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Meeting Summary: Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (FEBA) Members' Meeting,

co-hosted by NWP and IUCN

20th June 2019, 15:00-17:30

UNFCCC SBSTA 50

Altes Hochhaus, UN Campus, Bonn, Germany



1. Welcome from UNFCCC Secretariat and IUCN

34 colleagues attended the meeting, representing 19 FEBA member and partner institutions; see **Annex I** for list of attendees and affiliations. See **Annex II** for inputs from colleagues who joined remotely or could not attend.

Rojina Manandhar, Programme Officer of the Adaptation Programme at **UNFCCC**, welcomed participants on behalf of the UNFCCC Secretariat. She provided an update on the progress within the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) as a knowledge-for-action hub for adaptation and resilience in light of the Paris Agreement. She mentioned the [concise annual report](#) prepared by the Secretariat which included the outcomes of work under the NWP since SBSTA 48 as well as indicative annual work plan (2019-2020).

Rojina emphasized on the work done in M&E for adaptation, with inputs from several FEBA members. She also highlighted the actions undertaken –and continuous work needed– to assess effectiveness on adaptation strategies on vulnerable communities and ecosystems, understanding the kind of indicators and metrics the countries can potentially use (highlighting the work that many FEBA partners have carried out). She concluded remarking the valuable contributions of diverse FEBA members to the adaptation efforts worldwide, and highlighted the importance of these kind of networks for joint work and maximised outcomes.

Ali Raza, **IUCN** Global Programme Manager on EbA, welcomed all participants and thanked UNFCCC for hosting the meeting at their venue, emphasizing in the relevance of these joint efforts to contribute globally with the

EbA tools and methodologies, increasing knowledge and lessons learned.

2. Opening remarks by IKI and IUCN

Jutta Werner from the **IKI Secretariat** welcomed all on behalf of IKI and thanked the UNFCCC and its NWP for co-hosting the meeting. She remarked that IKI has been championing EbA for last decade as a cost-effective approach for adaptation to climate change given the current and future scenarios with regards to climate change and biodiversity loss. She highlighted the media attention for biodiversity protection and climate action, drawn by the latest IPBES report which shows the need of protecting nature more than ever “as up to one million plant and animal species face extinction and the inextricable links between biodiversity loss and climate change”. In addition, she highlighted the crucial links between social, environmental and economic dimensions for sustainable development, and the risks that environmental degradation present for this aim emphasized in the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) reports. Also, she emphasized in collective climate action needed, for instance the ‘Fridays for Future’ movement to enhance the action on the climate crisis.

In this scenario, she highlighted the role of EbA and Eco-DRR, mentioning also the official launch of the CBD Draft Voluntary Guidelines for EbA and Eco-DRR. She made a call for effective and efficient implementation of these approaches, as well as knowledge sharing and cross-learning among diverse stakeholders globally, in which FEBA has a crucial role.

Both in 2018 and 2019, EbA remains as an important area for BMU-IKI. Currently, IKI’s EbA portfolio continued to grow, with over 172 million Euros funded in overall initiatives. She stressed out on the need to pass from piloting to large-scale implementation and mainstreaming.

After a round of introductions, Ali requested the updates regarding progress in EbA over the last six months and the areas of potential collaboration. He also informed that IUCN staff from diverse regional offices were present as observers.

3. Updates from meeting participants

Ann-Kathrin Neureuther from **RARE**, informed the launch of the IKI funded ‘Fishing for Climate Resilience’, focused on empowering vulnerable, fisheries-dependent communities in five countries across Asia Pacific to adapt to climate change. This is their first regional EbA project implemented in three (3) geographies: Indonesia, Micronesia (covering Palau, FSM and Republic of the Marshall Islands), and the Philippines, focused in mainstreaming EbA in small-scale fisheries, upscaling to other levels, and promoting networks. Also, in the Mesoamerican reef, they continue their work building their regional approach to EbA, in Belize, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico with various stakeholders. Also they are working in Colombia with the Ministry of Agriculture in seeing how their extension service can support small scale farmers to adapt better to climate change to secure ecosystem services. She thanked FEBA for the environment generated to connect and network with each other (for e.g. they work with TNC and TMI in some initiatives); she suggested for moving forward, that it would be interesting to identify ways to pass EbA interventions from pilot to scale, and seeking ways in how FEBA, a platform, can support this process.

Annelie Fincke, from **Oro Verde**, highlighted their ongoing work with their first EbA Project (IKI funded) called ‘Mobilizing Capital for EbA of resilient forests for water management in the tropics’, being implemented in Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Mexico. Applying a cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder approach, the project will foster EbA in four water catchment areas in Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, focusing on forests in protected areas and adjacent agroecosystems. She also informed the presented an IKI proposal focused in Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in the Caribbean biological corridor (Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba).

