

**Nairobi work programme:
Summary of recommendations and activities**

**Additional information for the informal meeting of representatives from Parties, experts and
representatives of relevant organizations**

7 to 9 April 2008, Bangkok, Thailand

Summary

This document provides the recommendations received in the workshops or expert meetings, already undertaken as mandated under the Nairobi work programme, for the work areas: methods and tools; data and observations; climate related risks and extreme events; socio-economic information; and adaptation planning and practices.

Relevant elements of the synthesis reports are included for Nairobi work programme work areas where workshops or expert meetings have not been mandated up to 31 March 2008: research, technologies for adaptation; and economic diversification.

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I. Methods and tools

Expert meeting, Mexico City, Mexico, 4-5 March 2008

Meeting report Advanced Unedited Version

Summary of recommendations

1. With a view to promoting more informed and practical use of methods and tools, participants proposed the following:
 - (a) Provide guidance on different methods and tools and their application, limitations and usefulness for different types of tasks. This could include establishing information-sharing mechanisms that allow users an interactive way to share information (such as an internet-based clearing house). This work might entail:
 - (i) Analyzing available methods and tools (e.g. those in the Compendium).
 - (ii) Adding information on existing methods and tools that can be modified for climate change adaptation (e.g. sectoral communities planning tools like SEA, EIA, and water conservation tools).
 - (iii) Providing guidance on when to use what method or tool, emphasizing the usefulness of application of specific methods and tools for different areas and types of questions or tasks.
 - (iv) Possibly adopting a tiered approach (i.e. simple, medium and sophisticated approaches).
 - (v) Establishing a mechanisms to enable inter-comparison of methods and tools.
 - (vi) Promoting the use of common methods and tools, with a view to “standardize” assessments and lessen misinterpretation.
 - (b) Establish, encourage, support and strengthen user-networks and centres of excellence to share expertise and experiences in the application of the tools and methods. This work could entail encouraging centres of excellence and regional centres to disseminate and conduct surveys for obtaining tools and providing feedback to support the updating of the UNFCCC Compendium, and urging developers of methods and tools to better publicize their tools and explain how they should be used and under what circumstances.
 - (c) Further develop and promote methods and tools for vulnerability assessments and for assessment of adaptive capacity.
 - (d) Integrate climate and non-climate stressors in vulnerability and adaptation assessments, and promote inter-sectoral integrated assessments, sharing experience on criteria and decision-making in different sectors.
 - (e) Apply an ecosystem approach to address direct and indirect impacts. Beware of cases when adaptation in one place affects the security or resources of another place.
 - (f) Allow for more demand- and stakeholder-driven approaches to increase ownership.
 - (g) Develop and apply tools and approaches for awareness raising, including for example guidance for media (including TV weather presenters) on the linkages between climate change and weather events.
 - (h) Enhance coordination in the use of methods and tools, particularly among bilateral and multilateral programmes and projects, and ensure the dissemination of good practices and

lesson-learned, taking into account the experiences and expertise accumulated outside of the climate change communities.

- (i) Consider the feasibility of holding a week long annual international conference to share experiences on adaptation, including best practices on methods and tools.

II. Data and observations

Expert meeting, Mexico City, Mexico, 6-7 March 2008

Meeting report Advanced Unedited Version

Summary of recommendations

2. Based mainly on the discussions in the break-out groups, followed by an exchange of views in the plenary, participants elaborated a number of recommendations which are outlined in this section.

3. To promote and improve observations, as well as the collection, management, use, exchange of and access to data and observations, participants recommended the following:

- (a) Define an authoritative set of data and information needs for adaptation.¹ This could include identifying the essential variables (climate, ecosystems, economic and social) specifically for impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, for example, through a process of consultation with providers and users of data or through an adequacy report.
- (b) Identify and recommend a minimum network to be operated specific for adaptation needs in line with existing international agreements. Existing structures should be used to the maximum extent possible.
- (c) Catalogue and evaluate countries' climatic and non-climatic data holdings, including:
 - (i) The adequacy of networks from an adaptation perspective, including whether they are of sufficient density and gather the elements needed to satisfy adaptation needs and those to meet regional and global data exchange requirements;
 - (ii) The efficacy of data collection, quality control, and documentation systems;
 - (iii) Collection and documentation of local and traditional knowledge;
 - (iv) The accessibility of the various data collections to users;
 - (v) The extent to which datasets relate to each other (i.e., the ease with which multidisciplinary teams using certain data can access and interlink various types of data needed for work on adaptation).
- (d) Use the above-mentioned assessment to develop integrated management and collection systems capable of providing the information required for adaptation.
- (e) Include assessment and documentation describing the uncertainties that affect the data and information provided by the countries' data and information systems (such documentation should include the provision of comprehensive meta-data, assessment of the possible effects of limitations in observing network coverage, and assessments of modelling uncertainties).
- (f) Improve awareness of data and information already available, for example by establishing a forum for user experiences to promote learning about available data and

¹ This recommendation is also found in the report of the workshop organized by the GOCS, WCRP and IGBP on Future climate change research and observations: Learning from the IPCC AR4, held in Sydney, Australia, from 4-6 October 2007.

information and how it is used and applied. A compendium of data providers and/or of data and information available could be prepared, which could be linked to the UNFCCC compendium on methods and tools. The use of Open Source initiative for access to free software and cost-effective equipment should be encouraged.

- (g) Create regional web-based databases of specific data for vulnerability assessments – both climatic and non-climatic (including, for example, hydrological observations in runoff formation zones, or death rate from relevant diseases).
- (h) Promote the formation of multi-disciplinary teams of specialists, including experts in data and observations, when undertaking work on adaptation to ensure appropriate interpretation of the data and effective communication of information to policy and decision makers and other users.
- (i) Promote a continuing dialog between the providers of data relevant for adaptation and the users of the data, including policy and decision makers, both in the public and private domains, in order to better meet the needs of different users when providing and ‘packaging’ information. This involves engaging stakeholders at municipal and state levels, as well as in sectors, to ensure ownership at the various scales, in particular local scales.
- (j) Enhance linkages between climate-system data and observations and socioeconomic information. Incorporate as well local and indigenous knowledge, and knowledge from local forecasters.
- (k) Raise awareness amongst policy-makers of the need to strengthen data and observations not only for global purposes, but because it is in their own interests for development and adaptation purposes as well as for improving climate modelling and reducing uncertainties in results. This could be done through presenting cost-benefit analyses and addressing the cost of inaction.
- (l) Enhance and promote data recovery given the importance of historical data for future projections.
- (m) Identify data needs and barriers to its dissemination with a view to developing a legal framework for exchange of data or regional solutions. This may include leveraging partner international agencies for access to data collected under their programmes, clearly identifying the costs of ‘free exchange’ of data to give providers arguments in raising funds, and providing high-level political impetus to improve exchange, asserting the need of free access to data needed under the Convention.
- (n) Encourage regions and Parties that have GCOS Regional Action Plans to take action on them and on the GCOS Implementation Plan.

III. Climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling

Future mandated activities

4. An in-session workshop will take place during SBSTA 28 in Bonn, Germany with the participation of experts from Parties and representatives from the IPCC and other relevant organizations to consider the development, availability and use of climate models; development of, access to, and use of climate change scenarios; enhanced capacity and experience with the use of these different models, statistical approaches and outputs, and any available training opportunities; and the identification and reduction of uncertainties. It is expected that participants at the workshop will identify lessons learned, gaps and needs and recommendations for further action.

IV. Climate related risks and extreme events

Workshop, Cairo, Egypt, 18-20 June 2007
Workshop report FCCC/SBSTA/2007/7, pp12-15

Summary of recommendations

5. In general, participants recommended the adoption of a cross-cutting and interdisciplinary approach to reducing climate-related risks, in which stakeholders are actively engaged. It was noted that since they contribute to the reduction of climate-related risks and impacts, including those related to extreme events, activities in disaster risk reduction¹³ are an important complement to climate change adaptation activity.
6. In particular, participants recommended a number of sector-specific and cross-sectoral activities in order to address the identified gaps, needs, barriers and constraints and to take advantage of the identified opportunities with regard to the assessment, prediction and management of climate-related risks and extreme events, the contribution of traditional knowledge and the implications for sustainable development.
1. Assessment and prediction of climate-related risks and impacts, including those related to extreme events
7. Participants recommended that:
- (a) Providers of data at the national, regional and global levels should make available information on, and allow continuous access to, relevant data archives and databases necessary for risk assessment and prediction;
 - (b) Organizations active in health, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), should develop and standardize key indicators to monitor changes in health impacts and the effectiveness of climate-related risk reduction and adaptation measures;
 - (c) Providers of data relevant for prediction and users of such data should build capacity for the integration of climate-based information and services through collaboration and dialogues in the form of agricultural and food security outlook forums or health outlook forums, especially for malaria;
 - (d) The IPCC, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) and the wider scientific community active in developing climate models and evaluating relevant model results should develop and apply downscaling techniques and should increase awareness of the available models and build capacity for their use.
2. Management of climate-related risks and impacts, including those related to extreme events
8. Participants recommended that:
- (a) Research institutes at the national, regional and global levels should undertake research, risk mapping, capacity-building, training and outreach to address climate-related risks effectively, especially in the area of health impacts;
 - (b) The scientific community and coastal management practitioners should strengthen their efforts to understand the links between people's livelihoods and ecosystem services provided by coral reefs, mangroves and wetlands with a focus on identifying and disseminating options for risk management in particularly vulnerable coastal communities;
 - (c) National and sectoral planners should identify and build on existing initiatives to improve communication of, and capacity-building related to, climate-related risks;

- (d) Research institutes at the national, regional and global levels should undertake research to understand better the role of insurance not only in coping with climate-related risks and impacts, including those related to extreme events, but also in inducing changes in decision-making towards more risk reduction;
- (e) The research community, national and sectoral planners and the insurance industry should explore opportunities for, and collect good practices in, innovative risk sharing and transfer mechanisms and partnerships among stakeholders in coastal development, since the availability of insurance for climate hazards in coastal areas is decreasing;
- (f) Research institutes at the national, regional and global levels should undertake a thorough and systematic review of good practices, which should identify institutional mechanisms and processes available to undertake and support action in the area of climate-related risk management in coastal zones;
- (g) Organizations and stakeholders active in health-care delivery and disaster response, such as WHO, ISDR and IFRC, should develop a strategy for climate-related risk reduction and adaptation in the health sector.

3. Contribution of traditional knowledge to understanding and managing climate-related risks

9. Participants recommended that:

- (a) Holders of traditional knowledge should document, catalogue, use and, as appropriate, disseminate this knowledge to assist climate risk reduction and adaptation planning;
- (b) Research institutes at the national, regional and global levels should assess how indigenous practices can be blended with scientific knowledge in the assessment, prediction and management of climate-related risks;
- (c) The research community should validate traditional knowledge and practices in order to improve and reinforce scientific research focused on practical actions to address climaterelated risks and impacts in the areas of agriculture, water resources, coastal zones and health.

4. Implications for sustainable development

10. With regard to the integration of issues relating to climate-related risks and extreme events into national policies and sustainable development planning, participants recommended that:

- (a) National focal points for climate change and disaster risk reduction should share information on the use and availability of data, information and tools for reducing hazards, risks and vulnerability across all sectors;
- (b) National climate change and planning teams within sectoral ministries should include all appropriate sectoral and disaster risk reduction stakeholders to ensure comprehensive development and implementation of policies;
- (c) Research institutes and economic organizations should enhance efforts in developing and applying methods for assessing the costs and benefits of climate adaptation options and the costs of inaction in all sectors, especially in coastal zones. This assessment should include non-monetary costs associated with impacts on ecosystem services and indigenous cultures.

V. Socio-economic information

Expert meeting, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 10 to 12 March 2008

Meeting report Advanced Unedited Version

Summary of recommendations

11. Recommendations were made during the course of the discussions and in the breakout groups. In general, participants emphasized the need to enhance dialogue between information providers and users in order to prioritize data needs as well as their format, and to have information properly packaged with a view to increase relevance in the decision making process. Participants deliberated recommendations from both information providers and users perspectives, for multiple sectors and different scales.

