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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 provides an overview of activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience, between May 2024 and March 2025, focusing on curating and cultivating knowledge and know-how in areas such as mountains, and monitoring, evaluation and learning systems, with the active engagement of a diverse group of stakeholders. The report documents progress, outcomes and impacts, lessons learned and strategic opportunities for the Nairobi work programme within the evolving adaptation and resilience landscape. In addition, it contains an indicative workplan for 2025–2026.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AI	artificial intelligence
COP	Conference of the Parties
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
NAP	national adaptation plan
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PEG M&E tool	tool for monitoring and assessing progress, effectiveness and gaps in relation to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Executive summary

1. As the impacts of climate change intensify and become increasingly interconnected, there is an urgent need for timely, actionable knowledge and practical know-how on building resilient systems and communities.

2. The evolving adaptation and resilience landscape has created new opportunities for the NWP. The NWP can have a strategic role in not only responding to knowledge gaps but also shaping the future of adaptation knowledge systems in responding to its mandates.

3. Key outcomes and impacts of work under the NWP during the reporting period of May 2024 to March 2025 include:

(a) Application of the knowledge-to-action methodology, which facilitated the exchange of experience and lay the foundation for curating and cultivating knowledge and know-how in areas such as mountains and MEL systems;

(b) Strengthened engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including Parties, UNFCCC constituted bodies, organizations in the United Nations system, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities, to leverage their expertise, thus laying a strong foundation for long-term partnerships to drive adaptation and resilience-building efforts;

(c) Facilitation of dialogue in order to foster innovation; for example, the 17th NWP Focal Point Forum, held at COP 29, provided a space for Parties and partners to engage in discussions on the role of the NWP in further developing forward-looking strategies. The dialogue focused on how work under the NWP can meet evolving needs for adaptation knowledge, reflecting the opportunities under the NWP to embrace change and foster innovation;

(d) Promotion of cross-sectoral and transboundary action for adaptation by facilitating the sharing of region-specific knowledge, particularly in mountainous and other vulnerable regions and ecosystems, to encourage more localized adaptation solutions.

4. In line with the NWP mandate to enhance country- and region-specific actions, and to enhance the provision and dissemination of information and knowledge products to facilitate the scaling up of adaptation action in countries,[1] there are opportunities for further developing forward-looking strategies to anticipate new, and respond to evolving, knowledge needs and enhance the capacity of communities to address climate risks more effectively, including by:

(a) Leveraging innovation and emerging technologies;

(b) Co-creating knowledge and know-how through strategic partnerships that draw on diverse knowledge systems, for example, scientific, experiential, Indigenous and local knowledge systems to build climate-resilient systems;

(c) Cultivating and curating knowledge and know-how to anticipate, plan for and respond to climate risks in local communities, while also sharing insights from local contexts that can be incorporated into national and global processes;

(d) Providing knowledge and know-how support to the UNFCCC process, including by facilitating the exchange of knowledge, experience and information and sharing of best practices pertaining to the targets relevant to the global goal on adaptation,[2] and supporting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, with a view to accelerating progress in NAPs, guided by the pillars of the NAP 3.0 initiative.

5. An indicative NWP workplan for 2025–2026 builds on progress and lessons learned in implementing previous workplan. The indicative workplan identifies opportunities for advancing the role of the NWP in applying foresight-driven approaches and in catalysing action for supporting the goal of achieving transformational adaptation and resilience.

[1] FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16.
[2] See decision 3/CMA.6, para. 33.

II. Introduction

A. Mandate

6. 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]

7. SBSTA 52–55 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

8. This report presents progress, outcomes and lessons learned related to the implementation of activities under the NWP, in accordance with its workplan, mandates and functions, between May 2024 and March 2025. The report concludes with proposed next steps for the NWP.

9. An indicative NWP workplan for 2025–2026 is contained in the annex, which takes into account progress and lessons learned in 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 communities to address climate risks more effectively.