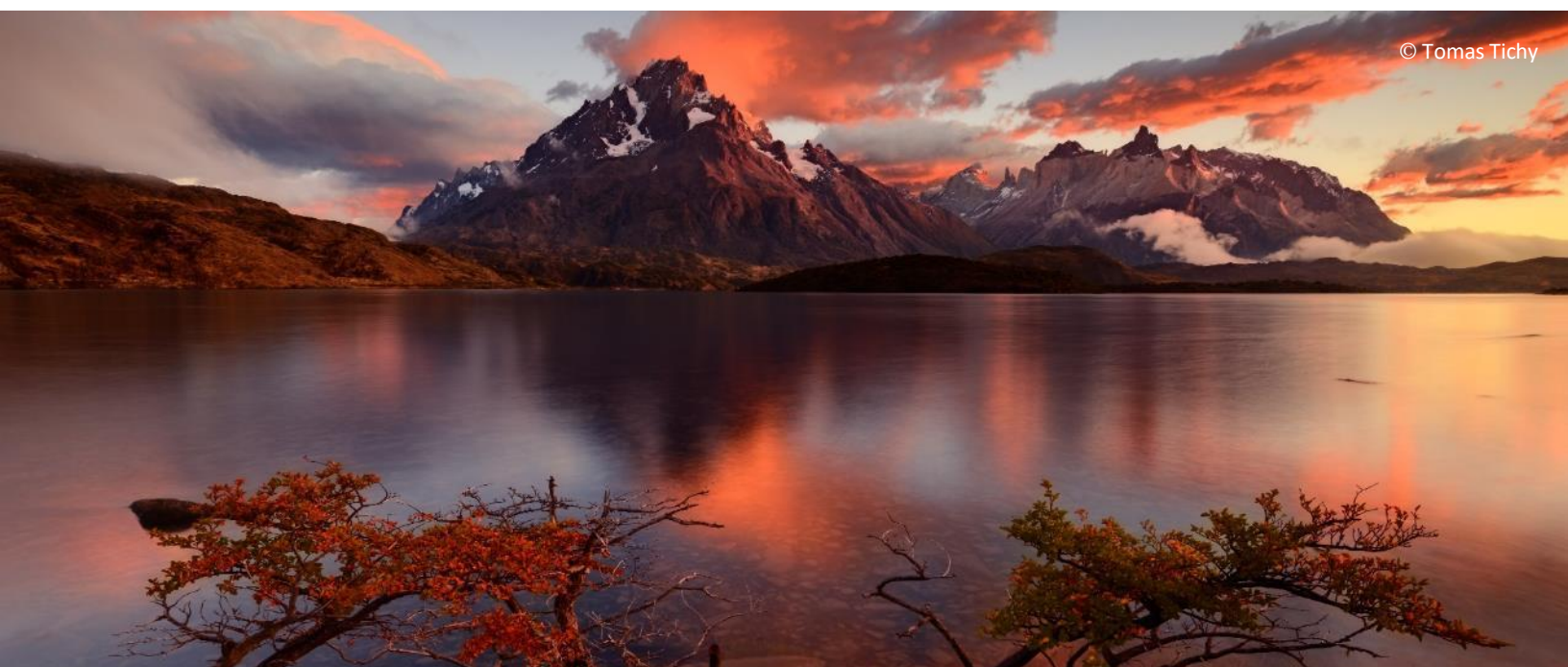
Sylvia Wicander from **UNEP-WCMC**, mentioned the EbA Tools Navigator as part of two EbA initiatives, which

aims to help EbA planners and practitioners to find and understand tools and methods to support their own efforts in planning and implementing EbA. At the moment, it comprises 247 tools for different stages of EbA: planning, assessment, design, valuation, implementation, M&E and mainstreaming. There is also a tutorial explaining how to use the navigator, currently available in English, and soon in Spanish and French. *Sylvia* also mentioned the progress with regards of the project jointly with UNEP, IBD and Acclimatise aiming to understand the barriers and enablers to private sector use of nature for building infrastructure resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean (12 case studies). Additionally, WCMC has been drafting the guidebook for monitoring and evaluating EbA with support from GIZ as part of the M&E working group in FEBA.

Xiaoting Hou Jones from **IIED**, mentioned the work done through the EbA Effectiveness project (IKI financed), implemented from 2015 to 2019, aiming to show climate change policymakers when and why EbA is effective and promote the better integration of EbA into policy and planning, as well as capacity building processes on effective EbA. She also mentioned the numerous products developed within this project and policy updated in how countries have integrated the approach. *Hannah Reid*, from **IIED**, mentioned the research which assessed 13 EbA experiences in 12 countries, addressing the lack of evidence on EbA effectiveness. The results are available in the recently published report, which shows that EbA interventions across all sites has been effective in the human/societal and ecological dimensions, and in some cases where assessments were done, they are also economic effective. These results will be useful for influencing policy uptake of EbA.

Lisa Schindler Murray from **TNC**, highlighted a couple of updates. Firstly, under the UNFCCC context in the NWP, there was a call on submissions of case studies; within this TNC submitted a case on their experiences on strategic adaptive management in Marine Protected Areas in the western Indian Ocean. Similarly, within the NWP, they are part of the thematic area of oceans at the COP focal point meeting, and they will support that from an EbA perspective. They also have been working closely with the government of Seychelles and other partners, in Marine Spatial Planning and how to best incorporate this in the NDC process –mainly working in seagrasses and mangroves– both from and adaptation (with emphasis in EbA) and mitigation perspectives.

Halcyone Muller from **Conservation South Africa**, highlighted the work done under the EbA effectiveness project, with has been promoting natural resource management also aiming at poverty alleviation. CSA has been working in the Namaqualand District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa to conserve, manage and restore dryland rangelands through climate resilient livestock production and water



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supply restoration on communal lands. Halcy, also shared some of the main results of the effectiveness assessment, which is also available as part of the knowledge products generated from the project.

Arno Sckeyde from **GIZ**, mentioned firstly the events: the 4th International EbA Community of Practice (CoP) took place in Bonn (June 11th-14th) with 80 participants; this CoP focused on anchoring EbA in networks, and mainstreaming it in other sectors (e.g. watershed management sector, resilient and sustainable infrastructure, insurance issues). Besides the joint 5th Knowledge EbA Day (June 20th), there was also the launch of Voluntary Guidelines for EbA and Eco-DRR jointly with CBD Secretariat. Among publications, GIZ has been supporting the Guidebook on M&E for EbA in collaboration with FEBA and WCMC. They also developed a study in how EbA can relate with the private sector and the insurance branch; they are working in a publication on Governance of EbA and the links of EbA and integrated water resource management; they also contributed to the GCA report with a background NbS paper. Within the Panorama Solutions platform, there are 117 examples on EbA.

Zita Sebesvari from **UNU**, mentioned they participated in the EbA CoP mentioned by GIZ. In addition, they participated in the Global Platform on DRR (Geneva, May 13-19), promoting green infrastructure related topics, which overlap with EbA; these key messages of the relevance of green infrastructure were included the chair's summary. They also have a specific module on EbA and Eco-DRR as part of a master's course. In February, they participated in the PEDRR workshop, in which FEBA was invited as one of the main network to also share the joint journey on these topics among diverse organizations. They have also developed several related publications, for instance related to green infrastructure. They have two posters at the science dialogue at SB50: one in the role of agency in EbA, and the other in green infrastructure and how reporting in the Sendai Framework can also influence global stock take for the adaptation process.

Nazmul Huq, from the **Institute for Technology and Resources Management at TH Köln, or the University of Applied Science**, is one of the new FEBA members, and one of the few universities in the group. They are generating valuable academic knowledge; with around 90 master students yearly, there are some research thesis related to EbA, and these can benefit the network's work. They are interested in sharing and stimulating the linkages between their academic knowledge with professionals. They would like to be involved in research, project activities and knowledge generation. *Nazmul* also shared the experience they have in satellite and spatial data technologies, and they will be happy to support with these methods and technologies in EbA implementation, especially in the tropical areas.

