

Bonjour à toutes et à tous, Good morning!

My name is Amelie Dupendant, I'm from France and speak on behalf of YOUNGO, the official children and youth constituency of UNFCCC.

First of all, thank you for giving us the opportunity to express our views and ideas. Indeed, youth has created a ripple of changes all around the world, through its ideas and actions, including agriculture.

YOUNGO's members come from a variety of backgrounds. Some of us are active militants, some have founded or are working for NGOs, governments, research and farmer's support.

This diversity is our strength.

The intervention I am about to deliver tries to encapsulate the ideas and experiences of all our members. We'll thus be sharing a mix of elements we have experienced on the field or should definitely be sought after.

As YOUNGO, we are very excited about the topic of the current workshop, in particular, the one concerning adaptation. Indeed, **ignoring the issue of adaptation of agriculture while giving priority to mitigation is not an option.** As a matter of fact, a non-holistic mitigation approach to agriculture could lead to climate policies incompatible with social justice and societal wellbeing... And result with land grabbing, destruction of traditional food systems, privatization of seeds, deforestation and others.

Moreover, agriculture must be taken into a larger picture than climate change only. As the IPBES global assessment on biodiversity and the work of IPES food have shown, **it is a the necessity to link climate change mitigation and adaptation to food security and biodiversity protection.**

Before addressing the question we've been asked to answer, let me give you an overview of the YOUNGO agriculture working group key messages. **Please keep in mind our generations will have to live with the consequences of today's actions - and inactions.** This is why we are desperately looking forward to important changes in the whole food system.

Regarding adaptation measures, priority should be given to agroecological approaches, **which are based on free ecological services rather than expensive chemical inputs and fossil fuels.**

It is critical that we engage an ambitious agroecological transition, as an adaptation and mitigation measure.

Funding should be focused prior on agroecology, since it has many social and environmental co-benefits : improvement of food security, reduction of fossil energy use, preservation of biodiversity, empowerment of small holder peasants by promoting local knowledge and easily accessible low technologies, with no negative impact on societies and environment.

Furthermore, by using more labor, agroecology generates jobs.

By diversifying crops, it improves income and women empowerment.

By reducing drastically the use of chemical inputs, such as pesticides, it reduces risks for health, environment and pest resistance.

By improving soil fertility, it makes it possible to recover land that has become unproductive, and increases carbon stocks.

By restauring agricultural ecosystems, it maintains free services, such as pollination and natural pest management

Also, it reduces dependance on imported inputs, thus providing a better balance of power dynamics around food systems.

Regarding assessment, the tools we use to assess action taken will have a tremendous impact on the futur of agriculture. **The choice of indicators is far from being neutral.**

Thus, adaptation should always include co-benefits and all negative impacts. It should not only be measured in a quantitative way, but also rely on qualitative components, such as quality of life, for both farmers and citizens.

Indicators of adaptation assessment should also always include biodiversity, improvement of practices toward agroecology and the improvement of farmers' rights. Finally, both food security and food sovereignty should be taken into account as key indicators.

As a conclusion, Koronivia joint work should promote agroecology as a mitigation and adaptation solution, consistent with biodiversity and food security (in terms of access, availability, quality and regularity). To do so, we should not only focus on production, but consider the whole food system, including storage, transformation and distribution, to create a context which promotes transition.

Thank you for your attention,

Authors

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