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## Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

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### **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, the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience, since May 2022. It documents progress, good practices and challenges in implementing the activities in collaboration with partner organizations and experts and concludes with next steps for the Nairobi work programme.

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\* This document was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.



## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
COP	Conference of the Parties
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
LDC	least developed country
NAP	national adaptation plan
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
RCC	regional collaboration centre
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee

## I. Executive summary

1. The 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, including partners from academia, implementation agencies, financial institutions and private sector entities, as well as with expert groups, UNFCCC constituted bodies and communities of practice.
2. The role of the NWP as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience includes partner engagement; brokering of existing and new knowledge and know-how; and facilitating application of knowledge and know-how on the ground.
3. In the reporting period, activities under the NWP continued to span different thematic areas, sectors, regions and countries with a view to scaling up adaptation action. This includes addressing gaps in knowledge on agriculture and food security (the thematic focus of the 15<sup>th</sup> NWP Focal Point Forum at COP 27); implementing the second phase of LAKI in the North Africa and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council subregions; enhancing engagement under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme; and supporting work by constituted bodies and under relevant work programmes.
4. Since the broadening of the NWP mandate in 2022,<sup>1</sup> the aim of the NWP 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, providing dedicated support to Parties and constituted bodies in addressing knowledge gaps through the provision of usable and useful knowledge, ensuring that adaptation action is not impeded by the absence of knowledge, knowledge systems or know-how, and seeking to transform climate change resilience on the ground.

## II. Introduction

### A. Mandates

5. 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.
6. SBSTA 48 concluded that the SBSTA would consider matters related to the NWP at its first regular session of the year, and requested the secretariat to prepare a concise annual report with an executive summary on progress in implementing activities under the NWP for consideration by the SBSTA at those sessions.<sup>2</sup>
7. SBSTA 52–55 provided recommendations on strengthening the role of the NWP in scaling up adaptation action in countries.<sup>3</sup>
8. SBSTA 56 recognized the role of the NWP in closing knowledge gaps in order to facilitate the scaling-up of adaptation in countries with a view to facilitating achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement.<sup>4</sup>
9. SBSTA 56 took 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 identified ways of strengthening the operational and institutional modalities of the NWP for scaling up adaptation action through knowledge.<sup>5</sup> On

<sup>1</sup> As per document FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 27.

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

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 10.

<sup>5</sup> See document FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16.

the basis of its stocktake, SBSTA 56 expanded the mandate of the NWP to enhance its performance and effectiveness.<sup>6</sup>

10. During the reporting period, work under the NWP continued with a view to implementing these mandates and strengthening its role as a knowledge broker within the context of those mandates and the broader adaptation-related knowledge needs relevant to the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

## B. Scope of the report

11. This report outlines progress and outcomes in relation to implementing activities under the NWP, undertaken in accordance with its workplan, mandates and functions, since May 2022 (see figure 1 for an overview of those activities). The report concludes with proposed next steps for the NWP in line with its new mandates.

Figure 1

### Overview of activities undertaken since May 2022



## III. Activities

### A. Thematic areas

12. In response to thematic knowledge needs identified by Parties, the secretariat collaborated with NWP partners and experts on developing knowledge products and catalysing new partnerships for action. During the reporting period and in line with NWP mandates, the thematic areas of work that were under consideration were agriculture and food security, biodiversity in forests and grasslands, and oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems. For each of these thematic areas of work, the secretariat applies a stepwise and iterative knowledge-to-action methodology to generate useful knowledge for implementing adaptation action (see figure 2).

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16.

Figure 2  
Knowledge-to-action methodology



## 1. Agriculture and food security

13. Consideration of the thematic area of work of agriculture and food security began in 2022 following application of the knowledge-to-action methodology. The NWP expert group on agriculture and food security was established with the task of closing critical knowledge gaps hindering the scaling-up of adaptation action in these areas, as well as identifying best practices in taking such action. It held its first meeting in September 2022.

