



United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

# eUpdate

The Nairobi work programme's newsletter  
July 2014

Dear UNFCCC national focal points and focal points for NWP partner organizations,

It is our pleasure to share with you the current issue of the newsletter of the Nairobi work programme (NWP) in its new format. The eUpdate sheds light on activities undertaken under the NWP, including those undertaken by its partner organizations and by Parties.

We hope you find this newly designed eUpdate both informative and engaging, and we appreciate your suggestions for improvement. Please share with us relevant adaptation actions that you would like featured in future eUpdate issues.

Happy reading and with our warm regards,

The NWP team, UNFCCC secretariat

[nwp@unfccc.int](mailto:nwp@unfccc.int)

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Indigenous and traditional knowledge applied in creating a seasonal calendar to map availability of resources, environmental support systems and seasonal activities.  
(Source: ICIMOD input to the NWP expert meeting - see further details on page 2.)

**Call for submission of information by 20 August 2014** on good practices in, and lessons learned from, national adaptation planning, including the following, as appropriate:

- Available and implemented tools and methods for adaptation planning processes addressing the four issues of ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health;
- Good practices and lessons learned in relation to adaptation planning processes, including on monitoring and evaluation, addressing the four issues of ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health;
- Good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning.

Click [here](#) to submit (for Parties) or e-mail submission to [secretariat@unfccc.int](mailto:secretariat@unfccc.int) (for NWP partner organizations).

## NWP and the UNFCCC negotiations: NWP at SBSTA 40

The 40<sup>th</sup> sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) took place from 4 to 15 June 2014 in Bonn, Germany. This latest round of climate change talks represents an important milestone for the NWP.

In line with the mandate of the [decision](#) adopted at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in Warsaw, the SBSTA considered ways to enhance the effectiveness of the modalities of the NWP, and elaborated additional activities to be carried out under the work programme.

The SBSTA agreed on a range of actions, including **inviting regional centres and networks to serve as regional knowledge platforms** for the implementation of the activities under the NWP. It also agreed on a set of sequential activities to be carried out under the NWP and focusing on **collecting, analysing and disseminating information and knowledge to inform adaptation**

**planning and actions at the regional, national and subnational levels, particularly in relation to four issues: ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health.**

These activities include a request for [submission of information by Parties and NWP partner organizations](#) (please see the blue box above), the development of case studies and other knowledge products, and dissemination of information and learning at regional and national levels.

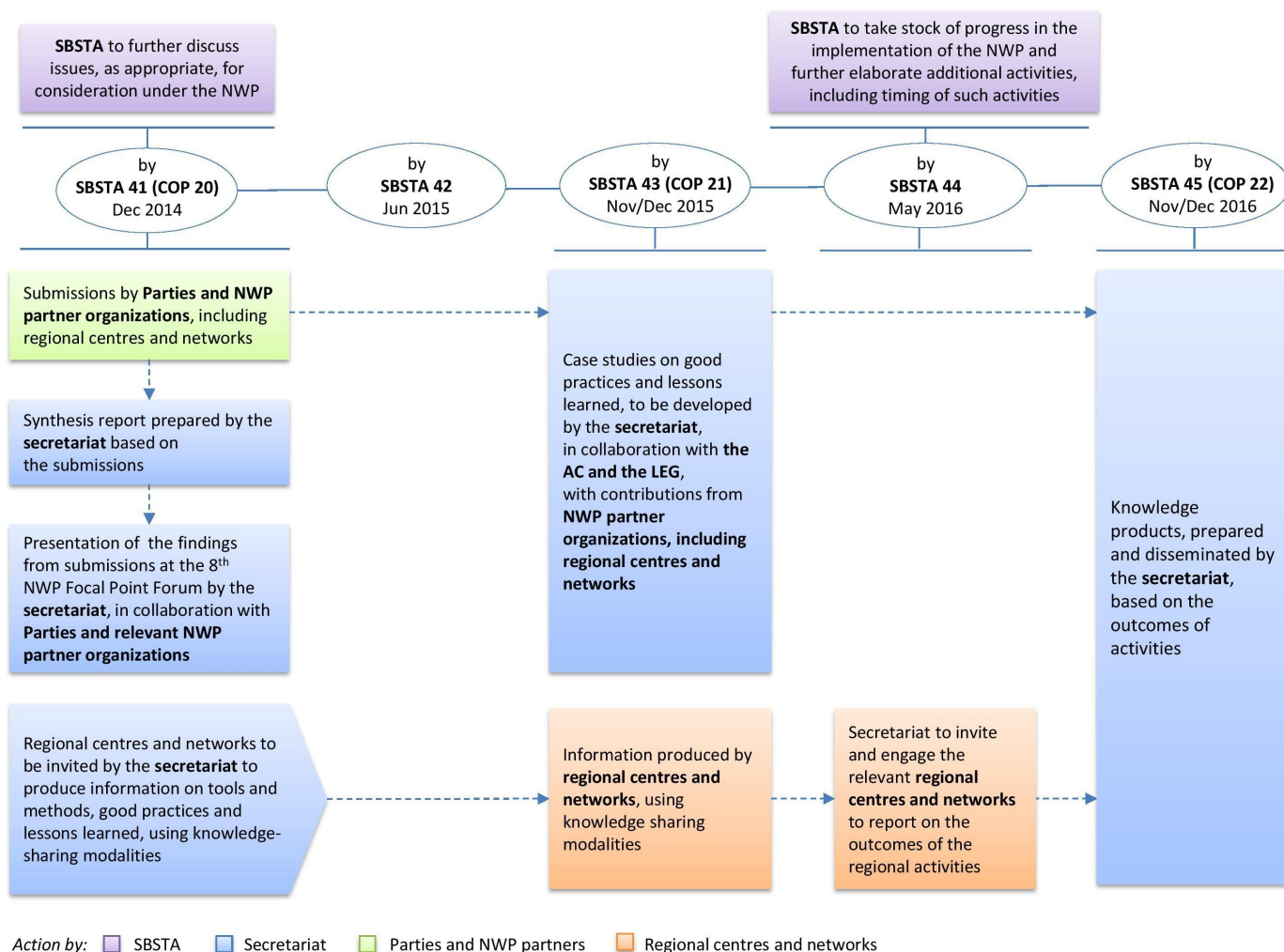
Further, the SBSTA conclusions assign a **prominent role to the regional centres and**

**networks** in producing information on:

- Tools and methods;
- Good practices and lessons learned in relation to ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health;
- Good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structure for linking national and local adaptation planning.

See the full text of the SBSTA conclusions at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/sbsta/eng/l13.pdf>. Key activities and deliverables up to 2016 are illustrated in the figure on the next page. ►

## Overview of NWP activities and deliverables up to SBSTA 45 (Nov/Dec 2016) as mandated by COP 19 and SBSTA 40



## NWP as a meeting place: the expert meeting on indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices, and gender-sensitive approaches

We intend to devote this part of the eUpdate to key knowledge events under the NWP. In this issue, we feature the joint Adaptation Committee and NWP expert meeting.

The [joint meeting](#) of the NWP and the Adaptation Committee (AC) on available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation took place from 1 to 4 April 2014 at the UN campus in Bonn, Germany.



Participants sharing experiences in small groups during the expert meeting

The meeting was co-chaired by the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini, and the Co-chair of the AC, Mr. Juan Hoffmaister. In small groups of 6 to 10, participants had the opportunity to discuss and share their experiences (including through storytelling). Short [presentations](#) and [videos](#) were used to set the scene for discussions on opportunities, challenges, good practices and tools related to, and approaches to, creating an enabling environment for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and gender-sensitive approaches to adaptation.

The recommendations of participants in the meeting are captured in the meeting report available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/sbsta/eng/inf11.pdf>.

After the meeting, a group of participants interested in further engagement on the issues at hand formed a 'task force' to continue working on them and undertake follow-up activities in the future.

The interactive approach to the structure and facilitation of the meeting (discussions and analysis of key issues in small groups and in pairs, mutual feedback sessions) was warmly welcomed by Parties during SBSTA 40 and participants alike, and it was appreciated for its engaging structure and effectiveness. In a survey conducted after the meeting, participants expressed their satisfaction with the meeting. ■

## NWP as an engagement tool: new partners and contributions to the NWP

We intend to devote this part of the eUpdate to profiles of new NWP partners and additions to NWP knowledge resources. Knowledge resources include, among others, case studies, adaptation practices and action pledges made by NWP partners.

### Welcome new NWP partners!

We are happy to welcome seven new partner organizations of the NWP, raising the total to **292 partner organizations**:

- ◆ **Brandt Meio Ambiente**, Brazil, a private sector partner conducts environmental studies in South America and Africa.
- ◆ **Community Forests International**, Tanzania, fosters environmental stewardship by establishing community forests, promoting sustainable forestry techniques and initiating environmental education.
- ◆ **Community Forests Pemba**, Tanzania, collaborates with rural communities on the island of Pemba, supporting community-based climate change adaptation and establishment of diversified agriculture, community land tenure, rainwater harvesting, community forests, sustainable building, etc.
- ◆ The **Caribbean Office of Trade & Industrial Development**, Trinidad and Tobago, facilitates economic cooperation, business, and technology transfer in the Caribbean region.
- ◆ The **National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)**, Mexico, coordinates and elaborates scientific and technologic research projects and studies on climate change adaptation and mitigation to support to the planning and evaluation of public policies.
- ◆ The **Regional Center of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development - Cebu**, the Philippines, is a network designed to strengthen collaboration on education for sustainable development among regional and local actors.
- ◆ The **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**, carries out adaptation-related work on climate change induced displacement, migration and relocation.

### New inputs to NWP knowledge resources

- ◆ “AdaptCap – Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Minimizing Risks of Vulnerable Coastal Communities in India” is a new case study included in the **NWP Adaptation Practices Interface**, featuring three water-related projects.  
  
The initiative aims to increase knowledge, planning and the adaptive capacity of coastal communities in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in India.  
  
The three-year initiative was implemented by the Indo-German Environment Partnership Programme of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ-IGEP) in partnership with four Indian and international partners (AVVAI Village Welfare Society, Academy of Gandhian Studies, adelphi, and ICLEI South Asia).
- ◆ Information on **experiences with applying local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in adaptation** and information on **experiences with applying gender-sensitive approaches and tools in the adaptation process**, including understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation were provided by participants in the joint meeting of the AC and the NWP, held from 1 to 4 April 2014 (please see page 2 for more details). ■

Parties and NWP partner organizations are kindly invited to contribute to the NWP online knowledge resources by providing case studies for inclusion in NWP databases.

Case studies may refer to adaptation practices, methods and tools used for adaptation, approaches and best practices for adaptation concerning, among others, ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health.

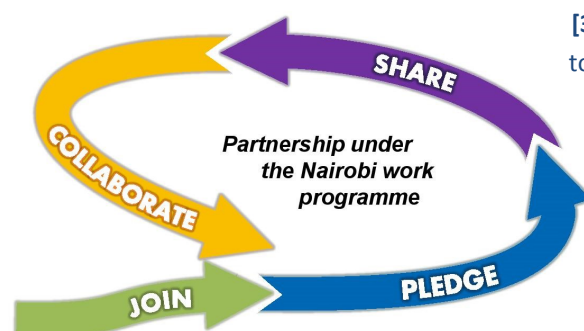
**To contribute a case study, please contact us at [nwp@unfccc.int](mailto:nwp@unfccc.int).**

Search the NWP online knowledge resources [here](#).

### Engaging as a NWP partner: how and why?

**[4] Collaborate** with other NWP partner organizations while showcasing your work in the field

**[1] Join** the NWP if the work of your organization is relevant to climate change adaptation and nominate a focal point



**[3] Submit** and **update** an action pledge to showcase what your organization will undertake or what has already been carried out

**[2] Share** information on adaptation practices, methods, tools, and lessons learned



## NWP as a knowledge hub: informing adaptation policy and practice

*We intend to devote this part of the eUpdate to introducing case studies on the development and use of practical adaptation knowledge in support of adaptation policies and practices, initiated by Parties and NWP partner organizations alike. In so doing, we hope to help to identify and respond to the needs of Parties for practical information and knowledge required to scale up adaptation actions on the ground.*

*In this inaugural issue, we present a set of views gathered from representatives of NWP partner organizations and Parties at SBSTA 40 on how the NWP could contribute to addressing adaptation knowledge needs through the effective engagement of partners and knowledge management.*

### In the words of our partners

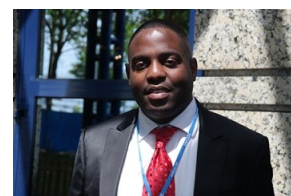


“The NWP has been a space for Parties, as well as non-party actors, to be able to work together. As a non-profit organization, I feel like our views have been substantially integrated into the Convention. I also feel very empowered as a civil society organization to have the platform to transmit our lessons and good experiences to a broader range of adaptation practitioners internationally.

*Ms. Shyla Raghav,  
Conservation International*

The success of the NWP is to make adaptation knowledge accessible, providing a way to access the knowledge products in a more structured way. The key linkage between the NWP and the Global Water Partnership (GWP) is adaptation knowledge: while the GWP is a knowledge-based organization, the NWP is a mechanism for developing and disseminating the knowledge.

*Mr. Alex Simalabwi,  
Global Water Partnership (GWP)*



The NWP is a very successful mechanism, engaging both Parties and non-Party actors, thus it is a very useful mechanism to be part of, especially for non-state stakeholders like us. From my organization's point of view, it is our pleasure to collaborate, foster, and energize South-South collaboration under the NWP.

*Mr. Saleemul Huq,  
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)*

We feel that the NWP can serve as a knowledge hub on adaptation for the partner organizations. It could enhance the cooperation and collaboration among other regional and international adaptation initiatives. There is also need to customize and repackage knowledge products for different target audiences. Translation of the most relevant knowledge products into other languages needs to be promoted in further implementation of the work programme.

*Ms. Ana Pinto Fernandez,  
Red Iberoamericana de Oficinas de Cambio Climático (RIOCC)*

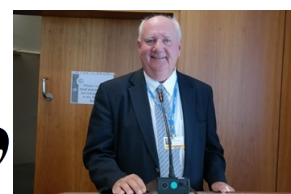


There are a number of interesting papers and knowledge products developed under the NWP. We have been able to utilize them in our regional work. We routinely look at the publications that come out under the NWP, and see how we could utilize those within our region. But some products do not target Pacific island countries, and we need to think about how the knowledge from those products could be applied in the region.

*Mr. Espen Ronneberg,  
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)*

The NWP provides the WFEO a platform to share engineers' knowledge and expertise on adaptation to climate change. As a partner organization, the WFEO goes from engineering to governance. In partnership with various organizations, the WFEO released its PIEVC Engineering Protocol, which is used to assess the engineering vulnerability of infrastructure to the climate.

*Mr. Darrel Danyluk,  
World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)* ”



## NWP as a knowledge hub: *informing adaptation policy and practice*

### In the words of delegates



Mr. Batu Uprety,  
Chair of the Least Developed Countries  
Expert Group (LEG) of the UNFCCC



Mr. Babu Jallow,  
Delegate from Gambia

#### *What are the key adaptation knowledge needs of the least developed countries (LDCs)?*

Many LDCs are implementing adaptation activities to reduce the vulnerabilities of the local communities to climate change. What is important for the LDCs in implementing adaptation actions is to document and disseminate the experiences and lessons learned for the LDCs to fully understand what works and what does not work in the field. It is equally important to understand what adaptation means for the climate-vulnerable communities in the LDCs.

There is a lot of information and resources available under the NWP, but we need more knowledge products targeting the LDCs. Also, besides sharing knowledge, good practices and lessons learned, it is also important to make sure the knowledge trickles down to the national and subnational levels.

#### *How could the NWP help address the knowledge gaps?*

We need to generate, document, and share the knowledge learned in both LDCs and non-LDCs. NWP knowledge products, such as some technical papers, including the ones on ecosystem-based adaptation and water resources, have been very helpful. Knowledge products such as these could directly help address local knowledge gaps on adaptation.

We have a lot of information and knowledge products on the NWP website, and as for me, this is the biggest source of information I have used for my work. There is a number of good examples of what other countries have done on adaptation. By learning from others, especially from their case studies, I could implement adaptation actions in my own country.

#### *What do you see as the opportunities for and challenges in making the NWP more relevant for LDCs?*

To establish the linkages between the NWP and other organizations or programmes, we need to identify what others have done in their respective areas. By doing so, the NWP could focus on the gaps, such as areas that others have not touched upon. In many LDCs, increasingly more people will live in cities in the coming days, which will bring new urban challenges related to climate change. Thus we need to generate relevant information and knowledge to address this concern under the NWP.

One of the biggest successes of the NWP has been the engagement of the private sector. The work of the NWP must be supported by the private sector and their contributions. Also, another opportunity for the NWP is to develop and disseminate the knowledge that comes from the subnational or community levels. ■

## NWP partner events

NWP partner organizations are kindly invited to announce their climate change adaptation related events (e.g. conferences, workshops, etc.) on the NWP webpage by contacting us at [nwp@unfccc.int](mailto:nwp@unfccc.int).

**Join the Adaptation Exchange on Facebook**  
Keep informed and get the latest news on climate change adaptation.

