

**Fourteenth meeting of the Adaptation Committee  
Bonn, Germany, 24-26 October 2018**

**Information note on the technical examination process on adaptation**

**Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee**

The Adaptation Committee (AC), at its 14th meeting, will be invited to take note of the information note on the technical examination process on adaptation (TEP-A), discuss plans for the 2019 TEP-A and possible options for the final 2020 TEP-A.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Background	2
2.	2018 TEM-A	3
3.	2018 Regional TEM-As	4
4.	2019 TEP-A	5
5.	2020 TEP-A	5
6.	Next steps and possible action by the Adaptation Committee	6
	Annex 1: Proposals by expert organizations	7
	Annex 2: Reports of 2018 regional TEM-As	9

## 1. Background

1. The technical examination process on adaptation (TEP-A) was established by decision 1/CP.21 as part of the enhanced action prior to 2020. The TEP-A is taking place during 2016-2020 and its objective is to identify concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities, and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions.<sup>1</sup>
2. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided that the TEP-A is to be organized jointly by the subsidiary bodies, conducted by the Adaptation Committee (AC) and supported by the secretariat.<sup>2</sup> The AC, in conducting the TEP-A, is 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.<sup>3</sup>
3. The TEP-A includes annual technical expert meetings (TEM-As) and an annual technical paper, which seeks to identify opportunities to enhance adaptation action, as well as options to support their implementation.<sup>4</sup> The technical paper serves as an input to a summary for policymakers (SPM), which is prepared by the secretariat in consultation with the High-Level Champions and includes adaptation and mitigation. The SPM then feeds into the annual high-level event that builds on the Lima-Paris Action Agenda and is held in conjunction with the COP until 2020.<sup>5</sup>
4. Having concluded an assessment of the TEP-A in November 2017 towards improving its effectiveness, the COP in decision 13/CP.23:
  - a) Requested the AC to consider the needs of Parties expressed in their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national adaptation plans (NAPs) and national communications, to address all four functions of the TEP-A, and to include in its annual report to the COP recommendations for respective processes and for constituted bodies under the Convention, Parties and other organizations on ways forward and necessary actions to be taken, based on the outcomes of the TEMs;
  - b) Strongly urged the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, the high-level champions,<sup>6</sup> the Adaptation Committee, the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to focus the technical examination processes on specific policy options and opportunities for enhancing mitigation and adaptation that are actionable in the short term, including those with sustainable development co-benefits
  - c) Invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders to organize regional TEMs, building on existing regional climate action events, as appropriate, with a view to examining specific finance, technology and capacity-building resources necessary to scale up actions in regional contexts, including through regional mitigation and adaptation initiatives, and to provide their reports thereon to the secretariat as input to the TEPs;
  - d) Strongly urged the Adaptation Committee to ensure the necessary continuity of and follow-up on the identified policy options and opportunities, including by informing the SPMs, the high-level events and the 2018 Talanoa dialogue;

---

<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 124-125.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 126.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 130.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 129.

<sup>5</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 111, 120 and 129.

<sup>6</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 121 and 122.

- e) Invited expert organizations, constituted bodies under the Convention and non-Party stakeholders to enhance their engagement in the technical examination processes;
  - f) Also, invited expert organizations to volunteer, through the secretariat, to lead the organization of relevant technical expert meetings;
  - g) Further invited the lead expert organizations and requests the secretariat, as appropriate, in organizing the technical expert meetings:
    - i) To make the technical expert meetings more interactive, including by means of round tables, thematic dialogues and virtual participation;
    - ii) To make the agenda and guiding questions for the technical expert meetings available well in advance thereof;
    - iii) To conclude the technical expert meetings with a session on proposing ways forward and necessary actions in relation to the identified policy options and opportunities referred to in paragraph 2 above for inclusion in the technical papers<sup>5</sup> and subsequent summaries for policymakers;<sup>7</sup>
5. At its 11th meeting the AC agreed on the topic for the 2018 TEP-A to be “Adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems”.

## 2. 2018 TEM-A

6. In response to the invitation by the COP to volunteer, through the secretariat, to lead the organization of relevant TEMs, the following organizations expressed their interest: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
7. Following endorsement by the AC, the lead organizations and the AC TEP-A working group developed a joint concept note and agreed on the content of the 2018 TEM and its respective sessions. Furthermore, it was agreed that the focus of all sessions would be on cases that show good practices, approaches, methodologies and/or experiences of local adaptation planning that benefits vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems and how these contribute to national policies and ensure that such good practices reach scale.
8. The TEM took place on one and a half days, between the 9th and 10th May 2018 in the Chamber Hall in the WCCB in Bonn, Germany during the first part of the forty-eighth session of the subsidiary bodies (SB48).<sup>8</sup>
9. To maximize time and resources available, the meeting was divided into sessions for more targeted discussions and outcomes, which looked at the following questions:
- a) How can successful examples of local implementation be supported and further incentivized in national planning, implementation and financing systems?
  - b) Do national systems present any barriers to successful implementation of local adaptation practices, and why? How can these barriers be overcome?

---

<sup>7</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 111(c) and 129(b).

<sup>8</sup> The interactive agenda, webcast links and more featured information is available at <http://tep-a.org/technical-expert-meetings-on-adaptation/agenda>.

- c) Is there a link between adaptation planning for vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems? Do they mutually reinforce each other? If so, how?

10. To enhance interaction, a web-based Q&A and polling platform called Sli.do was used for live events for attendees to ask questions and vote in live polls via their phones, tablets or computers.

