Framework Convention on Climate Change

TEC/2024/29/10

Technology Executive Committee

03 September 2024

Twenty-nineth meeting

17–20 September 2024 (20 September TEC-CTCN Advisory Board Joint session)

Draft key messages and recommendations for COP 29 and CMA 6 on Climate Technologies for Agrifood Systems transformation

Cover note

I. Background

1. As per activity C.1.1 of workstream 2 of the Technology Executive Committee's (TEC) rolling workplan for 2023–2027, the TEC is to analyse knowledge gaps on the water-energy-food nexus and identify relevant adaptation technologies, including indigenous, innovative and digital technologies (e.g. early warning systems), to strengthen adaptation planning (NAPs) and NDC ambitions in the agriculture sector.

2. In 2023, the TEC hold a thematic dialogue in collaboration with FAO on the water-energy-food nexus. Building on this thematic dialogue and the TEC's previous work on climate-smart agriculture in 2021, outputs for this activity in 2024 are:

(a) Policy publication in collaboration with FAO, on "Climate Technologies for Agrifood systems transformation";

(b) Event at COP with FAO.

3. At TEC 28, the TEC requested the open-ended activity group to develop the final knowledge product, including in it key messages and recommendations, to be presented at TEC 29.

4. Drawing upon information contained in the knowledge product "Climate Technologies for Agrifood Systems transformation", the open-ended activity group developed the draft key messages and recommendations to COP29 and CMA 6.

5. At TEC 29, the co-leads of the C.1.1 activity group will present the draft key messages and recommendations contained in the annex. which draw upon information contained in the

II. Scope of the note

6. The annex to this note contains the draft key messages and recommendations of the TEC to COP 29 and CMA6 on climate technologies for agrifood Systems transformation.

III. Expected action by the Technology Executive Committee

7. The TEC will be invited to consider and agree on the key messages and recommendations on this topic.

Annex

Draft key messages and recommendations to Parties on Climate Technologies for Agrifood Systems transformation

1. The TEC, in collaboration with FAO prepared the policy paper "Climate Technologies for Agrifood System Transformation". The TEC highlights the following:

(a) Climate technologies in agrifood systems are an essential means of accelerating needed progress on adaptation, building in structural resilience for agrifood systems, and supporting emissions reduction;

(b) Effective implementation of climate technologies must be embedded within the broader objectives of agrifood system transformation including improving production, nutrition, natural resource management and livelihoods. There is often complementarity but trade-offs also exist and need explicit attention;

(c) It is important to consider the entire agrifood value chain including processing, distribution and consumption in climate technology needs assessments. Until now, much of the focus has been on production, yet there are many opportunities in other segments of the value chain;

(d) Capacity building is needed to realize the benefits of climate technologies already available for deployment. This is particularly important in LDCs and SIDS. The need to consolidate climate action and the planning, implementation and financing of agrifood system is even more evident at a time when the high costs of climate-related impacts on the agrifood sector are already being seen, where the need for adaptation is growing but consistently underfinanced , and where agrifood sector development is recognized as essential in reaching global food security and poverty eradication goals (FAO, 2017);

(e) Scaled up and effective implementation of climate technologies requires not only a major increase in available financing, but also financing tailored to support investments with long time horizons and that provide public goods, sometimes in lieu of financial returns;

(f) Experiences, in general, with TNAs and TAPs provides insights into how to achieve better integration of climate change and agrifood sector policy in the NDCs. Focusing on context specific barriers to adoption in the TNA/TAP process can highlight the issue of access to technologies; something that is critical for developing countries. Aligning the results of the TNAs and TAPs with the investment criteria of international public climate finance is an effective way to increase the likelihood of obtaining financing.

2. The TEC recommends that the COP and CMA encourages Parties, international organizations and stakeholders, when identifying appropriate climate technologies in the agrifood system, to:

(a) Undertake robust assessments that account for natural resource use and the nexus with water, energy, biodiversity and food. Assessment of climate technology uptake within agrifood systems also need to be strengthened. As such and given the significant differences across agrifood systems, accurate and context-specific assessments of the local agrifood systems are needed to define and underpin the climate technology options to be used, deployed, taken up and expanded;

(b) Ensure capacity-building strategy and effort are tied to the technology assessment, which identifies suitable and correct skill sets, especially for smallholders and vulnerable segments of the population;

(c) Urgently escalate financing flows needed to realize the benefits of climate technologies under terms suitable to investment requirements, country capacities and the achievement of a Just Transition;

(d) Coordinate at the policy level across sectors clearly targeting climate change and agriculture, along with the linkages with broader development and environment elements.