C. Context

10. As the impacts of climate change intensify and become increasingly interconnected, there is an urgent need for timely, context-specific information, actionable knowledge and practical know-how for building resilient systems and communities. The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report underscores that integrated approaches grounded in local realities, supported by robust data and institutional capacity, are required for effective adaptation, especially as climate risks escalate beyond previous projections.[5]

11. In the context of strengthening the global response to climate change, the Paris Agreement reaffirms the goal under the Convention of limiting global temperature increase to well below 2 °C while pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5 °C. In addition, it established a global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, in line with the temperature goal. The aim is to achieve significant scale-up of national adaptation efforts through increased provision of support and international cooperation. As the adaptation and resilience landscape evolves, new needs for knowledge and know-how are emerging within and beyond the UNFCCC process.

12. As the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience, the NWP drives country- and region-specific collaboration among Parties through its network of over 450 partner organizations, including thematic expert groups, constituted bodies and regional networks, organizations and communities of practice, with a view to creating and disseminating knowledge, reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and strengthening adaptive capacity in response to Parties' current and future needs.[6] The work

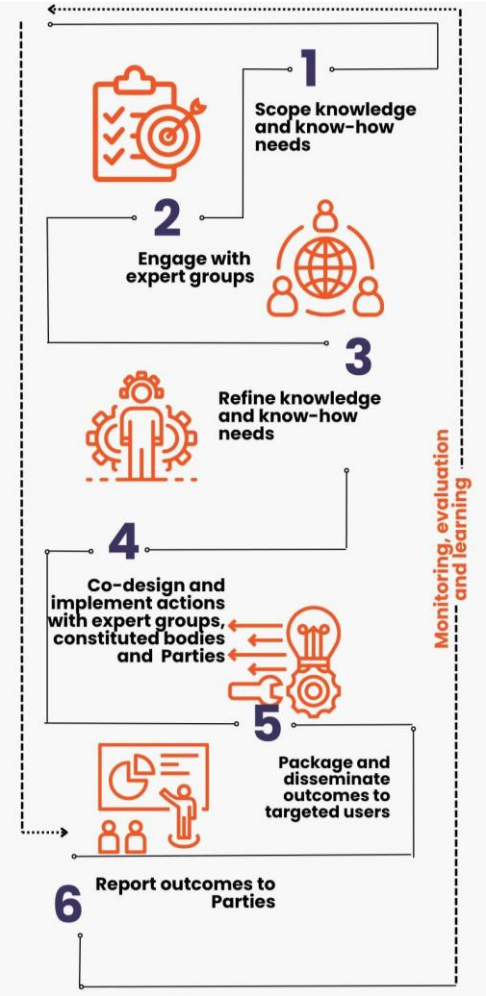
[3] FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 27.
[4] FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, para. 12(a).
[5] IPCC. 2023. *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Core Writing Team, H Lee and J Romero (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/.
[6] For more information on the NWP, see https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/the-nairobi-work-programme-unfccc-knowledge-to-action-hub-on-adaptation-and-resilience.

under the NWP to create, cultivate and curate knowledge and know-how is crucial to facilitating the achievement of the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

III. Key outcomes and impacts during the reporting period

13. An iterative step-by-step knowledge-to-action methodology (see figure 1) served as a guide for the NWP in its role as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience. The methodology developed under the NWP offers a systematic and iterative process for creating and disseminating knowledge and know-how through engagement with a diverse group of stakeholders. Knowledge gaps were identified and exchange of experience was facilitated, thus laying the foundation for creating and disseminating knowledge and know-how in areas such as mountains and MEL systems. Stakeholder engagement was strengthened in leveraging the technical and diverse expertise of Parties, constituted bodies, organizations in the United Nations system, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities with a view to sustaining long-term partnerships.

Figure 1
Nairobi work programme knowledge-to-action methodology



14. Incubation spaces, such as the 17th NWP Focal Point Forum, were facilitated to enable Parties and partners to explore the evolving adaptation and resilience landscape and engage in discussions on the role of the NWP therein.

