

Meeting Summary:

Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (FEBA) Biannual Members' Meeting

4th May 2018, 9:30-12:30

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Robert-Schuman-Platz 3, 53175 Bonn



Agenda:

1. Welcome & Introductions – BMU & Participants
2. Update from the FEBA Secretariat
3. Updates from participants on EbA-related activities
4. Presentations from the School of Hard Knocks: Valuable lessons learned by doing
5. Discussion on areas of FEBA member policy coordination
6. Discussion on Eba+10 and COP24 - reports from members on ideas and plans to raise the profile of EbA in its 10th year and coordinate joint outputs

1. Welcome and introductions

The meeting was attended by 26 FEBA member representatives, representing 17 member institutions; please see Annex I for list of attendees and their affiliations.

Lea Herberg (BMU IKI) opened by welcoming all to BMU, noting the Ministry's name change from BMUB to BMU as the responsibility for building construction and urban development has been moved to another Ministry. She noted that IKI will continue with the topic of urban development. In 2018, IKI's EbA portfolio continued to grow, with 9 new projects approved in 2017 for a total of 42 EbA projects with a total volume of over 160 million Euros. Lea explained that the EbA window had the second most proposals submitted in 2017, but that likely only one project will be financed and that that announcement will be coming soon. Furthermore she noted that the regional thematic call for 2018 will be later than usual due to the restructuring of the German government and likely be scheduled for the end of the year. Additionally, bilateral funding calls will be launching soon, starting with Mexico, Colombia, and the Philippines. Within IKI's bilateral talks, countries are keen to include EbA in their NDCs. Lea finally expressed that she was particularly looking forward to hear FEBA's discussion on "The School of Hard Knocks" to bravely share and learn from our past failures, and noted that knowledge management is key now and in the future. The FEBA network, events such as EbA Knowledge Day, and the EbA Community of Practice have been key in facilitating this knowledge management for EbA. There are important conversations to share and learn from each other about initiatives and possibilities to take EbA forward in its 10th year. Germany hosted a workshop to advance the development of the [CBD Draft Voluntary Guidelines for EbA/EcoDRR](#) at the end of last year – a process many FEBA members supported intensively.

2. Updates from the FEBA Secretariat

Kat Blackwood (IUCN) reported that the FEBA newsletter came out early this year and thanked all members for their contributions. Kat reported that since the last FEBA members' meeting, the new members are Comision nacional de areas naturales protegidas (CONANP), Mexico; ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France; TMG Thinktank; and CARE International, for a total of over 50 institutional members.

The Secretariat has held meetings with many members discussing possibilities for joint policy coordination and policy and technical papers for this year, and concepts will be further developed. Additionally, IUCN and CBD are exploring the possibility of convening a FEBA members' meeting at CBD SBSTTA in Montreal. FEBA has been helping coordinate the preparation of CBD voluntary guidelines for EbA and DRR and Kat issued a reminder for members to please give feedback on sectoral briefs. Finally, she discussed how FEBA is working through PEDRR to further explore building linkages with DRR projects and programmes, which sometimes have different constituencies, but with similar interventions on the ground.

3. Updates from meeting participants

Lisa Schindler Murray (TNC) shared TNC's recently released work on a [global map of mangrove forest soil carbon](#). It is the most detailed study to date of the soil carbon stored in mangrove forests and has revealed that these soils hold more than 6.4 billion tons of carbon globally. That is about 4.5 times the amount of carbon emitted by the U.S. economy in one year. The study used 30-meter resolution remote

sensing data to show that mangrove forest destruction caused as much as 122 million tons of carbon to be released to the atmosphere between 2000 and 2015. **Marcia Toledo (TNC)** went on to summarize [their recently published technical report](#) on the global value of mangroves for risk reduction, finding that mangrove services impact upwards of 80 million people. She also updated the group on an upcoming paper about including Pacific women in policies for climate adaptation. Finally she discussed opportunities for FEBA to recruit and collaborate with the new [Global Centre for Excellence on Climate Adaptation](#).

Zita Sebesvari (UNU-EHS) reported three major points: (1) that UNU-EHS is collaborating with GIZ to develop a risk assessment methodology to identify EbA measures; (2) that the review of the First Order Draft for the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC) starts 4th May and she encourages FEBA members to register as reviewers; and finally (3) that UNU is a member of UN Oceans (similar to UN Water) and that the UN Decade on Oceans Science is currently developed with some aspects of it being related to ecosystem solutions. **Yvonne Walz (UNU-EHS)** went on to share that they currently have two master's students working in collaboration with GIZ on the impacts of EbA measures and their work results will be coming out later in the year.