11. In terms of communication and outreach, the TEM-A was advertised through the secretariat's twitter and Facebook channels. The Nairobi work programme's twitter account (@NWP\_UNFCCC) covered the event by picking up notable quotes and presenting them on a social media card, as well as retweeting participant's contributions, drawing attention to the live webcast. Right after the TEM-A, a Facebook Live panel was organized, including a participant from each session, reaching almost 210,000 people and resulting in 62,000 video views and 5,000 reactions, comments and shares.<sup>9</sup>

12. The TEM-A microsite was equipped with a new logo and a new landing page for the event and counted over 3,100 unique visitors, which is almost 10 times the visit that the Adaptation Committee's blue pages counted in the same timeframe (361 unique visitors).

13. The outcomes and recommendations from the TEM as well as the regional TEMs (section 3) are included in the 2018 technical paper (FCCC/xx/2018/x).

### 3. 2018 Regional TEM-As

14. Five regional TEM-As took place in 2018 (see table below).

Region/Event	Country	Theme	Date
2 <sup>nd</sup> Global Adaptation Network Forum	Abu Dhabi, The United Arab Emirates	Climate-induced migration, resilience among small island developing states, and bringing adaptation solutions to people with disabilities	20-21 March
Asia Pacific Climate Week	Singapore, Singapore	Adaptation and climate-resilient initiatives in coastal zones management	10-13 July
Asia-Pacific Regional TEM – The Nexus Approach	Seoul, Republic of Korea	Nexus approach and its potential as a tool to balance mitigation and adaptation (food-water-energy nexus)	16-20 July
27 <sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Climate Seminar/ Regional TEM	Tokyo, Japan	National adaptation goals/indicators and their relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	26 July
Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week	Montevideo, Uruguay	Adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems	20-23 August

15. In general, participants in these TEMs noted that further regional TEM-As would benefit the regions. They also emphasized the need for enhanced regional collaboration, and having a dedicated space to be able to share knowledge and identify opportunities. They welcomed the meetings' innovative design that provided opportunity for strong collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders. They recommended that these meetings should continue to be a vehicle through which different actors can share knowledge and mobilize action on adaptation at a national, sub-national, local and individual levels. Annex 2 to this information contains four reports of these regional TEMs that have been provided to the secretariat for further consideration by the AC.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/UNclimatechange/videos/boosting-resilience-to-climate-change/10156167372935867/>

<sup>10</sup> Please note that they have been annexed as they were provided, without content editing.

#### 4. 2019 TEP-A

16. At its 11th meeting, the AC considered and endorsed the topic for the 2019 TEP-A to be “Adaptation finance”, including the private sector.”
17. So far, three expert organizations stepped forward and volunteered to be engaged: The Adaptation Fund (see proposal in the annex), the GCF and the Stockholm Environment Institute (see proposal in the annex).
18. In addition, members of the TEP-A working group suggested to engage the following organizations:
- a) Multilateral development banks, including the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Inter-American Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank;
  - b) UN organizations such as the International Fund for Agriculture and Development;
  - c) Private sector actors such as Acclimatise.
19. In particular, the 2019 TEM could consider:
- a) Coordination and coherence of the climate finance landscape, including roles, responsibilities, and strengths of the various players in this complex landscape;
  - b) Financing for innovation and incremental and transformational change. There are ongoing debates surrounding incremental costing and the need to move towards more fundamental shifts;
  - c) Innovative financing instruments – green bonds, blended finance, and catalysing private sector action;
  - d) Direct access and other innovative means of implementation;
  - e) Reaching the most vulnerable with adaptation financing – how can finance reach most vulnerable countries and communities?
  - f) Regional adaptation initiatives;
  - g) Effectiveness of climate adaptation finance, this is an important conversation to have, especially given the diversity of indicators and the upcoming Global Stocktake that will among other things consider the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation support.
20. Regarding possible approaches to the 2019 TEM, members of the TEP-A working group propose:
- a) Enhancing inter-activity, including through break-out groups during part of the sessions as well as to incentivize virtual participation;
  - b) Making use of a submission portal to collect case studies and lessons learned on what is working, what not and why. Such submissions could not only inform the sessions but also serve as useful input to the subsequent technical paper.

#### 5. 2020 TEP-A

21. AC13 requested its TEP-A working group to continue the discussion of possible topics for the final TEP-A in 2020 and to report back to AC 14 on progress made. Key criteria in evaluating options were that the topic needs to be concrete and actionable. Possible themes identified include:

- a) Urban adaptation, bringing together all topics;
- b) Water, as it is cross-cutting and universal;
- c) Transboundary aspects of adaptation, such as adaptation of infrastructure which covers interconnected transport and energy networks;
- d) Enabling environments, which links to the mobilisation of support;
- e) Adaptation technologies and sustainable livelihoods, which life style changes are necessary?
- f) 2020 NDC implementation.

## **6. Next steps and possible action by the Adaptation Committee**

22. The Adaptation Committee will be invited to:

- a) Agree on an approach for the 2019 TEP-A;
- b) Request its TEP-A working group and invite the volunteer expert organizations to plan and prepare a concept note for the 2019 TEP-A, including ensuring that sessions arrive at the identification of “specific policy options that are actionable in the short term”;
- c) Also, request the TEP-A working that greater impact of the TEP-A is enhanced, including through participation in regional TEM-As and that messages and recommendations are substantive, relevant and actionable;
- d) Agree or advance the conversation on a topic for the 2020 TEP-A based on the assessment made by COP23 and internal evaluation of the results in terms of identifying concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions.
- e) Recommend to the COP the continuity of the process beyond 2020.

