

Thanks Monika, we are in the last workshop of a series started seven years ago. Long and winding road. We were able to create Koronivia as a permanent agenda item under the UNFCCC, because agriculture is particularly vulnerable and it has been the basis of civilization and food security for the last 10.000 years. And it is good that this last workshop is about people and how the work we are doing benefits people. We also see that the exchange among Parties, CBs, financial entities, agencies, and NGOs has been extremely useful and should continue.

Uruguay on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru, after listening to several presentations: including the very good ones from our colleagues from G77+China Parties as India, South Africa, South Sudan, Brazil, among others wishes to express the following elements for the necessary way forward.

- 1) It is quite clear that agricultural systems are diverse and demand particular attention at the country level, with indicators tailored to regional climatic conditions as well as social economic circumstances.
- 2) It is evident that climate change represents huge challenges for agriculture and food security. Therefore, adaptation is a clear priority for many of our countries.
- 3) In this regard, the fight against hunger and poverty as key SDGs faces threats related to the expected impact of CC in yields, losses and damages, and livelihoods.
- 4) We have seen in the presentations a lot of convergence in the recognition of the diversity of types of agricultural systems and the needs of many developing countries.
- 5) We think that we could be remarkably close, hopefully, to agree on how to continue our work in Koronivia after COP 26.
- 6) If we think in terms of a matrix, we could have two **columns**:
 - a) Un one the specific **needs** of countries in terms of assistance for adaptation and building resilience based on strengthening science-based technology transfer to increase productivity and sustainability, promoting better water management, improving soil health and biodiversity through integrated systems.
 - b) In the second, the associated **co-benefits** in terms of food security, resilience, livelihoods, inclusiveness, gender, youth, indigenous peoples, mitigation and other co/benefits
 - c) And in the **rows** of the matrix the role of different **CBs and financial entities**, as well as the role of other related entities as FAO, WB and others.
- 7) KJWA will succeed if it can create conditions **under the Convention** to **mobilize resources for implementation** at country level. If it can provide knowledge and build capacities , if it can facilitate the creation of national and international enabling environments and support national policies for implementation at country level, and last but not least, if it can facilitate the

provision of financing to enhance, at country level, the supply of public goods and the assistance to farmers to adopt better technologies and practices, taking into account the diversity of agroecosystems.

- 8) The workshops showed us that under UNFCCC we have the necessary pieces, but they are scattered, we have now the opportunity to align the pieces in a systemic way, and **build a joint action strategy** responding to the needs of Agriculture sector. If we align the pieces the figure will appear.

This is, Madam co-facilitator the way forward we foresee to achieve a relevant outcome in COP 26 under the UK presidency.

Let's do it. We have a year ahead of us. In February the Agriculture Family will meet to talk with the SBs chairs and this will be a very important moment to continue moving forward

Thanks again madam cofacilitator.