14. The 15<sup>th</sup> Focal Point Forum at COP 27 fostered dialogue and knowledge-sharing among Parties, NWP partners, the NWP expert group on agriculture and food security and UNFCCC constituted bodies. The Forum programme was developed on the basis of an initial scoping for this thematic area and the outcomes of the first meeting of the expert group.

15. Discussions at the Forum focused particularly on best practices at the subnational, national and regional level, including in relation to providing financial literacy training for farmers in Latin America, helping them to make use of financial mechanisms to improve financial resilience; strengthening women's land rights and enhancing household financial capacities in accordance with information contained in a technical paper by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on forest-based adaptation;<sup>7</sup> and implementing the Liberia Climate Change Knowledge Sharing Platform.<sup>8</sup>

16. The key message that emerged from the Forum was the need to address knowledge gaps in relation to and find synergistic solutions for (1) creating enabling environments for mobilizing climate finance, which requires more political willingness; (2) providing capacity-building support for young farmers and extension workers; (3) data- and knowledge-building and sharing, including gender-disaggregated data; (4) considering the role of women in farming practices and local supply chains to build their financial resilience and ability to develop innovative solutions; and (5) collaboration under the NWP with communities of practice to strengthen community ties and build impactful expert networks and collaboration.

17. A second meeting of the NWP expert group on agriculture and food security was held virtually in March 2023. Experts discussed plans to finalize the draft scoping paper with the addition of sections on knowledge gaps and needs, good practices, and opportunities for synergies; discussed measures for ensuring the complementarity of activities under the NWP with UNFCCC mandates under other workstreams and with wider agricultural and food security practices, such as those under the Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance; and discussed opportunities for collaboration, such as joint projects and actions, including in support of the work of the constituted bodies.

## 2. Biodiversity in forests and grasslands

18. The NWP expert group on biodiversity together with the German Agency for International Cooperation and the International Institute for Sustainable Development

<sup>7</sup> Libert-Amico A, Duchelle AE, Cobb A, et al. 2022. *Forest-based adaptation: transformational adaptation through forests and trees*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Available at <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2886en>.

<sup>8</sup> <http://ckksp.gnf.tf/>.

published a technical brief on promoting synergies between climate change adaptation and biodiversity.<sup>9</sup> The brief is aimed at national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UNFCCC, and ministries engaged in the planning and implementation of NAPs and national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The authors presented the brief at the NAP Expo in Santiago in 2023.

### 3. Ocean, coastal areas and ecosystems

19. Together with the TEC, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation, the NWP expert group on oceans developed a policy brief on innovative approaches to strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation with a view to achieving benefits for people and nature.<sup>10</sup> The findings in the brief are based on the outcomes of a series of events on integrated adaptation approaches organized by the four entities.

20. At the 2022 ocean and climate change dialogue,<sup>11</sup> the NWP expert group on oceans presented its work on entry points and financial instruments for enhancing access to the Green Climate Fund for implementing coastal and marine nature-based solutions.<sup>12</sup>

## B. Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative

21. The aim of LAKI, a joint action pledge under the NWP between the secretariat and the United Nations Environment Programme 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>13</sup>

22. The first phase of LAKI was focused on understanding priority knowledge gaps. Seven subregions were covered: Andes, Hindu Kush Himalayas, Indian Ocean islands, North Africa, Pacific SIDS, southern Africa, and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council. In total, 150 priority adaptation knowledge gaps were identified during priority-setting workshops. Priority gaps were categorized into clusters according to type of knowledge gap. The secretariat and the United Nations Environment Programme are now jointly embarking on the second phase of LAKI in various subregions to identify and implement proposals for action to address knowledge gaps in cooperation with local partners.

### 1. North Africa and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council subregions

23. The second phase of LAKI in the North Africa and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council subregions<sup>14</sup> was initiated in mid-2021 in cooperation with NWP partners. Drawing on the 28 knowledge gaps identified during the first phase, discussions during workshops held in the second phase resulted in the identification of 14 proposals for action. In the reporting period, the secretariat and the United Nations Environment Programme collaborated with several local partners in these subregions, such as universities, centres and networks, to implement these proposals for action; a report thereon will be published in 2023.