## **Annex 1: Proposals by expert organizations**

### **1. Adaptation Fund**

#### **1.1. Financing adaptation innovation**

1. Together with the successful finalization of the “first generation” of concrete adaptation investment projects worldwide financed by the Adaptation Fund and others, the understanding of good adaptation practice in various sectors has soared. In order to meet the growing adaptation needs of developing countries, it is time to complement the “tried and tested” adaptation solutions and delivery methods with new, innovative ones, that enable transformational change at various scales. The Adaptation Fund has taken stock of its track record of innovation in financing projects using new delivery models and technologies, and is opening a dedicated investment window on adaptation innovation. Speakers would include designers and implementers on innovative projects both from the South and the North.

#### **1.2. Regional adaptation initiatives**

2. Since the Adaptation Fund opened a dedicated funding window for multi-country activities in 2015, regional projects and programmes have rapidly become an important part of the Fund’s portfolio, and demand for new regional investments far exceeds available funds. From transboundary water resources management to regional food security applications and to multi-country disaster risk reduction initiatives, countries have shown their eagerness to work together to address impacts of climate change, and to learn from one another in the process. Speakers could include representatives from multilateral and regional implementing entities, city governments and nongovernmental organizations involved in regional projects.

#### **1.3. Direct access and other innovative means of implementation**

3. The Adaptation Fund was the first climate fund worldwide to make direct access to its resources available to developing country organizations. After almost 10 years of experience in financing adaptation actions in direct partnership with developing countries’ specialized institutions, banks, ministries and nongovernmental organizations, the multiple co-benefits of direct access are clearer than ever: Through the rigorous process starting from accreditation, to adaptation project implementation and evaluation, recipient organizations are screened and coached to deliver quality results up to international standards. National implementing entities have become climate finance champions in their countries and regions, which has fostered a buzzing south-south cooperation community of practice. Speakers would include representatives of NIEs, NGOs and academia.

### **2. Stockholm Environment Institute**

4. SEI has hosted, participated, and led a significant number of influential research projects related to adaptation finance around the world. We have been active in this field for over ten years, including early work on the [role of adaptation financing prior to COP 15 in Copenhagen](#). Today, our portfolio includes, but is not limited to, the [Global Finance Initiative](#), which focuses on climate finance flows worldwide and other climate-relevant funding streams, the Private Sector Finance for NDC Implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa project, as well as the newly-established [Stockholm Sustainable Finance Center](#), co-led by SEI alongside the Stockholm School of Economics and the Government of Sweden.

5. Given our breadth of research expertise in this area, we hope to work with the guidance of the Adaptation Committee to make the 2019 TEP-A a successful and impactful piece of the climate policy process.



## **Annex 2: Reports of 2018 regional TEM-As**

### **1. Strategis to reach scale: Adaptation and climate-resilient initiatives in coastal zones**

Thursday, 12 July 2018: 15:45 – 17:45

Resorts World Convention Center: Room Virgo 2

#### **1.1. Background**

There has been an increasing recognition of the fact that successful adaptation solutions to the impacts of climate change are often thought and designed at the local level. By drawing on communities, scientific and/or business solutions and lived experience, much can be learned about the ways in which adaptation can be supported and brought to scale. Many adaptation measures are successful, because they have empowered communities to take ownership of their design and implementation. However, when they are taken to scale, these solutions can lose connection to the lived experience. Striking the balance between reaching scale and retaining community empowerment is a challenge.

Coastal zones are among those most at-risk to the impacts of extreme and slow onset events brought about by the changing climate. They are exposed to a range of coastal hazards and this trend is expected to continue into the future. Research shows that due to the high coastal population exposure in the Asia Pacific region, communities living in low-elevation coastal zones will become more vulnerable. To address these realities and help reduce vulnerabilities, various initiatives have been (or are being) implemented in the region that aim to strengthen resilience of governments, business groups and communities. This session will showcase approaches (from different organizations) that show building resilience and adaptive capacities of communities in coastal zones and identify ways on how they reach scale.

#### **1.2. Objective**

The workshop/session aimed to explore ways to support and bring coastal zone communities' resilience agendas to scale so that they become more widely adopted and lead to transformative impacts. It focused on how to bridge the gap between the local, subnational, and national levels, and on the complementary roles of formal and informal institutions, focusing on ways to connect communities to higher-level policy, technical assistance and information for effective adaptation support.

#### **1.3. Speakers and Moderator**

The session was organized by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in close collaboration with the Adaptation Programme of the UNFCCC

##### **1.3.1. Speakers:**

1. Rima Al-Azar, Global Climate Governance Coordinator, FAO
2. Andi Eka Sakya, Principal, Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology
3. Benjamin William, Secretary General / CEO, Singapore Red Cross

4. Dr. Stefanos Fotiou, Director, Environment and Development Division UN-ESCAP
5. Donna Lagdameo, Senior Policy Adviser and Asia Pacific Focal Point, RCRC Climate Centre
6. Youssef Nassef, Director, Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC Secretariat
7. Tomasz Chruszczow, High Level Climate Champion, Poland

### 1.3.2. Moderator:

Mr. Steve Chao, Senior Presenter at Al Jazeera

## 1.4. Structure & Agenda

The session was interactive and engaging. No ppt presentations were used.

