



United Nations

FCCC/SBSTA/2020/INF.1



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
27 May 2020

English only

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Fifty-second session

Bonn, 4–12 October 2020

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

**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 activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change since the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. This report documents progress, good practices and challenges in implementing these activities in collaboration with partner organizations and experts. The activities have focused on strengthening the Nairobi work programme as a knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience as well as supporting enhanced action on climate resilience. They include creating user-friendly knowledge products and catalysing action in the thematic areas of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, and biodiversity and climate change adaptation; and advancing work on bridging prioritized knowledge gaps in countries and subregions under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative. The activities also include ongoing collaboration and support to the work of the constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process. The report contains an indicative workplan for 2020–2021 and concludes with next steps for the Nairobi work programme.

GE.20-07074(E)



* 2 0 0 7 0 7 4 *

Please recycle 



Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Abbreviations and acronyms	3
I. Executive summary	4
II. Introduction	5
A. Nairobi work programme as a knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience	5
B. Mandates.....	7
C. Scope of the report.....	7
III. Co-creating knowledge products and establishing partnerships and collaboration	9
A. Nairobi work programme knowledge-to-action methodology	9
B. Thematic work: leveraging technical expertise and learning in responding to the needs of Parties	10
C. Prioritizing and closing adaptation knowledge gaps through partnerships: Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative	14
IV. Supporting the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in relation to national adaptation plans.....	19
A. Progress	19
B. Next steps	20
V. Providing knowledge support to and strengthening linkages with the constituted bodies	20
A. Overview of knowledge support provided to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.....	20
B. Knowledge support provided to the Adaptation Committee.....	21
C. Strengthening linkages with the constituted bodies	22
VI. Strengthening the role of the Nairobi work programme through knowledge management, communication and outreach.....	23
A. Survey on knowledge products and the adaptation knowledge portal	23
B. Adaptation knowledge portal.....	25
C. Other communication tools.....	26
VII. Engaging partners.....	26
VIII. Next steps under the Nairobi work programme.....	27
A. Indicative workplan for 2020–2021	27
B. Review of progress and further guidance	27
Annexes	
I. Nairobi work programme indicative workplan for 2020–2021	29
II. Timeline for activities in 2020 under the Nairobi work programme in the thematic area of biodiversity and climate change adaptation.....	32
III. Progress under the Nairobi work programme in the thematic area of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems	33
IV. Potential collaborative activities under the Nairobi work programme as at April 2020.....	34

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Executive Committee	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-SDG iFrame	integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
SROCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Executive summary

1. The NWP is a knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience that connects constituted bodies, institutional arrangements and non-Party stakeholders under the UNFCCC through the curation, production and communication of knowledge and the establishment of partnerships for learning and collaboration on all aspects of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. Knowledge needs identified by Parties, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS, are also responded to under the NWP.
2. The objective of the NWP is to assist Parties, and particularly LDCs and SIDS, to:
 - (a) Improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation;
 - (b) Make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures in response to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socioeconomic basis in consideration of current and future climate change and variability.
3. Under the NWP, knowledge is curated, packaged and shared with a view to closing adaptation knowledge gaps and thus catalysing the scaling up of adaptation action, particularly in developing countries.
4. Following guidance from SBSTA 48 and 50,¹ the mandate of the NWP is to further facilitate stakeholder engagement that is responsive to the adaptation knowledge needs of Parties. The knowledge support to the constituted bodies has also been strengthened through the provision of useful, policy-relevant adaptation information for informing action at different levels of governance.
5. The focus of the NWP is on:
 - (a) Convening existing partners and exploring new partnerships **by means of an iterative and progressive knowledge-to-action approach**, for collaboration on curating, packaging and sharing knowledge as well as on co-designing and implementing actions to close identified knowledge gaps in various thematic areas and countries and subregions (e.g. through LAKI);
 - (b) **Assisting countries in formulating and implementing NAPs, in collaboration with the LEG**, by mobilizing NWP partners to support implementation of NAP-related activities and provide support to the LDCs;
 - (c) **Responding to knowledge needs identified by constituted bodies** and providing credible knowledge relevant to other adaptation mandates arising from the Paris Agreement, such as in relation to adaptation communications and the global stocktake.
6. Since SBSTA 50, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, the following work with partner organizations, experts and other organizations has been advanced under the NWP using **an iterative and progressive knowledge-to-action approach**:
 - (a) Scoping of organizations to engage as an expert group, inviting critical partners to be part of the expert group and drafting a workplan outlining the indicative activities to be pursued with the group, including the concept of the scoping paper in **the thematic area of biodiversity and climate change**;
 - (b) Curating, sharing and disseminating knowledge and experience on good practices and policies, developing guidance on actions in response to knowledge gaps and strengthening collaboration and partnerships with the thematic expert group in **the thematic area of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems**;
 - (c) Addressing adaptation knowledge gaps and co-producing knowledge outputs for various knowledge users in countries and subregions in collaboration with universities, global and regional partners in **the context of LAKI**.²

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paras. 14–21, and FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paras. 18–26, respectively.

² See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/laki.aspx>.

7. Knowledge needs identified by the constituted bodies have been responded to under the NWP, and its contribution to the work of the constituted bodies has been strengthened by:

(a) Leveraging the diverse knowledge base, expertise and networks of the NWP partners to respond to needs of the constituted bodies, including in relation to implementation of the Paris Agreement, following the advice from the AC;³

(b) Inviting collaboration with the constituted bodies and under other institutional arrangements.

8. In terms of **supporting the LDCs and SIDS**, the knowledge outputs under LAKI are tailored to knowledge users in Indian Ocean island countries and the Hindu Kush Himalayan region, among others; while the thematic work on oceans had a focus on knowledge needs of SIDS and collaboration on addressing those needs.

9. In terms of **supporting countries in formulating and implementing NAPs**, NWP partner organizations have been mobilized to support the LEG in implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs. They have been engaged at NAP Expos, in the Open NAPs initiative, in developing supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs,⁴ and in strengthening considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems.

10. In relation to knowledge management, communication and outreach between the UNFCCC, constituted bodies and non-Party stakeholders:

(a) Information and learning under the NWP and relevant UNFCCC processes, as well as from partners, has been packaged and shared through various platforms, such as the adaptation knowledge portal, the Adaptation Exchange by the NWP on Twitter and the UNFCCC website;

(b) Feedback was sought on the relevance, accessibility and usability of NWP knowledge products, including the adaptation knowledge portal,⁵ from UNFCCC national focal points, NWP partners and other users with a view to improving them and enhancing their value to Parties and partners.

II. Introduction

A. Nairobi work programme as a knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience

11. Despite the growing body of adaptation knowledge, knowledge gaps remain a critical barrier to countries scaling up adaptation action. The NWP is the demand-driven knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience under the UNFCCC (see figure 1). Established at COP 11, it was the first stakeholder engagement mechanism under the Convention. The challenges of adaptation and resilience are addressed under the NWP in collaboration with over 400 partners representing a diversity of knowledge and expertise, coalitions and existing networks working in different thematic areas, sectors, regions and countries.

12. The objective of the NWP is to assist Parties, and particularly LDCs and SIDS, to:

(a) Improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation;

³ The advice of the AC on the delivery of NWP mandates, as invited in document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 19, is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2019/INF.1, annex VIII. The latest advice of the AC is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/227674>.

⁴ LEG. 2012. *National Adaptation Plans: Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

⁵ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

- (b) Make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures in response to climate change on a sound, scientific, technical, and socioeconomic basis in consideration of current and future climate change and variability.

Figure 1
Overview of the Nairobi work programme

Approach

Using an interactive and progressive knowledge-to-action approach to:

- Articulate and respond to knowledge needs identified by Parties, especially the LDCs and SIDS, and constituted bodies;
- Curate and co-produce adaptation knowledge, and facilitate exchange of adaptation knowledge among Parties and non-Party stakeholders on different themes and topics;
- Convene relevant partners and explore new partnerships to facilitate and mobilize collaborative actions to support evidence-based learning and facilitate response actions at different levels of governance in an iterative manner;
- Facilitate and enhance national, regional and local adaptation actions, encouraging cooperation and coordination between regional and local stakeholders, and improve the flow of information between the Convention process and national, regional and local activities.

Areas of work

Priority thematic areas

- Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, including mega-deltas, coral reefs and mangroves
- Forests and grasslands
- Extreme weather events such as heatwaves, flash floods, sand and dust storms, cyclones and heavy precipitation
- Drought, water scarcity and land degradation neutrality
- Agriculture and food security

Support to the technical work of the constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process

- Collaborate with the LEG in implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs
- Contribute to mandates implementing the Paris Agreement (e.g. global stocktake)
- Engage partners in responding to relevant mandates and workplans of the constituted bodies

Scaled up LAKI in countries and subregions

- Prioritize adaptation knowledge gaps in new subregions
- Convene partnerships and collaboration for closing priority adaptation knowledge gaps

Modalities of work

- Producing usable and relevant knowledge products on themes and topics
- Organizing regional events and workshops in collaboration with NWP partner organizations, and on the 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

Collaborators/partners



Fostering continuous engagement with relevant NWP partner organizations, local/national/regional/global organizations and networks, universities and other organizations in order to enable the provision of expert guidance according to the needs of Parties



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



Consideration of outcomes by Parties

The secretariat will prepare a concise annual report



- Consider the outcomes of the work at the first regular SBSTA session of the year
- Determine the modalities of the stocktake at SBSTA 54
- Take stock of the operational and institutional modalities of the NWP at SBSTA 56

13. In its role as a **knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience**, the NWP connects constituted bodies, institutional arrangements and non-Party stakeholders under the UNFCCC, through the curation, production and communication of knowledge and the establishment of partnerships for learning and collaboration on all aspects of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. Knowledge needs identified by Parties, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS, are responded to by (see figure 2 for an overview of the integrated approach under the NWP):

(a) **Using an iterative and progressive knowledge-to-action approach**, existing partners are convened, and new partnerships explored for ways to collaborate on curating, packaging and sharing knowledge in order to close knowledge gaps and meet knowledge needs in various thematic areas and countries and subregions through LAKI;

(b) **Supporting the LEG in assisting countries in formulating and implementing NAPs** through the mobilization of NWP partners to support implementation of NAP-related activities and provide support to the LDCs;

(c) **Responding to knowledge needs identified by constituted bodies and providing credible knowledge relevant to other adaptation mandates arising from the Paris Agreement**, such as in relation to adaptation communications and the global stocktake.