<sup>9</sup> Terton, A, Qi, J, and Zúñiga, G. 2022 *Promoting Synergies between Climate Change Adaptation and Biodiversity through the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) Processes*. UNFCCC, CBD, IISD, GIZ, UNEP and SwedBio. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/619807>.

<sup>10</sup> UNFCCC and IUCN. 2022. *Innovative Approaches for Strengthening Coastal and Ocean Adaptation: Integrating Technology and Nature-based Solution*. Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/coastalzones>.

<sup>11</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/ocean-and-climate-change-dialogue-2022>.

<sup>12</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>.

<sup>13</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/laki.aspx>.

<sup>14</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-NorthAfrica.aspx> and <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-WestAsia.aspx>.

## 2. Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion

24. Preparations for initiating the second phase of LAKI in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion<sup>15</sup> are currently under way, in collaboration with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.

25. Work in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion will draw upon the methodology applied in the North Africa and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council subregions and take into account lessons learned. The proposed work schedule for 2023 is as follows: stocktake of existing initiatives; engagement of relevant organizations working in the region; organization of two technical meetings (one virtual and one in-person meeting, subject to available resources); development of a synthesis report on the outcomes of the work and a monitoring, evaluation and learning framework; and communications and outreach activities.

## C. UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme

26. In response to the mandate from SBSTA 52–55 to scale up the NWP with a view to bridging context-specific knowledge gaps in all regions, partnerships through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme have been expanded to include universities and technical organizations in the Global South, despite limited funding for student mobility. In 2022, three projects under the Programme, in Argentina, India and Samoa, and Vanuatu, were close to completion and two were completed:

(a) The University of Michigan, United States of America, partnered with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development to develop a model for understanding current and projected ecoregion shifts due to climate change and their impact on biodiversity and ecosystems in the Kangchenjunga landscape, a transboundary landscape of the Hindu Kush Himalayan region,<sup>16</sup> which will be used by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development and researchers in the region;

(b) Wageningen University and Research, Netherlands, partnered with NWP partners to undertake a comparative assessment of monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks for adaptation projects,<sup>17</sup> which resulted in recommendations that will serve as input to the development of a monitoring, evaluation and learning framework for the NWP.

27. Four further projects were initiated or completed in 2022 with a view to addressing knowledge gaps identified during LAKI workshops in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region, SIDS in the Pacific, and northern and southern Africa. The outcomes of these projects, which are summarized as follows, will be made available on the adaptation knowledge portal:<sup>18</sup>

(a) Tribhuvan University, Nepal, is partnering with Jawaharlal Nehru University, India, the Global Water Partnership South Asia and Regional Collaboration Centre Bangkok to examine hydroclimatic extremes and urban water security in Pokhara, Nepal, with a view to informing regional policy and planning efforts related to water security;

(b) The University of Galway, Ireland, undertook an initial economic analysis of the limits of ecosystem-based adaptation for addressing coastal flooding risks in the Pacific islands, with the potential for a follow-up project being considered;

(c) The British University in Egypt is collaborating with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics and the Agricultural Research Center in Egypt to analyse the desertification–socioeconomic nexus in Egypt’s delta region, which has already resulted in the preparation of a memo containing specific recommendations for consideration by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of Egypt;

(d) The Challenge-Driven, Accessible, Research-based, Mobile European University is collaborating with the International Water Management Institute, in southern

<sup>15</sup> See [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI\\_HKH.aspx](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI_HKH.aspx).

<sup>16</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/item.aspx?ListItemId=29312&ListUrl=/sites/NWPStaging/Lists/MainDB>.

<sup>17</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/News/Pages/WUR-project-MEL.aspx>.

<sup>18</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

Africa, to enhance knowledge of the sensitivity of agroecological zones in the Limpopo river basin in Botswana to past and future climate change, with a view to informing the adaptation efforts of farmers in the region.