Margarita Caso Chavez (INECC) conveyed that their ongoing M&E project will produce a geo-portal of all adaptation work, hosted in EbA sections on INECC's website, which will be important for assessing compliance with national commitments. In addition, they are working on a national atlas of vulnerabilities to climate change, a challenging project due to the varying units of measurement. She expects the atlas result in recommendations that almost always include EbA.

Lorena Martinez Hernandez (IUCN) shared details on [IUCN Proyecto AVE, project focused on governance for EbA for upscaling EbA into national policies](#). The project gathers evidence on the benefits of EbA; builds capacities of decision-makers and different stakeholders; and strengthens local governance structures, so that empowered local leaders scale up EbA into national policies. Several knowledge products related to EbA and governance for adaptation to climate change are in the pipeline, for instance, a course will be launched in August through the UNITAR Platform on EbA and governance for adaptation to climate change. The course will introduce to key concepts of EbA, the international legal framework on adaptation to climate change and on water resources, and will provide an overview of climate litigation. **Marta Perez de Madrid (IUCN)** reported that the government of Costa Rica recently launched their national policy on adaptation, which IUCN partnered with them to create. The national policy includes EbA, and the minister confirmed a national interest in EbA for their country. In addition, IUCN is working on M&E methodologies relevant to food and water security. They will soon be launching an EbA toolkit with integrated standards to focus on food and water security, plus EbA factsheets, and are open to contributions. Finally, Marta is planning several national EbA workshops in Mesoamerica in July-August 2018, and suggested these could be combined with regional gatherings of FEBA members.

Tristan Tyrrell (SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre) reported on their ongoing collaboration with the CBD Secretariat on incorporating biodiversity and climate change at national level policies; finding out the national level understanding of what EbA is (this year, they worked in Senegal, Central America and the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia) and working with smaller NGOs, focusing on women and minorities. SRC is also broadly interested in understanding how resilience fits within EbA, and how to build positive resilience as opposed to negative resilience, and looking to build on this with a FORMAS-funded (a Swedish research funder) research grant.

Jes Weigelt (TMG Thinktank) introduced new FEBA member organization TMG Thinktank and summarized ongoing early projects in Guatemala & India aiming at capitalizing on SDG and CC reporting requirements.

Erin Beasley (CI) introduced CI's national policy planning tool with IUCN to follow the NAP process, which has been piloted in several countries; the packet will be made public for feedback come late June. CI is additionally participating with partners regarding a possible regional FEBA event, still under consideration.

Sven Harmeling (CARE Germany) introduced new FEBA member organization CARE, which is based in 90 countries with many programs implicitly incorporating EbA in community based work with focus on gender, food and nutrition, for example in Peru, Vietnam, Uganda, Indonesia, Madagascar, Philippines, and Ethiopia. He shared their interest in increasing resilience through cross-cutting programs including Partners for Resilience and tools such as CVCA (Climate Change Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis), and learning through working with different partners. Finally he shared that CARE will be involved in CBA12 and AF2018 and in building civil society readiness for GCF.

Anika Terton (IISD) presented on the Adaptation, Livelihoods and Ecosystems (ALivE) Planning Tool, a practical EbA planning tool – based on the CRISaL tool – to assist adaptation practitioners, conservationists, and government decision-makers with the development and planning of effective EbA projects, and raise awareness of the availability of and help drive the uptake of EbA. ALivE will launch officially very soon.

Cordula Epple (UN Environment-WCMC) shared updates on the navigator of EbA tools and methods developed by WCMC under the EbA Effectiveness project implemented jointly with IIED and IUCN, and attempts to make it more user friendly; the navigator tool will be re-released and presented at AF2018. WCMC is also starting work on a project funded by IDB and UN Environment on barriers, enablers and opportunities for engagement with Nature-based Solutions in the private sector, particularly surrounding infrastructure in Latin American countries, which will run until the end of next year. The internal portfolio review on UN Environment's EbA portfolio is ongoing. She also announced a small collaboration with Cambridge University that is aiming to provide a proof of concept for developing M&E frameworks and indicators for EbA through results chains.