1. Availability, accessibility and effectiveness of information on socio-economic aspects of climate change

12. To address gaps in the availability of data, participants proposed the following:

- (a) Identify the target users of socio-economic information in order to present existing data in more user-friendly format so that the usability of data can be improved;
- (b) Prioritize data needs according to different usages and scales in order to identify the gaps in data availability;
- (c) Collect and store data in a more standardized way in order to facilitate wider dissemination of information at multiple decision making levels;
- (d) Strengthen links among international organizations that are already working in specialized sectors in order to collaborate on information sharing within their respective sectors;
- (e) Develop incentive schemes to enable sharing of data collected by private sector to complement gaps in data availability;
- (f) Promote efforts by MEAs and international frameworks to encourage governments to collect basic data and make them available;
- (g) Develop incentive schemes to encourage the generation of data specific to adaptation to climate change. Data such as subsistence crops, water distribution within sectors, migration and remittances are rarely collected as standard process;
- (h) Disseminate original (disaggregated) data collected at subdistrict level in order to accommodate specific assessments needs at different spatial scales in addition to aggregated data (e.g. national statistics);
- (i) Increase support to developing countries to collect data and, in particular, increase collection of land use data in general, including historical patterns, current carbon content of soils, impact of land use change. This could lead to filling in the gaps in data availability.

13. To increase accessibility of data, participants proposed the following:

- (a) Creating and maintaining databases to take stock of existing information, sources of expertise, tools and good practices in order to provide a single access point;
- (b) Promoting guidance on collection of data provided by the United Nations Statistics Office to increase usability and facilitate sharing of information in cross country analyses;

- (c) Increasing institutional capacity to manage data and to build a depository of data to bring together co-related yet dispersed information collected by different researchers at different levels and in different formats in order to facilitate easy access for users;
 - (d) Creating alternative ways to supply data to those without broadband Internet access.
14. To enhance effectiveness of information, participants recommended the following:
- (a) Facilitating better communication between providers and users of information so that research responds to stakeholders' needs, which leads to better packaging and delivery of data. This could facilitate making political decisions that are evidence-based;
 - (b) Developing institutional and human capacity of information users, including statistical skills and geographic information systems, in order to improve cross-sectoral analysis and integration of available information;
 - (c) Facilitating downscaling of climate models and promoting visualization of spatial patterns by ensuring that socioeconomic data are available digitally, in time series and spatially-differentiated formats to increase their usability;
 - (d) Promoting development of geo-referenced data at higher resolutions to support more accurate assessment of local level adaptive capacity;
 - (e) Promoting utilization of indicators that are appropriate in terms of temporal and spatial scales to suit specific analyses and to facilitate translation of data to those who do not have the necessary technical background;
 - (f) Complementing data with adequate metadata, which explains the limitations and quality of the data as well as how it is collected, in order to ensure proper use of information;
 - (g) Strengthening the capacity of government agencies responsible for conducting national census or those who collect baseline socio-economic data in order to optimize data usability for vulnerability and adaptation assessments;
 - (h) Strengthening regional centres and networks as clearing-houses to leverage existing human resources, knowledge, data and experiences that are applicable to specific regions/sectors, and to facilitate capacity-building. Similarly, encouraging south-south cooperation to facilitate knowledge exchange on lessons-learned from local experiences;
 - (i) Strengthening the role the UNFCCC process in providing information on methodologies in order to ensure more consistent practices and to expand the role of existing UNFCCC expert groups to provide targeted input and advice in response to gaps.

