the Adaptation Committee

Bonn, Germany, 1-3 March 2016

Concept note on the technical examination process on adaptation

Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

The Adaptation Committee (AC) will be invited to consider the concept note and agree on the initial steps to conduct the technical examination process on adaptation, in particular the selection of topics for 2016.

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1. Introduction to the technical examination process on adaptation

1. The Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session (COP 21) decided as part of the enhanced action prior to 2020 in the decision giving effect to the Paris Agreement that two technical examination processes (TEPs) will take place during 2016-2020: one on mitigation (M-TEP) and one on adaptation (A-TEP).¹ The COP further decided that the A-TEP is to be organized by the subsidiary bodies, be conducted by the AC and supported by the secretariat
2. The TEPs are mandated to run from 2016 to 2020, with a mid-term assessment of their effectiveness to be performed in 2017 (to be held during COP 23).
3. The objective of the A-TEP is to identify concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities, and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions, including through the following four functions of the A-TEP:
 - a) Facilitating the sharing of good practices, experiences and lessons learned;
 - b) Promoting cooperative action on adaptation;
 - c) Identifying actions, including actions that could enhance economic diversification and have mitigation co-benefits;
 - d) Identifying opportunities to strengthen enabling environments and enhance the provision of support for adaptation in the context of specific policies, practices and actions.
4. The COP requested that the A-TEP takes into account the process, modalities, outputs, outcomes and lessons learned from the M-TEP. The COP also decided that the AC, in conducting the A-TEP, would engage with and explore ways to take into account, synergize with and build on the existing arrangements for adaptation-related work programmes, bodies and institutions under the Convention so as to ensure coherence and maximum value.
5. The COP further invited Parties and observer organizations to submit information on the opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation action, by 3 February 2016.
6. The full mandate of the A-TEP is contained in annex 1.

2. Expected outputs and activities

7. In accordance with decision 1/CP.21, the core of the A-TEP will be two annual technical examination meetings (TEMs) in the margins of the May/June SBs bringing together a broad group of stakeholders to discuss policies, actions and concrete opportunities and their implementation.
8. Discussions held at these meetings will be reflected in an annual technical paper (TP) and further distilled in an annual summary for policymakers (SPM) in a user-friendly online format. The SPM will feed into the annual high-level event (HLE) that builds on the Lima-Paris Action Agenda and is to be held in conjunction with the COP until 2020.

3. Role of the Adaptation Committee and other stakeholders

9. As the AC is requested to conduct the A-TEP, the AC will need to define the focus and identify the topics of the A-TEP, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 5 and other sources of information. Lastly, the Committee will select speakers of the TEMs, and have a pro-active role at the A-TEMs.

¹ Decision 1/CP.21, paras. 109-113 and 124-132.

10. Decision 1/CP.21 identified other stakeholders actively involved in the A-TEP, and with whom the AC will have to liaise. They include:

- a) **The SBI and SBSTA**, which will have the overall responsibility for the TEPs and their procedural arrangements in accordance with established practices;
- b) **Two high-level champions**. Appointed by the current and incoming COP Presidents, they are expected to provide high-level strategic and overall guidance on the TEMs and SPM. As such, they are expected to advise on the ultimate aspirations of the processes and the desirable focus to be taken into account in the deliberations by the AC. They would also provide advice for the preparation of the SPM;
- c) **Other constituted bodies and programmes** under the Convention, such as the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Executive Committee of the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) or the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), which whom the AC may engage taking into account the need to ensure maximum coherence and value. New institutions established in Paris, such as the Capacity- building Committee, once they are up and running, could also be engaged in the A-TEP;
- d) **The secretariat**, which has been requested by the COP to organize the TEMs and prepare the TP and the SPM and will support the AC in its function.

4. Possible topics and areas for the A-TEP: synthesis of the submissions

11. In regards to the submissions mentioned in paragraph 5, by 26 February 2016, the secretariat has received submissions from four groups of Parties, from eight Parties² and from seven observer organizations.³ These submissions should be the point of departure for the AC to identify and select topics. Annex 2 presents a table with the key topics proposed in each submission.

12. Many submissions propose more than three topics and areas of focus. Some of them are mutually reinforcing, e.g. proposal to address issues relating to national adaptation plans (NAPs) and mainstreaming of adaptation into national, subnational and sectoral planning.

