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

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

### **Report by the secretariat**

#### *Summary*

This report provides an overview of efforts to enhance adaptation action through knowledge, through implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change since May 2021. It documents progress, good practices and challenges in implementing the activities in collaboration with partner organizations and experts. The activities have focused on assisting countries to scale up adaptation action through knowledge curated under the Nairobi work programme, as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience. Activities include initiating work in the thematic area of agriculture and food security, and catalysing action in the thematic areas of forests and grasslands, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems. Action was further catalysed to close priority knowledge gaps in countries and subregions under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative with subregional networks; foster collaboration with UNFCCC constituted bodies; and monitor, evaluate, and learn about adaptation practices and results, including through preparing and disseminating user-friendly knowledge products. This report concludes with next steps for the Nairobi work programme and contains an indicative workplan for 2022–2023 in the annex.



## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
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

## I. Executive summary

1. The Nairobi work programme (NWP) enhances adaptation action by closing gaps in knowledge on adaptation and resilience identified by Parties, in particular developing country Parties, including the LDCs and SIDS, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Work under the NWP is undertaken in collaboration with its network of over 450 partner organizations.
2. SBSTA 56 will take stock of NWP performance and effectiveness in addressing knowledge needs relevant to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The stocktake aims to identify ways of strengthening its operational and institutional modalities for scaling up adaptation action through knowledge. SBSTA 52–55 proposed guiding questions and modalities to inform the stocktake.<sup>1</sup>
3. Work under the NWP, in its role as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience, facilitates the scaling up of adaptation action in countries through various institutional and operational modalities.
4. Work under the NWP in the reporting period includes:
  - (a) Curating relevant knowledge in the priority thematic areas of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, and forests and grasslands through collaboration between thematic expert groups, UNFCCC constituted bodies and relevant communities of practice using the knowledge-to-action methodology;
  - (b) Prioritizing and closing knowledge gaps in subregions, in collaboration with universities and global and regional centres and networks, including in the context of the second phase of LAKE in the North Africa and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council subregions and the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme;
  - (c) Supporting implementation of the workplans of the constituted bodies, in particular the LEG, the TEC and the AC, and curating knowledge relevant for implementing the Paris Agreement;
  - (d) Supporting developing countries in formulating and implementing NAPs through long-term strategic engagement with the LEG;
  - (e) Continuing to make the adaptation knowledge portal<sup>2</sup> more accessible, user-friendly and relevant, including by updating the resources available on the portal, and responding to feedback from Parties and NWP partner organizations;
  - (f) Ensuring that knowledge is useful and tailored to the needs of knowledge users implementing adaptation action, and that knowledge users can access knowledge products;
  - (g) Monitoring and evaluating the impact of work under the NWP and progress in closing knowledge gaps to facilitate scaling up adaptation action in thematic areas.
5. The aim of the NWP in 2022–2023 is to build on the momentum of work to date and strengthen its role as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience towards scaling up adaptation action in all countries.
6. Helping countries scale up adaptation action commensurate with unfolding climate impacts, adaptation action and associated means of implementation requires a foundation of practical, comparable knowledge. A systematic approach will facilitate scaling up adaptation action through knowledge for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS.
7. Moving forward, work under the NWP could shift from one-off interventions to systematic, sustained and long-term actions through longer-term strategic engagement with Parties, constituted bodies and NWP partners.

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, paras. 28–30.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

## II. Context

8. Implementing the Paris Agreement requires the urgent scaling up of action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country Parties.

9. The Glasgow Climate Pact<sup>3</sup> highlights the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country Parties.

10. The IPCC also highlights the urgency of adaptation action in its Sixth Assessment Report, which reflects that enabling conditions are key for implementing, accelerating and sustaining adaptation in human systems and ecosystems. These include political commitment and follow-through, institutional frameworks, policies and instruments with clear goals and priorities, enhanced knowledge on impacts and solutions, mobilization of and access to adequate financial resources, monitoring and evaluation, and inclusive governance processes.<sup>4</sup> Despite the growing body of adaptation knowledge, gaps between knowledge and scaled-up adaptation action remain a critical barrier.

## III. Introduction

### A. Nairobi work programme

11. 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 under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair and in collaboration with the constituted bodies and over 450 partner organizations representing a diversity of knowledge and expertise, coalitions and existing networks working in different thematic areas, sectors, regions and countries.<sup>5</sup>

12. The objective of the NWP is to assist Parties in:

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

(b) Decision-making related to implementing measures in response to climate change on the basis of sound scientific, technical and socioeconomic information and with due consideration of observed and anticipated climate change and variability.

