



United Nations

ADVANCE VERSION

FCCC/SBSTA/2026/2



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
30 March 2026

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Sixty-fourth session

Bonn, 8–18 June 2026

Item 4(c) of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to adaptation

**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 summarizes progress in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) between April 2025 and March 2026. It highlights how the NWP continues to function as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience through the co-creation, curation and delivery, with the engagement of diverse knowledge holders, of timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how tailored to the evolving needs of Parties, especially developing country Parties. It describes outcomes and impacts of key areas of work under the NWP, including generating practical insights and exploring pathways that can inform efforts to enhance access to and mobilization of finance for adaptation, implementing the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative with a focus on the Amazon subregion and strengthening the engagement of universities through the UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme. In addition, it documents lessons learned and strategic opportunities for supporting countries and communities under the NWP by delivering knowledge and know-how. Building on lessons learned, work under the NWP will continue to involve strengthening the delivery of practical knowledge, enhancing engagement with diverse knowledge holders, and supporting the co-creation, curation and delivery of timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how for scaling up adaptation action and strengthening resilience to climate change impacts across systems and communities, including in the context of formulating and implementing national adaptation plans. The indicative NWP workplan for 2026–2027, contained in the annex, reflects these priorities with the aim of ensuring that the NWP remains responsive to the evolving needs of Parties.

Abbreviations and acronyms

COP	Conference of the Parties
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
LDC	least developed country
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
NAP	national adaptation plan
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

I. Executive summary

1. This report summarizes progress in implementing activities between April 2025 and March 2026 and outlines strategic directions for the work in 2026–2027 under the NWP.
2. During the reporting period, the NWP continued to function as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience, supporting Parties, particularly developing country Parties, in addressing current and future climate change impacts. Through its network of close to 500 partner organizations, the NWP brought together diverse knowledge holders and supported countries and communities in strengthening their understanding of climate risks, navigating climate uncertainty and enhancing resilience, including in the context of formulating and implementing NAPs.
3. Actionable knowledge and practical know-how were generated and delivered under the NWP, including in the areas of adaptation finance, MEL for adaptation, and subregional adaptation action through LAKI. This work was undertaken with the engagement of diverse knowledge holders, including through the UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme.
4. Activities under the NWP reflected a stronger focus on enhancing the relevance and delivery of the knowledge and know-how. Application of forward-looking strategies and engagement with diverse knowledge holders has contributed to improving how knowledge is co-created, applied and learned from, and to scaling up adaptation action and strengthening resilience to climate change impacts across systems and communities.
5. Key areas of work and outcomes include:
 - (a) Generating practical insights and pathways that can inform efforts to enhance access to and mobilization of finance for adaptation: through engagement with diverse knowledge holders under the NWP, practical options for enhancing access to and mobilization of finance for adaptation were identified, including promoting community-based adaptation; building an open data architecture for resilience to facilitate investment; establishing a collaborative pipeline development platform for matching projects with finance; and aggregating small-scale projects to unlock large-scale finance;
 - (b) Delivering knowledge and know-how in subregions through LAKI: the secretariat is refining the LAKI methodology in order to strengthen the identification and prioritization of adaptation knowledge gaps, including by complementing assessments of current vulnerabilities with considerations of longer-term climate risks.¹ The Amazon subregion has been identified as a priority given its high ecological and social sensitivity, the transboundary nature of climate risks, and the central role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in sustaining ecosystem resilience. Work in progress includes the preparation of a scoping paper on gaps in adaptation knowledge and know-how in the subregion drawing on national reports, scientific and subregional assessments of adaptation needs, and Indigenous and local knowledge (including via the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform). A priority-setting workshop is planned for 2026, where diverse knowledge holders will be convened to refine and prioritize gaps in adaptation knowledge and know-how and identify practical pathways for addressing them in the subregion;²
 - (c) Strengthening engagement with universities through the UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme: the secretariat continued to expand engagement through the Programme by including additional universities as partners, particularly in developing countries, and curating research questions aligned with UNFCCC mandates and countries' knowledge needs for scaling up adaptation action. This has strengthened linkages between academic work and adaptation priorities;
 - (d) Curating evidence-based knowledge on MEL for adaptation: the secretariat synthesized evidence and case studies in an informal summary report to support reflection

¹ See <https://unfccc.int/NWP/Laki>.

² See <https://www.unfccc.int/nwp/laki/amazon>.

on MEL for adaptation and to contribute to a shared understanding of current practices and emerging considerations;

(e) Facilitating knowledge exchange and learning across communities of practice: platforms for knowledge exchange and learning that bring together diverse knowledge holders continued to be provided under the NWP. The 18th NWP Focal Point Forum and relevant regional dialogues highlighted the importance of improving the co-creation, by strengthening collaboration among convening diverse knowledge holders, and use of practical knowledge and know-how for scaling up adaptation action.