After the introductions, the talk started with a framing to put the issue of adaptation and resilience work in coastal zone and how scaling-up and scaling-out are important in the UNFCCC processes and how they contribute to the ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement. Then alternately, the 4 panel members answered 3 questions using sharp and focused pitches focusing on transferable findings from their respective experiences and initiatives. The questions were:

1. Scaling-up -- What are the innovative models to the scaling up of community adaptation solutions in coastal zones to achieve policy influence?
2. Scaling-out -- Focusing on multiplication effect, what are the specific enabler and barriers to particular contexts in coastal zones?
3. Measuring success in scaling initiatives -- What can be considered a successful scaling initiative? And how to measure this success?

Before the synthesis and closing remarks, the participants were asked to type the key elements when scaling up and scaling out adaptation and climate-resilient initiatives in coastal zones, based on what was discussed by the panel members.

## 1.5. Key Messages

### 1.5.1. Question on Scaling-Up --

What are the innovative models to the scaling up of community adaptation solutions in coastal zones to achieve policy influence?

- We need innovative models, policy and governmental frameworks, coordination, awareness, communication and technology
- Being innovative can sometimes mean starting and using what we already have and improve on it. This will not only help communities understand things better but it is also the most practical and effective solution. Innovation is about finding ways to connect and be more responsive to the needs on the ground. Innovative solutions are customized based on the different needs of communities and realities on the ground.
- An innovative model is one that is timely. Being ready and being first are core to our work. Coastal communities are at risk with flooding, among others. We need to ensure that innovative solutions are not just piloted in a small community but that it should look at the big

picture; identify areas most at risk; and develop mechanisms that will allow people and governments to act early and act based on forecast

- Let us derive lessons from 1992 Integrated Coastal Zone Management... countries are small; cities are not far from the coast; inland and coasts must be taken together. Low lying coastal islands have been providing momentum for pushing the envelope of ambition including on adaptation — from the insurance scheme proposal in 1992 to the push for 1.5 to the creation of the WIM
- We need to scale up to a visioning develop synergy between climate policy and human development
- As the phenomena becomes more cross-border, actors need to discern how their actions will result in consequences in other countries or industries
- Coastal zones, whether in low lying areas of small island states or in mega deltas in bigger countries, are integrated areas of vulnerabilities — with multiple sectors and hazards – and they need integrated approaches. We need to use Integrated Approach and cannot afford to work in silos.
- For coastal zones, planning adaptation is equal to planning development
- For scaling up, key issues are (i) enabling environment and policies that allow for scaling up; (ii) coordination both vertical (from one level to another) as well as horizontal at each level among all stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society) and (iii) awareness-raising.
- NDCs offer an opportunity to scale up and to enhance coordination.

### 1.5.2. Question on Scaling-Out --

Focusing on multiplication effect, what are the specific enabler and barriers to particular contexts in coastal zones?

- Enablers
  - While scaling out is about repeating the same cookie-cutter initiative from one community to the next, ownership and customization should be ensured — there is no one size fits all
  - Involving the younger generations is key
  - Transformative and forward-looking leaders and champions who will not just drive the process but will inspire people to come together and be part of the change. Being transformative means utilizing the most influential “language” the (next) generation will explore, that is through technology;
  - Global coalitions and platforms
  - The three main enablers are capacities, technology (e.g., use of ICTs in Caribbean) and funding.
  - The importance of using an ecosystem-based approach which takes into consideration the physical aspects (acidification, rise of water temperature, sea level rise), social aspects (such as vulnerability, gender) and governance issues.
- Barriers

- Leaders (again). The role of political leadership is also important in driving the resilience agenda forward and sometimes this is not a priority for city government. Identifying champions within the stakeholders (either government or non-government) has been one way of addressing this.
- When we force “effective” solutions in one coastal zone to also be “effective” in another coastal zone. Each coastal zone is different from each other – in a number of aspects and understanding the operating context is critical. We cannot simply copy and paste. Because communities have different needs and levels of vulnerabilities and risk exposure, we need to apply local/regional context-specific approaches when we scale-out.
- How to overcome remoteness to increase participation and how to consider the specificity of each context to avoid the cookie cutter approach.

### 1.5.3. Question on Measuring Success in Scaling Initiatives --

What can be considered a successful scaling initiative? And how to measure this success?

- Success is when coastal communities are safer and more resilient communities today and tomorrow. In scaling out and up, communities’ needs should always take center stage
- Success is measured when mindsets and actions have changed.
- When risk-informed actions/programs/plans that are part of regular funds at the local and national level – this is success.
- Coastal zones, whether in low lying areas of small island states or in mega deltas in bigger countries, are integrated areas of vulnerabilities — with multiple sectors and hazards – and they need integrated approaches. (HIS approach – Holistic, Integrated and Spatial)
- Several challenges: lack of data, lack of baseline information, how to balance specificity with aggregation, weak capacity to do M&E, how to increase learning by doing and integrating lessons learnt.

## **2. Asia-Pacific Regional TEM – The Nexus Approach**

### **2.1. Organizer/Collaborators and Panelists**

The event was co-organized by the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) with funding from the European Commission, the Ministry of Science and ICT of the Republic of Korea and the Green Technology Centre Korea (GCT-K).