B. Mandates

14. 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 the first regular SBSTA session of each year.⁶

15. With a view to supporting delivery of mandated activities under the NWP, SBSTA 50 requested the secretariat to include in future NWP annual reports information on lessons learned and challenges in implementing NWP workplans as well as on knowledge users' experience in accessing and using NWP knowledge products. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to solicit feedback from knowledge users, including national focal points, on the accessibility, applicability and clarity of NWP knowledge products. It further requested that future NWP annual reports provide an overview of progress tracked against the NWP annual workplan using the NWP knowledge-to-action methodology.

16. SBSTA 48 and 50 provided new mandates, priorities and modalities for the NWP.⁷ The role of the NWP as the knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience was enhanced with a view to further improving its relevance and effectiveness in the light of the Paris Agreement (see figure 1).⁸

17. Finally, AC 17 provided advice on the delivery of NWP mandates that present opportunities to support other relevant mandates under the Paris Agreement and on leveraging the expertise and resources of NWP partners to respond to the needs of the AC.

C. Scope of the report

18. Under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, activities have been implemented under the NWP in accordance with its mandate and functions in collaboration with partner organizations and constituted bodies. This report provides an overview of outcomes of, and progress, lessons learned and challenges in, implementing the NWP workplan for 2019–2020 between May 2019 and April 2020. The report concludes with proposed next steps under the NWP in line with relevant mandates and functions.

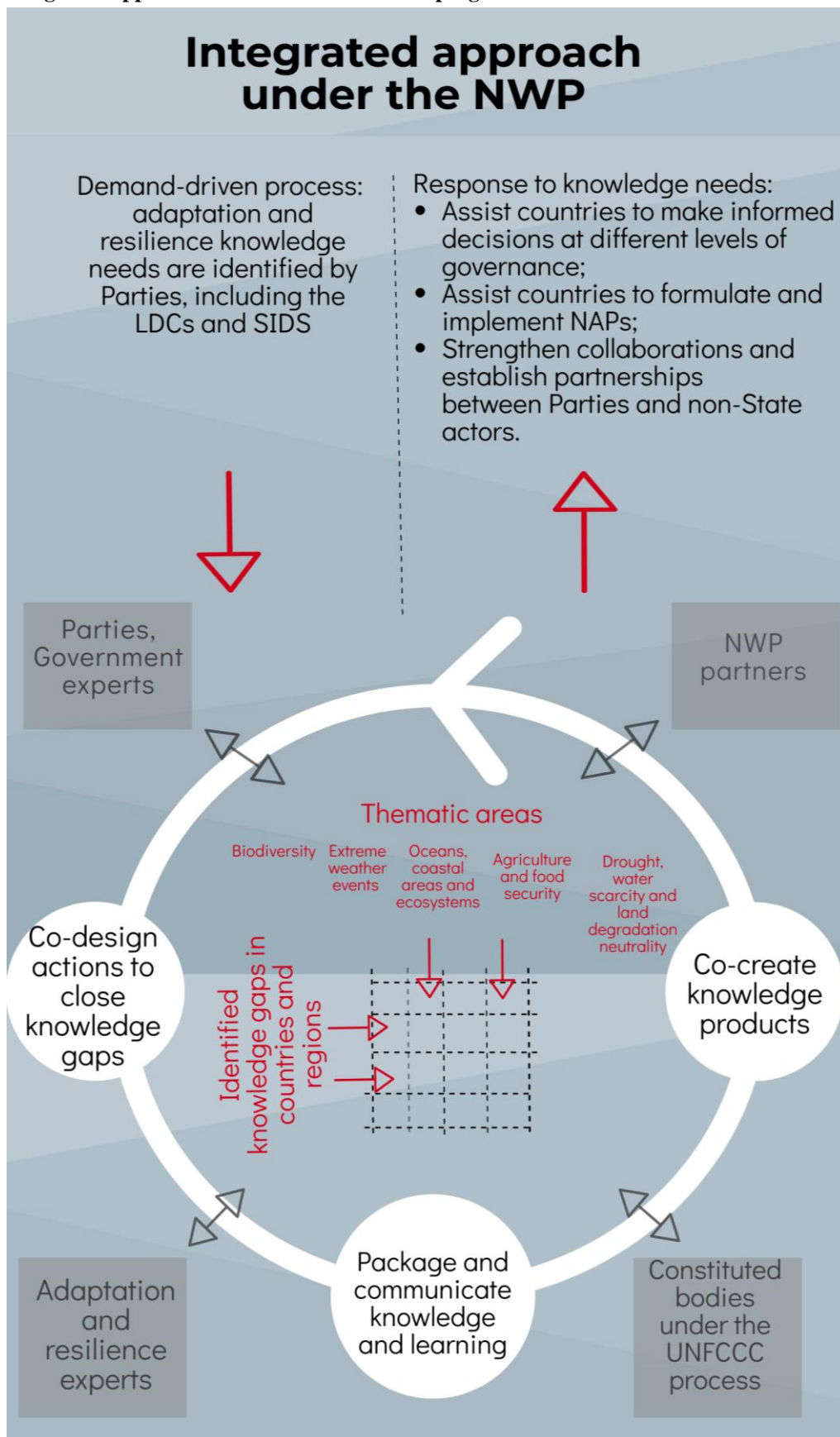
19. Annex I contains an indicative NWP workplan for 2020–2021, which builds on progress and lessons learned to date and provides an opportunity to strengthen the NWP as a credible, demand-driven knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience.

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 27.

⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paras. 15–17.

⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paras. 13–28, and FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paras. 11–33.

Figure 2
Integrated approach under the Nairobi work programme



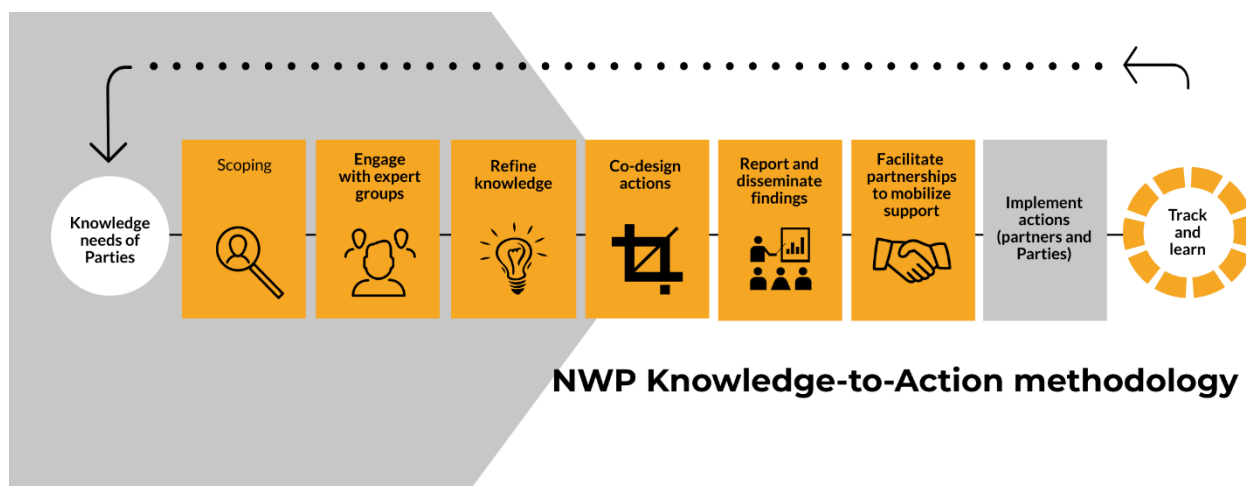
III. Co-creating knowledge products and establishing partnerships and collaboration

A. Nairobi work programme knowledge-to-action methodology

20. Adaptation knowledge gaps prevent countries from scaling up adaptation action. The NWP knowledge-to-action methodology is applied in creating and sharing useful knowledge products and establishing partnerships and collaboration with a view to closing these gaps (see figure 3).

21. For more effective collaborative action on closing knowledge gaps, the alignment of the supply of and demand for adaptation knowledge needs to be improved. This requires better understanding of such knowledge gaps on the basis of learning from practitioners and policymakers about the challenges they are facing on the ground. These processes can catalyse innovative partnerships between governments, non-State actors and other stakeholders. Such partnerships align resources and facilitate and catalyse the planning and implementation of actions to close knowledge gaps at all levels of governance.

Figure 3
Nairobi work programme knowledge-to-action methodology



22. The **stepwise knowledge-to-action approach** under the NWP comprises:

(a) Defining knowledge needs: identifying, validating and refining adaptation knowledge needs specified by Parties and reformulating them into questions that partners and experts can respond to;

(b) Scoping: reviewing and synthesizing existing adaptation knowledge;

(c) Engaging with expert groups: identifying relevant experts and engaging them in thematic groups to advance work on specific issues or themes;

(d) Refining knowledge: identifying principles, good practices and priority knowledge gaps;

(e) Co-designing actions: co-developing actions with expert groups, partners or constituted bodies to address knowledge needs and enhance national, regional and local adaptation action;

(f) Reporting and disseminating findings: repackaging knowledge into a usable format for policymakers, non-Party stakeholders and the general public;

(g) Facilitating collaboration and partnerships: fostering partnerships through expert groups, including with Parties and NWP partners, to mobilize support for implementing transformative action and to close knowledge gaps;

(h) Tracking and learning: in partnership with expert groups, documenting and reporting outcomes, which could then be used to derive lessons learned, update knowledge needs and improve interventions and actions;

(i) Reporting to Parties could include an overview of recommended actions for closing knowledge gaps (status, outputs and impact in response to Parties' needs), and updated information on adaptation knowledge and gaps in relation to specific issues and themes through a policy brief and report with an executive summary;

(j) Reporting to non-Party stakeholders could include an overview of recommended actions for closing knowledge gaps in existing and future programmes and projects, and updated information on adaptation knowledge gaps in relation to specific issues and themes for future research interventions.

B. Thematic work: leveraging technical expertise and learning in responding to the needs of Parties

23. Work has been conducted under the NWP in collaboration with partners and experts to advance creation of useful knowledge products and catalyse partnerships for collaborative action through a stepwise approach (see figure 3) in response to knowledge needs identified by Parties in the thematic areas of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems.

1. Biodiversity and climate change adaptation

24. One of the NWP thematic areas mandated by SBSTA 50 to be prioritized is biodiversity, including forests and grassland.⁹ In addition, the AC advised addressing the linkages between biodiversity and climate change adaptation at the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum, scheduled to be held in conjunction with COP 26. As a result, biodiversity and climate change adaptation, with an emphasis on forest and grassland ecosystems, will be a focus area of the NWP. Issues related to REDD+ will also be examined.

