

**Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and  
adaptation to climate change**

**The 4<sup>th</sup> Focal Point Forum**

**Cancún, Mexico**

**Monday, 6 December 2010, 18:15–20:30**

**Summary note**

**I. Introduction**

**A. Mandate**

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), at its twenty-eighth session, requested the secretariat to regularly organize Focal Point Forums, with the participation of Focal Points from partner organizations and representatives from interested Parties, with a view to taking stock of activities undertaken by organizations and institutions in support of the objective of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP), and to promoting a periodic dialogue between Parties and engaged organizations and institutions.<sup>1</sup>

2. Focal Point Forums take stock of relevant activities being undertaken by partner organizations, and identify opportunities for mutual learning and collaboration. The Forums also help to enhance outreach and foster dialogue and the exchange of information relevant to the NWP among stakeholders involved in adaptation.

**B. Background**

3. The objective of the NWP is to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), 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.<sup>2</sup> The implementation of the

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 29.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.11, annex, paragraph 1.

NWP is focussed on catalyzing action on adaptation, and ensuring that products and deliverables are targeted at stakeholders across all sectors and at all levels. The SBSTA has expressed its appreciation to the organizations that have undertaken action in support of the objective of the NWP.

4. There are now 200<sup>3</sup> NWP partners<sup>4</sup> which have participated in the implementation of the programme in a number of ways, including through the submission of Action Pledges in response to the needs and priorities of Parties as identified in Calls for Action and through other channels.<sup>5</sup> Partner organizations are also invited to provide periodic updates on relevant adaptation activities, especially those under their respective Actions Pledges. There are currently 138 Action Pledges made by 55 NWP partners.<sup>6</sup>

## II. Proceedings

5. The fourth NWP Focal Point Forum was held in Cancun, Mexico, on 6 December 2010, during the thirty-third session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC. The Forum was chaired by Mr. Mama Konaté, the Chair of the SBSTA, and was attended by approximately 65 representatives from Parties and NWP partner organizations. The annex to this summary contains the agenda for the Forum.

6. The Chair welcomed the participants to the fourth Focal Point Forum to be held under the NWP, noting that the Forums provide a unique opportunity for representatives of Parties and partner organizations to get together in an informal setting. He added that they serve as a platform upon which Parties and partner organizations can exchange views on both needs and good practices for strengthening technical and scientific capacities in support of adaptation action, and that the Forums also provide an opportunity to share information on relevant activities that are currently being undertaken by partners under the NWP.

7. The Chair also noted that in submissions by Parties and relevant organizations, and during discussions at the NWP informal meeting held in Manila in September 2010, the Focal Point Forum was highly regarded, with both Parties and partner organizations seeing it as an effective mechanism to facilitate the exchange of views on adaptation gaps and needs. Furthermore, it is also seen as a platform to share practical experiences, good practices and information on adaptation actions on the ground, and that with certain improvements, it could prove to be even more valuable. Such changes could include making the Forums longer and more interactive.

8. The Chair invited the participants to use the Forum as an opportunity to exchange perspectives on the implementation of the NWP to date, and on possible future activities. He also invited the participants from partner organizations to share information on relevant activities being carried out within their respective organizations, to take advantage of the opportunity for others to benefit from such information.

9. As an introduction to the discussion, a presentation was made by the UNFCCC secretariat which highlighted the following aspects of the implementation of the NWP:

(a) The engagement of an increasing number of stakeholders, including from the private sector;

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<sup>3</sup> The change in the number from previous reports is due to the consolidation of six partners into one, at their request.

<sup>4</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/5005>>.

<sup>5</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/4430>>.

<sup>6</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/5005>>.

(b) The catalyzing of concrete adaptation actions through a steadily increasing number of Action Pledges;

(c) The facilitation of knowledge sharing and learning, through a wide range of workshops, meetings and knowledge products;

(d) The impact of the NWP on Parties and organizations, with outcomes including improved decision making capabilities, enhanced understanding, and cross-partner coordination; and

(e) Challenges, such as how NWP activities can better respond to the needs of the Parties, how to make information and knowledge products more practical and accessible, and how to make NWP events as effective as possible.

