



*Outcomes of the Activities Completed under the  
Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts,  
Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate  
Change of the United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change*

*UNFCCC NWP*

*Informal Meeting of Representatives from Parties and  
Organizations and Experts,  
28-30 September 2010, Manila, Philippines*

*Cook Islands*

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*Outline*

- **Highlight the outcomes of activities completed to date, including those relating to stakeholder engagement, catalyzing actions, and facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration with specific local examples**
- **Share views on the added value of the Nairobi work programme as a multilateral mechanism to support adaptation; and**
- **Provide insights into ways and means to enhance stakeholder engagement, catalyze action and facilitate learning/collaboration to support adaptation on the ground**



<i>Expected Outcomes of NWP</i>	
(a) Enhanced capacity at international, regional, national, sectoral and local levels to further identify and understand impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation responses, and to select and implement practical, effective and high priority adaptation actions;	Hard to determine without baseline studies of existing capacity at NWP start. Capacity needs differ at each level/region. Monitoring mechanism? Anecdotal evidence insufficient for assessing the degree to which this outcome achieved
(b) Improved information & advice to the Conference of the Parties (COP) & its subsidiary bodies on the scientific, technical & socio-economic aspects of impacts, vulnerability & adaptation, incl. facilitating the implementation of decision 1/CP.10, where relevant;	Improved information to COP & SBs - NWP has done well, facilitating the implementation of aspects of 1/CP.10 remains Preferable going forward to advance adaptation implementation under Article 4.4.
(c) Enhanced development, dissemination and use of knowledge from practical adaptation activities;	Practical adaptation activity implementation is still limited.
(d) Enhanced cooperation among Parties, relevant organizations, business, civil society, and decision makers, aimed at enhancing their ability to manage climate change risks;	Some enhanced cooperation facilitated by the action pledges initiated through the Secretariat, perhaps less amongst parties than other organisations
(e) Enhanced integration of actions to adapt to climate change with sustainable development.	Some integration of SD with adaptation concepts (example), actions to adapt to CC should be based on country priorities & such integration not necessarily appropriate outcome for SBSTA work programme


### *Specific Example In Cook Islands: Integration of Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation*

- Increased international focus on this issue – NWP workshop in Cairo 2007, discussion of Hyogo linkages, networking with DRM community,
- **Climate change likely to mean stronger and more frequent extreme events** cyclones, floods, droughts, storm surge, king tides
  - **Disaster risk management and preparedness can help – NSDP Goal – “secure, resilient community”, but CC means additional burden** we would not be facing if more action was taken by historical emitters
  - **Cook Islands has a DRM NAP, now developing joint DRM CCA NAP for best use of limited institutional capacity and to simplify & coordinate outreach at community level (12 islands)**
  - In 2010 building on 2NC, **identifying national adaptation needs** across sectors such as infrastructure (coastal impacts), agriculture/marine (food security), energy security, health etc
  - developing **proposals/TORs** is important so we are ready to access funding, but limited (affordable) capacity - KPAF programme proposal
  - Cook Islands has been seeking International community support for **insurance** and ways of risk sharing, addressing loss & damage, external expertise – assistance will be will be vital going forward

<i>Impacts and Vulnerability Thematic Area/Scope</i>	
(i) Promoting development & dissemination of methodologies & tools for impact & vulnerability assessments, such as rapid assessments & bottom-up approaches, including as they apply to sustainable development;	UNFCCC Compendium of Tools. Not tested for 'usefulness' in SIDS & LDCs, cost & web access constraints Its time for implementation, not just promotion & dissemination
(ii) Improving collection, management, exchange, access to & use of observational data & other relevant information on current & historical climate & its impacts, & promoting improvement of observations, including the monitoring of climate variability;	Improved use of observational data at global & regional levels, gaps remain at national level in the Cook Is for the collection, management, & exchange of information on climate impacts, observations & monitoring of climate variability
(iii) Promoting the development of, access to, & use of information & data on projected climate change;	Until the observational & information gaps above are addressed, we are using global & regional projected climate changes, but access & usability remains an issue due to limited resources.
(iv) Promoting understanding of impacts of, & vulnerability to, climate change, current & future climate variability & extreme events, & the implications for sustainable development;	The NWP has through workshops & reports generated some useful information in this area, but unfortunately the reach of the programme has been somewhat limited
v) Promoting the availability of information on the socio-economic aspects of climate change	One of the key findings of the workshop on this area was that much work needs to

