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## Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda

**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*

The Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) has over 350 partner organizations making knowledge resources available to Parties and stakeholders, including through the NWP adaptation knowledge portal. This report provides an overview of the activities carried out under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) between April and October 2017. It also provides information on the enhanced role of the NWP as a knowledge-for-action network for climate resilience. In addition, the report details progress made in the thematic areas covered in the reporting period (human settlements; ecosystems and water resources; economic diversification; and indicators of climate adaptation and resilience) and in strengthening linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, it highlights the ongoing regional work of the NWP with partners under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative, and the efforts to enhance the engagement of partner organizations and other expert groups in supporting the work of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. The report concludes with a brief overview of next steps, including the review of the NWP at the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.

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## I. Introduction

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 (NWP).<sup>1, 2</sup>

2. This report highlights the progress made under the NWP from April to October 2017. Chapter I provides relevant mandates from SBSTA 44, 45 and 46. It also provides information on the enhanced role of the NWP as a knowledge-for-action network for climate resilience under the overall guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA. Chapter II presents the actions implemented under the NWP to advance climate change adaptation by facilitating the generation and dissemination of knowledge on human settlements, ecosystems and water resources, economic diversification, indicators of climate adaptation and resilience, and by strengthening linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The NWP and partner organizations have identified, prioritized and bridged knowledge gaps in subregions under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI). Chapter III details the progress made in providing technical support to the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG). Chapter IV introduces the latest efforts made by the secretariat to expand the network of partner organizations and strengthen the actionable knowledge base of the NWP. Chapter V presents the communication and outreach activities implemented by the secretariat to enhance the engagement of partner organizations and knowledge support for climate change adaptation actions. Chapter VI concludes the report with a summary of next steps, including the review of the NWP at SBSTA 48 (April–May 2018).

### A. The Nairobi work programme as a knowledge-for-action network for climate resilience

3. Under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, the secretariat has worked to design and implement activities that provide relevant and technically robust knowledge support to countries. The NWP aims to support enhanced action on adaptation by strengthening non-Party stakeholder engagement in a strategic manner. By doing so, the secretariat has been able to support the implementation of activities despite limited financial and human resources. The aim is also to catalyse new and innovative adaptation actions for the achievement of the SDGs.

4. This knowledge-for-action strategic approach has resulted in the implementation of the activities presented in chapters II–V below. In relation to the four complementary functions of the NWP, this strategic approach includes the following (see also annex I):

- (a) Engaging a growing network of non-Party stakeholders in sharing their experience and expertise;
- (b) Capturing and synthesizing the latest information and knowledge on key adaptation issues;
- (c) Enhancing the science–policy–practice interface to close the identified knowledge gap;

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

<sup>2</sup> Information on progress made between SBSTA 28 and SBSTA 46 is contained in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2008/INF.5, FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.3, FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.5, FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.2, FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.7, FCCC/SBSTA/2011/INF.2, FCCC/SBSTA/2011/INF.9, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.1, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.5, FCCC/SBSTA/2013/INF.1, FCCC/SBSTA/2013/INF.6, FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.7, FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.15, FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.2, FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.8, FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.4, FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.10, and FCCC/SBSTA/2017/INF.1.

(d) Disseminating knowledge and fostering learning to boost adaptation action by all stakeholders.

5. In carrying out NWP mandates, explained in the next section, four complimentary approaches have been used by the secretariat to develop synergies with NWP partners and create added value for Parties so that they could tap into the knowledge network of the NWP.

## B. Relevant mandates

6. SBSTA 44 recognized the role of the NWP in providing support in the areas of climate change adaptation knowledge and stakeholder engagement to other workstreams and constituted bodies under the Convention. It noted the potential role the NWP can play in new processes under the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21.<sup>3</sup>

7. SBSTA 44 gave significant mandates on activities to be undertaken under the NWP, which strengthened its role in advancing adaptation action through knowledge. SBSTA 45 went further in asserting the role of the NWP as a knowledge hub that supports enhanced climate change adaptation actions. The new mandates given at SBSTA 46 and those from SBSTA 44 and 45 that remain most relevant to the activities undertaken during the reporting period are as follows:

(a) **Cross-cutting:** activities under the NWP should integrate the consideration of vulnerable communities in addition to that of gender issues, knowledge of indigenous people and local communities, and ecosystem-based adaptation, where appropriate;<sup>4</sup>

(b) **Overarching focus:** activities under the NWP should be implemented in a way that enhances the role of the NWP as a knowledge hub that supports enhanced action on adaptation;<sup>5</sup>

(c) **Technical work in key thematic areas:** activities on health, human settlements, ecosystems and water resources, and economic diversification should be undertaken under the NWP to inform adaptation planning and action at the regional, national and subnational levels. <sup>6</sup> NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations are invited to implement relevant collaborative actions to address impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, taking into consideration, as appropriate, the outcomes of the technical work addressing these thematic issues, with a view to strengthening the role of the NWP as a knowledge hub that supports enhanced action on adaptation;<sup>7</sup>

(d) **Technical work in subregions:** SBSTA 45 welcomed the commitment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), through its Global Adaptation Network, to engaging with partners to scale up LAKE in other subregions with a view to removing knowledge gaps, which are barriers to adaptation action;<sup>8</sup>

(e) **Strengthening partnerships and stakeholder engagement:**

(i) **Bridge adaptation knowledge gaps at the national and subnational levels** by fostering collaboration among policymakers, research and scientific communities, practitioners and financial institutions;<sup>9</sup>

(ii) Consider opportunities for engaging with Parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations to **co-organize events that would complement the Focal Point Forum;**<sup>10</sup>

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 13.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 14.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 18.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 19.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 17.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 19.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 23.

(iii) **Explore opportunities to strengthen partnerships** with regional centres and networks, local and municipal governments, the private sector, scientific organizations, academia, organizations representing indigenous and traditional communities, spiritual and religious groups, gender constituencies, youth organizations and the mass media in implementing activities under the NWP;<sup>11</sup>

(f) **Enhancing the effectiveness of the modalities of the NWP:**

(i) Implement the Focal Point Forum in accordance with the objectives (see the box below);<sup>12</sup>

(ii) Enhance the impact of the dissemination of knowledge generated under the NWP;

(iii) Enhance learning to scale up adaptation action at all levels;

(g) **Knowledge support activities in collaboration with the AC and the LEG:** acknowledging the knowledge support activities of the AC and the LEG undertaken since SBSTA 44, and welcoming the recommendations<sup>13</sup> of the AC and the LEG, SBSTA 45 requested the secretariat to prepare an overview of the landscape of existing platforms and to report back to the AC at its 12<sup>th</sup> meeting on progress made, as well as to engage NWP partner organizations in supporting various activities of the LEG;<sup>14</sup>

(h) **Linkages with the SDGs:** the SBSTA requested the secretariat to explore opportunities to strengthen the linkages with the SDGs, as appropriate, in implementing activities under the NWP, and to implement further outreach activities, with a view to understanding which of the activities undertaken and information produced under the NWP have proved most useful to those implementing adaptation activities as well as how they have served in practice.<sup>15</sup>

#### Objectives of the Focal Point Forum

- Enhancing the engagement of experts and expert organizations, including those from developing countries and those working on national adaptation plans;
- Providing an interactive space for information-sharing and the informal exchange of views among Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) partner organizations, Parties and other relevant organizations, bearing in mind that NWP partner organizations should be given sufficient opportunities to share their views during the Focal Point Forum;
- Facilitating collaboration and partnerships among NWP partner organizations, Parties and other relevant organizations, which could contribute to translating the key findings and gaps identified in the activities undertaken under the NWP into concrete adaptation actions;
- Informing future activities to be undertaken under the NWP, in a way that supports the potential role of the NWP in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, particularly on issues related to adaptation;
- Taking stock of the practical ways in which knowledge shared through the NWP has been used in the past and using this to set out ideas for future work.

*Source:* FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4.

8. Relevant activities and deliverables for 2017 and 2018 are summarized in figure 1.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 19.

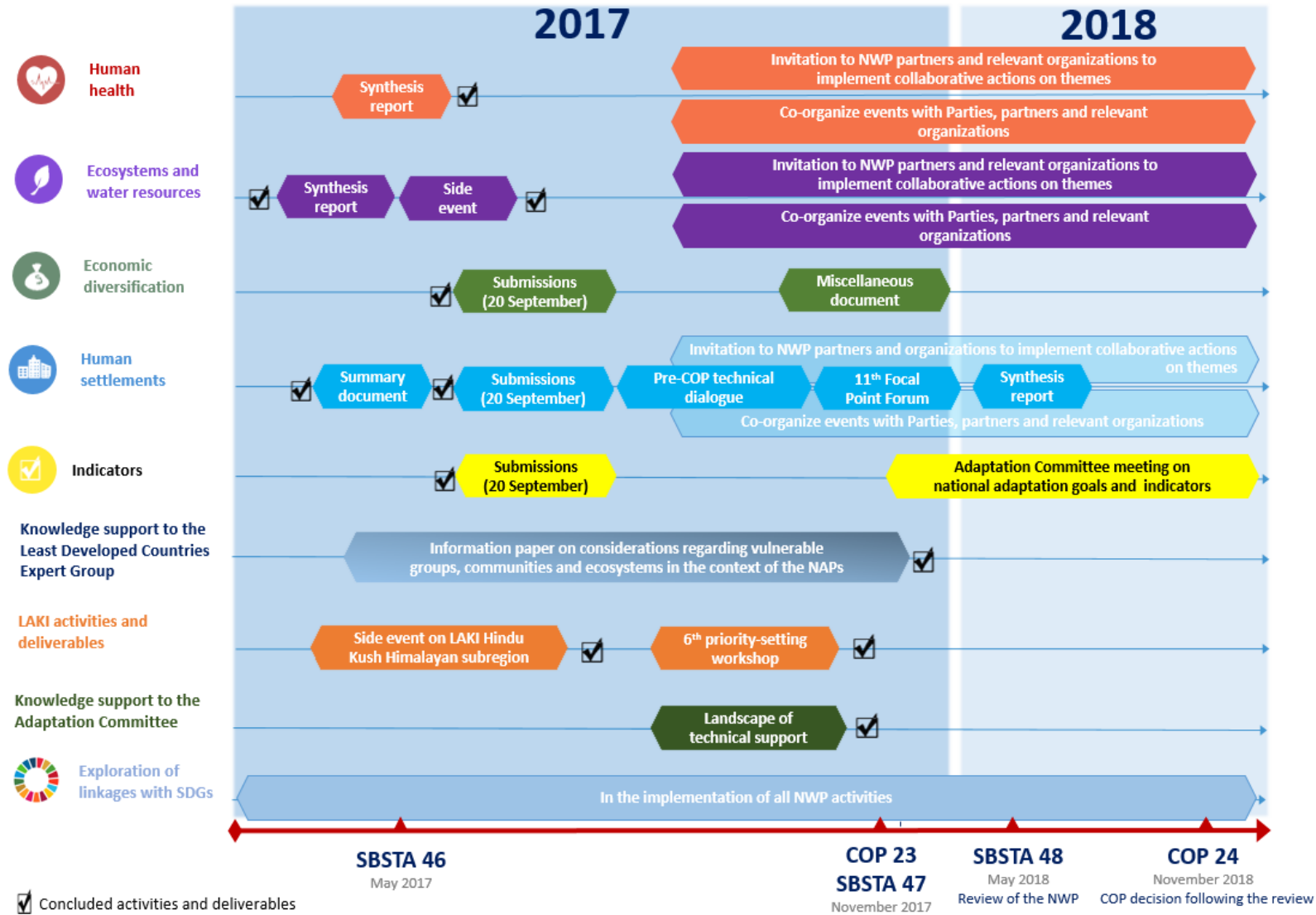
<sup>12</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 21.

<sup>13</sup> The recommendations include the preparation of an overview of the landscape of existing platforms in support of the AC, as well as the engagement of NWP partner organizations in supporting various activities of the LEG in providing overall technical support to the least developed countries.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraphs 15 and 16.

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 19, and FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 17.

Figure 1  
**Overview of activities and deliverables in relation to thematic areas and specific topics for 2017 and 2018 under the Nairobi work programme**



*Abbreviations:* COP = Conference of the Parties, LAKI = Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative, NAP = national adaptation plan, NWP = Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, SBSTA = Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals.

9. The following chapters will provide more detailed accounts of activities that have been implemented between April and October 2017.

## II. Advancing adaptation action through knowledge

10. Countries and subregions have diverse climate adaptation needs and the NWP works with its specialized partner organizations on themes that target those needs. Recently, the NWP has focused on the themes of human settlements, ecosystems and water resources, human health, economic diversification, and indicators of resilience and climate adaptation.

11. The secretariat has strengthened the role of the NWP as a knowledge hub by supporting enhanced action on adaptation through a systematic approach with its growing network of partner organizations (see figure 2). The activities undertaken on human settlements presented in chapter II.A below further illustrate the approach. The secretariat has applied the new approach with partners for the work on health, ecosystems and human settlements.

12. Details on the progress made in key thematic areas and in subregions are provided below.

Figure 2

### The work of the Nairobi work programme with partners using a systematic knowledge-for-action approach



### A. Human settlements

#### 1. Collaborative approach

13. During the reporting period, the secretariat implemented activities to foster relevant non-Party stakeholders' interest in and support for the implementation of the mandate on human settlements under the NWP.<sup>16</sup> Such activities included the organization of events at international conferences and developing partnerships with relevant NWP partner organizations.<sup>17</sup> As a result, recognized organizations in the field of human settlements, including ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI),<sup>18</sup> the Institute for Environment and Human Security of the United Nations University (UNU-EHS),<sup>19</sup> the human settlements research group of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)<sup>20</sup> and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15.

<sup>17</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/HS-page.aspx>.

<sup>18</sup> See <http://www.iclei.org/>.

<sup>19</sup> See <https://ehs.unu.edu/>.

<sup>20</sup> See <https://www.iied.org/human-settlements-research-group>.

Habitat),<sup>21</sup> expressed interest in contributing to the various activities on human settlements and adaptation undertaken under the NWP.

14. Those activities are part of a seven-step approach, which includes the organization of the 11<sup>th</sup> NWP Focal Point Forum on human settlements and adaptation, to be held at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) (November 2017), and the preparation of a synthesis report for consideration at SBSTA 48, as illustrated in figure 3. This approach, building on previous experience with work undertaken on health, and ecosystems and water resources, is proving particularly conducive to expanding the network of NWP partner organizations in the area of human settlements, strengthening partnerships with NWP partner organizations that play a key role in the field, and exploring innovative modalities of collaboration to increase the impact of the work under the NWP.

Figure 3

**Curating adaptation knowledge on human settlements with the Nairobi work programme and its partners**



*Abbreviations:* NWP = Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; SBSTA = Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.

**2. Developing and strengthening partnerships**

15. NWP partner organizations such as ICLEI, Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development and UN-Habitat made submissions summarizing the experience of their members and regional offices and played a key role in disseminating the call for submissions to their networks.<sup>22</sup> As a result, four subnational governments provided submissions.<sup>23</sup> As at 17 October 2017, 22 submissions had been received from Parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations.<sup>24</sup>

16. The secretariat collaborated with ICLEI during Resilient Cities 2017,<sup>25</sup> the 8<sup>th</sup> global annual forum on urban resilience and adaptation, in Bonn, Germany, from 4 to 6 May 2017. The Resilient Cities forum was attended by 440 participants, including urban experts as well as representatives of local governments and municipal authorities, from 55 countries. An NWP event co-organized with ICLEI, entitled “Catalysing climate-resilient action in cities through knowledge”,<sup>26</sup> facilitated the identification of knowledge challenges and potential collaborative actions towards closing knowledge gaps and/or to address other knowledge barriers to adaptation action. The proceedings of the co-event are available online<sup>27</sup> and have been widely disseminated to the ICLEI global network, which consists of

<sup>21</sup> See <https://unhabitat.org/>.  
<sup>22</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Call-for-submission-HS.aspx>.  
<sup>23</sup> Submissions available at [http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions\\_from\\_non-party\\_stakeholders/items/7482.php](http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/items/7482.php).  
<sup>24</sup> Submissions from Parties are available at <http://unfccc.int/5900> and submissions from observer organizations and other stakeholders at <http://unfccc.int/7482>.  
<sup>25</sup> See <http://resilientcities2017.iclei.org/>.  
<sup>26</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/ICLEI-resilient-cities-2017.aspx>.  
<sup>27</sup> See [http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/fileadmin/sites/resilientcities/files/Resilient\\_Cities\\_2017/Documents/RC2017\\_Krichewsky\\_et\\_al.pdf](http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/fileadmin/sites/resilientcities/files/Resilient_Cities_2017/Documents/RC2017_Krichewsky_et_al.pdf).



over 1,500 cities, towns and regions. Additionally, a poster at the conference provided an overview of the upcoming activities on human settlements under the NWP and fostered engagement among the forum participants, particularly local governments and municipal authorities, in the implementation of those activities.

### 3. Organization of the 11<sup>th</sup> Focal Point Forum

17. The 11<sup>th</sup> Focal Point Forum on human settlements and adaptation,<sup>28</sup> which will be held on 8 November 2017, was designed in collaboration with ICLEI, IIED, UN-Habitat and UNU-EHS. In line with the SBSTA 46 conclusions on ways to enhance the effectiveness of the Focal Point Forum as referred to in paragraph 7(f) above, focus group discussions will provide an interactive space for information-sharing and the informal exchange of views among Parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations, as well as facilitate collaboration and partnerships among Parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations, with a view to translating the key findings and gaps identified in the activities undertaken under the NWP into concrete adaptation actions.

18. As a way to further enhance the effectiveness of the Focal Point Forum, an informal technical dialogue will be held on 5 November 2017. The one-day technical dialogue will be hosted at ICLEI headquarters and will bring together 10 to 15 experts working on human settlements and adaptation from all regions, including experts from developing countries with the support of UN-Habitat and the International Development Research Centre. The event intends to strengthen the engagement of experts in the Focal Point Forum as well as enhance the technical robustness of the synthesis report on human settlements and adaptation and the dissemination of key messages. The event will provide experts with the opportunity to comment on the main findings of the submissions referred to in paragraph 15 above and provide inputs, as appropriate, as well as to discuss the organization of the Focal Point Forum, including their roles as facilitators and/or rapporteurs of the focus group discussions during the Focal Point Forum. The event will also facilitate experts' possible involvement in the collaborative preparation of the synthesis report. Relevant communication and outreach channels for disseminating the outcomes of the Focal Point Forum will be also discussed during the dialogue.

19. The next steps will include the preparation of the synthesis report on human settlements and adaptation in collaboration with key expert organizations for consideration at SBSTA 48.

## B. Ecosystems and water resources

### 1. Outcomes of the side event at the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

20. The NWP side event on ecosystems and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) at SBSTA 46 was organized jointly with the LEG and members of Friends of EbA (FEBA).<sup>29</sup>

21. The side event centred on the role of healthy ecosystems in helping people to adapt to climate change. The event provided a unique avenue to match the expertise of NWP partners and other relevant organizations with what developing countries need in terms of technical expertise and areas of support for formulating and implementing their national adaptation plans (NAPs), particularly on two issues:

- (a) Building the climate resilience of ecosystems;
- (b) Integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs and national development plans.

22. As an introduction to the event, the Vice-Chair of the SBSTA, on behalf of the Chair of the SBSTA, welcomed the work undertaken under the NWP. He invited NWP partners

<sup>28</sup> See [http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi\\_workprogramme/workshops\\_and\\_meetings/items/10447.php](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi_workprogramme/workshops_and_meetings/items/10447.php).

<sup>29</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Outcomes-of-Ecosystems-Side-Event.aspx>.

to pledge actions under the NWP to provide support to countries in integrating ecosystem-based approaches into their adaptation actions, including NAPs.

23. The ensuing discussion with participants focused on ongoing actions, challenges and opportunities for action in providing technical support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries (LDCs), in relation to the two issues referred to in paragraph 21 above. Participants underscored, inter alia, the need for ‘hybrid’ solutions with benefits for the climate, poverty reduction and communities. Organizations were invited to pledge action under the NWP so that they can collaborate and provide the necessary expertise in areas of technical support to countries in the context of NAPs, with a focus on ecosystems, and to provide an update on their actions. During the dialogue and through the NWP online survey, several organizations offered their technical support to countries for formulating and implementing their NAPs in ecosystems. Those organizations include NWP partner organizations, such as the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (Cambridge University), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Climate Centre and other relevant organizations, such as the Global Forest Coalition and PUSH Sweden.

## **2. Technical guidance and advice on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in adaptation planning and implementation**

24. As mandated at SBSTA 45,<sup>30</sup> the secretariat prepared an information paper on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs in response to the recommendation of the LEG. The paper was developed jointly with the LEG.

25. Through NAPs,<sup>31</sup> countries have an opportunity to address adaptation for the most vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems. The paper provides information and guidance to countries on the consideration of the most vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in adaptation planning. The findings are drawn from a literature review and a compilation of case studies on adaptation planning and implementation for vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems. Case studies were selected based on the representation of a variety of regions/biomes, diversity of adaptation approaches and project implementation stage, quality of documentation about the case study, and potential scalability to the national level in the context of NAPs.

26. The LEG, at its 32<sup>nd</sup> meeting, reviewed the paper. To help further develop the paper, it discussed the different factors of vulnerability, such as geography, social standing, historical status, gender and poverty. It agreed to continue to work on the paper with NWP partner organizations, with a view to finalizing it by the end of 2017. The paper will be used as part of the supplementary guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.<sup>32</sup>

## **C. Economic diversification**

27. In response to guidance provided at SBSTA 44, as mentioned in paragraph 7(c) above, the NWP issued a call for submissions on adaptation actions and plans that could enhance economic diversification and have mitigation co-benefits.<sup>33</sup> As at 17 October 2017,

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<sup>30</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 16(b).

<sup>31</sup> COP 16 established a process to enable LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. More information on NAPs is available at <http://unfccc.int/6057>.

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/SBI/2017/14, paragraph 44.

<sup>33</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Call-for-submissions-for-economic-diversification.aspx>.

11 submissions had been received from Parties and organizations operating at the global and local scales (see annex II for a summary of the submissions).<sup>34</sup>

#### **D. Indicators of adaptation and resilience at the national and local levels and in different sectors**

28. To gather experience on indicators of adaptation and resilience at the national and local levels and in different sectors, the secretariat issued a call for submissions to NWP partners and other relevant organizations in response to a SBSTA 44 mandate, as mentioned in paragraph 7(c) above.<sup>35</sup> As at 17 October 2017, 16 submissions had been received (see annex III for a summary of the submissions).<sup>36</sup>

#### **E. Implementation of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative**

##### **1. Overview of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative**

29. The COP 20 President endorsed LAKI, an action pledge under the NWP.<sup>37</sup> As a collaborative effort between UNEP and the secretariat, the initiative aims at prioritizing adaptation knowledge gaps and catalysing responses to close the knowledge gaps in the context of various subregions and thematic domains (e.g. different sectors and areas of vulnerability). The subregion covers a connected ecosystem that can be treated as one geographic/climatic unit with a shared exposure to climate impacts, which is likely to be correlated with common knowledge gaps and needs.

30. SBSTA 41 encouraged the implementation of this initiative in subregions, particularly in vulnerable developing countries such as the LDCs, small island developing States (SIDS) and African States.<sup>38</sup> SBSTA 45 welcomed the commitment of UNEP, through its Global Adaptation Network, to engaging with partners in order to scale up LAKI in other subregions with a view to removing knowledge gaps, which are barriers to adaptation action.<sup>39</sup>

31. The purposes of the LAKI workshops are: (1) to better understand knowledge gaps that are barriers to adaptation action in each subregion; (2) to prioritize knowledge gaps through a participatory quantitative methodology involving two Delphi rounds;<sup>40</sup> and (3) to collectively discuss possible response actions to the priority knowledge gaps, in order to trigger expressions of interest from participants' organizations, facilitate collaborative response actions among participants' organizations, and identify best placed organizations for further action.

##### **2. Summary of the six subregions**

32. Regional partners, UNEP and the UNFCCC secretariat have organized priority-setting workshops for six subregions under LAKI, with two focusing on the LDCs, three on Africa and one on SIDS, covering 38 countries including 11 LDCs, 13 African countries and 3 SIDS.

<sup>34</sup> See the submissions from Parties are available at <http://unfccc.int/5900> and the submissions from observer organizations and other stakeholders are available at <http://unfccc.int/7482>.

<sup>35</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Call-for-submissions-on-indicators-of-adaptation-and-resilience.aspx>.

<sup>36</sup> The submissions from Parties are available at <http://unfccc.int/5900> and the submissions from observer organizations and other stakeholders are available at <http://unfccc.int/7482>.

<sup>37</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/Item.aspx?ListItemId=23181&ListUrl=/sites/nwp/Lists/MainDB>.

<sup>38</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 19.

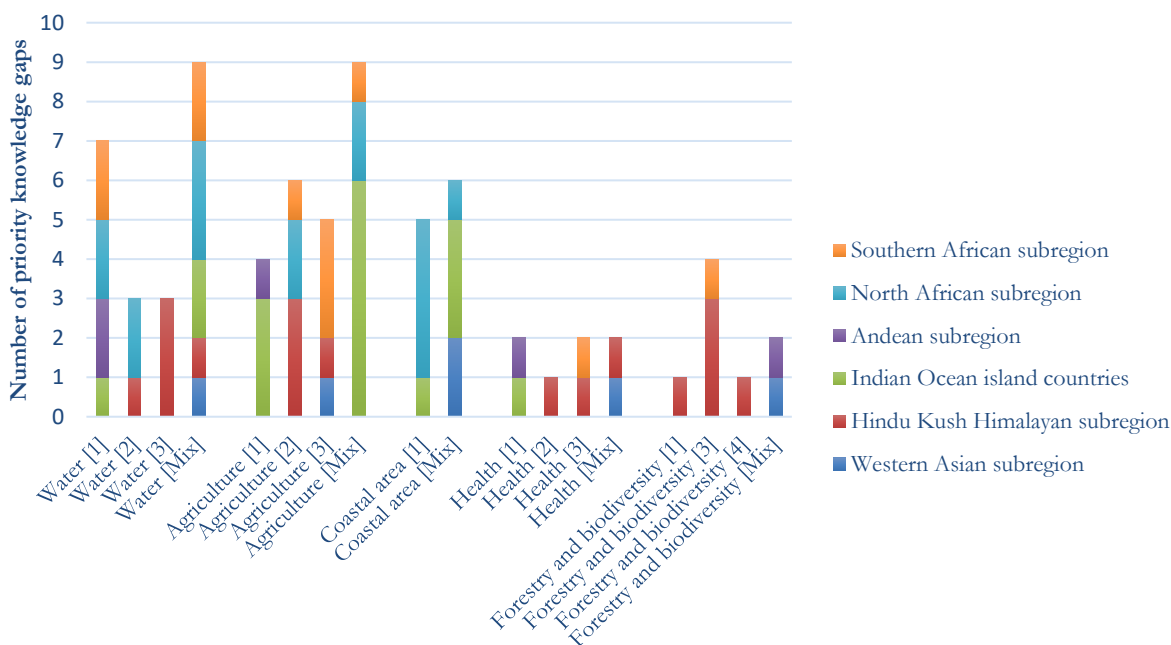
<sup>39</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 17.

<sup>40</sup> The Delphi technique is a systematic forecasting method that involves structured interaction among a group of experts on a subject. It typically includes at least two rounds of experts answering questions and giving justification for their answers, providing the opportunity between rounds for changes and revisions. The multiple rounds, which are stopped after a predefined criterion is reached, enable the group of experts to arrive at a consensus forecast on the subject being discussed. See <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/Delphi-technique.html>.

33. Priority knowledge gaps addressing water resources, agriculture/fisheries, coastal zones, health, and forestry and biodiversity are the most common in many subregions. For example, there are 22 priority knowledge gaps regarding water resources across all six subregions. On the other hand, knowledge gaps related to energy and human settlement appear very subregion-specific. Energy-related priority knowledge gaps are only found in Southern Africa and small island Indian Ocean countries.

34. In relation to types of adaptation knowledge gap prioritized in the six subregions, they can be clustered as follows: (1) lack of data (and/or limited data); (2) lack of access to data, information and knowledge; (3) lack of actionable knowledge (e.g. in need of repackaging existing knowledge because of the unavailability in needed format); and (4) lack of tools/methods to process knowledge into an actionable form. The knowledge users range from farmers, extension workers, academia, planners to subnational and national governments. Figure 4 provides an overview of priority knowledge gaps by theme and subregion.

Figure 4  
**Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative priority knowledge gaps by theme and subregion**



Common knowledge gaps across subregions

Abbreviations: [1] = lack of data, [2] = lack of access, [3] = lack of actionable knowledge (e.g. in need of repackaging existing knowledge), 4 = lack of tools/methods to process knowledge into actionable form, mix = a combination of two or more of the four knowledge gap clusters.

**3. Outcomes of the priority-setting workshop for the North African subregion**

35. A three-day LAKI priority-setting workshop for the North African subregion was held from 19 to 21 September 2017 in Alexandria, Egypt. The workshop was organized in partnership with Bibliotheca Alexandrina. The intellectual inputs of eight multi-stakeholder group members over the course of the three days and a rigorous methodology resulted in 18 priority knowledge gaps for the subregion covering Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. The priority knowledge gaps addressing water resources, coastal areas, agriculture and desertification are listed in table 1.

Table 1  
**Priority knowledge gaps identified for the Northern African subregion during the priority-setting workshop organized in the context of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Priority knowledge gap</i>	<i>Knowledge users</i>
1	Agriculture	Lack of access to data related to rained agriculture and irrigated agriculture	Researchers and scholars
2	Water resources	Lack of accessible information on climate impacts on water resources	Water sector managers and policymakers
3	Water resources	Limited understanding of climate variability and trends, including placing current observations into historical context	Water infrastructure designers
4	Water resources	Insufficient knowledge on rainfall historical data, trends and projections	Water resource planners
5	Desertification	Insufficient knowledge and information sharing on solutions/good practices and lessons learned in relation to combating desertification	Ministries of agriculture and water
6	Agriculture	Lack of awareness of negative climate change impact on yield	Government, agricultural and rural advisory service providers
7	Coastal areas	Lack of information for developing resilience strategies in urban planning in coastal zones	Decision makers, policymakers and planners
8	Water resources	Lack of accurate information on water resource status (i.e. water availability, consumption patterns, water quality)	River basin agencies, environmental institutions and water resource planners
9	Agriculture	Lack of awareness of negative climate change impacts on livelihoods	Farmers organizations and local authorities
10	Desertification	Insufficient information and knowledge about interconnections between desertification and socioeconomic development	Central authorities of demographic statistics
11	Agriculture	Limited information and knowledge sharing on interlinkages with other sectors	Ministries of agriculture
12	Coastal areas	Limited knowledge on the benefits of integration of coastal management and protection into national development plans and priorities	Policymakers and planners
13	Coastal areas	Need for improved information regarding population dynamics within sea level rise models	Policymakers and planners
14	Coastal areas	Lack of understanding of risks due to sea level rise among the different coastal zones	Policymakers and planners

#### **4. Outcomes of the side event on LAKI at the forty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies**

36. Organized in collaboration with UNEP and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), a side event on LAKI was held on 13 May 2017.<sup>41</sup> The side event contributed to the effort to catalyse action so as to close priority knowledge gaps through LAKI. The objectives of the side event were to: highlight the progress of LAKI in prioritizing and closing adaptation knowledge gaps in subregions, showcasing the outcomes for the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion, in collaboration with ICIMOD; offer the opportunity to open a dialogue on the modalities, challenges and opportunities for closing adaptation knowledge gaps in different regions of the world; trigger expressions of interest in closing priority knowledge gaps identified through LAKI for the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion; and foster interest in collaborating on implementing LAKI in other subregions.

37. During the discussion that followed, participants highlighted the relevance of LAKI outcomes to producing knowledge that is understandable to policymakers and communities. The following key points emerged from the discussion:

(a) Multi-stakeholder participation is critical to ensuring users' access to knowledge. In this regard, the need for partnerships between researchers and communicators, the importance of working with local governments from early on, and the role of training for young researchers were presented as ways to bridge the gap between knowledge and action;

(b) Institutional initiatives such as LAKI are relevant, as they provide a consistent methodology for identifying knowledge gaps and developing partnerships with experts and institutions in closing knowledge gaps for target audiences in the context of various subregions;

(c) Participants highlighted the challenges of securing access to financial resources in undertaking actions to close the priority knowledge gaps identified through LAKI as well as the complexity of managing multi-stakeholder partnerships over a long-term period;

(d) The outcomes of LAKI were seen as relevant to informing the institutions working in the various subregions, as such institutions could design, refine or align their work in ways that are more responsive to knowledge users' needs in the subregions.

#### **5. Organization of the side event at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties**

38. As a way to further LAKI efforts in closing knowledge gaps and enhancing climate change adaptation actions, the secretariat and UNEP will co-organize a LAKI side event to be held on 9 November 2017 at COP 23.<sup>42</sup> The event will engage LAKI stakeholders and NWP partner organizations in sharing the outcomes of the first phase of LAKI in the six subregions and discussing the next phase of the initiative's knowledge-for-action implementation, both in terms of bridging the priority knowledge gaps identified during the first phase as well as implementing LAKI in new subregions, particularly in vulnerable developing countries such as the LDCs, SIDS and African States.

## **F. Linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals**

39. SBSTA 45 and 46 requested the secretariat to explore opportunities to strengthen the linkages between NWP activities and the SDGs.<sup>43</sup> During the reporting period, NWP activities in the thematic areas of human health, ecosystems and water resources, human settlements, economic diversification, indicators of climate adaptation and resilience as

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<sup>41</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Outcomes-of-LAKI-side-event.aspx>.

<sup>42</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Bridging-knowledge-to-climate-adaptation-action-gaps.aspx>.

<sup>43</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 19, and FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 17.

well as LAKI work have collectively contributed towards several SDGs, namely 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15 (see table 2).

Table 2

**Developing and strengthening linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals**

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Nairobi work programme activities</i>
Goal 1, end poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.5, “build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters”	The secretariat, along with partners, has identified knowledge gaps around water, agriculture and fisheries, the health and proper management of which are vital to building the resilience of the poor <sup>a</sup>
Goal 2, zero hunger	Target 2.4, “ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems and that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change”	The secretariat, through the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI), has helped to identify knowledge gaps around agriculture/fisheries that hinder implementation and scaling up of climate adaptation actions <sup>b</sup>  The secretariat has hosted a joint event <sup>c</sup> to elevate the importance of healthy ecosystems in enhancing climate change adaptation actions
Goal 3, good health and well-being	Target 3.D, “strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks”	The secretariat’s synthesis paper <sup>d</sup> on human health and adaptation has contributed to raising awareness and improving learning in countries on climate change related health risks. The adaptation knowledge portal also facilitates the production and dissemination of knowledge on health
Goal 5, gender equality	Target 5.5, “ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life”	The secretariat, through its growing network of partners, has compiled over 100 knowledge resources on gender-sensitive approaches and tools for climate change adaptation <sup>e</sup> Thirty-three of the Nairobi work programme partner organizations work on gender-related climate adaptation work
Goal 6, clean water and sanitation	Target 6.A, “expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes”	The adaptation knowledge portal has a dedicated thematic page on water resources. <sup>f</sup> The secretariat, through its LAKI priority-setting workshops, has helped to identify water-related knowledge gaps spanning 38 countries and six subregions
Goal 9, industry innovation and infrastructure	Target 9.A, “facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States”	The adaptation knowledge portal provides a one-stop platform for over 100 knowledge products ranging from case studies on green infrastructure, through climate impact assessment tools, to scientific papers on sector perspectives on impacts and climate adaptation
Goal 11, sustainable	Target 11.B, “substantially	The secretariat and ICLEI – Local



<i>Goal</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Nairobi work programme activities</i>
cities and communities	increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change”	Governments for Sustainability jointly held an event in May 2017 to catalyse climate resilience action in human settlements through knowledge. <sup>8</sup> The secretariat’s adaptation knowledge portal also continues to serve as a knowledge hub on sustainable and resilient cities
Goal 13, climate action	Climate action	The secretariat has continued to facilitate knowledge sharing for climate action. For example, at the 12th meeting of the Adaptation Committee, the secretariat presented its findings on the landscape of platforms providing technical support on adaptation to developing country Parties <sup>h</sup>
Goals 14 and 15, life below water and on land	Targets 14.2, 15.1, and 15.4 which refer to ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems and their services	The synthesis report on ecosystems and water resources provides substantial evidence of the benefits of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). The secretariat also convened a side event <sup>i</sup> in May 2017 with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and members of Friends of EbA highlighting healthy ecosystems’ role in helping ‘life’ better adapt to climate change.

<sup>a</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/LAKI-methodology.aspxdology.aspx>

<sup>b</sup> As footnote a above.

<sup>c</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Outcomes-of-Ecosystems-Side-Event.aspx>

<sup>d</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2017/2.

<sup>e</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/gender-page.aspx>

<sup>f</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/water-page.aspx> Expert Group

<sup>g</sup> See [http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/fileadmin/sites/resilient-cities/files/Resilient\\_Cities\\_2017/Documents/RC2017\\_Krichewsky\\_et\\_al.pdf](http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/fileadmin/sites/resilient-cities/files/Resilient_Cities_2017/Documents/RC2017_Krichewsky_et_al.pdf)

<sup>h</sup> See [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups\\_committees/adaptation\\_committee/application/pdf/7c\\_mapping\\_platforms.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/7c_mapping_platforms.pdf).

<sup>i</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Outcomes-of-Ecosystems-Side-Event.aspx>.

### III. Providing continuous knowledge support to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

#### A. The Adaptation Committee

40. In response to recommendations made by the AC at its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting,<sup>44</sup> SBSTA 45 requested the secretariat, in collaboration with the Climate Technology Centre and Network, to prepare an overview of the landscape of existing platforms providing technical support on adaptation to developing country Parties, including gaps.<sup>45</sup> The secretariat reported on the outcome to the AC at its 12<sup>th</sup> meeting.<sup>46</sup>

41. The overview identified 45 initiatives, programmes and mechanisms as well as 30 international financial institutions as platforms providing technical support on adaptation to the national and subnational governments of developing countries. A detailed overview of the landscape is available online in Microsoft Excel format<sup>47</sup> and is complemented by a

<sup>44</sup> See <http://unfccc.int/9653.php>.

<sup>45</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 16(a).

<sup>46</sup> See <http://unfccc.int/10375.php>.

<sup>47</sup> See [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups\\_committees/adaptation\\_committee/application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet/ac12\\_7c\\_landscape\\_annex2\\_platforms.xlsx](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet/ac12_7c_landscape_annex2_platforms.xlsx).



summary document that highlights global and regional trends in terms of regional coverage as well as modalities, areas and sectors of technical support.<sup>48</sup>

42. The summary document was well received by the AC. It requested the secretariat to prepare the overview and the analysis of the information contained therein,<sup>49</sup> available on the adaptation knowledge portal, if possible in a user-friendly format, and to report to the AC at its 13<sup>th</sup> meeting on progress made, including usage statistics. It invited other existing platforms that meet the established criteria to contact the secretariat in order to be included in the overview, and invited organizations that are already listed in the overview to regularly update the information they have provided. The AC also requested the secretariat, NWP partner organizations and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to widely promote the overview.<sup>50</sup>

## **B. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group**

43. As mandated by SBSTA 45,<sup>51</sup> the secretariat prepared an information paper on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in response to a recommendation of the LEG. The paper was developed jointly with the LEG (see paras 24–26 above).

# **IV. Expanding the network of partner organizations to strengthen the Nairobi work programme's actionable knowledge base**

## **A. An active network of partner organizations**

44. SBSTA 44, 45 and 46 requested the NWP to enhance its role as a knowledge hub and to provide support to other workstreams and constituted bodies under the Convention.<sup>52</sup> SBSTA 45 also requested the secretariat to strengthen partnerships with regional centres and networks, local and municipal governments, the private sector, scientific organizations, academia, organizations representing indigenous and traditional communities, spiritual and religious groups, gender constituencies, youth organizations and the mass media.<sup>54</sup> To fulfil these mandates, the NWP continued to expand its knowledge-for-action network for climate resilience. As at the end of the reporting period, the NWP partner network had grown to 352 organizations.

45. During the reporting period, the following 13 organizations joined as NWP partners:

- (a) Association des agriculteurs reunis pour le developpement du Cameroun;
- (b) Centre for Climate Change and Environment Management;
- (c) Gana Unnayan Kendra;
- (d) Global Development Network;
- (e) Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation;
- (f) Institute of Development Studies at Zimbabwe National University of Science and Technology;

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<sup>48</sup> See

[http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups\\_committees/adaptation\\_committee/application/pdf/ac12\\_7c\\_1\\_andscape.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/ac12_7c_1_andscape.pdf).

<sup>49</sup> For the overview see AC document AC/2017/14. Available at <http://unfccc.int/10375>.

<sup>50</sup> FCCC/SB/2017/2, paragraph 56.

<sup>51</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 16.

<sup>52</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 18.

<sup>53</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 19.

<sup>54</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 19.

- (g) International Development Research Centre;
- (h) Kenya National Drought Management Authority;
- (i) LTS International;
- (j) Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic;
- (k) Pan African Centre for Climate Policy;
- (l) South Asian Forum for Environment;
- (m) Watershed Organisation Trust.

46. While welcoming new partners, the secretariat also maintained and strengthened its engagement with existing partners, by sending calls for submissions on various thematic areas, jointly convening several events as well as keeping partners abreast of NWP highlights and engagement opportunities via its newsletter.

47. The growing NWP partner network represents a broad spectrum of expertise and knowledge. Figure 6 provides an overview of the NWP knowledge-for-action network for climate resilience by category (see annex IV for details on the network’s thematic and regional focuses).

Figure 6

**Distribution of Nairobi work programme partner organizations by category (as at 17 October 2017)**



## B. The actionable knowledge base of the Nairobi work programme

48. As an actionable knowledge base, the purpose of the adaptation knowledge portal<sup>55</sup> is to be an interactive space for organizations operating at any level and any scale to both

<sup>55</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/Home.aspx>.

share their own insights and experience as well as take advantage of the knowledge shared by others. The role of the NWP in managing the adaptation knowledge portal is to make sure that the centralized hub presents adaptation knowledge in an accessible and user-friendly format. The data and insights on the adaptation knowledge portal come from three primary sources:

- (a) Knowledge generated by the NWP;
- (b) Information generated under relevant constituted bodies and workstreams under the Convention;
- (c) Experience and insights from NWP partner organizations as well as from broader adaptation communities of practice.

49. The secretariat regularly updates the adaptation knowledge portal to ensure that the most up-to-date information and experience are available and to improve search functions and navigation between different web pages. For example, the calls for submissions on human settlements, indicators of adaptation and resilience, and economic diversification provided the opportunity to request partners and other relevant resources to share case studies, tools/methods and other knowledge resources on the adaptation knowledge portal (see table 3 for an overview of the knowledge resources available on the portal).

Table 3

**Overview of the knowledge resources available on the adaptation knowledge portal as at 17 October 2017**

<i>Type of resources</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>On health</i>	<i>On ecosystems</i>	<i>On human settlements</i>	<i>On indicators</i>	<i>On economic diversification</i>
Case studies	363	66	146	56	16	13
Tools/methods	310	89	117	62	19	2
Online portals	37	19	12	10	1	
Policy briefs	7	2	2	2		
Technical documents/reports	57	14	18	13	1	1

50. NWP partner organizations include a variety of non-Party stakeholders, subnational and supranational actors such as intergovernmental organizations, non-government organizations, United Nations agencies and community groups. Parties to the Convention are welcome to make submissions to and make use of the resources provided on the adaptation knowledge portal.

51. As the momentum for implementing the Paris Agreement grows, the knowledge resources made available through the portal will play an important role in supporting the developing world's responses to the impacts of climate change.

## V. Enhancing communication and outreach activities

52. Communication and outreach remain a top priority for the NWP with a view to strengthening its partnership with key stakeholders as requested by SBSTA 44 and 45, and providing timely knowledge support to other workstreams and constituted bodies under the Convention. The secretariat has deployed a wide range of communication channels to enhance the availability and accessibility of knowledge resources for climate change adaptation actions.

## A. Online communication channels under the Nairobi work programme

53. The **adaptation knowledge portal**<sup>56</sup> serves as the primary online platform for the NWP. As detailed in chapter IV.B above, the portal has increasingly become an adaptation knowledge hub. The content of the portal is regularly updated with the latest information on climate adaptation and knowledge products generated under the NWP and relevant bodies and workstreams on adaptation under the Convention. The NWP partners and the climate change adaptation community at large have also become indispensable prosumers of the knowledge portal, where interested groups access and deposit knowledge products. During the reporting period, 2,654 users visited the portal, of which 65 per cent were new visitors. Collectively, they viewed 9,846 pages and on average spent more time on each visit than in the previous reporting period.

54. The content of the portal is categorized by thematic area<sup>57</sup> (e.g. ecosystems, human settlements, water resources, gender-sensitive approaches, and local and indigenous knowledge) and by region<sup>58</sup> to facilitate easy access to the portal's knowledge resources. The portal includes user-friendly templates<sup>59</sup> to make it easier for knowledge producers to share information and for knowledge users to retrieve the content in a user-friendly format.

55. The NWP published a series of news articles on the portal to deliver timely information on climate adaptation action highlights, engagement opportunities and new knowledge resources.<sup>60</sup>

56. The **eUpdate**<sup>61</sup> is an NWP newsletter prepared three times a year and disseminated to Parties, NWP partner organizations and other interested experts and organizations. It highlights recent activities, compiles and disseminates engagement opportunities such as upcoming events and calls for submissions, and features news on NWP partners. It also provides information on engagement opportunities for NWP partners with other workstreams and constituted bodies under the Convention.

57. The latest edition of the eUpdate<sup>62</sup> was released in September 2017. It features climate actions under the NWP, including the secretariat's collaboration with the LEG and FEBA on the role of healthy ecosystems in climate change adaptation,<sup>63</sup> and its joint event with ICLEI on catalysing climate-resilient action in human settlements through knowledge.<sup>64</sup> It also shared a series of upcoming events spanning September to November 2017.<sup>65</sup>

## B. Communication through UNFCCC social media channels

58. In addition to the existing NWP communication channels, the secretariat has actively used UNFCCC social media platforms to reach a much larger audience. These platforms include the Adaptation Exchange Facebook page, the UNFCCC climateconference YouTube channel, the UNFCCC newsroom and social media accounts:

(a) The **Adaptation Exchange Facebook page**,<sup>66</sup> with around 13,500 active followers, gained 1,000 new followers during the reporting period. The platform continued

<sup>56</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwp/Pages/Home.aspx>.

<sup>57</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/Thematic-areas.aspx>.

<sup>58</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/Partners.aspx>.

<sup>59</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/contribute-tool.aspx>.

<sup>60</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/All.aspx>.

<sup>61</sup> See [http://unfccc.int/adaptation/knowledge\\_resources/newsletters/items/7565.php](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/knowledge_resources/newsletters/items/7565.php).

<sup>62</sup> See <http://campaign.r20.constantcontact.com/render?m=1117347475566&ca=055d9fa8-829a-4d07-a4ba-f0bc74848fe3>.

<sup>63</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Outcomes-of-Ecosystems-Side-Event.aspx>.

<sup>64</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/ICLEI-resilient-cities-2017.aspx>.

<sup>65</sup> See <http://campaign.r20.constantcontact.com/render?m=1117347475566&ca=055d9fa8-829a-4d07-a4ba-f0bc74848fe3>.

<sup>66</sup> See <https://www.facebook.com/The.Adaptation.Exchange/>.

to play a major role in disseminating information, including on calls for submissions, the progress of LAKE and various engagement opportunities;

(b) The **UNFCCC climateconference YouTube channel**,<sup>67</sup> with over 4,360 subscribers, serves as an effective avenue for knowledge dissemination, especially for NWP video content. It also serves as a gateway for viewers to further engage with the NWP knowledge-for-action network for climate resilience;

(c) The **UNFCCC newsroom**<sup>68</sup> and **UNFCCC social media channels** enhance the NWP efforts to promote knowledge for climate adaptation actions. The NWP published newsroom articles on various climate change adaptation topics, including climate change impacts on human health,<sup>69</sup> and ecosystem-based adaptation.<sup>70</sup> Such articles along with other NWP knowledge resources are further disseminated through the UNFCCC social media channels.

### C. Communication through external media

59. The secretariat's growing network of NWP partner organizations, as detailed in chapter IV.A above, provides additional platforms to expand the reach of NWP activities. Most recently, IISD published an article on the 6<sup>th</sup> LAKE priority-setting workshop.<sup>71</sup>

## VI. Next steps under the Nairobi work programme

### A. Preparation for the review of the Nairobi work programme

60. COP 19 requested the SBSTA to review the NWP at SBSTA 48, with a view to further improving its relevance and effectiveness, and to report thereon to COP 24.<sup>72</sup> SBSTA 46 invited Parties,<sup>73</sup> NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations to submit, by 12 January 2018, their views on further improving the relevance and effectiveness of the NWP in the light of the Paris Agreement, for consideration at SBSTA 48.<sup>74</sup> The SBSTA noted that those submissions will inform the review of the NWP at SBSTA 48.

61. The COP requested the AC, taking into account its mandate and its second three-year workplan and with a view to preparing recommendations for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its first session, to review in 2017 the work of adaptation-related institutional arrangements under the Convention with a view to identifying ways to enhance the coherence of work, as appropriate, in order to respond adequately to the needs of Parties.<sup>75</sup> The AC, at its 12<sup>th</sup> meeting, considered the review of the work of adaptation-related institutional arrangements under the Convention in 2017.<sup>76</sup> On the basis of this

<sup>67</sup> See <https://www.youtube.com/user/climateconference>.

<sup>68</sup> See <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/>.

<sup>69</sup> See <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/unfccc-newsroom/climate-change-impacts-human-health/>.

<sup>70</sup> See <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/climate-action/natural-ecosystems-are-cheap-and-effective-barriers-to-climate-impacts/>.

<sup>71</sup> See <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/next-unfccc-adaptation-forum-to-address-integration-of-adaptation-with-sdgs-lake-advances-adaptation-knowledge-in-north-africa/>.

<sup>72</sup> Decision 17/CP.19, paragraph 13(c).

<sup>73</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 27.

<sup>74</sup> Parties should submit their views via the submission portal at <http://unfccc.int/5900>. NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations should email their submissions to [secretariat@unfccc.int](mailto:secretariat@unfccc.int).

<sup>75</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 42(a).

<sup>76</sup> AC document AC/2017/11.

review, the AC forwarded recommendations, including on the NWP, for consideration by the CMA.<sup>77</sup>

## **B. Further recommendations from the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group**

62. SBSTA 44 and 45 noted the potential role that the NWP can play in new processes under the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21. In this regard, the SBSTA invited the AC, the LEG and other relevant bodies, in accordance with their mandates and functions, to consider providing recommendations for new activities.

## **C. Implementation of activities in 2018**

63. In accordance with relevant mandates and activities summarized in figure 1, the secretariat will continue to implement activities under the NWP under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, including the activities in response to recommendations of the AC and the LEG, in a way that enhances the role of the NWP as a knowledge hub that supports enhanced action on adaptation and further develops and strengthens its linkages with the SDGs, as appropriate.

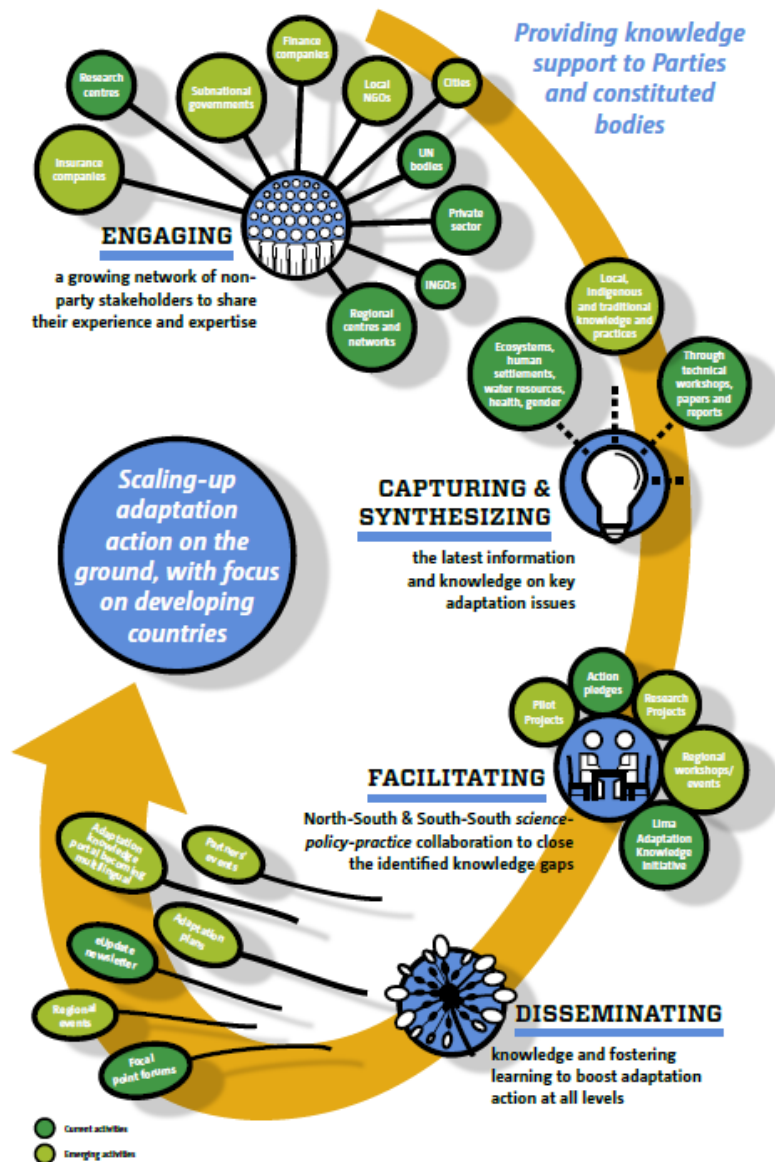
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<sup>77</sup> FCCC/SB/2017/2, paragraphs 83 and 84.

# Annex I

## Nairobi work programme mandates and modalities for knowledge support on adaptation under the UNFCCC

### Advancing adaptation action through knowledge



Abbreviations: INGOs = international non-governmental organizations, NGOs = non-governmental organizations.

## Annex II

### Summary of submissions on economic diversification received as at 17 October 2017

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Party/organization</i>	<i>Scale of operation</i>	<i>Focus areas</i>
Arab Group	Parties	Regional	Energy efficiency, renewable energy, carbon capture utilization and storage, and clean energy research and development
Bangladesh	Party	National	Nationally determined contributions
European Union	Party	Regional	Developing new practices and technologies and reducing reliance on vulnerable sectors
Alliance for Global Water Adaptation	Organization	Global	Green bond certification and climate bonds standard
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute	Organization	Regional	Climate-proof natural resource-based rural enterprises
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH	Organization	Global	Climate expert approach and private sector engagement
Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme Haiti	Organization	National	Community-based climate action
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	Organization	Local, regional and subregional	Climate risk assessment
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Organization	Global	Climate finance for small farmers
Menta Sail Training Centre	Organization	Local and national	Water sports and climate change survival skills for fishermen
United Nations Development Programme	Organization	Subregional	National adaptation plans, climate finance



## Annex III

### Summary of submissions on indicators of adaptation and resilience received as at 17 October 2017

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Party/organization</i>	<i>Scale of operation</i>	<i>Focus areas</i>
Vanuatu	Party	National	Disaster risk reduction
Alliance of Central Asian Mountain Communities	Organization	Local	Agriculture, biodiversity, community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, ecosystem-based adaptation, energy, water resources, indigenous and traditional knowledge, and infrastructure
Alliance for Global Water Adaptation	Organization	National	Adaptation finance, community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, ecosystem-based adaptation, ecosystems, water resources, infrastructure, tourism and urban resilience
Bangladesh Forest Department of the Ministry of Environment and Forests	Organization	National	Biodiversity, community-based adaptation, ecosystems, food security
Climate Change Initiative	Organization	National	Biodiversity, community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, gender, human settlements, indigenous and traditional knowledge, tourism and urban resilience
Community Forests Pemba	Organization	Local	Agriculture, community-based adaptation, food security, water resources and gender
Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative	Organization	National	Adaptation finance, community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, food security, water resources and gender
Conservation International	Organization	Global	Ecosystem-based adaptation, food security and infrastructure
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH	Organization	Local and national	Any sectors covered by countries' or projects' M&E system
Global Framework for Climate Services Office, World Meteorological Organization	Organization	National	Agriculture and food security
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture	Organization	Local and national	Gender
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Organization	Local and national	Adaptation finance
La coopération technique Belge au	Organization	Local	Food security

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<i>Entity</i>	<i>Party/organization</i>	<i>Scale of operation</i>	<i>Focus areas</i>
<b>Niger (CTB-Niger)</b>			
SNV Netherlands Development Organization	Organization	Local and national	Adaptation finance
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	Organization	National	Disaster risk reduction
United Nations Refugee Agency	Organization	National	Community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction and human settlements

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# Annex IV

## Overview of Nairobi work programme partner organizations by regional and sectoral focus