Panelists included:

Mr. Chang Sun Jang, GTC

Mr. Jukka Uosukainen, CTCN

Mr. Kyung Nam Shin, GTC

Mr. Mareer Mohamed Husny, TEC

Mr. Kazem Kashefi, TEC

Ms. Jaime Webbe, CTCN

Mr. Ali Shareef, Adaptation Committee

Mr. Ho-Sik Chon, CTCN

Mr. Tae Seon Park, KRC

Mr. Suil Kang, TEC

Mr. Kijong Cho, Korea University

### **2.2. Event structure/agenda**

The event began with welcome remarks followed by a presentation on the nexus approach and its potential as a tool to balance mitigation and adaptation. Case studies were presented to facilitate further discussion and a learning-by-doing exercise was undertaken based on the food-water-energy nexus. The full agenda is attached as addendum 1.

### **2.3. Presentations/Ideas**

Presentations / ideas focused on the need for a transformational approach to planning in order to implement the nexus approach. Elements of the nexus approach including setting nexus targets, fully engaging with relevant stakeholders and providing equal weight to objective and outcomes were presented and discussed.

Examples of the water-food-energy nexus were presented to illustrate how the nexus approach can balance adaptation needs (food and water security) with mitigation needs (renewable energy and low-emissions development).

Ideas were shared on how the nexus approach could be applied in Asia-Pacific based on regional priorities including energy efficiency, renewable energy, disaster risk reduction, agriculture, food and forestry.

Presentations also noted missed opportunities where the nexus approach may have provided more beneficial outcomes especially from within the CTCN portfolio.

## **2.4. Summary of discussions**

Participants agreed that the nexus approach has significant potential as a means of implementation towards the achievement of transformative change. However a number of challenges were identified including:

- Ensuring political buy-in for the highly collaborative process
- Balancing local stakeholder needs with the application of the nexus approach to higher level decision-making
- Establishing the best level to apply the nexus approach based on national circumstances
- Collecting sufficient data to inform the nexus approach process.

Despite the challenges, participants noted that the nexus approach is a good option for balancing multiple climate change objectives towards the achievement of the Paris Agreement. Other sectors to which the nexus approach could be easily applied, according to participants include: energy and security, low-emission urban development, and food and transport.

A full report will be provided as soon as the meeting report has been completed and cleared by participants.

## **2.5. Possible follow-up or recommendations/concrete opportunities**

Requests were made for additional information and learning opportunities on the Nexus Approach.

Furthermore, participants requested that the TEM process and High Level Champions be informed that the Regional TEM concludes that the nexus approach is a useful means of implementation towards the achievement of transformative change.

## **2.6. Useful links or presentations provided**

Presentations and the full agenda can be found at: <https://www.ctc-n.org/calendar/fora/ctcn-regional-forum-national-designated-entities-ndes-asia-and-pacific>

**Addendum 1: TEM Agenda****Day 4: 19 July 2018 (Thursday) / Regional TEM / Maple Hall (4F), the Plaza Hotel Seoul**

*Organized in collaboration with the CTCN, the Ministry of Science and ICT of the Republic of Korea and the GTC*

**Time**

08:30 - 09:00

09:00 - 09:45

**Session**

Registration

**Opening Session** (Master of Ceremony: Mr. Chang Sun Jang, GTC)

- Welcoming remarks from the CTCN (**Mr. Jukka Uosukainen, CTCN**)

- Welcoming remarks from the Republic of Korea (**Mr. Kyung Nam Shin, GTC**)

- Group photo

09:45 - 10:30

**Setting the Stage: Overview of the Regional TEM**

**Chair: Mr. Mareer Mohamed Husny (TEC)**

- Introduction to the TEM and COP decisions (**Mr. Kazem Kashefi, TEC**)

- Overview of the nexus approach (**Ms. Jaime Webbe, CTCN**)

10:30 - 11:00

Tea/Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:30

**Session 1: Case Studies on the Water-Energy-Food Nexus**

**Chair: Mr. Ali Shareef (Adaptation Committee)**

- Case study 1 (**Mr. Ho-Sik Chon, CTCN**)

- Case study 2 (**Mr. Tae Seon Park, KRC**)

12:30 - 13:30

Lunch

13:30 - 14:30

**Session 2: Panel Discussion**

**Chair: Ms. Jaime Webbe (CTCN)**

**Panel: Mr. Ali Shareef (Adaptation Committee)**

**Mr. Suil Kang (TEC)**

**Mr. Kijong Cho (Korea University)**

*The potential of the nexus approach to balance climate change mitigation and adaptation will be discussed, and associated recommendations and conclusions will be provided to the participants.*

14:30 - 15:00

Tea/Coffee Break

15:00 - 17:00

**Session 3: Learning by Doing Case Study on the Water-Energy-Food Nexus**

**Chair: Ms. Jaime Webbe (CTCN)**

17:00 - 17:15

**Closing Remarks**

**Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (CTCN)**

17:15 - 19:00

**Dinner Reception** (Hosted by the GTC)

**Venue: Ruby Hall (22F), the Plaza Hotel Seoul**

### 3. Regional Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation

held in the context of the 27th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change  
Tokyo, Japan, 26 July 2018

#### 3.1. Summary

The 27th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change was jointly organized by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Australia, in Tokyo, Japan on 26 July 2018, as a regional Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation (TEM-A). 75 experts from 20 countries and regions, and 17 international organizations, research institutes and other relevant entities participated. The Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC) organized the meeting.

The seminar served as a useful opportunity for participants to share and exchange experiences and ideas, and lessons learned on their recent efforts in seeking for synergies for enhanced actions in the monitoring & evaluation (M&E) framework for the three global agendas (Adaptation under the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction). Active discussions and group exercises helped the participants to exchange information useful to address challenges in integration at the local, national and global levels.