10. The presentation also summarized the negotiations on the NWP under the SBSTA, highlighting that:

(a) Extensive discussions took place on the NWP in Cancun, including through interventions from Parties and observer organizations during the SBSTA opening and closing plenaries; as well as at contact group, informal, and drafting group meetings;

(b) Parties adopted a set of draft conclusions, agreeing that:

(i) The review of the NWP will continue and be completed at SBSTA 34 in June 2011, and NWP activities will continue while the review is underway;

(ii) To inform the review, Parties and relevant organizations are invited to submit further views and relevant information on progress made, gaps, and possible new activities;

(iii) The secretariat will continue to engage organizations, and disseminate information and knowledge products generated under the NWP;

(iv) The SBSTA will consider the outcomes of activities under the second phase of the NWP at SBSTA 34, to provide relevant information and advice for consideration by the SBI.

11. The secretariat also responded to a question on the criteria for selecting Parties to be invited to NWP workshops. Participants were informed that, with guidance from the Chair of the SBSTA, the selection process takes into account the particular needs of LDCs and SIDS; the relevance and interest of the issues to Parties, as indicated by their submissions; and regional balance.

### **III. Exchange of views on the implementation of the Nairobi work programme to date, and possible future activities**

12. Participants exchanged perspectives on the implementation of the NWP to date, and on areas of work that could further enhance the implementation of the NWP in the future.

13. A large number of contributions highlighted the important role that the NWP has played both in advancing knowledge of adaptation, and in catalyzing action. Birdlife International voiced its appreciation for the NWP and the Focal Point Forums. The United Nations University (UNU) mentioned that the catalytic role of the NWP has been very useful, and that the workshops and publications are valuable. They added that the NWP could serve as the knowledge base for work on adaptation implementation under the UNFCCC in the future. The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) mentioned that, as a new partner of the NWP, they have already found the interaction they have had with many different partners very useful for their work.

14. The representative from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) expressed his appreciation for the NWP's work on combining technical and policy issues, and the motivation it provides to his organization to explore additional modalities in terms of adaptation. The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) highlighted that their engagement in the implementation of the NWP has improved their own in-house coordination, particularly through their provision of submissions and updates.

15. The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) representative added that the NWP process and the support given by the secretariat have been useful in advancing knowledge and understanding of adaptation. The Global Water Partnership (GWP) thanked the secretariat for the large amount of work undertaken in support of the NWP over the last five years, despite limited available resources.

16. The World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO) mentioned that a form of recognition for NWP partners should be introduced, to acknowledge their engagement with, and work under, the NWP. A formal letter from the UNFCCC secretariat would be one option, as it would incentivize organizations to undertake relevant activities. In addition, by publicizing their recognition from the NWP, they would in turn raise awareness about the NWP and help catalyze further action to support the implementation of the work programme.

17. Building upon the strength and momentum gained through the implementation of the NWP over the past five years, a number of areas of work were highlighted by participants at the Forum, in which the NWP could be further enhanced.

#### **A. Enhancing responsiveness to the needs of Parties**

18. While recognizing the progress made in implementing the NWP thus far, participants highlighted that, in its future phase, the work programme could further assist Parties by being more responsive to their needs. Participants had extensive discussions on this issue and a wide array of suggestions for making progress were put forward.

19. The representative from Sudan suggested that issues related to the water and renewable energy sectors<sup>7</sup> need to be brought to the forefront of the NWP. He expressed interest in knowing about PSI partners working in these sectors and mentioned that, through critical thinking and through focussed knowledge development and dissemination on these themes, the NWP would be more aligned with national needs. He added that information sharing gains momentum when it addresses the core issues and needs of the Parties. Parties interested in adaptation are often limited in terms of resources, including knowledge resources, and thus identifying key strategic areas that need to be addressed and then looking for real solutions is crucial. These solutions could emanate from indigenous knowledge, or from other thought leaders around the world, and would be very significant in catalyzing a problem-solving approach.

20. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) noted that there is a need to link what the organizations are doing under the NWP with the needs of the Parties. It is critical for the programme, as well as for all the partner organizations, to address gaps that exist in this regard. They added that a possible solution could be a matching mechanism, and that the further sharing of views on this matter could be helpful. They recommended that NWP products be more sector- and region-specific, as well as further synthesized to make them more manageable. This would assist the NWP to reach different

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<sup>7</sup> In response to this intervention, the representative from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) informed participants that the Special Report on Renewable Energy (SRREN) is expected to be published in 2011.

levels of stakeholders, particularly the national and local levels. The representative from Tajikistan further elaborated on this, mentioning that the outputs of the NWP need to be less generic and more tailored to the specific needs of different regions, sectors and groups of stakeholders. He added that this would be beneficial for developing mountainous countries. The representative from GWP emphasized the need to make information more specific to users and decision-makers, in order to move away from working at an abstract level. He used the example of water-related climate hazards to illustrate an area that can be focussed on.

21. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) underlined the challenge of linking the outputs of the NWP to the national level, and added that an interface is needed to transfer knowledge from the international level, to work being done on the ground. They noted that focussing workshops on specific themes, and making them target the sub-regions, is critical in this regard.

22. ISDR suggested exploring new ways to collaborate so as to meet the needs of the national level. They suggested that groups of organizations interested in different sub-themes could meet at workshops in side-discussions, to take collaboration one-step further, and to discuss how synergies can be built to meet Parties needs in a more effective manner.

23. UNDP suggested setting up a help desk, with the UNFCCC secretariat serving as a contact point to the networks in the countries, so that people at the national level could send in questions related to, for instance, economic analyses or adaptation methodologies. The NWP contact could then channel their request or question to one or more suitable partner organizations. This would be relatively inexpensive, and effective in “connecting the dots”; and would tap into the collective expertise that exists within the large NWP network.

## **B. Improving knowledge management and knowledge products**

24. Notwithstanding the progress made under the NWP in generating and disseminating adaptation knowledge products, participants discussed ways to improve the knowledge management function of the work programme, for example through enhanced knowledge products and their effective dissemination.

25. The Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) highlighted that many NWP partner organizations participated in the recent annual RIOCC meeting, and that one of the main conclusions coming out of the meeting was that the information and knowledge products of the NWP are much appreciated by the partners, such as the USB memory sticks, which were seen as a valuable working tool. They also stressed the important need to carry out regional training on adaptation under RIOCC, for strengthening the use and dissemination of the technical and knowledge products of the NWP, and for promoting the programme in the region.

26. Practical Action highlighted the need for a better way for organizations to share their expertise on knowledge management with the NWP in the coming phase, as Parties have agreed that this should be a priority.

27. WMO proposed that the compendium of methods and tools should be revised and updated regularly, and that its scope should be broadened to include new methods and models, such as those developed by the Commission for Climatology of WMO. As a response, the secretariat encouraged the organizations to send inputs in order to enhance the compendium.

28. The National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) proposed a compendium or web-page highlighting the actions that have been taken in response to observed changes and impacts. The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) added to this

discussion by mentioning the need to help indigenous communities to understand the observed impacts and the modification of the climate patterns that they are used to, thus assisting them to gradually adapt their indigenous knowledge.

### **C. Facilitating coordination and collaboration**

29. Participants highlighted the facilitative role of the NWP in enhancing coordination and collaboration between partner organizations, and between organizations and Parties. A diverse range of ideas and suggestions were put forward to further enhance the facilitative role of the NWP, particularly through the various events held under the work programme.

30. The representative from ISDR underscored that one of the most influential aspects of the NWP is its ability, through workshops, to bring together a diverse range of stakeholders. The fact that these types of meetings introduce representatives of Parties to expertise that exists within organizations makes the NWP workshops a powerful instrument. Delegates often meet experts from organizations that work in the same country, undertaking work of which the delegates were not previously aware. These have constituted a very productive opportunity for collaboration and the forging of partnerships, which in turn has assisted in building on existing mechanisms at the national level.

31. In terms of the Focal Point Forum as a platform to catalyze collaboration, Practical Action and IDS provided constructive suggestions on how to improve it. They suggested that smaller tables be used around which partners could share and interact in small groups. They added that a “speed-dating” approach could also be effective in motivating and maximizing one-on-one interactions between participants. This could generate new ideas, and Focal Points could learn about others working on similar issues, or on issues beneficial to them. The World Bank representative mentioned that it is not the information being imparted, but the way that it is imparted, that needs improving. A solution could be for a room to be organized and made available for an extended period during the sessions, for both ad-hoc and planned round-table and small group discussions. The representative from ICIMOD agreed, and added that best practices and good examples of adaptation could be shared in this manner.

32. ISDR suggested that, given the diverse range of work on adaptation being undertaken by NWP partners, the NWP can enhance its facilitation of collaboration through creativity and innovation. They added this could be done by partnering NWP workshops and forums with events hosted by partner organizations, thereby extending the reach and accessibility of the NWP. The upcoming Global Platform for Disaster Reduction, which will take place in May 2011, could present such an opportunity. GWP suggested that forums such as the annual Africa Water Week could be used as an opportunity for NWP partners to get together. This could be facilitated by the secretariat with the help of key partners.

33. IDS mentioned that to enhance the collaborative function of the NWP, conversations between the partners, and between the partners and the programme, could be more iterative. They added that partners could offer to lead certain activities in response to calls for assistance or advice from other partners, in order to expedite the progress in terms of collaboration, with facilitation from the secretariat.

### **D. Scaling up private sector engagement**

34. The secretariat highlighted the growing partnership between the NWP and the private sector, as well as the new Action Pledges from Private sector partners. The potential

for facilitating collaboration among private sector partners, and between these and other partners, was also emphasized.

35. GWP mentioned that enhanced partnerships between private sector and non-private sector partners would be beneficial under the NWP, to tap into the large amount of resources among the partners, and added that partnerships could be based on topics like water and ecosystems. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) and UNU underscored this point by highlighting that public-private dialogue should be scaled-up.

36. The representative from Bangladesh underlined the responsibility of the private sector in terms of climate change, and particularly multinational corporations, and the need for an operational plan for corporate social responsibility related to adaptation. He suggested that the private sector should be sensitized in this respect.

#### **IV. Stocktaking of adaptation activities toward the objective of the Nairobi work programme**

37. Participants from organizations shared information on the adaptation actions they are carrying out. This large variety of activities is reflected below under a number of general clusters.

##### **A. Adaptation planning and practices**

38. Birdlife International outlined activities that they are undertaking which contribute to the NWP area of adaptation planning and practices, including engaging with national governments to ensure that ecosystems-based approaches are recognised in national adaptation plans and strategies, and that environmental safeguards are built into all adaptation responses.

39. The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) works on a number of adaptation activities in relation to tools, integrated assessments and scenarios. The IISD representative highlighted a particular project, the Adaptation Partnership, as a joint initiative between Costa Rica, Spain and the United States of America. The partnership aims to promote a more efficient adaptation process, in parallel with the scaling up of adaptation finance, by bringing countries together to discuss their work on adaptation. A review of current and planned adaptation action will be undertaken by IISD under the partnership. Currently, a stocktaking exercise is attempting to create an inventory of adaptation actions taking place in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, at the national, regional and sub-regional level. The inventory of ongoing activities will be complemented by lessons learned, and will build upon the knowledge of the NWP. NWP partners are invited to contribute to the stocktaking exercise.

##### **B. Sector- and system-oriented adaptation actions**

40. WFEO reported on their Action Pledge which focuses on the development and promotion of tools and training for assessing infrastructural vulnerabilities in relation to climate change. They are working with national engineering organizations, with a focus on the Caribbean and South America, while discussion with the Federation of African Organisations of Engineers is underway. Infrastructure assessments are undertaken in the transport, water, and building sectors. Information on climate change is being gathered, and thus far over thirty infrastructure assessments have been undertaken. He highlighted that the benefits of such assessments include the identification of “weakest links”, which mean

that only parts of the infrastructure need to be adapted, and resources can be utilized more efficiently. Future plans include a proposed side-event to be held in Bonn in June 2011.

41. GWP Action Pledge aims to address the links between the water sector, climate change, and development. As pledged, GWP works with Parties to support the integration of water security and climate change resilience into development planning processes; they engage in developing capacities and partnerships; and support the elaboration of investment and financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development. Implementation of the programme is undertaken in collaboration with the African Ministerial Council on Water. A decision was endorsed at the African Water Week to begin implementing the programme in a number of African countries, and this will help to support Parties at the national level in the field of adaptation.

42. IDS produces the Joto Africa series, a bilingual print and on-line briefing resource focussed on adaptation to climate change in Africa. It is written and produced by African researchers, and it covers a number of themes and sectors, including water; disaster risk reduction; forestry; health and gender.