13. Over half of the submissions from Parties and two observer organizations ones provide specific sectoral information. Two sectors that were most commonly referred to were agriculture and water resources. Health, urban areas and human settlements, biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as energy were also referred to in several submissions. The consideration of adaptation issues deriving from geographical characteristics was also seen by one group of Parties as an area of focus for the A-TEP. Another group of Parties highlighted the possibility to take a hazard approach,⁴ thus making a close link to disaster risk management.

14. Most submissions highlighted the need for the A-TEP to address cross-cutting issues, with the following ones mentioned in several submissions:

² The group of Parties include: the African group, the Arab group, the Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) and the least developed countries group. The Parties include: the European Union, the Gambia, Japan, Mexico, Norway, the Russian Federation, Uganda, and the United States of America. The submissions are available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&populateData=1&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=SBSTA>>.

³ The observer organizations include: Asociación Proteger Argentina, the Business of a Better World (BSR), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), the Mary Robinson Foundation, the Population and Sustainable Development Alliance, and Suez. The submissions are available at <[unfccc.int/7481](http://www4.unfccc.int/7481)>.

⁴ This group of Parties referred to hazards identified by Parties in their INDCs including: flooding, sea level rise and drought/desertification.

- a) Adaptation needs and options to address those needs;**
- b) Policy frameworks and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning and implementation;**
- c) Multi-level governance:**
 - i. Linking subnational and national adaptation action;
 - ii. Promotion of subnational adaptation efforts;
 - iii. Adaptation in urban areas;
- d) Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation:**
 - i. Mainstreaming of adaptation in development planning;
 - ii. Prioritization of adaptation in line ministries;
- e) Methods and tools, including for:**
 - i. Developing climate scenarios, including temperature scenarios;
 - ii. Analysing observed and projected climate change impacts;
 - iii. Identifying adaptation needs and priorities;
 - iv. Facilitating decision-making;
- f) Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation;**
- g) Means of implementation, including:**
 - i. Adaptation finance;
 - ii. Technology for adaptation, including transfer and diffusion, information and communications technology, early warning systems; and technologies for various sectors (e.g. agriculture and land management, water, transport and coastal zones);
 - iii. Technical and institutional capacity-building, including improvement of meteorological and hydrological services and understanding of scientific information at the national level;
- h) Private sector engagement in adaptation, including increasing its engagement in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.**

15. **Other topics of cross-cutting nature** identified include:

- a) Transboundary issues;
- b) Gender and human rights;
- c) Education, awareness raising and outreach on adaptation;
- d) Adaptation in the context of sustainable development;
- e) Economic diversification;
- f) Addressing extreme events and slow onset events;
- g) Exploring synergies between mitigation and adaptation.

16. Some Parties also made a link with the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Some groups of Parties suggested that additional topics be derived from the needs expressed by Parties in the adaptation component of their INDC, as well as in their NAPs and national communications. They further proposed that the AC reviews those needs and identifies topics that would showcase solutions to address them.

