

Submission by the Republic of Senegal on behalf of the Least Developed Countries on the views on the elements of the joint work referred to in paragraphs 14–15 of the decision /CP.27, including views on topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 15(b) above on Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

Preamble

Agriculture sector in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) provides employment, income and livelihoods to the majority of the population. Approximately, the sector's contributions are 30-60% of GDPs, 40-90% of employment, 25-95% of foreign exchange, and most of the basic food and income to more than half of the LDCs' population. In other words, agriculture is the most important sector contributing towards the food and nutrition security and overall socioeconomic development of these countries. Agriculture in the LDCs is dominated mainly by smallholder systems, relies heavily on rainfall, with low external input use due to limited financial capacity, underdeveloped infrastructure, plus markets and input supply systems. It is the most vulnerable sector to climate variability and climate change, and the negative impacts are felt even beyond the sector itself. It is important to note that the global population is growing and hence the demand for agricultural produce and agricultural resources is growing. Despite these challenges, LDCs smallholder farmers continue to support livelihoods and meet most of their food and nutrition security in most of the countries.

The effects of warming trends which are already happening across the globe is likely to increase the temperature by +2°C by 2100. Some parts of Least Developed Countries particularly in Africa have recorded global warming of about +2°C causing unprecedented impacts through increased salinity, floods, sea level rises and severe droughts. Moreover, changes in precipitation is likely to put more pressure on agricultural systems and the livelihoods of the majority of the LDCs population will be affected by drought and other risks associated with water scarcity. Hence, different agricultural systems will also be affected in different ways and adaptation to these impacts will need to be context-specific.

Background

The Conference of the Parties at its Twenty-Seven Session, held in Sharm El Sheikh in 2022, adopted a decision/CP.27 on the “Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security”. This Four-years Joint work includes implementation of the outcomes of Koronivia Joint work on Agriculture and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture, as well as future topics, recognizing that solutions are context-specific and take into account national circumstances.

Paragraph 14-15(b) of the COP 27 decision on Agriculture requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to establish the four-year Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, including implementation of the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture, as well as future topics, recognizing that solutions are context-specific and take into account national circumstances, with the following objectives:

(a) Promoting a holistic approach to addressing issues related to agriculture and food security, taking into consideration regional, national and local circumstances, in order to deliver a range of multiple benefits, where applicable, such as adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation, recognizing that adaptation is a priority for vulnerable groups, including women, indigenous peoples and small-scale farmers;

(b) Enhancing 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;

(c) Promoting synergies and strengthening engagement, collaboration and partnerships among national, regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, as well as under relevant processes and initiatives, in order to enhance the implementation of climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security;

(d) Providing support and technical advice to Parties, constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security, respecting the Party-driven approach and in accordance with their respective procedures and mandates;

(e) Enhancing research and development on issues related to agriculture and food security and consolidating and sharing related scientific, technological and other information, knowledge (including local and indigenous knowledge), experience, innovations and best practices;

(f) Evaluating progress in implementing and cooperating on climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security;

(g) Sharing information and knowledge on developing and implementing national policies, plans and strategies related to climate change, while recognizing country-specific needs and contexts;

In accordance with Paragraph 14 of the COP 27 decision on establish the four-year Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, the LDC group wishes to make submission on the views on the elements of the joint work referred to in paragraphs 14 of the COP 27 decision as follows to achieve the objectives of the decision;

Objective	Actions required
<p>(a) Promoting a holistic approach to addressing issues related to agriculture and food security, taking into consideration regional, national and local circumstances, in order to deliver a range of multiple benefits, where applicable, such as adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish an Ad-hoc expert group that will help in coordination mechanism, risk synergies. ▪ Identify the gaps and weakness ▪ Share experience and knowledge related to the holistic approach ▪ Facilitate the development of harmonized and appropriate framework/methodology/guidance that can be used to assess and track adaptation progress at the global, regional and national level ▪ Provide best technologies transfer and capacity building to the small scale farmers ▪ Increase the use of early warning information for decision making and contingency planning. ▪ Produce agriculture and food security fact sheet in the context of climate change ▪ Enhance traditional and Indigenous knowledge ▪ Enhance cross sectoral policy development and coordination ▪ Promote and enhance climate smart insurance and other social protection

	schemes.
(b) Enhancing 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;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish an Ad-hoc group to enhance coordination by working with every constituted bodies to avoid duplication. ▪ Strengthen Coordination with other constituted bodies and workstreams, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism with the view to integrate the outcome of KJWA into actions and workplan ▪ Work with the constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to assess gaps in the view to develop guidance on how to integrate agriculture in their work plan and planning according to their mandate ▪ Establish a window for financing to support climate actions in agriculture and food security
(c) Promoting synergies and strengthening engagement, collaboration and partnerships among national, regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, as well as under relevant processes and initiatives, in order to enhance the implementation of climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize international and regional experience sharing on agriculture and food security through international, regional climate events forum including UNFCCC regional climate week ▪ Facilitate capacity building and technology transfer on sustainable production, post harvesting and agro processing or value addition ▪ Strengthen South-South cooperation and partnership, collaboration ▪ Integrate or mainstream the work on agriculture and food security under UNFCCC into their workplan and planning. ▪ Access to open data source for agriculture and climate change ▪ Harmonize and improve data sharing
(d) Providing support and technical advice to Parties, constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish of ad-hoc governance team of expert with guidance from SBSTA/SBI on how to implement the activity

<p>Mechanism on climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security, respecting the Party-driven approach and in accordance with their respective procedures and mandates;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a dedicated window for funding on agriculture and food security enhance implementation ▪ Provide support for capacity building and technology transfer ▪ Provide climate information services, technologies and infrastructure to respond to challenges of climate change in agriculture
<p>(e) Enhancing research and development on issues related to agriculture and food security and consolidating and sharing related scientific, technological and other information, knowledge (including local and indigenous knowledge), experience, innovations and best practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify key areas of research to support climate action and support, with regional and sub regional approach (▪ Strengthen Information and knowledge sharing ▪ Conduct international and regional workshops/forum ▪ Stock take of actions to enhance implementation ▪ Conduct technology needs assessment ▪ Integration of indigenous and scientific knowledge ▪ Identify and promote national or regional research specific areas ▪ Disseminate scientific findings using fact sheets and policy briefs at COP
<p>(f) Evaluating progress in implementing and cooperating on climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produce annual progress report by the Secretariat ▪ Stock take of work taken under the SBs
<p>(g) Sharing information and knowledge on developing and implementing national policies, plans and strategies related to climate change, while recognizing country-specific needs and contexts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use the online Portal ▪ Share information and knowledge through workshops, event and forum at the National, sub- regional, regional, and international hub.

Pursuant to decision/CP.27 adopted at Twenty-Seven Session, held in Sharm El Sheikh in 2022, and referred to in paragraph 15 (b), the LDC wishes to submit the following

new topics for consideration under the four-year Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security;

1. Nature Based Solution in the Context of agriculture sector
2. Fisheries, aquaculture, and Blue economy
3. Agroecology, climate-Smart Agriculture, and other integrated approaches
4. Nutrition in the context of Climate Change