2. Integrating socio-economic information into impact and vulnerability assessments

15. To enhance the integration of socioeconomic information into impacts and vulnerability assessments participants recommended:

- (a) Developing information on costs and benefits associated with the implementation of climate change policies and programmes as well as the economics of climate impacts in order to enable consideration of adaptation in the wider perspectives of development objectives;
- (b) Encouraging policymakers and those responsible for data collection and analysis to plan data collection strategically to address mismatch of data needs and generation;

- (c) Developing the analysis of impacts and adaptation studies and to document good practices in order to demonstrate what has worked for purposes of promoting good practices;
- (d) Promoting local ownership of the process and of the resulting information by increasing stakeholder engagement to ensure rapid and effective dissemination of assessments and adaptation plans;
- (e) Establishing a national authority on adaptation that could act as a central coordinating body among various agencies and sectors at government level to coordinate adaptation-related responsibilities and facilitate the efficient allocation of resources;
- (f) Developing a series of guidance on methods on the translation of existing data into information that is relevant to climate change policy;

VI. Adaptation planning and practices

Workshop, Rome, Italy, 10-12 September 2007

Workshop report FCCC/SBSTA/2007/15, pp13-18

Summary of recommendations

16. Participants recommended that general, cross-sectoral and sector- or level-specific activities be undertaken in order to address the gaps, needs, barriers, constraints and opportunities in adaptation planning and practices that have been identified.

17. With a view to promoting adaptation planning and practices at all levels and across all sectors, participants proposed the following general activities:

- (a) Undertake more targeted research aimed at identifying and assessing practical adaptation options, including their costs, benefits and possible trade-offs;
- (b) Develop a conceptual framework for adaptation that would assist in identifying the range of available adaptation practices while at the same time providing for flexibility and redesign of practices as more clarity emerges regarding the level of change or impacts to which different sectors and levels need to adapt;
- (c) Promote better communication between users and providers of data and information so that research responds to the needs of stakeholders;
- (d) Develop a good-practice award scheme, a Web-based adaptation platform and a field-visit exchange programme to raise awareness, showcase good practices on adaptation and gather good practice criteria;
- (e) Take stock of adaptation databases and share the results of the stocktaking to raise awareness of sources of shared knowledge and validate so-called best practices;
- (f) Enhance the engagement of the private sector in adaptation by promoting a business charter on adaptation, in which the private sector highlights good practices in integrating adaptation into their operations;
- (g) Enhance the integration of adaptation into development and budgetary planning and policies across all sectors and at all levels.

1. Adaptation planning and practices in and across different sectors

18. Participants recommended the following activities in the agriculture and food security sector:

- (a) Actively diversify farming systems, especially away from cash crops, with the support of micro-finance schemes such as microcredit based on sound natural resource management. The resulting systems would provide multiple agricultural products and income sources, and thus be more sustainable and resilient to climate change;
 - (b) Strengthen agricultural extension services so that knowledge and new adaptive farming practices can be faster and more effectively disseminated and incorporated;
 - (c) Climate-proof rural development plans;
 - (d) Disseminate results from pilot adaptation projects on the ground (such as those relating to crop diversification, micro-finance and crop insurance schemes) and comprehensive livelihood programmes in order to engage and sensitize stakeholders. Networks could be built to exchange knowledge and good practices, provide training, identify champions of adaptation in agriculture and engage decision makers.
19. For the water resources sector, participants recommended the following:
 - (a) Rehabilitate deteriorating observational networks and link weather databases, for example those provided by WMO, with hydrological monitoring;
 - (b) Provide guidance on how to assess availability and accessibility of water resources at the national and regional levels to determine the water carrying capacity, assess how it changes over time and identify possible thresholds in order to allow for adaptive water budgeting;
 - (c) Assess water sector case studies, highlighting successful integrated water resources management, particularly regarding their transferability and applicability;
 - (d) Improve the understanding of competition for water by monitoring the setting up and maintenance of water obstructions, assessing the carrying capacity of catchment basins and evaluating the effects of licensing for water usages;
 - (e) Provide incentives for IWRM, including through appropriate pricing of water resources (which incorporates social and environmental valuation);
20. For the coastal zone sector, participants recommended the following:
 - (a) Promote policy review to identify policies that could enhance adaptive capacity, including those aimed at removing barriers and stimulating risk sharing, for example through insurance;
 - (b) Undertake practical research to understand local contexts of adaptation, including underlying access to resources, adaptive capacity of coastal ecosystems, the process of decision-making and effects of adaptation measures;
 - (c) Build capacity for wider application of ICZM involving multiple levels, sectors and stakeholders;
 - (d) Create enabling environments by setting up legal frameworks for applying ICZM as part of sustainable development strategies and for empowering coastal communities to plan for and manage coastal resources.
21. For the health sector, participants recommended the following:
 - (a) Carry out research and surveys on climate change impacts and health outcomes, especially regarding the changing distribution of diseases, the identification of new risk

areas and options to reduce health impacts, and subsequently disseminate the results widely to decision makers, health practitioners and communities;