13. The NWP helps to close gaps in knowledge on adaptation and resilience in all countries, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS. The following efforts under the NWP, in its role as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation, facilitate the scaling up of adaptation action:

(a) Curating relevant knowledge in the priority thematic areas through collaboration between thematic expert groups, constituted bodies and relevant communities of practice using the knowledge-to-action methodology;

(b) Prioritizing and closing knowledge gaps in subregions, in collaboration with universities and global and regional centres and networks in the context of LAKI;

(c) Curating and sharing knowledge relevant to adaptation-related mandates arising from the Paris Agreement, and informing adaptation policies and actions through

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<sup>3</sup> Decisions 1/CP.26, 1/CMP.16 and 1/CMA.3.

<sup>4</sup> IPCC. 2022. Summary for Policymakers. In: H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

<sup>5</sup> See <http://unfccc.int/nwp>.

long-term strategic engagement with the constituted bodies, including supporting them in addressing knowledge gaps in the context of capacity-building, finance and technology;

(d) Addressing developing countries' knowledge gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs through long-term strategic engagement with the LEG.

## **B. Mandates**

14. SBSTA 48 requested the secretariat to provide a concise annual report with an executive summary on progress in implementing activities under the NWP for consideration by the SBSTA at its first regular session of each year.<sup>6</sup>

15. SBSTA 52–55 provided recommendations on strengthening the role of the NWP in scaling up adaptation action in countries.<sup>7</sup>

16. SBSTA 56 will take stock of the NWP with a view to assessing the performance and effectiveness of the NWP in addressing knowledge needs relevant to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The stocktake will identify ways of strengthening the operational and institutional modalities of the NWP for scaling up adaptation action through knowledge.<sup>8</sup> SBSTA 52–55 proposed guiding questions and modalities to inform the stocktake.<sup>9</sup>

## **C. Scope of the report**

17. This report outlines progress, lessons learned, challenges and outcomes in relation to implementing activities under the NWP, in accordance with its workplan, mandates and functions, since May 2021. The report concludes with proposed next steps for the NWP in line with its mandates and functions.

18. An indicative NWP workplan for 2022–2023, which integrates progress and lessons learned to date and proposes opportunities for further enhancing adaptation, is contained in the annex.

# **IV. Scaling up adaptation action through knowledge**

## **A. Knowledge required for scaling up adaptation in line with the Paris Agreement**

### **1. Priority thematic areas**

19. Of the NWP priority thematic areas, the secretariat initiated work on agriculture and food security, and deepened collaboration with NWP partners to enhance adaptation action through knowledge about forests and grasslands, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems in the reporting period.

20. NWP partners collaborate through expert groups for the priority thematic areas on addressing knowledge gaps identified by Parties, and cooperation with the constituted bodies, NWP expert groups and relevant communities of practice is also facilitated.

21. In order to generate useful knowledge for implementing adaptation action, an iterative knowledge-to-action methodology is applied under the NWP:

(a) Responding to Parties' needs by taking a demand-driven approach to collaborative action;

(b) Tailoring knowledge products to the needs of the users;

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 27.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, paras. 12–27.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 28, and FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, para. 29.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, paras. 28 and 30.

(c) Endeavouring to increase the uptake of adaptation knowledge by ensuring that knowledge products are accessible and useful to those implementing adaptation action;

(d) Adopting a long-term perspective that facilitates and supports implementation of action on adaptation and resilience in an inclusive and participatory manner;

(e) Enhancing exchange of information, experience, challenges and best practices among a broad range of stakeholders.

**(a) Agriculture and food security**

22. Agriculture and food security has been identified as a critical area for enhancing adaptation action through closing knowledge gaps.

23. Applying the NWP knowledge-to-action methodology, the secretariat initiated the long-term engagement of the NWP expert group on agriculture and food security by:<sup>10</sup>

(a) Sharing relevant practices, clarifying who enacts adaptation action and results relevant to the thematic area and identifying opportunities for coordinated action to address knowledge gaps;

(b) Identifying synergies with other processes and initiatives to promote coherence in building resilience in relation to agriculture and food security;

(c) Catalysing, monitoring and evaluating action to close knowledge gaps.

24. A scoping paper is currently being prepared that will identify adaptation- and resilience-related knowledge needs and good practices in this thematic area, drawing on national reports including NAPs and nationally determined contributions.

**(b) Forests and grasslands**

25. Countries are hindered in integrating biodiversity into adaptation strategies by a number of challenges. These include valuing the non-monetary social and environmental benefits and securing finance, a lack of local-level climate projections that affect biodiversity, and long-term monitoring, evaluation and learning.

26. In a scoping paper published in 2021,<sup>11</sup> the NWP expert group on biodiversity and climate change<sup>12</sup> curated knowledge about how forest and grassland biodiversity can strengthen countries' resilience to the effects of climate change. The paper compiles case studies, good practices, and guidance related to ecosystems and their services. The paper includes suggestions for governments to address knowledge gaps that hinder scaling up climate adaptation plans to increase resilience, such as financing and inclusion.

27. The NWP expert group on biodiversity is preparing a policy brief on the interconnections between biodiversity and climate change adaptation that explores the potential to foster synergies between the process to formulate and implement NAPs and policy processes for national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Strengthening the synergies between effective climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation actions provides many opportunities to increase integration, reduce duplication and make best use of limited resources for planning, implementing and monitoring finance. The policy brief will highlight practical entry points and lessons learned from case studies on effective coordination and joint implementation of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation at the national level.

**(c) Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems**

28. Nature-based solutions are vital to strengthening livelihoods, ensuring food security and protecting lives. Awareness of the role of biodiversity and oceans in enhancing resilience

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<sup>10</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Agriculture-and-food-security-page.aspx>.

<sup>11</sup> UNFCCC. 2021. *Knowledge gaps in integrating forest and grassland biodiversity and ecosystems into adaptation strategies*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/309256>.

<sup>12</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Biodiversity.aspx>.

is growing, yet knowledge gaps relevant to adapting to the impacts of climate change persist. Such gaps constitute barriers to countries taking necessary adaptation action.

29. In a report published in 2021,<sup>13</sup> the NWP expert group on oceans<sup>14</sup> curated knowledge about how countries and coastal communities can build resilience and address challenges in adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. The paper highlights solutions and good practices for building the resilience of oceans and coastal areas, and provides an overview of existing knowledge gaps and opportunities for coordinated action to address them.

30. Given the progressive challenges of climate change, the urgency of adopting innovative adaptation approaches is increasing. Such approaches include integrating technology and nature to enhance the resilience of ocean and coastal communities. The NWP expert group on oceans collaborated with the TEC, IUCN and Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation to prepare a policy brief that summarizes actions and recommendations for scaling up specific, innovative and integrated approaches.

31. The brief contains examples that deliver multiple benefits for communities and nature.<sup>15</sup>

32. Recommendations in the policy brief highlight opportunities for scaling up integrated technological and ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, financing, capacity-building and implementation. In that context, the following observations were made:

(a) Adaptation technologies, such as enhanced forecasting, flood safeguards and insurance are critical to enhancing resilience;

(b) Integrated adaptation solutions can be embedded in climate-related policies and in sectors such as agriculture, tourism, water security and disaster risk management;

(c) Affected communities can be empowered and supported in building resilience by financial, legal, policy and human resources;

(d) Identifying locally relevant solutions is important for building the resilience of ecosystems and communities;

(e) Projects targeting coastal areas and marine ecosystems are needed that are implemented in a culturally appropriate manner and that aim at achieving both mitigation and adaptation objectives;

(f) Research into diverse adaptation technologies will help to establish robust evidence of the effectiveness, viability and multiple benefits of integrated adaptation approaches.

33. The NWP expert group on oceans collaborated with the GCF and the LEG on a report published in 2021. The report provides insights for developing countries wishing to access climate finance for implementing coastal and marine nature-based solutions. The report also provides insights relevant to implementing NAPs to increase countries' resilience to extreme climatic events.<sup>16</sup> According to the report, the capacity of the LDCs and SIDS to develop high-quality proposals must be developed in order to unlock access to funding for nature-based solutions, including ecosystem-based adaptation. It identifies entry points and financial instruments for enhancing access to the GCF for implementing coastal and marine nature-based solutions.

<sup>13</sup> UNFCCC. 2021. *Enhancing resilience of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems through collaborative partnerships*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/307871>.

<sup>14</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/oceans-page.aspx>.