6. Looking ahead, the secretariat will advance implementation of the indicative NWP workplan for 2026–2027 (see the annex) by strengthening methodologies and stakeholder engagement approaches, including by applying forward-looking strategies to provide targeted knowledge to Parties and UNFCCC constituted bodies in response to evolving needs for addressing current and future climate change impacts, including knowledge needs arising from the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

II. Introduction

A. Mandate

7. 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.³

8. SBSTA 52–55 also requested the secretariat to document lessons learned and challenges in implementing the NWP workplans and apply the lessons learned in carrying out activities under the NWP.⁴

B. Scope

9. This report presents progress, outcomes and lessons learned related to the implementation of activities under the NWP between April 2025 and March 2026. The report concludes with potential next steps for the NWP.

10. The indicative NWP workplan for 2026–2027, contained in the annex, takes into account progress and lessons learned from implementing previous workplans. The workplan proposes opportunities to further develop forward-looking strategies for responding to evolving knowledge needs and to enhance the capacity of countries and communities to address climate risks more effectively.

III. Scope of work on and modalities for building climate-resilient knowledge systems

11. The NWP continues to function as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience by delivering, with the engagement of diverse knowledge holders, timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how tailored to the evolving needs of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, for scaling up adaptation action and strengthening resilience to climate change impacts across systems and communities.

12. The NWP drives community-, country- and region-specific collaboration through a network of close to 500 partner organizations,⁵ encompassing scientists, practitioners, and

³ [FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4](#), para. 27.

⁴ [FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3](#), para. 12(a).

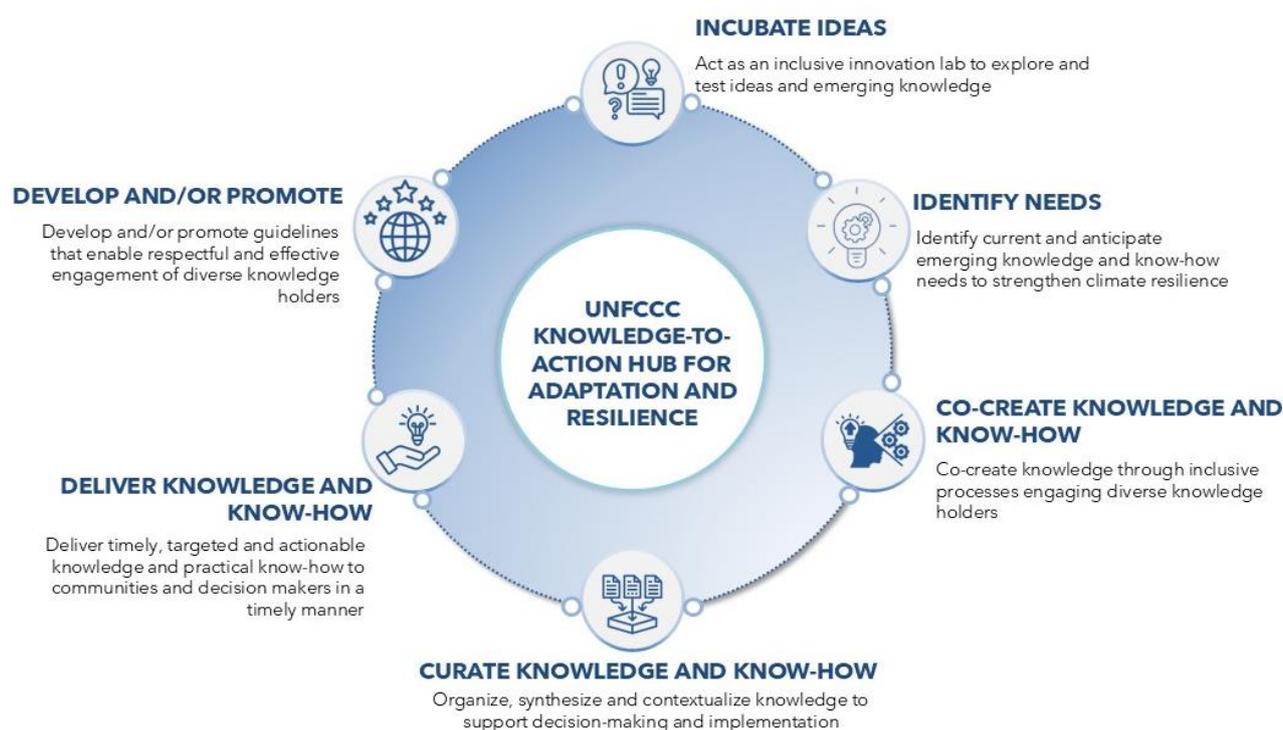
⁵ For an overview of NWP partners, see <https://bit.ly/46Sgwdy>.

Indigenous and local knowledge holders, to co-create, curate and deliver trusted, timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and practical know-how.

13. Activities under the NWP encompass the full spectrum of adaptation approaches, including urgent, incremental, transformational and country-driven adaptation based on different national circumstances.⁶

14. With the co-creation, curation and delivery of knowledge and know-how, and the engagement of diverse knowledge holders under the NWP, countries and communities are supported in translating knowledge into action. This contributes to strengthening adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability, and enhancing resilience at the local, national, subregional, regional and global levels (see figure 1).

Figure 1
Functions of the Nairobi work programme



15. In this context, the NWP supports countries and communities in strengthening their understanding of compounding climate risks and navigating climate uncertainty in order to enhance long-term resilience. It delivers timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how for scaling up adaptation action, including as part of providing support to countries, particularly the LDCs, for formulating and implementing NAPs.

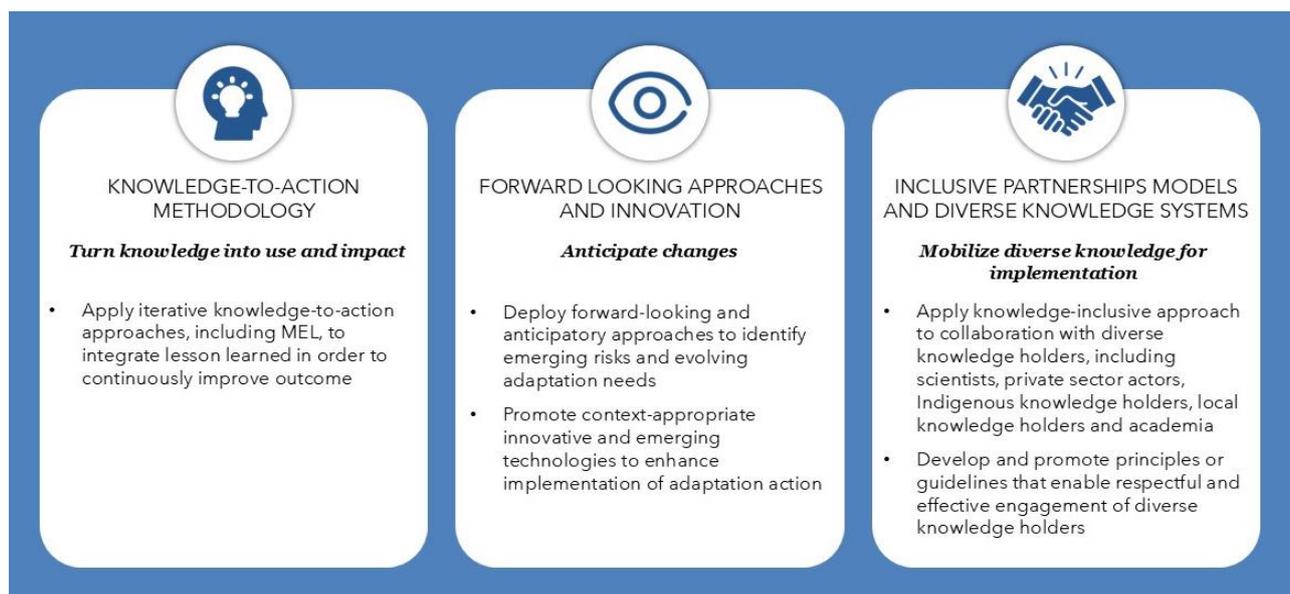
16. CMA 7 recognized the role of work under the NWP in supporting the process of responding to the knowledge needs identified by Parties arising from the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.⁷

17. To facilitate scaling up adaptation action through the generation, curation and application of evidence and experience, work under the NWP, in partnership with relevant organizations, has involved testing and applying modalities for strengthening resilience to climate change impacts across systems and communities by delivering timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how tailored to the evolving needs of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, and communities (see figure 2).

⁶ As per document [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4](#), para. 69.

⁷ Decision [12/CMA.7](#), para. 20.

Figure 2
Nairobi work programme modalities



18. Drawing on lessons learned from the Resilience Frontiers foresight methodology,⁸ work under the NWP includes applying approaches in order to explore possible, plausible and desirable climate futures in order to inform adaptation planning and decision-making in the context of uncertainty. Under the Resilience Frontiers Initiative,⁹ an action pledge under the NWP, eight pathways of transformative change¹⁰ have been developed for catalysing a shift towards a desirable future.

IV. Key outcomes and impacts of work during the reporting period: from mandate to implementation

A. Generating practical insights and exploring pathways that can inform efforts to enhance access to and mobilization of finance for adaptation

19. Despite growing recognition of the urgent need to adapt to worsening climate impacts, global adaptation finance needs remain unmet. Marginalized groups and vulnerable communities in low- and middle-income countries are often the most exposed to climate risks and the least equipped to manage them. Diverse actors need to co-design solutions for financing adaptation that take into account climate risks and opportunities. Rapid resource mobilization is required at scale for strengthening resilience to climate change impacts across systems and communities. Leveraging such knowledge and know-how on solutions for financing adaptation can help to ensure that resources deployed on the ground are adequate, reach targeted communities and lead to tangible results.

20. SBSTA 56 agreed to strengthen, and SBSTA 62 emphasized, the role of the NWP in identifying available financial, technology transfer and capacity-building resources and support, including by curating practical and relevant knowledge to inform adaptation action.¹¹ Further, SBSTA 62 recognized the essential role of the NWP and its network of partners in addressing current and future climate change impacts.¹² In this context, the secretariat engaged diverse knowledge holders in co-creating and synthesizing practical knowledge to

⁸ See page 5 of the informal summary report available at <https://www.unfccc.int/documents/652307>.

⁹ See <https://resiliencefrontiers.org/>.

¹⁰ See <https://resiliencefrontiers.org/pathways/>.

¹¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16, and FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4, para. 70.

¹² FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4, para. 67.

inform adaptation financing at different levels for addressing current and future climate change impacts.

21. A group of 23 diverse knowledge holders, including representatives of academia and scientific institutions, the private sector, intergovernmental agencies and non-profit organizations, as well as Indigenous and local knowledge holders, was convened under the NWP. The co-creation process took place in three virtual meetings, followed by an event on knowledge and know-how for adaptation finance, held during the second Climate Week of 2025 in Addis Ababa, which engaged 80 in-person and 55 virtual participants.¹³

22. The integrative and inclusive co-creation process generated practical knowledge on approaches to enhancing access to and mobilization of finance for adaptation. This work included identification of practical options for financing adaptation, including promoting community-based adaptation; building an open data architecture for resilience to facilitate investment; establishing a collaborative pipeline development platform for matching projects with finance; and aggregating small-scale projects to unlock large-scale finance. The outcomes of this work are presented in an informal summary report.¹⁴

23. The work provides a good basis for further reflection and potential next steps in curating practical knowledge relevant to addressing current and future climate change impacts and helping Parties to identify available financial resources and other types of support for adaptation.

B. Delivering knowledge and know-how in subregions through the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative

1. Overview

24. LAKI, an action pledge under the NWP, is a joint initiative between the secretariat and the United Nations Environment Programme through its Global Adaptation Network aimed at enhancing adaptation action in subregions by closing priority knowledge gaps in all countries, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs, small island developing States and African States.¹⁵

25. Priority-setting workshops organized under LAKI have been convened in seven subregions since its inception: Andes, Hindu Kush Himalayas, Indian Ocean island countries, North Africa, Pacific small island developing States, Southern Africa and West Asia. These and other activities under LAKI, including ensuring action to close priority adaptation knowledge gaps, have resulted in long-term strategic partnerships with regional networks and institutions, the UNFCCC regional collaboration centres, universities, NWP partners and experts for implementing adaptation action in various ecosystems; and increased knowledge of ways to protect shared ecosystems when taking action to address climate change.

26. Building on lessons learned from work in the seven subregions, the secretariat is refining the LAKI methodology in order to strengthen the identification and prioritization of adaptation knowledge gaps. This includes complementing assessments of current vulnerabilities with considerations of longer-term climate risks and strengthening engagement with diverse knowledge holders with a view to informing adaptation planning and longer-term adaptation choices.

2. Implementation in the Amazon subregion

27. SBSTA 56 agreed on enhancing country- and region-specific action under the NWP by scaling up LAKI in all regions, including additional subregions, ensuring regional balance.¹⁶ The focus for LAKI in 2026 is the Amazon subregion (comprising Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), which has been identified as a priority given its high ecological

¹³ See <https://www.unfccc.int/event/adaptation-and-finance>.

¹⁴ Available at <https://www.unfccc.int/documents/652307>.

¹⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/NWP/Laki>.

¹⁶ [FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6](#), para. 16.

and social sensitivity, the transboundary nature of climate risks, and the central role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in sustaining ecosystem resilience.

28. In this context, engagement with new partners in the subregion is being explored in order to strengthen collaboration and support a more inclusive approach that brings together diverse knowledge holders. The secretariat is preparing a scoping paper on gaps in knowledge and know-how in the subregion that draws on national reports, including NAPs and nationally determined contributions, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessment reports, subregional analyses of adaptation needs, and Indigenous and local knowledge, including via the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform. A priority-setting workshop is planned for 2026 to convene a group of diverse knowledge holders to refine and prioritize gaps in adaptation knowledge and know-how and identify practical pathways for addressing them in the subregion.¹⁷

C. Strengthening engagement with universities through the UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme

29. The UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme¹⁸ is a mandated initiative under the NWP that provides graduate students from accredited universities¹⁹ with opportunities to address real-world priorities related to climate change adaptation identified by communities and countries, in response to UNFCCC mandates.²⁰ Since 2018, the Programme has engaged 13 universities spanning Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific in creating targeted solutions that are informing the UNFCCC process and supporting the implementation of adaptation action on the ground. Projects under the Programme include work on addressing sea level rise and storm surge in Seychelles, establishing multi-hazard early warning systems in the Hindu Kush Himalayas, ecosystem-based adaptation in the Peruvian Andes and climate-smart agriculture in Namibia. Innovative outputs arising from these projects include toolkits, frameworks and guidelines, which have directly contributed knowledge that responds to knowledge needs in countries and regions.

