

DRAFT TEXT

on

SBSTA 63 agenda item 10

SBI 63 agenda item 11

Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

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Draft conclusions proposed by the co-facilitators

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) continued consideration of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.¹

2. The SBSTA and the SBI [took note of][welcomed] the report on the first in-session workshop as part of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work,² on the topic of systemic and holistic approaches to implementing climate action on agriculture, food systems³ and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans,⁴ held at SB 62.

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3. The SBSTA and the SBI, having considered the report referred to in paragraph 2 above:

(a) Recognized the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger while simultaneously tackling malnutrition, climate change and biodiversity loss, noting the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change;

(b) Also recognized the interlinkages between the objectives of the Rio Conventions and the right to adequate food, noting that there is no ‘one size fits all’ approach to achieving sustainable agrifood systems and noted that food systems must be economically, environmentally, socially and culturally sustainable and take into account the diversity of national contexts;

(c) Further recognized the urgent need to foster adaptation and resilience-building in agricultural systems and that solutions must be context-specific and take into account national and local circumstances;

(d) Recognized that the extent to which developing country Parties are able to embed relevant measures in their adaptation strategies relating to agriculture and implement them effectively depends on the provision of adequate, predictable and accessible means of implementation, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support from developed country Parties;

(e) Acknowledged that only a small portion of climate finance is directed to agriculture and food systems;

(f) Invited developed country Parties to significantly scale up the provision of new, additional, predictable and grant-based finance for actions related to adaptation in agriculture and improvement of food security and to ensure that such finance is accessible, country-driven and aligned with the national priorities and plans of developing country Parties;

(g) Noted that the agrifood system is locked in a cycle in which climate change threatens global food security while the system produces one third of global greenhouse gas

¹ See decision 3/CP.27.

² The workshop took place in hybrid format to facilitate both virtual and in-person participation in accordance with decision 3/CP.27, para. 15(b), and documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 112, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 59.

³ This does not preclude other approaches.

⁴ FCCC/SB/2025/5.

emissions, a share that is increasing with the increasing number of agrifood system activities, and that adaptation alone is not sufficient to ensure global food security;

(h) Recognized that systemic and, holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security are essential for building resilience, strengthening food security and improving nutrition, and similarly, systemic and holistic efforts are needed to enhance adaptation and mitigation in agriculture and food systems, noting that the implementation of such approaches can deliver climate, environmental and social benefits and enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including the resilience of their livelihoods;

(i) Noted that an approach to building sustainable food systems that encompasses all components of the value chain – from food production, storage and processing to food packaging, distribution and consumption, as well as disposal of waste – is essential to ensuring food security and can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions;

(j) Acknowledged that, for systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security to be successful, they must consider the central role of farmers in and take into account the national and local circumstances and specificities of agricultural production systems;

(k) Highlighted the potential of agroecology in ensuring the sustainability of agriculture and food systems;

(l) Recognized the value of traditional as well as Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, science and practices, noting that they remain undervalued in formal finance systems owing to limited validation frameworks and that integrating community-based approaches into national strategies can enhance climate action while respecting cultural and ecological diversity;

(m) Acknowledged that transforming food systems is essential not only for strengthening food security and improving nutrition, but also for achieving climate goals and protecting biodiversity;

(n) Highlighted the potential benefits of a food–water–energy nexus approach and the need for climate action in the agriculture sector and relating to food systems to be aligned with policies on water, biodiversity, land use and rural development;

(o) Emphasized the importance of institutional collaboration at all levels to ensuring the coherence of policies on agriculture and food systems and in addressing issues related to climate, biodiversity, land degradation, water and energy, including in finding potential approaches that help to address such issues in ways that generate significant co-benefits while managing trade-offs;

(p) Recalled paragraph 14(b) of decision 3/CP.27, which sets out the objective of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work to enhance coherence, synergies, coordination, communication and interaction between Parties, constituted bodies and workstreams, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund in order to facilitate the implementation of action to address issues related to agriculture and food security;

(q) Recognized that the active and consistent engagement of a broad range of stakeholders, including farmers, particularly small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society, women, youth, the private sector and consumers, is essential for successfully implementing climate action relating to agriculture and food systems;

(r) Highlighted that climate action in agriculture needs to be based on science and evidence regarding the impacts of climate action in agriculture, noting that robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks are essential for tracking progress in implementing climate action and quantifying the environmental outcomes thereof;

(s) Emphasized the importance of livestock to livelihoods and nutrition, particularly in developing countries, and that livestock production is a major source of

greenhouse gas emissions, which indicates the importance of including the sector in comprehensive climate-smart agriculture strategies;

(t) Noted the importance of innovation in agricultural practices, technologies, business models, such as precision agriculture and artificial intelligence, in helping to address trade-offs between climate change mitigation and agricultural productivity;

(u) Highlighted that research capacity and knowledge-sharing are vital for effective implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security to support a better understanding of the costs and benefits of implementing agriculture-oriented climate action, including the socioeconomic factors influencing farmers' decisions and adaptation and resilience in the agriculture sector, while offering practical solutions that respect the diversity of their national contexts;

(v) Also highlighted that the transfer of innovative climate technologies to the agriculture sector is important for transforming the sector;

(w) Noted that reducing the finance gap in finance needed for the transformation of agriculture and food systems and redirecting environmentally harmful agricultural support towards investment in sustainable agriculture could help to scale up research and development, innovative technologies and climate-smart agriculture ;

(x) Emphasized the urgent need to scale up action and support with regard to improving access of farmers, particularly small-scale farmers, and other vulnerable groups, such as women and youth to capacity-building, finance and technology development and transfer with a view to enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience and reducing the vulnerability and reduce their vulnerability in relation to climate change;

(y) Recognized that organizations such as the World Trade Organization can be useful in ensuring a stable, predictable global agricultural trade underpinned by rules that support the implementation of systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security on a global scale;

(z) Also recognized the importance of developing market-based approaches to reward farmers for climate-positive outcomes, including the provision of ecosystem services; noted the importance of mobilizing public and private investment towards sustainable agrifood systems and the need for strategic public-private partnerships with farmers organizations to help deliver these market-based approaches; and also noted the importance of high-integrity carbon market approaches, including under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, as a tool to reward farmers for outcomes of climate action and to incentivize private sector investment.

4. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the presentation at these sessions on the report of the Standing Committee on Finance on the Standing Committee on Finance Forum 2025 on the topic of accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture.

5. The SBSTA and the SBI also noted with appreciation that countries are increasingly including climate action on agriculture in their national climate plans and encouraged them to include climate action on food systems and consider the co-benefits of aligned Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

6. The SBSTA and the SBI underscored the facilitative role that the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal can play in delivering technology, financial and capacity-building support. They further stressed that the portal is an important tool for coordination, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building on agriculture and food security and noted that the lack of funding for its full operationalization is a concern. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled the request to the secretariat to further develop the structure, functionalities and accessibility of the online

portal taking into account the key points from Parties' presentations and discussions on this matter at SB 61⁵

7. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled their request to the secretariat to hold an in-session workshop, facilitating both virtual and in-person participation, on progress, challenges and opportunities related to identifying needs and accessing means of implementation for climate action on agriculture and food security, including sharing of best practices, at SB 64 (June 2026).⁶ They also recalled their invitation to Parties and observers to submit views on the subject of the workshop, options for its format and suggested speakers by 1 March 2026.⁷ The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to organize the second workshop of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work building upon the outcomes of the Standing Committee on Finance Forum referred to in paragraph 4 above.

8. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the coordination time held during the first in-session workshop. They requested the secretariat to dedicate more time in the next workshop to coordinate in relation to the joint work and agreed to include the outcomes of the coordination in the report on the progress and outcomes of the joint work to the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session (November 2026).

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9. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 64.

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10, para. 65, and FCCC/SBI/2024/25, para. 69. The key points are captured in annexes I–II to those documents

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 112 and annex II, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 59.

⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 114 and annex II, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 61. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “agriculture”).