#### 3.2. Proceedings

##### 3.2.1. Session 1. Adaptation, SDGs, and Sendai Framework indicators – integration from local to national and global level

Presentations on experiences from linking M&E systems across different levels were delivered by the panelists from Morocco, Japan, the Gambia and India.

From Morocco, integration of adaptation and SDG indicators in a regional information system was introduced. Japan presented its national M&E of adaptation measures and introduced the first annual monitoring report published in 2017 which had established voluntary indicators for adaptation. The Gambia presented on the institutional arrangements for three agendas at country level and its challenges. From India explained its system of using Disaster Score Cards used for measuring disaster risks and resilience at the sub-national level.

The National Institute for Environmental Studies (Japan) reported on the role of the Institute based on the Climate Change Adaptation Law and its contribution through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Information Platform (AP-PLAT). Also, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) gave an overview of a specific adaptation measure, the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative (CREWS), and emphasized the importance of introducing early warning systems in island countries.

Participants raised questions and comments specifically on the use of output indicators versus the use of outcome indicators. It was highlighted that ideally we should be moving to use outcome indicators to



understand if we are actually decreasing vulnerability. In the context of budgeting, output indicators could be more suitable to assess policy accomplishments in terms of budget allocation as well as the effects of investments. It was suggested that countries should select the most appropriate mix of indicators which can then be re-designed based on the needs at the global or regional level.

For vertical implementation, questions were raised to clarify details of bottom-up approaches such as indicator usage, information flow/platform and how to promote incentives to provide information and to scale up to the regional level. Panelists shared country case studies, including an example showing local data feeding into the national level through monitoring reports, and another case in which the implementation of small projects at the local level contributes to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In addition, it was noted that sharing good practice conducted by the local government, as well as research funds for local research institutes, may work to foster local stakeholder engagement.

Regarding integration of the three agendas, challenges and the practicality in reducing the duplication of efforts were discussed. It was reported that even though national plans are developed to harmonize through a stakeholder consultative manner, problems may arise at the implementation and reporting stage where different stakeholders are involved and proper communication and collaboration is not ensured.

It was noted that as linkages clearly exist, and SDGs indicators can be outcome indicators for adaptation policies, we should be able to reduce the burden of monitoring adaptation by using the SDGs results for reporting to the UNFCCC.

### **3.2.2. Session 2. Linkage between Adaptation, SDGs and the Sendai Framework and synergy for enhanced action**

Group work was conducted to facilitate the discussion on the linkages between adaptation, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Groups representing different geographical/economical backgrounds (Small islands, Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle-East, Land-locked and OECD countries) discussed the following issues:

1. What are the top 5 indicators for understanding adaptation progress in your country?
2. Where/How should this information come from? Is this information collected in SDGs/Sendai Framework?

Different processes were examined by the groups to come up with indicators to prioritize. Some groups looked at the sectors to be covered first. Other groups started from identifying the anticipated climate change impacts and then moved to affected target groups/sectors, necessary actions, and indicators to measure progress. It was noted that some indicators that are important for a specific region may not be included as SDG or Sendai indicators (not as a 100% match). SDG and Sendai indicators were sometimes too narrow or from a backward perspective to meet the country's need in terms of adaptation.

As a result of the group work, it was noted that there are gaps in indicators where some are applicable to relatively many areas and some require close examination for actual implementation. The discussion helped the participants to understand commonalities of indicators, but also highlighted that these indicators may not be sufficient to conduct M&E of adaptation measures.

Several elements were not identified under the group discussion that may be taken in consideration for future discussions, such as:

- Climate insurance or social safety net;
- Requirements for small islands to address displacement from climate change;
- Risk perception of the community addressed in the indicators for early warning systems;
- Indicators to measure improvements in adaptive capacity;
- Indicators on NDCs;
- Qualitative indicators;
- Co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation.

In conclusion, participants saw the value of this group discussion in generating new ideas and in identifying some of the challenges in selecting specific indicators for local, national and global targets.

## 4. Regional TEM-A: Adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems

### 4.1. Organizer/Collaborators and Panelists

Co-organizers: Chile: Julio Cordano, [jcordano@minrel.gob.cl](mailto:jcordano@minrel.gob.cl)  
 Uruguay: Ignacio Lorenzo, [ignacio.ucc@gmail.com](mailto:ignacio.ucc@gmail.com); Macarena Mo  
[mmo@mvotma.gub.uy](mailto:mmo@mvotma.gub.uy); Belén Reyes [belenreyes.snrc@gmail.com](mailto:belenreyes.snrc@gmail.com)  
 Supported by the UNFCCC secretariat (Adaptation Programme)

Moderators and panelists see 4.2 below.