43. The IUCN representative highlighted that their Action Pledges on ecosystems-based adaptation aims to link ecosystem management and adaptation at the local level, with regard to forests, coastal zones, water, and livelihoods.

### **C. Cross-cutting activities**

44. The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) reported on their work related to knowledge management (on which they have made two Action Pledges) as well as on other areas of work, often as collaborative efforts with other organizations. They also referred to the Tiempo programme which has been ongoing for 21 years, and is undertaken in collaboration with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). They mentioned that it encompasses a bulletin (including a Francophone version) and a web-portal, and that it is effective in bridging climate and development issues. Five-thousand copies are distributed for free in developing countries, and it has raised awareness of the linkages between climate change and development, and of climate policy issues. The SEI representative called on the solidarity and creativity of the NWP to assist in continuing the Tiempo programme in the face of core-funding limitations.

45. The representative from the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) mentioned that, since the side-event they held at COP 10 in Buenos Aires, they have started to address adaptation in the Caribbean and Latin America through regionally-detailed climate models. Through collaboration with the World Bank, they have been able to maintain a project which invites researchers from those countries to assist with analyses of the outputs of models. They also have activities in Asian and Latin American countries aimed at hosting researchers through a national fund. These activities are beneficial to modelling, which needs analyses of model outputs from around the world for verification. They are hoping that results from these activities will be able to contribute to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

46. Practical Action has been engaged at the community-level for many years, and has worked on developing a conceptual framework for adaptation which, along with their community-level adaptation technologies, they have shared through the NWP. Practical Action has focussed on knowledge management in this regard, for instance through creating podcasts disseminated through low-cost MP3 players, and other knowledge products which disseminate knowledge of adaptation to a wide audience. People working in towns, those who interact with farmers, and people who work at the national level, are important knowledge intermediaries in this regard.

47. WMO mentioned that they have completed two Action Pledges, and have recently made another fifteen. They reiterated their enthusiasm for further engagement in the implementation of the NWP in the future.

#### **D. Regional collaboration**

48. The representative from ICIMOD highlighted their work with other mountain-focussed organizations as a means to address water-related issues and vulnerabilities associated with climate change. He updated participants on their activities, notably their work on regional collaboration on transboundary issues, such as water, biodiversity and ecosystem services.

49. At the regional level, RIOCC reported on their regional adaptation initiatives. They discussed their annual meeting held in September 2010, which dedicated one day to look at how to enhance the role of RIOCC as a network to disseminate the knowledge generated under the NWP in the Latin American region.

50. Birdlife International reported that they are involved in the Caribbean Mangrove Alliance with other partners including UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Wetlands International and IUCN. The Alliance looks at the benefits of mangrove-ecosystem services, and maintaining and restoring mangroves across the region.

#### **E. Collaboration through partnerships**

51. PwC has been engaged in the issue of adaptation, and has produced a report, through collaboration with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the United Kingdom Department for International Development and the UNFCCC secretariat. It is focused on business leadership for climate change adaptation and on encouraging engagement on adaptation from the private sector. The report looks at how to catalyze public-private engagement to promote and scale-up action from the private sector at the national and international levels. In the development of the report, representatives from over forty businesses in both developed and developing countries were interviewed about the role of the private sector, both from a risk- and opportunity-perspective, about how to enhance public-private partnerships. The main message that comes out of the report is that adaptation, in terms of the private sector, does not only focus on risk management, but also on opportunities for the private sector. The sector can provide know-how, solutions, and resources for adaptation in terms of climate risk assessment, designing risk management solutions, new technologies and so forth. The report also makes recommendations on how governments can engage on adaptation with the private sector with regard to, inter alia, national planning and implementation, insurance, technology development and financing.

52. Birdlife International is also involved in improving synergy between the UNFCCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in terms of ecosystems-based approaches for adaptation, by running sessions on integrated adaptation at CBD and UNFCCC negotiation sessions.

53. IDS collaborates with IIED and SEI on the Google Earth layer on community-based adaptation, which is a shared on-line resource. They also collaborate with South-Asian partners addressing the links between disaster risk reduction and climate change.

