

14th Nairobi work programme Focal Point Forum: Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation

3 November 2021 (19:15-21:45 GMT/UTC)



Welcome remarks

Mr. Kakhaberi Mdivani

Vice-Chair of the SBSTA
United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate
Change



Key note opening

David Cooper

Deputy Executive Secretary
Convention on Biological Diversity



Key note opening

Tina Brimpili

Deputy Executive Secretary
United Nations Convention to
Combat of Desertification

Key note opening

Vel Gnanendran

Climate & Environment Director
Foreign, Commonwealth &
Development Office, UK



Moderator

Ambassador Janine Felson

Ambassador of Belize and Strategic
Advisor to the Alliance of Small
Island States



Objectives

1. Share knowledge, perspectives and technical insights about innovative and integrated solutions
2. Create synergies by aligning the work of the collaborative actions
3. Catalyze new partnerships

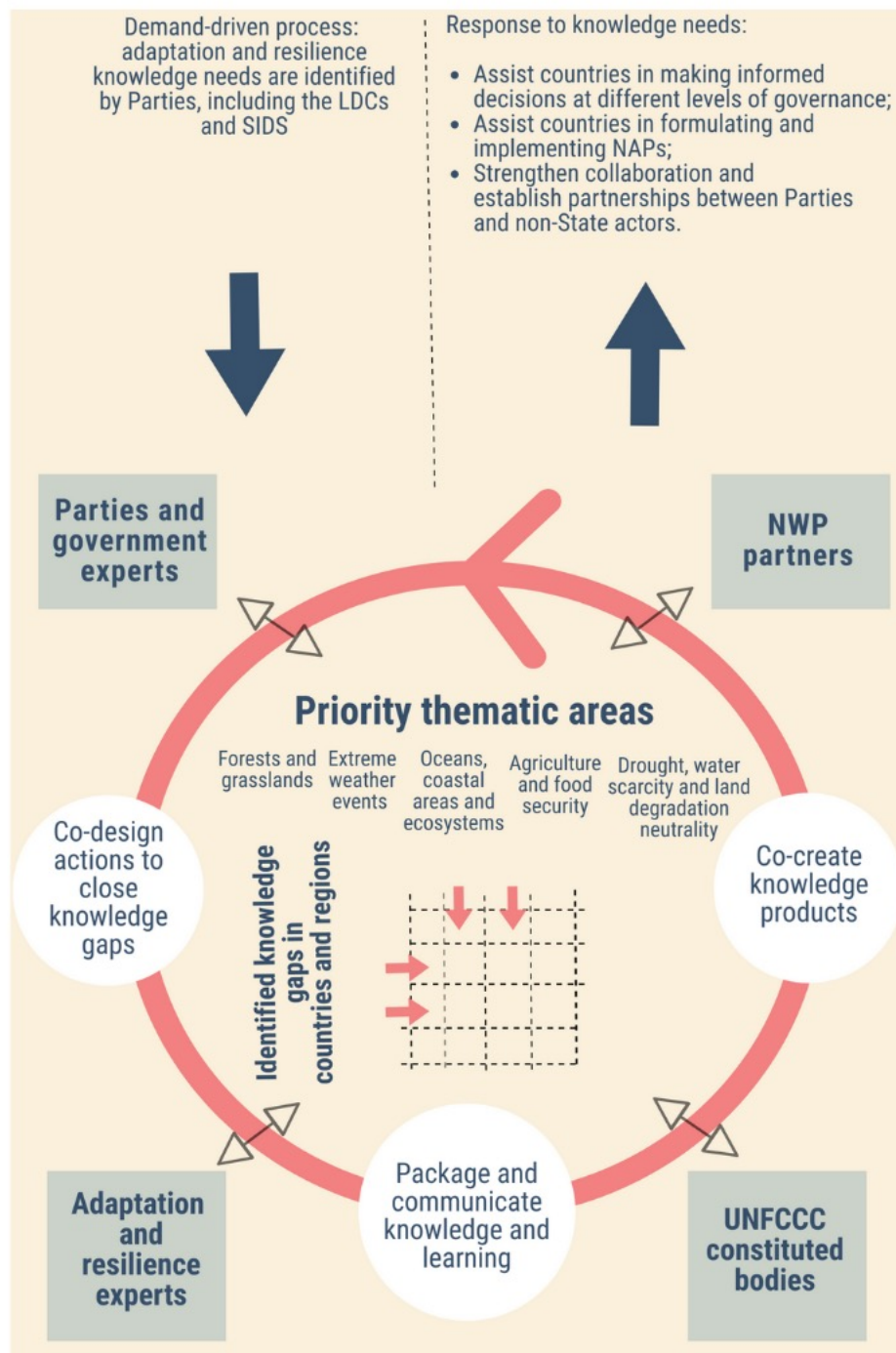


Overview of the Nairobi work programme

Fatema Rajabali

UNFCCC secretariat





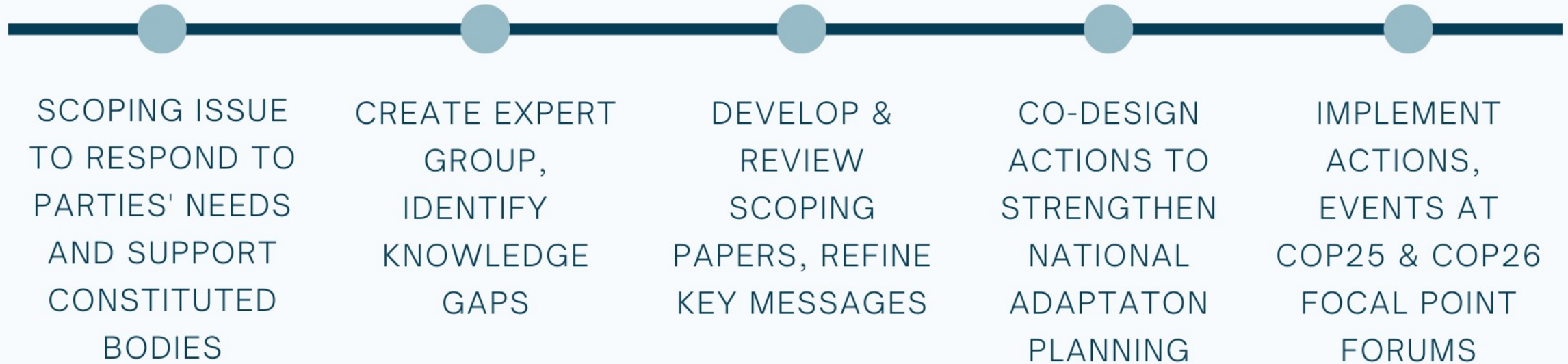
VISION

The Nairobi work programme, the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub works in a coordinated manner with its partners to help support developing countries in meeting their adaptation priorities, including formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans

From Knowledge to Action

OCEAN AND FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS THEMATIC
WORK:

JUNE 2019-DEC 2021





Thematic expert group members

The NWP seeks to ensure regional and gender balance, expertise and perspective on thematic areas, and ensure that the group is multi-disciplinary.

Knowledge gaps

OCEANS



GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

- Coordinate and strengthen approaches

DATA AND METHODS

- Ensure availability of data and facilitate access to robust data

PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

- Provide a collective, long term and inclusive approach

FACILITATING SUPPORT

- Capacity-building and Education: Enhance social inclusiveness
- Technology and Innovation: Embrace system thinking, reduce risks & innovate
- Finance and Funding: Answer needs and provide long term vision and innovation

Knowledge gaps

FORESTS & GRASSLANDS



DATA & METHODS

- Linkages between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning
- Constraints and limits to adaptation
- Different appraisal methodologies
- Valuation

CAPACITY

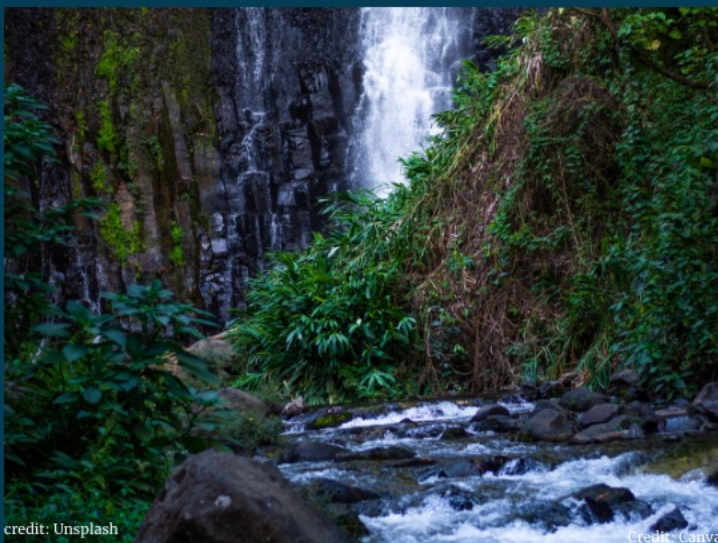
- Interdisciplinary design
- Long-term M&E
- Scaling up innovative financing e.g. PPP

GOVERNANCE

- Strengthening institutional support
- Mechanisms for cross-sectoral, transboundary cooperation
- Participatory processes
- Balancing trade-offs

Knowledge gaps

FORESTS & GRASSLANDS



CROSS-CUTTING KNOWLEDGE GAPS

- Enhancing access to and scaling up finance opportunities
- Equitable and participatory processes and governance of adaptation
- Enhancing biodiversity-climate synergies at institutional level



Collaborative actions

1. Demand driven
2. Have a long-term strategy
3. Exchange of information, experience, challenges and best practices
4. Engage with communities and relevant processes outside the UNFCCC processes



Technical segment: National Priorities



Marieme Bekaye

Minister of Environment and
Sustainable Development,
Mauritania



Rosa Morales

General Director of Climate
Change and Desertification,
Ministry of Environment,
Peru



Radha Wagle

Chief of the Climate Change
Management Division,
Ministry of Forests and
Environment, Nepal



Espen Ronneberg

Director of Climate Change
and Environmental
Sustainability Programme,
The Pacific Community (SPC)

Technical segment: Collaborative Actions



Coastal adaptation and nature-based solutions for the implementation of NAPs

Topic lead
RARE

Lisa Schindler Murray



Coastal adaptation & NbS Considerations for GCF (Supplement to UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines)

- Assessed multiple benchmarks - e.g. GCF investment criteria, EbA standards
- Provided guidance and examples

Key knowledge gap:

- Access to finance for NAP formulation and implementation, and ocean-adaptation financing



Coastal adaptation & NbS Considerations for GCF

Target Audience:

- Governments interested in NAP implementation funding from the GCF and proposal development advisors/implementers

Expected Outcomes:

- Increase accessibility to GCF financing and proposal development needs for coastal NbS/EbA adaptation projects

Timeline:

- Complete. Launched during SB session in June 2021, through a UNFCCC newsroom article.



Integrating innovative technologies to build resilience

Topic leads
IUCN FEBA, TEC
Dorothee Herr





Integrating technology and ecosystem-based approaches for climate resilience in coastal and ocean settings

A joint series of events between UNFCCC TEC, UNFCCC NWP, IUCN and FEBA



United Nations
Climate Change

TEC

NAIROBI WORK
PROGRAMME

FEBA
Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation



Monday, 6 September 2021
14:00-15:30 Marseille | 08:00-09:30 DC

FEBA



NAIROBI WORK
PROGRAMME

TEC



Wednesday | 13 October 2021 | Online
14:00 – 15:30 CEST (GMT+2)
Informal SBSTA Event

<https://tinyurl.com/technology-day-22>



8 November 2021, Hybrid Event
11:00 – 12:30 GMT (Glasgow)
UNFCCC COP26 Nature Pavilion

<https://tinyurl.com/technology-day-22>

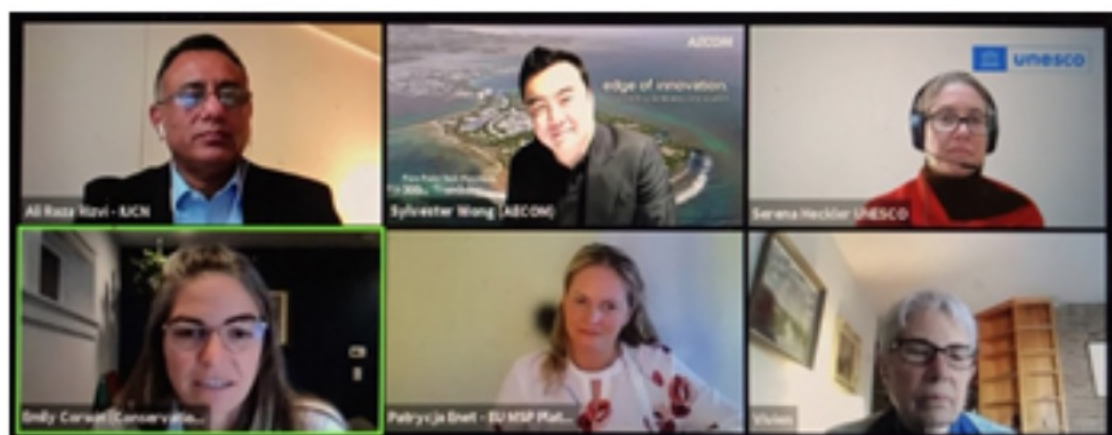


Breaking siloes with diverse speakers and audience; and recommended actions

- UNFCCC
- IUCN
- IPCC
- UNESCO
- Ambassadorship of Belize
- Production Ministry, Perú
- Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Zanzibar
- NASA Goddard Institute
- EU MSP
- GCF
- AECOM
- Conservation International
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- Climate Investment Funds
- US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Key Messages:

- Cross-sectoral solutions, knowledge, partnerships, and investments must be used to strengthen the means of implementation for integrated adaptation approaches.
- Policy and regulatory frameworks can facilitate or limit the feasibility of implementing hybrid adaptation approaches.
- Scaling up integrated climate adaptation demands global vision and collaboration between stakeholders at all geographic scales.
- Public, private and blended finance can play a crucial role in de-risking investment in hybrid adaptation approaches and enable flexibility in implementation.



