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Food and Agriculture

Organization of the

United Nations

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

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FAO submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat in response to the invitation in paragraph 48 of decision 1/CP.18

## Various approaches, including opportunities for using markets, to enhance the costeffectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries

## Draft 20 March 2013

In response to the above mentioned invitation the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) herein submits its views on the matters referred to in paragraphs 44–47 of decision 1/CP.18.

## 1. Relevant recommendations of the Policy Roundtable held at the 39<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), held in Rome in October 2012

The Committee noted that "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. It also noted that adaptation to climate change is a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers.

The Committee therefore invited Member States, International Organizations and other CFS stakeholders, as appropriate, and recognizing the role of the UNFCCC:

- to integrate climate change concerns in food security policies and programmes and to increase resilience of vulnerable groups and food systems;
- to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use;
- to develop agricultural strategies that take into account the need to respond to climate change and to safeguard food security;
- to enhance research, including farmer-led research, and improve information collection and sharing; and
- to facilitate, as appropriate, participation of all stakeholders in food security policies and programmes to address climate change.

In addition to these headline recommendations on food security and climate change, the Committee also invited Member States, International Organizations, 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 its the objectives, principles and provisions, by inviting FAO to continue collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat including through the provision of sound technical information on food security issues.

Upon the request of the Committee, FAO, on behalf of the CFS Secretariat, transmitted the HLPE report on Food

Security and Climate Change and the decision of the CFS on food security and climate change to the UNFCCC Secretariat and submitted the whole decision of the CFS for the consideration of the Parties at the opening of the 37<sup>th</sup> session of SBSTA in Doha.

The Final Report of The Committee on World Food Security and the supporting report of High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) are both available in six languages at <u>www.fao.org/cfs</u>.

## 2. Various approaches to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions

In March 2012, FAO submitted some key considerations on the "various approaches", emphasizing the contribution of all sectors, including agricultural sectors, to stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere. These key consideration included the following:

- 1. Mitigation in the agricultural sectors (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) requires approaches that take into account the specificities of the sectors
- 2. Climate smart agricultural systems offer cost-effective mitigation by capturing synergies with adaptation and food security
- 3. Designing approaches to mitigation activities and enabling policies, institutional arrangements and financing mechanisms, including:
  - building an evidence base
  - taking a holistic and landscape approach to considering agricultural mitigation
  - coordinating climate change and agricultural/food security policies
  - building financing mechanisms to support mitigation actions in the agricultural sectors within the context of NAMAs
  - developing financing mechanisms that are suitable to meet these challenges

The full submission is available at: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/smsn/igo/64.pdf