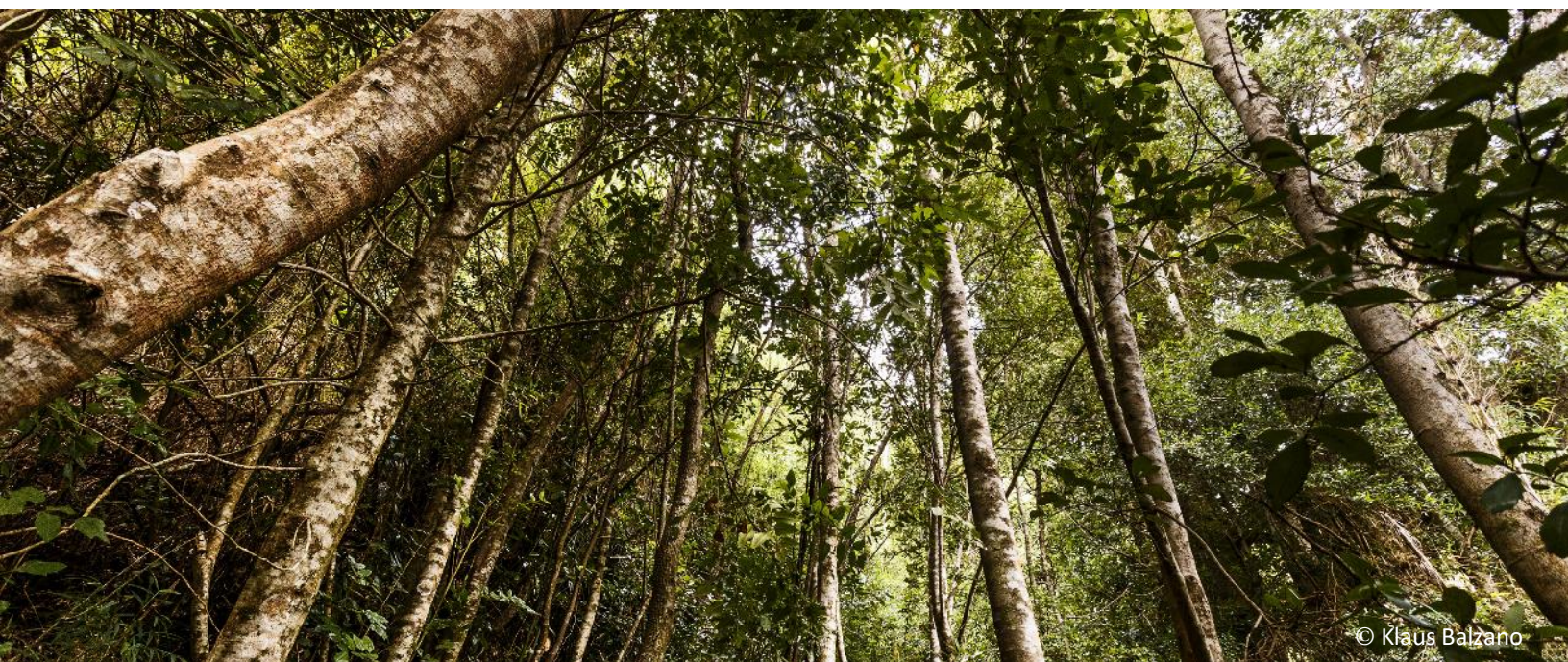
Alexandre Meybeck reported from both **CIFOR** and **CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)**; first several initiatives undertaken that might be not tagged as EbA, for instance the large amount of work on land and forest restoration. *Alexandre* reported on two projects FTA has with FAO: the first is a framework methodology for vulnerability assessment of forests and forests' dependent people (will start this year), where they have a very extensive understanding of forest dependent people, and how forest and tree landscapes play a buffering role, either physically and/or economic, and hence contributing to adaptation. She second consists in supplementary guidelines, to better integrate forestry and agroforestry in the NAPs – since in these plans there is a huge opportunity for cost-effective and efficiency results that can ground EbA among policy makers, and to trigger inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral dialogue at national level, but also with great potential to implement EbA at the local level.

Mirella Gallardo from **TMI** in Peru, reported on the joint project being implemented with IUCN “Scaling-up Mountain EbA” in three flagship countries (i.e. Peru, Nepal and Uganda) and three expansion countries (i.e. Colombia, Nepal and Bhutan). Among the activities, she highlighted that an UNU student applied the GIZ methodology concerning climate risk and vulnerability assessment. Last year, jointly with the ministries of environment and agriculture, GIZ, IUCN and TMI developed the second edition of the virtual course on EbA in Peru, for policy makers and technical staff; now the Peruvian government is interested in carrying out a third edition of the course. New EbA measures are being designed and implemented, for instance related to vicuña management. They are also implementing Campaigns for Conservation (C4C) with RARE.

Sandeep Chamling Rai, from **WWF Singapore**, reported mostly at the policy level; WWF's International point of view, they have prioritized EbA as a critical work approach. In this sense, one of their focus is incorporating of EbA more strongly in the national climate adaptation plans in various countries (e.g. in Madagascar and Vietnam); and also trying to see what how it has been incorporated and some of the areas to be strengthened in some of the NAPs that have been already submitted (e.g. Kenia and Cameroon). They are also testing EbA on the ground, e.g. in Cameroon, and later feeding the NDC process, in which they are heavily engaged. From the global policy point of view GCA work, especially in the nature track. At the international level, they're carrying out a global campaign on a global deal for nature and people, targeting both CBD and UNFCCC. They are also working on EbA at the landscape level, e.g. in Congo, Cameroon and Gabon in Africa; and landscapes in Asian, including the Mekong river, and Myanmar and Thailand. *Sandeep* also mentioned they are seeing linkages of EbA with different sectors, for instance with the water sector. They are also working on learning and capacity building with regards to EbA among the WWF staff.