Synergies for biodiversity and adaptation national planning

Topic leads:
GIZ, IIISD
Valerie Kapos





Promoting synergies between biodiversity and climate change adaptation through the NAP and NBSAP

Key contributors:



} NWP facilitating coordination w/ UNFCCC
LEG= consultation partner

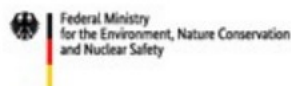
Contributing partners:



Speaker: Valerie Kapos



On behalf of:




of the Federal Republic of Germany



Objectives

- Explore the potential to **foster synergies** between the UNFCCC climate change adaptation and CBD biodiversity conservation policy processes **at the national level** with a particular focus on the **NAP and NBSAP processes**
- Highlight **practical entry points** and lessons learned from **case study examples on effective coordination and joint implementation** of climate change adaptation and biodiversity protection.

Rationale

- NAP and NBSAP processes **share common approaches** & characteristics
 - iterative
 - (often) same ministerial home
 - multi-stakeholder approach
 - need for mainstreaming
- Opportunities to **increase integration** and **reduce duplication** 
- **More efficient use of resources** for planning, implementation, monitoring, finance
- Especially important for LDCs and SIDs

Approach

- Build on existing guidance and good practice examples, e.g.
 - UNEP Guidelines for Integrating EbA into NAPs
 - CBD EbA guidance;
 - NAP Global Network analysis on EbA in NAPs

Discussion questions

- Do you know of a practical example where synergies between adaptation and biodiversity have been realized at the policy, planning or implementation stage?
- At what stages of the NAP and NBSAP policy processes (e.g. planning, implementation, reporting) do you see opportunities to coordinate and enable synergies between adaptation and biodiversity?
- What multi-stakeholder approaches do you consider most useful to enhance synergies at the national level?

Contact us:

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Mathias Bertram: mathias.bertram@giz.de



Addressing gender inequities in adaptation in forest/grassland communities

Topic lead:
CIFOR
Houria Djoudi





**Addressing gender inequities in forest and grasslands to respond to the climate urgency:
10 action points to build Nature based Solutions and Ecosystem-based Adaptation that foster
gender equity and enhance biodiversity conservation**
Houria Djoudi (CIFOR-ICRAF)



Credit: Canva

Context, objectives and target audience

- The COP 25 reached a gender milestone by adopting the enhanced Lima work Programme on gender (LWPG) and its Gender Action Plan (GAP),
- COP 26 is an important venue to assess progress and address challenges in the implementation.

The Brief aims to:

- **Address the gender gaps** identified in the scoping paper;
- **Explore and affirm the potential benefits of increasing gender** integration for achieving multiple goals in climate action, biodiversity and climate resilience;
- **Address the challenges** that hinder gender mainstreaming;
- **Showcase** some practical good practices and ways forward for a better gender integration in adaptation and biodiversity actions

Target audience: countries and policy makers at national level dealing with adaptation and biodiversity issues, practitioners, but also women organizations and donors ..etc

Expected outcomes target Audience and Timelines

- **Share evidence-based knowledge and practical examples** of gender responsive adaptation in forest and grasslands dependent communities to enhance building resilience efforts
- **Create synergies by aligning gender adaptation in national priorities** (e.g. NAPs, NDCs), UNFCCC constituted bodies and other global agreements;
- **Leverage new partnerships among national experts, and UNFCCC national focal points**, in particular, those representing developing countries, and NWP partners to integrate and address gender in national priorities



Credit: Canva

Update and adjust
to COP 26 outcomes

Review
With inputs from relevant bodies
(LWPG, CBD, etc..)

Publish and disseminate

Q&A for the technical segment



Facilitated plenary discussions

Michael Weisberg,
University of Pennsylvania

Vositha Wijenayake,
SLYCAN Trust
Sri Lanka



What information and knowledge do countries need to know about biodiversity to scale up actions, including integrated approaches on ecosystem-based adaptation?

Which of these knowledge needs are most urgent?

What are the challenges and opportunities for integrating biodiversity, including ecosystem-based adaptation strategies into national planning processes?

Can national representatives and experts share specific examples?

Given the urgency to scale up adaptation ambitions, are there any specific actions that can be undertaken under the NWP (with UNFCCC constituted bodies) to close the priority knowledge gaps?

Do you have relevant knowledge users in mind?

Reporting back

Lisa Schindler Murray,
Rare

Beatrice Granziera,
The Nature
Conservancy



Closing remarks

Moderator:

Ambassador Janine Felson

