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SBSTA 65 agenda item 9

Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

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Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

Draft conclusions proposed by the co-facilitators

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1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) continued consideration of their Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.

2. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the report on the first in-session workshop as part of the joint work[1], on the topic of systemic and holistic approaches to implementing climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans, held at SB 62.

3. The SBSTA and the SBI also welcomed the report on the second in-session workshop as part of the joint work[2], on the topic of progress, challenges and opportunities related to identifying needs and accessing means of implementation for climate action on agriculture and food security, including sharing of best practices, held at SB 64.

4. The SBSTA and the SBI further welcomed the annual synthesis reports[3] on the work undertaken by constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as by relevant international organisations, on activities related to the joint work, while recognizing the need to address relevant remaining information gaps. They recognized that the synthesis reports provide a useful basis for strengthening coordination, coherence and synergies in relation to the implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security by improving transparency on how relevant bodies, entities and organizations are contributing to meeting the objectives of the joint work.

5. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the oral presentation delivered at SB 63 by the Standing Committee on Finance on the outcomes of the 2025 Standing Committee on Finance Forum, the topic of which was accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture.

6. The SBSTA and the SBI acknowledged the potential of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal[4] for facilitating the sharing of information on projects, initiatives and policies relevant to implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security and encouraged Parties and other stakeholders to actively contribute to and make use of the portal.

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[1] The workshop took place in hybrid format to facilitate both virtual and in-person participation in accordance with decision 3/CP.27, para. 15(b), and documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 112, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 59.
[2] As footnote 1 above.
[3] FCCC/SB/2025/4 and FCCC/SB/2026/1, prepared in accordance with decision 3/CP.27, para. 15(a).
[4] https://submissions.unfccc.int/?cfsid=1475

7. The SBSTA and the SBI identified the following key messages from the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security and they:

(a) Recognized agriculture as a key sector for achieving climate objectives through adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation, and affirmed that safeguarding food security and prioritizing adaptation and resilience-building should remain central to climate action on agriculture, in particular in developing country Parties;

(b) Acknowledged the importance of adaptation and resilience-building in climate action in the agriculture sector, while recognizing that enhanced efforts are needed to unlock its significant mitigation potential and support the transition towards sustainable and low-emission food systems;

(c) Emphasized that climate action in relation to agriculture and food systems should be farmer-centred, inclusive, participatory, grounded in science and evidence-based, highlighting the importance of the involvement therein of farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth and of drawing on scientific knowledge as well as on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples;

(d) Recognized the importance of systemic and holistic approaches to climate action in relation to agriculture, food systems and food security, and that such approaches can help in advancing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits, mitigation and food security in an integrated manner, while maximizing co-benefits for biodiversity, land, water and livelihoods;

(e) Recognized that systemic and holistic approaches to climate action on agriculture and food security can support mitigation and adaptation efforts, and help to improve livelihoods and working conditions for farmers and accelerate the transition towards resilient, inclusive and sustainable food systems;

(f) Noted the benefits of holistic and systemic approaches to climate action on agriculture and food security, recognizing that, while food systems contribute to global emissions, they also offer important opportunities for safeguarding food security and rural livelihoods while delivering climate, biodiversity and land-restoration co-benefits;

(g) Stressed the importance of integrated approaches to climate action on agriculture and food security that promote improved soil health, carbon and water management, sustainable nutrient and manure management, sustainable livestock systems, crop diversification and sustainable diets that generate adaptation, mitigation, biodiversity and food security co-benefits;

(h) Recognized that food systems, when encompassing all components of the value chain, account for approximately one third of global greenhouse gas emissions, and that climate action in relation to agriculture and food systems is essential for ensuring food security and tackling hunger while contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions;

(i) Recalled that each food production system has its own challenges and that solutions must be context-specific and take into account national circumstances in accordance with decision 3/CP.27, and recognized that strengthening the resilience of food supply in developing countries is a priority;

(j) Encouraged Parties to align climate action in relation to agriculture and food systems with biodiversity, land restoration and food security objectives;

(k) Recognized the importance of food systems approaches for strengthening food security and nutrition, climate action, livelihoods and the sustainable use of natural resources;

(l) Reaffirmed the central role of farmers, especially smallholder farmers, and other vulnerable groups, including pastoralists, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and fisherfolks, as well as civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, as agents of change and innovation and acknowledged their limited access to finance, technology and capacity-building and the need for their meaningful participation in climate action on agriculture and food security;