Atiq Rahman from the **Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)**, which is also a new member, are working on EbA for more than 38 years (not labelling it as EbA), and one of the pioneers of adaptation as a whole. They have been working with two major approaches: 1) EbA for addressing disaster risk reduction from climate change induced hazards, and 2) maximizing the utilization of ecological resources and services for benefiting both ecosystems and human communities. For instance, they have been working on conservation of Hilsa fisheries in Bangladesh –one of the country's main staple foods– for the past years, which turned in very profitable and sustainably commodity. Also, in Northern Bangladesh, they are working on flooding reduction/management, focused on portable houses (since with flooding many poor communities lose their homes) and attracting the private sector. Also, they have been promoting EbA in agriculture and horticulture practices; satellite imagery and innovative metrologies providing useful information to farmers on forecasts for planning better the agricultural practices. They also have been working in the blue economy system. Another approach includes the linkage between integrated water resource management and EbA.

Yiching Song from the **Chinese Academy of Sciences**, shared the work local communities, provincial governments in Southwest China and the Ministry of Agriculture to gain policy insights from a project that used EbA to help local farming communities to adapt to extreme weather conditions (especially drought) caused by climate change. Activities include research on the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, the



establishment of community seedbanks and community seed enterprises, participatory crop improvement and policy review and advocacy.

Tristan Tyrrell from **SwedBio**, mentioned they have been working with the CBD Secretariat on the regional dialogue–learning dialogue missions; there is one coming up for the Caribbean and Central America; also, they have been working with some of the partners from the previous ones, for example in Pacific Islands looking on how to follow up on some of the policy related discussions and how to implement actions on the ground.

Karen Podvin (IUCN) presented the consolidated progress on behalf of IUCN. In **Uganda**, IUCN is exploring the possibilities to develop a National EbA Network, looking at the possibility of linking the NBSAPs and NDCs, through the EbA framework. In **Senegal**, IUCN has been influencing ECOWAS ministerial meeting on the Bonn Challenge scheduled next September in Dakar - Senegal, to encourage the use of EbA for forest restoration in West Africa region. In **Burkina Faso**, IUCN has been exploring the possibility to improve the NAP and the national emergency plan with ecosystem-based measures to ensure large scale application of this approach of adaptation and disaster management. In Nepal, a web-based M&E tool was developed and EbA is being integrated in river basin management. In **South America**, as part of the EbA Effectiveness project (IKI-funded) carried out the Virtual Course “Nature-based Solutions for a sustainable and resilient development” and its first edition in Chile, comprised by five modules, including EbA; 780 people from diverse sectors participated (mainly from Chile, but also from other countries in Latin America). Also, an EbA capacity building was developed as part of another IKI project (EbA Strategies in Colombia and Ecuador). In **Central America**, both ORMACC and ELC through the IKI-funded AVE project several products were developed: a) web portal [Soluciones AbE](#) (“EbA Solutions”) that includes “ABC of EbA” and business canvas for EbA, tools for M&E of water and food security (forthcoming); b) the CLIMA guide for EbA Governance appraisal and a forthcoming publication “Calibrate: The Essentials of Governance for EbA”.

4. Updates from the FEBA Secretariat

Ali Raza (**IUCN**), mentioned the since the last members meeting in December 2018, the **six new members** are: *Global Center on Adaptation, South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, World Resources Institute, International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance, Institute for Technology and Resources Management at TH Köln, or the University of Applied Sciences, and UNIQUE Forestry and Land Use.* With these, FEBA is now numbering **65 member institutions** represented by over **150 individuals**.

He also updated on the **working groups**, the current ones have actively progressed toward joint products: a) Brand new Wikipedia article focusing on EbA has been uploaded and is currently under review by Wikipedia, and b) Guidebook on M&E for EbA, which is in its final revision stages. FEBA is also seeking volunteers to chair other (existing and new) working groups to propose concrete products for collaboration and targeted policy informing. With regards to **collaborations**, FEBA has been working more closely with PEDRR, including products within the GPDRR (filling the gaps between Eco-DRR and EbA and all the work done in these inter-connected approaches). Also, participated in the consultation toward drafting the chapter on NbS in the flagship document of the Global Commission on Adaptation, in which FEBA has been part of this process, and many FEBA members have been contributing this. Also, there is a possibility being explored, regarding a documentary on FEBA with Deutsche Welle for a general public, and showcasing some of the projects being implemented by partners. FEBA secretariat will contact members for this via email. *Hannah Reid* mentioned there is the 2019 Global Youth Video Competition, and one of the themes is focused on NbS.

5. Presentation: The Global Commission on Adaptation and its flagship report

Sylvia Wycander, introduced the Global Commission on Adaptation, which is led by Ban Ki-moon, 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations, Bill Gates, co-chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Kristalina Georgieva, CEO of the World Bank. It is guided by 32 commissioners and 19 convening countries, representing

all regions of the globe, and co-managed by the Global Center on Adaptation and World Resources Institute (WRI). Their aim is to move communities, cities and countries to proactively prepare for the disruptive effects of climate change with urgency, fierce determination and foresight, so we can take advantage of the best, most cost-effective options, reduce risk and come out stronger.

