



World Farmers' Organisation Position Paper for COP22

Farmers¹ are already on the frontline of climate impacts. We are experiencing floods, droughts, early frosts and pests and diseases across the globe. The lives and livelihoods of those who feed, clothe and fuel the world are directly affected by a changing climate.

Last year, the Paris Agreement recognised “the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change”. Article 2.1b, the purpose of the Agreement, stated an aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, with all countries “increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production”. In addition, the majority of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) included agriculture as a sector for adaptation and mitigation actions.

To enable the community of many millions of farmers represented by the World Farmers' Organisation to make its contribution to the successful implementation and achievement of the Paris Agreement, we ask you, in Marrakech, to:

- Recognise the strategic importance of agriculture for food security and its role as part of the solution to climate change;
- Support action on Climate Smart Agriculture offering the triple wins of increased food production, climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Seize the opportunity to develop frameworks to support actions within our sector. This means for example moving forward with a future SBSTA² work programme on agriculture including mechanisms to transfer knowledge into action. We also need a robust evidence base to build confidence in a fair and balanced approach when considering interventions which involve agriculture.
- Put in place an ambitious financing framework, particularly for farmers in developing countries, and develop a positive incentive-based approach in collaboration with all farmers and farmers' organizations. For example, the Global Environment Facility and Global Climate Fund should make agriculture a higher priority in their funding programmes.
- Significantly increase investment in agriculture and make clean technologies and adaptive solutions affordable and accessible to farmers. We would like to see the technology and capacity development efforts under the Convention strengthened. Actions need to be delivered at scale to transform our sector.
- Establish effective and truly collaborative multi-stakeholder partnerships with farmers, foresters and farmers' organisations at the centre. This includes the involvement of farmers at the national level in the development of policies and programmes and the subsequent implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Transition from crisis management to risk management through for example:
 - developing national risk management response strategies including support for early warning systems, coupled with finance and capacity to act;
 - ensuring that agriculture receives adequate water allocation alongside developing tools to manage water resources for multiple uses and building the resilience of agricultural land to flooding and drought;
- Recognise sustainable bioenergy in the accounting rules for mitigation.

¹ Producers and managers of crops, livestock, fish and forests

² Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice