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Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

Views on further activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

Submissions from Parties

1. At its twenty-fifth session, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, before its twenty-eighth session, their views on further activities undertaken under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, based on the experience with the implementation of the work programme. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, para. 21).
2. The secretariat has received seven such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the languages in which they were received and without formal editing.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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* This submission is supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia.

PAPER NO. 1: ARGENTINA

Views on further activities based on the experience with the implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme.

The SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, before its twenty-eight session, their views on further activities, based on the experience with the implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme.

The Government of Argentina welcomes this opportunity to submit its views and expectations on further activities under the 5 years work programme on impacts of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

Climate Related Risks and Extreme Events

In relation to *Climate Related Risks and Extreme Events*, the Government of Argentina suggests strengthening the assessment and prediction of climate-related risks and impacts, including those related to extreme events.

Providers of data (e.g. GCOS, GTOS, NMHS's) at global, national and regional levels should make available information on, and allow continuous access to relevant databases necessary for risk assessment and prediction as well as contribute to build capacity for the integration of climate-based information and services through collaborative dialogue. The UNFCCC should widely disseminate results from all relevant models and, whenever possible, downscale them for application at regional levels.

Argentina stresses the need to improve prediction of extreme events and other climate-related impacts. In this regard, access to information and information tools is critical for developing countries. This includes: increased availability of resources for climate and weather monitoring and systematic observations, availability and access to current and historical data, and higher resolution models for impacts prediction and assimilation of used data sets to increase the accuracy of models. The close integration of climate-related data and models with sectoral data and models, such as hydrological and groundwater models, and the articulation of adaptation activities under the UNFCCC and the activities of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of the United Nations will further advance the goals of the NWP.

We also suggest articulating with public health organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), to develop and standardize key indicators to monitor changes in health impacts and the effectiveness of climate-related risk reduction and adaptation measures.

Finally, we recommend the NWP to develop strategies to encourage research institutes at global and regional levels to undertake research to address climate-related risks effectively, especially in the area of health impacts, complemented with capacity building, training and outreach. The scientific community and coastal management practitioners should strengthen their efforts to understand the links between people's livelihoods and ecosystem services provided by mangroves and wetlands with a focus on identifying and disseminating options for risk management in particular vulnerable coastal communities.

Adaptation Planning

With regard to promoting *Adaptation Planning*, Argentina suggests emphasizing targeted research aimed at identify and assessing practical adaptation options, including their costs and benefits. We deem necessary the developing of a conceptual framework for adaptation that assists countries in identifying the range of available adaptation practices while at the same time provides for flexibility as more clarity emerges regarding the level of change or impacts to which different sectors need to adapt.

Taking into consideration the results of late consultation rounds and the opinion of adaptation experts, we strongly suggest taking a sectoral approach for adaptation planning to integrate adaptation issues into sectoral development plans as well as to enhance cross-sectoral integration and collaboration at national and regional levels. Critical sectors include agriculture, water resources, energy and public health.

Argentina recommends making use of regional organizations to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration on adaptation through raising awareness, exchanging information and developing demonstrative projects.

Methods and Tools

Regarding *Methods and Tools*, we recommend, as part of the NWP activities, advancing in identifying the most appropriate methods and tools within specific contexts, establishing guidance on the proper use of methods and tools and sharing experiences among developers and users. It is important to develop and carry out a survey to find out who the users are, what methods and tools they are using, and why and how they are being used.

We suggest establishing a collaborative space to organize, share and disseminate user feedback. Since networks have proved to be an important mechanism for disseminating methods and tools used within regions, we recommend the UNFCCC to encourage, support and strengthen such networks.

Data and Observation

Concerning *Data and Observation* generally, we emphasize the need to identify essential data needs and barriers under the Nairobi Work Programme and improve data and observation by enhancing existing observational networks. These networks should link climate system data and observation with socio-economic information. This link, in turn, will contribute to raising awareness among policy-makers of the benefits of strengthening data and observations.