(a) Scoping

25. Drawing on previous thematic work on ecosystems and water resources undertaken in partnership with Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation,¹⁰ the importance of ecosystem health to tackling climate stressors continues to be highlighted under the NWP. Forest and grassland ecosystems are central to mitigation (e.g. land use, land-use change and forestry, and bioenergy with carbon capture and storage) and adaptation strategies (e.g. ecosystem-based adaptation) under the Paris Agreement. The Aichi biodiversity targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity emphasize several strategic goals, including managing land cover and halting habitat loss. Given the vastness of these biomes and the cross-cutting influence of ecosystem processes and services on food systems, water resources, land management and other sectors, the ecosystem lens is to be used under the NWP to address the intertwined nature of climate change and biodiversity and the implications for people and their livelihoods.

26. In order to address biodiversity loss and climate change adaptation in a concerted manner, efforts are to be made under the NWP to strengthen synergies between relevant work and processes, including under the UNFCCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

(b) Engaging an expert group

27. The urgency of agreement on a post-2020 global biodiversity framework presents an opportunity to develop a strong community of practice under the NWP by engaging experts from different sectors and with different expertise in a group to work together to provide advice to Parties and non-Party stakeholders.

⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 18.

¹⁰ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/ecosystems-page.aspx>

28. There is a vast body of work being undertaken by organizations committed to raising awareness of biodiversity loss, which is now increasingly compounded by climate change effects and could potentially result in increased risk to humans as a result of emerging infectious diseases. Experts will be engaged under the NWP in the process of developing an integrated narrative on and collaborative solutions to biodiversity loss.

29. NWP partners working on issues related to biodiversity and forest and grassland ecosystems have been mapped in order to select the most important relevant organizations to be represented in the expert group, including the Convention on Biological Diversity. Other organizations that are not NWP partners are also being reviewed to be represented in the expert group on the basis of a pre-defined checklist (focusing on thematic expertise, geographical representation, and so on).

30. In addition, a new approach will be tested of bringing together a broader community of organizations that also focus on or have a strong interest in biodiversity and climate change adaptation, which will support outreach on the relevant NWP knowledge products.

31. A diverse and inclusive expert group will be convened to support dialogue and cross-collaborative thinking with the aim of producing a scoping paper and other knowledge products and organizing the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum; outline knowledge gaps and co-design actions, including encouraging Parties and non-Party stakeholders to take up specific actions; and strengthen links between constituted bodies, Parties and experts in the field of biodiversity and climate change adaptation.

32. The NWP knowledge-to-action methodology will be used for this work. The process and next steps are detailed in annex II.

33. A scoping paper will be prepared with input from the expert group; the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum, on the topic of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, will be organized and held; and new knowledge products will be developed, including a policy brief, case studies, news stories and webinars.

(c) Next steps

34. Between 10 and 15 experts from diverse organizations will be invited to form the thematic expert group on biodiversity. Once the membership of the group has been finalized in May 2020, its work will move forward as outlined in annex II.

2. Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems

35. Another of the priority NWP thematic areas mandated by SBSTA 50 is oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, including mega deltas, coral reefs and mangroves. In addition, the AC advised that the 13th NWP Focal Point Forum focus on oceans. SBSTA 50 requested the secretariat to:

- (a) Collaborate with partners and relevant organizations in the thematic area of oceans, including organizing the 13th NWP Focal Point Forum;
- (b) Invite the IPCC to share findings from the SROCC¹¹ at the Forum;
- (c) Explore ways of scheduling the NWP Focal Point Forums to facilitate participation by Parties and NWP partner organizations.¹²

36. SBSTA 50 invited all Parties, NWP partners and other relevant organizations to support the participation of relevant experts, including from developing countries, in the NWP Focal Point Forums.¹³

¹¹ IPCC. 2019. *IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*. H-O Pörtner, DC Roberts, V Masson-Delmotte, et al. (eds.). Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/home/>.

¹² FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paras. 27–29.

¹³ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 30.

(a) Scoping

37. The ocean is the primary driver and regulator of the global climate. Climate change is exacerbating impacts of environmental and anthropogenic stressors on the ocean and the vulnerability of coastal areas and ecosystems, including mega deltas, coral reefs and mangroves.

38. The SROCC identifies linkages between the ocean and climate and highlights that rapid emission reductions are crucial; a slower rate of ocean change provides greater adaptation opportunities; and adaptation measures can generate many co-benefits at different scales. The SROCC stresses the important role of ocean and coastal ecosystems in helping communities adapt to climate change, as well as the importance of protecting those ecosystems.

39. Knowledge gaps remain in relation to many aspects of adaptation, which prevents developing countries in particular from taking action. Momentum is building, however, towards filling the knowledge gaps and forming partnerships for building the resilience of oceans and coastal areas.

40. The scoping exercise involved mapping partners and institutions in this thematic area to identify a diverse group of relevant institutions, networks and experts, and provided a context for understanding the topics and issues in the thematic area. A scoping paper, which included input from the thematic expert group on oceans, served as input to discussions at the 13th NWP Focal Point Forum.¹⁴

(b) Engaging an expert group

41. The thematic expert group on oceans comprises around 23 representatives of renowned organizations and institutes, including the IPCC and United Nations entities, and was set up on the basis of the following criteria: diversity of expertise on various subtopics (e.g. mangroves, coastal areas and ecosystems, coastal communities, slow onset events), regional diversity of experts and diversity in terms of the geographical focus of the institutions represented.

42. The group has been responsible for:

- (a) Providing feedback on the scoping paper referred to in paragraph 40 above;
- (b) Refining knowledge gaps;
- (c) Co-organizing an expert meeting held before the 13th NWP Focal Point Forum;
- (d) Collaborating on designing and organizing the 13th Focal Point Forum on oceans;
- (e) Co-designing action for closing knowledge gaps and continuing the partnership with the group beyond the 13th Focal Point Forum for the purpose of aligning resources and action of the partners represented in the group and relevant organizations in closing the knowledge gaps.

(c) Refining knowledge gaps and co-designing action

43. Twelve experts from the thematic group took part in a virtual meeting in November 2019. During the two-day interactive session, they refined knowledge gaps in relation to oceans and indicative actions to address those gaps. The experts provided input in terms of both format and content to the 13th Focal Point Forum and confirmed their roles as facilitators or rapporteurs for group discussions at the Forum.

44. The expert group clustered the knowledge gaps on oceans under four main topics:

- (a) Governance and participation, which covers mainstreaming adaptation at all governance levels, developing strategies and legal frameworks, institutional strengthening, cross-sectoral institutional coordination mechanisms, institutional linkages for coordination

¹⁴ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Scopingpaper_Final%20version.pdf.

and information flows at the global, regional, subregional, national and local level, and participation mechanisms;

(b) Data and methods, which covers data, information, methods, services and products for assessment, implementation and monitoring; and ecosystem-based methods for adaptation planning and implementation;

(c) Restoration and protection, which covers coastal and marine ecosystem restoration, coral restoration, mudflats, tidal marshes, natural regeneration, and protecting healthy ecosystems and ensuring their sustainable management;

(d) Support, comprising:

(i) Capacity-building and education, which covers capacity-building, ocean and climate literacy, environmental education, local-level adaptation, community-based participatory research, broad stakeholder engagement, and gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches;

(ii) Technology and innovation, which covers technology and innovation for preventing risks, sustainable planning and infrastructure;

(iii) Finance, including blended financing; private investments; and bankable projects.

(d) Sharing knowledge and co-designing collaborative action

45. The 13th NWP Focal Point Forum provided space for communicating information in the high-level segment, and a platform for knowledge-sharing and discussion in the technical segment.¹⁵ At the high-level opening segment, the SBSTA Chair and COP 25 Presidency provided political context in their opening remarks. The keynote speaker from the IPCC provided findings from the SROCC, which was an important input to the technical segment. The presentation addressed the climate impacts that lend a sense of urgency to overcoming societal inertia, political paralysis and inaction in realizing the transformation to sustainability for ecosystems and people.

46. The technical segment provided an opportunity for participants to share knowledge and learning and to co-design collaborative action for addressing pertinent knowledge gaps under the four main thematic clusters: governance and participation, data and methods, restoration and protection, and support (including capacity-building and education, technology and innovation, and finance and funding).

(e) Reporting and disseminating findings

47. Information in the thematic area of oceans, including the outcomes of the relevant scoping paper, was shared through various channels, such as the dedicated web page on the UNFCCC website,¹⁶ a UNFCCC Newsroom article,¹⁷ audio interviews¹⁸ an information booklet on the 13th NWP Focal Point Forum¹⁹ and the scoping paper. A notification regarding the 13th NWP Focal Point Forum was sent to Parties and to United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in accordance with UNFCCC practice.

48. The secretariat also collaborated with NWP partner SLYCAN Trust in organizing a webinar on marine and coastal ecosystems in the context of climate change.²⁰ The secretariat presented examples of good practices, knowledge gaps and collaborative actions regarding

¹⁵ Further details on the Forum are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-focal-point-forum-of-the-nairobi-work-programme-on-the-ocean>.

¹⁶ <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-focal-point-forum-of-the-nairobi-work-programme-on-the-ocean>.

¹⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/news/climate-conference-to-spur-action-on-the-ocean>.

¹⁸ Available at <https://soundcloud.com/user-615525887-819403627/sets/cop25-podcasts-unfccc-ocean>.

¹⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Final-FPF%20flyer.pdf>.

²⁰ Available at <https://slycantrust.org/knowledge-resources/marine-and-coastal-ecosystems-in-the-face-of-climate-change>.

the protection and restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems, based on outcomes of the work to date.

(f) Next steps

49. Collaboration on the thematic area of oceans with the expert group, other relevant experts and NWP partners will continue under the NWP in 2020 and beyond. The expert group on oceans will continue to convene virtual meetings, a modality that was tested in 2019. The aim of the partnerships formed on the basis of this collaboration will be to address the knowledge gaps in this thematic area. Progress will be shared with Parties at SBSTA 52. The thematic work on oceans has a focus on knowledge needs specific to SIDS and collaborative action to address those needs, which the work of the expert group will cover. In addition, the secretariat will work closely with the expert group in organizing various events and webinars and sharing the outcomes at relevant regional and global events as well as packaging and disseminating the outcomes in knowledge products, such as the report summarizing relevant outcomes to date and the policy brief that are in progress. An overview of the process is contained in annex III.

3. Good practices and challenges

50. Holding virtual meetings, combined with a physical meeting such as the annual NWP Focal Point Forums, has proven to be an efficient way of engaging experts in producing technically robust outputs and outcomes. Virtual meetings could be an effective modality in the context of the NWP when there has been prior engagement with the group of experts in the context of ongoing work; there are clear expectations and tasks for the experts requiring interactive discussion; and they are willing to engage virtually.

51. The sequential and progressive NWP knowledge-to-action methodology has assisted in:

- (a) Building a strategic relationship with a network of experts for a specific thematic area;
- (b) Refining knowledge gaps in an iterative manner;
- (c) Co-designing action in an inclusive space, and mobilizing support for action in a manner that facilitates alignment of existing resources with demand;
- (d) Providing an interactive space for discussing progress and learning in an iterative manner.