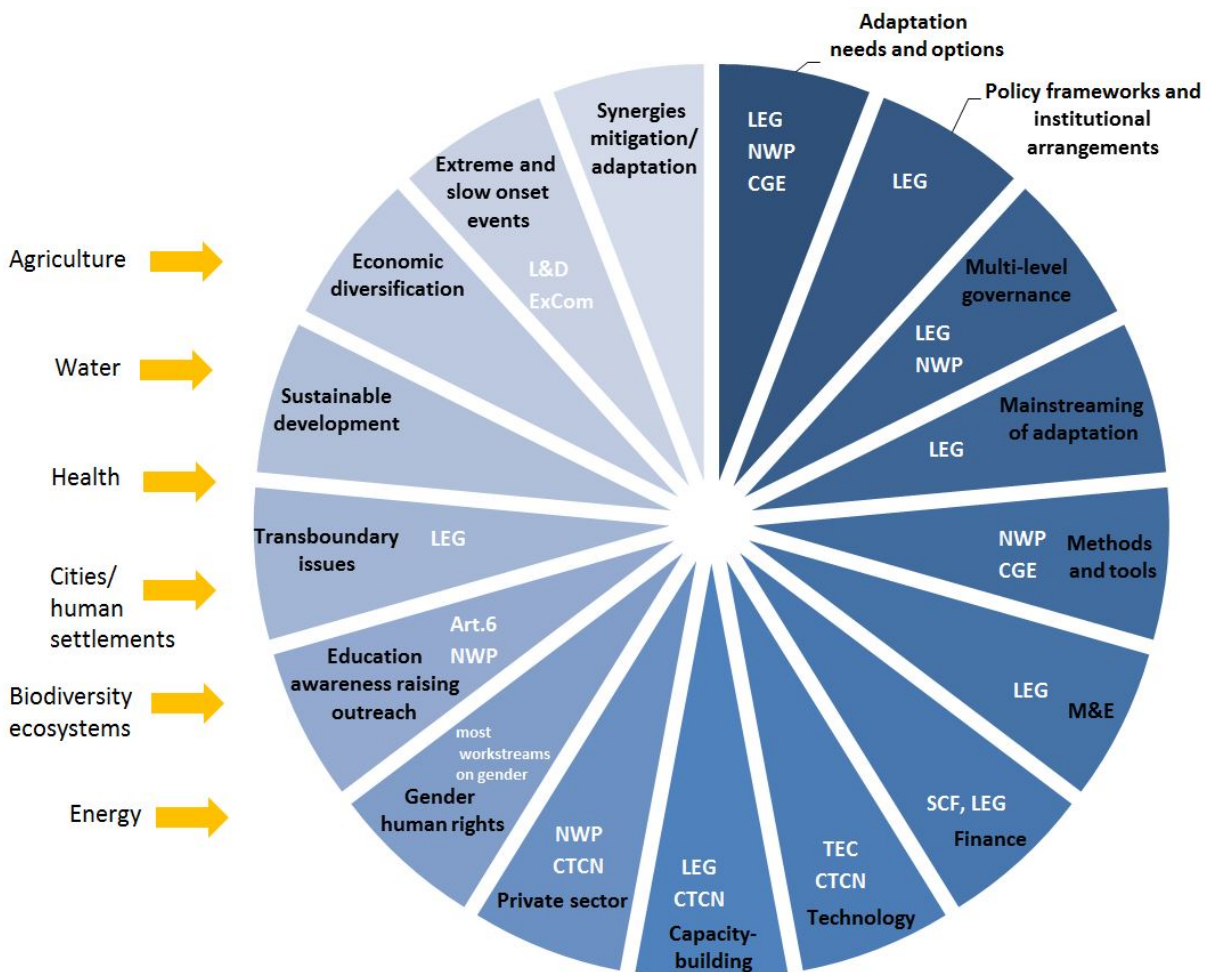
17. On the process of identifying topics, several Parties, invited the AC to select the first two topics, i.e. for 2016, and seek inputs from others (e.g. inputs from other bodies under the Convention) to identify the remaining topics.

18. The earlier phases of the M-TEP are widely considered to be a success, and echoing the request from the COP, Parties and observer organizations encouraged the A-TEP to learn from the modalities and lessons of the M-TEP. In response to this COP request, the AC may wish to request the secretariat staff supporting the Committee to collaborate closely with its counterparts supporting the M-TEP, to learn from their experience and ensure coherence between the two processes, including in regards to the timeline and delivery of the requested outputs (e.g. TEMS, TPs, SPMs).

5. Ways to ensure coherence and maximum value in the A-TEP

19. The COP requested the AC to engage with and explore ways to take into account, synergize with and build on the existing arrangements for adaptation-related work programmes, bodies and institutions under the Convention so as to ensure coherence and maximum value. In response to this call, figure 1 maps the broad categories of topics identified in the submissions against the programmes and bodies under the Convention which, excluding the AC, have these topics included in their workstreams. It also highlights the sectoral topics most often referred to in the submissions.

Figure 1. Topics covered in the submissions and the bodies and programmes under the Convention (besides the Adaptation Committee) that address these topics



Abbreviations: CGE= Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, CTCN = Climate Technology Centre and Network, LEG = Least Developed Countries Expert Group, L&D ExCom = Executive Committee of the Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, M&E= monitoring and evaluation, NWP = Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, TEC = Technology Executive Committee, SCF = Standing Committee on Finance.

20. To supplement the information captured in figure 1, it could be useful for the AC to also consider adaptation-related activities of other programmes and bodies under the Convention and other relevant institutions outside, planned for the period 2016-2020. However, at the moment, such information is limited since most bodies under the Convention are in the process of developing their post-COP21 workplan; and it might not be possible to undertake a comprehensive review of relevant activities conducted by organizations outside the Convention given the limited time remaining for the preparation of the 2016 A-TEMs.