Finally, Argentina supports the development of a framework to facilitate the exchanging of data and information, and provide free access to data needed under the Convention.

PAPER NO. 2: EGYPT

**Submission by the Government of Egypt
Views on further activities, based on the experience with the implementation of the
Nairobi work programme**

This submission is in response to the Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-fifth session, held at Nairobi from 6 to 14 November 2006, paragraph 21 of document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11.

Egypt welcomes this opportunity to share the views on further activities, based on the experience with the implementation of the Nairobi work programme on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

1. Egypt welcomes the progress made so far in implementing the activities of the work programme as well as in the additional activities catalyzed through the engagement of organizations, such as action pledges and calls for caution.
2. Egypt hosted the inaugural workshops of the work programme, on climate related risks and extreme events from 18 to 20 June 2007, and was very encouraged with the positive outcomes and the good precedent that this event provided for further activities under the work programme.
3. There is a need to continue with the same nine areas of work that were agreed previously, and identify additional activities to move forward the recommendations identified in the workshops and expert meetings.
4. The new mandate for the second phase should encourage the development of additional calls for action, as well as action pledges, which are an innovative and unique new mechanism for achieving progress in filling scientific and technical gaps relating to adaptation.
5. In addition, there is a need to create closer linkages with the national level, including for helping extend the methodology of the NAPA to the context of all developing countries to enable the prioritization the national adaptation priorities as part of the work programme's area of work on "adaptation planning and practices".
6. Since some recommendations under the Nairobi work programme relate to implementation related aspects of adaptation, these need to be clearly identified and forward to the SBI for consideration under the agenda item on decision 1/CP.10 as well as other relevant items.
7. The Nairobi work programme can serve as a channel for channeling technical knowledge and expertise to the work of the adaptation fund board.
8. The Nairobi work programme can also provide valuable input through its activities and deliverables into the work of the Bali action plan.
9. Egypt stresses on the importance of research activities in adaptation and focus on collating existing information and improving the methodologies, data and modelling on which such assessments were based as well as in identifying the gaps.
10. Capacity-building is a priority focusing on support for institutional capacity. Egypt is looking forward to working with partners, particularly in North Africa, in developing research capacity and monitoring systems (including warning systems), as well as capacity to promote wider awareness of the adverse effects of climate change.
11. Further activities are needed to ensure that the most vulnerable groups are targeted, based on the outcomes of The Fourth Assessment Report (FAR) of the IPCC, without prejudicing the mainstream economy and its ability to create sustainable growth.
12. Egypt supports integration between adaptation and sustainable development, taken into consideration that adaptation will require additional funding
13. Finally, Egypt remains committed to moving forward the adaptation agenda, including through the Nairobi work programme and other ongoing agenda items.

PAPER NO. 3: NEW ZEALAND

**New Zealand submission on
Further activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
to climate change
March 2008**

Introduction

New Zealand is pleased to respond to the invitation to provide its views on further activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, paragraph 21 refers).

New Zealand notes the increased attention to adaptation across the agendas of the UNFCCC, including the SBSTA, SBI and under the Bali action plan. Parties have already agreed that outputs from the Nairobi work programme may inform the work of the SBI (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, paragraph 25 refers). In our view, outputs from the Nairobi work programme may also inform the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, and it will be important to identify these complementarities.

In making progress with the adaptation agendas, including future activities under the Nairobi work programme, it is important that we are efficient in our use of resources, and that we avoid duplication of work that is already underway. It is also important that the Nairobi work programme continues to catalyse the actions and activities of other groups and organisations in support of the objectives and themes identified in decision 2/CP.11.

In making this submission we have suggestions for activities that might be applicable across all focus areas of the Nairobi work programme, and suggestions for activities that are specific to some of the focus areas and sub themes.