## **D. Collaboration with bodies under and outside the UNFCCC**

### **1. Cooperation under the UNFCCC**

28. NWP secretariat representatives and partners regularly collaborate with constituted bodies to support the bodies in implementing their workplans and mandates. Collaboration under the NWP with constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the UNFCCC during the reporting period included:

(a) Supporting developing countries in formulating and implementing NAPs: the Least Developed Countries Expert Group 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 technical brief referred to in paragraph 18 above;

(b) Collaboration with constituted bodies in response to specific workplan mandates: for example collaboration with the TEC focused on innovative adaptation approaches that align with its workplan, such as on the policy brief referred to in paragraph 19 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 NWP communication tools (see chap. IV.A below), as well as through targeted outreach for participation in events and calls for submissions and inputs.

29. Secretariat representatives reported on activities implemented under the NWP to the AC at its 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> meetings.<sup>19</sup> The AC welcomed the presentation on adaptation-related work under the NWP and future opportunities for engagement<sup>20</sup> and took note of the opportunities identified therein for using the NWP to enhance collaboration and share knowledge, particularly in support of its function of promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks and sharing relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices.

### **2. Cooperation outside the UNFCCC**

30. Building on the global momentum of COP 27, at which the critical role of water in climate change efforts was highlighted, an action pledge was made under the NWP to enhance knowledge and catalyse innovation with a view to scaling up adaptation actions addressing the water–climate nexus with relevant stakeholders. The action pledge was presented at the 2023 UN Water Conference, in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund and the World Meteorological Organization, and recorded under the Water Action Agenda, a collection of all voluntary water-related commitments to accelerate progress in the second halves of the Water Action Decade (spanning 2018–2028) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development period (2020–2030).

## **IV. Communication and outreach**

### **A. Communication tools**

31. The adaptation knowledge portal was launched in 2015 to provide an NWP-focused gateway for sharing, exchanging and acquiring information on adaptation. The portal will be updated in 2023 to improve accessibility and user-friendliness by including entry points for

<sup>19</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-22> and <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-23>.

<sup>20</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/627246>.

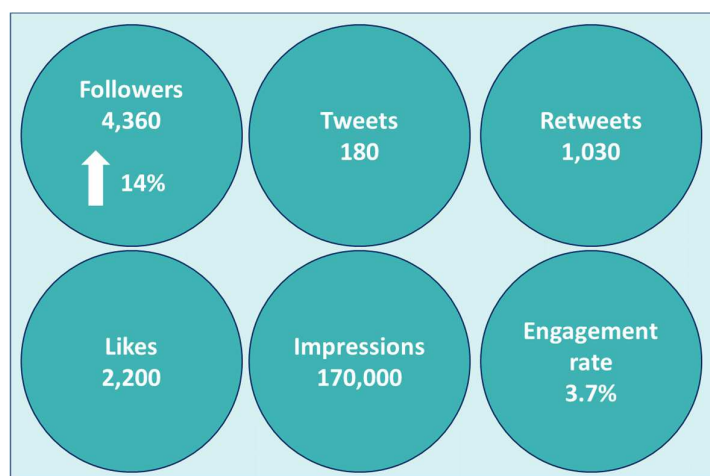


partner engagement and pledges; activities undertaken under the NWP; and knowledge resources such as policy briefs and case studies to support on-the-ground adaptation action.

32. Two issues of the NWP Bulletin were published during the reporting period,<sup>21</sup> highlighting progress and opportunities for engagement under the NWP and providing information on knowledge resources, forthcoming or past events, including those organized by the constituted bodies and NWP partner organizations, and adaptation-related action undertaken.

33. Launched in 2017, the Adaptation Exchange by the NWP Twitter account (@AdaptXchange)<sup>22</sup> gained around 14 per cent more followers in the reporting period. Its followers include NWP partners, national governments, practitioners, researchers, academics and journalists. Regular tweets showcase work under the NWP, collaboration with constituted bodies and NWP partners, and adaptation action and results in subregions. During the reporting period, 180 tweets were posted, with 1,030 retweets, and the account achieved 2,200 likes and 170,000 impressions (see figure 3).

