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**Event Title:**

Putting the Paris Agreement in to Practise: the changing climate finance landscape for agriculture

**Date:** Thursday, 19 May 2016

**Time:** 18:30—20:00

**Location:** Bonn III (72)

**Event Format:** The side event will adopt a Davos-style debate format in which panellists can engage with each other and with participants in an informal setting. A moderator will ask guiding questions to each panelists with additional questions sought from social media and from the audience at the event. No power point.

**Background:** The Paris Agreement commits developed countries to set a new collective financing goal of at least US$100 billion per year from 2020. What does this mean for smallholder farmers on the frontline of climate impacts in the developing world?

At the SBSTA meeting in Bonn, the Rome-based food and agriculture agencies of the United Nations will discuss how to use climate finance to do development better. This is a chance for the global agriculture community to drive action, and support smallholders in adopting sustainable and resilient farming systems.

**IFAD** - Climate finance can help smallholder farmers manage climate risks in many ways, from investing in renewable energy and early warning systems, managing agriculture, forestry and fisheries at a landscape level to ensure more resilient systems, improved water management and enhanced genetic diversity, to conservation agriculture, agroforestry and integrated food-energy systems. Climate finance is out there. There's a lot of it, and the trend is rising. With IFAD’s Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) and it’s work with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), IFAD is ahead of the curve in making climate finance work for smallholders, but more work is needed.

**FAO** - Channelling climate finance to the agricultural sectors is vital to ensuring food security and nutrition in a changing climate. However, existing flows of climate finance fall well short of the needs of the agricultural sectors. They are also dwarfed by existing public and private investments in agriculture. It is therefore important to use climate finance as a catalyst – as a means of leveraging public and private investments for sustainable and resilient agricultural development. FAO is supporting its Member States to work with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and bilateral donors to make this happen.

**WFP** - Climate finance can go a long way in addressing some of the key threats that climate change poses to the livelihoods and well-being of the most vulnerable people and communities such as reduced crop yields, higher food prices and food insecurity. WFP is working to channel climate finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF) to the most vulnerable communities to strengthen their resilience in the face of more frequent and intense climate shocks. WFP is assisting the most vulnerable and food insecure by working on community adaptation activities, in supporting the scale up of end-user driven climate services to improve people’s access to climate information, and in helping governments strengthen social protection systems such as access to insurance, diversification of livelihoods, savings, systems of mutual support and market responses.

**Speakers:**

**Juan Chang,** Senior Forest and Land Use Specialist, Global Climate Fund

**Rawleston Moore**, Senior Climate Change Specialist, The Global Environment Facility

**Moderator,** Martin Frick, Director of FAO’s - Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC),

**Roshan Cooke,** Environment and Climate Specialist, IFAD

**Tania Osejo**, Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, WFP

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