Activities across focus areas

Looking at the needs across the nine focus areas of the Nairobi work programme, it could be useful to develop an activity that sits across all focus areas which looks at developing guidance for decision-making on adaptation assessment and planning in the light of scientific uncertainty.

Parties have already agreed that the information presented in the IPCC 4th Assessment Report will contribute to the identification of further activities under the Nairobi work programme (decision 2/CP.11, paragraph 6(d), FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, paragraph 22, and FCCC/SBSTA/2007/16, paragraph 17 refer). There seem to be some common themes/needs identified in the regional chapters of the IPCC Working Group II report on impacts, adaptation and vulnerability e.g. on the means to enhance resilience, how to deal with multiple stresses, and the down-scaling of models. Across the relevant focus area of the Nairobi work programme it could be worthwhile focussing on these issues that seem to be common across the regions, with a view to providing guidance to Parties on these matters.

We note that the summary reports and reports from the expert meetings and workshops under the Nairobi work programme, as appropriate, identify gaps, needs, opportunities, barriers and constraints. A useful activity under the Nairobi work programme would be to compile a set of priority knowledge gaps with a view to catalysing action in the science community to stimulate research that could appear in the peer reviewed literature in time to be included in the next IPCC assessment report, as the IPCC assessment process depends on scientific information that is published in the peer reviewed literature.

Focus area specific activities

The *socio-economic information* focus area is aimed at advancing subtheme a(v) in the annex to decision 2/CP.11, namely “promoting the availability of information on the socio-economic aspects of climate change and improving the integration of socio-economic information into impact and

vulnerability assessments”. In progressing this focus area and subtheme it might be useful as part of an activity for the Nairobi work programme to look at what approaches are available to assess the expected magnitude of climate change impacts on social systems and economies, including impacts on trade. There would be some synergies with such an activity and advancing subtheme b(v) which addresses increasing economic resilience and reducing reliance on vulnerable economic sectors.

The *methods and tools* focus area is in part aimed at advancing subtheme b(i), namely “promoting the development and dissemination of methods and tools for assessment and improvement of adaptation planning, measures and actions, and integration with sustainable development”. In progressing this focus area and subtheme it might be useful as part of an activity for the Nairobi work programme to look at what methods and tools are available to enable an assessment of the effectiveness of climate change adaptation policies and implementation methods.

New Zealand is doing some work in both the above areas and would be willing to share this at an appropriate time.

Conclusion

We look forward to discussing these suggestions with other Parties, and agreeing to further activities under the Nairobi work programme before the end of 2008.

**ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ПО НАЙРОБИЙСКОЙ ПРОГРАММЕ РАБОТЫ
В ОБЛАСТИ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЙ,
УЯЗВИМОСТИ И АДАПТАЦИИ К ИЗМЕНЕНИЮ КЛИМАТА**

**Предложения относительно дальнейшей деятельности на
основе опыта, накопленного в области осуществления
Найробийской программы работы.**

Российская Федерация, используя предоставленную возможность, приводит свои мнения относительно дальнейшей деятельности в рамках Найробийской программы работы.

По истечении двух лет, прошедших с начала реализации Найробийской программы, можно отметить, что определенные успехи достигнуты в углублении понимания и совершенствовании оценки воздействий, уязвимости и адаптации (первоочередной цели реализации программы). Создание интерактивной информационной базы по методам и средствам оценки климатических воздействий, уязвимости секторов экономики и регионов, а также другие материалы состоявшихся рабочих семинаров по этим направлениям, и публикации, подготовленные секретариатом РКИК ООН способствовали распространению полученных знаний. Определенный прогресс достигнут в накоплении информации о реализуемых в развивающихся странах адаптационных проектах, как на региональном, так и секторальном уровнях. Положительным фактором также является участие более 100 организаций, в том числе специализированных учреждений системы ООН, научных центров, неправительственных организаций, 14 из которых инициировали собственные программы в развитие ее целей.

