

A woman in a light-colored jacket and patterned skirt stands in a dry, arid landscape, looking upwards with her hands raised. In the foreground, the carcasses of several dead animals, including a cow and a goat, lie on the reddish-brown soil. The background shows sparse, dry vegetation under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds.

Side Event : Let's not move back!

Food and nutrition security should be at
the heart of climate action and
negotiations

Date: June 1st, 2015

Time: 15:00-16:30

Venue: Room Kaminzimmer (113)

HUNGER Feed Climate Talks
#HungerandClimate



FACTS

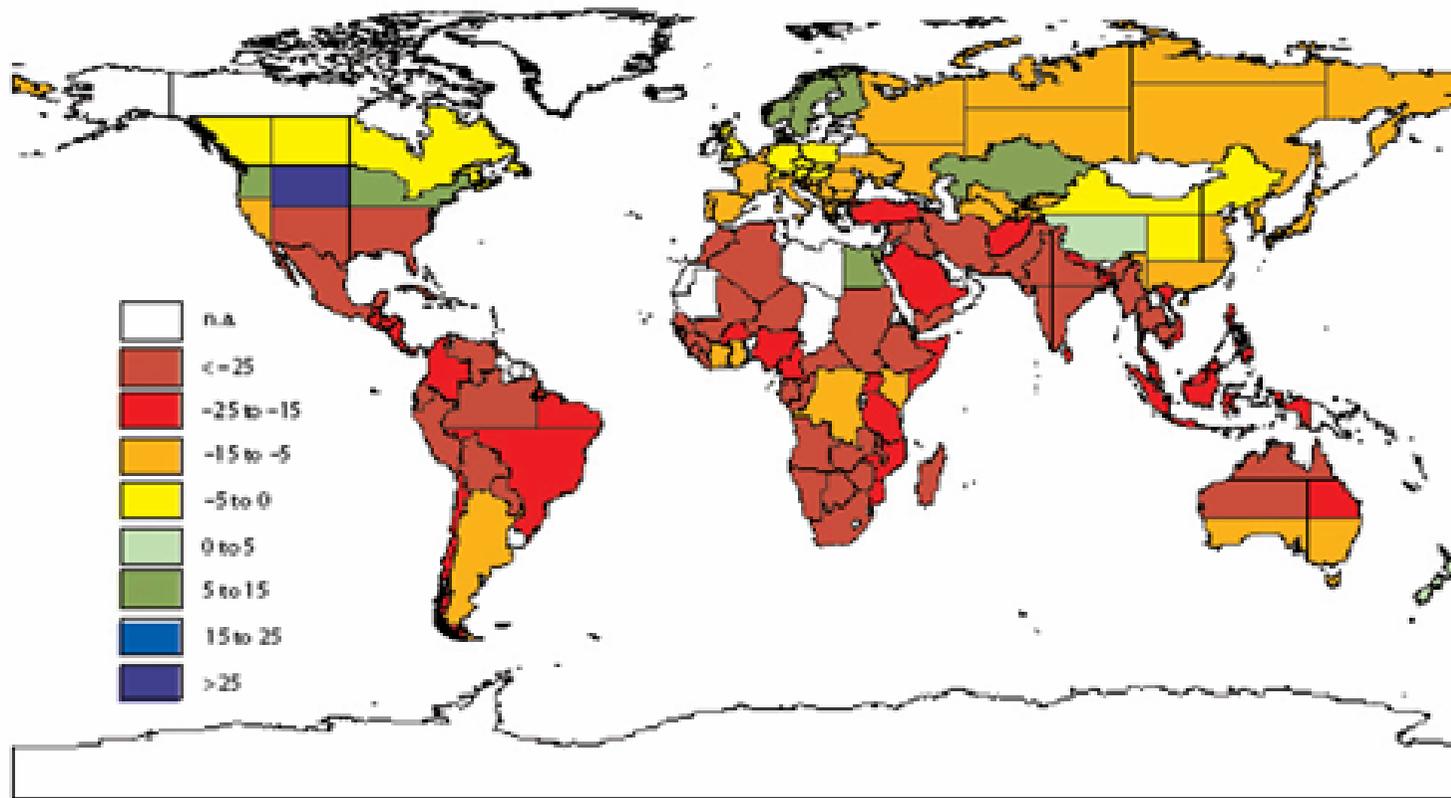
- Climate change is expected **to worsen top 5 causes of under-5 child mortality** (acute respiratory illness , diarrhoea, malaria, malnutrition and neonatal deaths).
- **Children and women** = most affected by natural disasters
- Of the estimated 160 000 yearly deaths attributable to CC in the 2000s, **88% were in children**

FACTS

- Impacts of climate change will put serious strain on the four pillars of food security e.g. availability, access, stability and use.
- In 2050, 50% of the world population will be at risk of under-nourishment and 25 additional million children will suffer from under-nutrition.
- In 2080, we expect 600 millions additional hungry people due to the impacts of CC.

FACTS

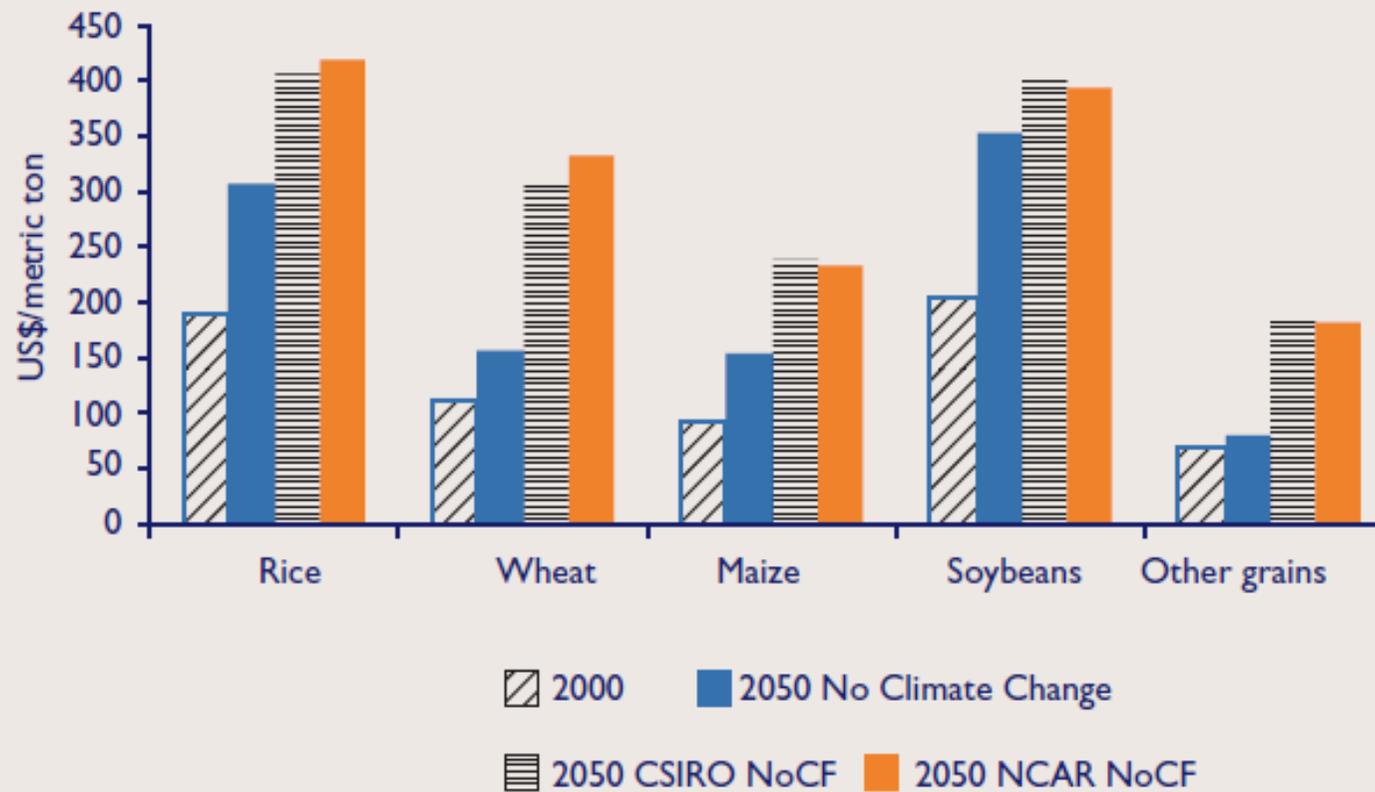
Climate change will reduce production growth in many of the poorest countries and regions



Percent change in agricultural production due to climate change, 2080, Cline, 2007

FACTS

Figure 4—World prices, Major grains



Source: Compiled by authors.
Note: Prices are in 2000 US\$.

FACTS

In september, ODD 2: eradicate hunger

It will not be achieved if FS is not considered as an objective of CC adaptation and mitigation policies

These international negotiations bring about a tremendous opportunity: that of **making the climate agenda an agenda against hunger**

Where do we stand in the ADP?

FOOD PRODUCTION

Preamble, p.1 et 2

section C) General/Objectives : §3 (option 2, p.6).

Section D) Mitigation : § 13.2 (option 1, p. 9) et § 14 (p. 10).

AGRICULTURE

Section G) Finance : § 35.1 (option 1a, p.34).

FOOD SECURITY

Preamble, p.3, regarding land use

section E) Adaptation, § 25 (option 1 et option 8)

Where do we stand in SBSTA?

4 Workshops in 2015 / 2016

(a) **Development of early warning systems** and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion;

(b) **Assessment of risk and vulnerability** of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases;

(c) **Identification of adaptation measures**, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects;

(d) **Identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience**, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems

9 submissions made :

- New Zealand
- Brazil
- Uruguay
- Africa Group (Sudan)
- Republic of Korea
- South Africa
- USA
- Chile
- EU

=> Highlighting mainly food production

Recommendations for the upcoming workshops

- Promote Participatory processes (incl most at risk people)
- **Consider Vulnerabilities of ag system as**
 - **not limited to production aspect** => we should look at entire system (storage, transformation, access to market...)
 - Incl. other social and economic vulnerabilities (access to land, water, gender inequalities...)
- **Invest in research and pilot action on linkages btw early warning system and action and adaptation.**
- Consider the different agricultural systems (smallholder farming vs industrial model) differently in terms of vulnerabilities/capacities and impacts.
 - => UNFCCC should prioritize support on adaptation to smallholder farmers (men and women)

Early Warning System: a solution to enhance Adaptive capacities?

YES but only if:

- It is people centric!
- Early warning system and climate information are used together
- EWS is oriented towards action / used to inform decision making.
- Indicators are going beyond met data / climate information : looking at FS indicators for example
- Multiple tools are used for dissemination (and adapted to different needs/gender)
- Include mid to long term information