52. Groups of experts from different regions and with different specializations established under a specific theme have proven to be a useful channel for sharing knowledge and learning.

C. Prioritizing and closing adaptation knowledge gaps through partnerships: Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative

53. LAKI has two objectives:

- (a) **Bridging priority knowledge gaps**, which entails sharing knowledge gaps and convening interested adaptation experts and institutions to take action to close them;
- (b) **Scaling up to reach new subregions**, which involves organizing priority-setting workshops in new subregions, with a focus on vulnerable developing countries such as the LDCs, SIDS and African States.

54. Several projects have been undertaken in collaboration with universities, global and regional centres and networks to address adaptation knowledge gaps in various countries and subregions, and the partnerships have added value in addressing the knowledge needs of targeted knowledge users.

1. Innovative partnerships with regional collaboration centres: strengthening adaptation efforts in the North Africa and Gulf Cooperation Council subregions

(a) Progress

55. The secretariat is collaborating with the World Green Economy Organization as RCC Dubai to narrow knowledge gaps in the GCC and North Africa subregions. The partnership is one of the first adaptation initiatives that the secretariat has undertaken with RCCs. RCC Dubai, established in February 2019, is dedicated to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia through several initiatives, including LAKI.

56. The initiative builds on progress in the first phase of LAKI in closing priority knowledge gaps. At the LAKI priority-setting workshop for the GCC subregion, held in partnership with the Abu Dhabi Global Environmental Data Initiative in 2015, 10 priority knowledge gaps for specific knowledge users were defined; while at the workshop for the North Africa subregion, held in partnership with the Egyptian Library of Alexandria²¹ in 2017, 18 such gaps were defined.

57. The secretariat is also collaborating with the UNEP West Asia Office and ESCWA for the initiative, the aim of which is to engage institutions and experts **in identifying and supporting implementation of activities** that will narrow the priority adaptation knowledge gaps of targeted knowledge users in the GCC and North Africa subregions; and **disseminating knowledge outputs to those knowledge users** in these subregions, as well as in other relevant subregions, to support regional, national and subnational adaptation planning and implementation.

58. Building on ongoing initiatives in the subregions, a technical expert meeting will be held²² to identify and develop a road map of collaborative activities and responsible organizations to address the priority knowledge gaps of the targeted knowledge users; determine what additional expertise or capacity support is required to support activities, where relevant; and catalyse new collaboration and strengthen existing partnerships for closing the priority knowledge gaps.

59. To date, organizations working in the subregions have provided input to a stocktaking exercise, the aim of which is to map existing initiatives relevant to the priority knowledge gaps. This is to ensure that identified interventions can build on progress and that the initiative can add value to the ongoing work in the subregions. The stocktaking exercise will help in identifying partners and the interventions that will be targeted in the pre-engagement period.

60. A pre-engagement strategy has been designed, recognizing that it will evolve as lessons are learned from the process, which will be taken forward with input from UNEP and ESCWA. The main components of the pre-engagement strategy are assessing the results of the stocktake to identify activities for closing priority knowledge gaps; initiating virtual contact with selected organizations via focal points to explore potential engagement; discussing action in relation to the priority knowledge gaps identified as critical or most relevant in the context of the targeted knowledge users; identifying initial ideas for collaborative action and potential partners; and, where possible, making connections between institutions to explore cross-collaboration on taking identified action forward.

61. Information on this initiative and respective activities has been shared via a news story on the adaptation knowledge portal,²³ the February 2020 issue of the NWP newsletter, eUpdate,²⁴ the RCC newsletter and social media (Twitter and Facebook).

(b) Lessons learned and challenges

62. For the design of the work in the subregions to be context driven, it has been valuable to engage with regional partners such as UNEP and ESCWA.

²¹ See <https://www.bibalex.org/en/default>.

²² The new meeting dates and venue will be decided once the situation with COVID-19 has stabilized.

²³ Available at <https://bit.ly/RCC-LAKI-MENA>.

²⁴ See <http://bit.ly/NWPEupdateFeb>.

63. For the planned technical expert meeting to be effective and impactful, given the limited duration of the event and available resources, time will be invested in pre-engaging with partners (see para. 60 above). As this is the first time that such an approach has been adopted under the NWP, the experience will be valuable for future subregional engagement activities in the second phase of LAKI.

(c) **Next steps**

64. Pre-engagement activities will take place in May and June 2020.

65. Specific activities that will be confirmed at the planned technical expert meeting are planned to be showcased at, among other events, Middle East and North Africa Climate Week. An informal virtual or physical side event at SB 52 and COP 26 is also foreseen.

2. Innovative partnerships with universities for bridging knowledge gaps

(a) **Ongoing projects in countries and subregions²⁵**

(i) *Improving climate resilience in Seychelles*

66. This project was conducted to help close two adaptation knowledge gaps identified by Indian Ocean island countries. It focused on evaluating the impacts of sea level rise and storm surge on critical infrastructure in Seychelles. The project was undertaken by graduate students of the University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability, an NWP partner, as a capstone project in two phases: the first was undertaken by four students in 2018–2019,²⁶ and the second by three students in 2019–2020. The students involved in the first phase of the project contributed to a joint policy brief of the Executive Committee and the TEC on technologies for coastal zone risk assessments (see chap. V.C below).

67. In the second phase, the students took the physical hazard, exposure and vulnerability analyses from the first phase and incorporated social vulnerability indicators in order to identify areas of Seychelles that may have low adaptive capacity combined with significant physical exposure to sea level rise and storm surge. They then conducted stakeholder interviews in Seychelles to consult the end users of the proposed deliverables of the project and to familiarize themselves with the local context. On the basis of these interviews, they developed a climate scenario planning toolkit that describes five future climate scenarios for Seychelles.²⁷ The toolkit aims to help decision makers in Seychelles plan for a variety of plausible futures.

68. In addition, the students produced a summary for policymakers,²⁸ geographic information system maps and a final report on the whole project. A total of 21 geographic information system data layers, including the location of infrastructure, sea level rise projections, information on vulnerability to storm surge and social indicators, have been published on the Partnership for Resilience and Preparedness online data-sharing platform. The outputs of the project will be shared with the Government of Seychelles and other local knowledge users, and have been also made publicly available online.²⁹

69. The students have worked closely with the Seychelles Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, National Bureau of Statistics, and Department of Risk and Disaster Management, which provided information and resources, as well as feedback, that were used to produce the deliverables deemed most useful to the Seychellois knowledge users.

²⁵ All outputs, when available, will be disseminated through the adaptation knowledge portal as case studies, and details of the projects and outputs will be made available in the corresponding subregional sections of the LAKI page on the adaptation knowledge portal; see <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/laki.aspx>.

²⁶ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/item.aspx?ListItemId=28770&ListUrl=/sites/NWPStaging/Lists/MainDB>.

²⁷ The climate scenario toolkit is available at <http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/155351>.

²⁸ See <http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/155352>.

²⁹ See <http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/155350>.

(ii) Analysing policy in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion

70. In 2019–2020 graduate students of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University undertook a capstone project to help address a knowledge gap in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion: lack of access to awareness-raising products and early warning systems for multiple hazards (drought, landslide, debris flow, flooding and glacier lake outburst flood in the Himalayas and downstream communities). They worked with UNFCCC regional partner ICIMOD to produce actionable and feasible policy recommendations that the intergovernmental organization could implement. ICIMOD pioneered the community-based flood early warning system, access to which has been expanded to Afghanistan, India, Nepal and Pakistan.

71. Using key informant and community-based interviews, qualitative coding analysis and case studies from around the world, the research students identified and prioritized the most consequential barriers to such access in the subregion. In addition, they developed three potential solutions for addressing aspects of those barriers and creating an enabling environment for developing, implementing and scaling up proven and new early warning systems. They also developed an expansion strategy for ICIMOD and implementing partners to consider.

72. The outcomes of the project will be detailed not only in the capstone project report but also in a forthcoming policy position paper for ICIMOD in the coming months, which will be made available on the adaptation knowledge portal. While the report focuses on the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion, the policy recommendations therein also draw on case studies from the United States of America and the rest of the world.

73. Other students from the Kennedy School may continue working with ICIMOD. The current team of research students is preparing a project proposal and scope of work in this regard.

(iii) Closing priority knowledge gaps in the Andean subregion

74. In 2019–2020 the secretariat collaborated with three graduate students from NWP partners the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and The Mountain Institute to help close two priority knowledge gaps in the Andean subregion: lack of tools for evaluating climate change effects on ecosystem services and on the populations whose quality of life depends on those services, and limited data on the socioeconomic impacts of climate change.

75. Relying primarily on a literature review and interviews,³⁰ the students assessed the monitoring, evaluation and learning systems of an ecosystem-based adaptation project in the Peruvian highlands. They identified challenges inherent to measuring adaptation impacts, good practices that can be integrated into climate resilience projects in the Andean subregion, and specific actionable recommendations for strengthening new and existing monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks, including adaptive capacity indicators for better assessing socioeconomic impacts.

76. The research showed how participatory, inclusive monitoring, evaluation and learning systems can help formalize an adaptation data collection process within local officials' plans as well as create a strong sense of community ownership that helps sustain the measurement of adaptation impacts after project cycles end.

77. In addition to providing a technical report to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and The Mountain Institute, the students will highlight lessons learned in a digital multimedia brief.³¹ While practitioners adopting good monitoring, evaluation and learning

³⁰ In addition to interviews with The Mountain Institute and monitoring, evaluation and learning specialists, the students had planned to conduct, in country, two participatory workshops with indigenous communities of the Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve in Peru, interview local government authorities and speak to rangers at the Reserve, but all in-country interviews were cancelled due to COVID-19.

³¹ The multimedia brief will be made available in April 2020 at <https://arcg.is/Inv9Wi0>.

practices can help to demonstrate accountability to donors, the research can contribute to a growing body of evidence of the benefits of ecosystem-based adaptation.

(iv) *Strengthening adaptation solutions for agricultural development in Namibia*

78. Building on the previous collaboration, graduate students of the University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability expressed interest in continued collaboration with the secretariat to close adaptation knowledge gaps. The students will conduct research for a master's project required for the successful completion of graduate studies. The time frame for the capstone project is January 2020 to April 2021.

79. The secretariat examined prioritized knowledge gaps identified in the LAKI process in the Southern Africa region and put forward one priority adaptation knowledge gap for the region, specifically targeting Namibia: limited knowledge on adaptation technologies in the agriculture sector. Namibia is home to one of the largest and driest biomes in sub-Saharan Africa with a highly variable climate featuring persistent drought, unpredictable rainfall patterns, high temperature variability and water scarcity.