21. In this context, as a first step, the AC could consider those activities that are already planned for 2016-2017. Such information is included in annex 3 and structured along the broad categories of topics mentioned in paragraphs 14-15 above, as appropriate.

22. In seeking coherence and maximum value, other sources of information could also be considered as suggested by some Parties in their submissions, including adaptation needs communicated by Parties in the adaptation component of their INDC and/or their NAPs. The AC could also, whenever possible, seek to align the A-TEP topics to the M-TEP ones, in particular for topics that allow for the identification of actions that have mitigation co-benefits.⁵

6. Possible approach to organising the A-TEP and for undertaking further work

23. While providing a solid foundation to start discussions on topics for the A-TEP, the possibility of late submissions to the secretariat should not be excluded. If this is the case, the suggested list of topics could expand in the near future. Meanwhile, the synthesis report on the aggregate effect of INDCs⁶ is being updated to include information on INDCs communicated by Parties after 1 October 2015. This report will not be available until April 2016 by which time it might be already too late to start planning for the two A-TEMs in May. Furthermore, as of 26 February 2016, only two countries⁷ have officially communicated their NAP to the secretariat.

24. In light of the above and considering the need to start preparing for the first A-TEMs at this meeting, the AC could limit the scope of its work on selecting topics to those for the 2016 A-TEMs only. Selection criteria could include:

- a) Topics that are sufficiently broad and cross-cutting in nature and reflected in several submissions;
- b) Topics that could be of interest to a large and diverse group of stakeholders; and
- c) Topics that are not covered by other workstreams in 2016 so as to avoid duplicating existing efforts.

25. In addition, the AC may wish to prioritize multi-faceted topics that could offer future opportunities for looking into some of their specificities in more details, for example, policy frameworks and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning and implementation; methods and tools; private sector engagement; or adaptation in the context of sustainable development.

26. The AC could also decide to establish an A-TEP task force/working group which would identify speakers for the upcoming A-TEMs and develop modalities for selecting subsequent topics for the period 2017-2020. The A-TEP task force/working group could also seek to involve other entities in its work, in particular since the COP, supported by several submissions, encouraged the AC to collaborate with adaptation-relevant programmes and bodies under the Convention for selecting the topics and speakers of the A-TEMs. Some submissions also emphasized the need for the AC to collaborate with non-Party stakeholders, including the private sector.

⁵ There is an initial list of M-TEP topics drawn by participants at the dedicated meeting held in February 2015. These include: transportation; innovative financing including for early voluntary action; marine protection; economic diversification; carbon capture and storage; and energy sector transformation, including fiscal instruments and incentives, as well as cross-cutting issues to share experiences in relation to domestic processes to facilitate long-term transformation, including the institutions and legal setting needed to develop and implement mitigation policies.

⁶ FCCC/CP/2015/7.

⁷ The two countries are Burkina Faso and Cameroon.

27. In addition, the task force/working group could explore ways to ensure the participation of the large cohort of stakeholders that the A-TEP necessitates, in particular during the A-TEMs.

7. Other issues to take into consideration

28. In addition to recommending topics, some submissions also provided suggestions for enhanced operationalization of the A-TEP by the AC. It was proposed that the AC or the secretariat could develop after each high-level event, a summary of the outcomes of the annual phase of the A-TEP. This summary will then be used by the AC to prepare recommendations on ways to bridge some of the gaps identified through the A-TEP for the consideration of the COP.

29. There is a request from Parties and observer organizations to be periodically invited, through calls for inputs, to suggest experts, initiatives or case studies for the TEMs. Several of them also offered to volunteer to deliver a presentation at the A-TEMs.

30. A group of Parties advocated for a cross-fertilizing communication flow between the A-TEP and events happening in regions and sub-regions, including with the support of the A-TEP task force/working group. The same group of Parties also emphasized the need for the outputs and outcomes of the A-TEP to be widely disseminated, including through social media.

31. Some Parties asked for the agenda of the A-TEMs to be developed, as early as possible, to ensure optimal preparation and participation of all interested stakeholders.

32. In regards to a longer-term outlook, a few submissions consider the A-TEP to be offering a pathway for more ambitious adaptation efforts in the post-2020 regime. To harness this potential, they propose to link the A-TEP to the global stocktake established by the Paris Agreement,⁸ with outputs and outcomes of the A-TEP being fed into the preparation of this periodic stocktake.