54. The AfricaAdapt Network is collaboratively hosted by Environment and Development in the Third World (ENDA-TM), the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), and IDS. The representative from IDS reported that the network currently has a membership of 815

partners, over 85 per cent of which are based in Africa. Upcoming activities under the Network include a climate change symposium which will be held in March 2011 in Addis Ababa; a research programme on the use of community radio for communicating climate change at the local scale in Ghana, in collaboration with three local community-radio stations; and knowledge-sharing innovation grants.

## V. Summary of key discussion points

55. A number of key messages on the implementation of the NWP emerged from the discussions during the fourth Focal Point Forum:

(a) The NWP has been effective in engaging stakeholders; catalyzing action on adaptation; and facilitating the sharing of information, knowledge, experience and practices on adaptation;

(b) Partner organizations are carrying out an increasing number of adaptation actions, and are using numerous innovative methods for disseminating knowledge;

(c) A wide range of ideas and suggestions could be pursued to further enhance the implementation of the NWP. These relate to:

Process innovations, such as:

(i) The utilization of external processes and events as opportunities for NWP engagement could be introduced, as could the introduction of recognition for NWP partners for their engagement with the NWP.

(ii) The need for a database or compendium that highlights actions that have already been taken in response to observed impacts would be helpful to all stakeholders.

(iii) A large number of knowledge products have been generated through the NWP, and these could be better disseminated in the future, across sectors and to all levels.

Thematic and sectoral focuses:

(iv) There is a need for enhanced coordination and collaboration in areas that are multi-thematic and cross-sectoral. The NWP could play a more active role in fostering partnerships and in facilitating collaboration among organizations and Parties to ensure synergy and complementarity of efforts.

(v) The NWP can benefit from thematic innovation. Sub-themes to encourage collaborative action around specific areas and sectors could enhance the coordination function of the NWP.

(vi) Work under the NWP related to a number of particular sub-themes needs to be scaled up. Themes highlighted during the Forum include water, biodiversity, infrastructure adaptation, indigenous knowledge, education, training and public awareness, and the engagement of the private sector.

Reaching the national level:

(vii) The partnerships between the NWP and partner organizations have been a useful means of reaching the national level, however systems for reporting back need enhancement in order to make this work more visible to the Parties. Packaging information about the activities being undertaken for the benefit of the Parties is an important next step.

(viii) The NWP can be enhanced to serve the countries' needs better through regional initiatives to bring the NWP outcomes closer to the national and sub-national levels. This kind of initiative could be replicated in other regions, so that knowledge generated under the NWP can be shared more effectively.

(ix) A number of other practical measures could also be instigated to better respond to the needs of Parties. These include a help-desk which could serve as an on-line clearing house to channel requests, from Parties to relevant NWP partners, for technical support. This is in line with another proposal on strategic thought leadership, focussed on catalyzing targeted thinking by experts from NWP partner organizations to meet the specific needs of Parties.

## **VI. Next steps**

56. The secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, will facilitate consideration by Parties and organizations of the outcomes of this Forum.

57. Parties and organizations are invited, under the SBSTA, to make submissions with further views and relevant information on progress made and gaps, as well as views on new activities that may be needed to achieve the objective and expected outcomes of the work programme. These submissions will inform the review of the NWP and should be submitted to the secretariat by 28 March 2011.

## Annex

**The fourth NWP Focal Point Forum  
of the  
Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation  
to climate change**

Room 'Mar', Moon Palace, Cancún, Mexico  
Monday, 6 December, 18:15–20:30

**Chair:** Mr. Mama Konaté, Chair of the SBSTA

**Facilitator:** Mr. Don Lemmen (Canada)

### AGENDA

<b>1. Welcome and update</b>	
18:15– 18:30	Welcome and opening remarks by the Chair Update on the implementation of the NWP and next steps (UNFCCC secretariat)
<b>2. Exchange of perspectives on the implementation of the NWP to date, and possible future activities</b>	
18:15– 19:15	Interventions by representatives from organizations and Parties (facilitator: Mr. Don Lemmen)
<b>3. Stocktaking of adaptation activities toward the objective of the NWP</b>	
19:15– 20:15	Interventions from Focal Points of NWP partner organizations (facilitator: Mr. Don Lemmen).
<b>4. Conclusion and next steps</b>	
20:15– 20:30	Summary of key discussion points (UNFCCC secretariat) Closing (Mr. Mama Konaté, Chair of the SBSTA)

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