Between May and Oct. 2018, it was the inception and conception phase of the CGA, and from then to now, it has been the analysis, engagement and collision phase, everything leading to the Climate Summit. And then, from Nov. this year until Nov. next year, they're calling it the 'Year of action', using recommendations from all reports and chapters for mobilizing and gaining political support, and generate leadership. For feeding this process, first, WCMC generated some background papers with the analytical information for the flagship report of the GCA. The papers aim to provide concise and yet comprehensive information on adaptation and NbS; it comprises evidence and experiences on how nature underpins economy, societies and resilience. They have been drawing attention that environmental degradation also increases social and climatic vulnerabilities, so hence, linking both climatic drivers and non-climatic drivers. The paper covers the scientific and conceptual bases for NbS contributing to resilience; and they have been collecting samples across different sectors and climate hazards. At the end, it highlights the enablers for promoting NbS. Ali highlighted that NbS for Climate Change Adaptation is EbA (he suggested to see the NbS publication of 2016).

6. Discussion: Enhancing FEBA effectiveness

Regarding the **working groups**; at the moment, there are three working actively. With regards to the one on linking EbA and SDG, *Tristan* mentioned he will get back with the progress; Ali invited to members that would be interested in a technical paper on this issue.

Additional working groups were proposed:

a) Working group on EbA and NAP processes:

- Within the process of NAPs, there is a window to working more strongly on integrating EbA. *Alexandre* mentioned it would be very useful for people working on the NAP process, to have a fora/platform where they can find solutions, information, how effective it is, documentation, etc. *Jutta* highlighted that several IKI initiatives are supporting the NAP projects, where synergies within these efforts can maximize the outputs. *Zita* from UNU, also mentioned research that has been going on with the NDC and NbS. *Xiaoting* highlighted the NbS Policy Platform (Oxford University, IIED, IUCN), and also with a systematic review on specific scientific research cases on the NbS. *Charlotte* mentioned the UNDP process on NAPs, and that this support from FEBA can link to this process. *Arjette Stevens* from WWF-NL, mentioned the six recommendations of NbS for the NAPs, and that FEBA could adhere to those, therefore having common principles and guidelines for our policy advocacy and incidence. Ali also mentioned that these inputs can feed the NWP since it already incorporates ecosystems, and it is a way of taking forward these messages. *Arjette* highlighted as well the work being developed through the NDC partnership for revised NDCs, drawing more attention on the role of protected areas for adaptation and mitigation, and that they will soon launch soon a climate action enhancement package, where governments can ask for support for their revised NDCs where protected areas can be part of these. The initial volunteers for the EbA and NAP working group, include Sandeep, Alexandre, Zita, Yiching and others?

b) Working group on biodiversity and climate change adaptation linkages:

- *Xiaoting* mentioned that with the last IPBES report, presenting biodiversity loss as a major global challenge, there is a large opportunity and need to link more strongly linking CBD and UNFCCC efforts, therefore, not only focusing on EbA and NAPs, but also NBSAPs. *Lisa* mentioned that the Climate Action Network is currently defining their position on biodiversity and climate change, and that this work from FEBA can contribute to that from the diverse EbA experiences; *Hannah* highlighted that the

resulting information on the research showcasing the effectiveness on EbA can also contribute to that. *Sandeep* mentioned that as network we can promote more at the global agendas (UNFCCC and CBD) for incorporating EbA and overall NbS, capitalizing the resources that each member and jointly we can make a stronger case. *Ali* mentioned that these linkages of biodiversity and climate change are part of the action plan of the NWP, and FEBA's work can feed and facilitate those analysis.

c) Working Group on Youth and EbA

This is one of the groups that could enhance delivering key messages at high-level events, bringing fresh ideas and pointing out the good practices and the things that have to be improved. Members suggested that FEBA should approach already established youth organization for better mobilized action and coordination. Some youth groups were suggested to be contacted:

- YUNGA (60 million youth); already with work on biodiversity and climate change; very engaged in schools and extracurricular activities: <http://www.fao.org/yunga/home/en/>
 - YESS community: <https://www.yess-community.org/>
 - Global Youth Biodiversity Group: <https://www.gybn.org/?lang=es>
- *Sylvia* also suggested that to have a shared google database on research topics and link them through FEBA for university students to carry out research. FEBA will send members some ideas to organize a pilot on this.
- Lastly, *Karen* suggested to use hashtags on EbA and FEBA to reach a larger audience within social media.

7. Discussion: Upcoming opportunities for FEBA collaboration (networks, publications, conferences, etc.)

Charlotte mentioned further details on the EbA Tool Navigator, which currently is in an Excel version, and there are tutorials available in English, Spanish, and French. It will be hosted in the IIED website and she invited FEBA members to share it among their contacts. There will be a web-based pilot, however the aim is to have it permanently in a web based and interactive page, so members are welcome to explore possibilities to engage in this later phase.

Marai El Fassi from **TMG Research** mentioned that they are planning to have a side event in next CBD COP, and asked how we can link better among members for such events. Ideas for these events can be shared through FEBA Secretariat, and then they will be shared among members. *Ali* mentioned as well that FEBA Secretariat is compiling ideas for events in the upcoming events: UNFCCC COP25 (Chile), SB51, World Conservation Congress in Marseille (2020), and others.

The last point risen, was concerning the donors' requirements for new proposals to have strong consortiums; it was suggested that FEBA could channelize some of these potential links, supporting an initial "match-making" (for instance, members working in the same landscapes, or in specific topics).

8. Closure

FEBA Secretariat thanked all participants, and invited to always share these innovative ideas in how to work jointly for a stronger work.

Annex I. Meeting participants

Last name	First name	Affiliation
Rahman	A. Atiq	BCAS
Chang	Tianle	Beijing Farmers' Market
Song	Yiching	Chinese Academy of Agriculture Science
Zhang	Yanyan	Chinese Academy of Agriculture Science
Tian	Milin	Chinese Academy of Agriculture Science
Muller	Halcyone	Conservation South Africa
Meybeck	Alexandre	FTA/CIFOR
Sckeyde	Arno	GIZ
Ried	Hannah	IIED
Jones	Xiaoting Hou	IIED
Werner	Jutta	IKI Secretariat, ZUG gGmbH
Huq	Nazmul	ITT
Raza Rizivi	Ali	IUCN
Ruiz	Verónica	IUCN
Somda	Jacques	IUCN (Burkina Faso Country Office)
Martínez	Lorena	IUCN (ELC)
Adhikari	Anu	IUCN (Nepal Country Office)
Montes de Oca	Julio	IUCN (Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean)
Podvin	Karen	IUCN (South America)
Kane	Racine	IUCN (Senegal Programme Office)
Fincke	Annelie	OroVerde
Neureuther	Ann-Kathrin	RARE
Tyrrell	Tristan	SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre
El Fassi	Marai	TMG Research
Gallardo	Mirella	TMI
Schindler Murray	Lisa	TNC
Hicks	Charlotte	UNEP WCMC
Wicander	Sylvia	UNEP WCMC
Pille-Schneider	Louis	UNFCCC
Manandhar	Rojina	UNFCCC
Sebesvari	Zita	UNU EHS
Sandeep Chamling	Rai	WWF Singapore
Stevens	Arjette	WWF Netherlands
Sykes	Oliver	

Annex II. Inputs from colleagues joining remotely and *in absentia*

Oliver Sykes, independent consultant:

Brief notes on my EBA-related work which is rather more about challenges than successes at this stage unfortunately! Also very single country focussed.

- 20 years working on Angola, firstly as country manager for Christian Aid then as occasional consultant on climate change adaptation;
- Last five years – field work analysis and responses on climate impacts in semi-arid southern provinces of Angola. Increasingly erratic weather patterns – droughts, floods – affecting pastoralists and farmers leading to widespread hunger, population movements, more transhumance;
- Extensive manmade environmental impacts due to charcoal production, seasonal burning for hunting and land clearance for agriculture. This even in remote areas, including the so-called ‘lands at the end of the earth’ in central /eastern Kuando Kubango province. This is a regionally important area ecologically as feeds the river systems that drain into the Okavango Delta;
- Multilateral funding context: \$28m of funding through UNDP, UNEP, FAO, ADB for CCA projects. Some work that has conservation and ecosystem services focus; bulk more traditional livelihoods resilience. Recent €65m EU funding under ‘FRESAN’ project has less if any EBA focus and more on DRR and resilience in three southern provinces;
- My work with local organisations (faith based and local NGOS) has previously been based very much on a ‘traditional’ development approach – seeds, tools, agric extension, WASH etc. Big challenge moving to an EBA-based approach. CCA /EBA approaches in Angola possibly not as developed as neighbouring countries in Southern Africa, due I’m sure in part to 27 years of war and also to skewed priorities resulting from a 90% oil-based economy.

I’m very grateful to be allowed access to the FEBA group and in particular to have access to tools, approaches and evidence that will help build the argument for more use of EBA in Angola.

Marai El Fassi, TMG Research:

A 1-pager about the project and EbA brochure can be found [here](#).

