



United Nations

FCCC/SBSTA/2021/INF.2



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
31 May 2021

English only

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

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 May 2020. It 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 and supporting enhanced action on climate resilience. They include creating user-friendly knowledge products; catalysing action in thematic areas such as forests and grasslands, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems; advancing work on bridging priority knowledge gaps in countries and subregions under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative; and collaborating with UNFCCC constituted bodies. The report contains an indicative workplan for 2021–2022 and concludes with next steps for the Nairobi work programme.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
COP	Conference of the Parties
EPIC-N	Educational Partnerships for Innovation in Communities – Network
FEBA	Friends of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KJWA	Koronivia joint work on agriculture
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
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNU-EHS	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security

I. Executive summary

1. The NWP is a demand-driven knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience under the Convention. 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 425 partners representing a diversity of knowledge and expertise, coalitions and networks working in different thematic areas, sectors, regions and countries.
2. The NWP connects constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention with non-Party stakeholders through the curation, production and communication of knowledge. The secretariat has convened partnerships among experts, NWP partners and constituted bodies to close gaps in knowledge on all aspects of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.
3. SBSTA 48 and 50 resulted in new mandates, priorities and modalities for the NWP. The role of the NWP as the knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience was enhanced to further improve its relevance and effectiveness in the light of the Paris Agreement.
4. Since May 2020, when the previous annual report on the NWP¹ was published, activities have continued to be implemented under the NWP in accordance with its mandate and functions, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair and in collaboration with partner organizations and constituted bodies.
5. The NWP serves as a bridge between thematic expert groups, constituted bodies and Parties in delivering mandated activities. A stepwise knowledge-to-action methodology is taken to respond to knowledge needs identified by Parties. The secretariat continues to refine this approach on the basis of lessons learned.
6. SBSTA 48 concluded that NWP thematic areas should focus on 10 issues in relation to climate change.² SBSTA 50 requested the secretariat to prioritize the following NWP thematic areas: extreme weather events such as heatwaves, flash floods, sand and dust storms, cyclones and heavy precipitation; drought, water scarcity and land degradation neutrality; forests and grassland; oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, including mega deltas, coral reefs and mangroves; and agriculture and food security.³ The secretariat applies a stepwise and iterative knowledge-to-action methodology for each of these 10 thematic areas. This report includes progress in the thematic areas of forests and grassland; oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, and agriculture and food security. Collaboration under the NWP demonstrates how partners and experts are working with the secretariat to deepen insights about knowledge to help scale up adaptation in these thematic areas. The expert groups for these thematic areas have helped the secretariat develop useful knowledge products and catalyse new partnerships.
7. Several initiatives have been implemented under LAKI in collaboration with global and regional centres and networks to address adaptation knowledge gaps, including the second phase of LAKI in the North Africa and West Asia/GCC subregions. In addition, a LAKI priority-setting workshop was convened for the Pacific SIDS subregion.
8. Launched at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme under the NWP provides graduate students the opportunity to work closely with local, national and regional partners in undertaking research projects with the aim of addressing knowledge gaps identified through LAKI and producing knowledge outputs to support developing countries in formulating and implementing NAPs.
9. Collaboration with constituted bodies under the NWP has focused on:
 - (a) Strengthening partnerships and promoting collaboration for closing adaptation knowledge gaps and scaling up adaptation action;

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2020/INF.1.

² FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 21.

³ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para 18.

- (b) Co-producing knowledge outputs;
- (c) Sharing information on collaboration and engagement opportunities with a global network of partners.

10. NWP partner organizations have been mobilized to support the LEG in implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs. NWP partners will continue to be mobilized to collaborate with the LEG in implementing its work programme for 2021.

11. The AC recognizes and appreciates the knowledge support provided by NWP partners, who not only disseminate information and outcomes in relation to the work of the AC, but also provide inputs to inform the work of the AC. AC 19 provided advice on specific knowledge support required for implementing its workplan for 2021.

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

- (a) Knowledge produced under the NWP and relevant UNFCCC processes, as well as by partners, has been packaged and shared via various platforms, such as the adaptation knowledge portal, the Adaptation Exchange by the NWP on Twitter and the UNFCCC website;

- (b) Outcomes and lessons learned under the NWP have been documented and shared in official reports (to the UNFCCC) and knowledge products. In addition, several events held during other regional and global events organized by partners and the secretariat have helped to enhance visibility of ongoing work to close adaptation knowledge gaps.

13. The objective of the NWP for 2021–2022 is to build on the momentum of the work to date and strengthen its role as the knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience.

14. The secretariat will continue to explore opportunities to strengthen linkages with constituted bodies and institutional arrangements. This will help to make the NWP more responsive to the needs of developing countries, particularly the LDCs and SIDS, including in support of the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Such actions will result in knowledge outputs relevant to other adaptation mandates arising from the Paris Agreement, such as in relation to adaptation communications and the global stocktake, as reflected in the advice of AC 19.⁴

15. The secretariat will continue to mobilize NWP partners, thematic expert groups and LAKI partners, including universities, to assist the LEG in implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs.

16. Using an iterative and progressive knowledge-to-action methodology, the secretariat will invest in building long-term partnerships. These collaborations will improve knowledge-sharing and promote learning among communities of practice and across different levels of governance. The partnerships will focus on:

- (a) Prioritizing ways to address the knowledge needs of the LDCs and SIDS in the thematic areas of agriculture and food security, forests and grasslands, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems when co-designing collaborative actions and related knowledge outreach;

- (b) Ensuring that knowledge outputs are tailored to knowledge users in countries and subregions under LAKI;

- (c) Strengthening partnerships with subregional champions, including the regional collaboration centres, through LAKI to support context-driven planning and action for closing priority knowledge gaps across subregions;

- (d) Exploring new collaborations with universities, especially with those in the global South, through UNU-EHS, facilitated by local, national, regional and global institutions and networks, to address knowledge gaps in targeted countries and subregions;

⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/271477>.

(e) Identifying suitable tools and mechanisms for monitoring and documenting impacts and the uptake of knowledge to scale up adaptation action among targeted knowledge users as part of the monitoring, evaluation and learning process. This could include establishing baselines and soliciting feedback from target audiences about the impact of knowledge outputs.

17. The secretariat will collaborate with partners to provide information on funding opportunities and support resource mobilization to enable Parties, partners and institutions to implement actions for addressing priority knowledge gaps.

18. Knowledge management, communication and outreach will continue to be strengthened:

(a) Further improvements will be made to the adaptation knowledge portal. Communication and outreach to UNFCCC national focal points and partners will be strengthened using different mediums;

(b) Targeted knowledge users will be engaged in preparing specific NWP knowledge products to ensure that the process is demand driven;

(c) The outcomes of LAKI will be shared via regional and global forums, with national Governments and under global-scale UNFCCC processes.

19. Opportunities for supporting the sharing of learning between subregions will be explored to enable cross-fertilization or scaling out of ideas and best practices across subregions to close priority knowledge gaps.

II. Introduction

A. UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience

20. Despite the growing body of adaptation knowledge, knowledge gaps remain a critical barrier to scaling up adaptation. Established at COP 11 as the first stakeholder engagement mechanism under the Convention, the NWP is a demand-driven knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience. The challenges of adaptation and resilience are addressed under the NWP in collaboration with over 425 partners representing a diversity of knowledge and expertise, coalitions and existing networks working in different thematic areas, sectors, regions and countries.

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

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

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

22. The NWP connects constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention with non-Party stakeholders through curation, production and communication of knowledge and establishment of partnerships for closing gaps in knowledge on all aspects of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation (see figure 1).

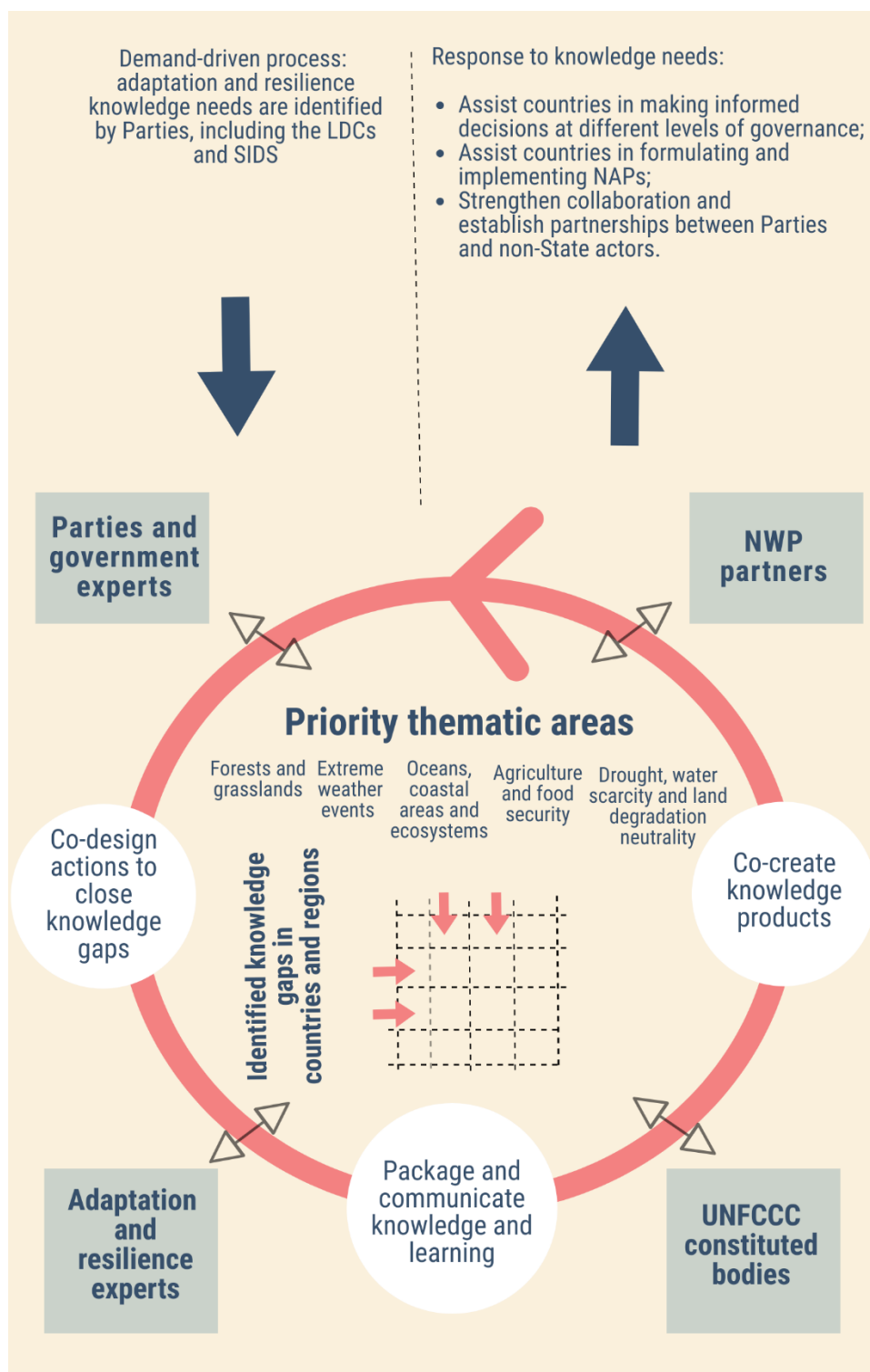
23. Knowledge needs identified by Parties, in particular developing country Parties, including the LDCs and SIDS, are responded to under the NWP by:

(a) Convening existing partners and exploring new partnerships for co-curating, packaging and sharing knowledge to close identified gaps, including addressing knowledge needs about stakeholder engagement related to various thematic areas, countries and subregions through LAKI, using an iterative and progressive knowledge-to-action approach;

(b) Mobilizing NWP partners to support the LEG in assisting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs and implementing related activities;

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

Figure 1
Approach under the Nairobi work programme



B. Mandates

24. 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.⁵

25. SBSTA 50 requested the secretariat to include in future NWP annual reports information on lessons learned and challenges in implementing NWP workplans and on knowledge users' experience in accessing and using NWP knowledge products. It 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.

26. SBSTA 50 requested the secretariat to prioritize the following NWP thematic areas mandated at SBSTA 48:

- (a) Extreme weather events such as heatwaves, flash floods, sand and dust storms, cyclones and heavy precipitation;
- (b) Drought, water scarcity and land degradation neutrality;
- (c) Forests and grasslands;
- (d) Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, including mega deltas, coral reefs and mangroves;
- (e) Agriculture and food security.⁶

27. AC 19 provided advice on the delivery of NWP mandates that present opportunities to support other mandates under the Paris Agreement, and on leveraging the expertise and resources of NWP partners to respond to the needs of the AC and other constituted bodies.⁷

28. Drawing on this and the previous NWP annual report,⁸ SBSTA would consider matters related to the NWP at its 2021 session.⁹

C. Scope of the report

29. This report outlines the outcomes of and progress, lessons learned and challenges in implementing activities under the NWP, in accordance with its workplan, mandates and functions, since May 2020 under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair and in collaboration with partner organizations and constituted bodies. It concludes with proposed next steps for NWP in line with its mandates and functions.

30. Annex I contains a summary of achievements under the NWP in 2019–2020. Annex II contains an indicative NWP workplan for 2021–2022, which builds on progress and lessons learned to date and proposes opportunities to strengthen the NWP as a credible, demand-driven knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience. Annex III contains an overview of collaboration under the NWP with constituted bodies and under institutional arrangements under the Convention in 2020–2022.

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 27.

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paras. 15–18.

⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/271477>.

⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2020/INF.1.

⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 27.

III. Responding to Parties' adaptation knowledge needs through partnerships

A. Nairobi work programme knowledge-to-action methodology

31. On the basis of lessons learned, the secretariat has refined the stepwise NWP knowledge-to-action methodology (see figure 2), which comprises:

(a) **Defining knowledge needs:** The secretariat reviews, compiles, validates and refines adaptation knowledge needs specified by Parties and formulates them into questions that partners and experts can respond to;

(b) **Scoping:** The secretariat reviews and synthesizes existing adaptation knowledge and knowledge needs; uses inputs such as reports submitted by Parties to the UNFCCC and authoritative reports (e.g. the latest IPCC reports) to ensure that associated actions are demand driven from the outset; and explores linkages with work under the UNFCCC constituted bodies and institutional arrangements;

(c) **Engaging with expert groups:** The secretariat identifies relevant experts and institutions, sets up diverse and inclusive expert groups on various thematic areas and develops long-term strategic working relationships with the thematic expert groups to advance work on specific issues or themes;

(d) **Refining knowledge:** The secretariat identifies good adaptation practices and priority knowledge gaps and, in partnership with the thematic expert groups, explores opportunities to share the knowledge gaps with Parties, constituted bodies, experts and institutions that are not represented in the thematic groups. The knowledge gaps and needs are further refined on the basis of feedback;

(e) **Co-designing actions:** The secretariat co-develops actions with the thematic expert groups, partners and/or constituted bodies to address knowledge needs and enhance national, regional and local adaptation action. Given the mandate of the NWP to support the work of constituted bodies, the secretariat focuses on actions that promote linkages with their mandates and work and with relevant processes and initiatives under and outside the UNFCCC. As the objective of the NWP is to assist Parties, particularly the LDCs and SIDS, the secretariat considers knowledge needs specific to the LDCs and SIDS when co-designing actions with the expert groups;

(f) **Reporting and disseminating findings:** The secretariat repackages knowledge into usable formats for policymakers, non-Party stakeholders and the general public;

(g) **Facilitating collaboration and partnerships:** The secretariat fosters partnerships between the thematic expert groups and other actors, including Parties and NWP partners, to mobilize support for implementing transformative action and to close knowledge gaps, while facilitating collaboration among the thematic expert groups;

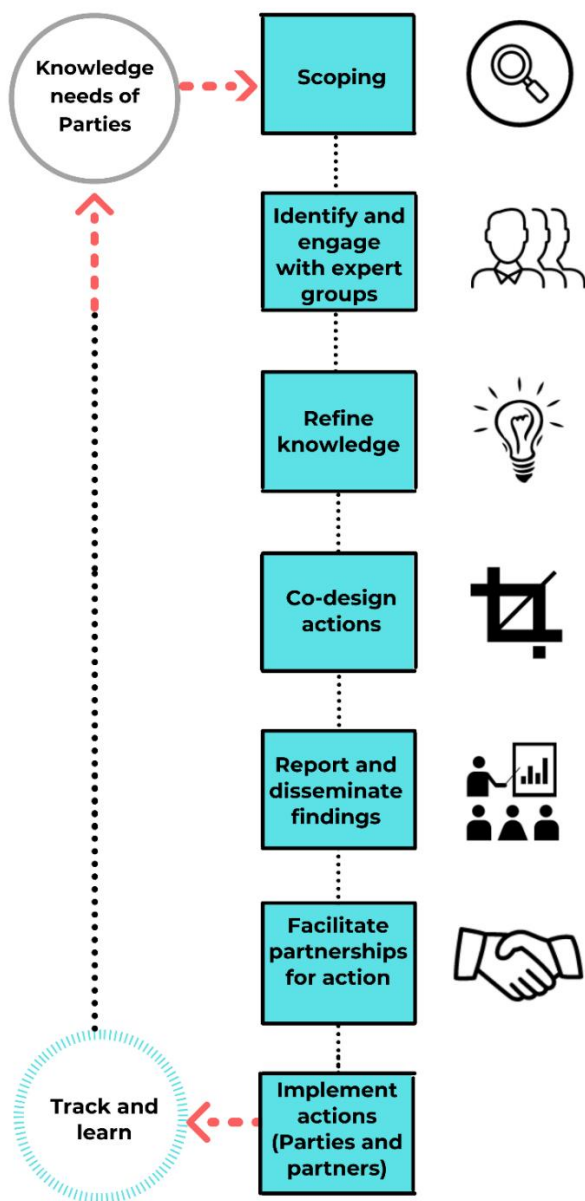
(h) **Implementing actions:** Parties, thematic expert groups and other actors implement actions to close knowledge gaps;

(i) **Tracking and learning:** In partnership with the thematic expert groups, the secretariat documents and reports outcomes of the actions undertaken to close knowledge gaps to derive lessons learned, update knowledge needs and improve interventions and actions. It collaborates with the thematic expert groups on monitoring the impact of the actions implemented for addressing knowledge gaps and the uptake of the outputs by the target users. The secretariat:

(i) **Provides Parties** with up-to-date information on adaptation knowledge gaps in relation to specific issues and an overview of recommended actions for closing knowledge gaps (status, outputs and impact in response to Parties' needs) through a policy brief and report with an executive summary;

- (ii) **Provides non-Party stakeholders** with up-to-date information on adaptation knowledge gaps in relation to specific issues and themes for future research interventions and an overview of recommended actions for closing knowledge gaps (status, outputs and impact in response to Parties’ needs).

Figure 2
Nairobi work programme knowledge-to-action methodology



B. Engaging partners

- 32. The NWP has a network of over 425 partner organizations for collaboration on addressing adaptation knowledge needs identified by Parties and constituted bodies.
- 33. Since May 2020, 25 organizations have become NWP partners, bringing the total number to 426 as at 15 April 2021.¹⁰
- 34. Several partner organization representatives have collaborated as experts and in the thematic expert groups to produce useful knowledge products and catalyse action in various

¹⁰ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPSStaging/Pages/NWP-partner-organizations.aspx>.

thematic areas and through LAKI in direct response to knowledge needs identified by Parties and constituted bodies. Partner organizations have also been mobilized to support the LEG in implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs and SIDS.

35. Based on lessons learned, the secretariat has applied new approaches to strengthen the engagement of the thematic expert groups, such as convening diverse institutions and experts of different backgrounds and representing different regions. The proposed way of establishing partnerships and the resulting collaboration will add value to the work of partners and institutions, as well as to the NWP.

C. Thematic work: leveraging technical expertise in responding to Parties' needs

36. Partners and experts collaborate under the NWP on developing useful knowledge products and catalysing new partnerships for action following the stepwise approach (see figure 2) in response to thematic knowledge needs identified by Parties. During the reporting period, the thematic areas of work that were under priority consideration included forests and grasslands, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems. In addition, the secretariat has initiated work in the thematic area of agriculture and food security.

1. Forests and grasslands

(a) Progress

37. Forests and grasslands is one of the mandated priority areas under the NWP.¹¹ This thematic work will address the adaptation needs of Parties and support the formulation and implementation of NAPs and the related work of constituted bodies.¹²

38. In addition, AC 15 advised that the link between biodiversity and climate change adaptation be the theme of the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum, scheduled to be held in conjunction with COP 26.¹³

39. Building on previous experience and existing resources, work in this thematic area under the NWP follows the stepwise approach to turning knowledge into action (see figure 3), driving forward activities that lead to relevant knowledge products and catalysing action in response to identified knowledge needs.