<sup>15</sup> The draft policy brief, presented at the 24<sup>th</sup> meeting of the TEC, is contained in TEC document TEC/2022/24/5. The findings of the policy brief are derived from a series of events on integrated adaptation approaches held in 2021 as part of Technology Day. See [https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020\\_event07](https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07).

<sup>16</sup> UNFCCC. 2021. *Coastal adaptation and nature-based solutions for the implementation of NAPs: Considerations for GCF proposal development*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/278047>.

## 2. Nairobi work programme Focal Point Forum on biodiversity (forests, grasslands and oceans) and climate change adaptation

34. At the 14<sup>th</sup> NWP Focal Point Forum, on biodiversity and climate change adaptation, held at COP 26,<sup>17</sup> Party representatives, including UNFCCC national focal points, experts and NWP partners shared knowledge and learning on innovative and integrated solutions for biodiversity and climate change adaptation in order to strengthen national planning processes and action on the ground.

35. The NWP expert groups on oceans and on biodiversity and climate change adaptation presented several joint initiatives, which brought together cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary experts to help enhance technical and financial capacity for implementing adaptation actions that have multiple benefits for communities and ecosystems.

36. Key takeaways from the Forum include the following:

(a) To address both biodiversity and climate change, adaptation action must focus on promoting synergies through alignment of national priorities with multilateral environmental agreements, including the Paris Agreement and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework under the CBD;<sup>18</sup>

(b) Solutions should be cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary in nature, supported by adequate partnerships and investment, including those that harness synergies between nature, adaptation and biodiversity;

(c) Different actors, including governments, need to work in a coordinated manner to help support developing countries in achieving their adaptation priorities, including formulating and implementing NAPs;

(d) Developing countries require access to finance for meeting their climate commitments and resilience-building needs.

## 3. Scaling up adaptation action in subregions

37. The aim of LAKI, a joint action pledge under the NWP between the secretariat and UNEP through its Global Adaptation Network, is to enhance adaptation action in subregions by closing priority knowledge gaps in all countries, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs, SIDS and African States.<sup>19</sup>

38. Several actions have been undertaken under LAKI in collaboration with universities through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme and global and regional centres and networks to address knowledge gaps that constitute barriers to implementing adaptation action.

39. In the context of the second phase of LAKI in the North Africa and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council subregions, NWP partners are taking action to address priority knowledge gaps. These actions include:

(a) Scaling up studies on mangrove carbon sequestration (which has adaptation co-benefits) in the United Arab Emirates and Oman;

(b) Developing a mobile application for communicating key knowledge to farmers in Jordan on how to protect themselves from climate shocks and increase the sustainability of food production;

(c) Developing frameworks and systems for collecting data on and monitoring climate impacts, and making technological advances in drought management and smart agriculture.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/FPF14-NWP-biodiversity-adaptation>.

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/article/draft-1-global-biodiversity-framework>.

<sup>19</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/laki.aspx>.

<sup>20</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-WestAsia.aspx> and <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-NorthAfrica.aspx>.



40. In other subregions, NWP partners and universities, through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme established under the NWP, are addressing priority knowledge gaps identified by Parties in the context of LAKI,<sup>21</sup> including the following student projects:

(a) The National University of Rosario in Argentina is contributing to understanding knowledge needs and closing knowledge gaps concerning food security, sustainable land-use planning and local tourism in the Paraná Delta, including ecosystem-based adaptation solutions, in the context of Argentina's NAP in a 2021–2022 project;

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru University in India, in partnership with the Regional Collaboration Centre Bangkok and the Global Water Partnership, is addressing the impact of climate extremes on water quantity and quality in mountainous urban areas in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region in a 2021–2022 project;

(c) The University of Michigan in the United States of America, in partnership with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, is developing a methodological framework for linking climate change to biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region in a 2021–2022 project;

(d) The University of Michigan, in partnership with the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, is also addressing limitations on accessing early warning information and the effect on adaptation measures in the Pacific SIDS in a 2022–2023 project.

## B. Collaboration with bodies under and outside the UNFCCC

### 1. Cooperation under the UNFCCC

41. The NWP and its partners have collaborated with constituted bodies to support the constituted bodies in implementing their workplans.

42. Collaboration under the NWP with constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the UNFCCC during the reporting period includes:

(a) **Collaboration with constituted bodies in response to specific workplan mandates:** Collaboration with the TEC focused on innovative adaptation approaches that align with its workplan; the TEC, the NWP expert group on oceans and IUCN collaborated on an event series on integrated adaptation approaches; and the joint policy brief referred to in paragraph 30 above;

(b) **Supporting developing countries in formulating and implementing NAPs:** The LEG is supported in addressing the gaps and needs of developing countries related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs; and experts and NWP partners are mobilized to provide up-to-date knowledge to the LDCs, including by producing supplementary materials to the NAP technical guidelines and technical papers (see para. 33 above);

(c) **Communicating opportunities for engagement with constituted bodies:** Information on engagement opportunities is shared regularly with UNFCCC national focal points and NWP partners via the adaptation knowledge portal, the quarterly NWP bulletin<sup>22</sup> and social media, as well as through targeted outreach for participation in events and calls for submissions and inputs.

43. The SBSTA Chair invited constituted bodies to identify strategic areas for joint work in the context of the NWP in response to their needs and mandates.<sup>23</sup> SBSTA 52–55 requested the secretariat to strengthen long-term engagement with constituted bodies under the NWP,

<sup>21</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Stories-from-our-partners.aspx>.

<sup>22</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/adaptation-newsletters>.

<sup>23</sup> The Chair convened an informal meeting with representatives of constituted bodies on 5 October 2021 to inform work under the NWP and discuss how to ensure that it continues to be demand-driven and responsive to the needs of Parties in a synergistic manner. The summary note on the meeting is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/307677>.

including on addressing knowledge gaps in the context of capacity-building, finance and technology.<sup>24</sup>

44. The AC, at its 21<sup>st</sup> meeting, provided advice on strengthening the long-term strategic engagement of the AC with the NWP.<sup>25</sup>

45. In addition, the secretariat has explored developing linkages with the Koronivia joint work on agriculture in the thematic area of agriculture and food security (e.g. drawing on knowledge and experts to inform the thematic work); and Action for Climate Empowerment in the context of showcasing engagement of young professionals through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme.

## 2. Cooperation outside the UNFCCC

46. The secretariat has worked closely with the CBD secretariat, the IPCC and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in the thematic areas of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, and forests and grasslands. They have explored synergies, focusing on actions aligned with the bodies' mandates that can help countries to scale up adaptation action.

# V. Scaling up adaptation through monitoring, evaluation and learning

## A. Measuring uptake of knowledge products and impact of action

47. Following mandates from SBSTA 50 and 52–55,<sup>26</sup> monitoring and evaluation approaches are integrated into work under the NWP in order to measure the impact of the work and progress in closing knowledge gaps towards scaling up adaptation action.

48. Informal dialogues and UNFCCC and external events have generated feedback from Parties, constituted bodies, NWP partners and expert groups, and knowledge users on the relevance of knowledge products and outcomes under the NWP.<sup>27</sup>

49. The SBSTA Chair convened three informal events in 2021 ahead of COP 26 to share progress under the NWP in enhancing adaptation through knowledge and to solicit feedback from Parties, constituted bodies and NWP partners on the impact of actions under the NWP.<sup>28</sup>

50. Further, monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanisms are being integrated as a key component into work under LAKI to support its objectives:

(a) Subregional partners of LAKI provided reflections and lessons learned on the outcomes and progress of actions in subregions to date, which will be taken into consideration;<sup>29</sup>

(b) A regional event was convened in partnership with the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Regional Collaboration Centre Dubai during the Middle East and North Africa Regional Climate Week 2022 and focused on presenting actions of partners such as the National Agricultural Research Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Water Management Institute, the International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, para. 17(b).

<sup>25</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-21>.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, para. 27, and FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 17.

<sup>27</sup> An informal event in October 2021 provided an opportunity for Parties and other stakeholders to discuss lessons learned and ways for work under the NWP to address the knowledge needs of different users. See <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-informal-event-on-the-nairobi-work-programme-closing-adaptation-knowledge-gaps-through>.

<sup>28</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/subsidiary-bodies/sbsta-chair-lobby#eq-4>.

<sup>29</sup> See [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/News/Pages/Scaling-up-the-Lima-Adaptation-Knowledge-Initiative-\(LAKI\)-to-close-knowledge-gaps-in-subregions.aspx](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/News/Pages/Scaling-up-the-Lima-Adaptation-Knowledge-Initiative-(LAKI)-to-close-knowledge-gaps-in-subregions.aspx).

United Nations, aiming to close knowledge gaps in the North Africa and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council subregions, and on gathering feedback from target knowledge users on their needs in relation to enhancing adaptation action in these subregions.<sup>30</sup>

51. In the context of the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme, a team of students from Wageningen University and Research is undertaking a project focused on reviewing and identifying approaches and tools to systematically measure the uptake and impact of knowledge and actions for target knowledge users. The findings will be relevant in the context of the work under the NWP.

