

Implementation of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, 2006–2010

Background paper for the informal meeting of representatives from Parties and organizations and experts to consider the outcomes of completed activities under the Nairobi work programme*

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* Prepared by the UNFCCC secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA.

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I. Introduction

1. Initiated in 2005, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change is reaching the end of its current five-year mandate. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) requested the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA and before its thirty-third session, an informal meeting of representatives from Parties and organizations and experts to consider the outcomes of the activities completed prior to this meeting.¹ The SBSTA, at its thirty-second session, further requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, to prepare inputs to facilitate discussions to review the effectiveness of the Nairobi work programme in fulfilling its objective, expected outcome, scope of work and modalities, as stated in decision 2/CP.11.²

2. At the thirty-third session of the SBSTA, Parties will review the effectiveness of the Nairobi work programme and report on its outcomes to the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its sixteenth session in accordance with decision 2/CP.11, paragraph 6 (e). To inform the work of the SBSTA, a report on progress made in implementing the Nairobi work programme, including calls for action, was made available at each session.³ In addition, two summary reports consolidating the results of the first phase of the implementation of the Nairobi work programme for the period up to its twenty-eighth⁴ and second phase of implementation for the period up to its thirty-second⁵ sessions were made available.

3. The summary and progress reports already provide a comprehensive overview of the activities undertaken up to June 2010. This background paper is intended to provide additional input to the above-mentioned meeting of representatives and experts to facilitate discussions. It draws upon several sources of information including outcomes of completed activities, a survey of focal points of Nairobi work programme partners,⁶ and views and information submitted by Parties and organizations on the effectiveness of the Nairobi work programme in fulfilling its objective, expected outcome, scope of work and modalities.⁷

4. The paper is structured as follows: key outcomes of the implementation of the Nairobi work programme in terms of engaging stakeholders, catalyzing actions, generating knowledge as well as impacting on adaptation policy are outlined in Section II; Section III provides an overview of proposals from Parties and organizations on possible modalities and activities, thematic areas of work, and information and knowledge products that could further enhance the implementation of the Nairobi work programme towards the achievement of its objective. Section IV concludes the paper with a short summary of key messages.

II. Key outcomes of the implementation of the Nairobi work programme

5. A comprehensive set of activities to be undertaken during the first phase of the Nairobi work programme was agreed at SBSTA 25,⁸ and at SBSTA 28 for the second phase.⁹ While the majority of activities undertaken during the first phase, as well as outputs and deliverables, were specific to each of the nine areas of work of the Nairobi work programme, the second phase has seen more cross-cutting

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 24.

² FCCC/SBSTA/2010/6, paragraph 17.

³ See annex I for further details.

⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2008/12.

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2010/10.

⁶ See annex II for further details.

⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.8.

⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, paragraphs 13–71.

⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraphs 10–74.

activities, partially reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of impacts and vulnerability assessments, and adaptation planning and practices. Details on these activities and their associated outputs are summarized in the two summary reports referred to in paragraph 2 above. For a quick reference, annex III provides an overview of mandated activities and related outputs since SBSTA 25.

6. This section seeks to highlight the key outcomes of implementing the wide array of mandated activities under the Nairobi work programme. These outcomes are summarized around the three main functions the Nairobi work programme has played in enhancing work on adaptation, namely:

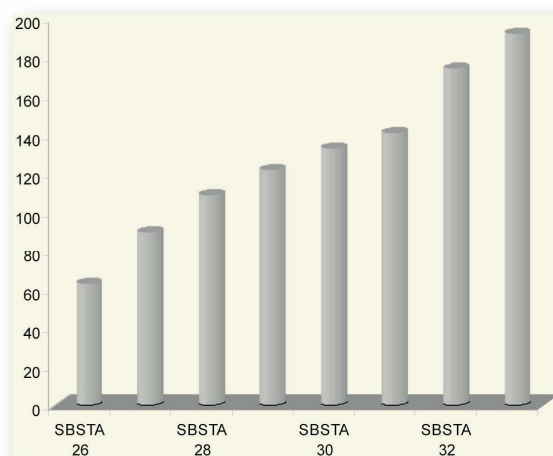
- (a) Engaging stakeholders and facilitating their collaboration;
- (b) Catalyzing targeted actions;
- (c) Generating and disseminating information and knowledge.

7. In addition, examples are provided on the kind of impacts that the Nairobi work programme has made on enhanced adaptation policies and practices.

A. Stakeholders engaged

8. Active and sustained engagement of adaptation stakeholders at all levels and in all sectors has proved critical to the full and effective implementation of the Nairobi work programme. Since the launch of the Nairobi work programme at the end of 2005, the number of organizations that have become partner to the Nairobi work programme has been steadily growing, as shown in figure 1 below. As of 21 September 2010, 192 partners, including intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, and private-sector entities have formally joined the programme as partners through nominating a focal point.

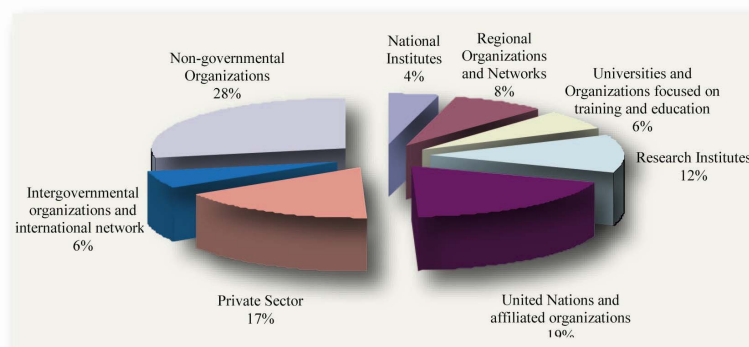
Figure 1. Number of Nairobi work programme partners



9. Figure 2 below provides an overview of the types of partner organizations that are currently engaged in activities of the Nairobi work programme. This wide engagement of actors has enhanced capacity at multiple levels through mutual learning, and collaboration and knowledge sharing, making it one of the key attributes most appreciated by Parties and organizations.¹⁰

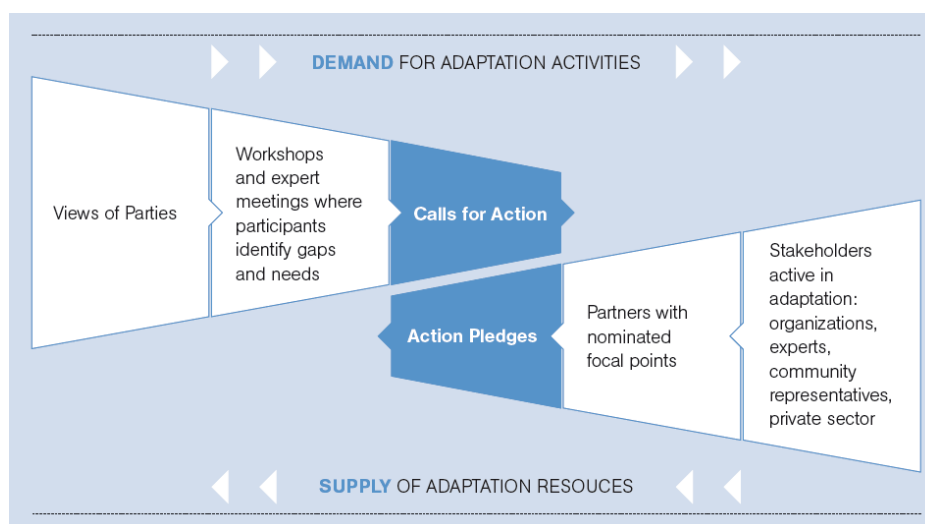
¹⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.8.

Figure 2. Diversity of Nairobi work programme partners



10. Throughout the five-year implementation of the Nairobi work programme, the secretariat has undertaken efforts to transparently facilitate the engagement of a broad diversity of experts and relevant organizations. As shown in figure 3 below, a wide range of activities were undertaken, including technical workshops and expert meetings, focal point forums and dialogues, and reports and submissions, to facilitate an exchange of experiences and views with a view to identifying good practices and lessons learned, and more importantly, priority needs and further actions required to reduce vulnerability and build resilience in countries and communities. These efforts, recognised and appreciated by both Parties and organizations, have resulted in enhanced cooperation between Parties and other stakeholders, and among organizations themselves. The Nairobi work programme has proven to be an effective mechanism for enhancing cooperation among relevant organizations and other stakeholders.