The ‘Climate-SDG integration Project’: Supporting the implementation of Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda through Ecosystem-based Adaptation is a three-year project (2018-2020) funded by the [German Federal Environmental Ministry](#) (BMUB) under [International Climate Initiative](#). [TMG Research](#) is working in partnership with [WWF Mesoamerica](#) and [ADIMI](#) (asociación Mitij Ixoq’) in Guatemala and the [Watershed Organisation Trust \(WOTR\)](#) in India.

In this project, TMG Research and partners identify EbA initiatives, and the enabling environment that made these initiatives successful in the two countries. Building on local evidence, these good practices are discussed through multi-stakeholder dialogues, involving key decision-makers from government, local level actors, private sector, civil society, international cooperation and academia. The development of roadmaps

that contribute to an enabling environment at the policy level to upscale EbA is an important outcome of these dialogues.

The project aims to build an enabling environment with multiple actors with a focus on initiating, replicating and continuing adaptation actions at the local level. While mainstreaming the EbA concept into policies is one way to continue the initiatives at the local level, ‘there is a significant missing middle between often highly progressive policies at the national level and successful projects on the ground’. It remains a challenge to connect both levels, to create an enabling environment that would allow project investments to sustain and scale.

To take this discussion further on how to successfully upscale EbA initiatives, TMG Research organised a [Side-Event](#) to the Global Soil Week 2019 in Kenya, offering a platform to discuss and exchange experiences on the current thinking on mainstreaming and upscaling EbA. Together with a small group of colleagues representing globally leading organizations in EbA implementation, such as IUCN, UNDP, WWF, and GIZ, the Side-Event developed recommendations on ‘How to improve donor-funded projects to create a more enabling environment for upscaling Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)?’ (see a blog about the side-event [here](#)).

Valeria Petrone, National Commission for Protected Area, Mexico (CONANP):

CONANP has published eight Executive Summaries of Climate Change Adaptation Programs (CCAPs) for Protected Areas (PAs) of Mexico. These CCAPs have been developed under a landscape and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches, emphasizing the benefits of healthy and resilient ecosystems in contributing to the reduction of human vulnerability to climate change.

The design and development of CCAPs was a participatory and trans-sectoral process, in which local communities, productive cooperatives, NGOs, federal institutions and academy were involved. Based on robust climate change scenarios, on climatic impacts (actual and potential), and on the ecosystem services relevant for the region, adaptation measures were developed for Social-environmental Conservation Objects (SECO), which were identified as key environmental elements for the identified climate vulnerabilities.

Additionally, these eight CCAPS provide an overview of a monitoring & evaluation framework for the implementation of adaptation measures. Also, relevant stakeholders for the implementation/financing/monitoring of each strategy are identified, as a way to guarantee the use of these instruments.

Download the Executive Summaries [here](#):

- [CCAP Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve](#)
- [CCAP of the Corridor Isla Mujeres – Puerto Morelos](#)
- [CCAP Don Martín Watershed Complex](#)
- [CCAP Mariposa Monarca Complex](#)
- [CCAP Selva El Ocote – Cañón del Sumidero Complex](#)
- [CCAP Pantanos de Centla – Laguna de Términos Complex](#)
- [CCAP El Vizcaíno Biosphere Reserve](#)

- [CCAP Sierra de San Pedro Mártir – Constitución de 1857 National Parks Complex](#)

Moushumi Chaudhury, World Resources Institute (WRI):

WRI trained town council members in Fiji in April 2019 on the concept of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and how nature based solutions (NBS) can help cities in Fiji adapt to climate change. WRI trained on how mangroves, coral reefs, and inland forests could contribute to adaptation and helped participants identify NBS solutions that could be integrated with built solutions for their own towns. Integrating NBS into town planning is still new in Fiji but urban planners who attended the training expressed interest in incorporating EbA/NBS into town planning in the future. WRI anticipates doing additional work on NBS in Fiji in the near future.

Rachel Nisbet, International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance (IRHA):

IRHA (International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance) are pleased to have joined FEBA in May 2019. Founded in 2002, our mandate is to promote rainwater as a sustainable resource and to improve rainwater management. Integrated sustainable development practice lies at the core of IRHA's projects. The 56 IRHA Blue Schools, built in 14 countries since our inception supply children with clean drinking water and sanitation, irrigate school garden plots with grey water, and introduce more trees to school environments. Since 2017, we have evolved our integrated sustainable development approach, initiating projects with local partners where harvested rainwater assists communities in becoming more resilient to climate change. 'Rain, Forests, People' (2019-2020) harvests rainwater to irrigate agroforestry parcels in Senegal's Sahel region. 'Rain Communities' (2019-2020) improves the resilience of rural communities in the Nepalese mid-hills through rainwater harvesting, retention, and crop irrigation. We look forward to exchanging with FEBA members and developing synergies.