

**Available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge (ITK) and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation**

***Joint meeting of the Adaptation Committee and the Nairobi Work Programme***

Bonn, Germany

1-4 April 2014



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# **PART I: USE OF ITK FOR ADAPTATION, NEEDS OF LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES**

**1-2 APRIL 2014**



# Mandate

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**Adaptation Committee:** a workshop on best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities with input from and the participation of relevant bodies and programmes in order to share technical adaptation-related expertise (**three-year work plan**)

**Nairobi work programme:** a technical expert meeting on the use indigenous and traditional knowledge (ITK) and practices for adaptation, with a view to developing recommendations for practitioners on the use of ITK for adaptation (**SBSTA 38**)

**Joint meeting** following a **recommendation from the Adaptation Committee** and **conclusions** from **SBSTA 39**



## Expected outputs

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- Input to recommendations for adaptation practitioners on the use of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation.
- Input to recommendations and guidance for consideration by the Conference of Parties (COP), with a view to providing technical support and guidance to Parties in the use of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for national/international adaptation planning and actions.



# Scope and approach

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**Key issues** to be addressed through a series of guiding questions in various sessions planned for today and tomorrow:

1. What good practices exist?
2. What are the emerging trends, needs, opportunities and challenges in the use of local, ITK and practices?
3. How can local, ITK and practices be collected, evaluated and disseminated for use by local, national and international adaptation practitioners?
4. How can local, ITK and practices inform adaptation and how can practitioners integrate local and ITK with scientific knowledge in adaptation planning and implementation? When is it appropriate to do so? What is needed to do so?
5. How can holders of indigenous, traditional and local knowledge and practices be effectively engaged in the adaptation process?



## To build on

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- **Technical paper** on the best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change: <[FCCC/TP/2013/11](#)>
  
- **Local coping strategies database** containing examples of knowledge related to coping with weather hazards, including shifting seasons, drought, erratic rainfall, floods, sea level rise, storms, extreme heat and cold and vector-borne diseases.  
<<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation/>>



# Deliverables

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- An information document on key outcomes of the meeting to be made available for SBSTA 40 (June 2014) under the Nairobi work programme
- The Adaptation Committee to consider the outcomes of this meeting at its sixth meeting (28-30 Sep 2014) to identify recommendations and guidance for consideration by the Conference of the Parties
- Potential knowledge product in collaboration with relevant organizations (2014)
- Add new examples to Local coping strategies database  
<<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation/>>



**Thank you!**

**Further details on the meeting  
are available at:**

**<<https://www.unfccc.int/8020.php>>**