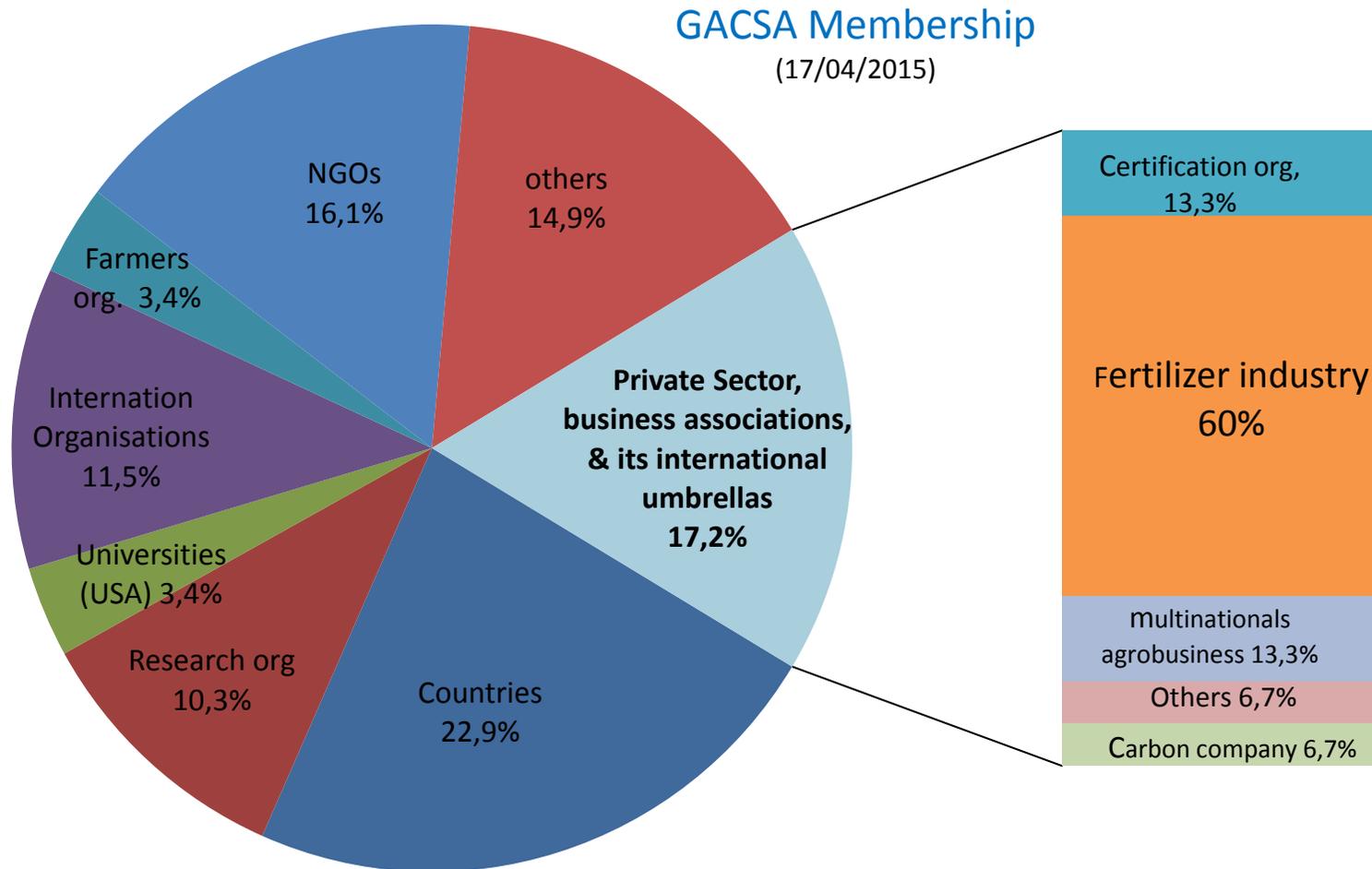
	Eta alèt	Ki moman / Enpak	Drapo	Eleman sonò	Mezi rekòmande
A L È T		Ant 24 trè ak 48 tè anvan fenomèn klimatik la rive Enpak modere			Prepare'w epi genyen yon sak prè nan ka evakyasyon Si ou nan yon kote ki a ris, chache yon kote ki an sekirite pou evakye
A L È T		Ant 12 zè ak 24 trè anvan fenomèn klimatik la rive Enpak fò			Pwoteje'w epi rete nan yon kote ki an sekirite, pa soti, pa rete tou prè pòt ak fenèt yo Rete tann konsiy otorite yo anvan nou soti
A L È T		Aprè evènman-an epi jiska 72 zè aprè alèt la			Rete tann konsiy otorite yo anvan nou soti Ede moun ki nan bezwen yo
A L È T		Nou genyen jiska 30 minit pou nou evakye			Retire kò'w rapidman bò lanmè ak rivyè yo epi ale nan yon kote ki wo Rete tann konsiy otorite yo anvan nou soti

