



Recommendations for the 27th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 27)



AGRICORD



The current food crisis calls for urgent COP 27 decisions and action for agriculture

- 1 We call for COP27 to recognize the importance of agriculture, food security and sustainable food systems in the final conclusions of COP27, and to confirm that climate action in agriculture secures livelihoods of smallholder farmers, women and other vulnerable groups as well as ensures adaptation, mitigation and multiple benefits in agriculture.

Background:

Farmers constituency has been active in Koronivia Joint Work of AgriCulture of UNFCCC, that has identified climate solutions for agriculture since 2017. In COP27 it's finally time to draw the conclusions from Koronivia and outline the importance of agriculture, food security and sustainable food systems in the final conclusions of COP27. COP27 should also address 'how climate action in agriculture should be done' in such way that it secures livelihoods of smallholders, women and other vulnerable groups as well as ensures adaptation, mitigation and multiple benefits in agriculture.



Funding for locally-led adaptation and resilience initiatives in agriculture

- 2 To keep farming alive, we need to urgently direct finance for locally-led adaptation and for a just transition to resilient farming, such as agro-ecological practices. We call for the establishment of a much needed specific farmer-led fund or facility to ensure inclusive decision-making and direct investments.

Background:

There are local actors, such as small-scale farmers, their organisations and communities are in the frontline facing the severe impacts of climate change. They are also experts in local knowledge of livelihoods, landscapes and impact of climate change in those. Smallholders directly dependent on the land account for 25 % of the global population. According to a recent IFAD and CPI report, only 1,7 % of the climate funding triggers down to forest and farm producers¹. A specific farmer-led fund or facility is needed to ensure inclusive decision-making and direct investments to small-scale producers.



¹Climate Policy Initiative and IFAD 2020: Examining-the-Climate-Finance-Gap-in-Small-Scale-Agriculture.pdf ([climatepolicyinitiative.org](https://climatepolicyinitiative.org/publications/examining-the-climate-finance-gap-in-small-scale-agriculture/))

Loss and Damage-agenda of small-scale producers

- 3 Loss and Damage-finance should be additional to adaptation, mitigation and ODA commitments, and delivered in accordance with the principles of climate justice. Interventions to address loss and damage must prioritise the most vulnerable people, such as small-scale agricultural producers, women and other directly impacted groups in the Least Developed Countries.

Background:

Loss and damage due to climate change is happening now and will only escalate as global heating increases. IIED calculated in 2019 that over the previous 50 years, more than two thirds (69%) of worldwide deaths caused by climate-related disasters were in the Least Developed Countries.

FAO estimates that between 2008 and 2018, the crop and livestock production loss in least developed countries (LDCs) and low to middle income countries (LMICs) equals to the annual calorie intake of 7 million adults. The economic losses only in sub-Saharan and North Africa were 30 billion USD due to declines in crop and livestock production in the aftermath of climate hazards, majority of the losses caused by drought².





Contact us at COP27

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