

## Informal note by the co-facilitators

*At the first informal consultations on this matter, held on 4 June 2021, Parties asked the co-facilitators to develop possible elements on the basis of Parties' views. Parties asked the co-facilitators to prepare this revised version on the basis of feedback received at the fourth informal consultations, held on 15 June 2021.*

*The following possible elements have been prepared by the co-facilitators under their own responsibility. These elements are not exhaustive, have no formal status and should not be considered final in any way. They are offered to assist Parties in advancing the discussions on this matter and do not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time.*

### Possible elements

- Welcome the report<sup>1</sup> on the sixth Koronivia road map workshop, on topic 2(f) (Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector), which was held in conjunction with the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020;
- Having considered the report on the workshop on topic 2(f), recognize:
  - a. That the future of farming and food security lies in an ever-evolving mix of systems that must be tailored to local conditions, depending on the needs and preferences of farmers and other stakeholders, integrating traditional knowledge with scientific practices and following a landscape approach, for sustainable food production. In order to achieve food security for all, policies must address inequalities, economic injustice, the gender gap, the rights of different groups and the generation of income;
  - b. The importance of **reconfiguring food systems** according to circular economy principles, principles of circularity and resource efficiency, with key activities including changing how food is stored, transported, sold and consumed; restructuring supply chains, food retail, marketing and procurement; reducing food loss and waste; encouraging consumers to demand safer, healthier and environmentally sustainable diets; and building supply chain resilience;
  - c. The benefits of **traditional and small farming food and agricultural production systems** and the need to establish a pathway towards sustainable regenerative agricultural practices in the industrial food system stream and sustainable agricultural production systems of all sizes;
  - d. That the social, cultural and economic aspects of food and agricultural systems must be considered in the discussion on food security, given that **diets** are more than a sum of nutrients; they are a way of life that reflects local sociocultural aspects and is shaped by how food is produced, procured, distributed, marketed, chosen, prepared and consumed;
  - e. The important potential of **dietary change** to reduce emissions and negative externalities;
  - f. That addressing **food loss and waste** represents a major opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve food security and livelihoods;
  - g. That **food security, fighting hunger** and strengthening local communities' resilience to climate change must be at the centre of the discussions on agriculture;
  - h. That, because people depend on agriculture for their existence, because agriculture is primary source of food production, it is necessary to address the particular **vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change**, build resilience and ensure sustainability. Agriculture is positioned to provide not only food but also fibres, energy environmental

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<sup>1</sup> [FCCC/SB/2021/2](#).

benefits and services. There is a need to provide farmers with knowledge, practices and incentives to build resilience, address negative externalities and reward the delivery of co-benefits;

i. The importance of Parties, when addressing food security, promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural systems through relevant policies, actions and measures, including through **national plans and strategies**, and facilitating the necessary transitions and stimulating cooperation among actors, thus **mainstreaming the consideration of socioeconomic issues** in both climate adaptation and adaptation co-benefits, including by assessing links between small family farming and indigenous peoples and sustainable agriculture;

j. The need to promote an integrated **systemic approach** to addressing food and nutrition security, encompassing both adaptation and mitigation and identifying and minimizing trade-offs and increasing synergies at a spatial and temporal scale, while emphasizing the importance of taking an outcome-based approach that takes into account differences in national circumstances and does not prescribe ‘one-size-fits-all’ solutions;

k. That **mitigating climate change impacts** on agriculture and designing food systems within the planetary boundaries is essential to ensuring **long-term food security** and achieving **SDG 2, “zero hunger”**;

l. That, for **reducing emissions** from food and agriculture systems to be lasting and scalable, farmers need flexible options that meet their needs. In particular, bridging yield and productivity gaps globally can help in producing more with less, and achieving socioeconomic and climate co-benefits;

m. That it is important to favour **long-term projects** in agriculture and climate change to provide predictability and enable long-term investment;

n. That the available support falls far short of that needed to enhance the socioeconomic dimension in agriculture in the context of adaptation to climate change, ensure food security, and achieve adaptation co-benefits, which highlights the need to provide means of implementation to developing country Parties to enhance domestic action in relation to the socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agriculture sector, including by the constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism under the Convention;

o. The need to create an **enabling environment** for mobilizing resources for implementing action at the local, national and international level, including by the constituted bodies under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism under the Convention, taking into account the diversity of agricultural and ecological systems and aiming for more inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural systems. This should include scaling up financial investment, access to insurance and microcredit for climate action that addresses socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change;

p. That **market signals** for, and private sector investment in, socially, environmentally and economically sustainable agriculture are essential for achieving climate goals in the agriculture sector;

q. The **role of trade** in the context of improving global food security, including its crucial role in distributing nutrition across the world;<sup>2</sup>

r. The **complexity of the challenges** and the importance of context in improving the sustainability of the agriculture sector, including regulatory barriers, differences in agricultural systems, cost and availability of relevant technologies, and accessibility of decision-support and extension services;

s. The need for Parties and national actors to better understand the **resources available** under (and outside) the Convention, and for the KJWA to deliver clear messages, including to financing entities, on the needs and priorities of developing countries for support in relation to agriculture, climate change and socioeconomic issues, including food security;

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<sup>2</sup> Taking into account Article 3, para. 5, of the Convention.

t. The need for direct public support for enhancing **climate risk management planning tools**, as well as livestock and crop **insurance**, and for compensating farmers for building resilience by providing ecosystem services;

u. The value and numerous advantages of sustainable **agroecological practices** in relation to the socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agriculture sector; as well as the need to transition prevalent agricultural systems towards approaches aimed at adding value locally and promoting short value chains linking producers and consumers;

v. The need for **further research** and **knowledge-sharing** on climate change impacts and their implications for socioeconomics and food security, while fostering integration of traditional and farmers' knowledge and innovations;

w. That evidence-based climate considerations, including consideration of **risk**, need to be mainstreamed in policymaking across sectors in order to improve socioeconomic outcomes;

x. The need to develop **new tools, capacity-building and tailored indicators**, taking into consideration the diverse country-specific agricultural systems, production systems, climates, socioeconomics and edaphoclimatic conditions;

y. The need to implement or work towards applying **true-cost accounting**, along with new indicators of success, beyond the traditional indicator of yield per hectare;

z. The need to enhance **climate information and early warning systems** to provide accurate information to vulnerable groups and relevant institutions to enable them to respond effectively to emergencies associated with the impacts of climate change, including through better data;

aa. The need for **better data** at the national level in order to improve understanding of the country-specific economic, social and environmental aspects of food systems;

bb. The importance of including the perspectives of **indigenous peoples and rural communities**;

cc. That farmers, especially women, youth and indigenous peoples, are essential partners in accomplishing key social and economic outcomes, which underlines the need to develop strategies that address **women's** poverty in order to reduce gender-related productivity gaps and to provide jobs for **youth** in order to achieve the sustainable development goals, including by strengthening and empowering rural women and girls and recognizing the land tenure and governance rights of rural communities;

dd. The need to enhance climate information, early warning systems and contingency planning in order to protect the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, youth and indigenous peoples, from the impacts of emergencies.

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