15. Over the past 20 years, the mandate and focus of the NWP have evolved in response to the shifting needs of stakeholders and emerging challenges within the adaptation landscape. The work has demonstrated the agility of the NWP in embracing change in order to remain relevant and responsive to needs.

16. The evolving adaptation and resilience landscape has created new opportunities for the NWP. This includes a strategic role in not only responding to knowledge gaps but also shaping the future of adaptation knowledge systems in responding to its mandates.

A. 17th Nairobi work programme Focal Point Forum

17. At the 17th NWP Focal Point Forum,[7] held at COP 29, Parties and partners provided insights on new opportunities to elevate the role of the NWP within the evolving adaptation landscape and explored forward-looking strategies for work under the NWP to meet the evolving knowledge needs of countries and advance adaptation and resilience-building efforts globally, including by embracing change and fostering innovation.

18. Participants at the Forum shared insights on possible areas of work where the NWP could add value within the evolving adaptation landscape, including in:

(a) Facilitating the exchange of knowledge, experience and information and sharing of best practices pertaining to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 relevant to the global goal on adaptation, including on transformational adaptation;

(b) Supporting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, guided by the pillars of the NAP 3.0 initiative;[8]

(c) Identifying and addressing knowledge barriers and creating enabling conditions (such as data accessibility and availability, and capacity) for scaling up adaptation finance;

(d) Providing technical support to the constituted bodies for implementing their work relevant to adaptation and developing a road map outlining how the work under the NWP could support other institutional arrangements under the UNFCCC;

(e) Identifying innovations and opportunities to strengthen MEL systems relevant to adaptation action and support;

(f) Strengthening regional and transboundary cooperation and action, including by strengthening LAKI, to co-create and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and the development of joint adaptation strategies;

(g) Promoting synergies between climate and biodiversity policies and actions at the national level.

B. Facilitating knowledge exchange on mountains and climate change

19. With their rich biological diversity, mountains play a crucial role in supporting the livelihoods of millions of people. Mountain ecosystems provide essential services, particularly in regulating the water cycle, not only for local communities but also for downstream areas.

20. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, at its fifth session, requested the SBSTA Chair to hold an expert dialogue on mountains and climate change at SBSTA 60.[9]

21. Guided by the NWP knowledge-to-action methodology, the secretariat took steps in preparing for the expert dialogue, which included:

(a) Reviewing national reports, including NAPs, national communications and nationally determined contributions, of countries in mountainous regions to identify thematic areas and cross-cutting issues for discussion at the dialogue;

[7] See https://unfccc.int/event/17th-nairobi-work-programme-focal-point-forum-mandated-event. The informal summary report thereon will be available on the event page.

[8] Further information on the NAP 3.0 initiative is available at https://unfccc.int/NAP-3.0.

[9] Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 181.

(b) Soliciting inputs through a survey, to which 52 organizations responded, resulting in 19 case studies on topics related to mountain ecosystems,[10] addressing issues such as data accessibility, the vulnerability of forest ecosystems, knowledge transfer for decision-making and financial support for adaptation. The survey also helped to identify experts who could be invited to participate in the dialogue.

22. The SBSTA Chair convened an informal virtual meeting in preparation for the expert dialogue[11] that brought together over 70 participants, including representatives of Parties and expert organizations.

23. The expert dialogue[12] convened over 100 experts, policymakers, members of front-line communities and other stakeholders to discuss the impacts of climate change on mountain ecosystems and explore solutions for enhancing their resilience.

24. Some key findings from the expert dialogue are as follows:

(a) Mountains and mountain ecosystems are critical for both highland and lowland socioecological systems and for strengthening global climate resilience. However, their ability to withstand climate change is becoming increasingly compromised, highlighting the importance of prioritizing their protection and restoration as a safeguard for the future;

(b) The scientific evidence on climate change impacts on mountains is compelling. Scientific knowledge, alongside traditional and local knowledge, is crucial for making inclusive and informed decisions to build the resilience of mountains and mountain ecosystems;

(c) As mountain ecosystems are complex, fragmented and globally distributed, the solutions for addressing climate risks must be context-specific and tailored to the unique needs of each country and region, and resources must be allocated in line with the scale of action required;

(d) As highlighted in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, the current pace, depth and scope of climate adaptation are insufficient to address the escalating risks in mountainous regions, especially as global temperature continues to rise;

(e) Efforts to build the resilience of mountain ecosystems in a coordinated and coherent manner must be intensified;

(f) At the policy level, governments must prioritize addressing the unique needs of mountain communities, while recognizing the diverse challenges and opportunities for adaptation across regions. Unified and ambitious action plans for mountainous countries, including NAPs and nationally determined contributions, are crucial for integrating the risks, vulnerabilities, and loss and damage related to mountain ecosystems.

25. Progress on the priority thematic area of mountains and climate change[13] under the NWP has laid the foundation for addressing critical knowledge gaps related to mountains. Through this inclusive approach, the technical and diverse expertise of organizations in the United Nations system, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities has been leveraged, ensuring alignment with existing initiatives, avoiding duplication of efforts and enhancing the overall impact of work under the NWP.

26. The findings from the expert dialogue highlight the role of the NWP in promoting the exchange of evidence-based knowledge, fostering the development of knowledge and know-how tailored to the unique challenges of mountain ecosystems, facilitating provision of technical inputs on achieving the targets under the global goal on adaptation within the context of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, with a

[10] The case studies are available via the NWP adaptation knowledge portal at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/CaseStudies.aspx. A case study brief on mountains and climate change, offering an overview of key examples and insights, will be available soon.

[11] A recording of the meeting is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OUXNEEdlYHY.

[12] See https://unfccc.int/event/expert-dialogue-on-mountains-and-climate-change. The informal summary report thereon is available at https://unfccc.int/documents/642760.

[13] FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16, and FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4, para. 20.

specific focus on mountain ecosystems, and addressing the transboundary nature of climate change impacts and risks.

27. The next steps under the NWP relating to mountains will focus on collaborating with experts and NWP partners to promote and co-design solutions that draw on diverse knowledge systems and are tailored to the unique needs and contexts of each country and region, while also accounting for the transboundary nature of climate change impacts and risks.

C. Monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for adaptation

28. The knowledge-to-action methodology was applied to advance the efforts under the NWP to strengthen MEL systems for adaptation action and support, including transformational adaptation. Key activities included:

(a) Conducting a literature review to assess existing knowledge on MEL systems and examining academic, policy and technical documents to understand the definitions, scope and application of the systems in relation to adaptation, which resulted in a comprehensive mapping of existing knowledge, as well as the identification of key barriers, challenges, best practices and emerging opportunities;

(b) Engaging Parties, experts and other stakeholders through a survey that gathered 48 responses and in which 60 case studies on MEL systems were identified at various stages of development, implementation and operationalization, providing rich insights into good practices, knowledge gaps and operational challenges;[14]

(c) Convening a mandated event at COP 29,[15] informed by the findings of the literature review and survey,[16] which brought together a diverse group of Parties, experts and other stakeholders to explore opportunities to strengthen and further develop MEL systems for adaptation action and support.

29. The key findings from the literature review, survey and event are as follows:

(a) With regard to deepening understanding of MEL systems for adaptation:

(i) Such systems are widely recognized as essential components of the iterative adaptation process that serve as tools for assessing progress, evaluating impacts and informing decision-making across diverse, context-specific settings;

(ii) Transformational adaptation requires MEL systems that go beyond traditional approaches to drive systemic change. Continuous learning, stakeholder engagement and context-specific evaluation are critical to ensuring that adaptation strategies remain adaptive, inclusive and sustainable;

(b) Regarding good practices, challenges and lessons learned in tracking the progress and impact of adaptation action and support:

(i) MEL systems must be context-specific, purpose-driven and integrated into planning and decision-making processes, particularly within NAPs;

(ii) Effective indicators for adaptation require addressing data and resource constraints while balancing quantitative metrics with qualitative, context-specific insights;

(iii) Inclusive engagement of diverse stakeholders, including local communities, civil society and the private sector, enriches MEL systems by integrating multiple perspectives and knowledge systems;

[14] The case studies will be made available via the adaptation knowledge portal at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/Home.aspx. A case study brief on MEL systems, offering an overview of key examples and insights, will also be made available soon.