30. SBSTA 52–55 welcomed the launch of the UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme, noted the relevance of the resulting outputs for closing specific knowledge gaps and engaging youth in all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and small island developing States, and invited the secretariat to scale up the Programme with a view to bridging context-specific knowledge gaps in all regions.²¹

31. SBSTA 58 requested the secretariat to strengthen the Programme and continue to build partnerships, striving for regional balance, for addressing adaptation knowledge gaps, particularly in developing countries.²² In response, the partnership model is being strengthened to provide a more structured approach for universities to engage in the Programme, include expanding participation to graduate students undertaking both Master's degrees and doctoral thesis research. The revised process places greater responsibility on universities to provide supervision to graduate students to ensure that outputs are of high quality, relevant and aligned with UNFCCC mandates and academic requirements of universities before they are reviewed by the secretariat and published on the Programme's web page.

32. As part of concerted efforts to scale up the Programme, the secretariat conducted outreach to accredited universities worldwide, as well as to relevant university networks and NWP partners, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security and UNFCCC regional collaboration centres. As a result, 13 additional universities, including in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kazakhstan,

¹⁷ See <https://www.unfccc.int/nwp/laki/amazon>.

¹⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/nwp/unupp>.

¹⁹ As identified in the World Higher Education Database of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; see <https://www.whed.net/home.php>.

²⁰ The latest brochure of the Programme is available at <https://publuu.com/flip-book/702839/2214032>.

²¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, para. 24.

²² FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4, para. 24(b).

Indonesia, Nigeria and Pakistan, have joined as partners.²³ Graduate students from two partner universities have already selected research questions and initiated projects. To further support outreach, the International Association of Universities recently published a call for universities to join the Programme on its website.²⁴

33. The secretariat curates, on an iterative basis, research questions that reflect knowledge and know-how needs arising from negotiated outcomes and activities under the UNFCCC, including mandates of constituted bodies. A consolidated list of more than 200 research and investigation questions has been developed, reflecting knowledge needs identified by Parties in formulating and implementing NAPs, as well as priority knowledge needs identified in subregions through LAKI. The secretariat will update and expand this list iteratively.

34. Going forward, the secretariat will continue catalysing partnerships with universities through which graduate students have the opportunity to respond to targeted curated questions for the purpose of addressing knowledge and know-how needs of Parties within the UNFCCC process. In addition to bringing in more universities as partners through strategic communication with universities, university networks, Parties and NWP partners, the secretariat will continue working closely with partner universities to ensure that graduate student research and outputs are aligned with, and directly respond to, identified needs arising from UNFCCC mandates.

D. Curating evidence-based knowledge on monitoring, evaluation and learning for adaptation

35. As mandated,²⁵ the secretariat organized an event under the NWP on MEL systems for all adaptation action and support, including transformational adaptation.²⁶ The secretariat synthesized evidence and case studies in an informal summary report²⁷ to support reflection on MEL for adaptation and to contribute to a shared understanding of current practices and emerging considerations. The report captures key messages and presents findings derived from the discussions at the event and a literature review as well as case studies of MEL systems submitted by experts via a survey prior to the event. Further, it highlights opportunities under the NWP to contribute to strengthening MEL systems for adaptation action and support.

E. Facilitating knowledge exchange and learning across communities of practice

1. 18th Focal Point Forum: co-creating knowledge systems for a climate-resilient future

36. At the 18th NWP Focal Point Forum,²⁸ held at COP 30, Parties, NWP partners and diverse knowledge holders explored pathways for knowledge, foresight and strategic partnerships to drive progress towards a climate-resilient future. They reflected on the evolving nature of adaptation knowledge in an era of uncertainty and transformation, and on how diverse knowledge systems can inform more inclusive, just and ‘future-ready’ adaptation pathways.

37. Given the impacts of intensifying and overlapping climate extremes, a resilient future will be defined by resource availability, access to actionable knowledge and know-how, and improved visioning. Building resilience is not only a scientific challenge, but also a philosophical one, requiring reflection on how knowledge is created, shared and valued.

²³ See <https://www.unfccc.int/nwp/unupp/existing-partners/>.

²⁴ <https://iau-hesd.net/action/un-climate-change-and-universities-partnership-programme>.

²⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4, para. 24(h).