IIED – On behalf of IIED, Cordula and Marta shared that more up to date finalised EbA case studies from the EbA Effectiveness project are available (but not online yet) for South Africa, Kenya, Bangladesh, China, Peru, Chile and Uganda. A new Springer book chapter is nearly out (due to be published next month or so). This summarises some early observations from a few of IIED's projects. The IKI project on EbA Effectiveness will organize 2 side-events at AF2018 and will speak/present at a number of others. Hannah Reid will be leading a session on 'Scaling up ecosystem-based adaptation: Linking science, practice and policy' which will feature our project partners' work and share emerging research findings; Conservation South Africa is leading a session on 'Government Natural Resource Management Supporting EbA' which will share and reflect on the efforts for making Ecosystem Based Adaptation an integral part of South Africa's Government led, Expanded Public Works Programme for Natural Resource Management.

Ariane Steins-Meier (Rare) reported on Rare's ongoing work on Colombia water management and a new resilience project in Mozambique with IUCN funded by SIDA; as well as ongoing projects for Asia Pacific capacity for GCF readiness and an FAO climate adaptation tool on fisheries. **Paolo Domondon**

(Rare) continued with an update that in the Philippines interest on EbA is increasing; there is major opportunity to influence local governments and communities, especially through building capacity to access local financing.

Arno Sckeyde (GIZ) discussed GIZ's focus on strengthening capacity and knowledge management for EbA via the International EbA Community of Practice. On capacity strengthening, since the last FEBA meeting GIZ conducted a virtual training course in Peru with focus on integrating EbA into the public investment programming for 50 participants over 3 months (including coaching "on the job"); a training of trainers and multipliers training with key actors from agriculture, tourism and the environmental sector in Mexico; EbA benefit valuation trainings in the Philippines, Mexico, Thailand; and a mountain EbA training at FAO with IKI-sister project Upscaling EbA (TMI). Currently GIZ is developing a new 1-day training module "policy advice for EbA" with the consulting company DENKMODELL. GIZ is also exploring the opportunity to partner with TMI in Peru for a 2nd version of the virtual EbA training and climate risk assessment.

On knowledge management, GIZ has addressed finance options and instruments with two webinars with inputs from the IKI project implemented by TNC and others (in February & March 2018); and hosted a joint discussion series "Climate Risk Assessments" with inputs from UNU (October 2017). Recent and upcoming publications include a Valuation Sourcebook (English/Spanish, December 2017); Finance options and instruments – compilation of ten examples (June 2018); Climate Risk Assessment – EbA Guidebook (June 2018); and additions to PANORAMA – EbA solutions (June 2018). The EbA Community of Practice has recently published joint products (4 Learning briefs on M&E, on Finance, entry points, evidence) and an [EbA short video](#) released in both English and Spanish. Recent events include

- EbA Knowledge Day at CoP23 (organization and presentation of the Valuation Sourcebook; [ENG](#), [ESP](#)) and a PANORAMA side event;
- Global Mountain Partnership – annual conference at FAO: Presentation of Valuation Sourcebook
- NAP Expo 2018: Presentation on EbA, announcement of report "Finance options and instruments for EbA"
- 2nd National Adaptation Forum at the Senate of Mexico: Key note, panel discussion on EbA, presentation in EbA-relevant knowledge networks and partnerships
- Input to preparatory workshops to CBD voluntary guidelines on EbA and Eco-DRR

Mathias Bertram (GIZ) detailed how the [PANORAMA partnership](#) is growing, with more than 80 EbA solutions from 50 countries and 15 different ecosystems; During COP 23 a new portal was launched on agriculture and biodiversity cohosted by GIZ, Rare and IFOAM. He summarized upcoming events including EbA Knowledge Day upcoming on May 7 at GIZ offices and the Community of Practice workshop held directly prior to AF2018. Finally, GIZ's [new publication](#) on entry points for mainstreaming EbA is available in five partner countries, and in June will be publishing the Climate Risk Assessment guidebook for EbA, a joint product with EURAC Research and UNU.

Barney Dickson (UN Environment) shared that UN Environment is implementing a number of projects in countries, mostly funded by GEF (and 1 GCF) and Adaptation Fund. The Global Centre of Excellence in Climate Adaptation (based in Rotterdam) been in development for 18 months, has an office and is recruiting staff. The GCECA has identified three areas of work in initial period: (1) scaling up EbA; (2) finance and investments; and (3) defining "effective adaptation".

Ali Raza Rizvi (IUCN) shared that the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) has shown interest in helping to convene a regional FEBA chapter for the Caribbean. He encouraged all present to consider whether and

how their institutions could contribute to regional FEBA exchanges; best way could be back-to-back with another meeting for cost effectiveness.

The Mountain Institute (TMI) – Kat presented on behalf of TMI that the two partners had just held the inception workshop in Peru for Scaling Up Mountain EbA, in which several government agency representatives participated. TMI has also recently [won the St Andrews Prize for the Environment](#).

KfW – Ali presented on behalf of KfW that the EbA facility for Caribbean will launch mid-2018, with the goal to facilitate institutional capacities in the Caribbean ODA countries for Germany.

CBD Secretariat – Arno presented on behalf of SCBD that SBSTTA will review in July 2018 the voluntary guidelines for EbA and eco-DRR, into which many FEBA members including GIZ have provided substantial inputs over the past year.

4. Presentations from the School of Hard Knocks: Valuable lessons learned by doing

In order to implement EbA effectively, we ought to share what works, *and* what doesn't. Members requested in November that FEBA facilitate the sharing of "poor practices" in EbA. Meeting participants shared informal presentations on implementation that could have been improved, honest failures, and issues they consider to be holding us back.

EbA and "Normal" Adaptation and Merging Environmental & Development Sectors

Cordula kicked off the discussion by noting that we need to focus on what's holding us back, including the perception of EbA being different and separate from "normal" adaptation, which is perpetuated by e.g. separate side-events, funding windows, and book chapters for EbA versus Adaptation. She noted that we see more detail about EbA in NBSAPs than the NDCs. Finally she finished on our focus of "Is this 'proper' EbA and will it fit in the funding window for EbA" rather than the better question "Will this help with human resilience?"

Mathias discussed how, 10 years in, we are in a comfort zone of EbA that can be difficult to reach out of. We tend to wear our climate change and biodiversity backpacks around with us regardless of the others involved. However we're starting to develop a set of convincing arguments, including on insurance, tourism, construction, etc.

Jes noted that we should strive for joint funding, which would be a catalytic step to bring EbA to the broader world and break down institutional barriers. Arno agreed this is difficult but that NDC partnerships are a good example of how to accomplish this (e.g. between WRI, BMU, and BMZ).

Marta told a story about how while IUCN was helping to develop the Costa Rica NAP, reactions during the participatory workshop from the directors of the respective divisions included that it was difficult to integrate new concepts not in their specific mandates. This means that organizationally they would struggle to raise money or justify the expense. She also explained the struggle of merging development and EbA, e.g. in El Salvador where the communities were dependent on the mangrove forests so first the programme had to solve environmental challenges before starting with adaptation.

Cordula pointed out that as FEBA is a group composed of both environmental and development communities, we're well positioned to tackle these issues. Ali continued that we need to remember that adaptation is a means towards local sustainable development, not an end.

Barney acknowledged the difficulty for a coherent approach by multiple German ministries together, and continued that finding specific issues and specific demands, e.g calling on an EbA sympathetic country to integrate their development and environmental strategies, we could create a case study to integrate the two.

Lessons learned from mistakes

Ali took us forward by discussing two in-the-field examples of projects that could have been improved in implementation. He started by introducing us to Pakistani mangrove rehabilitation, which is to date the most successful case in world. In the last 100 years, degradation took mangrove cover from 120k ha to 60k ha; and now mangrove coverage is back, with over 30k ha rehabilitated. The Pakistani forest department had requested the implementing agency to help with one estuary and how to involve fisherfolks and communities in the replanting and rehabilitation process. Unfortunately, after 3 years, flash floods decimated the project site and every measure was destroyed. Ali noted that we did not look into disaster risk reduction, which should have been integrated into the project. We had looked into climate change projections, but so many outcomes related to climate change are unpredictable. If the project was going to occur again, we would have installed check dams upstream, for example.

Secondly, Ali discussed EbA projects in Uganda. After intensive vulnerability assessments for this project, some indigenous tree species started dying (*Ficus natalensis*), and *Markhamia lutea* is now thriving. Many times, climate adaptation project are not climate proof. “Business as usual” in the name of EbA or adaptation is dangerous. In this scenario, our choice of species was mostly wrong in adaptation because we do not involve biodiversity experts in our planning and design.

Anika presented an observation from the last 2 years of research: we often sell EbA as win-win, but if we’re honest, we haven’t yet overcome the differences between development and conservation. Ali agrees- there is no win-win, but what we need is **transformational adaptation**.

Yvonne stated that this conversation on sharing mistakes was helpful and suggested FEBA move forward with writing an op-ed with lessons learned presented as an argument for what we need. Fallbacks and pitfalls come from not involving all the sectors that should be involved. From a research perspective, lack of funding is a main factor. She stated that she had just experienced for the first time seed funding to co-develop a project, which would help prevent these issues if more common. Paolo agreed from his experience with Rare that we need to be merging experiences from other sectors in order to create effective adaptation. Barney notes that this could be difficult for a presentation format and wondered if there was a way to anonymize this effort. Marta closed with stating that a knowledge project like this would be strong evidence that FEBA really is a *learning* community.

5. FEBA member policy coordination leading up to COP24

As requested by members during our last meeting in November, the FEBA secretariat is taking steps to help members better leverage FEBA to realize our various and overlapping priorities for adaptation policy. *FEBA members following UNFCCC negotiation streams were requested to prepare a joint update/analysis on the status of these streams and trends in relation to EbA.* See **Annex II** for a policy readout on EbA at SBSTA 48, prepared by FEBA members after the close of the conference.

Erin started the presentations by detailing the series of areas within UNFCCC that CI follows relevant to seeing the success of EbA: e.g. guidelines that will comprise the Paris agreement rulebook, and

guidelines for NDCs. On NDC guidance: countries are trying to determine what further guidance should be provided for drafting NDCs: i.e. information elements, level of detail, scope, etc. Especially accounting – what guidance should be provided to Parties on accounting for NDCs, e.g. how to create baselines, targets, methodologies, what accounting for e.g. the land sector is encouraged, and is it applicable to all Parties?

Lisa focused on the Global Stocktake and Talanoa Dialogue. For the former, negotiation streams deal with what inputs will be included and what the structure is, what the ambition mechanism will look like, and how to assess global progress, e.g. with mitigation stream, adaptation stream, means of implementation stream. The Talanoa Dialogue is an interesting opportunity to share EbA stories, beginning Sunday May 6th. She encouraged all of us to think about the Talanoa Dialogue in terms of action, how this process can be translated to enhanced NDCs.

Margarita shared her takeaways from the adaptation negotiations in general, in particular Adaptation Communication. Attempts were made to define a skeleton, and for some reason Parties ended up with a really complex document presenting different options. G77 and China proposed a structure based on this complex informal note. The co-facilitator then succeeded to include content of the informal note into structure proposed by G77 and China.

Cordula explained that the technical Examination Process on Adaptation (“TEP-A”) is a high profile opportunity to introduce information into the process. TEP-A was established at COP 21 as part of the enhanced action prior to 2020 in the decision adopting the Paris Agreement. The TEP-A seeks to identify concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities, and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions. The process is organized by the SBSTA and SBI and conducted by the Adaptation Committee (AC). Topics of particular relevance to Parties and non-Party stakeholders will be addressed through a series of yearly dialogues and a resulting series of papers then provided to high-level sections at COP.

Barney shared that this year he has organized the Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation (“TEM-A”), which is part of the TEP-A. On May 9th and 10th the TEM-A tackles three topics: adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems (the last of which Barney has selected to interpret as to be on EbA). The two-day session is addressing questions based on the needs of TEM-A, e.g. what are barriers to widespread adoption at national level, and how to overcome these; and the relationship between EbA and resilience of vulnerable communities.

Erin and Lisa closed with an agreement to co-coordinate a post-SBSTA 48 FEBA report on EbA.

6. Discussion on EbA+10 and areas of member collaboration for joint outputs

When working together in 2008 the term Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) was coined and later a submission was made to the UNFCCC COP 14 in Poznan by IUCN, Members, and partners. It was officially defined by the CBD the following year with many of us part of the process. Since its inception, EbA has become one of the fastest growing approaches to deal with the challenges of climate change. Due to its premise being based on natural resource management, EbA positively contributes not only towards achieving adaptation objectives but also helping in mitigation, disaster risk reduction and enhancing the resilience of rural economies dependent on natural resources, thus directly contributing to many SDGs. Let’s celebrate EbA+10 with the resolve of making it more effective by employing standards, developing efficient implementation mechanisms, having robust monitoring and evaluation,

building strategic partnerships, and generating evidence from the field about its effectiveness and economic viability.

As demonstrated by the wide dissemination and partner interest following, for example, last year's [FEBA paper endorsing Qualification Criteria and Quality Standards for EbA](#), FEBA members have a strong voice when we work together. Members discussed concrete suggestions for relevant and timely joint FEBA outputs, based on existing priorities and expertise, with the potential to build synergies among members.

Other examples of past FEBA collaborations include:

FEBA Technical Discussion Paper: Action under the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 needs to come together at the landscape level. [Read More](#)

Adaptation planning, implementation and evaluation addressing ecosystems and areas such as water resources, Synthesis report by the secretariat, FCCC/SBSTA/2017/3: This synthesis report was prepared under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in collaboration with members of Friends of EbA. Information in 45 submissions served as primary inputs. [Read More](#)

Ten years of EbA experience, what we have achieved, and lessons learned

Tristan noted that next year's High Level Political Forum will be examining SDG 13, so a product about ten years of experience of EbA and lessons learned/ how to cross terminologies could be a strength. Marcia agreed that in the context of EbA+10 a product detailing what exactly what achieved, along with results and patterns, could be informative.

Jes noted that Benin, Ethiopia, and Germany have submitted event applications for this year's HLPF on SDG 15. These could be opportunities to highlight the role of ecosystems in adaptation.

Arno and Mathias shared that GIZ's priorities going forward include pulling together convincing arguments for communicating the relevance of EbA to actors "beyond the green" and public sector, e.g. addressing actors from finance, agriculture, water, construction and tourism. Arno offered that it would have great advantage to make this an FEBA publication. Marcia says they would be happy to join that discussion.

Ariane suggested that a good angle for EbA+10 celebrations could be to celebrate together with the same countries (or even individuals if possible) that stepped forward in 2008 and 2009 to propose the language in the first place.

Food Security, Biodiversity, and EbA

Ariane proposed a joint document related to Rare's work on Farming for Biodiversity, as Rare is currently hosting workshops in countries to teach practitioners and focus on how to bring lessons learned to the community practitioner level.

EbA Communications

Marta reflected that one of our real failures in EbA implementation over the last 10 years has been in communications, and a joint communication product from FEBA could be a strong way to reach out to other sectors as per the discussion earlier. Cordula agreed that she likes the idea of using EbA+10 to reach out to other sectors more broadly. The group considered a few options for communicating EbA

outside our circle, including “natural intelligence” (Marta) and “adaptation powered by nature “ (Mathias).

Kat noted that at a basic level of communications, EbA needs a Wikipedia entry. IUCN can lead the development of this with FEBA, sharing a draft entry soon.

Additional Ideas

Ali proposed FEBA continue to look at how FLR affects resilience.

Arno noted that the GIZ guidebook on M&E for EbA is in an advanced draft stage, and they would be willing to co-produce the final version with FEBA members, as a FEBA publication. WCMC, UNU-EHS, and IUCN agreed to work with GIZ on this.

Another idea from Arno was to produce a joint paper on good governance for EbA, following the 3rd workshop of the EbA Community of Practice, taking place in Cape Town in June under this theme.

Annex I. Meeting participants

First name	Last name	Affiliation
Katherine	BLACKWOOD	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Ali	RAZA RIZVI	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Felix	RIES	Programme Office IKI
Lea	HERBERG	BMU IKI
Margarita	CASO CHAVEZ	National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), Mexico
Jes	WEIGELT	TMG Thinktank
Tristan	TYRRELL	Swedbio at Stockholm Resilience Center
Anika	TERTON	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
Yvonne	WALZ	UN University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
Zita	SEBESVARI	UN University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
Erin	BEASLEY	Conservation International (CI)
Barney	DICKSON	UN Environment
Sven	HARMEILING	CARE Germany
Lisa	SCHINDLER MURRAY	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Lorena	MARTINEZ HERNANDEZ	IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC)
Marta	PEREZ DE MADRID	IUCN Regional Office for Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean
Ariane	STEINS-MEIER	RARE
Arno	SCKEYDE	GIZ
Mathias	BERTRAM	GIZ
Cordula	EPPLE	UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)
Marcia	TOLEDO	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Paolo	DOMONDON	RARE

Annex II. UNFCCC SB 48 - Policy Readout of EbA in the Paris Agreement Rule Book

Compiled by FEBA's policy working group, coordinated by Erin Beasley (CI) and Lisa Schindler-Murray (TNC)

With the creation of the Paris Agreement, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), countries agreed to global goals to take action on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Countries are now negotiating the additional guidance needed to operationalize the agreement, and this guidance is expected to be decided by December 2018.