[15] See document FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4, para. 24(h).

[16] See https://unfccc.int/event/nairobi-work-programme-event-on-monitoring-evaluation-and-learning-systems-for-adaptation-and. The informal summary report thereon will be available on the event page.

(iv) Systemic challenges such as the complexity of measuring systemic change, the long time-horizons needed to observe impacts, the inclusion of diverse stakeholder perspectives, the uncertainty linked to climate and socioeconomic dynamics, and the difficulty of capturing intangible outcomes must be addressed to ensure the credibility and relevance of MEL systems;

(c) With regard to opportunities to strengthen and innovate MEL systems for adaptation action and support:

(i) Emerging technologies, including AI and machine learning, can offer opportunities to enhance MEL systems by improving data collection, refining projections and enabling the development of proactive adaptation strategies to better address climate risks and support informed decision-making;

(ii) Integrating Indigenous values, worldviews and knowledge systems into MEL frameworks can enrich adaptation strategies by offering holistic, context-specific insights and ensuring that traditional practices are part of monitoring and reporting, leading to more effective, locally relevant climate adaptation solutions;

(iii) Strengthened MEL systems are critical for effectively assessing progress in planning and implementing transformational adaptation by addressing its unique characteristics, including the need to capture long-term systemic changes, support adaptive learning and ensure inclusive engagement of diverse stakeholders.

30. In line with conclusions of the SBSTA,[17] Through the application of the knowledge-to-action methodology, the technical and diverse expertise of Parties, constituted bodies, organizations in the United Nations system, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities has been leveraged, providing a strong basis for sustained engagement and long-term partnerships.

31. Emerging opportunities identified through the literature review, survey and event could guide future work under the NWP to strengthen MEL systems, specifically in:

(a) Facilitating the exchange of best practices, tools and methodologies, including the use of innovative technologies such as AI and machine learning, for MEL systems, including for transformational adaptation;[18]

(b) Collaborating with the FWG of the LCIPP to integrate Indigenous values, worldviews and knowledge systems into MEL frameworks, ensuring that traditional practices and holistic approaches are embedded in adaptation strategies.[19]

D. Collaboration with UNFCCC constituted bodies

32. At the 17th NWP Focal Point Forum (see paras. 17–18 above), the LEG outlined specific ways of mobilizing NWP partners to support the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, including by enhancing access to finance, adaptation tools and data in alignment with NAP priorities. The FWG of the LCIPP emphasized the importance of its collaboration under the NWP, driven by a shared commitment to ensuring inclusive and diverse knowledge systems for effective climate adaptation. The FWG also highlighted future opportunities for engagement under the NWP, including through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme.

33. Collaboration with the Adaptation Committee and the LEG was instrumental in delivering the mandated NWP event on MEL systems at COP 29 (see paras. 28–31 above). For example, the LEG shared insights on the development and application of MEL tools in the context of NAPs, such as the PEG M&E tool,[20] while the Adaptation Committee shared

[17] FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16, and FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4, para. 20.

[18] As mandated in document FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16.

[19] As mandated in document FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4, para. 24(d).

[20] Information on the PEG M&E tool is available at https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/monitoring-and-assessing-progress-effectiveness-and-gaps-under-the-process-to-formulate-and.

information on its work in advancing methodologies and tools for tracking adaptation progress, such as the toolkit for MEL for NAP processes.[21]

34. As outlined in the indicative workplan, the next steps for enhancing collaboration include providing technical support to the constituted bodies for implementing their work relevant to adaptation and other institutional arrangements under the UNFCCC.

