



October 2017

## SECTORAL COMPONENT

# Resilient Food Production



## BACKGROUND

The agricultural and livestock sector and natural resources management (NRM) play an important role in a fragile economy, considered to be the main cause for the vulnerability of many countries.

In their NDCs, a number of Latin American countries particularly highlighted the importance of the agricultural sector for their economy, employment, exports and for the livelihood of rural and indigenous populations.

However, according to recent studies, nearly a quarter of global GHG emissions are the result of changes in land use, forestry, agricultural and livestock activities that contribute to climate change and increase the need for adaptation.

As an example, it is predicted that without adequate adaptation measures, losses in Costa Rica will rise to over USD 7 billion by 2030 and will particularly affect vulnerable groups, such as women and children, increasing risks for the country's economy.

Therefore, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture is an important factor in resilient food production. Many Latin American countries are beginning to recognise the potential of agroforestry and sylvopasture to contribute to the objectives of mitigation and adaptation.

## OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

### Specific objectives

The specific objective of the resilient food production component is to strengthen capacities at the local, national and regional level to increase resilience to climate change, the efficiency of agricultural and livestock production systems regarding the use of carbon and water, as well as the inter-connected food and agriculture value chains.

Special attention will be given to the achievement of the NDCs defined in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

### Expected results

- Best practices for resilient crop production, farming techniques and value chains are validated to achieve the objectives of the NDCs.
- Best practices for livestock production systems and efficient value chains in terms of carbon and water use efficiency are validated for the achievement of the relevant NDCs.
- Appropriate mechanisms to fund adaptation/mitigation measures in the agricultural and livestock sector at national or regional level are available for their dissemination in Latin America.

### AVAILABLE RESOURCES

The Resilient Food Production component has a budgetary allocation of EUR 10 M.

### IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The agencies delegated by the European Commission to implement the component are:

- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Expertise France (EF)

### IMPLEMENTATION CALENDAR

Implementation of the component is foreseen over a period of 36 months starting from 01/01/2018.

## ACTIVITIES

- Funding of selected projects after a transparent call for proposals.
- Provision of technical assistance related to resilient food production.

## PROGRESS TO DATE AND FUTURE STEPS

- As part of the EUROCLIMA+ regional conference, a seminar on the resilient food production sector was organised in Costa Rica in **September 2016**. The exchanges were based on a discussion paper presented to the participants. The participants agreed on a series of conclusions regarding priorities, potential activities and characteristics of the main project.
- **In April 2016**, as part of the Latin Water Week (Semana Latina del Agua), a workshop on the integration of issues related to water use in the resilient food production sector was held in Santiago de Chile.
- A new concept note was drafted in April 2017 and was sent to the National Focal Points.
- A workshop to provide information about EUROCLIMA+ in relation to the resilient food production sector was held in Quito in June 2017. The priority areas previously identified during the seminar in Costa Rica were further defined and recommendations for guidelines were put forward.

### NEXT STAGES ARE:

- Develop guidelines for proposals that will take into account the experiences and decisions acquired in the forestry, biodiversity and ecosystem sectors and ensure synergies with the results of EUROCLIMA+.
- Organise a workshop or webinar to receive comments on the guidelines (late 2017).
- Publish the call for proposals.



## POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES

- Potential applicants at national and sub-national level are non-for-profit organisations, such as
- Legally organised farmers' associations
- Public entities of the agricultural and municipal sector
- National and international NGOs
- Universities and national and regional research organisations
- Private sector companies are not eligible to apply. However, in the context of public and private sector partnerships (PPP), they may take part as partners providing their own funds.

## PRIORITY AREAS FOR POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES

- Develop and improve integrated information systems.
- Identify and apply specific adaptation/mitigation measures in the area of agricultural and livestock production and water management.
- Identify, develop and implement financial mechanisms.
- Promote knowledge exchange and best management practices in the application of adaptation/mitigation measures for agricultural and livestock production and water management.

- [www.euroclima.org](http://www.euroclima.org)
- [www.giz.de](http://www.giz.de)
- [www.expertisefrance.fr](http://www.expertisefrance.fr)

