

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
World Food Programme (WFP)

Submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat on Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in response to the draft conclusions of the Thirty-eighth session of SBSTA held in Bonn, 3-14 June 2013 (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L9)

Views on ways to enhance the relevance of, and to support the objective of, the work programme, taking into account Paragraph 5 of draft conclusions related to Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)

FAO, IFAD and WFP welcome the SBSTA's consideration to enhance the Nairobi Work Programme and agreement to continue discussion at SABSTA 39 (November 2013) on the basis of, inter alia the scope of the work of the Nairobi work programme as agreed in the annex of decision 2/CP.11 through additional cross cutting issues.

In response to the invitation to the Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the Secretariat, their views on ways to enhance the relevance of, and to support the objective of, the NWP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP) herein submits its views on the matters referred to in paragraph 5 and 8 of the draft conclusions by the Chair in relation to Agenda item 3 on Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change of 38th session of SBSTA .

1. FAO, IFAD and WFP considers NWP as an important repository of knowledge and information about adaptation and welcomes the progress made under the NWP, which has been developed into a broad platform for dissemination and sharing of knowledge on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change between practitioners, relevant research institutes, and policymakers
2. However, in our view, additional efforts are needed to ensure effective dissemination of information and use by the most vulnerable countries particularly the developing countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The specific suggestions are:
 - a. special emphasis is needed to ensure improved use of data, information and knowledge on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation related to agriculture and food security at the national and regional levels for improved adaptation planning

- b. mechanisms need to be strengthened at the national level to better understand and share lessons learned from the implementation of adaptation practices disseminated through the NWP knowledge products. On the other hand, specific ways and means should be identified to promote integration of relevant adaptation practices disseminated through the NWP knowledge products into national level priorities.
 - c. the database of action pledges is currently a repository of activities undertaken by the different agencies in the framework of their own programmes and are presented as contributions to NWP. It would be value added if NWP could also function as catalyst for new actions instead of a repository of actions only
 - d. in order to enhance the value addition and usefulness of the action pledges and knowledge products at the national and sub-national levels, specific criteria should be established to screen the action pledges for their feasibility at country level taking into consideration of local context
 - e. suggest and promote specific mechanisms to strengthen linkages between Parties and Partner Organizations at the regional, national and sub-national levels in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures and good practices identified and disseminated through NWP knowledge products
 - f. consider future knowledge products that focuses on learning from practice through study tours, exchange visits between projects and on-job capacity development activities to enhance mutual learning by adaptation practitioners and beneficiaries
 - g. promote establishment of national focal points on specific sectors related to work areas of NWP. For example, under the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture there are National Focal Points established for plant, animal, aquatic and forest genetic resources. These sector specific focal points often would hold specific knowledge and experience sharing events to support identification of adaptation measures and practices in their field of expertise. National information sharing mechanisms, involving meetings with different focal points, could effectively contribute to identify and implement measures with integrated and multi-sector perspective
3. In order to enhance the Nairobi work programme, we welcome the decision 2/CP.11 considering the scope of the work through additional cross-cutting issues. Our specific views to enhance the relevance of work areas and cross-cutting issues include:

- a. consider to redefine the work areas of NWP taking into account the latest developments and established domains of knowledge in climate change adaptation and increase focus on the areas having more operational significance such as adaptation planning and practices and technologies for adaptation
- b. additional cross-cutting issues may explicitly consider agriculture and food security taking into consideration the four dimensions of food security and expected changes in genetic diversity, population displacement and migration
- c. suggest to focus efforts in understanding incremental changes and in providing more specific adaptation measures and practices and assessing their cost effectiveness in order to adapt to increased variability, slow onset events and more frequent and severe extreme events
- d. provide increased attention to understand interactions of adaptation to climate variability and change and environmental transitions, in order to ensure that development is viable and sustainable under future climate