Figure 3. Modalities to engage stakeholders in identifying gaps in knowledge and action under the Nairobi work programme



B. Actions catalyzed

11. Through activities and associated knowledge products, Parties and organizations have collectively identified gaps and needs, associated barriers and challenges, and possible ways in which to overcome them. One innovative way of channelling identified needs have been the Calls for Action, which primarily result from discussions at technical workshops and expert meetings, and the reciprocating Action Pledges made by partner organizations to address those needs. This modality has further catalysed

targeted actions and has been an important step towards addressing gaps and needs identified by Parties. As of 21 September 2010, nine Calls for Action have been developed to catalyze actions targeting seven work areas of the Nairobi work programme (see table below).¹¹

Calls for Action issued under the Nairobi work programme

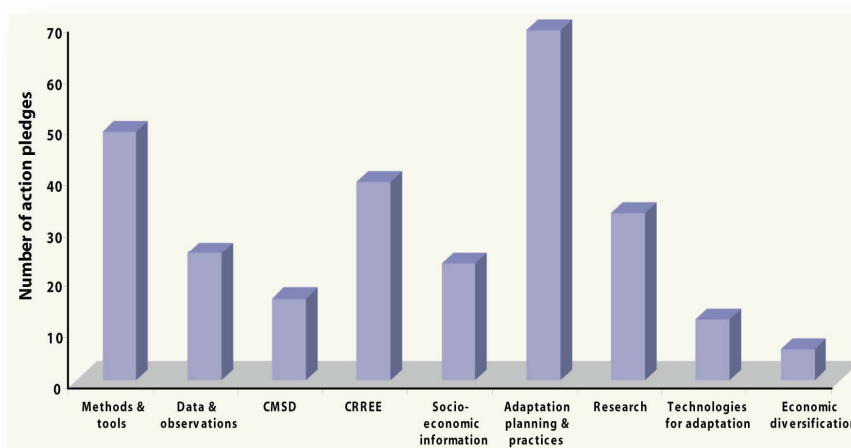
Call for Action	Related work area	Related technical workshop or expert meeting
1	Methods and tools	Expert meeting on methods and tools and on data and observations
2	Data and observations	Expert meeting on methods and tools and on data and observations
3	Climate-related risks and extreme events	Workshop on climate related risks and extreme events
4	Socio-economic information	Expert meeting on socio-economic information
5	Adaptation planning and practices (across different levels)	Workshop on adaptation planning and practices
6	Adaptation planning and practices (in and across sectors)	Workshop on adaptation planning and practices
7	Climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling	In-session workshop on climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling
8	Adaptation planning and practices (climate related risks and extreme events)	Workshop on integrating practices, tools and systems for climate risk assessment and management and disaster risk reduction strategies into national policies and programmes
9	Economic diversification	Workshop on increasing economic resilience to climate change and reducing reliance on vulnerable economic sectors, including through economic diversification

12. In response to these calls, 116 Action Pledges have been made by 49 partner organizations as of 21 September 2010. These pledges are related to all nine areas of work of the work programme as shown in figure 4 below.

13. To capture the wealth of experiences and knowledge gained through the implementation of these actions, partner organizations, with the facilitation and coordination provided by the secretariat, made voluntary contributions to the development of two synthesis publications: *Action Pledges: Making a Difference on the Ground* and *Action on the Ground: a Synthesis of Activities in the Areas of Education, Training and Awareness Raising for Adaptation*.¹²

¹¹ An additional two Calls for Action originating from the technical workshops on collaboration among regional centres and networks and on costs and benefits of adaptation options will be prepared for Parties' endorsement at SBSTA 33.

¹² These publications are available at <<http://unfccc.int/4628.php>>.

Figure 4. Action pledges by area of work

Abbreviations: CMSD = climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling, CRREE = climate-related risks and extreme events.

C. Information generated, including on gaps and needs

14. Over the past five years, the Nairobi work programme has created a wealth of information and knowledge relating to the understanding and assessment of climate impacts and vulnerability; adaptation planning, measures and actions; engagement of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities; monitoring and evaluation of adaptation; and finally the remaining barriers to adaptation.

Impacts of and vulnerability to climate change¹³

15. **Provision of data and information.** Understanding and assessing climate risks and vulnerability requires data and information for a wide range of atmospheric, marine and terrestrial, as well as social and economic variables. Good quality data from the past are important to define the baseline against which impacts of future changes can be assessed, and effectiveness of interventions evaluated. Observed data are also important in defining what is the tolerable level of change for a particular system or community, as well as in validating models and hypotheses designed for simulating future conditions.

16. Similarly, scenario data on possible future environmental and socio-economic conditions are needed to assess potential impacts of changes in important natural and socio-economic variables, as a basis for designing policies. Significant efforts have been made to enhance the scientific work aimed to improve the provision of essential data supplies. Major gaps exist relating to the general availability of historical data (in particular sufficiently long records of essential climate variables in some least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS)); good quality data for essential socio-economic variables; and climatic, sea level and socio-economic scenarios at spatial and temporal scales that are suitable for policy relevant assessments. Parties and organizations have also recognized the acute need for closer collaboration between providers and users of relevant information and data.

17. **Practical methods and tools for policy relevant assessments.** A multitude of methodological frameworks, methods and tools have been developed and applied to climate change impacts and vulnerability assessments. They fall into two broad categories: top-down and bottom-up approaches. The

¹³ Further details can be found in various outputs from activities under the work areas of methods and tools; data and observations; climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling; climate related risks and extreme events; socio-economic information; and research as listed in annex III.

former starts from the global-level climate change scenarios and moves (often linearly) downwards to regional and national levels for regional scenario and impact analyses. Bottom-up approaches, in contrast, take the present (including vulnerability and current coping experiences) as the departure point, focusing on the socio-economic dimensions of vulnerability, as a basis for considering future risks and vulnerabilities in a changing climate.

18. It is generally acknowledged that top-down approaches are more conducive to quantitative assessments while bottom-up approaches are better able to facilitate qualitative analyses with stakeholder inputs. However, to support robust adaptation planning within the broad context of sustainable development, both bottom-up and top-down approaches are required to carry out policy-oriented vulnerability assessments. Parties, particularly LDCs and SIDS, highlighted major gaps in developing practical and context-specific methods and tools for such assessments, and building the in-country technical capacity for applying such methods and tools. In addition, closer collaboration between the need of the developers and the users is called for in order to develop new and refine existing methods and tools with a view to enhancing practicality and user-friendliness. Further, there is a need for developing technical guidance notes and documenting and widely disseminating good practices and lessons learned from applying existing methods and tools.

Adaptation planning, measures and actions¹⁴

19. Even with stringent efforts to mitigate increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases, adaptation to the impacts of climate change is, and will remain, a necessity for all countries both in the near and in the long-term. This is particularly true for developing countries, especially the LDCs, SIDS, and countries in Africa suffering from drought, floods and desertification.

20. **Adaptation as an iterative process.** Adaptation to climate change is an iterative process of social, institutional and organizational learning. Appropriate decision-making on adaptation depends on multiple factors such as the level, sector and location at which adaptation takes place as well as the stakeholder who is deciding upon and carrying out the action (e.g. individual, community, NGO, IGO, local or national government). It also depends on available funding, the scientific information and traditional knowledge available, and the timing and time horizon of the adaptation action.

21. To be effective, adaptation planning should make use of good practices identified, involve the dissemination of relevant knowledge and technologies, and be participatory, i.e. engaging stakeholders from all sectors and levels through an integrated approach. Likewise, the design of adaptation measures and their subsequent implementation should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate modifications in light of new information on the level of change or impacts expected and/or experienced so as to avoid maladaptation.¹⁵

22. **Integrated approach to adaptation planning.** Depending on the context, adaptation planning can be framed either along sectors, types of impacts/hazards, communities, specific economic activities or individual projects and programmes. However, in order for adaptation planning to be effective and its outcomes to last, it is important to take an integrated, holistic approach. This requires the consideration of different, interlinked policy and planning processes across different levels and sectors, by different entities (e.g. public versus private entities) and with different thematic foci (e.g. disaster risk reduction or sustainable rural livelihoods). Good practices are emerging in the areas of multi-risk management strategies, integration of disaster risk management and adaptation, integration of climate risks into national strategic planning processes (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers), integrated adaptation planning across sectors through relevant ongoing national processes (e.g. UNFCCC National Communications, and National Adaptation Programmes of Action). However, policy fragmentation; insufficient institutional, policy and financial support; and lack of willingness on the part of some

¹⁴ Further details can be found in various outputs from activities under the work areas of adaptation planning and practices, technologies for adaptation and economic diversification as listed in annex III.

¹⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2010/9.

stakeholders to collaborate, are among the issues that Parties and organizations have highlighted as hindrance to further the integration of adaptation planning approaches.

23. **Costs and benefits of adaptation options.** Assessing the costs and the benefits of different adaptation options under consideration provides an important input into the planning process. A range of methods and tools have been developed and used for this purpose, each with its own assumptions, advantages and limitations. There are, therefore, benefits of adopting multiple methods and approaches, including non-monetary ones, in accordance with the objectives of the assessments and the types of adaptation options to be assessed. While methodologies have advanced, there is a need for further development, in particular regarding the treatment of uncertainty, economic valuation and equity. In selecting the types of assessments and their underlying methodologies, Parties and organizations highlighted that they need to be practical, relevant, robust, and comprehensive. Despite the wide recognition of their importance, detailed analyses of costs and benefits of adaptation options, particularly those directly relevant to decisions on public funding, are still lacking. In this regard, Parties and organizations also identified a wide range of gaps, needs and challenges for assessing adaptation options, in particular in terms of quantifying benefits. These relate to available methodologies and the capacity for undertaking and making use of such assessments. While some gaps and needs, such as dealing with non-market values, are common to most economic assessments, other challenges are unique to adaptation, including dealing with the large range of uncertainties in climate and socio-economic scenarios.

24. **Decision making under uncertainties.** With some degree of inherently uncertain aspects of natural (including climatic) and socio-economic systems, planning for adaptation to climate change is necessarily an undertaking characterized as decision-making under uncertainties. Over time, progress towards improved scientific understanding of the climate system and analytical techniques would reduce, or enable better quantification of, uncertainties hence facilitate more informed adaptation decisions. However, given the inherent unpredictability within our climatic and socio-economic systems, decision-making on adaptation needs to adopt a risk management framework. Adaptation plans and policies need to aim for robustness against a range of possible future conditions, and for flexibility to allow for adjustments following the incorporation of new information and knowledge. Parties and organizations, during the deliberations under the Nairobi work programme, highlighted the importance of adopting a pragmatic approach to managing uncertainty, with periodic policy reviews and refinements to be informed by the best information available.

Engagement of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities¹⁶

25. As noted above, adaptation is an iterative process involving multiple stakeholders and cutting across different disciplines, economic sectors and geographic scales. Policy-oriented climate risk assessment and effective planning and implementation need to engage all relevant stakeholders. Stakeholders, including those most vulnerable and those at local level and within indigenous communities, can provide important experiences and knowledge, for example, on local climate trends, strategies to cope with past climate variations and good practices for sustainable resource management. In addition, stakeholders can also be helpful in validating key concepts and theoretical frameworks for risk assessments and adaptation planning. To ensure that adaptation actions deliver the desired outcomes which can be sustained over a long time, it is critical to have the support and participation of key stakeholders.

26. Local and indigenous communities possess valuable knowledge and experience in coping with climate variability and extreme events through traditional methods and natural resource management, social solidarity networks, innovation and other traditional mechanisms. This inherent knowledge and experience, vital for the adaptive capacity of many communities, can enrich vulnerability and adaptation

¹⁶ The need for engaging stakeholders and the importance of documenting and disseminating traditional knowledge in policy relevant risk assessments and adaptation planning has been frequently highlighted during discussions under the Nairobi work programme. Further details can be found in various outputs particularly from activities under the work areas of methods and tools and adaptation planning and practices, as listed in annex III.

assessments, including those relating to risk identification and early warning. Although local and traditional knowledge can be rather resource-intensive to obtain, it needs to be documented in order to assist local and national adaptation assessment, planning and implementation, particularly in LDCs and SIDS where the population relies heavily on such knowledge for making decisions. Efforts are being undertaken to document and share this knowledge, and one such example is the UNFCCC database on local coping strategies¹⁷ which provides information from a range of resources, on long-standing coping strategies, mechanisms, knowledge and experience from communities in developing countries that have had to adapt to specific hazards or climatic conditions.

Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation¹⁸

27. Despite the limited empirical experiences with monitoring and evaluating adaptation projects, programmes and policies, Parties and organizations recognized the need to consider the integration of monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation measures. In addition, continued monitoring and regular evaluation ensures that experiences from good as well as maladaptive practices can be shared with a wider range of adaptation stakeholders.

28. The benefits of applying both process-based as well as outcome-based indicators to monitoring and evaluation of adaptation have been acknowledged. Given that adaptation projects, policies and programmes are still at a relatively early stage of implementation, it is likely that process-based indicators will continue to play an important role. However, enhancing outcome-based indicators is probably desirable to allow for an assessment of the effectiveness of different adaptation measures. It is also suggested that, in selecting and developing the appropriate indicators, planners and practitioners should consider a mix of quantitative, qualitative and narrative tools, including surveys and scorecards, so that results can be triangulated with a view to providing an accurate picture of progress towards adaptation and of the factors involved.

29. While some progress has been made with regard to monitoring and evaluation of adaptation projects using relevant indicators, progress is less pronounced for adaptation policies and programmes. Often this relates to the fact that many adaptation policies and programmes lack measurable targets or clearly defined expected outcomes. Without these, indicators cannot be used to evaluate effectiveness. Further, Parties and organizations also reported that major gaps exist and hinder the development and effective use of monitoring and evaluation systems. These include, inter alia, the lack of financial, human and technical resources and capacities; lack of good baseline data and historical trends for analyses; and insufficient reporting and data exchange, particularly amongst cross-sector and cross-level entities involved in the implementation of adaptation projects, policies and programmes.

Barriers to adaptation¹⁹

30. Despite the broad acceptance of the need for adaptation as a necessary response to address climate change and its impacts, a notable number of barriers to adaptation exist, in technical, financial, political as well as cultural realms, and have been highlighted by Parties and organizations. Technically, there is a significant deficit in the availability of basic data and information as well as methods and tools required for biophysical impact assessments, economic analyses of impacts and adaptation options, adaptation planning as well as for the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation. These deficits are more acute in LDCs and SIDS, particularly relating to finer scale climate scenario data, compatible socio-economic information, and practical methods and tools for analyses, including economic analyses.

31. Many developing country Parties stressed that the lack of financial resources has been hindering progress towards strengthening technical and institutional capacities, better understanding of climate

¹⁷ <<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation>>.

¹⁸ Further details are available in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/5.

¹⁹ Gaps and barriers facing the various aspects of adaptation planning and implementation are discussed in all Nairobi work programme activities, for example, all technical workshops and expert meetings had dedicated sessions to identify gaps, barriers and priority needs.

risks in important economic sectors, and planning and implementing measures and policies in an integrated and sustained manner. Many developing countries highlighted the additional challenge in meeting adaptation needs under the already meagre national budgets. Given the deep uncertainties related to climate change and adaptation planning, particularly the costs and benefits of taking adaptation actions, political support for adaptation is often hard to win. This has been the case in both developed and developing country Parties, in particular in situations where limited resources have to be prioritized among a variety of demands. Improvements in quantifying scientific uncertainties, communicating climate science, and conducting economic analyses of adaptation, amongst others, may offer opportunities to overcome barriers associated with insufficient political support.

32. Finally, the need for considering cultural aspects of climate risks, adaptation planning and adaptation practices has also been highlighted throughout deliberations under the Nairobi work programme. This is particularly relevant where traditional and indigenous communities, or ecological and social systems of cultural significance are involved. Given the complexity of adaptation processes and that work on adaptation is still at its infancy, developing and validating knowledge on adaptation has a long way to go. With the large diversity of technical disciplines, institutions and geographic scales involved, the need for facilitation and coordination to enable more effective learning and knowledge development will become ever greater.

D. Policy impact of the Nairobi work programme

33. With the increasing level of active engagement by Parties and partner organizations over the past five years, the Nairobi work programme, has started to impact decisions on policies and practices leading to enhanced action on adaptation. Annex IV provides a selection of sample cases to illustrate some of these impacts that the work programme is having on adaptation policies and practices within Parties and organizations.

34. There are many inherent features of the Nairobi work programme which make it unique. Being the only multilaterally negotiated initiative on the impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation to climate change, it reflects the collective priorities agreed by Parties in mutually agreed scope, work areas and adaptation themes. It has provided guidance on long-term strategic planning, and is recognised as a key mechanism and important milestone influencing policy direction for adaptation internationally, as well as national/sectoral and corporate level strategies. In response to the various Calls for Action, some organizations, initiatives and programmes (such as START—the global change SysTEM for Analysis, Research and Training) have responded by reviewing their research and capacity-building programmes, and realigned them to provide enhanced support to achieving the objectives of the Nairobi work programme. Others, such as the Hyogo Framework for Action, have corresponding priorities that better enable them to maximise synergies and further contribute to achieving the objective of the work programme. The Nairobi work programme has been a resounding signal that adaptation to the impacts of climate change is important and that enhanced action on adaptation is needed. This has prompted organizations and Parties alike to catalyse further action through awareness raising and encouraging members to become more involved in the Nairobi work programme.

35. Although the Nairobi work programme addresses nine specific work areas,²⁰ the cross-cutting nature of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change requires an integrated and holistic approach to adaptation planning, policy-making, implementation and knowledge management. The design of the work programme, given its scope (comprising two thematic areas, each with several action-oriented sub-themes) and modalities in implementing activities, is conducive to addressing adaptation at all scales and with broad participation from all relevant stakeholders. This further reinforces the cross-cutting nature of adaptation; and through its activities, the Nairobi work programme has promoted the integration of practices, tools and systems, and provided a common platform for stakeholders to share experiences and learn from each other. The Nairobi work programme is widely recognised as a

²⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11.

successful model to engage stakeholders, promote dialogue, and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and understanding between stakeholders.

III. Enhancing the Nairobi work programme

36. Many Parties and organizations have indicated that an extension of the Nairobi work programme would be beneficial. Many have also elaborated which activities, modalities, themes and work areas could be further enhanced or developed in the future, and how they could be better enabled to implement activities towards fulfilling the objective of the Nairobi work programme. This section summarizes suggestions provided by Parties and organizations, through their submissions of views and information, on the effectiveness of the Nairobi work programme in fulfilling its objective, expected outcome, scope of work and modalities.

A. Modalities and activities

37. Many activities have been undertaken under each of the themes, sub-themes and nine areas of work of the Nairobi work programme since 2005. All modalities, with the exception of the creation of an expert group, have been employed in implementing the programme of work.²¹ Parties and partner organizations indicated that these could be further enhanced and suggested additional means and actions to be undertaken in the future.

38. With respect to **workshops and expert meetings**, it was suggested that they could be enhanced by making them more focused with respect to the audience they target, the level at which they are convened (e.g. regional and national) and the subject matter they are meant to address. This would better ensure the participation of the most appropriate experts and representatives, enable more effective and interactive discussions, and catalyze further action amongst stakeholders operating within a similar technical or geographic context. One Party also suggested that Nairobi work programme workshops and meetings would greatly benefit Parties, partner organizations and the Adaptation Fund Board if they were conducted with a focus on enhancing the technical capacities of national implementing entities of the Adaptation Fund.

39. Given the multidisciplinary nature of adaptation, it is necessary to engage and utilize the expertise of a wide range of stakeholders. In particular, **focal points of partner organizations** have been an important source of expertise, not least at various technical workshops and meetings, as well as in preparing reports and other knowledge products. Some Parties and partner organizations are of the view that focal points and the UNFCCC Roster of Experts are an underutilised asset of the work programme and their engagement should be further facilitated in the future, at focal point forums and other relevant activities, and through facilitating partnerships between them and with Parties and organizations. The meetings of focal points from Parties and partner organizations have provided a valuable discussion space in which to share views and experiences, and where adaptation needs and pledges of action are elaborated. The extent to which they enable interactive discussions on progress made in achieving the objectives of the pledges, however, is rather limited. This modality could be further enhanced by increasing the frequency of meetings of focal points, or by having regional meetings of focal points from Parties and partner organizations. It was further suggested that regional dialogues would provide a platform for countries or groups of countries with similar circumstances and concerns to share experience and solutions, and could facilitate public-private partnerships and joint implementation of adaptation actions.

40. **Web-based resources** such as the interface on adaptation knowledge platforms and networks²² and the Compendium on Methods and Tools²³ were also crucial in implementing the work programme.

²¹ See annex to Decision 2/CP.11.

²² <www.unfccc.int/5135.php>.

The local coping strategies database,²⁴ the adaptation practices interface,²⁵ and information on climatic and non-climatic data and observations²⁶ provide valuable information in assisting Parties and partner organizations. Many have indicated that more outreach is needed to channel this information to national, sub-national and local practitioners and policy-makers. Similarly, the Compendium on Methods and Tools was intended to provide Parties and all potential users with a number of methodologies²⁷ for assessing impacts and vulnerability to climate change. Although the current, more user-friendly, version of the compendium has increased its utility, several have suggested that additional guidance is needed in order to assist them in selecting the most appropriate methods and tools for their assessments.

41. While the usefulness of targeted **submissions** was questioned (given the relatively low number of Parties and partner organizations that have utilised this modality to submit views and information), other modalities seemed to be more effective in improving information and knowledge sharing and enabling the engagement of Parties, partner organizations and experts. The **Calls for Action and Action Pledges**, though not mandated by Decision 2/CP.11, have been identified as a good example in this regard. To maximise synergy and enhance complementarities of partner organizations' efforts to implement the Nairobi work programme through delivering action pledges, better coordination is needed. It has been suggested that the secretariat continue its efforts to engage organizations, with a more structured and strategic approach, and to enhance the action pledges being undertaken by Nairobi work programme partners. This would mutually benefit Parties and partner organizations, and help to avoid overlaps, thereby enhancing the facilitative role of the work programme.

42. The **SBSTA dialogue on developments in research activities** relevant to the needs of the Convention offers a unique opportunity to identify Parties' research needs and research institutions that are able to fulfil those needs, but opportunities exist to further strengthen this linkage.

43. The implementation of Nairobi work programme activities has resulted in a wealth of information and knowledge products, including technical papers, workshop and meeting reports, synthesis papers and other **knowledge products**.²⁸ In addition, the secretariat has developed and widely disseminated publications, brochures, leaflets, and electronic updates, which are issued every four months.²⁹

44. Although the effective and broad **engagement of stakeholders** implementing the Nairobi work programme has been identified as one of the most important aspects contributing to the success of the Nairobi work programme, many Parties and partner organizations feel that this could be further enhanced. Partner organizations indicated that facilitating collaboration and coordination among partner organizations and Parties, in order to catalyze more targeted actions, is an important area to be further strengthened in the future. It has been suggested that creating partnerships, by focusing thematically on adaptation issues (such as water or disaster risk reduction), would enhance the integration of efforts and interaction among partners themselves and with Parties. It would improve the level of engagement, and may facilitate the joint implementation of projects and programmes by Parties and partner organizations. This may also improve opportunities to obtain dedicated resources for adaptation projects and programmes. Regional level adaptation action is another area where better coordination of efforts is needed, and whereby the catalytic role of the Nairobi work programme in fostering coordination and supporting regional and cross-sectoral collaboration through identifying methodologies and tools for regional-level impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments could add value.

45. It has been suggested that more effort should be made to enhance the participation and engagement of Parties and practitioners from LDCs, SIDS, and vulnerable groups, such as women, who have valuable experience in implementing adaptation actions on the ground. Additional effort to engage

²³ <www.unfccc.int/5457.php>.

²⁴ <<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation>>.

²⁵ <www.unfccc.int/4555.php>.

²⁶ <www.unfccc.int/3923.php>.

²⁷ As of 21 September 2010, there are 126 methods and tools included in the online compendium.

²⁸ See annex III for an overview of outputs of activities completed under the Nairobi work programme.

²⁹ Updates are at <www.unfccc.int/4628.php>.

and raise awareness among stakeholders from the private sector was also mentioned by several Parties and partner organizations, as was the need to further explore synergies between other Conventions undertaking adaptation activities, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.

46. The need to strengthen **activities on education, training and awareness raising** in the future was underlined by many Parties and partner organizations. Online training courses and pilot projects, at the national, sub-national and community level, were suggested as possible new modalities to enhance capacity, as well as obtain information on good practices and lessons learned.

47. Although the capacity to further identify and understand impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation responses has been enhanced at the international, regional, national, sectoral and local levels through activities under the Nairobi work programme, enhanced efforts are needed to ensure that Nairobi work programme activities are more relevant and practical. These efforts are particularly needed in developing countries to enable the selection and implementation of practical, effective and high priority actions. As effective adaptation must involve practitioners at all levels, it is important that Nairobi work programme activities target all stakeholders. Depending on the intended audience, however, knowledge products and activities should be tailored accordingly. This would ensure that Nairobi work programme outcomes are more relevant and practical, and further facilitate the collaboration amongst Parties and partner organizations working at those levels. There was an explicit desire by Parties and partner organizations for an increased focus on the regional, national, subnational, community and local levels in future activities, including sectoral stakeholders within each level.

B. Thematic and work areas

48. While some Parties and partner organizations believe the existing areas of work are sufficiently broad in scope and flexible enough to accommodate any changes or enhancements as needed, others suggested that future activities should be oriented towards the development of knowledge that will better enable Parties in prioritising adaptation actions in the context of their national circumstances. Proposed action-oriented thematic and work areas to be enhanced and developed under the work programme include:

- (a) Climate scenarios for vulnerability assessments;
- (b) Data, local and indigenous knowledge and traditional coping strategies;
- (c) Collaboration between the providers and users of climate information;
- (d) Demographic impacts of climate change;
- (e) Socio-economic impacts of adaptation policy;
- (f) Adaptation metrics to assess vulnerability;
- (g) Role of women as agents of change and their integration in decision-making processes;
- (h) Water resource management;
- (i) Community-based adaptation;
- (j) Integration of natural systems adaptation planning and practices;
- (k) Approaches and methods used by relevant communities (e.g. the disaster risk reduction, gender and local communities) to reduce vulnerability and risk;
- (l) Integrating adaptation into sustainable development and disaster-reduction strategies;
- (m) The assessment of costs and benefits of adaptation options;
- (n) Information on effective technologies for adaptation;
- (o) National and subnational institutional capacities for adaptation financing effectiveness;

- (p) The role of the private sector in supporting adaptation.

49. Furthermore, it has been suggested that the Nairobi work programme should be more closely coordinated with the IPCC to help shape the direction of research and benefit from the work of Working Group II on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, as part of the ongoing work on the fifth assessment report.

C. Information and knowledge products

50. Development and dissemination of relevant information and knowledge products have been a key part of the efforts to engage stakeholders and catalyze actions under the Nairobi work programme. While acknowledging the progress made in this area, Parties and organizations also provided suggestions to further enhance the knowledge management function of the work programme.

51. **Knowledge content:** In terms of the type of knowledge products, Parties and partner organizations highlighted the following products to be enhanced and/or developed:

(a) Sector- and region-specific knowledge products that identify particular gaps and needs within the particularly sectoral and regional context, as well as ways to meet those needs. This has been identified as a way to make the Nairobi work programme products more effective in their outreach and application;

(b) Practical and normative guidance documents on adaptation approaches, methods and tools, including good practices and lessons learned on their application;

(c) User-friendly synthesis products documenting experiences, knowledge, including traditional knowledge, and good practices and lessons learned from ongoing adaptation actions;

(d) Products that target policymakers in order to effectively engage them and facilitate decision-making;

- (e) Policy feedback based on outcomes of the Nairobi work programme.

52. **Knowledge dissemination and sharing:** In order for the knowledge products to be broadly shared among all stakeholders in order to further raise awareness and catalyze actions, effective and wide dissemination of such products is essential. A large number of suggestions were also put forward in relation to the improvement of knowledge dissemination. These include:

(a) Dissemination of information and knowledge to developing country Parties, particularly LDCs and SIDS, needs to be strengthened;

(b) The timeliness for disseminating relevant knowledge products could be enhanced by making them more accessible; for example, enhancing the adaptation web portal, more frequent updates and regular newsletters, more closely collaborating with existing regional and national centres and networks, translating and transforming products into other more easily accessible formats such as podcasts, and short visual presentations;

(c) Taking advantage of the direct link created by the Nairobi work programme between policy makers and a wide range of other stakeholder groups, the work programme could be a clearing house or curator of information on adaptation, providing data and technical capacity and enabling the sharing of information from relevant organizations and various sources;

(d) To complement general knowledge dissemination and sharing at global level, several separate knowledge sharing events could be organized for stakeholder groups focusing on specific sectors, themes or regions.

IV. Potential options for the way forward

53. Taking into account the information contained in sections I–III above, this section elaborates potential options on how Parties may wish to proceed with regard to the Nairobi work programme. These options present a number of procedural possibilities which could follow the review of the effectiveness of the Nairobi work programme, which is to take place at SBSTA 33. They are not meant to prejudge the outcome or be prescriptive, nor do they address the specific substantive elements outlined in Section III above.

54. **Option 1 Continuation in its current form:** If Parties agree that the Nairobi work programme, in its present form as laid out in the annex to decision 2/CP.11, has been effective in meeting its objective and expected outcomes, through the present scope of work and modalities, they may wish to continue the Nairobi work programme for a specific period of time. In this scenario, Parties would need to consider a time horizon for which they consider continuation and additional activities to be undertaken.

55. **Option 2 Continuation now and subsequent adjustment:** If Parties agree that the Nairobi work programme, in its present form, has been rather effective in meeting its stated objective and expected outcomes, they may wish to continue undertaking activities and using modalities that they collectively deem to have been effective for an agreed period of time. A number of short-term activities could be mandated for the year 2011 and, simultaneously, Parties could initiate a process of adjusting the programme in line with the outcomes achieved under the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA), with a view to adopting a decision at a later time, for instance at COP 17 or COP 18.

56. **Option 3 Adjustment now:** If Parties, having reviewed the Nairobi work programme, agree on continuing to pursue its objective through other activities and modalities and with a redefined scope, they may wish to revise existing and introduce new thematic areas, activities and modalities. Parties may also wish to consider whether the work programme should remain under the realm of the SBSTA or whether implementation-related aspects should be under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and/or COP. Parties could also consider the inclusion of provisions to review and, when necessary, revise the work programme in order to respond to the outcomes of the AWG-LCA process.

57. **Option 4 Termination:** If Parties agree that the Nairobi work programme has not been effective in fulfilling its objective, and that the scope of work and modalities have not resulted in the expected outcomes, they may deem a continuation of the Nairobi work programme to be unnecessary. Taking into account recommendations from the technical workshops and discussions at informal meetings, additional work could be undertaken under the subsidiary bodies. In this scenario, Parties may need to consider how to maintain, and enhance, the considerable level of engagement of stakeholders and the momentum that has been generated through the implementation of the Nairobi work programme.

V. Conclusions

58. As the only multilaterally agreed mechanism for enhancing the work on the scientific, socio-economic and technical aspects of adaptation, the Nairobi work programme has delivered a substantial set of outcomes through the implementation of a wide range of activities, including:

(a) Engagement of and partnerships among Parties and a large number of partner organizations representing a wide range of adaptation stakeholders;

(b) A significant number of actions being catalyzed to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and to deliver concrete adaptation actions at different levels and in different sectors;

(c) A wealth of information and knowledge being developed and disseminated aiming at enhancing the understanding and assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, and making informed adaptation decisions.

59. Recognizing the outcomes achieved under the Nairobi work programme and taking into account the potential role that it could play in further enhancing adaptation actions, many Parties and organizations have expressed strong support for its continuation. Parties and organizations provided suggestions on how to strengthen the work programme under a possible future mandate, and highlighted areas that a future Nairobi work programme could focus on, including:

- (a) Strengthening of regional centres and networks for more effective collaboration and knowledge management;
- (b) Provision and dissemination of practical information and knowledge at the appropriate scale and in locally accessible languages and media;
- (c) Production of information and knowledge tailored to specific sectors and systems;
- (d) Enhanced efforts to better understand and evaluate the costs and benefits of adaptation options;
- (e) Enhanced participation and engagement of Parties and practitioners from LDCs, SIDS and vulnerable groups;
- (f) Further engagement and increased awareness of the private sector;
- (g) Strengthening education, training and awareness raising;
- (h) Documentation and dissemination of experiences and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, and good practices and lessons learned from practical adaptation activities.

60. Facing the challenge of a heavy agenda for discussions on the Nairobi work programme and a considerable time constraint at SBSTA 33, Parties may need to start considering options for the Nairobi work programme beyond 2010 as outlined in this background paper.

Annex I. Documenting progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme

Session	Source
SBSTA 26 (May 2007)	Oral progress report (Available at < www.unfccc.int/3916.php >)
SBSTA 27 (December 2007)	Oral progress report (Available at < www.unfccc.int/3916.php >)
SBSTA 28 (June 2008)	Oral progress report (Available at < www.unfccc.int/3916.php >)
SBSTA 29 (December 2008)	Summary report of outcomes from the first phase (Contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/12) Progress report (Contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/INF.5)
SBSTA 30 (June 2009)	Progress report (Contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.3)
SBSTA 31 (December 2009)	Progress report (Contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.5)
SBSTA 32 (May–June 2010)	Progress report (Contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.2)
SBSTA 33 (November–December 2010)	Summary report of outcomes from the second phase (Contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/10) Progress report (To be contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.7)

Annex II. Summary of the Nairobi work programme Focal Point Survey

A. Background

1. The Focal Points from Nairobi work programme partners were invited to participate in a short on-line survey (see survey questions at the end of this summary). The survey was designed to get feedback on Focal Points' experiences with the Nairobi work programme thus far, and provide them with an opportunity to express how they could be better enabled to implement activities towards fulfilling the objective of the Nairobi work programme. Between 11 June to 31 July, 51 focal points of 50 partner organizations¹ responded.²

B. Partner organizations and their engagement with the Nairobi work programme

2. Of the 51 organizations that responded to the survey, 70 per cent have been involved in the Nairobi work programme for 2-5 years and 30 per cent have been involved more than 1 year. The majority of respondents represented academic and research institutions (43.1%), United Nations or intergovernmental entities (31.4%) and NGOs (33.3%). Other stakeholders represented regional centres, national and local governments, local communities/indigenous peoples, a private sector enterprise, a trade union, a policy institute, and a social enterprise.

3. Nearly all respondents (84.3%) have followed the work of the Nairobi work programme and are aware of recent developments, and most (72.5%) have been directly involved through the participation in meetings, workshops, side events and forums of representatives of Parties and focal points of organizations and institutions engaged in the implementation of the Nairobi work programme. More than half of the respondents (54.9%) have made submissions of views and information under the various work areas of the Nairobi work programme, and many (43.1%) have contributed to publications, papers and

¹ Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS); BirdLife International; Center for International Climate and Environmental Research, Oslo (CICERO); Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN); Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR); Christian Aid; Corporate Social Responsibility in Asia; Environmental Development Action (ENDA); German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV); Global Change SysTEM for Analysis Research and Training (START); Global Climate Observing System secretariat (GCOS); Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC); Global Water Partnership; Hadley Centre for Climate Change/Met Office; Heath Protection Agency; ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability; ICLEI-Africa Secretariat; Indigenous Peoples of African Coordinating Committee (IPACC); Institute of Development Studies (IDS); International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC); Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, Argentina; Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII) and United Nations University (UNU); North South University, Bangladesh (NSU); Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); Practical Action; Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS); Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); Secretariat of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI); Stockholm International Water Institute; The Earth Institute at Columbia University; The United Nations Institute for Training and Research; Thomas Cook PLC; Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research; UNEP/GRID-Arendal; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR); University of Edinburgh; University of the Sunshine Coast; Water Center for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC); World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO); World Health Organization (WHO); WHO Regional Office for Europe and World Resources Institute (WRI).

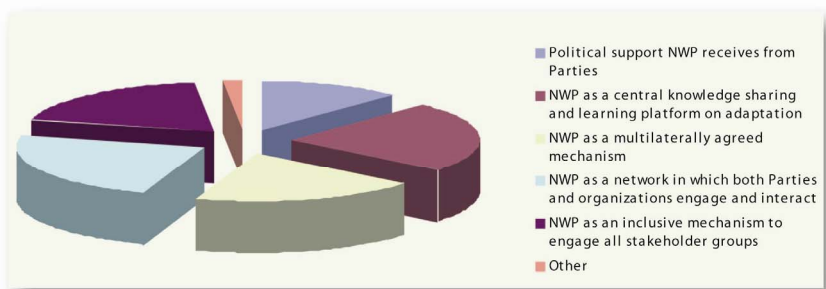
² Two representatives of Christian Aid responded to the survey.

reports under the Nairobi work programme. Several organizations indicated additional ways in which they engage with the Nairobi work programme, including through the submission of action pledges, promotion of the Nairobi work programme within and outside their organizations, and the preparation and dissemination of factsheets on their organization’s involvement with the Nairobi work programme.

C. Most relevant aspects in achieving the objective of the Nairobi work programme

4. The Nairobi work programme as a central knowledge sharing and learning platform on adaptation, and as a network for the engagement of both Parties and organizations were the two main aspects of the Nairobi work programme most relevant in achieving its objective, according to organizations (see figure 1). Two other aspects which many organizations (>50%) felt were important include the ability of the NWP to function at the international level, since the mandate falls under the UNFCCC, and the broad membership of the programme which includes the private sector, community-based organizations and other stakeholders. The political support the Nairobi work programme receives from Parties was less relevant in achieving the objective, according to most organizations (only 31.4%). One partner organization (BirdLife International) highlighted that the core strengths of the Nairobi work programme are its transparency and encouragement of NGO participation, and another (Indigenous Peoples of African Coordinating Committee) suggested that the Nairobi work programme should be the platform for promoting more concrete adaptation action.

Figure 1. Aspects of the Nairobi work programme that are most relevant in achieving its objective



D. Enhancing the Nairobi work programme

5. Without exception, 100 per cent of respondents indicated that an extension or expansion of the Nairobi work programme would be beneficial to their organization, entity or company and further elaborated what activities, modalities, themes and work areas could be further enhanced or strengthened in the future. Partner organizations also expressed how they could be better enabled to implement activities towards fulfilling the objective of the Nairobi work programme.

Activities and modalities

6. In pursuit of the mandate, the Nairobi work programme has undertaken many actions since 2005. According to partner organizations, these actions could be further enhanced or strengthened and suggested additional actions to be undertaken in the future. Over 70 per cent of organizations felt that facilitating collaboration and coordination among partner organizations and Parties, and catalyzing targeted adaptation actions, is the most important action to enhance in the future. Four other actions which most organizations (>60%) felt could be further enhanced/strengthened in the future relate to knowledge-sharing and learning, engagement and capacity building of stakeholders, and modalities to enhance these. These actions include:

- (a) Providing a common space for the exchange of information, experiences and lessons learned on adaptation;
- (b) Identifying current good practices, gaps and needs and lessons learned on adaptation;
- (c) Producing user-friendly knowledge products including on, but not limited to, methods and tools, good practices, and lessons learned;
- (d) Organising technical workshops and expert meetings, and engaging with stakeholders.

7. Many organizations (>40%) felt that it is necessary in the future to enhance activities that raise awareness on adaptation among stakeholders, especially the LDCs and SIDS; engage a wider range of stakeholders, the private sector was mentioned as an example; act as an interface between partner organizations and the UNFCCC process; and provide more accessible ways to disseminate outputs such as developing user-friendly tools to enhance the Nairobi work programme website. In further enhancing or strengthening any activities in the future, it was suggested that Parties and practitioners from developing countries, especially the LDCs and SIDS, should be brought more fully into the work of the Nairobi work programme.

8. In relation to knowledge management and sharing, several organizations suggested that in the future, and because of its ability to connect policy makers and practitioners, the Nairobi work programme could be a clearing house or curator of information on adaptation, overarching other relevant platforms, providing data and technical capacity building (e.g. on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessments) and enabling the sharing of information from various organizations and relevant sources.

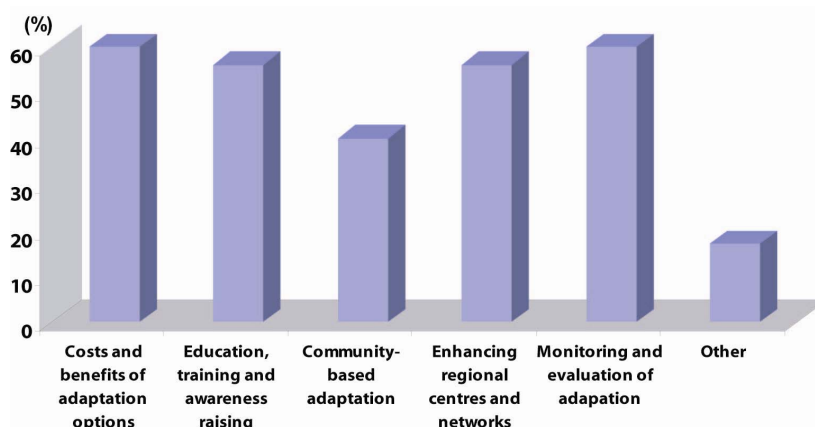
9. Many organizations highlighted the need to further enhance/strengthen the knowledge products that result from activities undertaken within the Nairobi work programme, as well as the packaging and dissemination of these products. Several organizations felt that a more thematic focus is needed, especially in key adaptation sectors, as well as knowledge products that outline lessons learned and promote best practices, and products that are more targeted to specific audiences (practitioners and policy makers, and stakeholders outside the climate change community were specifically mentioned).

10. It was suggested that the Nairobi work programme should be more closely coordinated with the IPCC to help shape the direction of research, and mutually benefit from ongoing research under Working Group II. A specific area of research that should be enhanced, according to organizations, is the role of the private sector in supporting adaptation.

Themes and work areas

11. In its current phase of implementation the Nairobi work programme has initiated work on various themes, under the nine work areas, which organizations felt could be further enhanced/strengthened in the future (see figure 2).

Figure 2. Themes which could be further enhanced/strengthened



12. More than 60 per cent of organizations expressed a need to further enhance the assessment of costs and benefits of adaptation options, as well as methods and tools to monitor and evaluate adaptation. Organizations (>56%) also indicated the need to further enhance or strengthen education, training and awareness-raising, and regional centres and networks and to this end, suggested better utilization of existing networks to disseminate results and lessons learned from the Nairobi work programme. More than 40% of organizations expressed the need to further enhance the focus on community-based adaptation in the future, and in addition, mentioned the need to strengthen systematic observations, and work relating to the social and economic aspects of adaptation policies. The importance of data and access to data was highlighted as critical for successful adaptation, and it was suggested that the Nairobi work programme should have the resources and mandate to help transform/translate data and knowledge into something relevant for local governments and communities.

E. How the Nairobi work programme can better enable partners to implement activities

13. The main issues identified by organizations to address constraints or better enable their engagement in implementing activities toward achieving the objective of the Nairobi work programme echo many of the comments on activities, themes and modalities mentioned above. Access to **financing** both for implementing activities, and engaging with Parties and other stakeholders at workshops and forums of representatives of Parties and focal points of organizations and institutions engaged in the implementation of the Nairobi work programme, was cited by many as the most obvious constraint.

14. Many partner organizations suggested that an improved **coherence and collaboration**, both with Parties and amongst partners, would improve their level of engagement and better enable them to implement activities. Several organizations suggested that an increased coherence between the Nairobi work programme and national adaptation policies and schemes would be beneficial in increasing the awareness of the Nairobi work programme within governments and shaping the direction of research. To this end, it was suggested that the linkage between Parties research needs and organizations that are able to fulfil those needs be strengthened. Closer collaboration of Parties and partners would also promote the sharing and exchange of information, highlight the value and opportunities for further engagement of partners, promote the joint implementation of projects by partners and Parties, and increase organizations awareness of Parties concerns. Possible ways to increase and promote collaboration included improved online networking possibilities (e.g. webinars where partners and Parties could discuss issues, share information and comments), more frequent forums of representatives of Parties and focal points of organizations and institutions engaged in the implementation of the Nairobi work programme, and workshops and meetings that focus on region-specific issues.

15. An **increased focus on the regional, and community and local levels** was mentioned by more than half of the respondents (62.7% and 45.1% respectively) as something that would better enable the implementation of activities, and the levels which should be targeted in the future. It was suggested that this would make the Nairobi work programme more relevant and practical, and further promote the collaboration amongst partners working at those levels. Other important levels that the Nairobi work programme could further target in order to reach more adaptation practitioners include the national (39.2%), sub-national (33.3%), global (25.5%), and urban levels. Effective adaptation must involve practitioners at all levels, including for transnational boundaries, and in this regard, several organizations mentioned that the Nairobi work programme should target all stakeholders, and depending on the activity, should target a specific audience such as sectoral stakeholders.

16. A large majority of respondents mentioned the development of **knowledge products** and the **sharing and dissemination** of these products and relevant information as a way to enhance their engagement and better enable them to implement activities. In addition to the above mentioned knowledge products, organizations expressed the need for more analytical papers (such as synthesis reports, and evaluation of submissions), products with a thematic focus (eg. cross cutting or sector-specific information), highlights of successful adaptation in action and products that recognise

achievements, products relating to the priorities, gaps and needs (to better address implementation gaps and research needs), normative guidance on adaptation approaches and tools, including information on good practices and lessons learned from their use, more regular newsletters and updates, and policy feedback based on Nairobi work programme outcomes. A wider sharing of this information would also enhance the engagement of and better enable organizations to implement activities.

F. Suggested new activities, themes, modalities and work areas

17. Elaborating on ways to enhance the Nairobi work programme in the future, organizations suggested additional new activities/themes/modalities/work areas that could be considered.

Activities and modalities

18. Additional **activities** include the identification of UNFCCC financial opportunities for adaptation activities (and links to application procedures); further enhancing action pledges and follow-up of their effectiveness; further development of early warning systems (e.g. for wild land fires); dynamic workshops and reports that are less political and more directly linked with the formal implementation processes under the UNFCCC; activities that raise awareness on communities most vulnerable to climate change impacts; improved outreach at the regional level; more focused discussions on regional/sectoral level; activities that promote collaborative public-private sector action; and targeted engagement with the private sector. It was also suggested that synergies between adaptation activities under the UNFCCC and other Conventions (such as the Convention on Biological Diversity) should be further explored.

19. **Modalities**, including those to raise awareness of adaptation and promote action, include more targeted publications (e.g. on community based adaptation), video documentaries and exposure visits (in combination with targeted workshops), ways to link Parties and partners for acquiring necessary technical assistance, a regular newsletter or publication on Nairobi work programme partner activities, providing a platform for countries or groups of countries with similar concerns/problems to share solutions, increased focus and guidance on adaptation tools, moderated roundtable discussions with Parties, improved online training courses, accessible tools for climate scenario generation and impact/adaptation assessments, and the fostering of partnerships amongst Nairobi work programme members. The addition of online sector-specific or thematic windows would facilitate partnerships; make it easier for Parties and partners to provide inputs and access relevant information, thereby enhancing the engagement of partners and better enabling them to implement adaptation activities.

Themes and work areas

20. **Themes**, that organizations would like to see added, include the linkages between adaptation and mitigation, linkages between scientific and traditional knowledge, policy development, the integration of science into policy making, integrated water resource management for adaptation, multi-scale adaptation governance, direct linkage with WMO's Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), cross-sectoral coordination, adaptation in urban areas, reducing barriers, autonomous adaptation, adaptation quality assessment and quality control, ecosystems for social adaptation (ie. ecosystem-based adaptation), adaptation and sustainable development, and mainstreaming of adaptation into national budgets and development assistance. One organization also suggested the development of a thematic programme on water, climate and development.

21. Although several organizations believed the existing **work areas** to be sufficient in scope and flexible enough to accommodate any changes/enhancements needed, it was suggested that the work could be refined and strengthened. In addition, health and national climate change research were suggested as possible work areas to be included.