40. To kickstart the knowledge-to-action process, an NWP thematic expert group on biodiversity and climate change adaptation was established in July 2020, which comprises policy advisers, practitioners and researchers representing diverse organizations and institutions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

41. The expert group provided inputs to a forthcoming scoping paper and a number of case studies.¹⁴ It will continue to collaborate in designing the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum and actions for refining and closing adaptation knowledge gaps.

42. At two virtual meetings, the expert group discussed challenges, knowledge gaps, needs and action with regard to adaptation in forest and grassland ecosystems. The scoping paper referred to in paragraph 41 above synthesizes such challenges and knowledge gaps, including those in relation to data and methods, capacity and governance and cross-cutting gaps, on the basis of the discussions at these meetings, subsequent online exchanges, and a review of national reports submitted to the UNFCCC and relevant literature. Online exchanges were also conducted with a group of broader communities of practice within the FEBA network under the International Union for Conservation of Nature Commission on Ecosystem Management.

¹¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 18.

¹² Details on the NWP thematic area of forests and grasslands are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Biodiversity.aspx>.

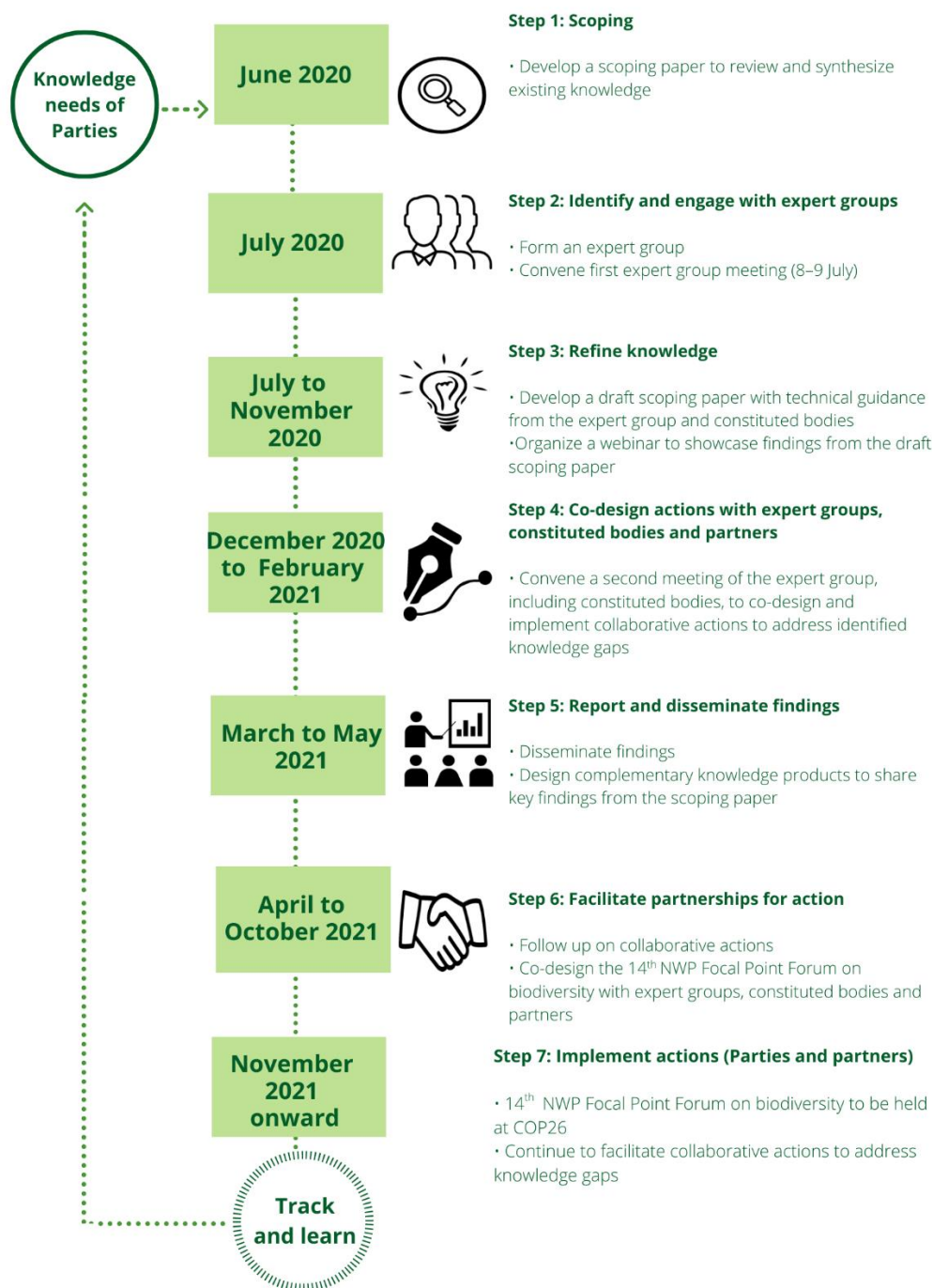
¹³ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/194841>.

¹⁴ The case studies are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/CaseStudies.aspx>.

43. In addition, a successful interactive event was held during the Climate Dialogues to highlight key messages from the scoping paper.¹⁵

Figure 3

Forests and grasslands: knowledge-to-action methodology



(b) Next steps

44. The scoping paper and associated briefing paper, which outlines the key findings from the scoping paper, are due to be published in June 2021.

45. A number of actions have been identified for closing gaps in knowledge on integrating forest and grassland biodiversity and ecosystems into adaptation strategies, including:

¹⁵ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/News/Pages/Expert-insights-and-learning.-Why-do-biodiversity-and-adaptation-actions-matter.aspx>.

(a) Issuing a briefing paper by the German Agency for International Cooperation and the International Institute for Sustainable Development that provides guidelines to linking NAPs and national biodiversity strategies and action plans at the national level, building on previous work under the UNFCCC and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity;

(b) Holding an event as part of the ecosystem-based adaptation Knowledge Day in 2021 to initiate discussion on the governance of the long-term monitoring of ecosystem-based adaptation projects, which will result in a briefing note.

46. The progress of these and other actions led by the thematic expert group and organizations will be showcased at the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum.

2. Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems

(a) Progress on long-term engagement with the Nairobi work programme expert group on oceans: strengthening understanding, synergy and action under the UNFCCC

47. Applying the stepwise knowledge-to-action methodology, the secretariat has collaborated with the expert group on oceans to advance action in this area (see figure 4).¹⁶

48. In partnership with the expert group,¹⁷ the secretariat has co-designed and implemented actions, particularly for addressing the specific knowledge needs of the LDCs and SIDS, while collaborating with constituted bodies.

49. The expert group has been working since 2019 to find synergies with the processes both under and outside the UNFCCC towards strengthening adaptation knowledge networks and addressing the specific knowledge needs of countries. This collaboration under the NWP demonstrates how it serves as a bridge between the expert group, constituted bodies and Parties, and how efforts under the UNFCCC are already addressing ocean-climate issues in relation to adaptation. The expert group met for the second time in June 2020 to discuss and design collaborative actions.

50. The third expert group meeting took place in May 2021 to take stock of progress to date and to discuss long-term partnership goals and actions that help strengthen its action on ocean and climate adaptation under the UNFCCC.¹⁸

51. Recent highlights of the work in this thematic area include:

(a) The NWP policy brief on oceans, which highlights knowledge gaps and collaborative actions in relation to building the resilience of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems;¹⁹

(b) The contribution by the expert group for the ocean and climate change dialogue during the Climate Dialogues, which addressed how relevant adaptation and mitigation action can be strengthened.²⁰ This was the first time that the expert group participated in a mandated UNFCCC event in this way. The dialogue provided an opportunity to share progress of collaborative actions and explain how the expert group can help strengthen action on ocean and climate change under the UNFCCC;

¹⁶ Details on the NWP thematic area of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/oceans-page.aspx>.

¹⁷ Details on the expert group and its second virtual meeting are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/workshops-meetings/nwp-virtual-expert-group-meeting-on-the-oceans-17-18-june-2020#eq-5>.

¹⁸ Details on the third expert group meeting are available at: <https://unfccc.int/event/NWPEG-Ocean-3>.

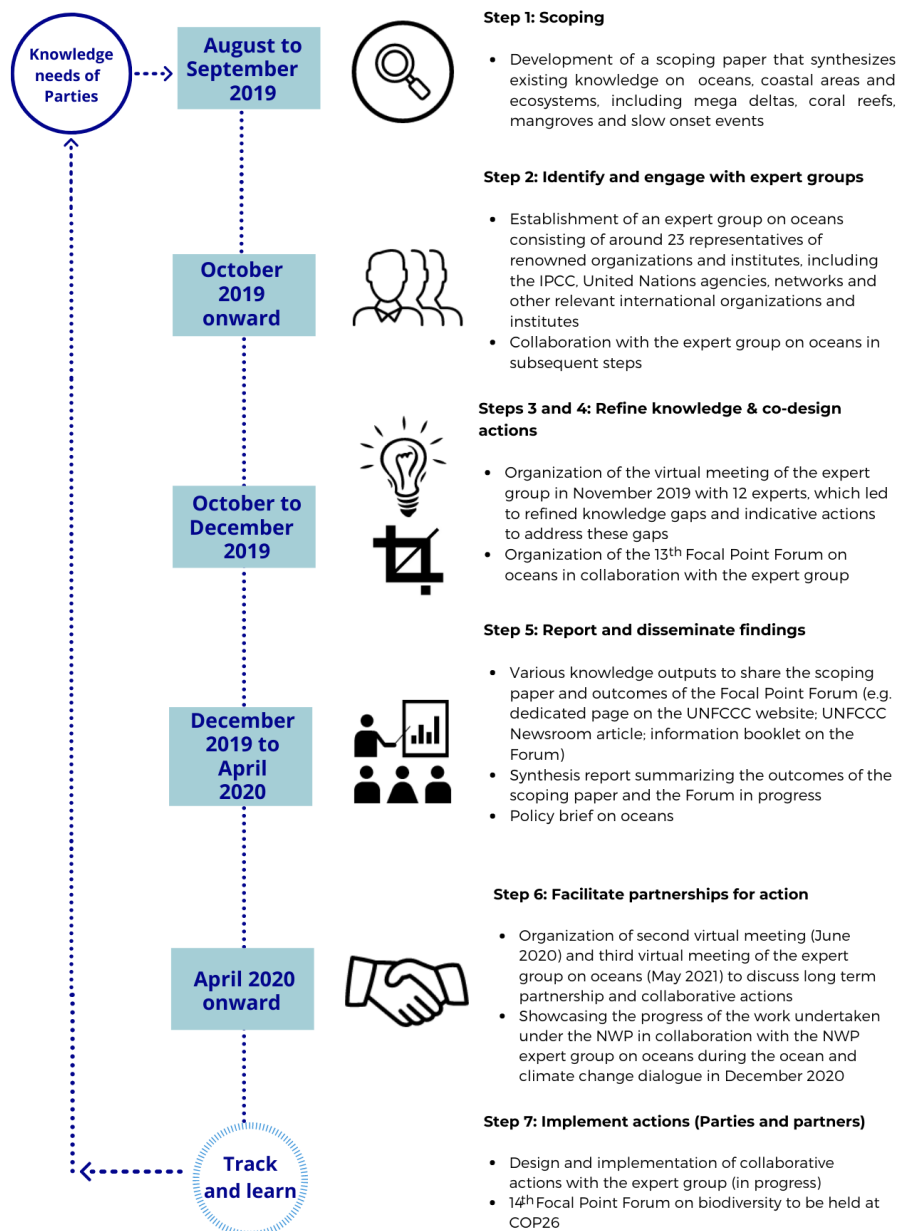
¹⁹ UNFCCC. 2020. *Policy brief on the ocean: Scaling up adaptation actions and co-operation to build climate resilience of the ocean, coastal areas and ecosystems*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/266434>.