Figure 3  
**Twitter performance**



## B. 15<sup>th</sup> Focal Point Forum and other events

34. The secretariat convened a number of NWP events, both global and regional, in partnership with NWP partners, Parties and constituted bodies. These included:

(a) At SBSTA 56, a side event on enhancing adaptation action through knowledge<sup>23</sup> and an informal dialogue on the NWP;<sup>24</sup>

(b) At COP 27, the 15<sup>th</sup> Focal Point Forum; a side event on knowledge exchange on biodiversity and ecosystems;<sup>25</sup> and the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme event in the Resilience Frontiers pavilion;<sup>26</sup>

(c) Two virtual meetings of the NWP expert group on agriculture and food security in September 2022 and March 2023 respectively;

(d) A side event at the 2023 UN Water Conference on the water–climate nexus.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>21</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/adaptation-newsletters>.

<sup>22</sup> See <https://twitter.com/AdaptXChange>.

<sup>23</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/enhancing-adaptation-action-NWP-event>.

<sup>24</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/enhancing-adaptation-action-through-knowledge-sbsta-informal-event-on-the-nairobi-work-programme>.

<sup>25</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/side-biodiversity-ecosystems>.

<sup>26</sup> An overview of these events is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627330>.

<sup>27</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/water-climate-nexus>.

35. In addition, the secretariat and NWP partners participated in a wide range of 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.

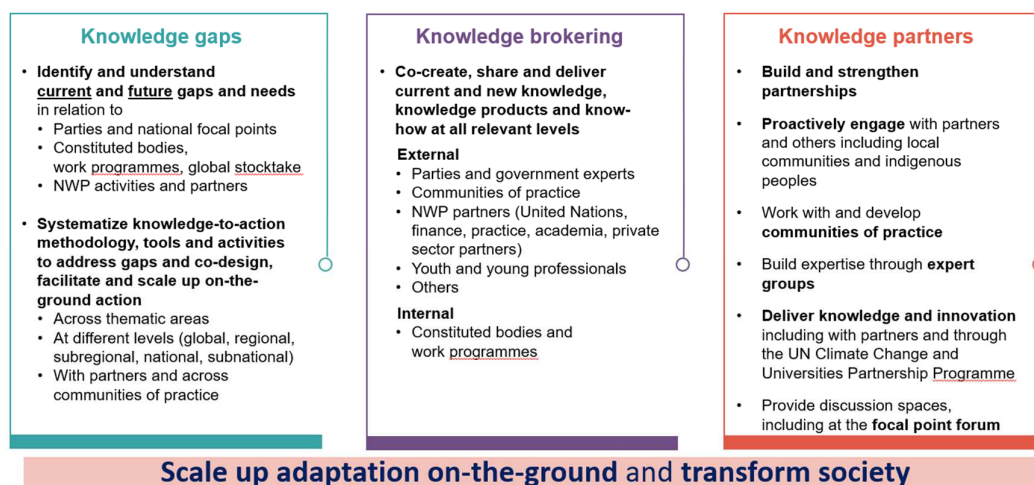
## V. Next steps

36. Since its inception in 2005, the NWP has facilitated substantial partner engagement and knowledge brokering. Lessons learned and challenges under the NWP in the reporting period are set out in the progress, outcome and stocktaking reports prepared for SBSTA 56.<sup>28</sup>

37. Following the strengthening of the role of the NWP in 2022 and given the ongoing multidisciplinary challenges in relation to addressing knowledge gaps and implementing adaptation action, including those identified by the IPCC in its Sixth Assessment Report, the secretariat aims to consolidate the position of the NWP as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience in collaboration with its over 450 partner organizations, with a view to supporting both internal work under the UNFCCC, including by relevant constituted bodies, and external action at all levels (see figure 4).