- (b) Develop programmes and training to empower the health community to plan and implement adaptation to climate variability and change, using existing centres of excellence and facilitating the development of new centres where needed;
 - (c) Develop a general health strategy across agencies for distribution through medical entities that includes a common portfolio with methods and tools, best practices aimed at climate proofing the health sector and risk management techniques;
 - (d) Develop a campaign on climate change and health for children through learning-oriented (e.g. school curricula) and creativity-oriented activities (e.g. competitions on campaign content).
22. To enhance cross-sectoral integration and collaboration, participants recommended the following:
- (a) Use existing or create new national adaptation platforms to bring together sectoral stakeholders and experts for developing integrative adaptation strategies and plans;
 - (b) Provide support for the development of legal and institutional frameworks to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration on adaptation;
 - (c) Develop a 'How to' document to provide guidance on integration that includes integrated planning tools to assess possible trade-offs and case studies of projects with sectoral synergies;
 - (d) Make use of regional organizations and their meetings such as regional United Nations economic commissions to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration on adaptation through awareness-raising, information exchange and common projects.

2. Adaptation planning and practices at and across different levels

23. Participants recommended the following activities at the subnational level:
- (a) Endorse and recognize the importance of engaging subnational actors in the UNFCCC negotiating process on adaptation and/or the mandates arising therefrom;
 - (b) Ensure community (i.e. end user) involvement in framing research to ensure rapid and effective assimilation of research results;
 - (c) Apply information at the local level in a format that can be used and understood locally, for example, through user-friendly climate change casebooks that highlight issues such as sustainability, transferability and scalability of adaptation practices;
 - (d) Analyse and enhance urban adaptation by supporting organizational learning processes and establishing quality standards for urban management.
24. At the national level, participants recommended the following:
- (a) Facilitate the development of national regulatory frameworks for adaptation, national adaptation strategies and corresponding adaptation action plans, including by preparing a handbook or set of guidelines with case examples;
 - (b) Invite all countries to identify national focal points for adaptation and hold regular meetings of those focal points to exchange ideas and experiences;
 - (c) Expand the NAPA process to non-LDC countries;

- (d) Develop a country-driven, indicator-based monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation in different sectors and levels to identify good practices and maladaptation.
25. At the regional and international levels, participants recommended the following:
- (a) Map and take stock of regional and international institutions, networks and projects to facilitate awareness and coordination of adaptation actions, enhance synergies and ensure that needs are fulfilled;
 - (b) Strengthen regional hubs and networks for knowledge exchange and capacity-building with a view to supporting adaptation at the national level;
 - (c) Facilitate access to data and tools including climate models and their outputs by linking geospatial data/modelling portals, including those of FAO, WMO (regional climate centres and Climate Outlook Forums), the Met Office Hadley Centre of the United Kingdom (PRECIS (Providing REgional Climates for Impacts Studies) work) and the Data Distribution Centre of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
 - (d) Prepare a special report on adaptation summarizing practical experiences for wide dissemination;
 - (e) Facilitate regional adaptation projects and activities through regional institutions and networks to address climate change impacts on shared regional resources such as watershed basins, biodiversity or coastal ecosystems;
26. Enhance coordination of adaptation at the international level through coordinated mandates and activities of different MEAs, for example using the Joint Liaison Group, and organizations, for example using the EMG.