E. Delivering knowledge and fostering learning

35. NWP knowledge products are disseminated via NWP partner networks, UNFCCC national focal points and the UNEP Global Adaptation Network. Work has been undertaken to enhance the uptake of adaptation knowledge by target users involved in implementing adaptation action in countries and regions.

36. 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 support countries in scaling up adaptation action. The portal provides information on 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.

37. The adaptation knowledge portal has seen an increase in traffic, with the number of views increasing from 105,000 in the previous reporting period to 113,000 in the latest one. The number of knowledge resources on the portal has also increased, resulting in over 1,468 resources, including 543 case studies and 420 methods and tools, as at the time of reporting.

38. A total of 19 new case studies focusing on mountains were added to the adaptation knowledge portal in the reporting period.[22] They highlight adaptation challenges and solutions specific to mountain ecosystems, thereby enhancing understanding of climate resilience in regions such as Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Europe.

39. The NWP web pages[23] on the UNFCCC website are regularly updated to include resources and outputs recently developed under the NWP. Outcomes and learnings from work under the NWP are documented and shared in official reports to the SBSTA and in NWP knowledge products.

40. Going forward, there is an opportunity to focus on the translation, contextualization and dissemination of knowledge, to make complex scientific information understandable and usable at the local level.

IV. Lessons learned from the work under the Nairobi work programme on and strategic opportunities for building a foresight-driven adaptation knowledge system

41. The adaptation and resilience landscape is evolving rapidly in response to escalating climate risks and increasing future uncertainties. The evolving landscape opens up new opportunities under the NWP not only to respond to gaps but to strategically shape the future of adaptation knowledge systems.

42. Developing flexible, forward-looking strategies that incorporate future scenarios is crucial for effectively navigating the complexities of a changing climate. In line with the mandate of the NWP to enhance country- and region-specific actions, and to enhance the provision and dissemination of information and knowledge to facilitate the scaling up of adaptation in countries,[24] there is an opportunity for the NWP to evolve into a foresight-

[21] See https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/toolkit-MEL-for-NAP-processes.

[22] Available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Search.aspx?tags=%7b%22informationtype%22%3a%22case%20study%22%7d.

[23] See https://unfccc.int/nwp.

[24] FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16.

driven adaptation knowledge system that can meet evolving needs for adaptation knowledge by anticipating future demand for knowledge, developing systems to manage data uncertainty and empowering communities to effectively respond to climate risks.

43. The outcomes of and findings from the work under the NWP during the reporting period underscore the following strategic opportunities (see figure 2):

(a) Leveraging innovation and emerging technologies:

(i) Strengthening the role of the NWP in leveraging AI and emerging technologies to enhance the accessibility and applicability of adaptation knowledge, support context-specific adaptation solutions, and guide decision-makers and others with the knowledge to navigate uncertainty towards long-term resilience;

(ii) Emerging opportunities for strengthening and innovating MEL systems could guide future work under the NWP, specifically in facilitating the exchange of best practices, tools and methodologies, including the use of innovative technologies such as AI and machine learning, including for transformational adaptation;

(iii) Building on the outcomes of the 17th NWP Focal Point Forum to guide future work under the NWP in identifying and addressing knowledge barriers and creating enabling conditions (such as data accessibility and availability, and capacity) for scaling up adaptation finance;

(b) Co-creating knowledge and know-how by strengthening the integration of diverse knowledge systems for building systems and communities that are resilient to climate change impacts. Key future directions could include closing gaps in knowledge through collaborative, cross-sectoral partnerships under the NWP that bring together diverse knowledge systems, including scientific, experiential, Indigenous knowledge and local knowledge systems. Particularly in the area of mountains, a need for solutions tailored to the unique needs and contexts of each country and region, while also addressing the transboundary nature of climate change impacts and risks, has emerged. This presents a unique opportunity for the NWP to foster knowledge exchange and cross-border and transboundary collaboration to enable regions with similar challenges to share lessons learned and co-create adaptation strategies, including through LAKI;

(c) Cultivating and curating knowledge and know-how to anticipate, plan for and respond to climate risks:

(i) Bridging the gap between knowledge producers and users to facilitate the translation, contextualization and dissemination of knowledge by making complex scientific information understandable and usable at the local level while also sharing insights from local contexts into national and global processes;

(ii) Ensuring that data, information and knowledge are available, accessible and actionable under the NWP by focusing on cultivating practical know-how that communities and decision-makers need in order to anticipate, plan for and respond to climate risks;

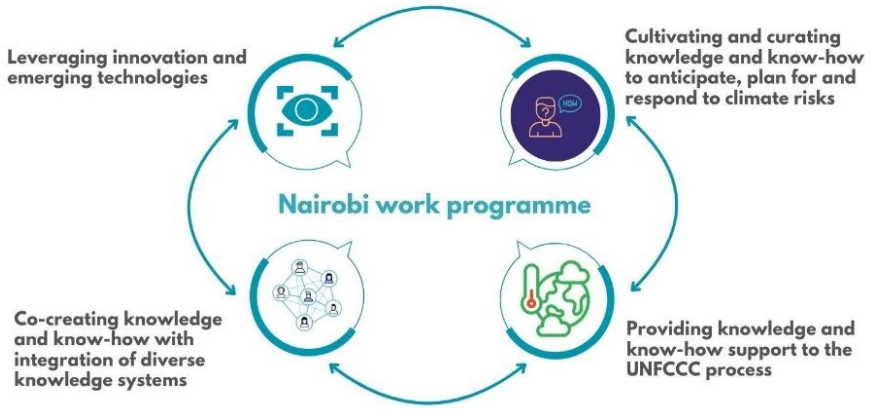
(d) Providing knowledge and know-how support to the UNFCCC process:

(i) Facilitating the exchange of knowledge, experience and information and sharing of best practices pertaining to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 relevant to the global goal on adaptation;[25]

(ii) Playing a critical role in supporting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs with a view to accelerating progress in NAPs, guided by the pillars of the NAP 3.0 initiative.

[25] See decision 3/CMA.6, para. 33.

Figure 2
Strategic opportunities for the Nairobi work programme



V. Next steps: strengthening the role of the Nairobi work programme in advancing adaptation

44. In line with the NWP mandate to enhance country- and region-specific actions, and to enhance provision and dissemination of information and knowledge to facilitate the scaling up of adaptation action in countries,[26] there is an opportunity for the NWP to further develop forward-looking strategies for responding to evolving knowledge needs and to enhance the capacity of communities to address climate risks more effectively, in line with the strategic opportunities outlined in chapter IV above.

45. An indicative NWP workplan for 2025–2026 is contained in the annex. It builds on progress and lessons learned in implementing previous workplans and identifies opportunities to advance the role of the NWP in applying foresight-driven approaches to anticipate, plan for and respond to climate risks and in catalysing the action needed to create, cultivate and curate knowledge and know-how to support transformational adaptation and resilience.

46. The secretariat will continue refining methodologies and engagement models to ensure that activities under the NWP are in line with the evolving adaptation and resilience landscape, both within and outside the UNFCCC process.

47. Securing financial resources will be a strategic priority for scaling up the impact of work under the NWP and will enable the full and effective implementation of the mandates under the NWP in a systematic and coherent manner.

[26] FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 16.

Annex

Indicative Nairobi work programme workplan for 2025–2026[1]