### 4.2. Event structure/agenda

14:00–14:10	<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<b>Ignacio Lorenzo - Uruguay</b> <b>Pilar Bueno - AC Co-Chair</b>
14:10–15:20	<p><b>Session I: Gaps and needs for adaptation planning</b></p> <p>This session examines how information and knowledge gaps on adaptation are being addressed by different actors at various scales. Case studies from national and regional perspectives will be featured.</p> <p>Guiding question(s): tbc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>How can exchange of information at the science/policy interface be optimised to provide knowledge, services and pave the way for action and for policy to identify scientific needs?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <i>Why isn't this happening? (what are the barriers)</i></li> <li>o <i>Are there successful examples that can be replicated?</i></li> <li>o <i>Who is well positioned to influence this and facilitate a change?</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>- <i>What are the gaps and needs, including for finance, for the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in the region? How can these be addressed – are there any “low-hanging fruit”?</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Moderator: Enrique Maurtua Konstantinidis</b>, <i>Regional Coordinator LatinoAdapta</i></p> <p><b>Panel:</b>  <b>Bárbara Tapia</b>, <i>Vice-President of the WMO Commission for Climatology (CCI) and Chairman of Working Group on Climate of Regional Association III (South America)</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Regional Climate Center (RCC) support to National Meteorological Services (NMHNs) in risk management and adaptation</p> <p><b>Nestor Mazzeo</b>, <i>SARAS Institute - Regional Centre for Climate Change and Decision Making</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Strengthen decision-making on climate change, resolving the specific knowledge gaps previously identified and facilitating access and understanding of relevant information for adaptation (tbc)</p> <p><b>Gladys Santis</b>, <i>Especialista en Adaptación, Oficina de Cambio Climático, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente de Chile</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Experience in NAP design and formulation and adaptation action implementation in relation to the gaps and needs.</p>

15:20–16:30	<p><b>Session II: The importance of indigenous peoples and local communities in adaptation planning</b></p> <p>This session looks at the significant role that indigenous peoples, local governments and local communities can play; and examples of how indigenous knowledge can be integrated into adaptation planning and action.</p> <p>Guiding question(s): tbc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>How can indigenous knowledge be communicated and integrated into adaptation planning and the formulation and implementation of NAPs?</i></li> <li>- <i>How can planning processes take better in to account indigenous and local communities, and how can local governments feed in to a higher degree?</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Moderator:</b> <b>Zelmira May</b>, <i>National Programme Specialist for Education, UNESCO - Montevideo</i></p> <p><b>Presenters:</b></p> <p><b>Jordan Harris</b>, <i>National Director, Adapt Chile</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Experiences from Network of Municipalities in Chile</p> <p><b>Sineia Bezerra do Vale</b>, <i>Coordinadora del Departamento de gestión territorial y ambiental del Consejo Indígena de Roraima – CIR / Coordinadora de la Cámara Técnica de Cambios Climáticos del Comité Gestor de la PNGATI (Política Nacional de Gestión Territorial y Ambiental de Tierras Indígenas) / Miembro del Comité Indígena de Cambios Climáticos - CIMC</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Incidencia indígena en la implementación del Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio del Clima de Brasil - PNA, avances y desafíos (Indigenous incidence in the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan to Brazil's Climate Change - NAP, progress and challenges).</p> <p><b>María Victoria Chiriboga Nielsen</b>, <i>Viceminister, Ministry of Environment of Ecuador</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> tbc</p>
16:30–16:40	<b>Short break</b>	
16:40–17:50	<p><b>Session III: Opportunities for advancing regional action for adaptation planning for the vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems</b></p> <p>This session will explore concrete and pragmatic ways, that may be used to increase capacity for resilience and sustainability through cooperation, including through the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).</p> <p>Guiding question(s): tbc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>How can adaptation action be scaled up and scaled out?</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Moderator:</b> <b>Marianela Curi</b>, <i>Directora Ejecutiva, Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (Ecuador)</i></p> <p><b>Presenters:</b></p> <p><b>Cecilia Hidalgo</b> - <i>Plenary Professor Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Enhancing interdisciplinary, inter-institutional, intersectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement and cooperative action on adaptation</p> <p><b>Prof. Omar Defeo</b> - <i>CRN Investigator of the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), Universidad de la República de Uruguay &amp; Dirección Nacional de Recursos</i></p>

	- <i>How can the NAP-SDG framework support effectively this work?</i>	<p><i>Acuáticos</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Science-policy action in South America: the hotspot of the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean</p> <p><b>Mónica Gómez</b> - <i>Adaptation advisor in the Climate Change Division of Uruguay and NAP Coastal Coordinator</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Regional opportunities to enhance and strengthen the implementation of NAPs in Uruguay</p> <p><b>Eduardo Bustos</b>, <i>Director de Extensión, Global Change Center, Catholic University, Chile</i></p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Collaborative processes (co-creation) on adaptation at basin level.</p>
17:50–18:00	<b>Wrap up and closing</b>	<b>Julio Cordano, Chile</b>

### 4.3. Summary of discussions

There was a productive exchange between the presenters and the discussants throughout the event. A number of key themes emerged, including the following:

#### Moving from planning to action and transformation

The complexity of working across sectors, of planning in uncertainty, and of the range of levels and scales can be a barrier for taking action. Adaptation planners should ask “What do we want to protect?”, and “What opportunities can we take advantage of?”. Developing countries have the opportunity to develop in a resilient and green way. The main purpose of events like these is to help the region to implement adaptation in a transformative way, to become more resilient and to be able to implement the NDCs and NAPs. It was discussed that the Adaptation Committee is a valuable tool for countries to help them to plan and adapt. The TEP-A is an innovation that has provided a lot of learning, regionally and globally. The topics have been chosen carefully, to get to the heart of the needs of developing countries.

#### Adaptation across time-scales, levels and sectors

The need for adaptation to be planned and implemented at different scales (long-, medium-, short-term) and across different levels and sectors was highlighted numerous times. There can be tensions between national and sub-national governments/communities, and these tensions need to be overcome if transformation towards resilience is to occur. There is also the need for exchange between rural areas

and the capitals, to inform planning. Regarding sectors, many, like the financial sector, do not see the urgent need for adaptation. Cross-sectoral cooperation and information-sharing are thus key.