## B. Disseminating knowledge and fostering learning

52. NWP knowledge products are disseminated via NWP partner networks, UNFCCC national focal points and UNEP through its Global Adaptation Network, and work has been undertaken to enhance uptake of adaptation knowledge by target users involved in implementing adaptation action.

53. The aim of the adaptation knowledge portal is to provide knowledge to Parties and communities of practice in an accessible and user-friendly manner to facilitate countries in scaling up adaptation action. The portal provides information on the NWP partners and their adaptation action in countries, as well as on opportunities for NWP partners and experts to engage in work under the NWP, including with constituted bodies.

54. The adaptation knowledge portal has seen an increase in traffic, with views increasing by about one third, from 46,545 in the previous reporting period to 68,000 in the latest one.

55. The number of knowledge resources on the portal has also increased, resulting in over 1,260 resources, including 475 case studies and 409 methods and tools, at the time of reporting.

## C. Enhancing accessibility and applicability of knowledge products

56. Work to make the adaptation knowledge portal more accessible, user-friendly and relevant has included soliciting feedback from Parties and NWP partner organizations and updating the available resources (see the table below).

### Improving the relevance, accessibility and usability of the adaptation knowledge portal

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Focus/approach</i>	<i>Update since June 2021</i>
Provide relevant and robust knowledge for Parties and communities of practice in an accessible and user-friendly manner to facilitate countries in scaling up adaptation action	Identify knowledge resources and mobilize targeted knowledge providers to share their resources on the portal	Over 75 knowledge resources have been added to the portal as a result of the targeted outreach
	Update the case studies, methods and tools, and knowledge resources on the portal	Updating the content is in progress, planned to be finalized by April–May 2022
	Enhance user navigation, such as by improving visibility of and access to content on the portal	Enhancements to user navigation have been implemented, with plans to solicit feedback from users to guide future work in this area
Provide information on NWP partners and their adaptation action in countries	Showcase updates from partners and promote their work via UNFCCC and other communication channels	In total, 12 news stories have been produced to promote the work of NWP partners in countries
Provide information for NWP partners and experts on opportunities to engage	Solicit regular input from the constituted bodies on engagement opportunities	The content on engagement opportunities has been kept up to

<sup>30</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/knowledge-gaps-mena>.

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Focus/approach</i>	<i>Update since June 2021</i>
in work under the NWP, including with constituted bodies	Keep the information on engagement opportunities under the NWP up to date and promote the opportunities also via UNFCCC and other communication channels	date on the basis of periodic input from the constituted bodies

57. The secretariat has done the following to ensure that knowledge products are accessible and tailored to the needs of the users:

(a) Used existing sources of information, such as NAPs and nationally determined contributions, have been used to identify adaptation- and resilience-related knowledge needs and good practices to inform work under the NWP;

(b) Solicited inputs on knowledge and good practices from Parties, including through UNFCCC national focal points and NWP partners, to inform work under the NWP, and the information has been disseminated via the adaptation knowledge portal and other communication platforms.

## D. Communication tools

58. Launched in 2017, the Adaptation Exchange by the NWP Twitter account (@AdaptXchange) gained around 25 per cent more followers in the reporting period. Its followers include NWP partners, national Governments, practitioners, researchers, academics and journalists. Daily tweets showcase work under the NWP, including collaboration with constituted bodies and NWP partners, and adaptation action and results in subregions. During the reporting period, 780 tweets were posted, with 2,400 retweets, and the account achieved 3,750 likes, 570,000 impressions and 17,700 engagements.

59. The NWP Bulletin was published three times during the reporting period,<sup>31</sup> with issues highlighting progress and opportunities for engagement under the NWP and providing information on knowledge resources and forthcoming events.

60. The content on the NWP web pages of the UNFCCC website is regularly updated to include resources and outputs recently developed under the NWP.<sup>32</sup>

61. Knowledge-sharing and learning in relation to the NWP is promoted through UNFCCC communication platforms, including the Adaptation Exchange Facebook page, which has more than 18,500 followers.