Area of work and activities	*2025*		*2026*	
	Third quarter	*Fourth quarter*	*First quarter*	*Second quarter*
A. Supporting the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement				
Facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experience and information and sharing of best practices pertaining to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 to support work related to the global goal on adaptation[a]	x	x	x	x
Supporting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, in collaboration with the LEG:				
Seek inputs from the LEG on mapping knowledge and know-how needs of LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, guided by the pillars of the NAP 3.0 initiative (iterative process)	x	x	x	x
Engage relevant NWP partners, thematic expert groups and communities of practice in implementing activities in agreed areas of work that support the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs	x	x	x	x
Providing technical inputs to implement the workplans of UNFCCC constituted bodies:				
Solicit inputs from UNFCCC constituted bodies on areas of knowledge and expertise in which the NWP could provide them with assistance in undertaking their work, including in relation to finance, capacity-building and technology transfer at the subnational and national level (iterative process)	x	x	x	x
Engage relevant NWP partners, thematic expert groups and communities of practice in implementing activities in agreed areas of work of the relevant constituted bodies	x	x	x	x
B. Co-creating knowledge and know-how by drawing on diverse knowledge systems and partnerships				
Develop a rigorous process and modalities for identifying current and anticipating future needs, to be applied to any thematic area or topic under the NWP	x	x		
Strengthening and scaling up LAKI in subregions:				
Update the methodology and partnership models of LAKI that bring together diverse knowledge systems, including scientific, experiential, Indigenous and local knowledge systems, to close gaps in knowledge and know-how	x	x		

[1] Guided by actions mandated by the SBSTA; see documents FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, paras. 16–18, and FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4, paras. 22–25.

Area of work and activities	*2025*		*2026*	
	Third quarter	*Fourth quarter*	*First quarter*	*Second quarter*
Scale up LAKI in additional subregions guided by the updated methodology		x	x	x
Strengthening and scaling up the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme:				
Update the methodology and partnership model that provides an opportunity to pilot novel ideas and generate context-specific adaptation solutions	x	x		
Scale up the partnership programme by applying current and anticipated knowledge needs, including from the workplans of constituted bodies		x	x	x
Facilitate engagement opportunities for students to share what they learn from participating in the programme and outcomes from partnering with Parties and communities of practice		x	x	x
Thematic area of mountains and climate change:				
Set up an expert group that integrates diverse knowledge systems	x			
Initiate a process to close gaps in knowledge and know-how that is tailored to context-specific needs, and address the transboundary nature of climate change impacts and risks		x	x	x
MEL systems for adaptation:				
Set up an expert group that integrates diverse knowledge systems		x	x	
Undertake activities focusing on innovation and strengthening MEL systems for adaptation		x	x	x
Initiate work on other thematic areas and topics			x	x
C. Cultivating and curating knowledge and know-how to anticipate, plan for and respond to climate risks				
Set out a process to cultivate and curate knowledge and know-how in an iterative manner	x	x		
Digital platform:				
Improve the relevance, accessibility and user-friendliness of the adaptation knowledge portal	x	x	x	x
Explore the use of AI, machine learning and other emerging technologies to enhance the accessibility and applicability of adaptation knowledge	x	x	x	x

Area of work and activities	2025		2026	
	Third quarter	*Fourth quarter*	*First quarter*	*Second quarter*
Mandated events:				
Organize at least three regional events or regional focal point forums in conjunction with relevant regional events and climate weeks to disseminate relevant information to regional and global networks and strengthen the exchange of information among communities of practice (including on knowledge and know-how cultivated under LAKI, the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme, mountains and climate change, MEL systems, NAPs)		x	x	x
Organize and hold the 18th NWP Focal Point Forum[b]		x		
Other modalities of cultivating knowledge and know-how:				
Implement activities focusing on cultivating know-how that communities and decision-makers need to anticipate, plan for and respond to climate risks (including in the thematic areas of mountains and climate change, NAPs, scaling up innovative adaptation finance, MEL systems)	x	x	x	x
Obtain user feedback through modalities such as targeted surveys, the annual focal point forums and regional events, taking into account experience and lessons learned in implementing such modalities	x	x	x	x
Repackage and share the outcomes of the work under the NWP in relevant formats for various users	x	x	x	x
D. Mobilizing resources				
Develop strategies and implement activities to mobilize resources that support the full and effective implementation of the mandates under the NWP in a systematic and coherent manner	x	x	x	x

[a] As per decision 3/CMA.6, para. 33.
[b] See documents FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, para. 29, and FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, para. 21.