<i>Adaptation, Planning, Measures &amp; Actions Thematic Area/Scope</i>	
(i) Promoting the development & dissemination of methods & tools for assessment & improvement of adaptation planning, measures & actions, & integration with SD;	Tried this at last SB session imagining I was designing a coastal infrastructure adaptation project. Interesting but not clear how applicable.
(ii) Collecting, analysing & disseminating information on past & current practical adaptation actions & measures, including adaptation projects, short- & long-term adaptation strategies, & local & indigenous knowledge;	Unfortunately beyond some small pilots we are not aware of much implementation on the ground in SIDS to date from which we could learn. Rather than supporting implementation orgs contacting us for information on what we have done
(iii) Promoting research on adaptation options & the development & diffusion of technologies, know-how, & practices for adaptation, particularly addressing identified adaptation priorities & building on lessons learned from current adaptation projects & strategies;	Not clear who was supposed to be doing this research. Action pledges review if 1) any relevant research was pledged; 2) whether any progress has been made. little information available on practical projects (as per box above) may mean limited progress on this objective
(iv) Facilitating communication & cooperation among & between Parties & relevant organizations, business, civil society, & decision makers, & other stakeholders;	Action pledges & progress review may help identifying the stakeholder groups involved,
(v) Promoting understanding & development & dissemination of measures, methodologies & tools including for economic diversification	Progress unclear

<i>Modalities</i>	
(a) Workshops & meetings;;	Lots of these ☺ useful to have roster of the workshops & meetings that occurred with links to inputs & outcomes.
(b) Drawing on knowledge, expertise & input from experts, practitioners & relevant organizations, including to prepare reports & other materials for considerations by Parties & the Subsidiary Body for Scientific & Technological Advice (SBSTA);	The secretariat was tasked to do most of the preparation of materials & reports emanating from implementation of the NWP. To the extent that they used outside expertise to inform their work this modality was used
(c) Building on and/or updating relevant existing compendiums & web-based resources;	Limitations in terms of testing usefulness to SIDS like Cook Islands covered above
(d) Targeted submissions, including those based on questionnaires, from Parties & organizations	Not sure how many targeted submissions were used, including questionnaires? Recall one in 2007, success?
(e) Reports & technical papers, assessments prepared by the secretariat, Convention expert groups or experts from other organizations;	Lots of these too, but not so easily accessible in adaptation section of UNFCCC website. Too difficult to go into in detail during limited SB discussion time, need consistent focus
(f) Other modalities, such as a group or groups of experts, upon agreement by the SBSTA	Informal discussions on the role of a group of experts progressive, unfortunate that outcomes not recorded. A group or groups of experts are required to support enhanced action on adaptation, but groups' mandates need to be broader than Scientific & Technical

<i>Objective Met?</i> (from 2/CP.11)	<i>CI Perspective</i>
<p><b>The objective of this programme of work is to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound, scientific, technical and socio-economic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.</b></p> 	<p><b>The objective was not met</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-only a subset of parties that were able to participate in the NWP negotiations or workshops got sufficient exposure to the potential functions of the NWP.</li> <li>-The Cook Islands were fortunate to participate in several workshops.</li> <li>- workshops and related reports were useful in informing on gaps and constraints, but they did little to advance our decision making ability about practical adaptation actions and measures</li> <li>- focus on assessments and generalisations rather than specific consideration of small islands developing states needs.</li> </ul>

## *Added value of NWP?*

**Focus on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change**

**Documentation of case studies and methodologies**

**Stocktakes of current state of knowledge within specific areas**

**Some consensus on gaps and needs for additional work in negotiations... viewed as an area of progress, but still limited adaptation happening on ground**

**Networking - Exchanges of information amongst parties and organisations who were able to attend.**



## *Enhanced engagement to support action on the ground?*

**Move forward, building on work done under SBSTA**

**Look at implementation – SBI Work Programme, or joint like TT.**

**Outreach... developing countries especially SIDS & LDCs, involve adaptation committee, secretariat and drawing on organisations that have indicated action pledges to form a joint working group**

**At the county level- National climate change country teams, and now Government Designated National Authorities (GDNAs) and National Implementing Entities (NIEs) for the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund Secretariat adaptation unit, adaptation committee representatives, could form a team to conduct a programme of country visits on request, to share locally relevant scientific and technical advice**

**Enhancing adaptation component in National Communications?**