²⁶ See <https://www.unfccc.int/event/nwp-mel>.

²⁷ Available at <https://www.unfccc.int/documents/649625>.

²⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/event/18th-nairobi-work-programme-focal-point-forum-mandated-event>, where the informal summary report will be made available.

38. Key messages from the discussions at the Forum to guide future work under the NWP include that:

(a) Future-ready adaptation depends on anticipating emerging risks and making choices before crises unfold, using signals, scenarios and imagination as tools for developing foresight;

(b) Building knowledge ecosystems where diverse knowledge holders, including scientists, practitioners, policymakers, the private sector, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities, learn together can accelerate the transformation of knowledge into action;

(c) Strategic partnerships are central to strengthening climate resilience, thereby enabling multilevel (local, national, regional or transboundary, and global) coordination, supported by clear roles and effective feedback loops;

(d) “Translation” of knowledge to inform adaptation action is not only meant in linguistic terms but also concerns bridging worldviews. Ethical norms for co-creation of knowledge, including free, prior and informed consent where relevant, are essential;

(e) Adaptation finance must be unlocked through inclusive partnership models that connect local innovators and entrepreneurs with policymakers, delivery actors and investors;

(f) While artificial intelligence and other digital tools have the potential to be used to anticipate risks and support decision-making, technology must be used to increase equity and access; for example by combining use of new tools and Indigenous or local practices, alongside real-time data-sharing to strengthen alignment between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

2. Session during the 9th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum: catalysing action through regional knowledge networks

39. The session, jointly organized with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the UNFCCC, explored how knowledge brokers working across fragile ecosystems (mountains, islands and biodiversity hotspots) can bridge science and practice, engage Indigenous and scientific knowledge holders and co-create timely and understandable knowledge.²⁹ Drawing on initiatives such as LAKI in the Hindu Kush Himalayas, the session underscored the role of knowledge organizations as intermediaries in addressing complex, interdependent climate risks. Lessons were shared on co-creating knowledge tailored to diverse ecosystems, highlighting inclusive approaches that incorporate Indigenous and local knowledge, South–South cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

F. Adaptation knowledge portal and other knowledge dissemination channels

40. Established under the NWP, the adaptation knowledge portal³⁰ is a strategic knowledge-to-action interface connecting adaptation-related knowledge, tools and experience with the needs of policymakers, practitioners and other users. It functions not only as an access point for information but also as a means to curate, organize and translate adaptation knowledge in support of informed decision-making.

41. Ensuring the continued operation and strengthening of the adaptation knowledge portal is therefore critical to the ability under the NWP to deliver trusted, timely, understandable and actionable knowledge on adaptation to the diverse users of the portal that responds to evolving adaptation priorities. Therefore, the strategic function of the portal within the UNFCCC adaptation architecture must be advanced.

²⁹ See <https://www.unep.org/events/conference/9th-asia-pacific-climate-change-adaptation-apan-forum>.

³⁰ See <http://unfccc.int/akp>.

42. Work has been undertaken to enhance the uptake of adaptation knowledge by target users involved in implementing adaptation action in countries and regions. Outcomes and learnings from work under the NWP are documented and shared in official reports to the SBSTA and in NWP knowledge products. NWP knowledge products are disseminated via NWP partner networks, UNFCCC national focal points and UNFCCC regional collaboration centres, among others, and the NWP web pages³¹ on the UNFCCC website are regularly updated to include resources and outputs recently developed under the NWP.

V. Lessons learned from the Nairobi work programme on, and strategic opportunities for, building climate-resilient knowledge systems

43. Activities under the NWP during the reporting period demonstrated the increasing application of forward-looking strategies and engagement with diverse knowledge holders, which is shaping how knowledge is co-created, translated into action, applied and learned from, and enabling adaptation action to be scaled up faster, more equitably and with clearer evidence of results.

44. Lessons learned and strategic opportunities emerging from the implementation of activities under the NWP during the reporting period include the following:

(a) Generating practical insights and exploring pathways that can inform efforts to enhance access to and mobilization of finance for adaptation: engagement with diverse knowledge holders enables more inclusive and integrative approaches to co-creating knowledge. In turn, this provides opportunities to further strengthen the generation of practical insights on adaptation finance that can inform adaptation action;

(b) Delivering knowledge and know-how in subregions through LAKE: the ongoing refinement of the LAKE methodology provides an opportunity to strengthen regionally grounded approaches to identifying, prioritizing and addressing adaptation knowledge gaps, including through enhanced collaboration at the subregional level;

(c) Strengthening engagement with universities through the UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme: this work has strengthened linkages between academic work and adaptation priorities. There is an opportunity to produce research outputs that respond to identified knowledge needs arising from UNFCCC mandates and support their application in relevant processes;