In order to achieve ambitious climate action by all countries, additional guidance should recognize and prioritize the importance of ecosystem services and biodiversity to help people adapt to climate change. The following summaries identify topics under discussion in the UNFCCC negotiations which are relevant to the topic ecosystem based adaptation (EbA), and provide an overview of the outcomes of those discussions during the UNFCCC SB 48 mid-year session in Bonn, Germany.

Further Guidance on Nationally Determined Contributions

APA, Item 3

During the session, Parties to the Convention exchanged views on what additional guidance should be provided to countries in preparing their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), including what information should be included in an NDC, the scope and sectors to be included, methodologies for setting different “types” of mitigation targets, and how to approach accounting of emissions and reductions. Parties presented a wide range of views regarding the applicability of guidance -- that is, whether the guidance will apply to all countries, or if it will be applied differently for different groups. Furthermore, Parties shared concerns as to whether the guidance should be specific for certain types of NDCs, targets and baselines, and if any specific guidance is needed regarding accounting in the land sector. Streamlining of Party views into an inclusive outline of guidance was suggested, and as a result, the co-facilitators prepared a “navigation tool,” which is to be used as the basis for a draft text of guidance.

Further Guidance on the Adaptation Communication

APA, Item 4

Under this topic, Parties are deciding the guidance to provide for the preparation of national adaptation communications, which may be a part of a country's NDC, or take another form. Given the voluntary nature of adaptation communications within the Paris Agreement, Parties are seeking both flexibility for national needs, priorities, and actions on adaptation, and also determining how this component can help to understand collective needs, progress and support in the efforts to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to climate change. This topic of negotiations is very relevant for the prioritization of EbA, ecosystem services and biodiversity as part of a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to adaptation.

Global Stock Take

APA, Item 6

Documents: [Informal note by the co-facilitators](#)

The Global Stocktake (GST) is a mechanism created under the Paris Agreement to periodically “take stock,” or assess the collective progress towards achieving the long-term goals for action on climate change. Some consider the GST the “engine” that keeps parties to the Paris Agreement moving forward.

Parties in the Bonn Intersessional (SB48) discussed the overall structure of the GST and the timing for which a stocktake process would occur. The co-facilitators for these discussions developed an informal note that included options of what a structure for the GST might look like (see informal note link above), and there were initial discussions on the timing needed for the overall GST process to achieve its goals. Some countries originally discussed a comprehensive, 3-year process to collect and assess inputs, have a technical examination period, and a final political period. However, recognizing that a prolonged GST cycle might reduce the momentum and timely discussions, a shorter, one-year period, may be preferable.

Regarding inputs for the stocktake, a non-exhaustive list was included from the past sessions for each theme: mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation (e.g. financial support). Mitigation has the clearest input options given the common metric can be used, but adaptation inputs will need to be further considered to define how to best quantify global adaptation action and progress. These topics will continue to be discussed at the next intersessional meeting in Bangkok this September. The APA co-chair reflective note on linkages across issues under development for the Paris Agreement Rulebook is due to be released by August 1. This document which will provide one of the first opportunities to visualize how the GST can interact with topics such as transparency and mitigation accounting in NDCs.

Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation

Documents: [Online webcast](#)

The 2018 Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation featured a series of panel sessions on a range of topics related to adaptation planning: planning for vulnerable ecosystems, communities and groups, as well as enabling factors for adaptation planning in technology and finance.

EbA was mainly covered in the session on vulnerable ecosystems, although the need to draw linkages between EbA and the needs of vulnerable groups was also emphasized. A key point in the discussion was the need to make the consideration of ecosystem values (including those that are intangible or cannot be quantified) a matter of routine in analyses of climate impacts and vulnerabilities and the selection of adaptation options.

A technical paper drawing on the discussions at the event will be prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat.