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

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

Report by the secretariat

Summary

This report provides an overview of progress in implementing activities under the NWP that the secretariat has delivered since SBSTA 48 in collaboration with partner organizations and experts. These activities focus on supporting the overall mandate of the NWP as a knowledge-for-action hub for adaptation and resilience, as well as its function to support enhanced action on climate resilience. These include producing usable knowledge products and catalysing actions in the thematic areas of economic diversification, human settlements, ecosystems and communities; advancing work on LAKE; collaborating with the LEG to support the process of formulating and implementing NAPs, with a focus on vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and enhancing the user-friendliness of the social media platforms of the UNFCCC adaptation knowledge portal. The report also provides an overview of impacts and evidence of impacts as well as an indicative workplan for 2019–2020.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
SB	subsidiary bodies
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Executive summary

1. Scaling up adaptation and resilience to climate impacts includes many interlinked components that span research, observations, data, knowledge, assessments, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Advances in science and knowledge enable and facilitate rigorous assessment and informed decision-making.
2. An aim of the NWP is to catalyse the scaling-up of adaptation actions, particularly in developing countries. Following guidance from SBSTA 48, this objective has been advanced through the facilitation of stakeholder engagement that is responsive to the adaptation knowledge needs of Parties and the provision of usable, policy-relevant advice to prioritize actions.
3. Since SBSTA 48, the secretariat, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, and taking into account resource constraints, has worked with partner organizations, experts and other organizations to advance work under the NWP. The outputs of this work include:
 - (a) Producing usable knowledge products and catalysing actions in the thematic areas of economic diversification, human settlements, ecosystems and communities;
 - (b) Developing an indicative workplan to continue activities on existing thematic areas and undertake activities relating to new thematic areas;
 - (c) Advancing work on LAKI, in partnership with the University of Michigan and other partners, to close the priority knowledge gaps identified during the first phase of the Initiative;
 - (d) Collaborating with the LEG in supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs, with a specific focus on vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems;
 - (e) Enhancing the user-friendliness of the adaptation knowledge portal by improving the design of the interface and enhancing its accessibility and linkages with other UNFCCC social media platforms.
4. The report summarizes the outcomes and evidence of the impact of the work carried out during the reporting period are summarized below. Further information on specific activities is provided in subsequent chapters.
5. In response to the invitation from SBSTA 48, the AC also provided advice on the delivery of NWP mandates that relate to the work programmes of constituted bodies, and on opportunities to align efforts with relevant bodies, workstreams and institutional arrangements.
6. In accordance with relevant mandates and functions, the secretariat will continue to implement activities under the NWP in a manner that enhances the NWP's role as a knowledge-for-action hub for adaptation and resilience, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA. The indicative activities are outlined in the 2019–2020 workplan (see annex I).

II. Introduction

7. The NWP, established at COP 11, is the first stakeholder engagement mechanism created under the Convention. With over 380 partner organizations (as at 10 May 2019), the NWP serves as a technical bridge between constituted bodies and non-Party stakeholders to share and disseminate knowledge and experience on all aspects of vulnerability and adaptation, and to generate partnerships to collaborate on adaptation. With the participation of partner organizations, government experts and adaptation practitioners, activities under the NWP aim to produce usable knowledge products and catalyse actions that respond to identified knowledge needs of Parties related to various thematic areas and subregions around the world.
8. SBSTA 48 requested the secretariat to provide a concise annual report with an executive summary on progress in implementing activities under the NWP for consideration

at its first regular session of the year.¹ This report covers the period from May 2018 to May 2019.

9. SBSTA 48 reviewed activities carried out under the NWP and renewed the role of the work programme with new mandates, modalities and thematic areas and an enhanced scope. The overarching mandate enhances the role of the work programme as a knowledge-for-action hub for adaptation and resilience with a view to further improving its relevance and effectiveness in the light of the Paris Agreement (see figure 1).²

10. Under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, the secretariat has implemented activities in collaboration with partner organizations and with the constituted bodies to realize the mandate and functions of the NWP and developed an indicative workplan for 2019–2020 that aligns with SBSTA 48 outcomes (see annex I).

11. In addition, in response to an invitation from SBSTA 48, AC 15 provided advice on the delivery of NWP mandates³ that relate to the work programmes of constituted bodies, and on opportunities to align efforts with relevant bodies, workstreams and institutional arrangements. The advice also includes inputs from NWP partners in implementing the work mandated to the AC by the CMA⁴ and activities related to adaptation knowledge set out in the flexible three-year workplan of the AC.⁵

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 27.

² FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paras. 13–28.

³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/194841>. Further details on AC 15 are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/fifteenth-meeting-of-the-adaptation-committee-ac15>.


⁴ See document AC/2019/2, available at <https://unfccc.int/node/193710>.

⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/workplan>.

Figure 1
Key outcomes of forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the renewed role of the Nairobi work programme

Key outcomes Nairobi work programme (NWP): knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience

◆
 SBSTA 48



Renewing the overall role

- Enhancing the role as a knowledge-for-action hub for adaptation and resilience
- Enhancing relevance and effectiveness in the light of the Paris Agreement
- Providing relevant technical information in response to emerging knowledge needs from Parties and the constituted bodies

01 Key focus of the work



Driving forward activities that produce usable knowledge products and catalyse action in response to identified knowledge needs in relation to:

- The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), in cooperation with the LEG
- Facilitating and enhancing national, regional and local adaptation actions, encouraging cooperation and coordination between regional and local stakeholders and improving the flow of information between the Convention process and national, regional and local activities

02 Areas of work



Thematic areas



- Health
- Human settlements
- Cities and urban systems
- Rural systems and communities
- Ecosystems and water
- Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, including mega deltas, coral reefs and mangroves
- Extreme weather events such as heatwaves, flash floods, sand and dust storms, cyclones and heavy precipitation
- Slow onset events
- Wetlands
- Drought, water scarcity and land degradation neutrality
- Agriculture and food security
- Forests and grasslands
- Indicators of climate adaptation and resilience
- Economic diversification
- Livelihood and socioeconomic dimensions in relevant sectors such as tourism.



Scaled up Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative:




- Prioritizing adaptation knowledge gaps in new subregions
- Bridging priority adaptation knowledge gaps

03 Modalities of work

- Producing usable knowledge products
- Organizing regional events and workshops in collaboration with NWP partner organizations, and margins of existing events (e.g. NAP expos, regional technical expert meetings on adaptation, Global Adaptation Network Forums)
- Enhancing user-friendliness of the adaptation knowledge portal
- Utilizing online communication tools such as webinars, webcasts and social media channels

04 Collaborators/Partners






Fostering continuous engagement with relevant NWP partner organizations and other organizations in order to enable the provision of expert guidance in thematic areas according to the needs of the Parties

Invitation to Parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations to provide financial and in-kind support

05 Consideration of outcomes by Parties

The secretariat will prepare a concise annual report



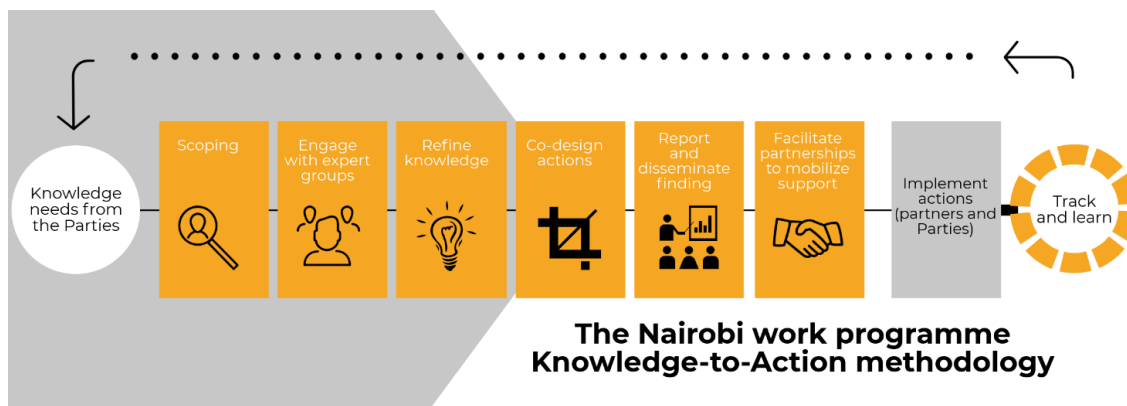
- Consider the outcomes of the work by SBSTA at first regular session of the year
- Determine the modalities of the stocktake at SBSTA 54 (May–June 2021)
- Take stock of the operational and institutional modalities of the NWP at SBSTA 56 (June 2022)

III. Advancing adaptation knowledge in thematic areas

12. The NWP works in collaboration with partners and experts to advance activities that produce usable knowledge products and catalyse partnerships for collaborative action through a stepwise approach (see figure 2) in response to identified knowledge needs in a wide range of thematic areas (see figure 1).

Figure 2

The Nairobi work programme knowledge-to-action approach



13. The stepwise approach includes the following steps:

- (a) Define knowledge needs: identify, validate and refine specific adaptation knowledge needs in response to requests from Parties, reformulating them into actionable questions as appropriate;
- (b) Scoping: review and synthesize existing adaptation knowledge;
- (c) Engage with expert groups: identify relevant experts and engage them by forming a specialized group to advance work on specific issues or themes;
- (d) Refine knowledge: identify key principles, good practices and priority knowledge gaps;
- (e) Co-design actions: develop actions together with expert groups, partners or constituted bodies to address knowledge needs and enhance national, regional and local adaptation actions;
- (f) Report and disseminate findings: repackage knowledge into a usable format for policymakers, non-Party stakeholders and general audiences;
- (g) Facilitate partnerships: foster partnerships through expert groups, including with Parties and NWP partners, to mobilize support for implementing transformative actions and to close knowledge gaps;
- (h) Track and learn: document and report outcomes to Parties, in partnership with expert groups. Outcomes to be reported to Parties could include an overview of actions to close knowledge gaps (status, outputs and impact in response to Parties' needs) and updated adaptation knowledge and knowledge gaps on specific issues and themes. These outcomes could then be used to derive specific lessons, update knowledge needs and improve interventions and actions.

14. During the reporting period, activities were conducted in respect of the following thematic areas: human settlements, cities and urban systems; economic diversification; ecosystems and water; rural systems and communities; and indicators of climate adaptation and resilience. Outputs delivered under these thematic areas are included in annex II.

A. Human settlements, cities and urban systems

15. Building on the work undertaken thus far on human settlements (see annex II), the secretariat focused its activities on organizing a side event to disseminate findings, co-design actions and facilitate partnerships to mobilize support.

1. Co-designing actions and facilitating partnerships through a side event

16. The side event on closing knowledge gaps on human settlements took place at SBSTA 48 and featured a discussion of opportunities to close knowledge gaps related to human settlements and adaptation among NWP partner organizations and Parties. Building on the outcomes of the 11th Focal Point Forum and the NWP synthesis paper on adaptation in human settlements⁶, the objective of the event was to identify concrete proposals that address knowledge needs in the short and medium term (see annex III).

17. ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability pledged to organize dialogues on science, practice and policy with UNFCCC negotiators, researchers and city stakeholders on an annual basis.⁷

18. The secretariat disseminated the outcomes of the side event via a Facebook Live interview panel with speakers,⁸ a recording of the webcast,⁹ the UNFCCC website¹⁰ and the adaptation knowledge portal.¹¹

2. Next steps

19. The secretariat will engage experts and partners on human settlements and form an expert group.¹² The secretariat will then work in close partnership with the expert group to facilitate new partnerships to mobilize support for actions that close knowledge gaps and prepare a report on the outcomes in 2019–2020. The report could include an overview of actions implemented to close knowledge gaps (status, outputs and impact in respect of Parties' needs) and updated adaptation knowledge and knowledge gaps related to human settlements.

B. Economic diversification

20. The 12th Focal Point Forum was held under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair in conjunction with SBSTA 49. In accordance with the outcomes of SBSTA 48,¹³ the Forum focused on diversifying economic activity as an adaptation strategy. The deliverables in thematic area of economic diversification are described below (see annex IV).

1. Scoping

21. To better understand the knowledge needs of Parties in the area of economic diversification, the secretariat reviewed recent Party and non-Party stakeholder submissions on the topic, as well as references to adaptation and economic diversification in NDCs and NAPs submitted by Parties. This was followed by a scoping exercise that involved reviewing previous work undertaken by the secretariat and constituted bodies on economic diversification and other research and relevant case studies on economic diversification and adaptation. The scoping also involved identifying relevant experts. The outcomes of this scoping exercise informed the design of the Focal Point Forum.

⁶ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/65137>.

⁷ Action pledge available at:

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/item.aspx?ListItemId=28633&ListUrl=/sites/NWPStaging/Lists/MainDB>.

⁸ Available at <https://www.facebook.com/The.Adaptation.Exchange/videos/1951671434907666/>.

⁹ Available at <https://youtu.be/pT6bPHySMWo>.

¹⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/168475#eq-3>.

¹¹ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/HS-page.aspx>.

¹² The expert group will include partner organizations that have been actively engaged in advancing knowledge on human settlements in the context of the NWP.

¹³ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 23.

2. Engaging with expert groups

22. The secretariat worked with a group of experts who provided input on the development of the forum, including on topics and guiding questions for discussion (see annex VI for the list of experts).

3. Refining knowledge and co-designing actions through the 12th Focal Point Forum

23. During the 12th Focal Point Forum, Parties, experts and relevant partners discussed how diversifying economic and livelihood activities from the national to the household level can reduce the impacts of climate change, while also supporting broader development. Key principles and lessons learned were shared during interactive exchanges with over 50 policymakers and practitioners engaged in climate change and development planning, including through NDCs and NAPs (see annex V).¹⁴

4. Report and disseminate findings

24. The report summarizing the outcomes of the 12th Focal Point Forum was published on the UNFCCC website¹⁵ and shared with UNFCCC national focal points and partners through the April 2019 edition of eUpdate.

5. Next steps

25. Building on the outcomes of the 12th Focal Point Forum, the secretariat will engage with relevant experts and facilitate a continued exchange to foster follow-up on discussions and actions. This may lead to expressions of interest by partners and experts to undertake actions based on the needs identified.

C. Ecosystems, rural systems and communities, and indicators of climate adaptation and resilience

26. Building on the work undertaken thus far on vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems (see annex VII), the secretariat focused its activities on co-designing actions and facilitating partnerships to mobilize support related to these thematic areas. The two deliverables described below also provide illustrations of knowledge support to the constituted bodies.

1. Inputs to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group paper on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems

27. As a supplement to the NAP guidelines on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, the LEG prepared a paper on this topic with inputs based on the work carried out under the NWP and by its partners.¹⁶

2. Co-designing actions through a joint technical session organized under the Nairobi work programme with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group on assessing progress in the adaptation of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems

28. The technical session held during the NAP Expo in April 2019 brought together government representatives, partners and experts to discuss how to measure progress of the adaptation of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change through metrics and indicators.¹⁷

¹⁴ Further details of the 12th Focal Point Forum are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/12th-focal-point-forum-of-the-nairobi-work-programme>.

¹⁵ Available at

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proceedings_2019.02.12_FPF%20summary_FINAL2.pdf.

¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/node/740>.

¹⁷ See <http://napexpo.org/2019/sessions/parallel-session-7-2/>.

3. Next steps

29. Building on the outcomes of the joint technical session with the LEG, the next steps in 2019 will involve identifying and applying indicators and metrics for assessing progress in the adaptation of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems with inputs from NWP partners and government experts to further contribute to the work of the LEG on technical guidance and advice on strengthening considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in NAPs.

D. Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems

30. Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, including mega deltas, coral reefs and mangroves, are established as an issue of focus under the NWP. In response to an invitation from the SBSTA, the AC also agreed that the topic of the 13th Focal Point Forum, to be held in 2019, will be oceans.¹⁸

31. The secretariat will build new partnerships with relevant NWP partner organizations and other organizations to facilitate the provision of expert guidance in this thematic area in line with the needs of Parties in accordance with the knowledge-to-action approach.

E. Other thematic areas

32. Considering the resource constraints, the secretariat has not been able to initiate work on additional thematic areas as mandated at SBSTA 48. The secretariat will focus on additional thematic areas subject to the availability of resources in future. For example, the AC has advised the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum, to be held in 2020, to discuss the link between climate change adaptation and biodiversity (see chapter IV below). In this regard, the secretariat plans to focus on the thematic areas of forests and grasslands at the beginning of 2020.

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

33. SBSTA 48 recognized the contributions of the work carried out under the NWP and by its partner organizations to the work of the AC and the LEG, demonstrating the unique ability of the NWP to provide relevant technical information in response to emerging knowledge needs. A brief overview of recent activities to support the respective mandates of these constituted bodies and new recommendations from them are set out below.

A. Adaptation Committee

34. In response to the invitation from SBSTA 48, AC 15 provided advice on the delivery of NWP mandates that relate to the work programmes of constituted bodies, and on opportunities to align efforts with relevant bodies, workstreams and institutional arrangements (see annex VIII).¹⁹

35. Building on ongoing collaboration and recent mandates of the SBSTA, the AC also invited the provision of technical support from the NWP partners in respect of the work mandated to the AC by the CMA²⁰ and adaptation knowledge-related activities in the flexible three-year workplan of the AC,²¹ as appropriate.

¹⁸ See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20190411_ac15_letter%20NWP%20advice.pdf.

¹⁹ The AC Co-Chairs communicated the advice to the SBSTA Chair, available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20190411_ac15_letter%20NWP%20advice.pdf.

²⁰ See document AC/2019/2., available at <https://unfccc.int/node/193710>.

²¹ See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/workplan>.

36. The AC agreed on the following modalities for the provision of advice on the delivery of NWP mandates:

- (a) Before the first regular meeting of the AC each year, the Co-Chairs of the AC will draft advice for the delivery of NWP mandates, based on the current and upcoming work of the AC;
- (b) The AC, during its first regular meeting each year, will agree on the advice;
- (c) After the meeting, the Co-Chairs of the AC will send a letter to the Chair of the SBSTA to communicate the outcomes of considerations by the AC;
- (d) The secretariat will undertake relevant activities in accordance with the advice, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, and include information on progress in the annual report on the NWP for consideration by the SBSTA;
- (e) The AC will report progress in the provision of advice in its annual report to the COP.

37. In addition, the AC invited a secretariat representative supporting the NWP or a representative of an NWP partner organization to report during AC meetings, as appropriate, on knowledge and information support provided to support the work of the AC, as well as on the most recent findings resulting from activities undertaken under LAKI. The AC will take this information into account when providing further advice for the delivery of NWP mandates. Such an arrangement will ensure a transparent flow of information feedback in respect of the work carried out under the NWP and by its partners and the continuity of work.

38. NWP partner organizations participated in several meetings of the AC held in 2018 and 2019, such as an expert meeting on national adaptation goals and indicators and their relationship with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;²² a workshop on fostering the engagement of the agrifood sector in resilience to climate change;²³ an Adaptation Forum on integrating climate change adaptation with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework;²⁴ and an Adaptation Forum on the engagement of the private sector in adaptation planning processes, including NAPs.²⁵

B. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

39. Activities under the NWP, which included the participation of several partner organizations, supported the work of the LEG by providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs on the process of formulating and implementing NAPs, notably in the thematic areas of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems (see paras. 28 and 29 above for an overview of joint activities and next steps).

40. In addition, the secretariat will mobilize relevant partner organizations in supporting the work of the LEG, specifically by carrying out the following activities:

- (a) Supporting knowledge assembly in support of the systems approach of the NAP-SDG iFrame, including in relation to Open NAPs;
- (b) Organizing regional NAP Expos;
- (c) Contributing to NAP supplements, modules for training and other products, based on topics identified by the LEG;
- (d) Supporting the work of the LEG, for example through issuing in the eUpdate calls for interest in activities in support of building blocks of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

²² See <https://unfccc.int/node/180267>.

²³ See <https://unfccc.int/event/adaptation-committee-fostering-engagement-of-the-agri-food-sector-in-resilience-to-climate-change>.

²⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/node/181792>.

²⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/2019-adaptation-forum-by-the-adaptation-committee-engagement-of-the-private-sector-in-naps>.

(e) Collecting case studies relevant for formulating and implementing NAPs and collaborating with the LEG in the process of determining best practices.

V. Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative: prioritizing and closing adaptation knowledge gaps

41. LAKI has two objectives:

(a) **Bridge priority knowledge gaps.** This entails sharing knowledge gaps and convening interested adaptation experts and institutions to undertake actions to close the priority knowledge gaps;

(b) **Scale up to reach new subregions.** This objective involves organizing priority-setting workshops in new subregions, with a focus on vulnerable developing countries such as the LDCs, small island developing States and African States.

42. In fulfilling these objectives, the secretariat has worked with partners to implement some activities (highlighted below). The secretariat has also been making efforts to raise financial and in-kind resources to scale up LAKI.

A. Disseminating findings and mobilizing support

43. The outcomes of the six subregional priority-setting workshops conducted under the pilot phase of LAKI were packaged in accessible and actionable formats, including an e-publication summarizing LAKI and the priority knowledge gaps identified in the six subregions²⁶ and dedicated pages on the adaptation knowledge portal that provide an overview of LAKI, LAKI activities and knowledge gaps and engagement opportunities for the six subregions.²⁷

44. Outcomes of the six subregions have been disseminated to relevant stakeholders through the following:

(a) A poster²⁸ presentation during the tenth meeting of the research dialogue, on 3 May 2018 at SBSTA 48, which provided an overview of 85 priority knowledge gaps by region, cluster and theme;²⁹

(b) A presentation by UNEP on the LAKI methodology and outcomes during a session on science and assessment at the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network forum held in Manila on 18 October 2018;

(c) Online platforms such as the Global Adaptation Network website;³⁰

(d) Targeted outreach to relevant global and regional institutions and networks.

B. Partnerships to close knowledge gaps

1. Capstone project by the University of Michigan to close priority knowledge gaps in Indian Ocean island countries

(a) Closing two priority knowledge gaps

45. In 2018–2019, the secretariat collaborated with the University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability, an NWP partner, in the context of LAKI to help close two adaptation knowledge gaps in Indian Ocean island countries: the impacts of sea level rise on

²⁶ Available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Documents/LAKI_e-pub_2018.pdf.

²⁷ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/laki.aspx>.

²⁸ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2.32%20LAKI_Poster_Final.pdf.

²⁹ See the summary report of the research dialogue for further details. Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/RD10%20Summary%20report.pdf>.

³⁰ See, for example, <http://web.unep.org/ganadapt/publication/lima-adaptation-knowledge-initiative-closing-gaps-scale-adaptation>.

critical infrastructure and the impacts of storm surge on critical infrastructure. The capstone project was undertaken by four graduate students from the University of Michigan and focused on evaluating the impacts of sea level rise and storm surge on critical infrastructure in Seychelles.³¹

46. Using interviews and hazard analysis, the researchers identified the most vulnerable types of critical infrastructure, existing adaptation strategies, barriers to implementing adaptation action and available resources that can be used to surmount the existing barriers. The main output of the project is a story map of sea level rise and storm surge scenarios and the impact on infrastructure.³² The hazard map illustrates the geographic distribution of sea level rise and storm surge impacts on the main island of Mahé in Seychelles.

47. The outcomes are available in the capstone project report recently completed by the graduate students³³ (see annex IX for an overview of the findings and recommendations). The report also includes five recommendations to better protect the critical infrastructure in Seychelles from sea level rise and storm surge. The outcomes are relevant to other Indian Ocean island countries, in particular the Comoros, Maldives and Mauritius.

(b) Sharing the outcomes with knowledge users and relevant stakeholders

48. Three graduate students from the University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability will continue with the second phase of the capstone project in 2019–2020, building on the outcomes of the first phase.

49. Graduate students will also share the outcomes of the capstone project, including the story map, with representatives of the Government of Seychelles, which is one of the primary knowledge users. In addition, the students will have an opportunity to share the outcomes with policymakers and scientific communities during a poster session of the eleventh meeting of the research dialogue, to be held in Bonn at SB 50.

50. The case study, including outcomes and lessons learned, is also being disseminated through the adaptation knowledge portal.³⁴

2. Knowledge to Action Lab in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion

51. A Knowledge to Action Lab was organized by NWP partner Global Development Network on 20 and 21 November 2018 in New Delhi, in partnership with the UNFCCC secretariat, UNEP, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, the German Agency for International Cooperation in India and Oxfam.³⁵ The Lab convened 25 researchers, knowledge users and climate finance actors (including representatives from 12 NWP partners) to define strategies for linking adaptation research to implementation knowledge and data for the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion and downstream countries.

52. The Lab focused on six priority adaptation knowledge gaps identified by LAKI for the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion. Eight ongoing research projects in Bhutan, India, Nepal and Viet Nam were selected through a competitive review process.³⁶ Eight researchers refined their projects based on feedback received during the Lab and discussed potential opportunities to collaborate.

VI. Communicating and disseminating knowledge

53. Activities under the NWP employ a variety of communication channels and platforms to collect relevant information and disseminate it in a usable format to Parties, partner

³¹ For more information on the project, see <https://seas.umich.edu/academics/resources/capstone/improving-climate-resilience-seychelles-evaluating-impacts-sea-level>.

³² Available at <https://arcg.is/1rW1uD>.

³³ Available at <https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/handle/2027.42/148836>.

³⁴ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/pages/item.aspx?ListItemId=28770&ListUrl=/sites/NWPStaging/Lists/MainDB>.

³⁵ See <http://www.gdn.int/knowledge-action-lab-impacts-vulnerability-adaptation-climate-change>.

³⁶ See the call for expressions of interest at http://www.gdn.int/sites/default/files/Call%20for%20Submissions%20LAKI%20Action%20Lab%20Delhi_FinalDraft.pdf.

organizations and other relevant organizations. The platforms encourage users to engage with the secretariat and each other to foster learning and catalyse adaptation actions.

A. Adaptation knowledge portal

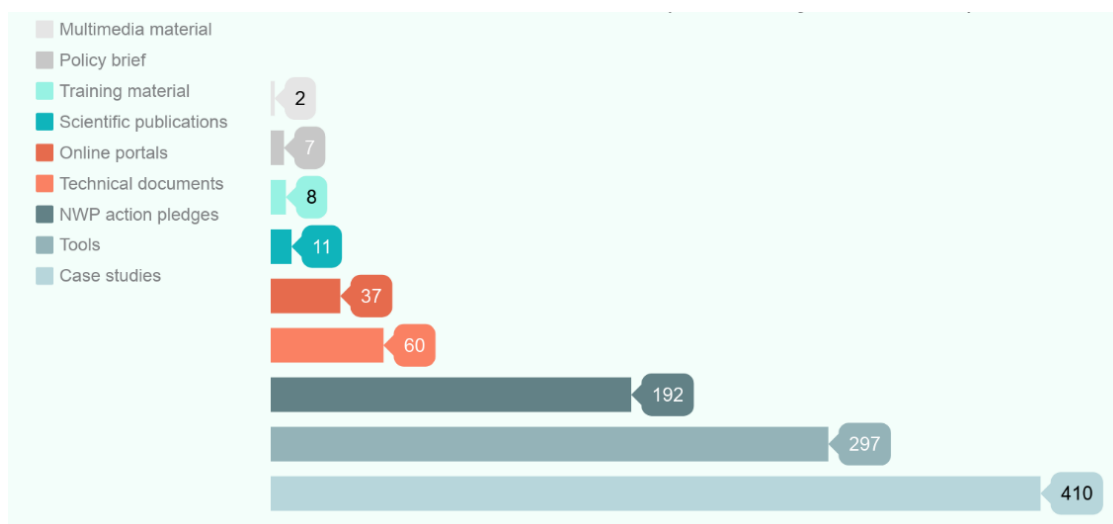
54. The adaptation knowledge portal of the NWP is a gateway for sharing, exchanging and acquiring knowledge about climate change adaptation actions. It also facilitates engagement with the NWP and UNFCCC processes by providing resources related to NWP open calls for submissions, applications for partnership and action pledges.

55. In response to a mandate from SBSTA 48 that requested the secretariat to enhance the user-friendliness of the portal, the navigation has also been restructured and main pages have been thoroughly updated.

56. Since its launch in 2015, the adaptation knowledge portal and the content submitted to it have grown significantly (see figure 3 for an overview of the content). Users can learn about the portal and how to engage with the NWP by watching a video, first published in December 2017, on the UNFCCC YouTube channel.³⁷

Figure 3

Overview of the content of the adaptation knowledge portal (as at 10 May 2019)



B. Other communication tools

57. The Twitter account Adaptation Exchange by the NWP (@AdaptXchange),³⁸ currently with over 1,800 followers) was launched in late 2017 with the aims of enhancing visibility of the NWP as the knowledge-for-action adaptation mechanism or hub within the UNFCCC process; facilitating stakeholder engagement that is fully responsive to identified adaptation knowledge needs to support Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including in the implementation of NAPs; and providing usable, policy-relevant advice needed for prioritizing actions in the NWP thematic areas.

58. The NWP newsletter, eUpdate,³⁹ is published three times a year. It highlights the most recent and noteworthy NWP activities and shares opportunities for engagement with UNFCCC adaptation programmes, as well as relevant knowledge resources and forthcoming events. The latest edition of the eUpdate was sent on 9 April 2019 to 952 NWP national focal points and partner organizations.

59. The new NWP web pages on the UNFCCC website have been restructured to reach a wider range of users. To this end, significant improvements have been made to information

³⁷ Available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xCNdrsji_rM.

³⁸ Available at <https://twitter.com/AdaptXChange>.

³⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/adaptation-newsletters>.

accessibility, website navigation and user-friendliness. Links are now available to NWP news items, communication channels and semi-annual progress reports.

60. In addition to its own communication channels, the NWP facilitates knowledge-sharing and learning through UNFCCC communication platforms, including the Adaptation Exchange Facebook page (with more than 15,000 followers), the UNFCCC climate conference YouTube channel (with over 6,000 subscribers), the UNFCCC Newsroom, and the UNFCCC Twitter (with close to 580,000 followers) and Facebook (with over 475,000 followers) accounts.

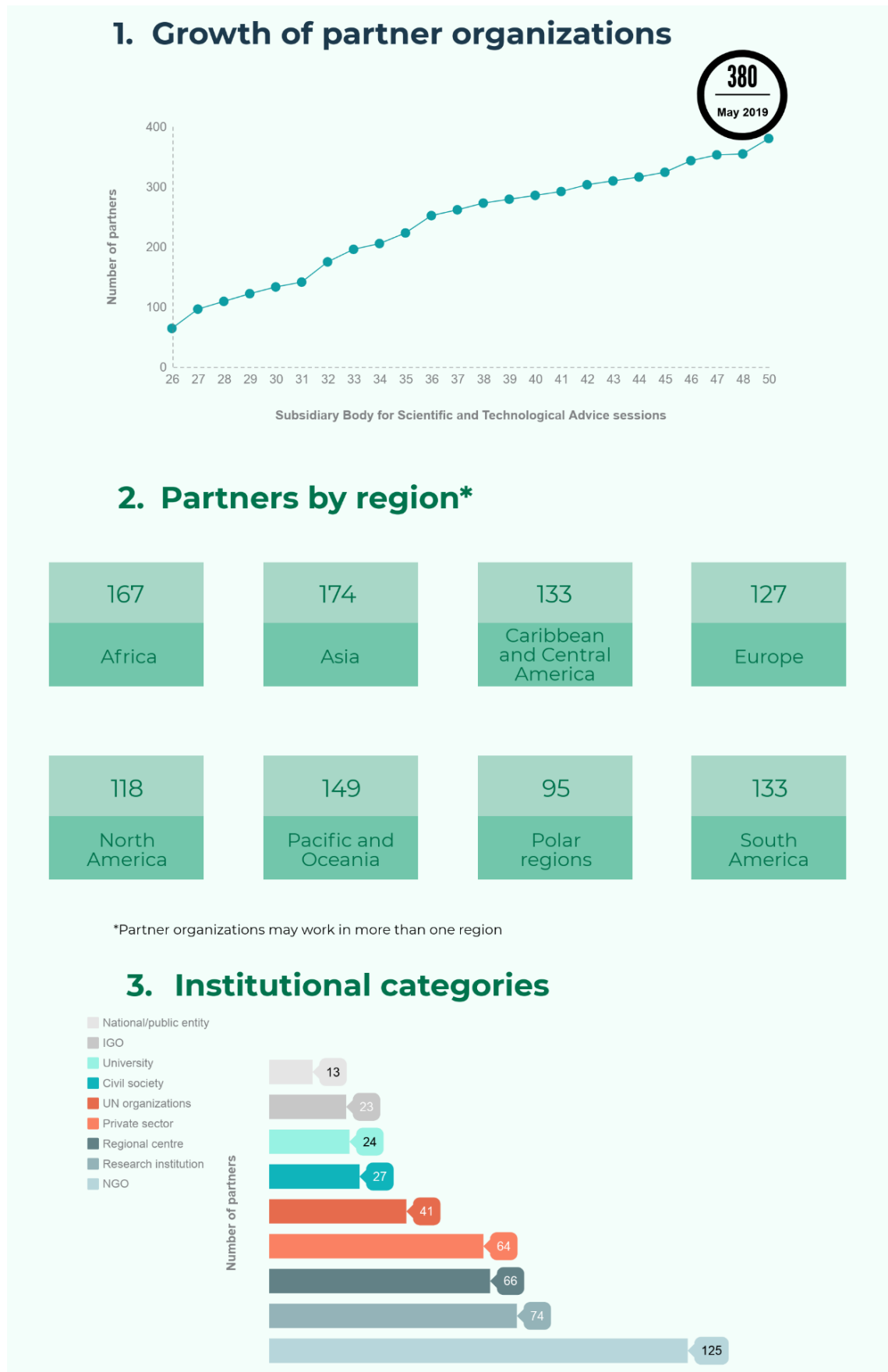
VII. Partner engagement

A. Overview of partners and action pledges

61. Since SBSTA 48, 25 organizations have joined the NWP as partners, bringing the total number of partners to 380 as at 10 May 2019 (see figure 4).⁴⁰

⁴⁰ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPSStaging/Pages/NWP-partner-organizations.aspx> for an overview of partners.

Figure 4
Overview of Nairobi work programme partner organizations



62. Several partner organizations have submitted action pledges, confirming their intent to collaborate and engage in a number of adaptation and resilience initiatives in support of the objectives of the NWP. The most recent joint action pledge is the Resilience Frontiers Initiative,⁴¹ an interagency effort coordinated by the secretariat, in collaboration with EIT Climate-KIC, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Global Water Partnership, the International Development Research Centre, UNEP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs.⁴² It addresses how to maximize our resilience to climate change beyond 2030 by harnessing the potential of new technologies and emerging social trends towards sustainability.

B. Engagement of partners as experts in various thematic areas

63. In executing the function of the NWP, the secretariat collaborated with a network of over 380 partner organizations to address adaptation knowledge needs identified by Parties.

64. As highlighted in chapters III–V above, several partner organizations have collaborated as experts and as part of expert groups to produce usable knowledge products and catalyse action in response to knowledge needs in thematic areas such as ecosystems; economic diversification; indicators of climate adaptation and resilience; and human settlements, cities and urban systems; as well as in the context of LAKI.

65. In 2019–2020, the secretariat will continue to strengthen existing partnerships with experts and expert groups to advance the work on these thematic areas through collaborative actions, while focusing on engaging experts and building new partnerships to initiate work on the new thematic areas such as oceans.

VIII. Indicative workplan for 2019–2020

66. In accordance with relevant mandates and functions, the secretariat will continue to implement activities under the NWP in a manner that enhances the programme's role as a knowledge-for-action hub for adaptation and resilience, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA. The indicative activities are outlined in the 2019–2020 workplan (see annex I).

⁴¹ For more information see <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/item.aspx?ListItemId=28764&ListUrl=/sites/NWPStaging/Lists/MainDB>.

⁴² Further details on the conference are available at <http://www.resiliencefrontiers.org/>.

Nairobi work programme indicative workplan 2019–2020

Key areas of work and key outputs	2019		2020	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
1. Advancing adaptation knowledge in thematic areas				
<i>1.1 Human settlements, cities and urban systems</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate partnerships to mobilize support and implement actions to close knowledge gaps in partnership with expert groups 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a report on outcomes and updated knowledge and knowledge gaps for SBSTA 52 				X
<i>1.2 Ecosystems, rural systems and communities, indicators for climate adaptation and resilience</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the LEG on reviewing and applying indicators and metrics for assessing progress in adaptation of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems with inputs from NWP partners and government experts 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare outcomes for SBSTA 52 				X
<i>1.3 Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a scoping paper; identify and engage with experts and relevant organizations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize a pre-COP meeting; 13th Focal Point Forum on oceans 		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Package the outcomes of the forum into usable format and disseminate; facilitate partnerships to implement actions to close knowledge gaps 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a report on outcomes and updated knowledge and knowledge gaps for SBSTA 52 				X
<i>1.4 Additional thematic areas (such as forests and grasslands)</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a scoping paper; identify and engage with expert groups 			X	X

- Feed the outcomes of the scoping paper to the design and organization of the 14th Focal Point Forum focusing on the link between climate change adaptation and biodiversity

X

2. Providing support to the work of the constituted bodies

2.1 Adaptation Committee

- Present an overview of engagement of partners and adaptation knowledge portal at the 16th meeting of the AC
- The AC to report progress in the provision of its advice on the delivery of NWP mandates in its annual report to the COP
- The AC to provide advice to the NWP on further support to its work during its first meeting of 2020
- Include an overview of progress on the advice in the annual report of the NWP
- Provide technical support from the NWP and its partners in the work mandated to the AC by the CMA,^a and adaptation knowledge-related activities in the AC flexible three-year workplan^b
- NWP partners, in collaboration with the AC, to support the work of other adaptation-related institutional arrangements, in particular by providing relevant scientific and technical information and sharing knowledge (decision 11/CMA.1, para. 4)
- Provide inputs to the AC in organizing an event for sharing existing knowledge and tools for monitoring and evaluation
- The AC, in collaboration with the LEG, partner organizations of the NWP, users and developers of relevant methodologies, including academia and the private sector, to develop by June 2020 and to regularly update an inventory of relevant methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and to make the information available on the adaptation knowledge portal (decision 11/CMA.1, para.15)
- Provide inputs to a scoping note for a technical paper on the application of technologies for an adaptation priority

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

2.2 The Least Developed Countries Expert Group

- Work with the LEG on reviewing and applying indicators and metrics for assessing progress in adaptation of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems with inputs from NWP partners and government experts

X

X

X

- Support knowledge assembly in support of the systems approach of the NAP-SDG iFrame including in relation to Open NAPs
- Mobilize NWP partners to organize regional NAP Expos
- Mobilize NWP partners to contribute to NAP supplements, modules for training and other products, based on topics identified by the LEG
- Support the LEG in identifying candidates for best practices and case studies, such as for adaptation in general and for NAP implementation, and collaborate with the LEG in the process of determining best practices
- Mobilize NWP partners to support the work of the LEG, such as through calls for interest in the eUpdate, for activities in support of key building blocks of the process to formulate and implement NAPs at the national level
- Prepare outcomes for SBSTA 52

x	x	x	
x	x	x	
x	x	x	
x	x	x	
x	x	x	
			x

2.3 Other relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention

- Share the findings of the work and mandate of the NWP with relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements through letter from the SBSTA Chair
- Next steps on collaborative activities to be informed based on the communication and follow up from these constituted bodies and institutional arrangements, as appropriate

x			
	x	x	x

3. Prioritizing and closing adaptation knowledge gaps through the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative

3.1 Bridging priority knowledge gaps

- Sharing – focus on general and targeted dissemination of LAKI gaps to encourage uptake from partners: global and regional networks and institutions, adaptation and resilience programmes and initiatives and the donor community supporting adaptation action at the national, subnational and community level
- Connecting – further build upon existing work done with adaptation experts, institutions and networks for undertaking actions to close the priority knowledge gaps. Specifically, the secretariat is reaching out to universities globally to replicate the partnership with the University of Michigan
- Convening – maximize the strategic role of NWP partners to initiate a high-level partnership that will bring resources and technical know-how in bridging the priority

x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x

knowledge gaps across all six subregions as well as new subregions that in which the LAKI will be implemented in future

- Share the outcomes of University of Michigan’s capstone project with relevant knowledge users, including during SB 50
- Collaborate with the University of Michigan and other universities in closing adaptation knowledge gaps in the context of LAKI
- Package and disseminate the outcomes

[Redacted]			
X	[Redacted]		
	X	X	X
			X

To be decided

3.2 Scaling up the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative in new subregions

4 Communicating and disseminating knowledge

4.1 Adaptation knowledge portal

- Compile and disseminate information on monitoring, tools and assessment methods and mobilization of knowledge resources in collaboration with relevant organizations
- Compile case studies of initiatives that focus on ecosystems and adaptation planning for vulnerable communities and groups and disseminate them on the adaptation knowledge portal
- Actively reach out to partners and relevant organizations to ensure continuous addition and dissemination of recent and relevant knowledge resources through the portal
- Enhance user-friendliness of the portal

