

UNFCCC expert meeting on adaptation for SIDS Part II - Pacific and Indian Ocean SIDS

The Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change

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Content

- History of development of NWP
- Objective, outcomes, scope
- Implementation & Distinctive features
- Links with SBI work on adaptation
- Conclusion



History

- Before 2003: SBSTA Consideration of the IPCC TAR =>
- 2004: Decision 1/CP.10 request for SBSTA to develop a five-year programme of work =>
- 2005: Decision 2/CP.11 Adoption of SBSTA programme of work as a framework =>
- 2006: FCCC/2006/SBSTA/11 Adoption of specific initial activities up to 2008, its revision => Named as the **Nairobi Work Programme**



Objective of the NWP

- Assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including LDCs and **SIDS**
 - to **improve their understanding** and **assessment** of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
 - to **make informed decisions** on **practical adaptation** actions



Expected outcomes of the NWP

- Enhanced capacity for V&A assessment
- Enhanced development, dissemination and use of knowledge from practical adaptation activities
- Improved information and advice to COP and SBs, including facilitation of the implementation of decision 1/CP.10
- Enhanced cooperation among Parties, relevant organizations, business, civil society, and decision makers
- Enhanced integration of actions to adapt to climate change with sustainable development



Initial activities in 9 focus areas

Data and observations

Methods and tools

Climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling

Socio-economic information

Research

Climate related risks and extreme events

Adaptation planning and practices

Technologies for adaptation

Economic diversification



Implementation of the NWP

- **“Outside” negotiations**
- **Parties**
 - Submissions under focus areas
 - Participation in workshops and expert meetings
 - *Undertaking domestic activities in response to NWP*
- **Relevant organizations&institutions**
 - Submissions and participation in workshops and meetings
 - **SBSTA urged organizations and stakeholders to undertake their *own activities in support of the objective and themes and to share the outcomes*. FAO, ISDR, IPCC, WHO, WMO, and OECD have already started responding to this request**
- **UNFCCC Secretariat**
 - **Synthesis and workshops/expert meetings reports, progress reports on implementation**
 - **Engagement of a wide range of organizations, institutions, experts and communities**
 - **Wide dissemination of deliverables of the NWP to relevant stakeholders -*beyond UNFCCC BAU practice* - by all effective means and “tailored”to specific users**
- **SBSTA**
 - **Coordinating implementation, monitoring progress, reviewing, *catalysing* outside activities**



Links with adaptation under the SBI

- **Directly**
 - **SBSTA** mandated to consider relevant outcomes and **to provide advice to SBI** starting from SBSTA 28
- **Indirectly**
 - Scientific and technical basis is necessary “to prevent maladaptation and to ensure that adaptation actions are environmentally sound and will produce real benefits in support of sustainable development” (1/CP.10).
- **Substantive two-way links, such as:**
 - Information and methodologies **1/CP.10** ⇔ Methods and tools, Data and observations, Socio-economic information – **NWP**
 - Vulnerability and adaptation **1/CP.10** ⇔ climate related risks and extreme events, adaptation planning and practices, technologies for adaptation – **NWP**
 - Modelling **1/CP.10** ⇔ Climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling **NWP**



Conclusion

- Over the next few years the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation can constitute a valuable contribution to any package of implementation related adaptation activities under the UNFCCC, e.g. that may be developed by SBI and recommended to COP13 in response to the outcome of the regional adaptation workshops and expert meetings under 1/CP.10