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(m) Recognized that gaps and challenges remain in relation to accessing and mobilizing means of implementation for climate action in relation to agriculture and food systems, and emphasized the importance of enhancing access to finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building for implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, specifically for developing country Parties, in accordance with their nationally determined plans, priorities and needs;

(n) Invited Parties and financial entities, UNFCCC constituted bodies, as appropriate, and other stakeholders to pursue the mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including support and investment from all Parties in a position to do so, for strengthening the integration of means of implementation, including technology development and transfer, capacity-building, agricultural research and innovation, extension services, early warning systems and anticipatory action, which are essential for locally appropriate and scalable solutions;

(o) Welcomed the ongoing efforts of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to address the agriculture sector through dedicated strategies and encouraged them to further integrate consideration of agriculture, food systems and food security into their programming and activities, and to further align financial flows with pathways towards sustainable, climate-resilient and low-emission food systems and agriculture-related practices that also ensure food security and the protection of biodiversity;

(p) Noted that the future work on agriculture and food security under the UNFCCC should pay particular attention to developing countries' needs, differing geographical conditions and country-specific vulnerabilities to climate change, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention;

(q) Emphasized the need to improve the accessibility, effectiveness and delivery of means of implementation for implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, including through locally appropriate technical assistance, extension and advisory services, and producer organizations;

(r) Highlighted the role of the private sector and the value of public–private partnerships in helping to mobilize investment, accelerate innovation and scale up context-specific solutions in supporting implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security;

(s) Recognized the challenges and barriers in relation to accessing finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support for the implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, and the information on measures to address these barriers contained in the annual synthesis report mentioned in paragraph 4 above;

(t) Recognized that the provision of climate finance for implementing climate action on agriculture and food security remains inadequate and inconsistent with the scale of the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security in developing countries;

(u) Noted that scaling up the quantity, quality and accessibility of climate finance, including the provision of grant-based finance by developed to developing country Parties, is critical for the implementation of climate action in the agriculture sector;

(v) Noted the importance of innovation in agricultural practices, technologies and business models for supporting mitigation action while sustaining agricultural productivity and supporting food security;

(w) Recognized the importance of mobilizing finance for the implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security from all sources, including public, concessional and private finance, and of blended approaches that leverage public finance and the potential, taking into account national circumstances and development priorities, to reform or repurpose agricultural public finance towards supporting sustainable productivity, resilience, research and innovation, soil health, biodiversity and other public goods;

(x) Recognized the importance of fostering knowledge-sharing and information exchange among relevant constituted bodies and other stakeholders on the implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, and also recognized the continued engagement of Parties, constituted bodies and financial entities in advancing climate action

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on agriculture and food security and the need to improve coordination across constituted bodies, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, processes and relevant institutions, within the respective mandate, while addressing fragmentation and avoiding duplication;

(y) Recognized that capacity-building, technology development and transfer, finance, research, innovation and knowledge systems are mutually reinforcing and should be undertaken in an integrated manner, in line with national priorities and local circumstances;

(z) Recognized the importance of agricultural research, data, innovation and climate technologies, including equitable access to such technologies, for supporting effective climate action on agriculture and food security, and the need to strengthen pathways to adapting, adopting and scaling up locally appropriate innovations, including through access to finance, capacity-building support and effective delivery mechanisms;

(aa) Highlighted the role of clear, science-based policy and regulatory frameworks, as well as partnerships for mobilizing private sector investment, in creating the conditions necessary for investment in, innovation of and the scaling-up of sustainable agricultural solutions;

(bb) Recognized the importance of strengthening prevention of, preparedness for and resilience to climate-related shocks affecting agriculture and food security, including through locally appropriate adaptation, early warning, anticipatory action and risk management approaches;

(cc) Invited Parties to continue to enhance consideration of agriculture and food systems in their nationally determined contributions, including through action aimed at reducing emissions and increasing carbon removals, including emissions of the full value chains, and to develop, as appropriate, long-term sectoral pathways consistent with achieving net zero emissions by around mid-century;

(dd) Encouraged Parties to integrate climate action in relation to agriculture and food systems into relevant national plans, policies and strategies, as appropriate, and to enhance policy coherence across sectors with a view to achieving climate, biodiversity, land and food-security objectives;