На наш взгляд, дальнейшая деятельность по программе должна сосредоточиться на достижении второй **цели программы**: содействии в «принятии обоснованных решений по практическим адаптационным действиям и мерам в ответ на изменение климата на прочной научной, технической и социально-экономической основе с учетом изменения и изменчивости климата в настоящее время и в будущем». В этой связи большее внимание следует уделить экономическим и социальным вопросам реализации адаптационных мер. В качестве направлений дальнейшего развития работ представляется важным предусмотреть:

- Разработку критериев климатической уязвимости стран/регионов/секторов экономики;
- Разработку конкретных показателей эффективности реализации адаптационных мер на основе индикаторов уязвимости стран к изменениям климата, для оценки успешности национальных и международных проектов по адаптации к изменениям климата в странах;
- Развитие исследований в области оценок экономической эффективности применяемых адаптационных технологий;
- Дальнейшее пополнение созданной информационной базы по методам и средствам оценки уязвимости стран/секторов экономики, а также адаптационным технологиям, в том числе по странам, секторам и видам климатических рисков. В настоящее время в информационной базе приведена разнообразная информация по сельскому хозяйству и водным ресурсам. Недостаточно сведений по энергетике, ЖКХ, транспортной отрасли и др. отраслям экономики; недостаточно информации об адаптационных технологиях, относительно различных видов экстремальных климатических явлений;
- Использование и наращивание потенциала Национальных метеорологических и гидрологических служб при координации ВМО в области накопления и распространения данных о климате, как основных источников информации о климате для оценки уязвимости и планирования адаптационных мер;
- Поддержку создания и развития систем раннего предупреждения и прогнозирования экстремальных погодно-климатических явлений;
- Разработку рекомендаций по эффективному использованию существующих финансовых ресурсов для планирования и реализации адаптационных мер;
- Обмен опытом по средствам стимулирования для осуществления мер в области адаптации и выработку соответствующих рекомендаций;
- Применение различных стратегий управления рисками и снижения рисков, включая такие механизмы разделения и передачи рисков, как страхование.

Планирование дальнейшей деятельности по Найробийской программе должно учитывать выводы **Четвертого доклада МГЭИК об оценках (ДО-4)**. В ДО-4 в частности отмечается, что изменение климата создает новые риски, которые часто выходят за пределы имеющегося опыта. Снижение негативного воздействия таких явлений как засухи, волны тепла, ускоренное отступление ледников и усиление ураганов требует значительного расширения знаний как о самих явлениях, так и об их последствиях. В

ДО-4 также отмечается, что многие адаптационные меры можно реализовать с низкими затратами, однако комплексных оценок стоимости и выгод адаптации в настоящее время нет. Не хватает также информации о том, насколько действенны различные варианты адаптации в полном уменьшении рисков, особенно при более высоких уровнях потепления и связанных с ним последствий. В настоящее время нет четкой картины пределов адаптации или связанных с ней затрат, в том числе и потому, что действенные меры по адаптации сильно зависят от конкретных географических и климатических факторов риска, а также от институциональных, политических и финансовых ограничений. Лучшее понимание относительной стоимости последствий изменения климата и стоимость адаптации позволяет принимать взвешенные решения относительно стратегий реализации адаптации, их объем и сроки.

Дальнейшая деятельность по Найробийской программе должна строиться с учетом **Балийского плана действий**, согласно которому адаптация признана одним из ключевых направлений международного сотрудничества по эффективному осуществлению Конвенции.

**SUBMISSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
ON NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME ON IMPACTS, VULNERABILITY
AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

**Proposals concerning the further activities based on the experience, which has
been gained on implementation of Nairobi work programme.**

The Russian Federation, taking the given opportunity, shares its opinion concerning the further activities within the frames of Nairobi work programme.