#### Adaptation as a cycle

Given that new knowledge is emerging constantly, adaptation processes should be cyclical and iterative, to integrate the best available knowledge, monitor, and improve. The example of Uruguay's NAP was relevant to this topic, as the speaker noted that it includes 5-year cycles. It was also noted that the UNFCCC process has institutionalized cycles through the global stocktake, and that countries can align their adaptation planning with those 5 year cycles. The importance of adaptation communications was also noted in this regard, with participants acknowledging that these are discussed in the ongoing negotiations, to be finalized in Katowice.

#### The co-construction of knowledge and of policy

Participatory approaches are necessary for good adaptation. Panelists and discussants mentioned numerous ways that different groups should feed into the process, from the co-construction of knowledge to the co-construction of adaptation NAPs. This includes co-construction across the vertical levels of government, integrating sub-national and rural governments/municipalities more in the planning process. Key groups that were also emphasized were indigenous peoples, women, the youth and farmers. By braiding traditional knowledge and climate science, adaptation can be more successful. One example that was given was that of peoples in Brazil. Indigenous communities have a wealth of knowledge of nature and how to forecast and adapt to changes, through their close interaction with delicate ecosystems. They also have their own calendars, based on nature. Organizations are bringing this knowledge together to co-create better climate science.

#### Translating information for different audiences

There is a need to better communicate climate science and information about adaptation. Tailoring such knowledge for audiences, including policy-makers, is imperative if it is to become mainstreamed into decisions that affect vulnerable communities. An example was given, that many farmers in the region require climate services but are unable to understand the technical jargon. Thus climate scientists need to also become communicators, or to work closely with those who have skills in communication and dissemination.

#### Moving from technical discussions to negotiations

There is no question that adaptation is important for the region. Climate action only makes sense with adaptation. This is not always evident in the negotiations, which tend to focus on mitigation. The LAC region has a key role to play in ensuring balance, given that adaptation is an urgent need for LAC countries. It is invaluable to be able to get together in the region, to recognize shared vulnerability and shared opportunity, and to work together towards Katowice and beyond. This TEM-A can help to

mobilize the discussion that is needed about the politics of adaptation, and to reinforce a network of people dedicated to adaptation across all levels.

#### Regional solidarity for adaptation planning and implementation

Participants noted that events like these present an invaluable opportunity to get together in the region and to be able to share experiences. Many issues related to climate change are transboundary, and the only way to address them successfully is through regional collaboration. It was mentioned that the LAC region has solutions, has expertise, and has relatively less language barriers than many other regions. This opportunity for solidarity should be tapped into even more, so that the region can develop faster and become resilient to the impacts of climate change. This was pointed out numerous times, particularly in the context of climate science and the generation of adaptation information. One example given was that of the biophysical changes happening in the ocean, and how the area shared by Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina is a “double hotspot”, with climate-induced warming and high-levels of biodiversity.

#### South-South cooperation

Linked closely to the discussion on regional collaboration, there was much discussion on the role of developing countries, and how they are leaders in adaptation because it is a matter of urgency for them. Many developing countries have become “climate change laboratories” (a term used by the Chilean representative to describe his country), with numerous kinds of climate hazards challenging them, often in parallel. The need for South-South cooperation is increasingly critical, including in terms of developing metrics and indicators for adaptation. This does not mean that all countries in the region share the same risks, or have the same needs/capacities. Asymmetry exists within the region, both within countries (e.g. between sectors) and between countries.

#### Complementarity with other processes

Participants noted that adaptation under the Paris Agreement, and UNFCCC process is general, is linked to other relevant processes. Examples given were the Sendai Framework, the SDGs, and the recently adopted Escazu Agreement.

### **4.4. Possible follow-up or recommendations/concrete opportunities**

The COP invited<sup>1</sup> Parties and non-Party stakeholders to organize regional technical expert meetings, building on existing regional climate action events, as appropriate, with a view to examining specific finance, technology and capacity-building resources necessary to scale up actions in regional contexts, including through regional mitigation and adaptation initiatives, and to provide their reports thereon to the secretariat as input to the technical examination processes.

---

<sup>1</sup> Decision 13/CP.23, paragraph 9.

During the regional TEM-A for the LAC region, it was noted that further regional TEM-As would benefit the region. Participants emphasized the need for enhanced regional collaboration, and a dedicated space to be able to share knowledge and identify opportunities. TEM-As are innovative in their design and the strong collaboration between Parties and non-Party actors, and should continue to be the vehicle through which different actors can share knowledge and mobilize action on adaptation.

Throughout the discussion, a number of opportunities for concrete action emerged. Those that could be responsible for realizing such opportunities are varied, and include national governments, sub-national leadership, the Adaptation Community, the UNFCCC process, the climate science community, individuals, etc. They are listed below, although this list is not exhaustive:

- Enhanced downscaling of climate science;
- Tailored communications of climate science;
- Multidisciplinary and long-term regionally-collaborative research, with adequate funding, to improve climate services;
- Financing for regional climate services, and for adaptation projects and programmes;
- Participatory approaches to co-construct knowledge and policy;
- Continued regional collaboration on climate science, further south-south cooperation opportunities;
- More information on climate impacts and how to assess risk;
- In the short-term, robust systems of monitoring and assessing adaptation;
- Enhanced capacity at the local level for impact assessments;
- The integration of gender as a topic in workshops, and more capacity building for women, including indigenous women, female leaders (e.g. mayors);
- The integration of traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples in decision-making;
- The sharing of strategies for building cohesion across levels and across sectors;
- Enhanced integration of climate change education;
- City and municipal adaptation strategies to complement national strategies.