62. Outcomes and learning from work under the NWP are documented and shared in official reports to the UNFCCC and NWP knowledge products. In the reporting period, 31 news articles showcasing activities under the NWP, including collaboration with NWP partners and constituted bodies, were disseminated via the adaptation knowledge portal. Further, four such news articles were published on the UNFCCC Newsroom.<sup>33</sup>

## E. Events

63. The secretariat convened 12 events, both global and regional and in-person and virtual, in partnership with NWP partners and constituted bodies to promote learning and solicit feedback on the actions and outcomes under the NWP from Parties, NWP partners and knowledge users.<sup>34</sup> The events include two virtual expert group meetings in the thematic areas of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, and forests and grasslands; two events related to the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme; two events related to LAKI;

<sup>31</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/adaptation-newsletters>.

<sup>32</sup> <http://unfccc.int/nwp>.

<sup>33</sup> <https://unfccc.int/news>.

<sup>34</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/workshops-meetings-nairobi-work-programme>.

and one dialogue with constituted bodies to discuss possible advice to inform the work of the NWP.

64. Further, the secretariat and NWP partners participated in and panelled several UNFCCC and external events, including those organized by constituted bodies to showcase ongoing work and promote opportunities for engagement on scaling up adaptation action in countries.

## VI. Lessons learned and challenges

65. Lessons learned and challenges under the NWP in the reporting period relate to:

(a) **Shifting from one-off interventions to longer-term strategic engagement with Parties, constituted bodies and NWP partners:**

(i) The NWP has been informed by inputs from Parties (e.g. existing national reports and feedback via UNFCCC national focal points), which have helped in identifying areas in which knowledge is needed to enhance adaptation action. Specific knowledge needs have been addressed under the NWP through collaboration between NWP partners, thematic expert groups, constituted bodies and Parties;

(ii) Long-term strategic engagement with constituted bodies in line with their workplans and mandates could enable more timely and coherent support towards the implementation of adaptation options;

(iii) Thematic groups of experts representing different regions and areas of knowledge have proven useful for enhancing technical understanding and identifying knowledge needs in thematic areas. Long-term partnership with such groups is central to ensuring the effectiveness of the knowledge-to-action methodology;

(b) **Ensuring that knowledge products are accessible to and tailored to the needs of the target users:**

(i) Relevant work has been undertaken in collaboration with NWP partners and thematic expert groups;

(ii) Moving forward, a systematic approach is needed to understand target knowledge users and their needs, and to deliver operationalizable knowledge relevant to enhancing adaptation action;

(iii) Further modalities need to be developed and implemented for enabling knowledge users to implement adaptation action;

(c) **Systematically measuring the impact of knowledge products on the implementation of adaptation action over time:** It would be helpful to better understand the impact of knowledge products across networks of adaptation actors, as well as which knowledge translates into enhanced adaptation action and how networks diffuse or halt adaptation innovation and implementation;

(d) **Mobilizing financial resources to close countries' priority knowledge gaps:**

(i) NWP partners have begun to curate information to support Parties in designing adaptation interventions, accessing finance and scaling up adaptation action;

(ii) Lack of financial resources has been identified as a barrier to NWP partners, including in the context of the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme, taking action to close knowledge gaps. Exploring global and region-specific funding opportunities and supporting partners in mobilizing financial resources could expedite such actions to provide relevant adaptation information through NWP partners.

## VII. Next steps

66. In 2022–2023, the secretariat aims to build on the momentum of work under the NWP by enhancing adaptation action through knowledge. The 2022–2023 workplan proposes activities that strengthen the role of the NWP as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience.

67. To help countries scale up adaptation action commensurate with unfolding climate impacts, adaptation action and associated means of implementation require a foundation of practical knowledge.

68. As countries ramp up efforts to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, work performed under the NWP must include specific, actionable knowledge in addition to its established practice of identifying and describing adaptation knowledge gaps.

69. A systematic approach under the NWP will facilitate scaling up adaptation action through knowledge by shifting from one-off interventions to sustained, strategic and systematic engagement with Parties, constituted bodies and NWP partners, and by responding to Party needs through:

(a) Scaling up existing activities (i.e. building a foundation of practical, comparable knowledge relevant to adaptation action) for all countries and regions, which could include developing a systematic understanding of knowledge gaps and the provision of relevant adaptation information for all countries and subregions, and in the priority thematic areas;

(b) Enhancing engagement by catalysing the expertise of NWP partners and experts to respond to the needs of Parties, which could include systematically filling knowledge gaps to scale up adaptation action, including in the context of addressing gaps and needs for countries in formulating and implementing NAPs; including finance, capacity-building and technology;

(c) Developing new and transformative activities, which could include systematically assessing progress, assessing the uptake of knowledge by users and its impact in enhancing adaptation action, and learning about the ongoing adaptation needs and efforts of all countries.