8. Next steps

33. The AC may wish to agree to:

- a) Select two topics for the 2016 A-TEPs;
- b) Establish an A-TEP taskforce/working group, including identifying members and a lead, to:
 - i. Plan for the two A-TEMs in 2016, including selecting speakers and engaging with other entities;
 - ii. Identify possible additional topics for 2017-2020, including proposing possible sequencing of these topics and further ways to engage other entities in the A-TEP;
 - iii. Review the submissions to further inform the conduct of the A-TEP;
 - iv. Liaise with the SB Chairs and the High-level Champions.
- c) Request the A-TEP taskforce to provide a progress report at AC10 to inform the AC on the next steps

34. To facilitate the work of the taskforce, the AC may also wish to request the secretariat to update the synthesis of the submissions (section 4 of this concept note) on the A-TEP as new submissions are received and to provide the taskforce with additional relevant information from the INDCs and the NAPs.

⁸ Article 14 of the Paris Agreement; and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 99-101.

Annex 1. Overview of relevant mandates taken from decision 1/CP.21**Technical examination process on adaptation (A-TEP) (paras 124-132)**

124. Decides to launch, in the period 2016-2020, a technical examination process on adaptation;

125. Also decides that the technical examination process on adaptation referred to in paragraph 124 above will endeavour to identify concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions;

126. Further decides that the technical examination process referred to in paragraph 124 above should be organized jointly by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, and conducted by the Adaptation Committee;

127. Decides that the process referred to in paragraph 124 above will be pursued by:

- (a) Facilitating the sharing of good practices, experiences and lessons learned;
- (b) Identifying actions that could significantly enhance the implementation of adaptation actions, including actions that could enhance economic diversification and have mitigation co-benefits;
- (c) Promoting cooperative action on adaptation;
- (d) Identifying opportunities to strengthen enabling environments and enhance the provision of support for adaptation in the context of specific policies, practices and actions;

128. Also decides that the technical examination process on adaptation referred to in paragraph 124 above will take into account the process, modalities, outputs, outcomes and lessons learned from the technical examination process on mitigation referred to in paragraph 109 above;

129. Requests the secretariat to support the technical examination process referred to in paragraph 124 above by:

- (a) Organizing regular technical expert meetings focusing on specific policies, strategies and actions;
- (b) Preparing annually, on the basis of the meetings referred to in paragraph 129(a) above and in time to serve as an input to the summary for policymakers referred to in paragraph 111(c) above, a technical paper on opportunities to enhance adaptation action, as well as options to support their implementation, information on which should be made available in a user-friendly online format;

131. Decides that in conducting the process referred to in paragraph 124 above, the Adaptation Committee will engage with and explore ways to take into account, synergize with and build on the existing arrangements for adaptation-related work programmes, bodies and institutions under the Convention so as to ensure coherence and maximum value;

132. Also decides to conduct, in conjunction with the assessment referred to in paragraph 113 above, an assessment of the process referred to in paragraph 124 above, so as to improve its effectiveness;

133. Invites Parties and observer organizations to submit information on the opportunities referred to in paragraph 125 above by 3 February 2016.

High-level event (para 120)

120. Agrees to convene, pursuant to decision 1/CP.20, paragraph 21, building on the Lima-Paris Action Agenda and in conjunction with each session of the Conference of the Parties during the period 2016–2020, a high-level event that:

- (a) Further strengthens high-level engagement on the implementation of policy options and actions arising from the processes referred to in paragraph 109 above and paragraph 124 below, drawing on the summary for policymakers referred to in paragraph 111(c) above;
- (b) Provides an opportunity for announcing new or strengthened voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions, including the implementation of policies, practices and actions arising from the processes referred to in paragraph 109 above and paragraph 124 below and presented in the summary for policymakers referred to in paragraph 111(c) above;

- (c) Takes stock of related progress and recognizes new or strengthened voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions;
- (d) Provides meaningful and regular opportunities for the effective high-level engagement of dignitaries of Parties, international organizations, international cooperative initiatives and non-Party stakeholders.

Champions (*paras 121-123*)

121. Decides that two high-level champions shall be appointed to act on behalf of the President of the Conference of the Parties to facilitate through strengthened high-level engagement in the period 2016–2020 the successful execution of existing efforts and the scaling-up and introduction of new or strengthened voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions, including by:

- (a) Working with the Executive Secretary and the current and incoming Presidents of the Conference of the Parties to coordinate the annual high-level event referred to in paragraph 120 above;
- (b) Engaging with interested Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including to further the voluntary initiatives of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda;
- (c) Providing guidance to the secretariat on the organization of technical expert meetings referred to in paragraph 111(a) above and paragraph 129(a) below;

122. Also decides that the high-level champions referred to in paragraph 121 above should normally serve for a term of two years, with their terms overlapping for a full year to ensure continuity, such that:

- (a) The President of the Conference of the Parties of the twenty-first session should appoint one champion, who should serve for one year from the date of the appointment until the last day of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session;
- (b) The President of the Conference of the Parties of the twenty-second session should appoint one champion who should serve for two years from the date of the appointment until the last day of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session (November 2017);
- (c) Thereafter, each subsequent President of the Conference of the Parties should appoint one champion who should serve for two years and succeed the previously appointed champion whose term has ended;

123. Invites all interested Parties and relevant organizations to provide support for the work of the champions referred to in paragraph 121 above;

Engagement of non-Party stakeholders in M-TEP and A-TEP (*para 119*)

119. Also encourages non-Party stakeholders to increase their engagement in the processes referred to in paragraph 109 above and paragraph 124 below.

Annex 2. Topics proposed by groups of Parties, Parties and observer organizations

Submission date	Party/ organization	Suggested topics for the technical examination process on adaptation (A-TEP)
Groups of Parties and Parties		
3/02/2016	The Gambia	<p>A-TEP to focus first on issues related to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Health - Water - Human settlements - Ecosystems and biodiversity - Disaster risk reduction/management <p>Important elements from the Gambia adaptation needs to be considered in the A-TEP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporating gender issues into adaptation actions; - Trans-boundary issues including migration and water resources, - Implementing policy frameworks, strategies and plans to enhance implementation; and - Building on the momentum of the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) - Means of implementation needed to support adaptation action including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sufficient financial resources to assess, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation actions; o Technologies for adaptation, including in the areas of climate observation and monitoring, early warning systems, water resources, including irrigation and waste water management, coastal zones, resilience transportation, sustainable agriculture, forestry and land management; - Training and build institutional of institutional and human capacities and technical expertise, including in the area of vulnerability and adaptation assessments; - Research, data and information, including in the area of climate forecasting and modeling; - Education, raising awareness and outreach on climate change impacts and adaptation.
3/02/2016	European Union (the Netherlands on behalf of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-level governance (e.g. Covenant of Mayors and associated Mayors Adapt) - Preparing for extreme events and slow onset events - Mainstreaming of CC risk & climate proofing investments - Public/private partnership in adaptation financing
3/02/2016	Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved meteorological and hydrological services - Water systems in the context of NAP process - Agriculture

Submission date	Party/ organization	Suggested topics for the technical examination process on adaptation (A-TEP)
4/02/2016	Arab Group (Kuwait on behalf of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapt to physical aspects of climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Urban planning and cities o Marine protection o Water management o Air-conditioning o Desertification o Agriculture - Sustainable development that deals with socio-economic impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Economic diversification o Industrialization o Renewables and energy efficiency - Transfer and diffusion of technology and know-how
4/02/2016	Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy frameworks (specific examples in Uganda) - ICT use to improve adaptation and livelihood resilience
4/02/2016 & resubmission 6/02/2016	African Group of Negotiators (Mali on behalf of)	<p>1st topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examination of technical tools used to develop temperature scenarios and identify projected impacts; - Identification of how these tools can assist with determining adaptation needs and priorities at national levels. <p>Topics thereafter, should such that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are not necessarily based solely on sectors; thematic areas are sometimes more appropriate for addressing gaps in capacity and knowledge - They focus on adaptation priorities identified by developing countries in the adaptation component of their intended national determined contributions (INDCs); NAPS, and others - It is worth noting that the sectors the most commonly reported in countries' INDCs include: health, agriculture, water, and biodiversity - Other issues highlighted in INDC synthesis report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Gender issues o Transboundary issues o Policy frameworks, strategies and plans to enhance implementation - They build on NAPA and NAPs momentum
05/02/2016	Japan	<p><i>Cross-cutting issues:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional arrangements among relevant stakeholders - Assessing the impacts of climate change through scientific knowledge - Building and enhancing information platform on climate risk - Promotion of subnational adaptation efforts through actions such as cooperation with local governments

Submission date	Party/ organization	Suggested topics for the technical examination process on adaptation (A-TEP)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodologies and indicators for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) <p><i>Sectoral issues (in-line with the focus of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecosystems - Human settlements - Water resources - Health
06/02/2016	USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling environments and institutional arrangements for effective adaptation planning and implementation - Increasing private sector engagement in the process to formulate and implement NAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Role of policies, regulatory frameworks and technical assistance o Increase role of banking sector o Strengthening role of small- and medium- sized entities o Overcoming financial barriers preventing smallholder farmers from implementing resilience - Linking subnational action with national level adaptation planning (e.g. development and implementation of NAPs)
09/02/2016	Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process of monitoring and evaluation of measures to adapt to climate change - Identification of impacts of climate change in social sectors, ecosystems and environmental services - Construction of a common vision among national-level environmental institutions
14/02/2016	Least developed countries (LDCs) Group (Democratic Republic of the Congo on behalf of)	<p><i>Framing:</i> exploring the four aspects of the objective of the A-TEP: (a) strengthening resilience; (b) reducing vulnerability; (c) increasing the understanding of adaptation action; (d) increasing the implementation of adaptation action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build on NAPA and NAPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Needs and adequacy of support o Gaps and lessons learned - Means of implementation (scientific information and/or country experiences) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps in adaptation technology + needs identified in technology needs assessment (TNA) o Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generation of new and additional resources o Capacity-building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps and possible solutions o Gaps in institutional mechanisms (national, regional and international levels) - Mainstreaming of adaptation, including ways to prioritize adaptation in line ministries - Sectoral areas: agriculture, food security, water, health, fisheries, forestry, coastal and mountainous regions - Emphasis to unique nature of geographic regions

Submission date	Party/ organization	Suggested topics for the technical examination process on adaptation (A-TEP)
18/02/2016	Russian Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural disasters - Agriculture - Health - Water - Building - Transport - Energy - <p>Also interested in the mainstreaming of adaptation at the national, regional, subnational and sectoral levels</p>
24/02/2016	AILAC (Colombia on behalf of)	<p>Based on INDCs and adaptation undertakings, priority areas in the order in which they should be addressed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water resources (2016 A-TEP) - Agriculture and food security (2016 A-TEP) - Health (2017 A-TEP) - Ecosystems (2017 A-TEP) - Forestry (2018 A-TEP) - Human settlements, in particular cities and infrastructure (2018 A-TEP) <p>TEMs should also have a particular focus on: flooding, sea level rise and drought/desertification</p> <p>Cross-cutting topics that can be addressed throughout all topics during the TEMs, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Synergies between mitigation and adaptation - Multiple dimension of adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Reference to the UNEP Adaptation GAP Report - Gender and social policies (protect and promote gender equality and the human rights of all people, especially most vulnerable populations) - Means of implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Closing gaps in capacity o Addressing technology needs o Addressing greater access to finance. A particular focus to include how to increase financial support through the private sector engagement in the implementation of relevant plans (particularly NAPs), policies and/or contributions

Submission date	Party/ organization	Suggested topics for the technical examination process on adaptation (A-TEP)
Observer organizations		
03/02/2016	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Focus on agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries, including looking at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the vulnerability of people, physical assets and natural systems - Strengthening institutional and technical capacities and enhance adaptive capacity for effective CC adaptation - Integrating climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes - Developing and customizing indicators of adaptation to evaluate prioritize and monitor adaptation measures - Consideration of gender sensitivity, indigenous knowledge, feasibility and sustainability as means of enhancing opportunities for adaptation actions - Building resilience in bio-physical and socio-economic systems (risk management)
03/02/2016	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN)	-
03/02/2016	Mary Robinson Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptation and human rights - Adaptation and gender equality
03/02/2016	Population and sustainable development alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family planning as a climate adaptation strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Human-rights based and participatory approach o Citizen participation
06/02/2016	Suez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Preservation and management of water resources, e.g. incentivize environmental performance plans; technologies for monitoring and control water consumptions; smart policies (e.g. progressive tariffs) o Production of alternative water resources (e.g. desalination, treated wastewater reuse to be further explored) o Continuity of drinking water and wastewater services during extreme or recurring climate events (e.g. realtime monitoring and management of rainwater and stormwater)
06/02/2016	Asociación proteger Argentina	-
10/02/2016	BSR	Private sector engagement, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Investments in local early-warning systems and other technology platforms o Health care and education o Governance and legal reform

Submission date	Party/ organization	Suggested topics for the technical examination process on adaptation (A-TEP)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Institutional capacity-building○ Gender and human rights initiatives○ Biodiversity and ecosystem services○ Social safety nets

Annex 3. List of adaptation-related activities planned for the period 2016-2017

Broad categories of topics	Activities	Timing
Education, awareness raising and outreach on adaptation	4 th Dialogue on Climate Empowerment ⁹ focusing on public participation, public awareness, public access to information and international cooperation on these matters	SB 44 (May 2016)
Gender and human rights	In-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on adaptation, capacity-building, and training for delegates on gender issues	SB44 (May 2016)
Means of implementation: finance	In-session workshops on long-term climate finance organized by the secretariat with inputs from the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), Adaptation Committee (AC) and Technology Executive Committee (TEC). These workshops are annual in-session events through to 2020 (decision 5/CP.20, paragraph 12). At SB44 one of the focuses of the workshop will be on adaptation finance.	2016-2017
	Forum of the SCF "Financial instruments that address the risks of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change"	2016
	Second biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows prepared by the SCF. In the context of the preparation of its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, the SCF will consider ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance, including private finance mobilized by public interventions, to assess how adaptation and mitigation needs can most effectively be met by climate finance, and will include the results in its annual report to the COP.	For COP 22 (November/ December 2016)
	Operationalization of SCF functions (as per decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 111), particularly in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing • Rationalizing the Financial Mechanism • Mobilizing financial resources • Working on measurement, reporting and verification of the support provided to developing country Parties The SCF will undertake, inter alia, analysis and facilitate information exchanges and will make recommendations to the COP, as appropriate	2016-2017
Means of implementation: technology	TEC thematic dialogue on enablers and barriers to South cooperation on technology for adaptation with a particular focus on agriculture and water.	April 2016

⁹ This was previously called *Dialogue on Article 6*.

Broad categories of topics	Activities	Timing
	This thematic dialogue is the continuation of the TEC's work on technologies for adaptation that the TEC has undertaken since 2014, which included a workshop on "Technologies for Adaptation" (held in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee) and the development of two TEC policy briefs on technologies for adaptation in the water sector and in the agricultural sector.	
Means of implementation: capacity-building	Durban Forum on capacity-building	SB44 (May 2016) SB 46 (May/June 2017)
Sector: agriculture	<p>Two-in session workshops under SBSTA agenda item <i>Issues relating to Agriculture</i></p> <p>Workshop #1: identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing of experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects</p> <p>Workshop #2: Identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems</p>	SB 44 (May 2016)
NAPs	<p>NAP Expo 2016</p> <p>NAP Expo 2017</p>	<p>11-15 July 2016</p> <p>tbc</p>
Knowledge sharing	<p>Additional priority setting workshops under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI) targeting respectively, least developed countries, small islands developing States and Africa.</p> <p>The LAKI, an action pledge under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP), and a collaborative effort between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the secretariat, aims at prioritizing and catalysing responses to subregion-and theme-specific adaptation knowledge needs. In 2015, 2 priority-setting workshops were organized for West Asia and Southern Africa subregions.</p> <p>10th NWP Focal Point Forum in conjunction with SBSTA 45, Marrakech</p> <p>Focal point forums, annual events in conjunction with COPs, have in the past focused on various topics, and involved taking stock of relevant activities being undertaken by NWP partner organizations, and identifying opportunities for mutual learning and collaboration. The forums have</p>	2016

Broad categories of topics	Activities	Timing
	also helped to support outreach, and foster dialogue and the exchange of information relevant to the NWP among stakeholders involved in adaptation. ¹⁰	
Implementation of the Paris Agreement	Adaptation Forum 2016 The Forum will look at adaptation aspects of the Paris agreement and inputs from participants on tasks under the Paris Agreement where the AC has a clear role.	12 May 2016

¹⁰ Summaries of discussions from previous Forums are available at <unfccc.int/4300>.