Awareness-raising pamphlet about the community-based EWS. Haiti. 2012

False solution: Global alliance for climate smart agriculture



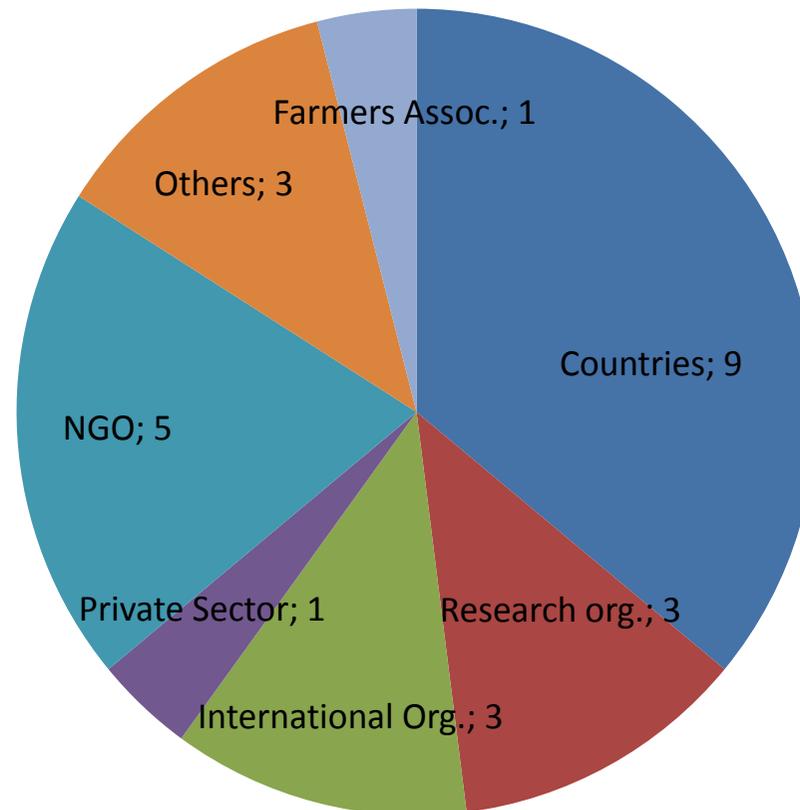
False solution: Global alliance for climate smart agriculture



False solution: Global alliance for climate smart agriculture

Membership of the Strategic Committee

04/03/2015



RECOMMENDATIONS

We call on governments and international stakeholders of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):

1/ To make the fight for food and nutrition security a common objective of all UNFCCC Parties. The phrase « food security and nutrition » must be written explicitly in the preamble, in the overall objectives, and in the chapters on adaptation and mitigation. Food security must be considered prior to any decision impacting land use.

2/ To increase public funds for adaptation, mainly in the form of grants, and allocate them primarily to the most affected countries and populations in terms of food and nutrition insecurity. Thus, the States must focus their public policies and investments on the implementation of locally defined adaptation plans, and in collaboration with the populations. It is crucial in this perspective, to support the development of small-holding and family farming to promote agro ecological practices.

Reco (2)

3/ To acknowledge and respond to the increased exposure of most vulnerable countries and populations to climate risks, through better access to justice and by loss-and-damage compensation schemes, so the most vulnerable may cope with the damage caused by climate change.

4/ To commit to and implement ambitious action plans to cut down GHG emissions and invest into renewable energies in order to maintain the Earth surface temperature warming below +1,5°C by 2100. It is crucial that these mitigation actions have a positive impact on food security, family and smallholder farming, and populations' rights.

RECO (3)

5/ To prevent climate change from becoming an alibi which would justify false solutions. Promoting an industrial agricultural model is not compatible with a human-rights based, fair, social and environmental- friendly transition. In the absence of exclusion criteria and accountability framework, solutions and initiatives such as the **Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture** generate significant risks for populations; and do not represent relevant options for the Paris agreement and the agenda of solutions.