Annex III. Overview of outputs of activities completed since SBSTA 25 under each area of work

Area of work	Activities	Outputs
1. Methods and tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing and synthesis of information – Expert meeting, 4–5 March 2008, Mexico City, Mexico – User-friendly version of the UNFCCC Compendium on methods and tools – Technical workshop (consideration of relevant issues), 2–5 March 2010, Apia, Samoa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information on methods and tools for impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.12 and Add.1) ▪ Submissions from relevant organisations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.13) – Synthesis of information and views on methods and tools submitted by Parties and relevant organisations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/8) – Report on the Mexico expert meeting (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/3) – Updated online compendium <www.unfccc.int/5457.php> – Report on the Samoa workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/8)
2. Data and observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing of information – Expert meeting, 6–7 March 2008, Mexico City, Mexico – Technical workshop (consideration of relevant issues), 2–5 March 2010, Apia, Samoa – Provide terrestrial, atmospheric and oceanic data, and available climatic and relevant non-climatic data and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work that could contribute to the improved understanding of current and historical climate, and its impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from the WMO and its member States and other relevant organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.23) – Report on the Mexico expert meeting (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/3) – Report on the Samoa workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/8) – Web links to sources of climatic and non-climatic data for climate risk assessments and adaptation planning <www.unfccc.int/3923.php>
3. Climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing of information – In-session workshop, 7 June 2008, Bonn, Germany – Technical workshop (consideration of relevant issues), 2–5 March 2010, Apia, Samoa – The IPCC Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA) shared information and increased awareness among Parties on scenarios for impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessments through the SBSTA research dialogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ways to contribute to climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from relevant organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.24 and Add.1) – Report on the in-session workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/9) – Report on the Samoa workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/8) – Presentations and summary report of the SBSTA 30 research dialogue <www.unfccc.int/4888.php> – Presentations and summary report of the SBSTA 32 research dialogue <www.unfccc.int/5609.php>
4. Climate-related risks and extreme events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing of information – Technical Workshop, 18–20 June 2007, Cairo, Egypt – Technical paper on physical and socio-economic trends in climate-related risks and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Relevant programmes, activities and views on the issues relating to climate-related risks and extreme events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.4 and Add.1 and 2) ▪ Submissions from relevant organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.5)

Area of work	Activities	Outputs
	extreme events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Report on the Egypt workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/7) – Technical Paper (FCCC/TP/2008/3)
5. Socio-economic information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing and synthesis of information – Expert meeting, 10–12 March 2008, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago – Technical paper reviewing existing literature on the potential costs and benefits of adaptation options – Technical workshop, 22–24 June 2010, Madrid, Spain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information and views on socio-economic information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.21 and Add.1) ▪ Submissions from relevant organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.22) – Report on the Trinidad expert meeting (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/2) – Technical paper (FCCC/TP/2009/2/Rev.1) – Information and views on efforts undertaken to assess costs and benefits of adaptation options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.9/Rev.1) – Synthesis report on efforts undertaken and methods used to assess the costs and benefits of adaptation options (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/3) – Report on the Madrid workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/9)
6. Adaptation planning and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing and synthesis of information – Technical Workshop, 10–12 September 2007, Rome, Italy – Technical paper on integrating climate risk assessment and management and disaster risk reduction strategies into national policies and programmes – Technical workshop, 10–12 March 2009, Havana, Cuba – Technical workshop, 12–14 October 2009, Bangkok, Thailand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information on adaptation approaches, strategies, practices and technologies at the regional, national and local levels in different sectors, as well as on experiences, needs and concerns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.10 and Add.1) ▪ Submissions from relevant organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.11) – Synthesis of information and views on adaptation planning and practices submitted by Parties and relevant organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/9) – Synthesis report on the outputs of the work of the LEG, the CGE and the EGTT, relevant to adaptation planning and practices (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/10) – Report on the Rome workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/15) – A web-based interface providing information on existing adaptation practices and local coping strategies for adaptation <www.unfccc.int/4555.php> – Technical paper (FCCC/TP/2008/4), (CMCC/DT/2008/4_Spanish Version) – Report on the Cuba workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2009/5) – Information on approaches to and experiences in integrating and expanding adaptation planning and action at national, subnational, community and local levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties and relevant organisations (FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.4) – Synthesis report on approaches to and experiences in integrating and expanding adaptation planning and action, including experiences gained during the NAPA process (FCCC/SBSTA/2009/6) – Report on the Thailand workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/2) – Information on efforts undertaken to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation and the costs and effectiveness of completed projects, policies and programmes:

Area of work	Activities	Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties and relevant organisations (FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.10) – Synthesis report on efforts undertaken to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/5)
7. Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing and synthesis of information – Greater consideration of adaptation in research dialogues – Relevant institutions to undertake further research on vulnerability mapping for analysis of the impacts associated with climate change in key areas, including terrestrial and marine ecosystems, in the light of economic, environmental and social indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information on research needs and priorities relating to the Convention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.3 and Add.1) – Synthesis report of ongoing and planned adaptation research and adaptation research needs (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/12) – Presentations and summary report of the SBSTA 30 research dialogue <www.unfccc.int/4888.php> – Presentations and summary report of the SBSTA 32 research dialogue <www.unfccc.int/5609.php>
8. Technologies for adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing of information – Expert meeting, 5 April 2008, Bangkok, Thailand – Request to EGTT to take outcomes from the Nairobi work programme into account for consideration under relevant aspects of its work programme for 2008–2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information on technologies for adaptation Submissions by Parties and relevant organizations as part of submissions on adaptation planning and practices) – Synthesis report on technologies for adaptation (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/6) – Report on the expert meeting (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/4)
9. Economic diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing of information – Technical workshop, 28–30 April 2009, Cairo, Egypt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information on economic diversification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.15 and Add.1) ▪ Submissions from relevant organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.16) – Synthesis of information on economic diversification submitted by Parties and relevant organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/14) – Information on examples of measures, methodologies and tools to increase economic resilience to climate change and reduce reliance on vulnerable economic sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties and relevant organisations (FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.6) – Report on the Cairo workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2009/7)
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sharing of information – Engaging stakeholders – Catalyzing action – Developing and disseminating knowledge product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information on the effectiveness of the NWP in fulfilling its objective, expected outcome, scope of work and modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submissions from Parties and relevant organisations (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.8 and Add.1) – Summary and progress reports (see annex I) – Partners and pledges database <http://unfccc.int/5005.php> – Publications: books, brochures, leaflets, eUpdates <http://unfccc.int/4628.php>

Annex IV. Selection of sample cases indicating impacts the Nairobi work programme has had on Parties and partner organizations

Impact	Party/Organization	Source	Exact reference
The NWP catalyses targeted actions at various levels and in various sectors	Finland	“Natural Disasters and Climate Change in Finnish Aid from the Perspective of Poverty Reduction. Evaluation Report 2009:8” Commissioned by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (http://www.ulkoministerio.fi/public/download.aspx?-ID=54701&GUID=%7B7E05049E-386B-4035-ACB8-2FEE852EAD03%7D)	[Page 67] “The UNFCCC has also recognized the requirement for synergy in actions linked to DRR and CCA and has reiterated it in implementation efforts. The Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) has encouraged adaptation actions by promoting integrating practices, tools and systems for climate risk assessment and management and for disaster risk reduction strategies. Therefore, at the global level there is a strong link established between the CCA actions and DRR.”
	Global Water Partnership (GWP)	Interview with the Executive Secretary (Ms. Ania Grobicki) of the GWP on the margins of the SB32 in Bonn (http://www.climate-change.tv/ania-grobicki-june-2010-2) Online publication under GWP News and Activities (http://www.gwpforum.org/en/gwp-in-action/News-and-Activities/GWP-Submits-Climate-Change-Pledge)	“Under the UNFCCC there is a real opportunity within the Nairobi work programme . There are many organizations which have pledged, under the NWP, to contribute their work within the programme...we’ve also made a pledge under the NWP... a number of our partners that have also pledged to the NWP and I believe this is the start of a really good basis for adaptation efforts in the future.” “In 2010, GWP joined the Nairobi Work Programme ,...The GWP pledge is on the UNFCCC site and can be found here. The pledge includes work being done by GWP regions.”
	UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	Presentation based on a paper in SEE-VCCC/RHMS (“Current state and future developments of data management system for climate research and tailored information services purposes), presented at the 7th ECSN Data management workshop, DMI, Copenhagen, Denmark, 4-5 November 2009 (http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/dkc09-10_chap12.pdf)	[pp. 1 & 8] “The action in pursuing the set up SEE-VCCC above mentioned functions went simultaneously through ... , and through the Belgrade initiative on climate change in implementation of the UNFCCC, and in particular its Nairobi work programme related to impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.”
	Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM)	Web intro on CIWEM’s engagement in international climate change activities (http://www.ciwem.org/policy-and-international/current-topics/climate-change.aspx)	“CIWEM is encouraging members to become involved in the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) which is focused on developing technical guidance related to adaptation.”
	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Online publication, “From Davos to Bali: A Tourism Contribution to the Challenge of Climate Change” (http://www.unwto.org/climate/current/en/pdf/CC_Broch_DavBal_m mb_bg.pdf)	[page 5] “The Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change ...represents an important opportunity for the tourism sector to enhance knowledge, increase capacities and stimulate action.”
	Stockholm Environment Institute	Brochure on “Regional Climate Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia” (http://www.rrcap.unep.org/annualMeeting/-uploadedfiles/file/14-	[pp.1-2] “The Platform will initially focus on the NWP areas on Adaptation Planning and Practices, and Methods and Tools, and will be aligned with the

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Impact	Party/Organization	Source	Exact reference
	(SEI), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Adaptation%20Platform%20Brochure.pdf)	Bali Action Plan. Specifically, the Platform will contribute to the following NWP activities: - Strengthen regional hubs and networks...with a view to supporting adaptation at the national level; -Facilitate regional adaptation projects ...; -...facilitate awareness and coordination of adaptation actions and enhance synergies; -Facilitate the development of national regulatory frameworks for adaptation, national adaptation strategies...; -Establish information-sharing mechanisms...; -Establish, support and strengthen user networks and centres of excellence...; -Promote intersectoral integrated assessments...; -Enhance coordination in the dissemination, training and use of methods and tools...taking into account the experiences and expertise accumulated outside the climate change communities.”
	World Climate Research Programme (WCRP)	Online publication “WCRP’s response to the NWP area of work- climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling” (http://www.clivar.org/organization/wgcm/wgcm-11/reports/UNFCCC_Nairobi_Work_Prog.pdf)	[pp.2 & 5] “The World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), a joint body of WMO/IOC/ICSU, has a central role in promoting and coordinating climate model development for the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change (NWP) , including downscaling to provide regional/national/local specific climate information.”
	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Online Publication “IFAD and the Nairobi Work Programme” (http://www.ifad.org/climate/climtrain/pub/nairobi.pdf)	[p.1] “There are many ways in which IFAD could strengthen its engagement in climate change adaptation. Active participation in the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change is one of them.”
The NWP promotes partnerships and recognises the importance of stakeholder engagement	Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)	Bonn Declaration of Mayors Adaptation Forum 2010 (http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/fileadmin/MayorsAdaptationForum_-BonnDeclaration_Final_20100530.pdf)	“Global partnerships between ..., are critical for success in adaptation to climate change at the local level. ... We commit to seeking dialogue, cooperation and partnership with all stakeholders, whenever and wherever possible. The Nairobi Work Programme of the UNFCCC is an example to be continued.”
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Introductory text of the Adaptation Learning Mechanism online platform (http://www.adaptationlearning.net/about?page=193)	“Seeking to provide stakeholders with a common platform for sharing and learning, the ALM complements the wide range of adaptation knowledge networks and initiatives already underway. For example, the ALM is

Impact	Party/Organization	Source	Exact reference
			collaborating with the Nairobi Work Programme , particularly the 'Methods and Tools' and 'Planning and Practices' areas of work, and the interactive weADAPT platform.”
	IFAD	IFAD Climate Change Strategy (http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/99/e/EB-2010-99-R-2-Rev-1.pdf)	[page 12, para 33 (iii)] “...Through our work with the UNFCCC secretariat, particularly on technical matters related to adaptation ... and on initiatives such as the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change... ”
	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Briefing document “Indigenous peoples and climate change/REDD: an overview of current discussions and main issues” (http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_briefing_ips_and_redd_march_2010.pdf)	[Section 3.1, page 14] “Some UNFCCC documents such as the Nairobi Work Programme (2006) on adaptation show some emerging recognition of indigenous peoples and their traditional knowledge in the UNFCCC process.”
	World Health Organization (WHO)	WHO web info on UNFCCC Nairobi work program and WHO action pledge, with a direct link to their profile page on the FCCC website (http://www.who.int/globalchange/health_policy/nairobi_workplan/en/index.html)	“WHO is committed to engage actively in the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) ...in order to ensure its relevance to the health sector, and to keep Member States informed about the work programme in order to facilitate their participation in it as appropriate and access to the benefits of its outputs.”
The NWP facilitates the exchange and sharing of knowledge and experience, which improves understanding, enhances capacities and results in mutual learning	UNWTO	Online publication, “From Davos to Bali: A Tourism Contribution to the Challenge of Climate Change” (http://www.unwto.org/climate/current/-en/pdf/CC_Broch_DavBal_memb_bg.pdf)	[page 5] “The Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change... represents an important opportunity for the tourism sector to enhance knowledge, increase capacities and stimulate action.”
	IRIN (humanitarian news and analysis - a project of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)	An online article “Global: Adaptation from Copenhagen to Cancun” (http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=89500)	“We support having such a body [Nairobi Work Programme] to look at the practical out workings of adaptation. It helps to address the gap in understanding between the scientists, and the communities in developing countries who are already being hit hard by climate change...”
	Climate Action Network’s ECO Online	Online Blog on Progressing the Nairobi work programme (http://blogs.climatenetwork.org/?p=754)	“ECO also supports continuation of the NWP – it is one of the few activities under the UNFCCC that has actually made progress in building capacity to address the impacts of climate change.”
	PreventionWeb	Online publication of UNFCCC’s “Update on the implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme” (http://www.preventionweb.net/english/-	“This brochure takes stock of progress so far in implementing the activities of the Nairobi work programme , familiarizing readers with deliverables

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Impact	Party/Organization	Source	Exact reference
		professional/publications/v.php?id=5642)	now available, key outcomes from workshops, new ways of becoming involved and future work.”
	German Watch	Policy paper on “Adaptation to Climate Change-Where do we go from Bali?” (http://www.germanwatch.org/klima/adapt08e.pdf)	[page 37] “The Nairobi Work Programme is another important element in strategies to increase capacities to design and implement adaptation strategies.”
The NWP leverages expertise, further generating knowledge	IFAD	Online Publication “IFAD and the Nairobi Work Programme” (http://www.ifad.org/climate/climtrain/pub/nairobi.pdf)	[p.2] “...IFAD has the expertise and skills to contribute to the following areas of the Nairobi Work Programme: - Improvement of agricultural techniques and technologies in the area of technologies for adaptation; - Economic and livelihood diversification to reduce risk; - Coping with disaster impacts and risk-preparedness in the area of climate risks and extreme events; - Promotion of research on adaptation options in agriculture; - Adaptation planning and practices.
	Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Colombia University	Presentation on Socioeconomic data for climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessment (presented at 3rd NCAR Community Workshop on GIS in Weather, Climate and Impacts, 27 - 29 October 2008) (http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/binaries/web/-global/news/2008/desherbinin_ncar_gismeeeting_oct08b-1.pdf)	[slide 45, page 23] “A Climate Change IVA Data Kit... Would be a resource for developing countries with limited GIS data creation capacities, and could be distributed under the UNFCCC’s Nairobi Work Programme. ”
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Web intro on FAO’s work under the FCCC process (http://www.fao.org/climatechange/63662/en)	“FAO leverages its networks and expertises to support the work of the NWP (hosting a technical workshop, making submissions under several work areas, making action pledges).”
	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Publication on WMO’s contribution to the NWP in the area of climate risks and extreme events (http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/cca/documents/Reportto-UNFCCClimatterisksandextremeevents.pdf)	“A number of WMO programmes or cosponsored programmes contribute significantly to the present focus area, climate risks and extreme events.”
	Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists	Article on Enhancing cooperation between the health and climate sectors (http://www.thebulletin.org/web-edition/features/enhancing-cooperation-between-the-health-and-climate-sectors)	“WHO cooperates with the UNFCCC on aspects of climate change and lends its expertise to specific UNFCCC initiatives;...including the Nairobi Work Program , a network of stakeholders who share information and build adaptation capacity.”
The NWP	The global change	Publication: “Start Acts to Support the Nairobi Work Programme- An Overview	[p.3] “The UNFCCC Secretariat has invited pledges of actions to support the

Impact	Party/Organization	Source	Exact reference
influences policy direction	SysTem for Analysis, Research and Training (START)	of Strategic Support through Research and Capacity Building Actions” (http://start.org/download/publications/NWP09_web.pdf)	objectives of the NWP . START has responded by reviewing its research and capacity building programs and realigning them to provide maximum support for the objectives of the NWP ”
	UK Department For International Development (DfID) - Met Office Hadley Centre	Presentation at the Climate Change Adaptation for Africa (CCAA) Learning Forum, Nairobi, 8-12 March 2010, by UK DfID - Met Office Hadley Centre Climate Science Research Partnership: improved climate understanding, prediction and collaboration - for Africa (http://www.africa-adapt.net/aa/uploads/Resources/6f2d6f4d7a9d457e90f1ed7d197c3d70_Graham1.pdf)	[slide 13] “...Joint publications: e.g. peer review journals, policy forums (Nairobi Work Programme)”
	UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP)	Online resource of UKCIP’s international profile (http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=274)	“Though UKCIP has a remit only in the UK, we also work with other national and international efforts because we want to learn from impacts and adaptation work elsewhere, and to contribute to adaptation globally...Our work has become focussed around the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. ”
	Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)	Implementation Plan for the Global Observing System for Climate in Support of the UNFCCC (2010 Update) (http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/Publications/gcos-138.pdf)	[p.138] “The most significant international developments since 2004 bearing on the updating of the GCOS-92 Implementation Plan have included...Increased emphasis on adaptation to climate change under the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme... ”
The NWP raises awareness of the importance of adaptation and the need for enhanced action	The Heinrich Böll Stiftung Southern Africa	An online article “Drowning Voices: The Climate Change Discourse in South Africa” (http://www.boell.org.za/web/107-558.html)	“Another milestone for putting adaptation at the centre of the UNFCCC is the Nairobi work programme on adaptation (2005-2010) aimed at helping all countries to improve their understanding and assessment of the impacts of climate change and implement practical adaptation measures.”
	IFAD	Online Publication “IFAD and the Nairobi Work Programme” (http://www.ifad.org/climate/climtrain/pub/nairobi.pdf)	[p.4] “For IFAD, the Nairobi Work Programme offers an opportunity to stimulate in-house knowledge generation on climate change adaptation, while at the same time increasing awareness, cost-effectively, of adaptation needs and best practices. In turn, IFAD’s contribution to the Nairobi Work Programme will translate into advocacy and increased information for UNFCCC Parties and NWP partners on climate change adaptation in the context of rural development.”
	Rob Swart (Wageningen University and	An article (“Climate-proofing Europe: a comparative analysis of national adaptation strategies”) in the IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 6 (2009) 392029 (http://iopscience.iop.org/1755-1315/6/39/392029/pdf/1755-	“...Only from 2005, the year of the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme , activities accelerated in various countries, several of which do now have

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Impact	Party/Organization	Source	Exact reference
	Research Centre, Wageningen, The Netherlands)	1315_6_39_392029.pdf)	national adaptation strategies.”
	WMO	Press release (No. 876) from international meeting to discuss action plan for improved climate products and services (http://www.wmo.int/pages/mediacentre/press_releases/pr_876_en.html)	“The President of the CCI [Commission for Climatology], Dr Pierre Bessemoulin (France) ...noted that climate and climate related issues feature as important focus areas in the United Nations System including WMO...and highlighted a number of developments including the implementation activities for the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change , and the input into the development of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)”
	GCOS	Implementation Plan for the Global Observing System for Climate in Support of the UNFCCC (2010 Update) (http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/Publications/gcos-138.pdf)	[p.139] “With one of its sub-themes focusing on Data and Observations, the Nairobi Work Programme has greatly increased the importance, for the purposes of the UNFCCC, of observations and information on climate at the national and local level and on observations of all the various impact variables needed to document, understand and plan for more effective adaptation.”