## Annex

### Indicative Nairobi work programme workplan for 2022–2023

Area of work and activities	2022		2023	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
<b>A. Systematic understanding of knowledge gaps and provision of relevant adaptation information for all countries and subregions, and in the priority thematic areas</b>				
<b>1. Priority thematic areas</b>				
<b>1.1 Thematic work on agriculture and food security</b>				
• 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		
• Finalize a scoping paper with input from the expert group	X	X		
• Catalyse, monitor and evaluate action with the expert group on agriculture and food security to close knowledge gaps		X	X	X
• Package outcomes in impactful formats, undertake outreach and disseminate to targeted knowledge users		X	X	X
<b>1.2 Ongoing thematic work on forests and grasslands</b>				
• Finalize a policy brief with the expert group on biodiversity, highlighting practical entry points and lessons learned from case studies on effective coordination and joint implementation of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation at the national level	X	X		
• Catalyse, monitor and evaluate action with the expert group on biodiversity to close knowledge gaps	X	X	X	X
• Package and disseminate findings in usable formats and undertake outreach		X	X	X
<b>1.3 Ongoing thematic work on oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems</b>				
• Finalize a policy brief on innovative approaches to strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation with the TEC, NWP expert group on oceans and IUCN	X			
• Finalize 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 on oceans		X		
• Catalyse, monitor and evaluate action with the expert group on oceans to close knowledge gaps	X	X	X	X
• Package the outcomes in usable formats and disseminate to targeted knowledge users	X	X	X	X
<b>1.4 Refining NWP knowledge-to-action methodology based on the lessons learned</b>				

Area of work and activities	2022		2023	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document lessons learned, and refine the methodology based on the lessons learned</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X
<b>2. Scaling up adaptation action in subregions: LAKI</b>				
<i>2.1 Closing priority knowledge gaps</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with partners in implementing actions for closing specific priority knowledge gaps in the West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council and North Africa subregions</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roll out the second phase of LAKI in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to collaborate, in the context of the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme, with the University of Michigan, the National University of Rosario, and Jawaharlal Nehru University, together with regional centres and networks, to address knowledge gaps in countries and subregions</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with partners in order to provide information on funding opportunities and support mobilization of resources to enable universities and NWP partners to implement actions for addressing priority knowledge gaps</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share the outcomes of LAKI at regional and global forums, with national Governments and under UNFCCC and other global processes</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X
<i>2.2 Scaling up LAKI in additional subregions</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convene priority-setting workshops in additional subregions</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X
<b>B. Supporting the work of constituted bodies, including in the context of addressing gaps and needs for countries in formulating and implementing NAPs, finance, capacity-building and technology</b>				
<b>Supporting the work of the LEG in formulating and implementing NAPs</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize NWP partners to collaborate with the LEG in implementing its work programme (including implementing NAP-related activities and providing support to the LDCs)</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 other organizations related to addressing these gaps and needs</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the work of the LEG, for example by including in the NWP bulletin calls for expressions of interest in undertaking activities in support of Open NAPs</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the work of the AC in response to the advice from AC 21:<sup>a</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with the TEC, NWP expert group on oceans and IUCN in finalizing a policy brief on innovative approaches to strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	X	X	X	X



<i>Area of work and activities</i>	2022		2023	
	<i>Third quarter</i>	<i>Fourth quarter</i>	<i>First quarter</i>	<i>Second quarter</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue efforts to strengthen long-term engagement with constituted bodies, including on addressing knowledge gaps in the context of capacity-building, finance and technology</li> </ul>	x	x	x	x
<b>C. Systematically assessing progress and measuring the uptake of knowledge by users and its impact in enhancing adaptation action: scaling up adaptation through monitoring, evaluation and learning</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and apply measures to measure uptake of knowledge products and impact of actions under the NWP</li> </ul>	x	x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate knowledge and foster learning through improving the relevance, accessibility and usability of the adaptation knowledge portal</li> </ul>	x	x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and disseminate outputs for impact and learning, including the work of NWP partners</li> </ul>	x	x	x	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize and participate in events to showcase progress of activities and promote opportunities for engagement with partners and constituted bodies</li> </ul>	x	x	x	x

<sup>a</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/461777>.