80. The students will work³² in partnership with the Namibia Country Water Partnership, an initiative under the Global Water Partnership, Global Water Partnership South Africa and the Environment Investment Fund that will provide technical backstopping. A Green Climate Fund project has been identified, managed by the Environment Investment Fund of Namibia, with a focus on increasing the climate resilience and reducing the food insecurity of subsistence farmers in Namibia.³³ The students will examine finance-based approaches (i.e. Payment for Ecosystem Services, REDD+, public-private partnerships) and analyse how they can use gender-appropriate agriculture production processes and technologies to address adaptation in Namibia. The students will also develop user-friendly knowledge products for targeted users.

81. The next step is to develop terms of reference for the Namibia Country Water Partnership and the Environment Investment Fund, outlining their roles and responsibilities in supporting the students.

(b) **Good practices and challenges**

82. Good practices that have emerged from the partnerships with universities are as follows:

(a) Since the projects were defined by pre-identified priority knowledge gaps for countries and subregions, the projects are demand driven from the outset and the outputs are specific to the targeted knowledge users;

(b) The graduate students bring a multidisciplinary skill set and willingness to learn and apply their skills, often using innovative approaches to address the knowledge gaps;

(c) Although technical backstopping and engagement with regional champions requires secretariat's resources, the university partnerships have been helpful in mobilizing graduate students' relevant skills in the context of LAKI, and have proven to be an innovative modality for closing knowledge gaps;

(d) Each project involved partnership with local universities, national government (ministries), regional centres, networks and global institutions. These institutions provided technical backstopping in designing and delivering the projects, including for the associated fieldwork, and, using their technical expertise and leverage, helped to refine the priority knowledge gaps, provide relevant information and data, and connect with additional experts and institutions. Clarifying all Parties' roles and responsibilities early on (formalized, where necessary, in terms of reference) and having a regular feedback process throughout the project is recommended;

³² Given the travel restrictions due to COVID-19, the students will undertake research without making field visits.

³³ See Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop growing regions at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp023>.

(e) As the NWP provides a unique interface for interaction between experts, scientific communities and policymakers, the students have opportunities to share their findings and results in relevant forums and meetings to disseminate the outputs more widely.

83. Some challenges in undertaking projects in these partnerships also emerged:

(a) Absence of a partner in a subregion or country can create challenges for the university students, especially during the first phase of a capstone project undertaken in Seychelles. Such challenges led to appropriate partners being sought for projects that were initiated in 2019;

(b) Time and resources allocated to students for projects are limited in many cases, which needs to be factored into defining the scope of the project and modalities of work;

(c) For projects in partnership with universities, a modality is necessary that can be refined according to specific needs of the projects, universities and partners involved.

(c) **Next steps**

84. **In relation to supporting the LDCs and SIDS**, the knowledge outputs under LAKI are tailored to knowledge users in Indian Ocean island countries and the Hindu Kush Himalayan region, among others, and they will be scaled up.

85. **Efforts will be made to solicit feedback from the knowledge users** regarding the accessibility, applicability and clarity of the knowledge outputs generated so far. The feedback will be used to improve future modalities.

86. Partnerships with universities have **demonstrated the potential to be not only replicated in other subregions in the context of LAKI but also expanded to other work areas of the NWP**. The lessons learned will help refine the approach, with iterative learning as an essential part of the process. Partnerships with other universities, such as in the global South, and with relevant global, regional, national and local institutions are planned to be established for:

(a) Bridging knowledge gaps in the context of LAKI in various subregions, building on progress to date;

(b) Producing useful knowledge products in the priority thematic areas (e.g. biodiversity and climate change adaptation, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems);

(c) Producing useful knowledge products in collaboration with the LEG for supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) Sharing relevant information and outputs under the NWP and the UNFCCC process to inform the work of universities in countries and regions, and vice versa.

IV. Supporting the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in relation to national adaptation plans

A. Progress

87. SBSTA 50 welcomed the contributions of the NWP and its partner organizations to the work of the LEG. It invited the secretariat, in collaboration with NWP partner organizations, to continue contributing to the efforts of the LEG to provide technical guidance and advice in the context of NAPs in line with the NWP indicative workplan.³⁴

88. The LEG has continued to engage with NWP partner organizations in implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs. A joint session was successfully held at the 2019 NAP Expo on strengthening considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems. Several NWP partners were engaged in the NAP technical working group, designing and organizing the 2019 NAP Expo, advancing the NAP-SDG

³⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 21.

iFrame, and rolling out the Open NAPs initiative for the LDCs that are in the early stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.³⁵ The LEG participated in the 13th NWP Focal Point Forum and provided an update on collaborative activities.

B. Next steps

89. In terms of supporting the LDCs and SIDS, the plan is to focus the response to their knowledge needs in the context of the thematic area of biodiversity and climate change adaptation. The expert group on oceans will be engaged in advancing collaborative action focused on SIDS.

90. NWP partner organizations will continue to be mobilized to collaborate with the LEG in implementing its work programme for 2020.³⁶ This will include implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs, such as by:

- (a) Gathering knowledge in support of the systems approach of the NAP-SDG iFrame, and supporting Open NAPs;
- (b) Supporting the organization of NAP Expos;
- (c) Contributing to the development of the integrative supplement;³⁷
- (d) Supporting the work of the LEG, for example through inclusion in the NWP eUpdates³⁸ of calls for interest in activities in support of Open NAPs;
- (e) Collecting case studies relevant to formulating and implementing NAPs and collaborating with the LEG on determining best practices and lessons learned;
- (f) Engaging LDC universities as NWP partners and mobilizing them in supporting relevant work of the LEG.

V. Providing knowledge support to and strengthening linkages with the constituted bodies

A. Overview of knowledge support provided to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

91. SBSTA 50³⁹ recognized the contributions under the NWP and by its partner organizations to the work of the LEG, demonstrating the unique role of the NWP in providing access to a diverse knowledge base, expertise and networks, and in mobilizing experts and partners in responding to various mandates under the constituted bodies to implement the Paris Agreement. Such work is undertaken in a manner that avoids duplication of efforts and ensure efficiency and good use of internal resources. The outcomes could contribute to work and processes related to nationally determined contributions and the global stocktake.

92. Recent and indicative activities in support of the work of the LEG are described in chapter IV above.

³⁵ FCCC/SBI/2020/6, paras. 20 and 67.

³⁶ See document FCCC/SBI/2020/6, annex V.

³⁷ See document FCCC/SBI/2020/6, para. 28.

³⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/adaptation-newsletters>.

³⁹ See FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 21.

B. Knowledge support provided to the Adaptation Committee

1. Progress

93. Following the advice from the AC and on the basis of outcomes from SBSTA 50,⁴⁰ the following action has been taken under the NWP:

(a) **Promoting collaboration with constituted bodies on closing adaptation knowledge gaps and scaling up adaptation action:** The SBSTA Chair invited collaboration under the NWP with relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention. The constituted bodies provided feedback outlining areas for collaboration (see chap. V.C below);

(b) **Sharing information with a global network of partners:** Through the NWP eUpdates, the Adaptation Exchange by the NWP Twitter feed, and direct email communication, relevant work and engagement opportunities, including engagement in the technical examination process on adaptation, have been communicated with NWP partners;

(c) **Strengthening partnerships for closing adaptation knowledge gaps at the subregional level:** In the context of LAKI, partnerships have been strengthened and new partnerships established with academic institutions, regional partners and networks to help address the priority knowledge gaps in various subregions in a demand-driven process (see chap. III above);

(d) **Deepening understanding among Parties and stakeholders of adaptation themes, such as oceans in 2019 and biodiversity in 2020, and establishing partnerships for relevant collaborative action** (see chap. III above).

94. The secretariat provided an update on the overview of the progress and proposed areas for the AC's consideration for its further advice during AC 17.⁴¹

2. Next steps

95. AC 17 considered the information provided by the secretariat in response to the advice from the AC and agreed on further guidance.⁴² The secretariat will engage relevant partners and experts in implementing the advice.⁴³

96. In relation to supporting **the work mandated to the AC by the CMA⁴⁴ and the 2019–2021 workplan of the AC,**⁴⁵ the AC provided the following advice:

(a) **Develop and update an inventory of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs:** This advice pertains to the integration of the inventory in the adaptation knowledge portal. The AC invited the secretariat to prepare a pilot inventory by June 2020, and the secretariat teams supporting the AC and the NWP to jointly analyse the submissions associated with paragraph 16 of decision 11/CMA.1 before February 2021. It also invited the NWP and the PCCB to recall paragraphs 18 and 20 of decision 11/CMA.1 with regard to addressing the applicability of existing methodologies;

(b) **Implement mandates relating to the adaptation communication and the global stocktake:** SBSTA 50 invited the AC to consider, as appropriate, the work under the NWP when implementing its mandates related to the adaptation communication and the global stocktake. The AC, noting the wealth of information that the NWP has developed since its creation, invited the secretariat to align, to the extent possible, this information in

⁴⁰ See document FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paras. 22–23, and https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20190411_ac15_letter%20NWP%20advice.pdf.

⁴¹ See document https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ac17_5b_email-update_nwp.pdf.

⁴² See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/workshops-meetings/seventeenth-meeting-of-the-adaptation-committee-ac17>.

⁴³ The AC advice is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/227674>. Recommendations of the AC are also included in the indicative NWP workplan in annex I.

⁴⁴ See AC document AC/2019/2, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/193710>.

⁴⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/workplan>.

the light of the sources of information identified in decision 19/CMA.1 for the process of the global stocktake;

(c) **Contribute to the overall coherence of adaptation-related institutional arrangements under the Convention:** The AC invited the secretariat to share with relevant constituted bodies lessons learned in implementing the NWP, with a view to facilitating coherence across adaptation-relevant work and promoting the uptake of successful approaches;

(d) **Share experience and lessons learned from developing and implementing monitoring and evaluation systems:** The AC agreed that it would be valuable for NWP contributions to be planned and for ongoing AC work on this matter to focus on different levels, including local, national and regional.

97. With regard to **sharing information with a global network of partners**, the adaptation knowledge portal has a page dedicated to providing up-to-date information on such engagement opportunities with relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention.⁴⁶

98. In the context of **LAKI**, the AC invited the secretariat to explore strategic partnerships with regional networks so that NWP work can be disseminated as part of its activities.⁴⁷ The AC also invited the secretariat to explore how such partnerships could be replicated with other academic institutions and partners to ensure balanced geographical coverage, as processes for the terms of engagement for such institutions in the global South may differ from those in the global North.

99. In relation to **the thematic areas**, the AC invited the secretariat to include in its update to AC 18 information on the process for identifying experts in its specialized groups of experts, and how the NWP engaged with the IPCC in the thematic work on oceans for the SROCC. It also recommends engaging with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its expert group on biodiversity.

100. With regard to **enhancing relevance, accessibility and use of adaptation knowledge products**, the AC recommended dedicating a short session of the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum to present the results of the survey and planned improvements to the website, which may include seeking feedback on the reasons for the low response rate, and possibly result in the design of another survey. The AC also recommended encouraging national focal points' participation in these interactions or identifying technical counterparts at the national level.

C. Strengthening linkages with the constituted bodies

1. Mandate

101. Building on the advice provided by the AC on the delivery of NWP mandates that relate to the work programmes of the constituted bodies and on opportunities to align efforts across bodies, workstreams and institutional arrangements, SBSTA 50⁴⁸ requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, to communicate information on the work and mandates of the NWP to the relevant constituted bodies and on institutional arrangements and to invite collaboration, as appropriate.

2. Progress

102. Between January and April 2020, the secretariat reached out to the CGE, Executive Committee, FWG of the LCIPP, PCCB, SBI Chair in relation to the Lima work programme on gender, Standing Committee on Finance, and TEC.

103. The secretariat reviewed their respective workplans and reached out to the supporting teams to discuss possible areas for collaboration and examine where the NWP could add most value to the workplans in line with their respective mandates.

⁴⁶ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/contribute-resource.aspx>.

⁴⁷ For example the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices, which is already an NWP partner and brings together the region's climate change bureaus.

⁴⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 25.

104. Formal letters were sent on behalf of the SBSTA Chair highlighting the work and mandates of the NWP and possible areas for collaboration, and positive responses have been received in relation to the CGE, FWG, Lima work programme on gender, PCCB and TEC. Potential collaborative activities identified are outlined in annex IV.

105. Several collaborative activities with constituted bodies in addition to the AC and the LEG were also undertaken in 2019. In relation to the capstone project undertaken by graduate students of the University of Michigan on evaluating the impacts of sea level rise and storm surge on critical infrastructure in Seychelles (see para. 66 above), the students involved in the first phase of the project co-drafted a chapter on technologies for coastal zone risk assessments in a **joint policy brief of the Executive Committee and the TEC on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones**.⁴⁹ The students also presented the outcomes of their project at an expert dialogue on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones.⁵⁰

106. A joint event with the NWP, the FWG, the AC and the LEG was convened at COP 25 to **facilitate the effort to integrate indigenous knowledge and local knowledge systems into climate adaptation action**.⁵¹ The event provided an opportunity for indigenous peoples representatives, constituted bodies and NWP partners like United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to exchange experiences and explore collaborative opportunities to bring together and harness the power of diverse knowledge systems in climate adaptation actions.

VI. Strengthening the role of the Nairobi work programme through knowledge management, communication and outreach

A. Survey on knowledge products and the adaptation knowledge portal

1. Mandate

107. SBSTA 50 requested the secretariat to solicit feedback from knowledge users, including national focal points, on the accessibility, applicability and clarity of NWP knowledge products.⁵² The final report on the matter will be made available on the adaptation knowledge portal and NWP web pages.

2. Background

108. A survey of UNFCCC national focal points and NWP partner focal points was conducted between November 2019 and February 2020 to seek insights from users of NWP knowledge products with a view to improving them and identifying opportunities for collaboration. The survey was designed to capture information on user base, relevance of content, and limitations on accessing and using the knowledge products; help to determine how best to respond to the limitations noted by the survey participants and capitalize on the knowledge products identified as relevant; demonstrate how the content could be used as a tool for marketing the NWP to new users and organizations; and enable the NWP team to improve the identification and profiling of users to better respond to their knowledge needs.

3. Results

(a) Overview

109. Of the 82 survey respondents, 45 per cent were representatives of NWP partners. About 10 per cent represented national policymakers or UNFCCC national focal points and negotiators, who were one of the target audiences of the survey.

⁴⁹ The final publication will be published online soon.

⁵⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/workshops-meetings/expert-dialogue-on-technologies-for-averting-minimizing-and-addressing-loss-and-damage-in-coastal>.

⁵¹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/local-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform/events-meetings-and-workshops/joint-event-on-integrating-indigenous-and-local-knowledge-into-adaptation-action#eq-3>.

⁵² FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 16.

110. Of the 82 respondents, 48 per cent stated that they had used NWP knowledge products, and 52 per cent stated that they had not. Respondents who did not have experience in accessing NWP knowledge products were directed to a separate page to introduce them to the NWP knowledge resources. A total of 37 respondents provided feedback on the relevance, usability and accessibility of the knowledge products.

(b) Relevance

111. NWP knowledge products noted as being **very relevant** include tools and methods (including good practices and lessons learned), scientific and peer-reviewed publications, synthesis reports, and technical documents and reports. Presentations delivered at meetings and events were deemed very relevant by 33 per cent of respondents. NWP knowledge products identified as **relevant** include webcasts and webinars, as well as online interfaces to interact with the knowledge producers and knowledge products; multimedia materials (such as infographics); audio or visual materials (such as podcasts); and educational and training materials.

112. Absence of information on the interrelationship between thematic areas and on specific regions was identified as the main limitation on relevance. Most responses were positive in relation to understanding the content of NWP knowledge products.

(c) Accessibility

113. Of the respondents, 76 per cent stated that they access NWP knowledge products via the adaptation knowledge portal, 70 per cent access them via the NWP website and a very small minority access the NWP website via the Google search engine. No respondents stated that they access the NWP knowledge products via other climate change platforms.

114. The main limitations that respondents noted in relation to the accessibility of NWP knowledge products include language barriers (products only being available in English), limited Internet accessibility or bandwidth, organization of content on the UNFCCC website, difficulty navigating to content and search engines not being optimal.

(d) Usability

115. Of the respondents, 76 per cent stated that they had used NWP knowledge products in their work, such as technical papers and thematic materials for research, information on good practices and case studies.

116. The best channels for disseminating NWP knowledge products were considered to be the adaptation knowledge portal, newsletters, mailing lists, NWP meetings and events, and relevant meetings and events organized by the secretariat or external stakeholders.

(e) Improving relevance and clarity

117. Several respondents expressed interest in contributing to improving the relevance and clarity of NWP knowledge products, including by providing feedback on draft content, co-designing new products in collaboration with the NWP and providing input to products.

4. Lessons learned and next steps

118. The secretariat is already addressing several areas for improvement in response to the survey results. The secretariat will follow up with the respondents who expressed interest in helping with improvements. Given the number of survey respondents, especially those who had accessed and used NWP knowledge products, more outreach is needed to ensure the visibility of content produced under the NWP. An overview of the multifaceted approach to, and progress in, improving NWP knowledge products is provided in the table below.

Approaches to improving the relevance, accessibility and usability of Nairobi work programme knowledge products

<i>Approach</i>	<i>Progress undertaken by the secretariat</i>
Produce regular NWP content and showcase partner updates on the adaptation knowledge portal and promote them through the UNFCCC and other climate change networks	Focusing on producing regular news stories and content
Improve visibility of and access to relevant content on the adaptation knowledge portal, including thematic content	Working on improving the navigation to various pages of the adaptation knowledge portal
Strengthen outreach through regular social media engagement, quarterly NWP eUpdates and other climate change networks	Working on strengthening NWP social media presence
Undertake additional communication using tools such as webinars and video and audio content	Experimenting with several multimedia tools to support outreach activities in 2020
Improve signposting to potential useful technical and practical content of NWP partners	Redesigning critical sections of the adaptation knowledge portal to improve signposting, including the home page and thematic pages
Experiment with improving the ranking of the adaptation knowledge portal on Google search for improved access to content	Technically feasible options will be explored
Improve user information pathways on the NWP web pages and adaptation knowledge portal	The NWP web pages and adaptation knowledge portal will be reviewed to make it easier to access information
Explore possibility of co-creating knowledge products with partners	A few survey respondents will be contacted to explore their interest in co-creating NWP knowledge products

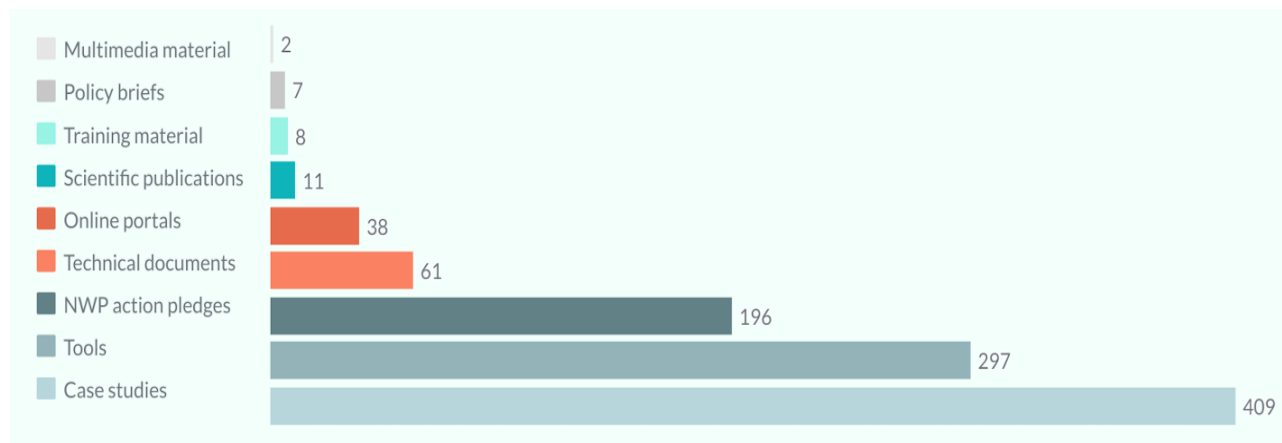
B. Adaptation knowledge portal

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

120. Since its launch in 2015, the adaptation knowledge portal and its content (see figure 4) have grown significantly. 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.⁵³

121. Following the feedback from survey respondents (see chap. VI.A above) and on the basis of lessons learned, the secretariat plans to enhance the adaptation knowledge portal as described in the table above.

Figure 4
Content of the adaptation knowledge portal as at 15 April 2020



⁵³ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/pages/About.aspx>.

C. Other communication tools

122. The Adaptation Exchange by the NWP Twitter account (@AdaptXchange) was launched in late 2017. Tweets are made daily, using photos and multimedia, including on UNFCCC and NWP partners' work, and knowledge gaps and products. Current and desired partners are tagged and retweeted; and websites that offer adaptation knowledge resources and publicize important events and occasions are linked. The content strategy is developed on a monthly basis to enhance outreach. As at April 2020, over 5,700 tweets had been made to over 2,200 followers.

123. The NWP newsletter, eUpdate, is published three times a year. It highlights NWP activities and shares opportunities for engagement with the NWP and other UNFCCC adaptation initiatives, including constituted bodies, as well as relevant knowledge resources and forthcoming events. The latest edition of the eUpdate was sent in February 2020 to 1,427 NWP national focal points and partner organizations.

124. The NWP web pages on the UNFCCC website are being redesigned with a view to reaching a wider range of users, with significant improvements being made to information accessibility, website navigation and user-friendliness.

125. Knowledge-sharing and learning in relation to the NWP is also promoted through UNFCCC communication platforms, including the Adaptation Exchange Facebook page (which has more than 16,022 followers).

VII. Engaging partners

126. The NWP has a network of over 400 partner organizations for collaboration on addressing adaptation knowledge needs identified by Parties and constituted bodies.

127. Since SBSTA 50, 21 organizations have become NWP partners, bringing the total number to 401 as at 15 April 2020 (see figure 5).⁵⁴

128. As highlighted in chapters III–VI above, several partner organization representatives have collaborated as experts and as part of thematic expert groups to produce useful knowledge products and catalyse action in response to knowledge needs identified by Parties and constituted bodies in various thematic areas and in the context of LAKI. Partner organizations were also mobilized in supporting the LEG in implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs and SIDS.

129. On the basis of lessons learned, new and improved ways of strengthening the engagement of the thematic expert groups and broadening the reach of engagement to relevant experts and institutions in different countries and regions are to be implemented. The proposed ways of establishing partnerships and collaborative action will add value to the work of partners and institutions as well as to the NWP.

⁵⁴ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/NWP-partner-organizations.aspx>.

Figure 5
Nairobi work programme partner organizations



VIII. Next steps under the Nairobi work programme

A. Indicative workplan for 2020–2021

130. In accordance with its mandates and functions, activities under the NWP will continue to be implemented under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair in a manner that enhances its contribution as a knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience. Activities are outlined in the indicative workplan for 2020–2021 contained in annex I.

B. Review of progress and further guidance

131. SBSTA 52 will consider progress in implementing activities under the NWP, drawing on this report, and provide guidance.⁵⁵

132. Taking into account lessons learned and progress to date, the following are the main considerations in implementing the indicative workplan contained in annex I.

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2020/2, para. 13.

133. These considerations aim to strengthen the role of the NWP as a **knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience that connects Parties, constituted bodies and non-Party stakeholders under the UNFCCC and that is responsive to the needs of developing countries, in particular, the LDCs and SIDS.**

134. Using **an iterative and progressive knowledge-to-action approach**, new partnerships and modalities that are more responsive to Parties' knowledge needs will be explored by:

(a) Ensuring that the knowledge outputs under LAKI are tailored to knowledge users in the LDCs and SIDS;

(b) Emphasizing the knowledge needs of the LDCs and SIDS in the thematic areas of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems;

(c) Enhancing the partnership with RCC Dubai in the context of LAKI to support context-driven planning and action for closing priority knowledge gaps in the Middle East and North Africa subregion. The outcomes and lessons learned from the initiative will be applicable to developing new partnerships with other RCCs;

(d) Exploring partnerships with universities, especially with those in the global South, in conjunction with local, national, regional and global institutions and networks to address knowledge gaps in countries and subregions. This outreach could help strengthen responsiveness to needs at different levels of governance and also facilitate knowledge-sharing and learning between different communities of practice;

(e) Soliciting feedback from knowledge users regarding the accessibility, applicability and clarity of the knowledge outputs generated so far.

135. The NWP knowledge-to-action approach will be refined to reflect lessons learned and improve monitoring and evaluation of activities.

136. **For the NWP to be more responsive to the needs of the constituted bodies**, collaborative activities with constituted bodies and under other institutional arrangements will be undertaken that help to align mandates and mobilize relevant NWP partners and experts. The initial collaborative activities will help to strengthen the support provided to the constituted bodies under the NWP. In addition, they could generate credible knowledge relevant to mandates arising from the Paris Agreement, such as in relation to adaptation communications and the global stocktake.

137. **Efforts will be made to implement the new advice from the AC** to help strengthen the support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as well as to align the mandates and workplans of NWP partners, particularly those that will be engaging as experts in the thematic areas and LAKI.

138. **In relation to supporting the LEG in implementing relevant activities on NAPs and providing support to the LDCs**, thematic expert groups and LAKI partners, including universities, will be mobilized and the outcomes and lessons learned from the work in thematic areas and under LAKI will be drawn upon.

139. In order to **strengthen the role of the NWP through knowledge management, communication and outreach**:

(a) The accessibility of the adaptation knowledge portal will be enhanced, and knowledge management, communication and outreach with UNFCCC national focal points and partners improved in those efforts;

(b) Experts and knowledge users in the context of LAKI and NWP thematic areas will be engaged in preparing targeted NWP knowledge products relevant to knowledge users in specific countries and regions.

Annex I

Nairobi work programme indicative workplan for 2020–2021

Area of work and outputs	2020		2021	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
1. Thematic work leveraging technical expertise and learning in responding to needs of Parties				
<i>1.1 2020 thematic area focus on biodiversity, including forests and grassland</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and engage with thematic expert groups, including at virtual and in-person meetings 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a scoping paper with input from expert group members 	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-design actions that will address identified knowledge gaps 		X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed the outcomes of the scoping paper into the design and organization of the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum, focusing on the link between climate change adaptation and biodiversity 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Package findings and co-design actions in usable formats, undertake outreach and disseminate 	X	X	X	
<i>1.2 Ongoing thematic work on oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Package the outcomes of 13th Focal Point Forum in usable formats and disseminate 	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with the thematic expert group to facilitate action on closing knowledge gaps 	X	X		
2. Prioritizing and closing adaptation knowledge gaps through partnerships: LAKI				
<i>2.1 Bridging priority knowledge gaps</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing – focus on general and targeted dissemination of the priority knowledge gaps to encourage partners to address these gaps, including 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 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting – build on work with adaptation experts, institutions and networks to close priority knowledge gaps; specifically, reach out to universities in the global South 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convening – maximize the strategic role of NWP partners to initiate a high-level partnership that will contribute resources and technical know-how in bridging priority knowledge gaps across all six LAKI subregions as well as new subregions where LAKI will be implemented in the future 			X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing collaboration with the World Green Economy Organization (RCC Dubai), UNEP and ESCWA in establishing partnerships to close knowledge gaps in the GCC and North Africa subregions (technical meeting to be held in the second quarter of 2020) 	X	X	X	X

Area of work and outputs	2020		2021	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing collaboration with University of Michigan, Harvard University and Yale University together with regional and global centres and networks in addressing knowledge gaps in countries and subregions 	x	x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Package outcomes and disseminate them via relevant events, forums, the adaptation knowledge portal and social media 		x	x	x
<i>2.2 Scaling up LAKE in new subregions</i>				
3. Supporting the work of the LEG in relation to NAPs				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather knowledge in support of the systems approach of the NAP-SDG iFrame, and support Open NAPs 			x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support organization of NAP Expos 		x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to development of the integrative supplement 		x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support work of the LEG, for example through inclusion in the NWP eUpdates of calls for interest in activities in support of Open NAPs 	x	x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect case studies relevant to formulating and implementing NAPs and collaborate with the LEG on determining best practices and lessons learned 		x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage LDC universities as NWP partners and mobilize them in supporting relevant work of the LEG 	x	x	x	x
4. Providing support to and strengthening linkages with the constituted bodies				
<i>4.1 Adaptation Committee</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC to provide advice on how its work can be further supported under the NWP at its first meeting of 2021 			x	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include an overview of progress in implementing advice from the AC in the annual report of the NWP 				x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support to be provided under the NWP and by NWP partners for the work mandated to the AC by the CMA^a and adaptation knowledge-related activities in the AC flexible three-year workplan:^b <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a pilot inventory of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs to integrate into the adaptation knowledge portal Analyse the submissions (associated with paragraph 16 of decision 11/CMA.1) jointly by the secretariat teams supporting the AC and the NWP (due by February 2021) <i>Mandates related to adaptation communication and the global stocktake:</i> align, to the extent possible, this information in the light of the sources of information identified in decision 19/CMA.1 for the process of the global stocktake <i>Contributing to the overall coherence of adaptation-related institutional arrangements under the Convention:</i> share with relevant constituted bodies the lessons learned in implementing the NWP, 	x	x	x	x
	x		x	
		x		
		x	x	x
			x	x

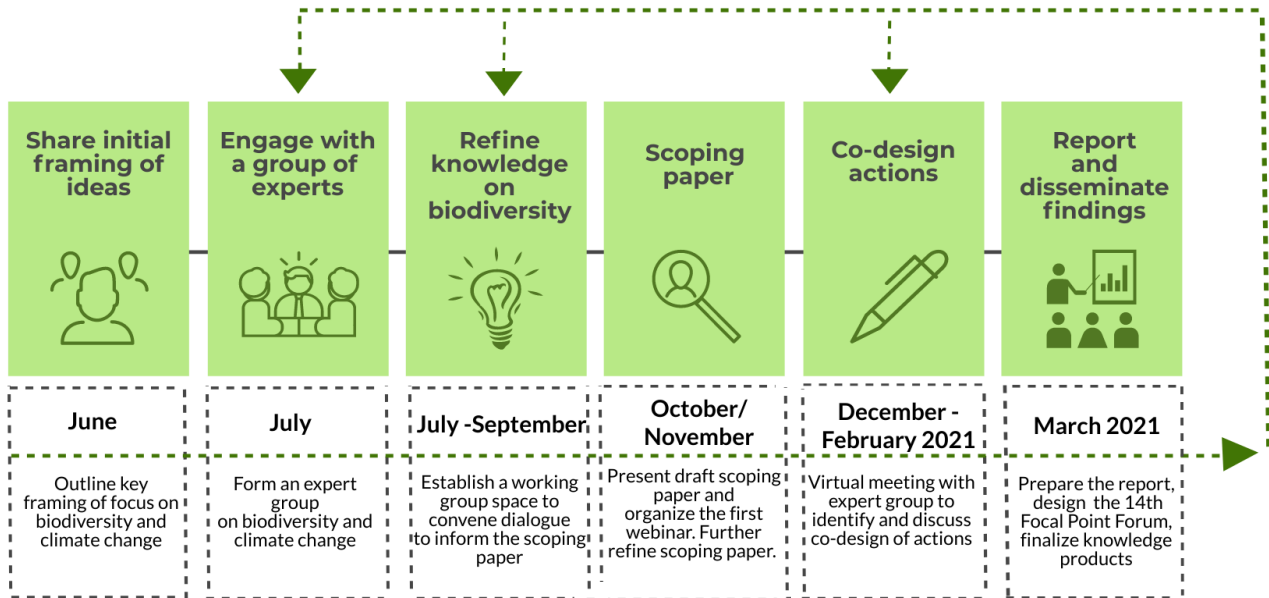
Area of work and outputs	2020		2021	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
with a view to facilitating coherence across adaptation-relevant work and promoting the uptake of successful approaches				
4.2 Strengthening linkages with constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate collaborative activities with the CGE, PCCB, FWG and TEC 			X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concretize and initiate collaborative activities with the Lima work programme on gender 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next steps on collaborative activities to be informed by communication and follow up with the constituted bodies and institutional arrangements, as appropriate 			X	X
5 Strengthening the role of the NWP through knowledge management, communication and outreach				
5.1 Knowledge products				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ approaches to improving the relevance, accessibility and usability of NWP knowledge products 	X	X	X	X
5.2 Adaptation knowledge portal				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively reach out to partners and relevant organizations to ensure continuous addition and dissemination of recent and relevant knowledge resources on the portal 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ approaches to enhancing the user-friendliness of the portal 		X	X	X
5.3 eUpdate (NWP newsletter)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster effective communication and dissemination of the outcomes of the NWP and adaptation work under the Convention and of NWP partners through innovative design and inclusive content 	X	X	X	X
5.4 Other communication and social media channels				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly update and maintain all NWP web pages on the UNFCCC website 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate information on activities and resources related to adaptation and resilience on an ongoing basis via the Adaptation Exchange by the NWP on Twitter 	X	X	X	X