Figure 4

### Next steps under the Nairobi work programme



38. The NWP will continue to provide dedicated support to Parties by:

- Gathering and delivering scientific, indigenous and local knowledge with a view to addressing current and future knowledge gaps;
- Providing usable and useful knowledge and expertise on adaptation and resilience;
- Making efforts to ensure that adaptation is not impeded by an absence of knowledge, knowledge systems or know-how;
- Equipping Parties, partners and communities of practice with the knowledge needed to implement and scale up transformative climate action at all levels;
- Developing a monitoring, evaluation and learning framework for the NWP that can also be applied to adaptation activities more broadly.

39. Against this background, in 2023–2024 the secretariat plans to continue its ongoing activities under the NWP in ways that will enhance the coherence of knowledge generation and application within the secretariat and strengthen partnerships under the NWP, subject to available resources. These ongoing activities include:

<sup>28</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/2, FCCC/SBSTA/2022/4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2022/5.

(a) Thematic work on agriculture and food security, taking into account other UNFCCC mandates and efforts in this area, with a view to preparing a scoping paper and a policy brief;

(b) Scaling up LAKE activities in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion and seeking opportunities for expanding LAKE to new subregions (such as eastern and western Africa and SIDS in the Caribbean);

(c) Engaging with RCCs in the context of LAKE and UNFCCC regional climate weeks;

(d) Addressing knowledge gaps through building partnerships and organizing projects under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme;

(e) Sharing knowledge and providing targeted support in relation to activities under the workplans of the AC, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and the TEC and under relevant work programmes;

(f) Updating the adaptation knowledge portal to improve user-friendliness and include sections on partners, knowledge resources and NWP activities;

(g) Establishing a new thematic area on knowledge and innovation in relation to mountains, high-latitude areas and the cryosphere from a water system or catchment perspective;

(h) Organizing the annual Focal Point Forum, with the 2023 Forum to provisionally cover the thematic area mentioned in paragraph 39(g) above.

40. The secretariat also aims to undertake new activities in 2023–2024, subject to available resources, such as:

(a) Systematizing NWP methodologies, tools and partner engagement strategies with a view to developing a results-driven approach that responds to its mandates and Party needs;

(b) Systematizing proactive engagement with NWP partners in order to strengthen the role of the NWP in gathering and delivering scientific, indigenous and local knowledge, operating as the knowledge arm of the AC and supporting the work and workplans of constituted bodies;

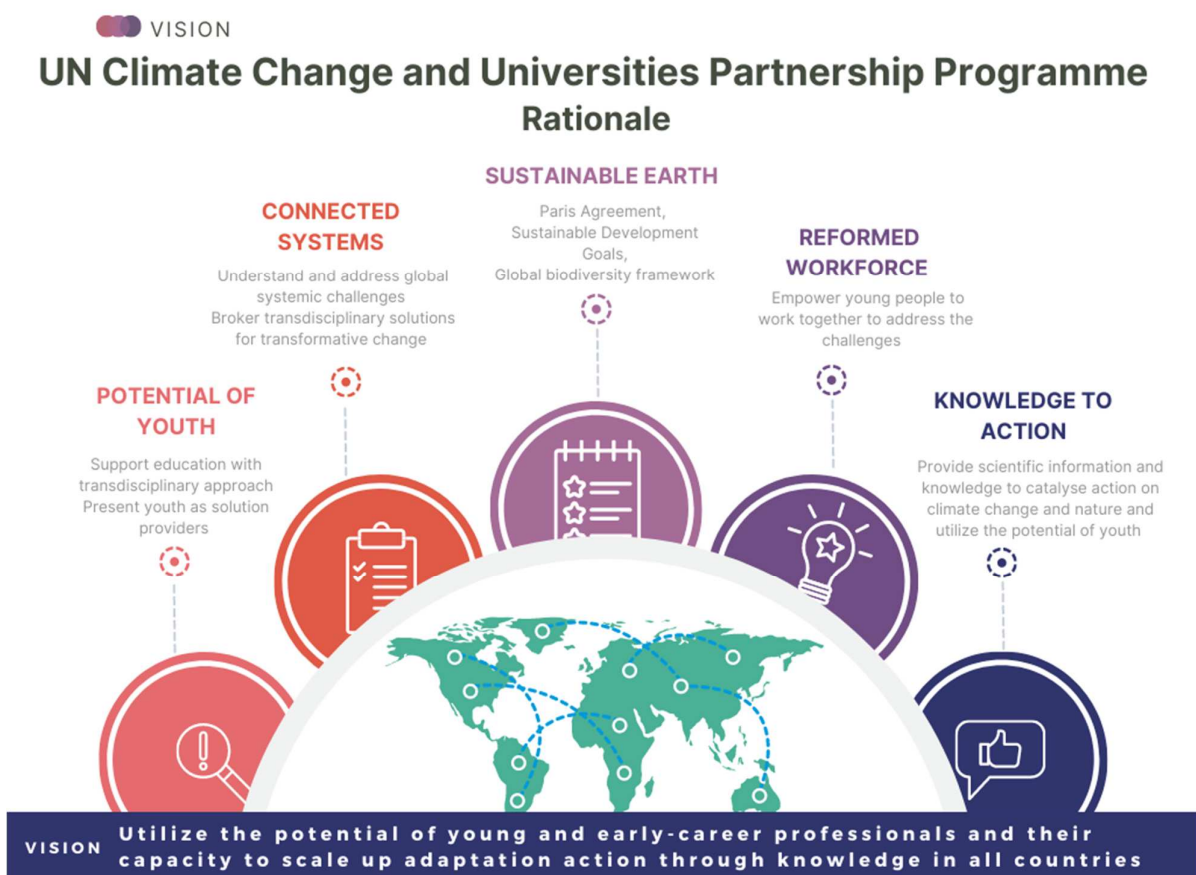
(c) Developing a strategy for broadening partnerships under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme with a view to enhancing the capacity of young people and early-career professionals to scale up adaptation action through knowledge in all countries, especially developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS (see annex I for further details).