²⁰ Information and the report on the ocean and climate change dialogue are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/ocean-and-climate-change-dialogue-to-consider-how-to-strengthen-adaptation-and-mitigation-action>.

(c) The report on knowledge, knowledge gaps and collaborative actions in relation to enhancing the resilience of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems is due to be published in May 2021.

Figure 4

Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems: knowledge-to-action methodology



52. Collaborative actions under way include:

(a) Development of a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines²¹ on developing high-quality proposals for nature-based solutions to coastal adaptation relevant to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The supplement, which includes insights from the GCF Secretariat and the LEG, is being developed by the expert group on oceans to facilitate access to funding from the GCF by:

²¹ 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>.

(i) Clarifying the entry points and financial instruments in order to enhance access to funding for coastal and marine nature-based solutions under the GCF;

(ii) Providing information specific to coastal ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions that takes into account GCF requirements and priorities and the standards for ensuring the environmental integrity of nature-based approaches in coastal zones;

(b) Co-organization of the thematic session on innovative approaches to strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation by the expert group on oceans, FEBA and the TEC that will be part of the TEC Technology Day series of events;²²

(c) Development of a policy brief on climate data and information relevant for formulating and implementing adaptation policies and plans.

53. The secretariat has shared progress in the thematic area of oceans, including the outcomes of outputs, at events such as the ocean and climate change dialogue, via platforms such as the adaptation knowledge portal,²³ and through news articles.

(b) Next steps

54. The objective of the NWP for 2021–2022 is to build on the momentum to date in responding to knowledge needs. The partnerships with the expert group on oceans and relevant wider community will continue to be strengthened. On the basis of the outcomes of the recent expert group meeting, further demand-driven actions will be designed to address knowledge gaps in this thematic area. In addition, the secretariat will facilitate collaboration with the other NWP thematic expert groups (e.g. the expert group on biodiversity and climate change adaptation).

55. In addition, the secretariat will work closely with the expert group in organizing various events and sharing the outcomes of the collaborative actions at regional and global events, as well as in packaging and disseminating knowledge products.

3. Agriculture and food security

56. The NWP priority thematic areas include agriculture and food security. At the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the SBSTA invited NWP partner organizations to disseminate information and knowledge for this thematic area to inform adaptation planning and action at the regional, national and subnational level. In addition, AC 17 recommended linking the thematic work to the KJWA.²⁴

(a) Progress

57. The outputs of the ongoing KJWA include several resources that address the issue of agriculture and take into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.²⁵

58. Topics considered under the KJWA include methods and approaches for assessing adaptation co-benefits and resilience in the agriculture sector; sustainable and resilient agricultural systems (e.g. improved soil carbon, regenerative practices that restore soil health and fertility, improved nutrient use and management of foodstuffs, and water management); and socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agriculture sector.

59. Under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme (see chap. III.D below), a team of students from Wageningen University and Research have been engaged in reviewing and assessing adaptation strategies focusing on agriculture and food security in the African region. The findings of the research project will be integrated into the scoping paper referred to in paragraph 60 below.

²² The concept note on the session is contained in TEC document TEC/2021/22/6, available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/meetings.html>.

²³ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/oceans-page.aspx>.

²⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/227674>.

²⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture>.

(b) Next steps

60. Using the knowledge-to-action methodology, a diverse and inclusive expert group on agriculture and food security will be convened. A scoping paper will be prepared with input from the expert group, drawing on national reports submitted to the UNFCCC, the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land²⁶ and other authoritative reports, as well as relevant work both outside and under the UNFCCC, including with NWP partners and other stakeholders.

61. Efforts will be made under the NWP, in collaboration with the expert group, to strengthen synergies under and outside the Convention, including through assessing good practices regarding the participation of stakeholders, user-friendly knowledge products and outreach. For example, NWP partners will enhance synergies with the AC technical paper on priorities and needs for technologies for adaptation in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones, including experience in stakeholder engagement and regulatory issues pertaining to the development, transfer and uptake of technologies in those sectors. The AC invited NWP partners to contribute by collecting new case studies and synthesizing information contained in the adaptation knowledge portal.

4. Lessons learned

62. The following lessons learned have emerged in advancing work in the NWP thematic areas:

(a) **Thematic groups of experts representing different regions and specializations have proven to be useful for capturing technical understanding of a theme and related knowledge needs.** Long-term partnership with the thematic expert groups is central to ensuring that the knowledge-to-action methodology is sustainable, which requires their roles to be clear from the outset. Aligning the work under the NWP with the mandates of the institutions that the experts represent is also conducive to long-term partnerships;

(b) **The engagement of the expert groups should be guided by core principles,** such as that the actions of the experts and their organizations should add value in addressing knowledge gaps by helping constituted bodies to deliver on their mandates and supporting countries in formulating and implementing NAPs. This also helps in building long-term partnerships with the thematic expert groups. The engagement with the expert groups on oceans and on biodiversity and climate change adaptation has demonstrated that the groups are committed to engaging under the NWP for the long term;

(c) **Efforts have been made to promote linkages with the relevant mandates and work of constituted bodies in the thematic areas of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems.** As a result, several collaborative actions have emerged, demonstrating that the NWP can serve as a bridge between the expert groups, constituted bodies and Parties in the context of addressing specific knowledge needs. The collaborative work with the thematic expert group on oceans also provides a useful basis for the potential role of the NWP in providing knowledge support to developing countries as they design adaptation interventions, access finance and scale up adaptation actions.

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

63. LAKI, a mandated global initiative for closing adaptation knowledge gaps for targeted users in various countries and subregions, is a joint action pledge under the NWP of the

²⁶ IPCC. 2019. *IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*. PR Shukla, J Skea, E Calvo Buendia, et al. (eds.). Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srccl/>.

UNFCCC and UNEP through its Global Adaptation Network.²⁷ During the upcoming period, LAKI has two objectives:

- (a) **Closing priority knowledge gaps** by fostering collaborative action among partners and experts;
- (b) **Covering additional subregions**, which involves organizing priority-setting workshops in those subregions, with a focus on vulnerable developing countries such as the LDCs, SIDS and African States.

64. To support these two objectives, monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanisms are being better integrated into all recent LAKI projects as a key component.

65. Several projects have been undertaken in collaboration with universities and global and regional centres and networks to address adaptation knowledge gaps, such as the second phase of LAKI in the North Africa and West Asia/GCC subregions.

66. SBSTA 50 welcomed the collaboration of NWP partner organizations and relevant organizations on bridging priority knowledge gaps through LAKI, and the ongoing partnerships, including with governments and communities, other stakeholders and universities, in helping to validate information and communicate knowledge gaps in locally relevant ways.²⁸

1. Closing priority knowledge gaps

(a) Second phase of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative

(i) Progress

67. The secretariat has initiated the second phase of LAKI to close the priority knowledge gaps identified in the first phase. Since April 2020 a joint effort focused on North Africa and West Asia/GCC has been under way between the secretariat, UNEP through its Global Adaptation Network, the Regional Collaboration Centre Dubai, the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, engaging with 12 organizations on identifying and designing actions for closing priority knowledge gaps.

68. A process was established for entities working on climate change adaptation issues in the two subregions to engage virtually, owing to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, which led to a series of virtual one-to-one meetings with such organizations to inform the design of the subsequent technical meetings.

69. The first technical meeting took place in December 2020 and brought together 11 organizations, including United Nations institutions, research and academic institutions, and international and national organizations.²⁹ The rich discussions focused on priority adaptation knowledge gaps and actions that could be co-designed and implemented with other organizations to close them. Ideas shared informed the design of the second technical meeting, held in March 2021.³⁰

70. The objectives set out at the second and third meetings by the NWP and its partners under LAKI were:

- (a) Develop LAKI action plans in response to the priority knowledge gaps of the targeted knowledge users in the two subregions. In implementing their plans, the participating organizations will strengthen existing and build new partnerships;
- (b) Collaborate on addressing those knowledge gaps for the targeted users by:
 - (i) Repackaging existing information;

²⁷ For details on the LAKI, see <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/laki.aspx>.

²⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 26.

²⁹ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/News/Pages/Coordinating-efforts-to-address-adaptation-knowledge-gaps-in-the-Middle-East-and-North-Africa.aspx>.

³⁰ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/News/Pages/LAKI-MENA-news.aspx>.

(ii) Making existing available information more accessible, including through developing and implementing tools and methodologies for analysing existing information;

(c) For actions or initiatives that are already addressing specific knowledge gaps of targeted knowledge users, scale them up in the countries and/or roll them out in other countries within the subregion.