Two years after the launch of Nairobi work programme it is possible to emphasize certain success achieved in deepening understanding and development of an assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation (the primary objective of the programme implementation). Elaboration of an interactive database on methods and means of assessment of climate impacts, vulnerability of sectors of economy and regions, which also contains materials of the conducted workshops in these fields, and publications prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat, has promoted the dissemination of the obtained knowledge. The certain progress has been achieved in accumulation of information on adaptation projects being realised in the developing countries on both regional and sectoral levels. One more positive factor is participation of more than 100 organizations, including specialized establishments of the United Nations system, scientific centres, nongovernmental organizations, whereof 14 have initiated own programmes aimed at development of the programme purposes.

In our opinion, the further activities under the programme should concentrate on achievement of the second **objective of the programme**: assistance in «making informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability". In this regard more attention should be paid to economic and social aspects of realisation of adaptation measures. The following activities on the further development of the programme are considered important:

- Development of criteria of vulnerability of the countries/regions/sectors of economy to climate;
- Elaboration of concrete efficiency criteria of realization of adaptation measures on the basis of indicators of the countries' vulnerability to climate changes for estimation of the successfulness of national and international projects on adaptation to climate change in the countries;

- Enhancement of research in the field of assessment of economic efficiency of the applied adaptation technologies;
- The further updating of the created database on methods and means of assessment of vulnerability of the countries/sectors of economy, and also on the adaptation technologies, including, inter alia, with information on countries, sectors and sorts of climate risks. Various information on agriculture and water resources has been collected in the database by present moment. There are not enough data on energy, housing and municipal services, transport, and other sectors of economy; there is not enough information on adaptation technologies with regard to various extreme climate phenomena;
- Utilization and capacity building of the National meteorological and hydrological services in the field of accumulation and distribution of data on climate as a basic source of information on climate for assessment of vulnerability and planning of adaptation measures under coordination of the WMO;
- Support to creation and development of early warning systems and forecasting extreme weather and climate phenomena;
- Elaboration of recommendations on effective utilization of the existing financial resources for planning and realization of adaptation measures;
- The experience exchange on the means of stimulation of realization of adaptation measures and elaboration of the respective recommendations;
- Application of various strategies of risk management and risk reduction, including such mechanisms of division and transfer of risks as insurance.

Planning the further activities on Nairobi work programme should consider conclusions of **the IPCC Fourth assessment report (AR4)**. It is stressed out in AR4, that climate change originates new risks, which often fall outside the limits of the available experience. Decrease in negative impacts of such phenomena as droughts, heat-waves, accelerated ice-melting and amplification of hurricanes demands significant expansion of knowledge both of the phenomena and of their consequences. It is also emphasized in AR4, that a lot of adaptation measures could be realized at a low cost, however integrated cost-and-benefit analysis of adaptation hasn't been conducted yet. There is also no information on effectiveness of various adaptation options in full reduction of risks, specifically under more intensive warming and the connected consequences. At the moment there is no precise picture of adaptation frames or linked expenses, inclusive because effective adaptation measures strongly depend on concrete geographic and climate risk factors, and also on institutional, political and financial limitations. Better understanding of relative costs of climate change consequences and costs

of adaptation allows to make the valid decisions concerning adaptation strategies, their scope and terms.

The further activities on Nairobi work programme should be developed with regard to **Bali Action Plan**, which recognizes adaptation as one of the key directions of the international cooperation on effective implementation of the Convention.

PAPER NO. 5: SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia Submission on
Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and
Adaptation to Climate Change

The SBSTA at its 25th session held in Nairobi, invited parties to submit to the secretariat, by 21 March 2008, views on the adoption of the Nairobi programme of work as contained in documents (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, paragraph 21).

Saudi Arabia welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on this very important subject. Saudi Arabia believes that economic diversification sub-theme addressed within the Nairobi programme of work should direct SBSTA to coordinate with the scientific research community to:

- Promote understanding and the development and dissemination of measures, methodologies and tools for **economic diversification** aimed at increasing economic resilience and reducing reliance on vulnerable economic sectors, especially for relevant categories of countries listed in Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention.
- Improve the quality of models, in particular those that assess the adverse impacts on social and economic development as consequence of the responses to climate change, taken into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries with specific emphasis on countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products.

Saudi Arabia also would like to emphasize that the further activities under Nairobi Work Programme also, should consider the following elements:

- I. Provide support for the integration of economic diversification into sustainable development strategies;
- II. Exchange of experience in economic diversification and lessons learned, with a view to identify what technical assistance may be needed to develop structural and institutional capacity and/or to establish a mechanism for facilitating efforts to achieve economic diversification;
- III. Coordination by the secretariat with relevant international organizations and the private sector in developed countries on matters relating to economic diversification;
- IV. Capacity building, at the national level, in the areas of economic diversification
- V. Promote Private-public partnerships in various areas to support economic diversification;

- VI. Provide recommendations for encouraging direct investment and technology transfer from developed countries to assist in the economic diversification of developing countries listed in article 4.8 (h) of the Convention;
- VII. Address the extent to which trade and export barriers effect economic diversification in Parties addressed under article 4.8 of the Convention.

Saudi Arabia believes that economic adaptation to the adverse impacts on social and economic development as consequence of the responses to climate change, taken fully into account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries with specific emphasis on countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products is a crucial contribution segment of the sustainable development.

PAPER NO. 6: SLOVENIA ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
AND ITS MEMBER STATES

**SUBMISSION BY SLOVENIA ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

This submission is supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia

Ljubljana, 17 March 2008

**Subject: Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate
change
Views on further activities, based on the experience with the implementation of the
Nairobi work programme**

1. Introduction

Under paragraph 21 of the Nairobi work programme (document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11), the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) invited Parties and other relevant organizations to provide submissions, by 21 March 2008, on views on further activities, based on the experience with the implementation of the Nairobi work programme.

The EU is taking this opportunity to respond to this request.

2. Views on further activities under the Nairobi work programme (NWP)

2.1 General remarks

The NWP is a five year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. It is undertaken to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing states, to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in order to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socioeconomic basis, taking into account current and future climate change variability. The EU believes that the first phase of the NWP fulfilled its objectives to a large degree and is pleased about the significant contributions from organisations outside the UNFCCC to the success of the NWP.

Since the start of the NWP there has been an improvement in the understanding of climate impacts and adaptation needs, but there is much more to be done, and the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC shows that both developed and developing countries are already affected by climate change. Therefore, the EU anticipates a growing global demand for systematic approaches, strategies, practices and technologies for adaptation together with an increasing need for organisations and stakeholders to join in the implementation of and contribution to, the work of the NWP. The further activities under the second phase of the NWP should contribute to meet this need in an efficient manner to enhance adaptation planning and practices at all levels of society and across all sectors.

2.2 *The NWP in the broader context of adaptation under the UNFCCC*

The EU notes that decision 2/CP.11 requests SBSTA to review and report on the NWP to the COP at its sixteenth session in December 2010, therefore the future activities considered cover the period from July 2008 to November 2010.

The EU also notes that decision 1/CP.13 related to Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, launches a process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012 by addressing inter alia enhanced action on adaptation. The EU believes that the NWP has an important contribution to make in informing discussion about long-term Cooperative action to address adaptation. There will still be a need to fulfil many of the current functions of the NWP after 2010.

2.3 *Possible areas for further work under the second phase of the NWP*

In defining the areas to be covered in the next phase of the NWP, the EU believes that information including but not limited to the following documents should inform consideration of relevant further work:

- reports from the workshops on adaptation planning and practices (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/15) and on climate-related risks and extreme events (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/7) notably the summary of recommendations (sections IV) and issues for follow-up and further consideration (section V) ,
- 'Action pledges under the Nairobi Work Programme' which saw 12 responses by relevant organizations so far, among them START, IIASA, ISET, FAO, SEI and 90 organizations active in the NWP with focal points,
- current submissions by Parties and organizations,
- the draft conclusions on the progress on the implementation of decisions 1/CP.10 (FCCC/SBI/2007/L.31) and the 1/CP.10 Synthesis Report (FCCC/SBI/2007/14),
- the functions of the Adaptation Fund Board (FCCC/SBI/2007/L.30),
- the elements of the enhanced action on adaptation as identified in paragraph 1 (c) of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (FCCC/CP/2007/L.7/Rev.1),
- other relevant information (e.g. the final report of the AIACC (Assessments of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change) Project (A Global Environment Facility Enabling Activity in the Climate Change Focal Area)),
- reports from the additional workshops under the NWP that are scheduled for March 2008, especially with regard to the identified gaps and the recommendations for further activities.

Based on its preliminary assessment, the EU notes that possible areas of work might relate inter alia to:

- risk management and risk reduction strategies for climate change induced events, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance,
- climate related disaster risk reduction strategies,
- approaches for evaluation and monitoring of adaptation actions and stimulating the sharing of experiences on the use of methods and tools?
- costs and benefits of adaptation, not only in monetary terms, but also non monetarised functions such as ecosystem services.

- identifying methodologies for vulnerability and resilience assessments including gender specific vulnerability assessments,
- identify approaches to the prioritisation of adaptation action, and
- Information management and dissemination from outputs of the NWP and other processes external to the UNFCCC.

In addition, the EU suggests that also under the current themes additional activities should be identified for the period up to 2010, building on the conclusions and gaps elaborated for those areas and taking into consideration the documents identified above.

The EU believes that the NWP should continue to offer a platform (e.g. in the form of workshops, clearinghouse mechanism) for sharing experiences between practitioners, relevant international and regional institutions and policymakers on issues related to the broad thematic areas identified in decision 2/CP.11.

In addition, the EU notes the significant challenge and importance of updating and dissemination of information on a continuous basis given the scope of work under the NWP. The EU is open to consider other ways to disseminate information and make use of networks that would ensure that the NWP is effective in meeting its specific tasks and challenges.

The EU also notes that given the large number of regional and international institutions, networks, projects and programmes related to adaptation, it is necessary to engage a broad participation by all relevant stakeholders in identifying the most effective way forward for the NWP and to avoid duplication of effort and in this respect the EU look forward to listening to the views of experts and practitioners in the intercessional meeting in Bangkok..

2.4 Next steps

The EU looks forward to participate in the informal meeting of representatives from Parties to consider the outcomes of the NWP activities, possible new areas for further activities under the NWP in SBSTA 28 as well as additional activities under the already agreed areas with a view to start to implement new activities after SBSTA 28 thus contributing to the package of adaptation activities in the future climate regime.

PAPER NO. 7: UZBEKISTAN

**Views of the Republic of Uzbekistan on further activities,
based on the experience with the implementation of the Nairobi work programme**

The Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes with great satisfaction the progress in the implementation of the Nairobi work programme.

The mandated SBSTA activities, in particular, workshops and expert meetings have already provided a sound foundation for synthesizing information in such areas of work as adaptation planning and practices, methods and tools, researches, technologies for adaptation and economic diversification.

Another achievement was the progress made by the Nairobi work programme in catalyzing actions by Parties and organizations. By this time 100 organizations were engaged in specific adaptation activities, and internet resources like Call for Action sheet and Action Pledge were created.

The further actions in implementation of the Nairobi work programme in our opinion should be as follows.

First of all, the findings on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change made in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report should be fundamental in all the activities aimed to assist developing countries in their adaptation actions.

The synthesis and analysis of outputs and summary reports of the forthcoming expert meetings should provide for a basis for preparing / updating in such working areas as methods and tools, data and observation, as well as socio-economic information.

The compilation of the existing adaptation practices and local coping strategies should be placed in the form of web-based interface, thus ensuring higher extend of the access and application.

In addition, it would be expedient to review and compile the lessons learned in the implementation of the Nairobi work programme for development of the plan of future activities.