VII. Research

Synthesis report FCCC/SBSTA/2007/12, p15

A. Issues for further consideration

27. Parties may wish to consider the following questions when discussing ways to promote further research on adaptation in the context of the Nairobi work programme:
- (a) What actions could be taken to facilitate the use of the findings resulting from research activities on adaptation so that existing information is taken into account in considering adaptation options and related decision-making processes?
 - (b) How could the cooperation of the existing international and regional programmes, networks and organizations be enhanced even further, and new partners be involved, in particular at regional level?
 - (c) What role could the ongoing dialogue under the SBSTA between Parties and the research community play in contributing to the objectives of the Nairobi work programme, in particular as regards promoting research on adaptation?
 - (d) Given the essential role that data observations play for supporting research and climate change models, including for adaptation, how could data coverage from observations and networks be enhanced and the necessary quality of climate observing systems be ensured, in particular in developing countries or in regions where such coverage is still weak, in order to develop a sound basis for adaptation research in those regions?
 - (e) The IPCC AR4 identifies key gaps and uncertainties, including those relating to research on adaptation. What actions could be done to address these in the future?

- (f) How could the contribution of traditional knowledge to research on adaptation be enhanced and better use made of the synergies between adaptive capacity and sustainable development?

B. Future mandated activities

28. The SBSTA at its 26th session agreed to develop and maintain a dialogue between Parties and research programmes and organizations. Hence, an informal meeting on research will be held during SBSTA 28 with representatives of Parties, relevant international and regional climate change research programmes and organizations, which will address developments in research activities relevant to the needs of the Convention, including those undertaken in response to key uncertainties and research needs identified by the IPCC or raised by Parties. This meeting may also provide important input to the Nairobi work programme.

VIII. Technologies for adaptation

Synthesis report FCCC/SBSTA/2007/6, p17

A. Issues for further consideration

29. Parties may wish to consider the following questions when discussing their future work on technologies for adaptation:

- (a) What would be the specific policy implications for development, deployment and diffusion of existing technologies (traditional and modern) for adaptation within countries, taking into account the important role of these technologies?
- (b) What could be done to develop high and future technologies and make them available to countries highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?
- (c) What criteria, if any, could be taken into account in addition to benefits, including economic/financial and costs, equity and social/legal acceptability, in choosing the adequate technologies for adaptation?
- (d) Submissions highlighted that many activities reported relying on existing technologies for coping with climate variability which may also be important as technologies for adaptation to climate change. What could be done to promote the development, demonstration and deployment of such technologies for adaptation through national and international mechanisms?

B. Future mandated activities

30. The COP at its thirteenth session requested the secretariat to organize, as an input to the Nairobi work programme, a meeting on technologies for adaptation with experts involved in this work and in the activities of the Nairobi work programme and national adaptation programmes of action, to be held before the twenty-eighth session of the SBSTA. The meeting will take place on 5 April 2008 in Bangkok and will seek to identify next steps that could be undertaken to continue previous work on technologies for adaptation that could provide input to the Nairobi work programme.

31. Activities on technologies of adaptation that will be discussed at the meeting include further consideration of needs, concerns, experiences and lessons learned for successful development and deployment of technologies for adaptation; enhancing the technological cooperation to address technologies for adaptation to climate change; and exploring ways to encourage extensive communication and sharing of experiences using current technology. It is expected that the meeting will focus on developing a programme of work that will include future activities to be undertaken on technologies for adaptation under the agenda item of development and transfer of technologies.

IX. Economic diversification

Synthesis report FCCC/SBSTA/2007/14, p9

Issues for further consideration

32. In view of the needs, concerns and experiences identified in the submissions, Parties may wish to consider the following questions in further work on increasing the economic resilience of, and reducing reliance on, vulnerable sectors:

- (a) How can methodologies and tools be further refined? What further role would international cooperation play in this area?
- (b) How can best practices on economic diversification be compiled and disseminated to practitioners and policymakers?
- (c) Given the central role of the UNFCCC process, what is the best role for it in pursuing economic diversification as a buffer against climate-induced adverse impacts?
- (d) How can climate change considerations be integrated into conventional planning and policymaking aimed at increasing the economic resilience of, and reducing reliance on, vulnerable sectors?