71. The detailed action plans for closing priority knowledge gaps were developed by six organizations, incorporating knowledge outcomes, outputs and timelines. These were discussed at the final technical meeting, in May 2021, as well as the organizations' technical and capacity needs for implementing the actions.

(ii) *Next steps*

72. Progress on all the actions will be showcased at COP 26 and the Middle East and North Africa Climate Week in March 2022.

73. A final report including lessons learned from the second phase of LAKI in the two subregions will be produced by mid-2021.

74. The outcomes of these technical meetings will be disseminated through the adaptation knowledge portal and communicated to UNFCCC constituted bodies and institutional arrangements, including through news articles.

(b) **UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme**

75. Launched at the Climate Dialogues,³¹ the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme³² under the NWP is designed to strengthen collaboration between the United Nations and academic and research institutions, especially in the global South, with the aim of addressing priority LAKI knowledge gaps that remain a critical barrier to countries implementing adaptation measures.

76. The Programme provides an opportunity for graduate students to work closely with local, national and regional partners in undertaking a research project as part of their master's thesis. The projects are focused on producing tangible outputs in response to the needs of targeted knowledge users in countries and subregions with a view to addressing knowledge gaps identified through LAKI and producing knowledge outputs to support developing countries in formulating and implementing NAPs.

77. As an NWP partner, UNU-EHS has agreed to help establish connections with its network of universities in the global South and global North. Projects under the Programme are showcased below.

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

78. In 2020, three graduate students at the University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability undertook a research project to address a priority knowledge gap related to adaptation in the agriculture sector in Southern Africa, examining the possible impacts of climate change on Namibian subsistence agriculture and the barriers farmers may face in adapting their agricultural practices. On the basis of a review of regional climate features, four future climate scenarios were developed for Namibia (extreme heat, drought, shortened wet season, and extreme rainfall and flooding).

79. The students collaborated virtually as part of the University of Namibia's project on climate-resilient agriculture in three vulnerable crop-growing regions in the extreme north of the country, focusing on the research component of the project.

80. Their findings indicate that there are substantial barriers to subsistence farmers implementing climate-smart agricultural technologies, including financial challenges, limited access to resources, lack of information, social inequity and crop-based issues. On

³¹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/scaling-up-adaptation-actions-through-partnerships-addressing-knowledge-gaps>.

³² See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx>.

the basis of the project findings, a participatory workshop was developed, giving farmers the opportunity to learn about and plan for adaptation to possible climate scenarios using a climate scenario planning toolkit.

81. Recommendations for addressing barriers and strengthening capacity-building in subsistence farming communities have been formulated for stakeholders, including the UNFCCC, national Governments, non-governmental organizations and subsistence farmers.³³

(ii) *Ecosystem-based adaptation and water resource management in Nepal and Peru*

82. In 2020–2021, three graduate students at Yale School of the Environment implemented a capstone project in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Mountain Institute. The project, which focused on advancing knowledge on traditional water resource management and climate change adaptation planning, helped to close two priority knowledge gaps in relation to dissemination of evidence, successful water allocation and management practices and adaptation technologies in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion; and inadequate research, exchange of knowledge on techniques and optimization of technologies for managing water resources and adapting to the effects of climate change in the Andean subregion.

83. The students interviewed policymakers and government, civil society and local community representatives in Nepal and Peru to understand how knowledge on water-related adaptation practices and technologies is exchanged between the local and national level through the lens of ecosystem-based adaptation. The students assessed the prioritization of ecosystem-based adaptation in the two regions and the role of sustainable economic development. They also analysed how adaptation planning in practice diverges from high-level adaptation policy. Challenges and good practices common to the subregions were identified through a comparative analysis.³⁴

(iii) *Developing a methodological framework for quantifying the impact of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Hindu Kush Himalayas*

84. In February 2021, three graduate students from the University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability began a capstone project in collaboration with an NWP regional partner, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, to address the lack of methodologies and tools for quantifying the impact of climate change on ecosystem services for forests and biodiversity in the Hindu Kush Himalayas.

85. The students plan to use geographic information system modelling techniques to investigate how possible shifts in ecoregions due to climate change may affect the usefulness of protected areas for preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Kangchenjunga landscape, one of six transboundary landscapes in the subregion. They will develop an environmental stratification model that predicts how ecoregions may shift under various climate scenarios and conduct a literature review to evaluate how protected areas might assist in conserving both biodiversity and specific ecosystem services in the studied area.³⁵

(iv) *Exploring a new project in Argentina*

86. The secretariat is collaborating on the recently launched postgraduate diploma in political management of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean at the National University of Rosario in Argentina.

87. With the aim of addressing priority knowledge gaps identified in the Andean subregion,³⁶ one or more of the following will be examined in a new project: improving integration of research into national planning on the effects of climate change on ecosystems

³³ The project report, case study and climate scenario planning toolkit will be made available on the adaptation knowledge portal.

³⁴ The technical report on the project and a summary for policymakers will be made available on the adaptation knowledge portal.

³⁵ The project's final report and outputs will be finalized in April 2022.

³⁶ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-South-America.aspx>.

services and the quality of life of delta populations; the lack of adaptation mechanisms in existing development planning tools; the lack of economic information and cost–benefit analysis on adaptation needs and/or the impact of climate change on agricultural and livestock production systems, as well as tourism. The case study for 2021–2022 will be on the Paraná delta in Argentina.

88. The National University of Rosario will liaise with the Argentinian Government to explore how the project can feed into Argentina’s NAP. The findings will also be relevant to the NWP priority thematic area of agriculture and food security.

89. All knowledge outputs will be produced in both English and Spanish.

90. The project proposal and terms of reference for all participating institutions will be finalized in July 2021.

(v) *Collaboration with the Educational Partnerships for Innovation in Communities –Network*

91. The secretariat is part of the advisory group for EPIC-N Asia. EPIC-N connects city managers and planners with university faculties and students to help find sustainable climate solutions in cities. It engages with more than 50 universities in the United States of America, Latin America and Africa, all of which have established programmes that implement the EPIC model. To date, almost 2,000 community-identified projects in more than 250 cities have been completed.

92. In 2021, the secretariat will continue to strengthen its relationship with EPIC-N, including its new Asia node, in its capacity as an advisory group member. Collaborating with EPIC-N Asia will be useful for both LAKI and the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme.

2. Prioritizing knowledge gaps

(a) Progress

93. The virtual LAKI priority-setting workshop for the Pacific SIDS subregion in February 2021 was co-organized by the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, the UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (NWP partner and subregional coordination entity for the Pacific) and the secretariat.³⁷

94. During the workshop, climate change experts discussed on the basis of a scoping paper, categorized and prioritized adaptation knowledge gaps spanning multiple sectors; for example, lack of knowledge on how to include women, girls and people with disabilities in designing and implementing adaptation plans and policies, and lack of knowledge among climate change officers, finance officers and officers in other relevant sectors on how to access climate change adaptation funds.

(b) Next steps

95. In relation to the Pacific SIDS, the secretariat will, in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and UNEP, convene a meeting with adaptation experts and institutions in the subregion to share the outcomes of the workshop and initiate action to close the knowledge gaps.

96. The secretariat and UNEP will co-organize priority-setting workshops in additional subregions in 2021–2022 with a focus on vulnerable developing countries such as the LDCs, SIDS and African States.

³⁷ Details on the LAKI for Pacific SIDS and their priority knowledge gaps are available at [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPSStaging/Pages/Lima-Adaptation-Knowledge-Initiative-\(LAKI\)-for-the-Pacific-sub-region.aspx](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPSStaging/Pages/Lima-Adaptation-Knowledge-Initiative-(LAKI)-for-the-Pacific-sub-region.aspx).

3. Lessons learned

97. As a result of its achievements to date, LAKI has gained international recognition and support from partners and Parties. In addition, several lessons learned have emerged.

98. **It is important to engage partners over the long term.** The secretariat and UNEP have been able to catalyse partnerships for prioritizing knowledge gaps and designing collaborative actions to close them in targeted countries and subregions; and partners have demonstrated the strong commitment critical to maintaining a mutually beneficial partnership over the long term. Further, it is important to engage regional partners, such as the regional nodes of UNEP and the regional collaboration centres, from the outset, which leverage the support of networks, local partners and experts in the subregions for LAKI work.

99. **Building (new) collaborative partnerships requires strategy, time and resources.** The second phase of LAKI in the West Asia/GCC and North Africa subregions has involved pre-engaging partners and a series of technical meetings with a view to designing actions and a road map for closing knowledge gaps. With regard to LAKI in the Pacific SIDS subregion, undertaking the first phase virtually showed that more time needs to be spent on strengthening new relationships to ensure long-term commitment to the process; and the pre-engagement of multi-stakeholder groups of experts proved important. These lessons will inform the scaling up of LAKI and the roll-out of the second phase in other subregions.

100. **The outcomes to date suggest that LAKI methodology produces reliable and validated lists of priority knowledge gaps.** The methodology can be implemented in a way that takes subregional contexts into account. For example, the agenda for the priority-setting workshop for Pacific SIDS had to be adapted to suit the virtual format (e.g. reviewing progress and refining the agenda at the end of each day of the workshop; and spreading the workshop over four days (two-hour slots each day)). This lesson will inform the scaling up of LAKI into other subregions.

101. **Virtual engagement requires more investment of resources.** With all LAKI meetings in the reporting period being convened virtually, the pre-engagement process was critical to their success but required the secretariat and partners to invest more time and resources than previously.

102. **The UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme creates new opportunities.** Each priority knowledge gap can serve as the subject of a specific demand-driven project for graduate students. Through the Programme, graduate students have developed new skills while applying their academic learning to closing knowledge gaps. Several lessons have been learned that must be factored into defining the scope of future projects; for example, a lack of partners for the students in a subregion or country can create challenges, and the time and resources allocated to students for projects are often limited.

103. **Partners have co-produced knowledge outputs that address several priority knowledge gaps in different subregions.** Further investment is needed to enable the impacts of the uptake of these outputs among targeted knowledge users to be documented.

104. **The priority knowledge gaps can be integrated in relevant actions in countries and subregions through strengthening linkages with various processes.** Opportunities to share the outcomes with national Governments and under relevant processes under and outside the UNFCCC will be explored. This will help promote the visibility of the priority knowledge gaps and the integration of the knowledge gaps with relevant actions in countries and subregions.

105. **Funding pathways are necessary for closing priority knowledge gaps.** Lack of financial resources has been identified as one of the barriers to partners implementing action to close knowledge gaps. Exploring diverse global and region-specific funding opportunities and supporting partners in mobilizing the resources can expedite closing the gaps.