(ee) Emphasized, recalling paragraphs 14(b) and 19 of decision 3/CP.27, the importance of international cooperation, policy coherence and enabling environments that support investment, innovation and the scaling-up of effective solutions to accelerate the transition towards sustainable, resilient and low-emission food systems;

(ff) Highlighted the importance of effective national coordination for identifying priorities, needs and opportunities for implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security and for facilitating access to finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building in this regard, including through coherent and integrated approaches to the implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security across agrifood systems and relevant national policies and plans;

(gg) Called for enhanced coherence and coordination across relevant policy areas, including climate, biodiversity, water, land use and rural development, as well as across sectors and levels of governance;

(hh) Noted that, in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 5, of the Convention, unilateral trade-related climate measures such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism should not result in arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or be a restriction on international trade in disguise.

8. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the progress and took note of the outcomes under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.

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Option 1: No text

Option 2:

9. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session:

The COP Decides to extend the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security for a further two years with a view to continuing and strengthening work on [PLACEHOLDER FOR CONTENT / PRIORITY AREAS], building on the progress and outcomes achieved to date and taking into account national circumstances and priorities.

Option 3:

10. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal[5] by 1 May 2027 views on future work to be undertaken under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security for consideration by the SBSTA and the SBI at their sixty-sixth sessions (June 2027).

11. The SBSTA and the SBI recommended draft conclusions on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session (for the text of the draft conclusions, see Annex I).

Option 4:

12. The SBSTA and the SBI recommended a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session (for the text of the draft decision, see Annex II).

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[5] Link.

Annex I

Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

Draft COP conclusions proposed by the Chairs

Addendum

Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at their sixty-fifth sessions, recommended the following draft conclusions for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session:

Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

2. The Conference of the Parties requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue consideration of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security at their sixty-sixth sessions (June 2027).

3. The Conference of the Parties also requested the subsidiary bodies to report on the progress and outcomes of the joint work to the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-second session (November 2027).

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Annex II

Decision x/CP.31

Sharm-Antalya-Addis joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security (Placeholder)

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 2 of the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 2/CP.17, paragraphs 75-77,

Further recalling decisions 4/CP.23 and 3/CP.27

Recognizing 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,

Highlighting that each food production system has its own challenges and that solutions must be context-specific and take into account national circumstances, especially if they are to be scaled up,

1. Welcomes the progress made and takes note of the outcomes under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security and its roadmap;

2. Takes note of the following key messages from the SJWA outcomes, including workshops and other reports, recognizing that climate action on agriculture and food security must be context-specific and take into account national circumstances:

   (a) [Placeholder to reflect SB conclusion text]

3. Welcomes the participation of representatives of constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and observer organizations in workshops under the SJWA;

4. Invites Parties, constituted bodies and financial entities to consider policies, actions and measures relevant to implementing the conclusions referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Also invites the current and future Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties, high-level champions and other actors, when promoting climate initiatives, to take into account the conclusions referred to in paragraph 2 above in considering issues related to agriculture, and to promote the sharing of information and knowledge on best practices and means of implementation;

6. Reaffirms that trade related climate measures, including Unilateral Trade Measures, by developed country Parties should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or an disguised restriction on international trade especially for agriculture and food security and should inform discussions in the future joint work, in line with Article 3, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

7. Reiterates the objectives of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security set out in decision 3/CP.27, paragraph 14;

8. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to establish a multi-year joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security building on the objectives referred to in paragraph 6;

9. Also requests the subsidiary bodies to elaborate the multi-year joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, with results oriented

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mandates and time frame, subject to periodic review, with a continuous focus on enhancing adaptation and resilience and strengthening means of implementation to safeguard global food security and production, and report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-second session (2027);

10. Requests the Secretariat to continue improving the online portal and developing its functionalities, ensuring its accessibility and usability, and further request the Secretariat to invite submissions from parties and relevant stakeholders on ways to improve the online portal by March 2027;

11. Further requests the Secretariat to prepare an annual synthesis report on the work undertaken by constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as by relevant international organizations, on activities related to the joint work referred to in decision x/CP.31;

12. Requests the Secretariat to continue improving the online portal and developing its functionalities, ensuring its accessibility and usability, and further request the Secretariat to invite submissions from parties and relevant stakeholders on ways to improve the online portal by March 2027;

13. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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