Annex I Expert Group Seminar, OECD and IEA
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UNFCCC in support of national adaptation

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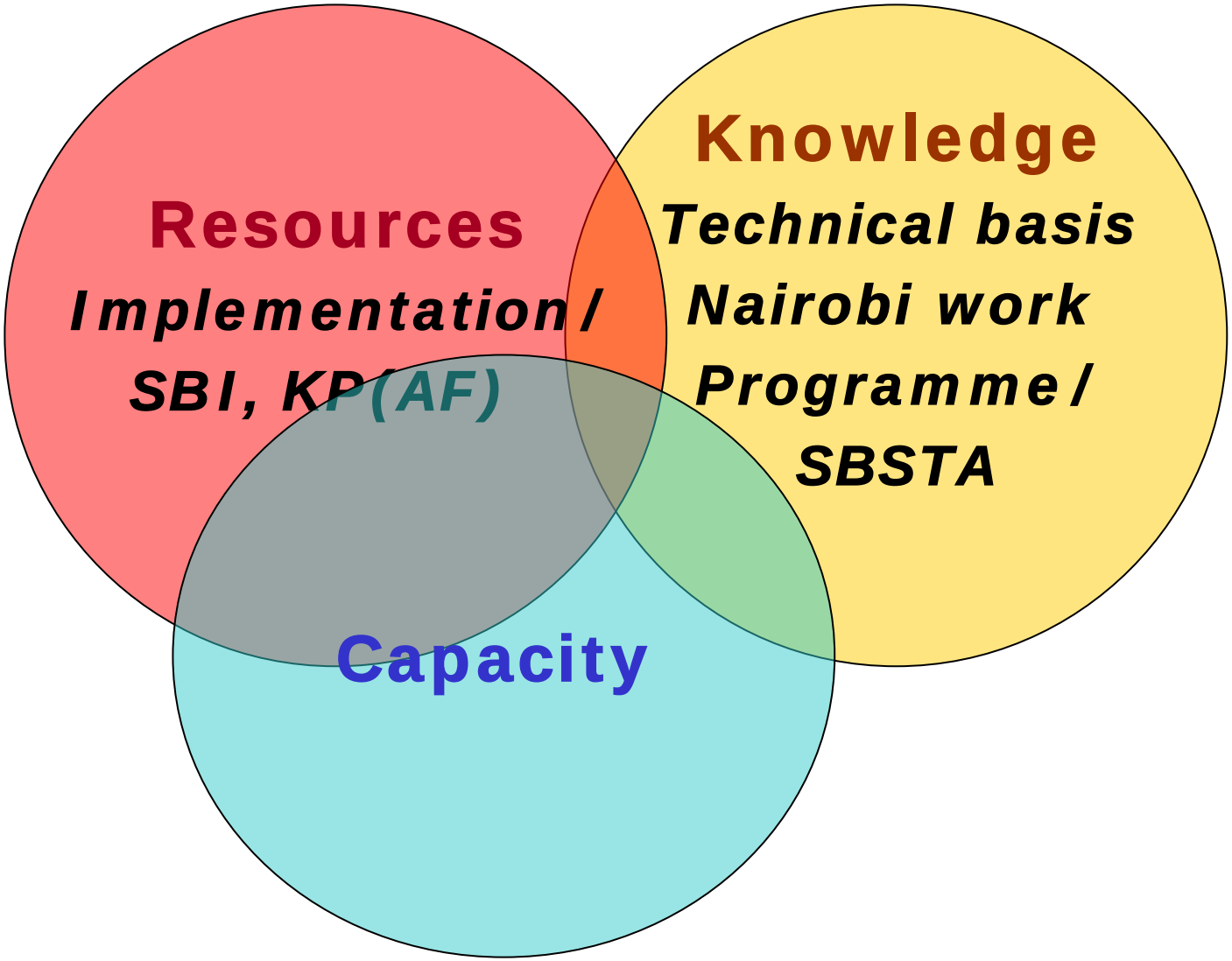
ISSUES

- How best can the international community, and the UNFCCC process assist countries to adapt to climate change?

- How can the Nairobi workprogramme best be implemented to promote adaptation action at national (and sub-national) level?

Adaptation dimensions and UNFCCC



Resources & capacities: SBI and KP

- Implementation/SBI
  - Article 4.8. **Decision 1/CP.10**: Areas for support, regional workshops to reflect regional priorities – **outcomes to be considered at SBI26 => COP13** (elements for future adaptation regime)
  - Development of NAPAs in LDCs
  - Funding for adaptation projects (3 GEF funds)
  - Initiating work to analyze existing and planned investment flows and finance schemes relevant to the development of an effective and appropriate international response to climate change
- Kyoto Protocol:
  - Development of rules and procedures under Adaptation fund

Knowledge & capacities: Nairobi work programme

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

NWP: 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

NWP Implementation – specific features

- Implementation **"**outside" the process negotiations with regular reports to the SBSTA and review in 2008
- Implementation through both **specific actions**, and **catalysing adaptation** actions by others in support of the objectives and action oriented sub-themes
- **Parties**
  - Workshops, expert meetings, submissions under focus areas
  - Undertaking own actions "on the ground"
- **Relevant organizations, business, civil society, practitioners**
  - 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 with the SBSTA
  - FAO, ISDR, IPCC, WHO, WMO, and OECD have been already responded and started being engaged
- **Wide and "tailored" distribution** of deliverables

How can UNFCCC process assist countries to adapt to climate change?

On **resources&capacities** through*:

- Catalyzing innovative support for adaptation for additional, predictable and sustainable resources for adaptation (e.g. through the carbon market, funds, multilateral financial institutions, ODA etc.)
- Catalyzing development risk sharing and insurance-related instruments that operate within a public-private cooperative framework and provide opportunities to enhance funding
- Providing for more streamlined, innovative and transparent access to funding (e.g. through GEF)
- Enhancing the integration of adaptation activities in national, sectoral and community-based planning
  - Establishing "NAPA- like" processes for development national plans for adaptation
- Enhancing international and regional collaboration

* Based on preliminary outcomes from work on 1/CP.10

How can NWP be implemented to promote adaptation at national level?

On **technical basis&capacities** through:

- Enhancing flow of technical information to feed implementation process under SBI/COP
- Catalyzing activities towards improvement knowledge and *assessment* and *decision making* at the national and sub national level through broad involvement of organizations and their respective networks, including sectoral, disaster risk management and reduction, etc.

- Involving national actors in policy areas that are most relevant to adaptation action (e.g. sectoral authorities, planners, decision makers)
- Enhancing information transfer between climate change and other communities
- Facilitating development of methodologies for national planning and assessment for practical adaptation

Concluding remarks

- Over the next few years a package of adaptation activities under the UNFCCC that should emerge in response to the need to enhance adaptation on the ground and based on work under SBI and outcome of the regional adaptation workshops under 1/CP.10 as well as consideration of financial flow and support for adaptation, to which the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation can constitute a valuable contribution

Thank you

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