4. Next steps

106. The secretariat will use the lessons learned to date in refining LAKI methodology.

107. The outcomes of LAKI will be shared via relevant regional and global forums. Specific approaches to sharing the outcomes with national Governments and under global-

scale UNFCCC processes will be included in the communication and outreach plan under the NWP.

108. To enable monitoring, evaluation and learning, various approaches to documenting the impact of the outputs will be explored.

109. The model used for engaging partners in both phases will be applied in scaling up LAKE into additional subregions, including for identifying partners and building long-term relationships with subregional champions.

110. Opportunities for sharing outcomes and lessons learned between subregions will be explored with a view to enabling the cross-fertilization of ideas and best practices and further addressing priority knowledge gaps.

111. Funding requirements and opportunities will be identified to facilitate mobilization of resources for partners and institutions. This can enhance the ability of partners and institutions to implement actions to help close priority knowledge gaps.

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

A. Progress

112. 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 relevant to NAPs in line with the indicative NWP workplan.³⁸ At its 38th meeting, the LEG took note of the engagement with NWP partner organizations in the work on NAPs and complementary activities under the NWP and provided further guidance in terms of continued engagement in implementing its workplan.³⁹

113. The secretariat has continued to engage NWP partner organizations in contributing to the work of the LEG in implementing NAP-related activities and supporting the LDCs.⁴⁰ The LEG also provided inputs to a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines prepared in collaboration with the NWP expert group on oceans (see para. 52 above).

114. An NWP partner participated in the 38th meeting of the LEG, contributing to a number of discussions, including on the training for the LDCs on implementing the Paris Agreement, technical guidance on NAPs and the work of the NAP technical working group, tracking progress of NAPs and the country case files, and implementing NAPs.⁴¹

B. Next steps

115. The LEG will continue to collaborate within the framework of the NWP in fulfilling joint mandates and undertaking activities of common interest. NWP partner organizations will continue to be mobilized to collaborate with the LEG, such as in implementing its work programme for 2021.⁴²

³⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 21.

³⁹ FCCC/SBI/2020/14, para. 67 and annex III.

⁴⁰ Overview of knowledge support provided to the LEG is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/supporting-the-constituted-bodies/knowledge-support-provided-to-the-least-developed-countries-expert-group#eq-5>.

⁴¹ See document FCCC/SBI/2020/14, para. 7.

⁴² See documents FCCC/SBI/2020/6, annex V, and FCCC/SBI/2020/14, annex III.

V. Providing knowledge support and strengthening linkages with constituted bodies

116. SBSTA 50 recognized the contributions under the NWP and by its partner organizations to the work of the LEG and the AC.⁴³ The contributions demonstrate the unique role of the NWP in providing access to diverse knowledge, expertise and networks and mobilizing experts and partners in responding to various mandates under constituted bodies in relation to implementing the Paris Agreement. Such collaboration is undertaken in a manner that avoids duplication of efforts and ensures efficiency and prudent use of internal resources, and the outcomes could contribute to work and processes related to NAPs, nationally determined contributions and the global stocktake.

117. Activities under the NWP in support of the work of the LEG are described in chapter IV above.

A. Knowledge support provided to the Adaptation Committee

1. Progress

118. Following the advice of AC 17⁴⁴ and on the basis of relevant outcomes of SBSTA 50,⁴⁵ the following action has been taken under the NWP:⁴⁶

(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. Constituted bodies provided feedback outlining areas for collaboration;

(b) **Sharing information with a global network of partners:** Through the NWP eUpdate newsletters, the Adaptation Exchange by the NWP Twitter feed and direct email communication and engagement opportunities, including engagement in the technical examination process on adaptation, have been communicated with NWP partners. Opportunities for stakeholder engagement in work under the NWP and of constituted bodies are detailed on the adaptation knowledge portal;⁴⁷

(c) **Strengthening partnerships for closing adaptation knowledge gaps at the subregional level:** Partnerships have been strengthened or established with academic institutions and regional partners and networks to help address priority knowledge gaps in subregions in a demand-driven process through LAKI. The UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme also provides an opportunity to address knowledge gaps (see chap. III.D.1(b) above);

(d) Deepening understanding among Parties and stakeholders and establishing partnerships for collaboration in the thematic areas of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems (see chap. III.C above);

(e) Improving the adaptation knowledge portal to enhance the relevance, accessibility and use of adaptation knowledge (see chap. VI.B below);

(f) In the context of supporting the mandated work of the AC⁴⁸ and the AC workplan for 2019–2021: NWP partners were involved with the LEG and users and developers of methodologies in the launch by the AC of a pilot inventory of existing methodologies for assessing adaptation needs in different contexts;⁴⁹

⁴³ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paras. 21–22.

⁴⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/227674>.

⁴⁵ See document FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paras. 22, 23 and 25.

⁴⁶ Overview of knowledge support provided to the AC is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/supporting-the-constituted-bodies/knowledge-support-provided-to-the-adaptation-committee#eq-1>.

⁴⁷ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/contribute-resource.aspx>.

⁴⁸ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 15.

⁴⁹ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/SearchAsses.aspx>.

(g) Contributing to the overall coherence of adaptation-related institutional arrangements under the Convention: The secretariat has supported the work of the LEG (see chap. IV above) and other constituted bodies (see chap. V.B below).

119. The secretariat provided an update on progress for consideration at AC 18.⁵⁰

2. Next steps

120. AC 19⁵¹ considered the information provided by the secretariat in response to the advice provided at AC 17 and agreed on further advice.⁵² The AC:

(a) **Invited NWP partners to continue providing knowledge support and looks forward to future reports on progress.** The secretariat will engage partners and experts in this regard;

(b) **Invited the secretariat to regularly review the workplans of adaptation-related constituted bodies with a view to identifying areas where further knowledge support could be provided;** formally convey to other constituted bodies the availability of NWP partners to support relevant activities in their respective workplans; and disseminate information produced by the bodies among the network of NWP partners;

(c) **Invited the work on identifying and addressing knowledge gaps to continue under the NWP and LAKI,** including in relation to the Lima work programme on gender and integrating gender considerations into adaptation planning and policies;

(d) **Advised aligning the topic of the 15th NWP Focal Point Forum,** scheduled to be held in conjunction with COP 27, with the topic of the second synthesis report, to be prepared by the secretariat in 2022, on recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing countries,⁵³ to address assessing and meeting the costs of adaptation. This will ensure that the national information synthesized by the secretariat (from NAPs, adaptation communications, nationally determined contributions and national communications) can be supplemented by knowledge generated by NWP partners;

(e) In terms of specific knowledge support required from NWP partners for its work in 2021, invited NWP partners to draw on the outcomes of LAKI and the work in the thematic areas, in contributing to:

(i) **AC and LEG work on compiling methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support** on the adaptation knowledge portal;

(ii) **AC work on monitoring and evaluating adaptation,** by co-organizing the AC event for sharing relevant knowledge and tools and collecting new case studies and synthesizing information from the adaptation knowledge portal for a technical paper on developing and applying monitoring and evaluation systems;

(iii) **The AC technical paper on priorities and needs** for technologies for adaptation in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones, by collecting new case studies and synthesizing information from the adaptation knowledge portal;

(iv) **LEG and AC work on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs,** by expressing interest in addressing specific knowledge gaps and informing the LEG and the AC accordingly, including in the context of the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme;

(v) Any events or forums conducted by the AC or that the AC is invited to collaborate on, as appropriate.

⁵⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/259214>.

⁵¹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/nineteenth-meeting-of-the-adaptation-committee-ac19>.

⁵² The advice in full is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/271477>.

⁵³ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 13.

B. Strengthening linkages with constituted bodies

1. Mandate

121. AC 15 provided advice on the delivery of NWP mandates in relation to the work programmes of constituted bodies and on opportunities to align efforts across bodies, workstreams and institutional arrangements.⁵⁴ SBSTA 50 requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, to communicate information on the work and mandates under the NWP to the relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements and to invite collaboration, where appropriate.⁵⁵

2. Progress

122. Building on the collaboration with the AC and the LEG, steps have been taken to strengthen collaboration under the NWP with other constituted bodies.⁵⁶ A detailed overview of collaborative activities can be found in annex III.

123. Although many activities planned for the reporting period have been delayed, collaboration with constituted bodies has continued, focusing on:

(a) Strengthening partnerships and promoting collaboration for closing adaptation knowledge gaps and scaling up adaptation action, such as the collaboration with the TEC referred to in paragraph 52(b) above;

(b) Co-producing knowledge outputs, such as the GCF Secretariat and the LEG providing inputs to a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines prepared in collaboration with the NWP expert group on oceans (see para. 52(a) above);

(c) Sharing information on work and engagement opportunities with a global network of partners through the adaptation knowledge portal, the quarterly NWP eUpdates and social media.

3. Next steps

124. The secretariat will reconvene with the relevant constituted bodies to review activities carried out in 2021–2022 given the postponement of several actions planned for 2020. Collaboration will continue to be strengthened by maintaining knowledge and outreach activities.

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

125. 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.⁵⁷ The secretariat prepared a report summarizing the findings of the survey.⁵⁸

⁵⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/194841>.

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 25.

⁵⁶ Support provided to constituted bodies under the NWP is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme/linkages>.

⁵⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 16.

⁵⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/274671>.

B. Adaptation knowledge portal

126. 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 process by providing resources related to NWP open calls for submissions, applications for partnership and action pledges.

127. Since its launch in 2015, the adaptation knowledge portal and its content have grown significantly.

128. The adaptation knowledge portal has seen an increase in traffic, as shown in table 1, following outreach activities and engagement with partners and other stakeholders.