6) To guarantee consistency between climate actions and development goals, the fight against hunger and the promotion of human rights and gender equality. Adaptation and mitigation measures discussed within and outside the UNFCCC must guarantee and enhance food and nutrition security, the empowerment and human rights of populations, notably of most vulnerable groups, e.g. women, children, farmers and indigenous populations.

Feed Climate Talks

CALL FROM CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS TO FIGHT HUNGER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Today 805 million people are suffering from hunger and climate change represents an additional burden on the food and nutrition security of the world's poorest people, which could considerably set back efforts to eradicate global hunger. Yet, this issue is barely discussed during international climate negotiations.

The international community must take action urgently and provide an efficient answer through strong actions.

WE ARE CALLING FOR STATES PARTIES TO THE UNFCCC TO :

- Guarantee consistency between climate action and the development goals, the fight against hunger, human rights and gender equality, while ensuring that climate change does not become an alibi to justify false climate solutions.
- Acknowledge that climate change affects most severely the people who have done the least to cause it, in particular women, children, male and female small-scale farmers and indigenous populations. As a result, public funding on adaptation must be increased, mainly in the form of grants, which should be allocated towards the countries and populations most affected by food and nutrition insecurity.
- Make the fight for food and nutrition security a common objective for all UNFCCC parties. The phrase « food security and nutrition » must be written explicitly in the Paris agreement: in the preamble, in the overall objectives, and in the chapters on adaptation and mitigation. It is crucial that the Paris agreement takes into account the impact of any climate policy on food security, especially regarding mitigation measures on land use.
- Engage and implement ambitious action plans to cut greenhouse gas emissions and to invest in renewable energy while respecting the principles of environmental integrity, food security and the rights of local populations. The combined efforts of national commitments should ensure that the temperature of the earth's surface does not rise more than 1.5°C by 2100.

INSTIGATORS OF THE CALL

ACTING FOR LIFE

ACTION
CONTRE LA FAIM

CARE

CCFD-TERRE
SOLIDAIRE

SECOURS
CATHOLIQUE

RÉSEAU CLIMAT
DEVELOPPEMENT

WE INVITE EVERY ORGANIZATION, NETWORK, NGO, TO JOIN OUR MOBILIZATION.
SIGN UP THIS CALL AND SPREAD THE WORD.

www.hungerandclimate.org

[#HungerAndClimate](https://twitter.com/HungerAndClimate)

Signatories of the call – 30th of may 2015

43 Organisations so far

- Acting for Life
- Action Contre la Faim
- CARE
- CCFD-Terre Solidaire
- Secours Catholique – Caritas France
- Réseau Climat & Développement
- Energies 2050
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot
- Horizon Vert
- ACTED
- CFSI
- Action Aid International
- GERES
- CRID
- AVSF
- Oxfam International
- Reseau Action Climat
- AFPAT (Tchad)
- EDER Niger
- AFHON Togo
- FIAN France
- CIWF
- JVE Togo
- Green Horizon Cameroun
- MUSONET
- Coordination Sud
- La Voute Nubienne
- Global Network of Civil Society for Disaster Reduction
- Territoires Alimentaires
- Réseau Foi et Justice Afrique-Europe
- Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Cote d'Ivoire (JVE-Côte d'Ivoire)
- Alternatives Durables pour le Développement (ADD)
- Leadership for Environment And Development- LEAD Niger
- LEAD TCHAD
- Réseau de la Jeunesse Nigérienne sur les Changements Climatiques RJNCC/AYICC-Niger
- ENDA Tiers Monde
- Groupe de Recherches et d'Applications Techniques (GRAT)
- GIC des Promoteurs Agricoles de Zamakoé (GICPAZ)
- Association de Femmes ELAT MEYONG
- ASSOCIATION AFRIQUE INVESTISSEMENT pour le Développement Durable
- CTESA
- ENERGIES 2050
- Action volunteers for the fight against climate change and the adverse effects of sulfur diesel "AVOCHACLISD"