



Facilitator of the Nairobi Work Programme

c/o: UNFCCC Secretariat
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Subject **Inputs to Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on matters relating to the Nairobi Work Programme for its thirty-third session, including further views and relevant information on progress made and gaps as well as views on new activities that may be needed to achieve the objective and expected outcomes of the Nairobi Work Programme, as referred to in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/L.20, paragraph 5.**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) thanks the SBSTA for the opportunity to comment on the important work of the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) in 2011.

UNDP recognizes the value of the NWP in bringing Parties and other stakeholders together to analyse existing adaptation work, document lessons learned on effective adaptation approaches, and develop knowledge products to disseminate this information. In this context, the NWP has provided a valuable opportunity for UNDP to share lessons learned from its extensive adaptation portfolio while also learning from the experiences of other stakeholders. UNDP is currently supporting over 75 countries to access and programme funds for adaptation, including both vertical funds and bilateral sources. UNDP supports over 50% of all Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to access financing for implementation of adaptation priorities, which includes 22 countries which are implementing adaptation projects.

Building on these experiences, UNDP has been directly engaged in supporting and accelerating the NWP through submissions to regular publications, participation in regional and global events, and making substantive action pledges based on its adaptation-related work.

UNDP has made six action pledges in support of the NWP. Through the *Adaptation Learning Mechanism*, UNDP in collaboration with the partners World Bank, the GEF Secretariat, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO, is **supporting evolving efforts to integrate climate change adaptation into development planning** by providing a knowledge sharing platform that accelerates the process of learning. UNDP also supported the development of *country-level climate profiles* which include historic trends and projected future changes using outputs from the most up to date GCM experiments and robust analytical tools. Also, given the vulnerability of small communities, UNDP is engaged in supporting countries to implement **community-based adaptation projects and programmes** that seek to enhance

the resiliency of communities (especially women and children), and/or the ecosystems on which they rely, to climate change impacts. These initiatives will essentially create small-scale 'project/policy laboratories' and generate knowledge about how to achieve and sustain adaptation at the local level. Further, UNDP's **Climate Risk Management Technical Assistance Support Programme** aims to develop and apply a methodology that integrates risk over short and longer-term time scales to arrive at an assessment of risk associated with both climate variability and change. Finally, through a programme entitled **Capacity Development for Policy Makers to Address Climate Change**, UNDP is enhancing national capacity to raise awareness and coordinate Ministerial and stakeholder views on climate change to create enhanced participation in the UNFCCC process, as well as supporting long-term climate change planning and priority setting, using assessments of investment and financial flows to cost climate change adaptation actions in nationally identified key sectors.

UNDP has and will continue to support governments to prepare gender sensitive adaptation policy and programmes, through capacity building, awareness raising and technical advice. Addressing the gender dimensions of climate change is seen as an integral part of all UNDP's activities that support the implementation of the NWP.

UNDP strongly supports the request to continue the efforts of the NWP and further engage relevant organizations, particularly those from developing countries, including the LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and from vulnerable communities and groups, with a view to supporting the objectives of the NWP.

In terms of gaps, UNDP recommends to focus further on the links between climate change adaptation and development, particularly poverty eradication and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The NWP offers an opportunity to engage the Parties and the broader adaptation community to identify, analyse, and measure the increasingly important relationship between adaptation and development. The NWP efforts could include identifying key indicators and monitoring and evaluation guidelines for adaptation interventions with regards to development priorities (including MDGs).

Further, UNDP supports the need to identify and optimize synergies between the NWP and the agreed Cancun Adaptation Framework. Given the components of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, there are several opportunities for NWP to engage and provide a mechanism for organizing work -- particularly around assessments, research, data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness.¹ In addition, there is

¹ Components of the Cancun Adaptation Framework include:

- (a) Planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions, including projects and programmes, and actions identified in national and subnational adaptation plans and strategies, national adaptation programmes of action of the least developed countries, national communications, technology needs assessments and other relevant national planning documents;
- (b) Impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including assessments of financial needs as well as economic, social and environmental evaluation of adaptation options;
- (c) Strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environments for adaptation, including for climate-resilient development and vulnerability reduction;
- (d) Building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources;

an opportunity to strengthen the NWP to address the planning, prioritizing and implementing of adaptation actions, including projects and programmes.

Further, UNDP supports the use of existing knowledge platforms and is prepared to engage through the work of the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)². Given its long-standing role in facilitating online knowledge sharing and learning on adaptation, and a wealth of adaptation resources accumulated over the past 4-5 years, the ALM represents a great opportunity for the NWP to dovetail its planned expansion of online presence and activities.

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- (e) Enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies, taking into consideration the Hyogo Framework for Action, where appropriate, early warning systems, risk assessment and management, and sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, at the local, national, sub regional and regional levels, as appropriate;
 - (f) Measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels;
 - (g) Research, development, demonstration, diffusion, deployment and transfer of technologies, practices and processes, and capacity-building for adaptation, with a view to promoting access to technologies, in particular in developing country Parties;
 - (h) Strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness;
 - (i) Improving climate-related research and systematic observation for climate data collection, archiving, analysis and modelling in order to provide decision makers at the national and regional levels with improved climate-related data and information;

² <http://www.adaptationlearning.net>