41. A tentative plan for work under the Nairobi work programme in 2023 is provided in annex II.

## Annex I

### Secretariat's vision for the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme

The secretariat is developing a strategy, subject to available resources, for broadening partnerships under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme with a view to enhancing the capacity of young people and early-career professionals to scale up climate change action through knowledge in all countries, especially developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS. A proposed vision for this strategy is provided here.



## Annex II

### Tentative workplan for the Nairobi work programme in 2023

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Thematic work</b>				
Continue thematic work on agriculture and food security, taking into account other ongoing UNFCCC mandates and efforts in this area, with outputs to include a scoping paper and a policy brief	x	x	x	x
Establish a new thematic area on mountains, high-latitude areas and the cryosphere from a water system and catchment perspective		x	x	x
<b>LAKI and other regional engagement</b>				
Scale up LAKI activities in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion	x	x	x	x
Seek opportunities for expanding LAKI to new subregions, such as eastern and western Africa and SIDS in the Caribbean	x	x	x	x
Engage with RCCs in the context of LAKI and UNFCCC regional climate weeks				
<b>UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership</b>				
Continue to build partnerships and organize projects in response to knowledge gaps	x	x	x	x
<b>Engagement with the constituted bodies</b>				
Share knowledge and support the implementation of activities in the workplans of the AC, the Facilitative Working Group, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and the Technology Executive Committee and under relevant work programmes	x	x	x	x
<b>Communication</b>				
Update the adaptation knowledge portal to improve user-friendliness and include sections on partners, knowledge resources and NWP activities	x	x	x	
<b>Focal Point Forum</b>				
Annual mandated Focal Point Forum at COP 28			x	
<b>Monitoring, evaluation and learning</b>				
Develop a monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy for the NWP	x	x	x	
<b>New activities</b>				
Systematizing NWP methodologies, tools and partner engagement strategies with a view to developing a results-driven approach that responds to NWP mandates and Party needs	x	x		
Systematizing proactive engagement with NWP partners in order to strengthen the role of the NWP in gathering and delivering scientific, indigenous and local knowledge, operating as the knowledge arm of the AC and supporting the work and workplans of constituted bodies	x	x	x	
Developing a strategy for broadening partnerships under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme		x	x	x