X	X	[Redacted]	
X	X	[Redacted]	
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X

4.2 eUpdate (NWP newsletter)

- Innovative design and inclusive content that fosters effective communication and dissemination of the outcomes of the NWP and adaptation work under the Convention as well as of the partners

X	X	X	X
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4.3 Other communication and social media channels such as Adaptation Exchange by the NWP

- Regular update and maintenance of all NWP pages on the UNFCCC website
- Ongoing dissemination of relevant activities and resources on adaptation and resilience through the NWP twitter page (Adaptation Exchange by the NWP)

X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X

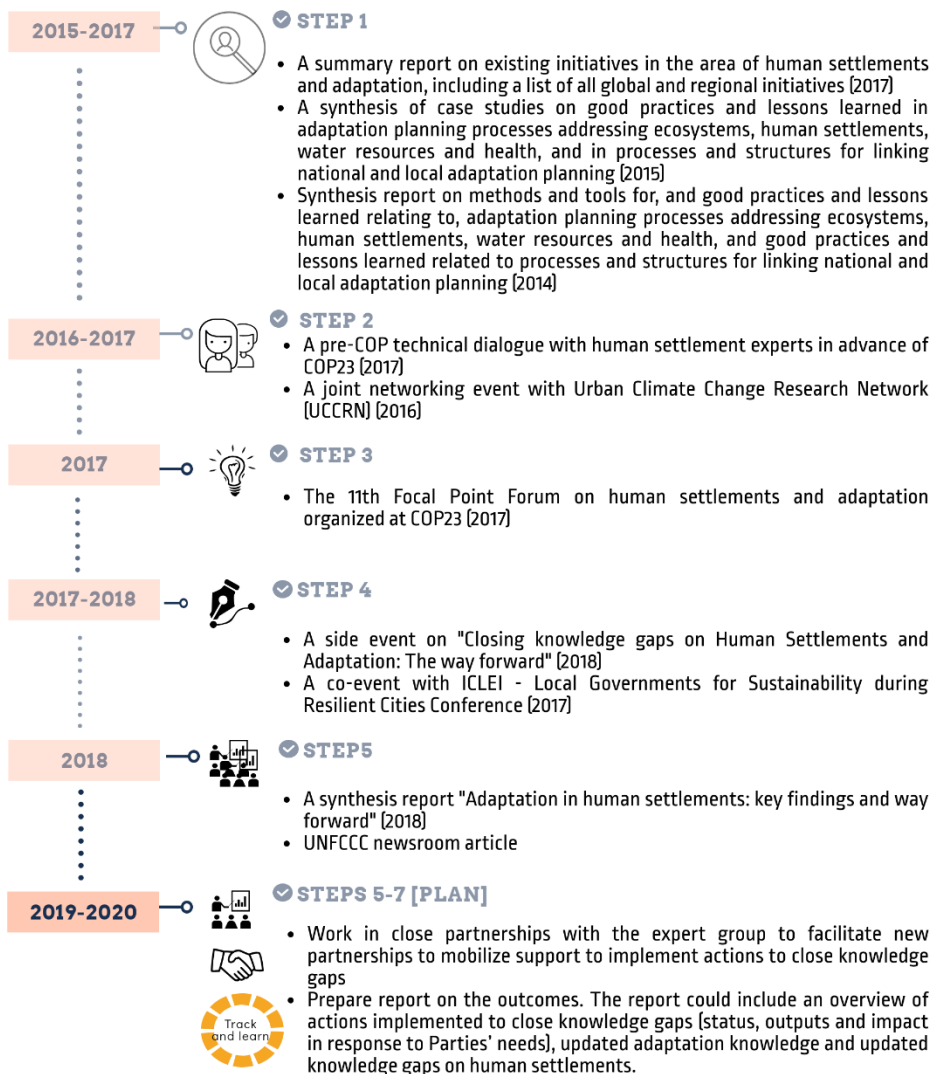
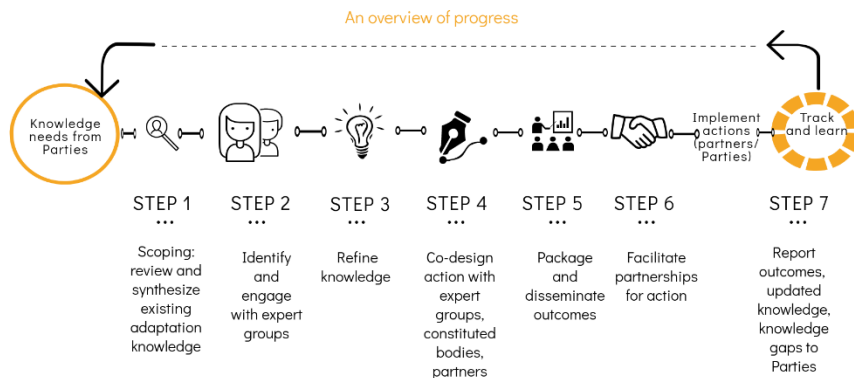
^a See document AC/2019/2, available at <https://unfccc.int/node/193710>.

^b See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/workplan>.

Annex II

Overview of outputs related to thematic areas of human settlements, cities and urban areas

Human settlements, cities and urban areas



* Further details on specific outputs are available at Adaptation Knowledge Portal thematic page: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/HS-page.aspx>

Annex III

Summary of the side event “Closing knowledge gaps on human settlements and adaptation”

1. The side event, held on 1 May 2018 at SBSTA 48, produced the following outcomes:
 - (a) An increased understanding of existing adaptation knowledge gaps and barriers related to human settlements;
 - (b) Identification of opportunities for further collaboration among participants, including NWP partners, Parties and the secretariat;
 - (c) Proposals and an action pledge to close adaptation knowledge gaps related to human settlements.
2. Participants provided the following recommendations to effectively integrate human settlements issues into NAPs:
 - (a) Facilitate the reporting and quantification of contributions from human settlements to NDCs and NAPs;
 - (b) Incorporate sectoral policies (e.g. land use, agriculture, local plans, forestry, coastal management, transport);
 - (c) Include policy recommendations to give clear policy mandates;
 - (d) Prioritize actions in a list and make them specific to local contexts;
 - (e) Feature mental and physical health as a crucial issue for adaptation;
 - (f) Consider the NAP to be an adaptable process, not an end point, and use it as a framework for continuous collaboration;
 - (g) Consider human settlements within their regional biosphere, taking into account ecosystem services and ecosystem loss, with reference to the rural–urban interface;
 - (h) Maintain a rigorous policy mandate, including support for action and implementation, with respect to human settlements;
 - (i) Consider national, cultural and intangible heritage;
 - (j) Capitalize on the knowledge of local communities to develop specific actions regarding human settlements;
 - (k) Identify examples of successful resilient local communities, highlighting the difference between front-runners that serve as inspiration and followers, at different stages of development;
 - (l) Identify challenges and vulnerabilities that are specific to human settlements at the local level;
 - (m) Mandate specific finance mechanisms and instruments for adaptation at the local level;
 - (n) Seek the endorsement of communities at the local level.
3. In order for existing adaptation knowledge to be actionable for local and national officials, it should:
 - (a) Align with and be relevant to city plans and policies, including high-priority issues, as it is easier to influence activities that are already under way and identified as urgent;
 - (b) Contain research tailored to the needs of human settlements so the research outcomes are locally applicable;
 - (c) Respond to priority areas of international frameworks, including the Sendai Framework, the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda;

- (d) Link the local context to national policies, such as NAPs and NDCs;
- (e) Acknowledge the political context of local leaders and empower local governance to enhance the effectiveness of local governments;
- (f) Recognize that the roles and responsibilities of local, subnational and national governments as regards urban development vary by country;
- (g) Include input from relevant but marginalized stakeholders;
- (h) Be documented, packaged and presented in a way that will facilitate horizontal exchange to enable peer learning and knowledge transfer from pioneering cities to others;
- (i) Consider future risk scenarios as well as current priorities – future risk planning is especially challenging for many cities, so assistance from the scientific community is essential.

4. Participants identified the following ways their organization could contribute to closing knowledge gaps related to adaptation and human settlements:

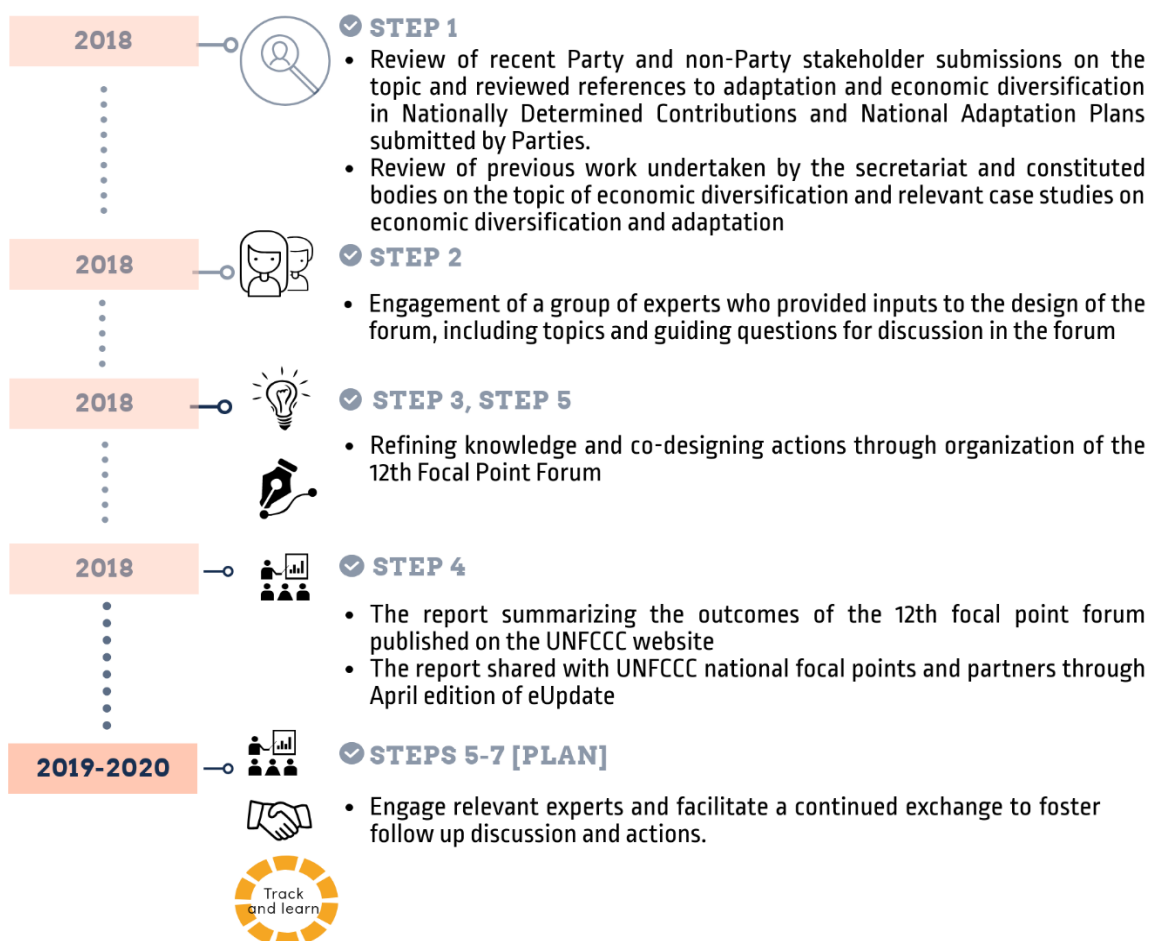
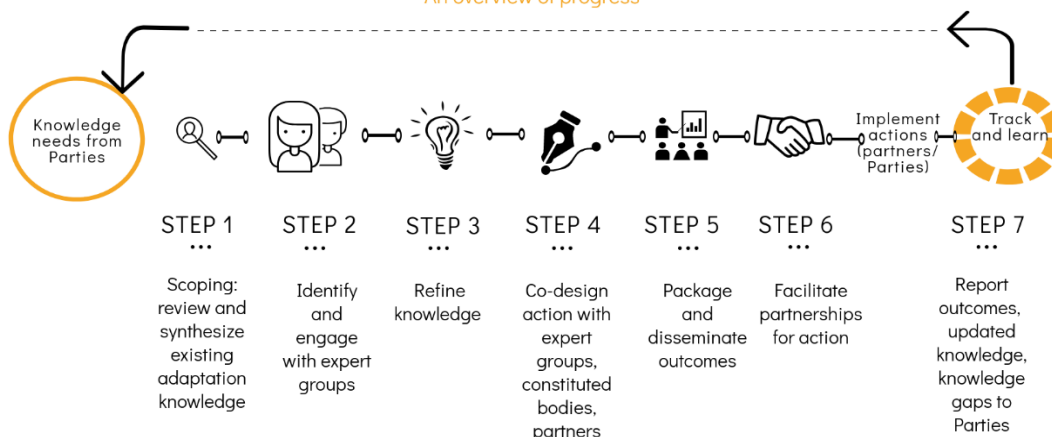
- (a) Support dialogue and exchange between local governments to maximize the impact of knowledge resources, support learning and inspire local governments to accelerate action;
- (b) Provide better access to clear, relevant and up-to-date information. For example, use language and formats that are understandable to non-specialists, use dissemination channels that are accessible to developing countries and the LDCs (with limited Internet and telecommunications access) and feature science that is relevant to local priorities and readily applicable.

Annex IV

Overview of outputs related to the thematic areas of economic diversification

Economic diversification

An overview of progress



Annex V

Outcomes of the 12th Focal Point Forum on the thematic area of economic diversification

1. The 12th Focal Point Forum produced the following outcomes:
 - (a) Identification of key principles for using economic diversification as part of an adaptation strategy;
 - (b) Understanding of the challenges and opportunities economic diversification presents as an adaptation measure at different levels;
 - (c) Initiation of a dialogue with Parties, organizations and individual experts interested in collaborating to address specific needs related to adaptation and economic diversification;
 - (d) Establishment of an expert group on economic diversification for carrying out relevant follow-up activities.
2. The Forum identified several key principles for economic diversification. Through the presentations and discussions, participants noted that economic diversification is more effective when it is:
 - (a) Anchored in scientific information (including information related to climate variability and change) to assess needs and explore the most appropriate options and approaches;
 - (b) Supported by enabling environments that allow communities to pilot, replicate, sustain and scale up approaches to economic diversification;
 - (c) Centred on, owned, driven and managed by the affected community;
 - (d) Driven by public receptiveness to change and willingness to invest;
 - (e) Built on local knowledge and experience, as well as an understanding of market needs and options;
 - (f) Designed to allow both new and existing partnerships to evolve;
 - (g) Supported by ‘outside the box’ thinking, combined with market and technological innovation;
 - (h) Underpinned by a holistic and integrated risk management approach.

Annex VI

Experts contributing to the 12th Focal Point Forum on the thematic area of economic diversification

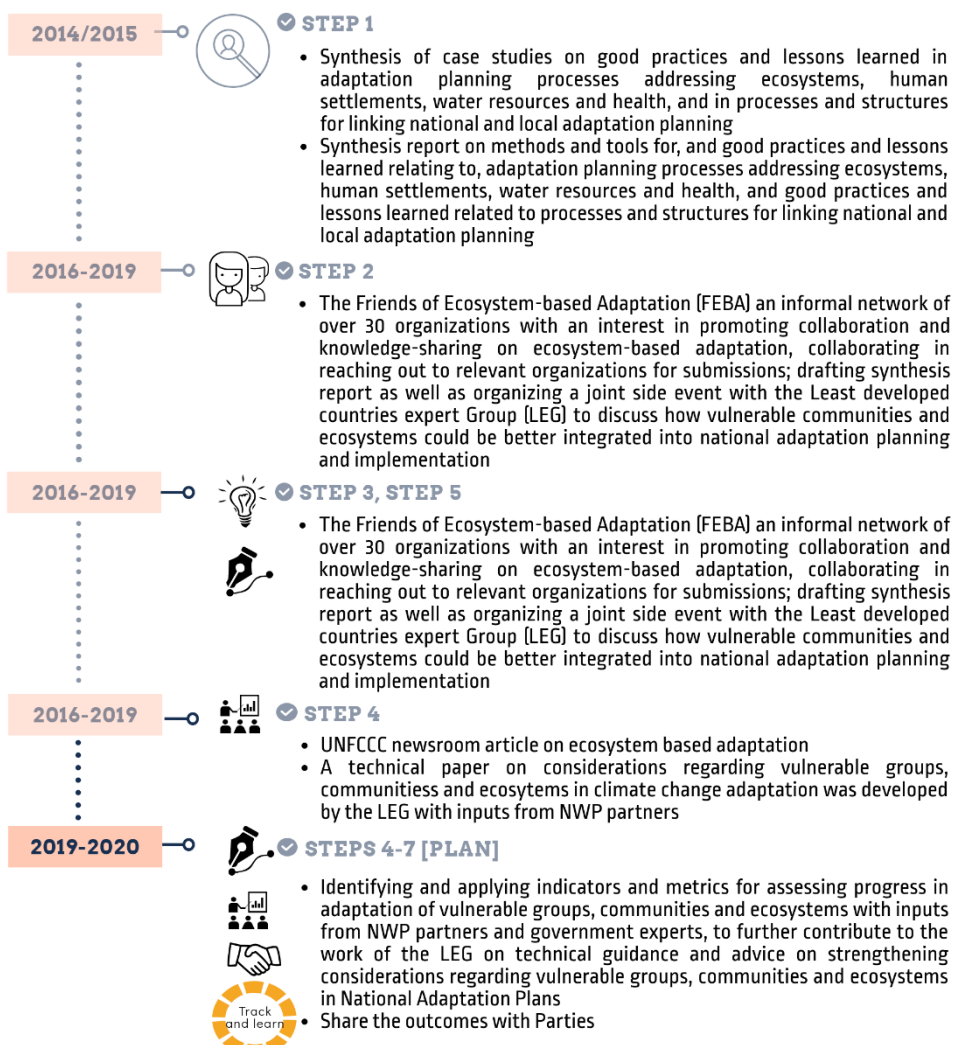
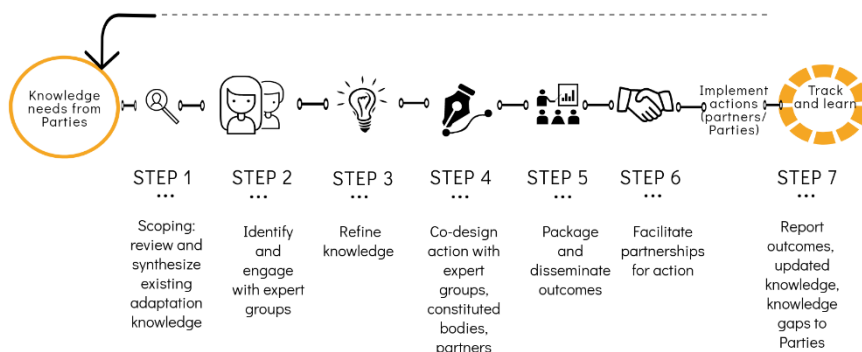
<i>Name of expert</i>	<i>Organization</i>
Bassam A. Albassam	King Saud University
Ibrahim Alley	Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation
Waheed Banafea	Institute of Public Administration, Saudi Arabia
Hany Besada	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation United Nations University University of Ottawa University of Carleton
Sambit Bhattacharyya	University of Sussex
Nicole Clot	Helvetas
Tilmann Feltes	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
Thorvaldur Gylfason	University of Iceland
Merlin Hackbart	University of Kentucky
Martin Hvidt	University of Southern Denmark
Abdullah K. Ibnrubbian	Institute of Public Administration, Saudi Arabia
Guy Jobbins	Overseas Development Institute
David Kaluba	Government of Zambia
Andrea Kuhlmann	German Agency for International Cooperation
Donna Lagdameo	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
Robert Read	University of Lancaster
Meredith Ryder-Rude	AC
Navina Sanchez	German Agency for International Cooperation
Ali Shareef	AC
Joel Smith	Abt Associates
Edouard Turkisch	University of Paris – Nanterre
Vositha Wijenayake	SLYCAN Trust
Mery Yaou	LEG

Annex VII

Overview of outputs related to the thematic areas of ecosystems, rural systems and communities, and indicators of climate adaptation and resilience

Ecosystems, rural systems and communities, and indicators of climate adaptation and resilience

An overview of progress



* Further details on specific outputs are available at Adaptation Knowledge Portal thematic page: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/ecosystems-page.aspx>

Annex VIII

Advice agreed by the Adaptation Committee on the delivery of the Nairobi work programme mandates

SBSTA mandate

Advice agreed by the AC

Exploring opportunities for involving work under the NWP and by its partner organizations in activities such as the technical examination process on adaptation and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.

NWP partners are encouraged to contribute, including through the eUpdate¹ that will be issued before the session, and will be invited to engage in the final technical examination process on adaptation in 2020.

Providing recommendations on enhancing the NWP as the knowledge-for-action hub for adaptation and resilience serving relevant bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention, as appropriate and as requested.

The AC invites the recent findings of the work and mandate of the NWP to be shared, through a letter from the SBSTA Chair, with relevant constituted bodies, in particular the Consultative Group of Experts, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Technology Executive Committee and the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform; as well as research and systematic observation under the Convention.

Providing recommendations on enhancing the NWP as the intermediary between Parties and experts to help Parties to better define their knowledge needs and to help experts to better respond to those needs within the framework of the Convention.

The AC will invite regular updates on progress made during the next phase of LAKI under the NWP, including an overview of recent findings, in order to inform its work. The AC agreed to further communicate knowledge gaps identified through its work to NWP stakeholders, as needed, with a view to ensuring those gaps are addressed and relevant findings are reported back to the AC.

Building on the adaptation knowledge portal, mapping and regularly tracking the activities of NWP partner organizations related to themes and activities under the NWP, and the activities of organizations engaged in the technical examination process on adaptation and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action with a view to suggesting ways to enhance coherence.

In order to develop further advice on this matter, the AC would welcome, at its 16th meeting, to be held from 9 to 12 September 2019, an overview of the information contained in the adaptation knowledge portal and an overview of activities to engage partners in the work under the NWP as well as information on how the work of NWP partner organizations can be mapped or tracked.

Identifying the themes of the 13th and subsequent NWP Focal Point Forums.

The AC agreed on the following themes:

- 13th NWP Focal Point Forum (2019): oceans;
- 14th NWP Focal Point Forum (2020): link between climate change adaptation and biodiversity.

¹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/adaptation-newsletters>.

Annex IX

Capstone project on evaluating the impacts of sea level rise and storm surge on critical infrastructure in Seychelles, undertaken by University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability

1. In 2018–2019, the secretariat collaborated with NWP partner the University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability within the context of LAKI to help to close two adaptation knowledge gaps of Indian Ocean island countries: the impacts of sea level rise on critical infrastructure and the impacts of storm surge on critical infrastructure. Harold Rice, Brett Rolf, Jacob Rumschlag and Daniel Xie, master’s candidates, carried out the capstone project.¹

2. The project was implemented using the following stepwise approach:

(a) A literature review to understand the current state of critical infrastructure and adaptation in Seychelles;

(b) Interviews with government officials, local and international non-governmental organizations, and private sector organizations to understand the social, economic and cultural importance and the vulnerability of critical infrastructure;

(c) Assessment of current adaptation strategies to protect this infrastructure and barriers to implementing such measures;

(d) Creation of a hazard map illustrating the geographic distribution of sea level rise and storm surge impacts on the main island of Mahé based on historical sea level data combined with geographic information systems data.

3. The project report concludes with five recommendations to better protect critical infrastructure in Seychelles from sea level rise and storm surge:

(a) Create a data-sharing policy and platform to make data easily accessible across government agencies;

(b) Increase the enforcement of policies requiring consideration of sea level rise and storm surge during the development of new infrastructure;

(c) Strengthen collaboration among stakeholders from various sectors to highlight the impacts of sea level rise and storm surge on critical infrastructure and foster more adaptation to protect it;

(d) Identify and secure more funding for the adaptation of critical infrastructure;

(e) Conduct additional research on climate change, the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and the adaptation measures implemented to protect critical infrastructure.

¹ For more information, see https://seas.umich.edu/academics/resources/capstone/improving_climate_resilience_seychelles_evaluating_impacts_sea_level.