(d) Supporting reflection on MEL for adaptation: this work has contributed to a shared understanding of current practices and emerging considerations. Opportunities remain to strengthen MEL systems through the exchange of best practices, tools and methodologies, and by promoting MEL approaches that are context-specific and draw on multiple perspectives and knowledge systems, including Indigenous values and worldviews;

(e) Facilitating knowledge exchange and learning: providing spaces for knowledge exchange across communities of practice has demonstrated the importance of collaboration and the co-creation of knowledge for scaling up adaptation action;

(f) Strengthening the adaptation knowledge portal: there is an opportunity to enhance the portal as a user-centred platform that supports learning and the exchange and uptake of knowledge across levels while reflecting evolving adaptation priorities. Emerging digital tools may support further improvements in accessibility and usability;

(g) Strengthening engagement with diverse knowledge holders: sustained and inclusive engagement with diverse knowledge holders, including Parties, constituted bodies, organizations in the United Nations system, academia and scientific institutions, non-governmental organizations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, strengthens the relevance, credibility and usability of outputs under the NWP;

³¹ See <https://unfccc.int/nwp>.

(h) Strengthening the application of forward-looking strategies for delivering knowledge for addressing current and future climate change impacts: there is a strategic opportunity to continue testing and strengthening such forward-looking strategies under the NWP with a view to informing adaptation strategies and decision-making in the face of climate uncertainty.

VI. Next steps: strengthening the role of the Nairobi work programme in scaling up adaptation action

45. Taking into account the lessons learned and strategic opportunities identified in chapter V above, the secretariat will advance implementation of the indicative NWP workplan for 2026–2027 (see the annex) and continue strengthening the role of the NWP in scaling up adaptation action within the UNFCCC process through delivery of timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how. In this context, the secretariat will strengthen methodologies, including forward-looking strategies and engagement approaches for providing targeted knowledge to ensure that the NWP remains responsive to the evolving adaptation and resilience landscape in addressing current and future climate change impacts.

46. The NWP will continue to function as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience by delivering timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how tailored to the evolving needs of Parties, particularly developing country Parties.

47. By helping to build climate-resilient knowledge systems that engage diverse knowledge holders and improve how knowledge is co-created, applied and learned from, the NWP contributes directly to the evolving global adaptation architecture. This work under the NWP can support the process of responding to the knowledge needs identified by Parties arising from the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and support countries in formulating and implementing NAPs.

Annex

Indicative Nairobi work programme workplan for 2026–2027

The indicative NWP workplan for 2026–2027 in the table below sets out a structured, demand-driven approach to supporting Parties and constituted bodies in addressing needs for adaptation-related knowledge and know-how under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Building on lessons learned, the work under the NWP will continue to involve strengthening the delivery of timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how. The work will also involve strengthening methodologies, including forward-looking strategies and engagement approaches for providing targeted knowledge on addressing current and future climate change impacts. The indicative workplan reflects these priorities with the aim of ensuring that the NWP remains responsive to the evolving needs of Parties, especially developing country Parties.

Indicative Nairobi work programme workplan for 2026–2027

<i>Workstream and core activities</i>	<i>Key results</i>	<i>Expected outcomes</i>
1. Responding to knowledge needs of Parties, constituted bodies and those arising from UNFCCC mandates under the Convention and the Paris Agreement		
a) Support the process of responding to the knowledge needs identified by Parties arising from the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience	Adaptation knowledge needs are systematically identified	Targeted and actionable knowledge and know-how directly inform adaptation-related processes, including the NAP process and implementation of the relevant activities in workplans of constituted bodies
b) Identify in an iterative manner needs for adaptation knowledge and know-how in collaboration with Parties, the LDCs (via the Least Developed Countries Expert Group) and constituted bodies	Curated knowledge and practical insights are delivered to the LDCs to inform their formulation and implementation of NAPs	
c) Co-create, curate and deliver targeted knowledge and know-how in collaboration with NWP partners, university partners under the UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme, and thematic expert groups as part of implementing activities for addressing the identified needs	Constituted bodies receive tailored knowledge and synthesized evidence-based knowledge to support delivery of their mandates	
d) Establish structured engagement mechanisms to ensure continuous feedback from Parties and constituted bodies on results delivered under the NWP		
2. Delivering knowledge and know-how in subregions and priority thematic areas		
2.1 LAKI		
a) Convene a priority-setting workshop for the Amazon subregion	Gaps in the adaptation knowledge and know-how of targeted users in the Amazon subregion are validated and prioritized through a rigorous and inclusive process at the subregional level	Gaps in the knowledge and know-how of targeted users in subregions are addressed through sub-regional action.
b) Co-create and disseminate knowledge products with diverse knowledge holders for addressing the priority adaptation knowledge gaps		
c) Facilitate partnerships with NWP partners and relevant stakeholders aimed at closing the priority adaptation knowledge gaps		
d) Scale up LAKI to additional subregions		