Table 1

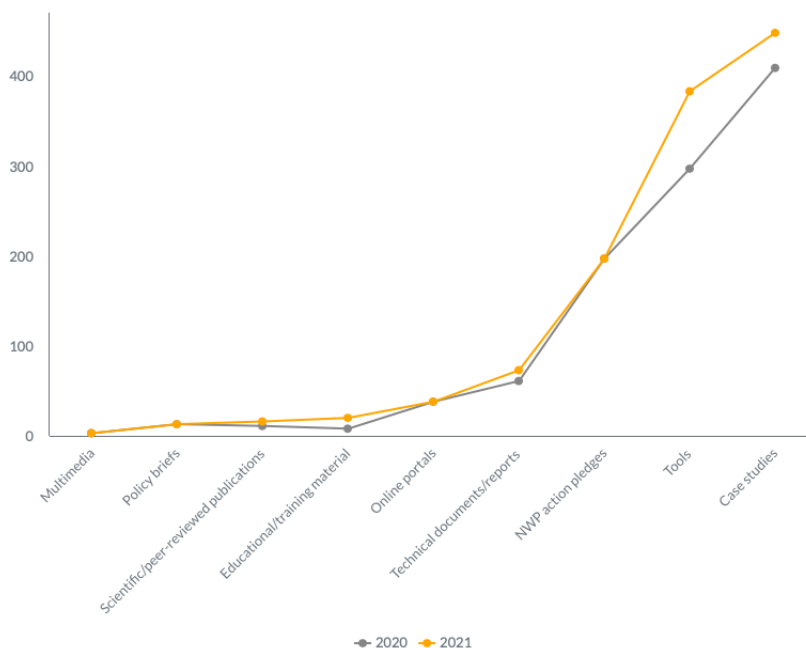
Number of visits to pages of the adaptation knowledge portal

Page(s)	April 2019 to April 2020	May 2020 to April 2021
Total number of visits to adaptation knowledge portal pages	11 700	46 545
Landing page	1 695	4 475
Contribute page	273	1 496
LAKI pages	255	1 489
Thematic pages	1 077	1 026

129. The number of NWP resources on the portal increased between 2020 and 2021, as illustrated in figure 5.

Figure 5

Number of Nairobi work programme resources, by type, on the adaptation knowledge portal in 2020 and in 2021



130. Since May 2020, the secretariat has improved the accessibility of the adaptation knowledge portal, as outlined in table 2. The landing page interface has been updated to showcase new and updated content and the portal includes new pages reflecting the work under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme and the thematic work under the NWP.

Table 2

Improving the relevance, accessibility and usability of Nairobi work programme knowledge products

<i>Approach</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Update since May 2020</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	The secretariat has requested inputs from partners for both the NWP eUpdate and the portal. So far, five news stories have been produced with partners. More outreach activities will be undertaken in 2021 to further promote this opportunity
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 portal	The secretariat has invested in improving access to content via the landing page of the portal
Strengthen outreach through regular social media engagement, the quarterly NWP eUpdates and other climate change networks	Working on strengthening NWP social media presence	See section II.C above for details on changes to NWP social media
Undertake additional communication using tools such as webinars and video and audio content	Experimenting with several multimedia tools for supporting outreach activities in 2020	The secretariat continues to experiment with multimedia content. Four virtual events have been organized under the NWP in this reporting period for partners and climate change actors; more visuals and graphics are being developed to communicate processes; and interviews highlighting collaboration under the NWP are being held with constituted bodies. The secretariat will continue these interviews in 2021 to include partners involved in the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme
Improve signposting on the adaptation knowledge portal to potential useful technical and practical content of NWP partners	Redesigning critical sections of the portal to improve signposting, including the home and thematic pages	Signposting is being improved on the portal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content has been refreshed so that the landing page can guide users to different sections • Ways of presenting resources and news items on each thematic page are being explored, with testing being carried out on the biodiversity thematic page • More visuals and graphics are being used to communicate processes and content • The added value that each section brings to users is explained in a clearer way • Short stories are being developed to direct users to resources and other content
Experiment with improving the ranking of the adaptation knowledge portal on Google search for improved access to content	Technically feasible options will be explored	This will be further explored in 2021

<i>Approach</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Update since May 2020</i>
Explore possibility of co-creating knowledge products with partners	A few respondents to the relevant survey will be contacted to explore their interest in co-creating NWP knowledge products	This is an ongoing activity; the secretariat is working with partners to co-produce content and encourage the sharing of resources. Several survey respondents are active NWP partners and continue to collaborate, including by sharing case studies, knowledge resources and updates for the NWP eUpdate

C. Other communication tools

131. The Adaptation Exchange by the NWP Twitter account (@AdaptXchange) was launched in late 2017. Tweets are made daily, showcasing the work and events of NWP partners, NWP and UNFCCC resources, and the relevant work of constituted bodies. Existing and targeted partners are tagged and retweeted, and important events and occasions are publicized. The content strategy is developed on a weekly basis to enhance outreach. Followers include NWP partners, researchers, academics and journalists. Between May 2020 and April 2021, 377 tweets were posted, with 1,132 retweets; and the Adaptation Exchange had over 2,000 likes, over 434,000 impressions and over 10,000 engagements.

132. The NWP eUpdate newsletter is published three times a year. It highlights NWP activities and shares opportunities for engagement in the NWP and other UNFCCC adaptation initiatives, including with constituted bodies, and relevant knowledge resources and forthcoming events. In addition, constituted body co-chairs are now being invited to write opening letters for the newsletter, while NWP partners are invited to share their latest resources and events. The most recent edition of eUpdate was sent out in March 2021 to 1,172 NWP national focal points and partner organizations, with an open rate of 30.9 per cent, which is above average.

133. The NWP web pages on the UNFCCC website have been redesigned with a view to reaching a wider range of users, with significant improvements to information accessibility, website navigation and user-friendliness. New pages have been developed on collaboration with constituted bodies and LAKE.⁵⁹

134. 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 18,000 followers).

D. Outreach

135. Outcomes and learning from the NWP have been documented and shared in official reports to the UNFCCC and knowledge products. In addition, partners and the secretariat have held several events during other regional and global events, which have helped to enhance visibility of ongoing work to close adaptation knowledge gaps.

136. A total of 25 news articles⁶⁰ showcasing activities undertaken under the NWP, NWP partners and constituted bodies have been produced since May 2020, 7 of which in partnership with NWP partners and 5 by constituted bodies. Two news articles were showcased in the UNFCCC Newsroom.⁶¹

137. In 2020–2021 the secretariat organized four outreach events with the involvement of NWP partners; the NWP thematic expert groups; national experts representing governments; university students; and representatives of incumbent and incoming COP Presidencies.

⁵⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme/linkages> and <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/the-lima-adaptation-knowledge-initiative>.

⁶⁰ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/News/Pages/All.aspx>.

⁶¹ <https://unfccc.int/news>.

138. Furthermore, the secretariat participated in 12 external events to showcase ongoing work and facilitate new opportunities for engaging in the NWP and relevant work of the UNFCCC.

VII. Monitoring and evaluation

139. Monitoring relates to the continuous assessment of initiatives based on information on their progress from the baseline. An evaluation examines the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of activities in the light of specified objectives.

140. Information on the monitoring of specific activities and initiatives is presented in chapters III–VI above. Going forward, monitoring and evaluation approaches and indicators will be more consistently integrated into the work under the NWP to understand baselines in NWP thematic areas and assess progress in closing knowledge gaps to help scale up adaptation action and the impact of the NWP. NWP partners may be asked to contribute to filling knowledge gaps and to building capacity on ways to monitor and evaluate adaptation action.

141. Lessons learned are already integrated into the activities undertaken under the NWP, as outlined in chapters III–VI above.

VIII. Next steps under the Nairobi work programme

A. Review of progress and further guidance

142. SBSTA 48 concluded that a stocktake of the operational and institutional modalities of the NWP will take place at the session of the SBSTA to be held in June 2022 with a view to assessing the performance and effectiveness of the NWP in terms of addressing knowledge needs relevant to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.⁶² The modalities for the stocktake will be determined at a previous SBSTA session.

143. Drawing on this and the previous NWP annual report, the SBSTA will consider progress in and provide guidance on implementing activities under the NWP.

B. Indicative Nairobi work programme workplan for 2021–2022

144. 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. Such activities are outlined in the indicative NWP workplan for 2021–2022 contained in annex II.

145. The objective of the NWP for 2021–2022 is to build on the momentum of the work to date and 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. This will ensure that the knowledge needs of developing countries, particularly the LDCs and SIDS, continue to be responded to under the NWP, including in relation to implementing the Paris Agreement. These knowledge needs could also include challenges that developing countries are facing in accessing finance for implementing climate actions.

146. The secretariat will ensure that lessons learned and progress to date are reflected in implementing the indicative workplan.

⁶² See FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 28.

Annex I

Summary of achievements under the Nairobi work programme in 2019-2020

1. In 2019–2020, in collaboration with NWP partner organizations, experts and other organizations, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair and using an iterative and progressive knowledge-to-action approach, the secretariat:¹

(a) Scoped out organizations for representatives to engage in an expert group, invited key partners to be part of the expert group and drafted a workplan outlining the indicative activities to be pursued by the group, including developing the priority topics for the scoping paper, in the thematic area of forests and grasslands;

(b) Curated, shared and disseminated knowledge and experience in relation to good practices and policies, developed guidance on actions for responding to knowledge gaps and strengthened collaboration and partnerships with the expert group in the thematic area of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems;

(c) Addressed adaptation knowledge gaps and co-produced knowledge outputs for knowledge users in targeted countries and subregions in collaboration with universities and global and regional partners through LAKI.

2. The secretariat responded to knowledge needs identified by constituted bodies and strengthened support for the work of constituted bodies under the NWP by:

(a) Leveraging the diverse knowledge base, expertise and networks of the NWP partners to respond to needs of constituted bodies, including in relation to implementation of the Paris Agreement, following the advice from AC 17;

(b) Inviting constituted bodies and under other institutional arrangements under the Convention to collaborate with the secretariat under the NWP.

3. The knowledge outputs under LAKI help in supporting the LDCs and SIDS. Knowledge outputs were tailored to knowledge users in Indian Ocean island countries and the Hindu Kush Himalayan region, among others, while the thematic work on oceans focused on the knowledge needs of SIDS and collaboration in addressing them.

4. The secretariat mobilized NWP partner organizations to support countries in formulating and implementing NAPs: they assisted the LEG in implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs; and were engaged in NAP Expos, the Open NAP initiative, developing supplements to the NAP technical guidelines and strengthening considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems.

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

(a) Information and learning under the NWP and relevant UNFCCC processes, as well as from partners, were packaged and shared via 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, from UNFCCC national focal points, NWP partners and other users with a view to improving and making them more useful to Parties and partners.

¹ See document FCCC/SBSTA/2020/INF.1 for further details.

