

Submission to ADP Chairs on Workstream 1 (Post 2020)

IFOAM is the global umbrella organization for organic food and farming. It's mission is to lead, unite and assist the organic movement in its full diversity. It's goal is the worldwide adoption of ecologically, socially and economically sound systems that are based on the principles of Organic Agriculture (Health, Ecology, Fairness and Care).

Background to Submission

Extract from Provisional agenda and annotations of the Second Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action in Bonn 29 April to 3 May 2013 (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/adp2/eng/01.pdf>)

16. Background: The COP, by decision 1/CP.17, launched a process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties through the ADP established by the same decision.

17. At the second part of its first session, the ADP decided to hold in-session roundtable discussions and workshops in 2013 under workstream 1, which addresses matters related to paragraphs 2 to 6 of decision 1/CP.17 (the 2015 agreement). The ADP further invited its Co-Chairs to set out, in early 2013, the focused questions for those round-table discussions and workshops, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 18 below.

18. The ADP invited Parties and accredited observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 March 2013, information, views and proposals on matters related to the work of the ADP, including, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, and transparency of action and support, addressing aspects such as the following:

- (a) Application of the principles of the Convention;
- (b) Building on the experiences and lessons learned from other processes under the Convention and from other multilateral processes, as appropriate;
- (c) The scope, structure and design of the 2015 agreement;
- (d) Ways of defining and reflecting enhanced action.

19. Action: The ADP will be invited to advance its substantive discussions on this item, taking into account the round-table discussions and workshops held during the session.

(a) Application of the principles of the Convention

Equity and CBDR-RC under the Convention

Article 3 of the Convention states that the Parties should protect the climate “on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities” and that “developed country Parties should take the lead. . . .”

Vulnerability

The Convention under Article 3.2 provides that “The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration.” The Convention also provides under Article 4.4 that “The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.”

In particular the UNFCCC and the ADP and its outcomes must protect and strengthen, rather than threaten and weaken, through policies and initiatives the worlds small scale farmers, pastoralists, forest peoples and indigenous peoples who are the back-bone of food security globally and who are the key to mitigating climate change through their low emission, high sequestration approaches to realizing the right to food.

(b) Building on the experiences and lessons learned from other processes under the Convention and from other multilateral processes, as appropriate;

Processes under the Convention: Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

IFOAM suggests that the ADP considers the outcomes and learnings from the UNFCCC technical workshop on ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation to climate change to be held from the 21–23 March 2013, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Other Multi-lateral Processes: The Committee on Food Security

The decision of the Policy Roundtable on Food Security and Climate Change of the Committee on Food Security (CFS 2012/39 FINAL REPORT) includes a number of important considerations for Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action.

While the Committee recognized the role of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as the key competent forum to deal with climate change and that this decision box does not prejudice efforts under the UNFCCC to address climate change (10ter), the Committee reiterated the role of CFS in promoting greater policy convergence and coordination with regards to food security, and recognized that the adverse effects of climate change can pose serious threats to food security especially

to small scale food producers' lives and livelihoods, and to the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, and urged action (10). The Committee also recognized the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), in particular regarding food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture (10quater).

Paragraph 11a of the CFS decision Food Security and Climate Change in taking into account the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, invited Member States (MS), International Organizations (IO) and other CFS stakeholders to increase resilience of vulnerable groups and food systems to climate change, emphasizing adaptation to climate change as a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers, including through:

- increasing public and private investment and international cooperation for enhancing food security in the face of climate change threats, in particular for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, sustainable use of natural resources, water management and soil conservation;
- developing national and local capacities to deal with food security-related climate change challenges, including improving extension services, and making available and accessible, weather and climate forecasting and risk management tools, in support of farmers' and small-scale food producers' networks and organizations;
- conducting assessments of risks, vulnerability and capacities, giving due consideration to gender and nutrition-sensitive perspectives, and improving and implementing early warning systems, especially in a coordinated manner;
- developing integrated land-use policies for food security and adaptation to climate change and, where appropriate, contributing to climate change mitigation considering the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security" in accordance with nationally defined priorities;
- integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in food security policies and programmes;

Paragraph 11c of the CFS decision Food Security and Climate Change in taking into account the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, invited Member States (MS), International Organizations (IO) and other CFS stakeholders to develop of agricultural strategies that respond to climate change while safeguarding food security based on multi-stakeholder country-led assessments and which;

- take into account gender-sensitive and participatory approaches that enable both men and women to gain equitable access to land use, information, and resources when addressing food security in the context of climate change;
- encourage farmers in adopting good practices, including, inter alia, farming and grazing practices to prevent land degradation and loss of soil carbon, increasing the efficiency of nitrogen use, improving livestock productivity and the use of manure, improving water management, and increasing the use of agro-forestry;

Paragraph 11d of the CFS decision Food Security and Climate Change in taking into account the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, invited Member States (MS), International Organizations (IO) and other CFS stakeholders to enhance research, including farmer-led research, and improve information collection and sharing by:

- increasing international cooperation and public and private investment for research, on climate change adaptation and mitigation in order to favour alignment with sustainable development and food security and nutrition including the adaptation needs of small scale producers;
- fostering exchanges of information among research programs on climate change and food security (MS, IO);

Paragraph 11e of the CFS decision Food Security and Climate Change in taking into account the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, invited Member States (MS), International Organizations (IO) and other CFS stakeholders to facilitate, as appropriate, participation of all stakeholders in food security policies and programmes to address climate change recognizing the contribution of all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers, to food security, by:

- encouraging multi-stakeholder fora at local, national and regional levels to promote broad participation of local communities and the most vulnerable groups, as well as the private sector, in decision-making processes;
- supporting CSOs, notably those representing the most hunger-affected populations, small-scale producers' organizations, and women farmers' organizations, to participate in decision making and the implementation of food security policies and programmes to address climate change.

Paragraph 11f of the CFS decision Food Security and Climate Change in taking into account the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, invited Member States (MS), International Organizations (IO) and other CFS stakeholders to support the consideration of food security within the UNFCCC activities, in accordance with its mandate and in the context of the objectives, principles and provisions of that convention, by:

- inviting FAO to continue collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat including through the provision of sound technical information on food security issues;
- inviting the CFS Secretariat to transmit for information the HLPE report on Food Security and Climate Change and the present document of the CFS to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

The Committee on Food Security also offers UNFCCC many progressive options in regard to enhancing civil society participation in the work and outcomes of the ADP. IFOAM having participated in the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) to the Committee on

Food Security thoroughly supports the recommendation of Climate Action Network in its ADP submission on workstream 1 in which it states:

‘Parties should consider new means of observer participation, such as the approach used by the FAO’s Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in its reform process. Throughout negotiations to reform the CFS, the mechanism established to facilitate this process and produce an outcome document – the Contact Group – provided unprecedented opportunities for civil society observers, who were entitled to means of access and participation almost parallel to those of Member States. Observers tabled and responded to proposals through the Contact Group’s website and through active participation (including interventions) in the negotiations themselves. This process has been widely recognized by the Member States as a success in large part due to meaningful and effective participation of observers in the negotiation process.’

Other Multi-lateral Processes: The Hyogo framework for action

Ifoam supports the ADP workstream 1 submission by Climate Action Network in regard to the Hyogo framework for action, which inter alia initiated national processes and setting up of national, multistakeholder coordinating bodies. Such an approach is increasingly pursued by developing countries also on climate change or adaptation in specific and is essential to harness the experience and perspectives from multiple stakeholders, such as particularly vulnerable communities.