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

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

Annex II

Timeline for activities in 2020 under the Nairobi work programme in the thematic area of biodiversity and climate change adaptation

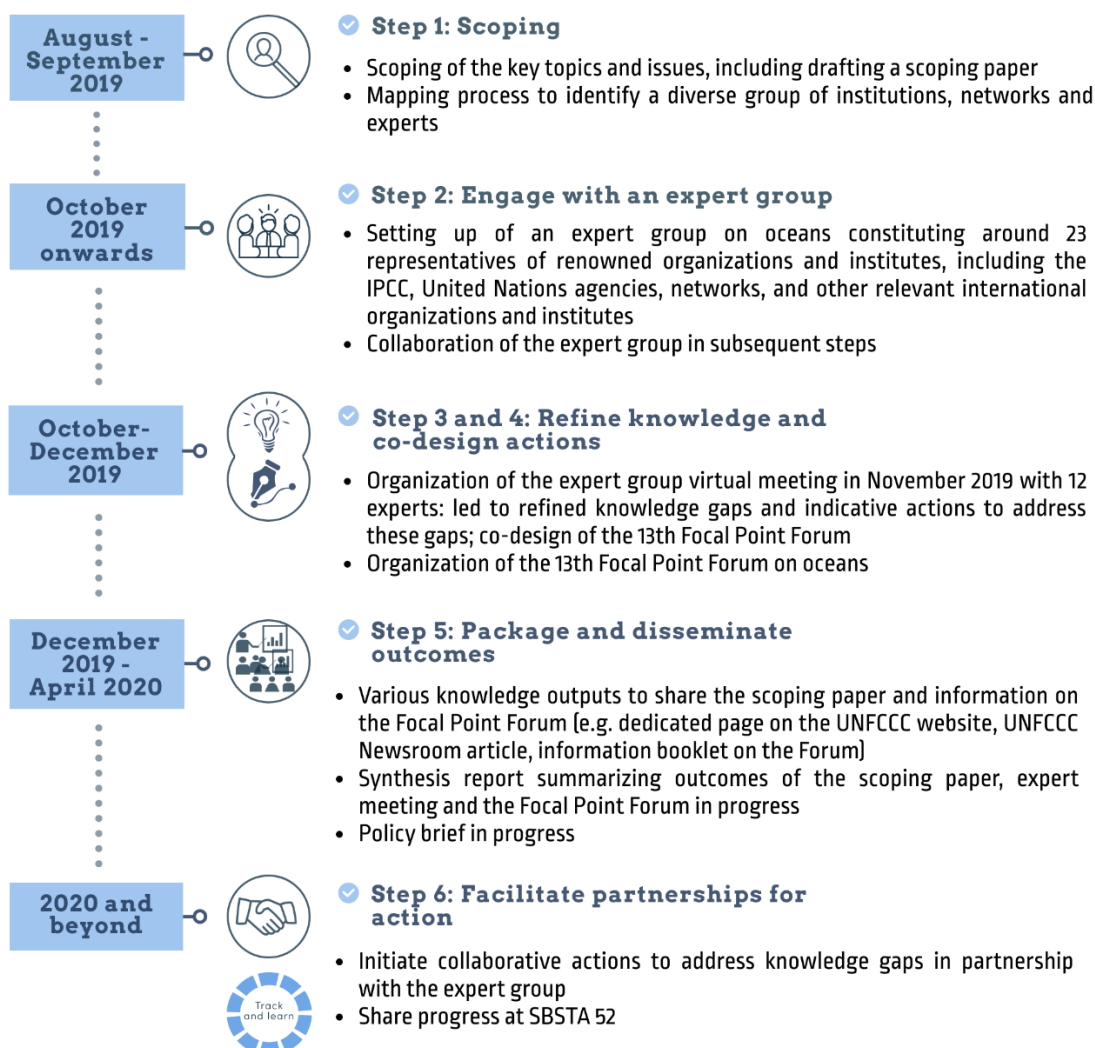
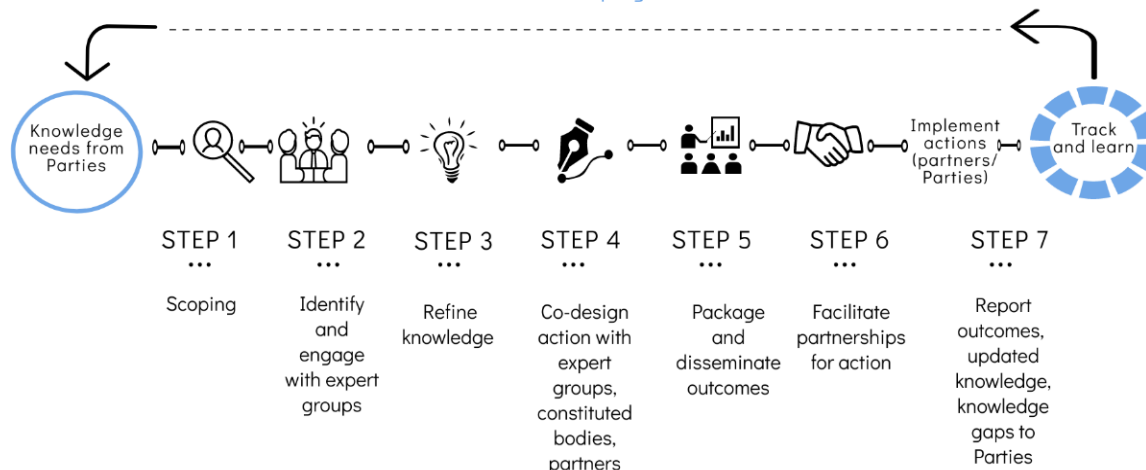


Annex III

Progress under the Nairobi work programme in the thematic area of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems

Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems

An overview of progress



Annex IV

Potential collaborative activities under the Nairobi work programme as at April 2020

<i>Constituted body or institutional arrangement</i>	<i>Progress towards collaboration</i>	<i>Identified collaborative activities</i>
CGE	Positive response from Chair	Developing technical guides on reporting: in order to more widely communicate reporting guidelines, input and support from NWP partners can be facilitated, with advice and guidance from the CGE
PCCB	Positive response from Co-Chair	<p>Knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and actors under and outside the Convention</p> <p>Strategic engagement and communication with NWP partners to mobilize their input to or participation in PCCB activities, which can be communicated through NWP eUpdates and other mediums, where appropriate, including PCCB expressions of interest</p> <p>Providing technical inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical session on capacity-building and adaptation at the PCCB Capacity-building Hub to take place at COP 26 can be co-designed with involvement of NWP partners. The learning and outputs can be fed into PCCB priority work on identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways of addressing barriers • Collaborative PCCB and NWP regional activities can be conducted, especially through the regional climate weeks and LAKE, which will inform coherence and coordination of capacity-building with a focus on avoiding duplication of efforts
TEC	Positive response from Chair and Vice-Chair	<p>Research, development and demonstration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWP partners can share through the NWP eUpdates information about international research, development and demonstration partnerships on climate technologies, particularly elements of private–public partnership and South–South or triangular collaboration • NWP partners can be requested to share country experience of using climate technology for adaptation, good practices and lessons learned from research, development and demonstration partnerships and initiatives on climate technologies, in particular those linked with technology needs assessments, NAPs or nationally determined contributions; while the TEC may explore the adaptation knowledge portal to access suitable case studies <p>Innovative approaches to deploying, disseminating and scaling up adaptation technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted communication via the NWP eUpdates • TEC inviting NWP partners to participate in in-session dialogues and workshops • Conceptualizing and designing a technical session with input from NWP partners for the Technology Day to be held at SB 52 <p>Endogenous capacities and technologies:</p>

<i>Constituted body or institutional arrangement</i>	<i>Progress towards collaboration</i>	<i>Identified collaborative activities</i>
		TEC launching a survey in May 2020 to identify needs, gaps, challenges and enabling environments in relation to promoting endogenous capacities and technologies of countries; and promoting the survey under the NWP to partners, including those with on-the-ground experience (practitioners)
FWG	Positive response from Co-Chairs	<p>Engaging with the FWG under the theme of threats to and impacts on specific ecosystems from climate change, and on sustaining livelihoods in 2020–2021</p> <p>NWP and other relevant partners participating in and contributing to dialogues, meetings (e.g. regional gatherings) and events organized under the LCIPP</p> <p>Inviting indigenous peoples organizations and other expert institutions engaged in work under the LCIPP to be NWP partners and engaging them in relevant NWP activities</p> <p>Promoting FWG calls for submissions via the NWP eUpdates and the adaptation knowledge portal</p> <p>Better signposting of LCIPP content on the adaptation knowledge portal and seeking complementarities between the LCIPP web portal and the adaptation knowledge portal</p>
Lima work programme on gender	Positive response from Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation; detailed workplan to be developed in June 2020	<p>Identifying and helping to connect the Lima work programme on gender with relevant partners to provide expertise and cutting-edge research on gender, which will inform ongoing work on integrating gender into the work of constituted bodies</p> <p>Regular engagement between the NWP and the Lima work programme on gender to identify entry points for collaboration on ongoing adaptation activities in which to mainstream gender issues, including LAKI and NWP thematic work (e.g. on biodiversity, ecosystems and climate change adaptation in 2020)</p>