Annex II

Indicative Nairobi work programme workplan for 2021–2022

Area of work and activities	2021		2022	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
1. Leveraging technical expertise and lessons learned in responding to Parties' needs: thematic work				
<i>1.1 Ongoing thematic work on forests and grasslands</i>				
• Publish scoping paper and briefing paper	X			
• Co-design actions for addressing identified knowledge gaps	X	X	X	X
• Package and disseminate findings in usable formats and undertake outreach		X	X	X
• Organize a session for the ecosystem-based adaptation Knowledge Day to prompt discussions on specific actions	X			
• Feed the outcomes of the scoping paper into the design and organization of the 14 th NWP Focal Point Forum, focusing on the link between climate change adaptation and biodiversity		X		
• Develop partnerships with universities for continuing to address identified knowledge gaps		X	X	X
<i>1.2 Ongoing thematic work on oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems</i>				
• Finalize the supplement to the NAP technical guidelines in collaboration with the NWP expert group on developing high-quality proposals for nature-based solutions to coastal adaptation	X			
• Collaborate with FEBA, the NWP expert group and the TEC in organizing a thematic session on innovative approaches to strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation as part of the Technology Day series of events	X			
• Prepare a policy brief on relevant climate data and information with a view to formulating and implementing adaptation policies and plans in collaboration with the NWP expert group		X		
• Collaborate with the NWP expert group to facilitate additional actions for closing knowledge gaps	X	X	X	X
• Package the outcomes in usable formats and disseminate to targeted knowledge users	X	X	X	X
<i>1.3 Thematic work on agriculture and food security</i>				
• Identify potential members of and set up a thematic expert group on agriculture and food security	X			
• Engage with the expert group through meetings (virtual and in-person)	X	X		
• Prepare a scoping paper with input from the expert group		X		
• Co-design actions for addressing identified knowledge gaps		X	X	X

Area of work and activities	2021		2022	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Package outcomes in impactful formats, undertake outreach and disseminate to targeted knowledge users 		X	X	X
<i>1.4 Refining NWP knowledge-to-action methodology based on the lessons learned</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document lessons learned and refine the methodology based on the lessons learned 	X	X	X	X
2. Prioritizing and closing adaptation knowledge gaps through partnerships: LAKI				
<i>2.1 Closing priority knowledge gaps</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the action plan for closing specific priority knowledge gaps in the West Asia/GCC and North Africa subregions 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showcase progress of actions at COP 26 and the Middle East and North Africa Climate Week 		X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce and promote the final report, including lessons learned, on the second phase of LAKI in the Middle East and North Africa 	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the outcomes of the technical meetings 	X	X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out the second phase of LAKI in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue collaboration with the University of Michigan, Yale University and the National University of Rosario, together with regional and global centres and networks, in addressing knowledge gaps in countries and subregions Collaborate with more universities, especially those in the global South, through UNU-EHS 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with partners in order to provide information on funding opportunities and support mobilization of resources to enable partners and institutions to implement actions for addressing priority knowledge gaps 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share the outcomes of LAKI at regional and global forums, with national Governments and under global-scale UNFCCC processes 	X	X	X	X
<i>2.2 Scaling up LAKI in additional subregions</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Pacific SIDS, in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and UNEP (Global Adaptation Network), convene adaptation experts and institutions in the subregion with a view to sharing outcomes and taking action to close the knowledge gaps of targeted knowledge users 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene priority-setting workshops in additional subregions, with a focus on vulnerable developing countries such as the LDCs, SIDS and African countries 		X	X	X

Area of work and activities	2021		2022	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
3. Supporting the work of the LEG in relation to NAPs				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize NWP partners to collaborate with the LEG in implementing its work programme for 2021 (including implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs) 	x	x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the work of the LEG and the AC on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and ongoing activities of the LEG, the AC and organizations related to addressing them 	x	x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the work of the LEG, for example by including in the NWP eUpdates calls for expressions of interest in undertaking activities in support of Open NAPs 	x	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 constituted bodies				
<i>4.1 Technical support to be provided under the NWP and by NWP partners for the work mandated to the AC by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement^a and adaptation knowledge-related activities in the AC flexible three-year workplan:^b</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the work of the AC and the LEG on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support 			x	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the work of the AC on monitoring and evaluating adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-organize an event under the leadership of the AC Collect information and new case studies to feed into a technical paper to be issued in 2022 and synthesize information from the adaptation knowledge portal 	x	x	x	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the AC technical paper on priorities and needs for technologies for adaptation in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones, including experience in stakeholder engagement and regulatory issues pertaining to the development, transfer and uptake of technologies in those sectors 		x	x	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with the AC to align and inform the theme for the 15th NWP Focal Point Forum with the synthesis report of the AC, which addresses both assessing and meeting the costs of adaptation 			x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to any events or forums conducted by the AC or that the AC is invited to collaborate on, as appropriate 	x	x	x	x
<i>4.2 Strengthening linkages with constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene constituted bodies to review activities in 2021–2022 given the postponement of a number of actions 	x			x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and plan collaborative activities to: 				

<i>Area of work and activities</i>	<i>2021</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Third quarter</i>	<i>Fourth quarter</i>	<i>First quarter</i>	<i>Second quarter</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close adaptation knowledge gaps and scale up adaptation action under both NWP thematic work and LAKI; 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-produce knowledge outputs; 		X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share outcomes and engagement opportunities with a global network of partners 	X	X	X	X
5. Strengthening the role of the NWP through knowledge management, communication and outreach				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the adaptation knowledge portal and engage NWP partners in sharing content 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and disseminate outputs for impact and learning, including the work of NWP partners 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and participate in events to showcase progress of activities and promote engagement with partners and constituted bodies 	X	X	X	X
6. Monitoring, evaluation and learning				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate monitoring and evaluation indicators for assessing performance under the NWP 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and deploy suitable tools and mechanisms for monitoring and documenting the impacts of outputs and their uptake among the targeted knowledge users 	X	X	X	X

^a See AC 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 III

Collaboration under the Nairobi work programme with constituted bodies and under institutional arrangements under the Convention in 2020–2022¹

<i>Constituted body/ institutional arrangement</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Identified collaborative activities under the NWP</i>
Consultative Group of Experts	Positive response from Chair	<p>Activities for 2020–2021</p> <p>Supporting development of Consultative Group of Experts training material, including by compiling information on adaptation tools</p> <p>Activities for 2021–2022</p> <p>Developing technical reporting guides with inputs from NWP partners and exploring the possibility of the Consultative Group of Experts participating in the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme</p>
Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP	Positive response from Co-Chairs	<p>Activities for 2020–2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inviting indigenous peoples organizations and other expert institutions engaged in work under the LCIPP to be NWP partners and engaging them in NWP activities. The secretariat invited representatives of these organizations to join the expert group on biodiversity, and the Facilitative Working Group to participate in the second expert group meeting. A Co-Chair of the Group presented at a meeting held under the NWP on exploring how indigenous knowledge can be better integrated into biodiversity-focused adaptation activities • Promoting Facilitative Working Group calls for submissions via the NWP eUpdates and adaptation knowledge portal • Improving signposting of LCIPP content on the adaptation knowledge portal and exploring synergies between the LCIPP web portal and the adaptation knowledge portal <p>Activities identified for 2021–2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration on the theme of threats to and impacts on specific ecosystems as a result of climate change and on sustaining livelihoods in 2020–2021 (postponed) • NWP and other partners participating in and contributing to dialogues, meetings (e.g. regional gatherings) and events organized under the LCIPP • NWP partners will contribute to activity 3 of the LCIPP initial two-year workplan, the aim of which is to identify and disseminate information about the development and use in formal and informal education systems of curricula and materials that incorporate indigenous knowledge and languages and/or traditional and local knowledge systems in relation to addressing and responding to climate change
Lima work programme on gender	Positive response from Chair of the Subsidiary	<p>Activities for 2020–2021</p>

¹ Activities to be undertaken in collaboration with the AC and the LEG are presented in annex II.

<i>Constituted body/ institutional arrangement</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Identified collaborative activities under the NWP</i>
	Body for Implementation; a detailed workplan was to be developed in June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting outputs and calls for submissions under the Lima work programme on gender through social media and the NWP eUpdates • Connecting the Lima work programme on gender with partners to provide expertise and cutting-edge research on gender, which will inform ongoing work on integrating gender into the work of constituted bodies • Inviting collaboration under the Lima work programme on gender with the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme and the submission of proposals for research
Paris Committee on Capacity-building	Positive response from Co-Chairs	<p>Activities for 2021–2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to connect the Lima work programme on gender with partners to provide expertise and cutting-edge research on gender • Identifying entry points for collaboration on ongoing adaptation activities where gender issues can be mainstreamed, including under LAKI and NWP thematic work <p>Activities for 2020–2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing knowledge and information with bodies and actors under and outside the Convention through news stories on the adaptation knowledge portal • Informing NWP partners of opportunities to provide input to Paris Committee on Capacity-building activities • Co-Chairs authored the opening letter for the November 2020 NWP eUpdate^a <p>Activities for 2021–2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and actors under and outside the Convention • Strategic engagement and communication with NWP partners to promote their input to or participation in Paris Committee on Capacity-building activities, through mediums such as the quarterly NWP eUpdate • Providing technical inputs, including to the technical session on capacity-building and adaptation at the Capacity-building Hub at COP 26, which can be co-designed with involvement from NWP partners • Collaborative regional activities, especially at regional climate weeks and through LAKI, which will improve coherence and coordination of capacity-building, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts
TEC	Positive response from Chair and Vice-Chair	<p>Activities for 2020–2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge-sharing and targeted communication through news stories on the adaptation knowledge portal and the NWP eUpdates • Collaboration among FEBA, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the NWP expert group on oceans and the TEC on the thematic session on innovative approaches to strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation as part of the TEC Technology Day series of events • The TEC launched a survey, which was shared with NWP partners for input, to identify needs, gaps, challenges and enabling environments in relation to promoting countries' endogenous capacities and technologies

<i>Constituted body/ institutional arrangement</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Identified collaborative activities under the NWP</i>
		<p>Activities for 2021–2022</p> <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 partnerships 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 can explore the adaptation knowledge portal to find suitable case studies <p>Supporting innovative approaches to deploying, disseminating and scaling up adaptation technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted communication via the NWP eUpdates • TEC to invite NWP partners to participate in in-session dialogues and workshops

^a Available at <https://myemail.constantcontact.com/NEW--Nairobi-Work-Programme-eUpdate---November-2020.html?soid=1117347475566&aid=JM7vjblPJpE>.