


INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN  
AILAC

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**In-session workshop on the identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems**

*United Nations Climate Change Conference SBSTA 44  
Bonn, Germany. May 23<sup>rd</sup> 2016*

1. Thank you, Co-chairs, and thank you to FAO and our dear colleagues for the presentations. I am speaking on behalf of AILAC.
  2. Agriculture is fundamental for food security and human well-being worldwide, and is central to the economies of our countries, and as mentioned by other colleagues it is a sector directly affected by climate change.
  3. In practice, the decline in crop productivity, changing planting dates, displacement of agricultural frontiers, changes in the life cycles of pests and diseases are some of the growing impact that Latin America should face and must adapt. Take urgent action to reduce the impact on productivity, income and reduce the poverty gap of particularly vulnerable farmers.
  4. It is important to recognize the particularity that involves agricultural activities, both production level and socioeconomic status. To adapt we must work towards co-benefits, in the ecosystems, in biodiversity, in water availability, and in efficiency, which in many cases leads to mitigation. Also, when working from mitigation is also possible to ensure adaptation benefits.
  5. As AILAC countries we recognize the particularity and the importance that this sector represents for the development of local economies and the
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developing countries. As well they also recognize the importance of making progress in finding local solutions that contribute to the global solution through the use of technology and knowledge transfer, building capacity in countries, generating sustainable agriculture and resilient.

6. In addition to continued discussion under the UNFCCC, financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building support should be made available to developing countries to address agricultural climate change adaptation and co-benefits, particularly to ensure food security and resilience goals. Support mechanisms should include:

- Research, development, and transfer of technology that improves natural resource use efficiency through systematized means of providing information to producers at all scales and regions through appropriate outreach mechanisms;
- Financing and budget tracking for adaptation and co-benefits in the agricultural sector;
- Assistance with the implementation of pilot projects and scaling up successful strategies to a national level;
- Use of financial mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility, as well as the inclusion of climate and agriculture in the portfolios of multilateral and regional institutions in more ambitious ways;
- Capacity-building with a strong emphasis on MRV, climate policy integration, human resources improvement, methodologies and metrics;
- Building on previous experiences of both developed and developing countries in areas such as NAMAs, NAPAs, Sectorial plans, the Nairobi Work Program, amongst others.

7. Finally, we must think of solutions today, for what agriculture will continue to face in the future.

I thank you.

