

Subject: Submission by DKKV in order to provide views on potential future views of work of the NWP

The German Committee for Disaster Reduction, the German National Platform within UNISDR has contributed to the Nairobi Work Programme's (NWP) development, by multiple submissions to the NWP, contributed expertise and text to NWP technical papers and a report, and participated at NWP workshops. Since its creation in 2005 the NWP organized numerous fruitful workshops and meetings and succeeded to collect an impressive number of Action Pledges and data on adaptation. The number of partners to NWP has grown over the year to 257 including 62 private sector partners. The NWP has played a leading role in advancing adaptation within the framework of UNFCCC and at the same time served as an important hub where the disaster risk reduction community was able to become actively involved into the CCA discussions. The NWP promoted the recognition that disaster risk reduction measures form a core component of adaptation to climate change.

In order to make recommendations to the COP 19 how to best support the objectives of the NWP parties and relevant organizations have been invited to submit their views on potential future areas of work of the NWP:

“Draft decision -/CP.17

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change The Conference of the Parties, Recalling its decisions 1/CP.10 and 2/CP.11,

- 1. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to reconsider, at its thirty-eighth session, the work areas of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change with a view to making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session on how to best support the objectives of the Nairobi work programme; this process would further inform the organization of potential future areas of work that could also support the scientific and technical work under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, as appropriate;*
- 2. Invites Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 17 September 2012, their views on potential future areas of work of the Nairobi work programme; “*

The “Summary of the results of the second phase of the implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change for the period up to the thirty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice” (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/10) highlighted the need to monitor and evaluate adaptation projects.

II. Undertaking specific activities

G. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation projects, policies and programmes

37. Given the complexity and long-term nature of climate change, it is essential that adaptation be designed as a continuous and flexible process and subjected to periodic review. The implementation of adaptation needs to be monitored, evaluated regularly and revised in terms of both the validity of the underlying scientific assumptions and the appropriateness of projects, policies and programmes. Monitoring and evaluation may take place through the use of indicators, which can be developed to focus on either of two aspects of monitoring and evaluating adaptation: to facilitate monitoring of progress in developing and implementing adaptation measures in particular (process-based indicators), or to measure the effectiveness of such adaptation measures in general (outcome-based indicators).

38. As the majority of adaptation projects, policies and programmes are either under development or still under implementation and only a few have been concluded, most monitoring and evaluation efforts are currently undertaken as part of ongoing implementation. Only a few focus on evaluating projects, policies and programmes after their conclusion, and no evaluations have been undertaken several years after an adaptation measure was concluded.

39. As monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures and the development and usage of indicators is still evolving, a number of issues need to be further investigated, including: how monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures can make the best use of existing monitoring and evaluation systems; the kinds and combinations of process and outcome indicators that would be most suitable for monitoring and evaluating adaptation; and how results from monitoring and evaluating should be reported and disseminated so as to allow for the identification of lessons learned and the sharing of good practices.

Following two more years of implementation we think that it is now timely to put a major emphasis on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation projects with the aims:

- To identify challenges and good practices based on already existing experiences.
- To address the issue of regular updates taking place between adaptation designs and latest climate predictions in order to generate the best possible outcome out of our growing climate knowledge.
- To analyse good practices to identify what works under which frameworks in order make experiences accessible to all parties, to develop based on the analysis a first set of indicators for the evaluation of adaptation projects.

To collect these information and develop a sound information base for adaptation projects would provide an excellent service of NWP to parties and interested organisations. It would support the objectives of the NWP by a.o. enhancing the linkages with the Cancun Framework and especially the workprogramme on loss and damage by enlarging the knowledge base with regard to CCA.

Bonn. 21. September