<i>Workstream and core activities</i>	<i>Key results</i>	<i>Expected outcomes</i>
	<p>Knowledge outputs are disseminated and partnerships are mobilized for addressing priority adaptation knowledge gaps of targeted users</p> <p>LAKI is scaled up to additional subregions</p>	
2.2 Generation of practical knowledge to inform adaptation finance efforts		
a) Convene diverse knowledge holders to refine and prioritize practical options and explore pathways for financing adaptation	Practical options for financing adaptation are refined, contextualized and made available to Parties	Parties and other stakeholders are equipped with practical insights to inform their decision-making on financing for adaptation
b) Organize targeted dialogues and events to facilitate exchange and uptake of relevant knowledge in countries and regions	Actions are facilitated through partnerships with relevant actors to support uptake of knowledge on adaptation finance in countries and regions	
c) Develop and disseminate knowledge products on adaptation finance	Knowledge products synthesizing lessons learned and practical options in relation to financing adaptation are disseminated to Parties and relevant stakeholders to inform policy and practice	
2.3 Priority thematic area: drought, water scarcity and land degradation neutrality		
a) Establish and convene an expert group on drought, water scarcity and land degradation neutrality	An expert group comprising diverse knowledge holders is established and operational	Parties, communities and other stakeholders are equipped with knowledge and know-how to scale up adaptation action and address climate risks relevant to the thematic area
b) Co-create and deliver with the expert group understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how	Knowledge outputs are co-created and delivered to address context-specific needs of countries and communities	
c) Facilitate relevant knowledge exchange across regions and knowledge systems	Insights are provided to support Parties and other stakeholders' understanding of the transboundary nature of climate change impacts and risks	

3. Strengthening knowledge systems and strategic partnerships

3.1 UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expand partnerships with universities through strategic communication with universities, university networks, Parties and NWP partners b) Curate and update research questions in response to UNFCCC mandates in an iterative manner c) Facilitate engagement with graduate students to ensure that research outputs in response to knowledge needs arising from UNFCCC mandates d) Organize events and provide other platforms for dissemination to targeted users and feedback on the outputs between graduate students, Parties and other stakeholders | <p>The expanded network of universities contributes high-quality research outputs that are aligned with UNFCCC mandates</p> <p>Research outputs respond to identified knowledge needs of Parties and constituted bodies</p> <p>Graduate-level research contributes practical knowledge and tools for scaling up adaptation action in communities, countries and regions</p> | <p>Academic research is effectively mobilized to support relevant UNFCCC processes</p> |
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3.2 Engagement of diverse knowledge holders

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Convene groups of knowledge holders in priority thematic areas b) Facilitate processes to co-create and deliver knowledge and know-how across knowledge systems, including by strengthening collaboration under the NWP with NWP partners and other communities of practice | <p>Work under the NWP engages diverse knowledge holders</p> <p>Communities of practice are strengthened and actively contribute to creation and delivery of knowledge and know-how</p> | <p>Sustained and inclusive engagement of diverse knowledge holders enhances the relevance, credibility and usability of the knowledge and know-how developed under the NWP</p> |
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4. Enhancing access to and uptake of adaptation knowledge, and learning

4.1 Adaptation knowledge portal

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthen the functionality and user interface of the portal b) Add diverse knowledge products and tools to the portal c) Apply emerging digital tools and multilingual solutions to enhance user interface of the portal | <p>Knowledge is curated, organized and made accessible in user-friendly formats on the portal</p> <p>Digital tools and multilingual solutions are used to enhance the accessibility and usability of the portal</p> <p>The portal supports informed decision-making and uptake of knowledge on adaptation by stakeholders at all levels</p> | <p>The portal functions as a user-centred gateway that facilitates access to and uptake of actionable adaptation knowledge to scale up adaptation action at all levels</p> |
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4.2 Mandated events and knowledge exchange platforms

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Organize regional events and NWP focal point forums b) Convene the 19th NWP Focal Point Forum in conjunction with COP 31 | <p>Regional events and focal point forums facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience among stakeholders and contribute to a shared understanding and</p> | <p>Effective adaptation knowledge exchange is enabled, and opportunities for learning and uptake of knowledge</p> |
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<i>Workstream and core activities</i>	<i>Key results</i>	<i>Expected outcomes</i>
	learning on climate risks and solutions to inform adaptation action at all levels	are strengthened across regions and communities of practice
4.3 Delivery of knowledge and know-how		
a) Deliver adaptation knowledge and know-how to target users, including through NWP partner networks and other communication channels	Knowledge products are developed in user-friendly formats	Targeted user groups have access to relevant and actionable adaptation knowledge and know-how to scale up adaptation at all levels
b) Capture and integrate feedback on knowledge products from knowledge users and document lessons learned to improve future work under the NWP	Knowledge and know-how are delivered to targeted users via multiple channels and networks Lessons learned from the work under the NWP are captured and applied to improve its future work	