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

**Progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme  
on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change**

**Note by the secretariat**

*Summary*

This report provides an overview of the progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change since the thirty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). The elements of the second phase of the Nairobi work programme were defined by the SBSTA at its twenty-eighth session. The report describes progress made under the different areas of work and how organizations, institutions, experts, communities and the private sector have been engaged in the activities of the Nairobi work programme during this period. It also contains summary accounts of how the secretariat is disseminating information about outcomes to stakeholders, and highlights of external activities undertaken by Nairobi work programme partners in line with the objective of the work programme. The report concludes with an overview of the planned next steps to further the work of the Nairobi work programme in the near future.

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## I. Introduction

### A. Mandate

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its twenty-eighth session, requested the secretariat to provide a report for consideration at each of its sessions, starting from SBSTA 29, on progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.<sup>1</sup>

### B. Background

2. The overall objective of the Nairobi work programme is to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States, to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and to make 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.<sup>2</sup>

3. Upon completion of the first phase of the Nairobi work programme,<sup>3</sup> the SBSTA, at its twenty-eighth session, agreed on further activities for inclusion in the Nairobi work programme, to be implemented by its thirty-third session,<sup>4</sup> taking into account the views of Parties on further activities, the report of the meeting of representatives from Parties on the outcomes of completed activities under the Nairobi work programme,<sup>5</sup> the outcomes of additional activities completed by that session, information presented in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other new scientific information, as well as relevant activities of international and regional institutions.

4. At its thirty-first session, the SBSTA made a number of further invitations and requests to shape the work of the Nairobi work programme in this second phase. More details on these are provided in paragraphs 21, 28 and 35 below.

5. Since the publication date of the last progress report, the secretariat has received financial contributions from the European Commission and the Governments of Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Spain and Switzerland to support the mandated activities under the Nairobi work programme.

### C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

6. In accordance with its conclusions at its twenty-eighth session, the SBSTA may wish to consider this progress report at its thirty-second session.

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 18.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.11, annex, paragraph 1.

<sup>3</sup> A summary of the results of the implementation of the Nairobi work programme during this first phase is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/12.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraphs 10–74.

<sup>5</sup> The report of this meeting is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/5.

## **II. Progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change**

7. The activities and expected outputs of the Nairobi work programme are structured around the two thematic areas “impacts and vulnerability” and “adaptation planning, measures and actions”, as set out in the annex to decision 2/CP.11, and the nine areas of work identified at SBSTA 25.<sup>6</sup> One of the focuses of the second phase of the Nairobi work programme is on continuing efforts to engage organizations, institutions, experts, communities and members of the private sector, including those active at the community level and those undertaking education, training and awareness-raising.<sup>7</sup> Emphasis has also been placed on encouraging organizations and institutions that have national and regional representation to develop specific activities at the national and regional levels in support of the Nairobi work programme, and to make information on the results achieved available to the SBSTA for its consideration (see para. 22 below).<sup>8</sup>

8. Progress made between SBSTA 28 and SBSTA 31 in the different areas of work was described in the previous progress reports.<sup>9</sup> This chapter summarizes progress made since then.

### **A. Progress made under the areas of work of the Nairobi work programme**

#### 1. Methods and tools

9. The SBSTA, at its twenty-eighth session,<sup>10</sup> requested the secretariat to develop, by its thirty-second session and in collaboration with relevant organizations, institutions and networks, a user-friendly version of the “Compendium on methods and tools to evaluate impacts of, and adaptation and vulnerability to, climate change”. In response, the secretariat worked with a large number of organizations, institutions and networks, including those present at the International Workshop on Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change: Guidance and Tools, held in May 2009,<sup>11</sup> to update relevant existing entries in the compendium and add new relevant entries. To make it more user-friendly and easily accessible, the compendium has been launched online,<sup>12</sup> with all entries searchable through three filters: sector (e.g. agriculture, forestry, etc.), theme (e.g. climate scenarios, impact assessment, etc.) and type (e.g. guidance document, modelling tool, etc.).

#### 2. Data and observation

10. Also at its twenty-eighth session, the SBSTA encouraged the secretariat to provide links on the UNFCCC website to existing efforts to identify, describe, apply and make accessible terrestrial, atmospheric and oceanic data and available climatic and relevant non-climatic data and information, including socio-economic information and data on climate change impacts.<sup>13</sup> The secretariat has identified a number of organizations and institutions with mandates to make available such information. Details of the data services these institutions provide can be accessed from the Nairobi work programme web pages.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, paragraphs 32–71.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 26.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 30.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/INF.5, FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.3 and FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.5.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 41.

<sup>11</sup> The workshop was held from 28 to 30 May in Berlin, Germany. A report on the workshop is available at <<http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-climate-mainstreaming-adaptation-workshop-report.pdf>>.

<sup>12</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/5457.php>>.

<sup>13</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 43.

<sup>14</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/3923.php>>.

### 3. Socio-economic information

11. Under the socio-economic information area of work, the secretariat has prepared a synthesis report on the costs and benefits of adaptation options,<sup>15</sup> based on:
- (a) The submissions on efforts undertaken, including methods used, to assess the costs and benefits of adaptation options, as well as lessons learned, good practices, gaps and needs (contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.9/Rev.1);
  - (b) Other relevant sources, such as the technical paper entitled “Potential costs and benefits of adaptation options: a review of existing literature” (FCCC/TP/2009/2).
12. The synthesis report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/3.
13. The secretariat was also mandated to organize a technical workshop, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, on costs and benefits of adaptation options, as requested at SBSTA 28.<sup>16</sup> The workshop was scheduled to take place in Madrid, Spain, from 20 to 22 April 2010. Representatives from Parties and relevant organizations, communities and individual experts registered to participate. However, the technical workshop was postponed because of severe flight disruptions caused by the volcanic ash cloud over European airspace from 14 to 21 April 2010. It is now re-scheduled for 22 to 24 June 2010. More information on the workshop is available on the workshop web page.<sup>17</sup>

### 4. Adaptation planning and practices

14. In the work area of adaptation planning and practices, the secretariat was requested to organize a technical workshop<sup>18</sup> to consider how to advance the integration of various approaches to adaptation planning. The report on this workshop, which took place in Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 14 October 2009, is available as document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/2.
15. The secretariat has also prepared a synthesis report<sup>19</sup> on efforts undertaken to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation projects, policies and programmes, and the costs and effectiveness of completed projects, policies and programmes, as well as views on lessons learned, good practices, gaps and needs. This synthesis report is based on the submissions contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.10, as well as on other relevant sources. It is available as document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/5.

### 5. Research

16. Under its agenda item “Research and systematic observation”, the SBSTA has on various occasions called for enhanced efforts to support research for adaptation, in particular efforts under the Nairobi work programme. The SBSTA has also encouraged greater consideration of adaptation in dialogues between international and regional research bodies and programmes and Parties.<sup>20</sup> For the upcoming dialogue meeting between Parties and regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations in the context of decision 9/CP.11, to be held during SBSTA 32, Parties were invited to provide their views on topics, including adaptation, to be discussed. These submissions are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.4.

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<sup>15</sup> As mandated in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 52.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 53.

<sup>17</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/5283.php>>.

<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 61.

<sup>19</sup> As mandated in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 64.

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 67.

## 6. Work cutting across several work areas

17. An initiative that cut across three work areas of the Nairobi work programme (methods and tools, data and observations, and climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling) was a technical workshop requested by the SBSTA<sup>21</sup> on how regional centres and networks undertaking work relevant to climate change could collaborate.

18. This technical workshop took place in Apia, Samoa, from 2 to 5 March 2010. It was held under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, with representatives from Parties, relevant organizations, communities and regional centres and networks, and individual experts. Participants identified good practices, gaps and key challenges, as well as priority areas for further collaboration, including:

- Knowledge management and dissemination;
- Technical ‘backstopping’;
- Collaboration across sectors and regions.

19. More information on this workshop, including a background note and copies of presentations made, is available on the workshop web page.<sup>22</sup> A workshop report will be made available by SBSTA 33.

### **B. Progress made in engaging organizations, institutions, experts, communities and the private sector**

20. Implementing the Nairobi work programme involves, among other things, catalysing action on adaptation and ensuring that products and initiatives target stakeholders at all levels and across all sectors.

21. At its thirty-first session, the SBSTA reaffirmed<sup>23</sup> the need to enhance the catalytic role of the Nairobi work programme and requested the secretariat to continue its efforts in engaging a wide range of organizations, including those implementing education, training and awareness-raising activities and adaptation actions.

22. In response, the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, has built on its previous work of enhancing the process of engaging organizations in the implementation of the Nairobi work programme, putting emphasis on the following activities drawn from the conclusions at SBSTA 28:

- (a) Engaging organizations, institutions, experts, communities and members of the private sector, including those active at the community level and those undertaking education, training and awareness-raising;<sup>24</sup>
- (b) Encouraging organizations and institutions that have national and regional representation to develop specific activities at the national and regional levels in support of the Nairobi work programme, and to make the information on the results achieved available to the SBSTA for its consideration;<sup>25</sup>
- (c) Engaging regional centres and networks undertaking work relevant to climate change.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 32.

<sup>22</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/5258.php>>.

<sup>23</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2009/8, paragraph 18.

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 26.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 30.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 31.

23. Strong support, positive feedback and constructive input were again received from organizations, communities and experts during the workshops held during the first half of 2010, and through discussions held by the secretariat with the focal points of individual organizations. Additional organizations and institutions have joined as partners of the Nairobi work programme and appointed focal points since SBSTA 31, bringing the total number of partner organizations to 174 as at 26 April 2010.

24. The newly joined partner organizations are: the Arabian Gulf University, the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Global Water Partnership, Population Action International, the Stockholm International Water Institute, Tearfund and the University of the Sunshine Coast. In addition, the following companies and private-sector associations have joined the Nairobi work programme, increasing the number of partners from the private sector to 29: Cafédirect plc, Irbaris LLP and Climate Risk Management Ltd (Acclimatise). A full list of all partners to the Nairobi work programme can be found in the searchable database on the Nairobi work programme web pages of the UNFCCC website.<sup>27</sup>

25. This database also contains details of adaptation experts from around the world supporting the Nairobi work programme. As at 26 April the database contained the names and details of 44 experts.

26. The secretariat continues to call on partners that have not yet provided relevant information on their organizations to do so, so that they can be given a full profile on the Nairobi work programme web pages. A form<sup>28</sup> is available for organizations to complete and return to the secretariat. Parties and organizations are also encouraged to nominate experts in order to assist Parties and other Nairobi work programme partners to match expertise with needs. Parties can do so through the UNFCCC roster of experts,<sup>29</sup> while organizations are invited to nominate experts by returning the nomination form<sup>30</sup> available on the Nairobi work programme web pages.

27. The SBSTA, at its twenty-ninth session, invited Parties to expand the roster of experts to ensure that all areas of expertise relevant to the Nairobi work programme are represented, including those which adequately reflect regional and local issues.<sup>31</sup> Following this invitation, the secretariat received 58 nominations of experts with one or more areas of expertise in the field of vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation between 1 December 2008 and 14 April 2010. Forty-seven experts were nominated by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, and 11 by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.

28. The SBSTA, at its thirty-first session, welcomed the direct engagement of, and the contributions provided by, a wide range of organizations in the implementation of the Nairobi work programme. It encouraged these organizations to continue and, if possible, further enhance their efforts, including through action pledges and by providing information to the SBSTA on the implementation of these pledges, to assist Parties in improving their understanding and assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, and to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures.<sup>32</sup>

29. Between 4 November 2009 and 26 April 2010 the secretariat received eight new action pledges, namely one each from the International Trade Union Confederation, the International Water Management Institute, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations World Tourism Organization

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<sup>27</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/5005.php>>.

<sup>28</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nwp\\_organizations\\_form](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nwp_organizations_form)>.

<sup>29</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/534.php>>.

<sup>30</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nwp\\_experts\\_form](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nwp_experts_form)>.

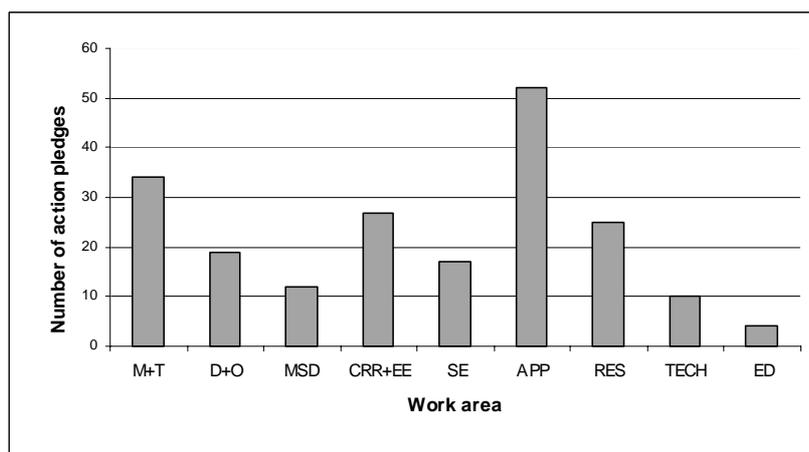
<sup>31</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13, paragraph 17.

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2009/8, paragraph 15.

and Wetlands International, and three from the Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development.

30. The searchable database mentioned in paragraph 24 above also contains details on all action pledges received to date (96 pledges from 40 organizations). The secretariat has further improved the representation of its partners and all action pledges on its website in order to make this information more accessible and useful to the public. More information on the improved Nairobi work programme web pages can be found in paragraphs 41 and 42 below. The figure below provides an overview of the action pledges under the programme's nine areas of work.<sup>33</sup>

**Action pledges under the Nairobi work programme by area of work**



*Abbreviations:* APP = adaptation planning and practices, CRR+EE = climate-related risks and extreme events, D+O = data and observations, ED = economic diversification, M+T = methods and tools, MSD = climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling, RES = research, SE = socio-economic information, TECH = technologies for adaptation.

31. Between 4 November 2009 and 26 April 2010, four partner organizations – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme/GRID Arendal and the World Health Organization – provided information on the status of implementation of their action pledges, in particular on the outcomes and impacts of their pledged activities and on emerging good practices and lessons learned from their implementation. Full details of all information submitted by partner organizations on the implementation of their action pledges are available on the Nairobi work programme web pages.

32. At its twenty-eighth session, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to regularly organize meetings of focal points of organizations and institutions engaged in the Nairobi work programme with representatives of interested Parties during the sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP), with a view to taking stock of activities undertaken by organizations and institutions in support of the objective of the Nairobi work programme and to promoting a periodic dialogue between Parties and partner organizations and institutions.<sup>34</sup>

33. The third forum of Nairobi work programme focal points will take place in conjunction with SBSTA 32, having been postponed from COP 15 owing to the heavy workload of delegates at that session.

<sup>33</sup> One action pledge can cover more than one work area.

<sup>34</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 29.

34. The forthcoming focal point forum will provide an opportunity to take stock of progress made by Nairobi work programme partners and discuss how to enhance work on integrating and expanding adaptation planning and action at national, subnational, community and local levels.

### C. Dissemination of outcomes

35. At its thirty-first session, the SBSTA<sup>35</sup> took note of the work being carried out by the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, on further enhancing the outreach of the Nairobi work programme to relevant stakeholders, including the dissemination of user-friendly knowledge products. It requested the secretariat to continue these efforts.

36. In response to this, the secretariat has carried out a number of further activities, outlined in paragraphs 37–42 below.

37. Work has begun on a publication which directly responds to a specific focus area of the second phase of the Nairobi work programme, as mandated by the SBSTA, at its twenty-eighth session, namely “education, training and awareness-raising activities” (see para. 22 (a) above). While a vast amount of experience exists in this area among Nairobi work programme partner organizations, knowledge, including lessons learned from initiatives undertaken in this area, has not yet been captured in a tangible way under the Nairobi work programme. The aim of the new publication is to bring together lessons learned in this specific area of adaptation and present them in a user-friendly way in order to assist Parties in improving their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and in making informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures.

38. Similar to a previous synthesis publication entitled *Action Pledges: Making a Difference on the Ground*,<sup>36</sup> the publication will consist of contributions submitted by partner organizations. A call has been made to all partners to inform the secretariat of ongoing activities in the two specified areas and as a result, over 30 organizations have pledged contributions to the publication as at 26 April 2010. Some of these submissions are also updates to existing action pledges and are posted on the secretariat website as indicated in paragraph 31 above. The publication will be available in the second half of 2010.

39. Another publication, entitled *Adaptation Assessment, Planning and Practice: An Overview from the Nairobi Work Programme*, will be published by the secretariat by June 2010. The objective is to make available to the wider public the knowledge generated and shared in the implementation of Nairobi work programme activities. This publication highlights the current actions undertaken or pledged by partners, as well as gaps, needs and opportunities, in the areas of:

- The information base for impact and vulnerability assessment, and adaptation planning;
- Climate change impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments;
- Adaptation planning and practices.

40. The secretariat continues to send an electronic newsletter (eUpdate) to partners every four months on the latest developments under the Nairobi work programme. The latest issue was made available in March 2010. All eUpdates, as well as all other publications under the Nairobi work programme, are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>37</sup>

#### Website

41. A central platform for the Nairobi work programme to collect and disseminate information are its web pages at <<http://unfccc.int/nwp>>. The recently re-launched website contains a wealth of information

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<sup>35</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2009/8, paragraph 16.

<sup>36</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/09\\_nwp\\_action\\_pledges\\_en.pdf](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/09_nwp_action_pledges_en.pdf)>.

<sup>37</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/4628.php>>.

structured under six broad headings: negotiations and decisions, programme activities and work areas, partners and action pledges, calls for action, workshops and meetings, and knowledge resources and publications. The secretariat regularly updates these pages as new information becomes available. In particular, information and updates from partner organizations on pledged or actual adaptation activities are made available through the website on an ongoing basis.

42. The Nairobi work programme web pages are increasingly used by the public as an information resource. During the last week of March 2010, for example, the web pages were accessed three times more than in the last week of March 2009. Since 2008, the number of hits received by the Nairobi work programme home page has increased by a factor of 15. The relatively new online resource in the form of a database which displays detailed information on partner organizations, action pledges and experts,<sup>38</sup> has become the most popular destination, receiving almost half of the total hits.

### **III. Other relevant information relating to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change**

43. The number of Parties and organizations undertaking activities in support of the objective of the Nairobi work programme continues to rise, and the work programme's role as a catalyst of adaptation is now widely recognized by a range of stakeholders.

44. For example, the capacity-building efforts of Global Change SysTem for Analysis Research and Training (START), a non-governmental organization that aims to increase research capacity and collaboration in developing countries,<sup>39</sup> are geared towards supporting the objective of the Nairobi work programme. Activities undertaken in 2010 support Nairobi work programme goals related to communicating climate risks, promoting knowledge sharing and learning, and reducing risks of extreme events and climate-related disasters. In the area of communication and knowledge sharing, START is organizing a series of national-level dialogues in West Africa, East Africa and South Asia that, based on the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, target policymakers and other key decision makers on issues of climate change adaptation and mitigation in the context of development planning. START is also developing a forum on education, capacity-building and climate change in Africa. In the area of climate-related risks and extreme events, START is holding a training workshop on methods in vulnerability mapping, and it is developing a capacity-building programme in support of the Integrated Research for Disaster Risk programme of the International Council for Science, aimed at enabling developing countries to undertake multidisciplinary research on reducing risks from climate extremes.

45. As part of its action pledge, UNDP, through its inter-agency online knowledge platform, the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM),<sup>40</sup> supports the Nairobi work programme by promoting various means of sharing information and enhancing cooperation among Parties and between relevant sectors, institutions and communities. To date, the ALM has built up a bank of information containing more than 850 entries of tailored adaptation resources and 170 country profiles, including important aspects of adaptation assessments, ongoing adaptation programmes and projects, and background studies available for national and community-level action on climate change adaptation. Users are encouraged to submit adaptation initiatives, share experiences and lessons learned from their work, and rate the usefulness of featured information.

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<sup>38</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/5005.php>>.

<sup>39</sup> The START action pledges to the Nairobi work programme are available at <[http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/sbsta\\_agenda\\_item\\_adaptation/application/pdf/start-nwp\\_booklet\\_2007\\_final.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/sbsta_agenda_item_adaptation/application/pdf/start-nwp_booklet_2007_final.pdf)>. Full details of the work of START can be found at <<http://www.start.org>>.

<sup>40</sup> Details of the UNDP action pledge related to the ALM are available at <[http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/adaptation\\_learning\\_mechanism.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/adaptation_learning_mechanism.pdf)>. Full details of the ALM can be found at <<http://www.adaptationlearning.net>>.

46. Practical Action<sup>41</sup> has been developing its activities under the Nairobi work programme in the area of local-level adaptation, targeting a variety of audiences through a variety of media. The book *Understanding Climate Change Adaptation: Lessons from Community-based Approaches* was published in 2009 and has been distributed widely to development practitioners and government officials in LDCs as well as to non-governmental organizations in the North and Adaptation Fund Board members. A discussion paper on governance of community-based adaptation was launched in late 2009, highlighting the need for a participatory approach to planning and implementation of adaptation programmes at the local level, and for a voice for civil society in the subnational disbursement of adaptation funding for adaptation. Another strand of work has been to develop an approach to adaptation that integrates disaster risk reduction at community level. This approach has been discussed and shared at a number of workshops and seminars in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in the countries where work is taking place: Bangladesh, Nepal, Peru and Sri Lanka.

47. Relevant knowledge and experience generated by the Nairobi work programme is being considered, through the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in the development of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), which was established at the World Climate Conference 3 in 2009. The aim of the GFCS is to strengthen the production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services. WMO organized the first meeting of the High-level Taskforce on the GFCS in February 2010, and an inter-agency consultation meeting on the GFCS will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in May to discuss how the different United Nations agencies can contribute to the work of the task force.<sup>42</sup>

48. As a final example, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has recently developed policy guidance with information and advice on how to facilitate the integration of adaptation within development processes. The objectives of the guidance are to promote understanding of the implications of climate change on development practice and the associated need to mainstream climate adaptation in development cooperation agencies and partner countries; to identify appropriate approaches for integrating climate adaptation into development policies at national, sectoral and project levels and in urban and rural contexts; and to identify practical ways for donors to support developing country partners in their efforts to reduce their vulnerability to climate variability and climate change. For each of the decision levels, the policy guidance outlines key actors and core decision processes and potential entry points and specific interventions to better incorporate adaptation. The guidance thus supports the Nairobi work programme by helping decision makers at all levels analyse the needs and options for climate change adaptation in the policy choices they make. A training module is currently under development by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit) and training based on this module is expected to begin in mid-2010.

#### IV. Next steps

49. This chapter contains a preview of mandated activities to be undertaken between SBSTA 32 and SBSTA 33.

50. As described in paragraph 17 above, the secretariat conducted a technical workshop in March to discuss how regional centres and networks undertaking work relevant to climate change could collaborate. The report on this workshop will be made available by SBSTA 33.

51. The secretariat will also make available the report on the technical workshop described in paragraph 13 above, which focuses on costs and benefits of adaptation options.

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<sup>41</sup> Details on relevant work undertaken by Practical Action are available at <<http://www.practicalaction.org>>.

<sup>42</sup> Details of the HLT can be found at <[http://www.wmo.int/hlt-gfcs/index\\_en.html](http://www.wmo.int/hlt-gfcs/index_en.html)>.

52. The second phase of the Nairobi work programme will come to an end at SBSTA 33. Decision 2/CP.11 requests the SBSTA to review the work programme and report to the COP at its sixteenth session. To enable Parties to consider the outcomes of the activities carried out until then, the secretariat will also carry out the following activities, as mandated by the SBSTA at its twenty-eighth session:<sup>43</sup>

- (a) Prepare a summary report on the results of the second phase of the implementation of the Nairobi work programme for the period up to SBSTA 32, for consideration at SBSTA 33;
- (b) Organize, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA and before SBSTA 33, an informal meeting of representatives from Parties and organizations and experts to consider the outcomes of the activities completed prior to this meeting, taking into account the summary report on the first phase of the Nairobi work programme (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/12) and the expected outcomes of the Nairobi work programme outlined in paragraph 2 of the annex to decision 2/CP.11;
- (c) Prepare a report on this meeting, for consideration at SBSTA 33.

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<sup>43</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraphs 20 and 24.