



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



# SHARM EL-SHEIKH JOINT WORK ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIMATE ACTION ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY (SSJW) AND RELATED OUTCOMES

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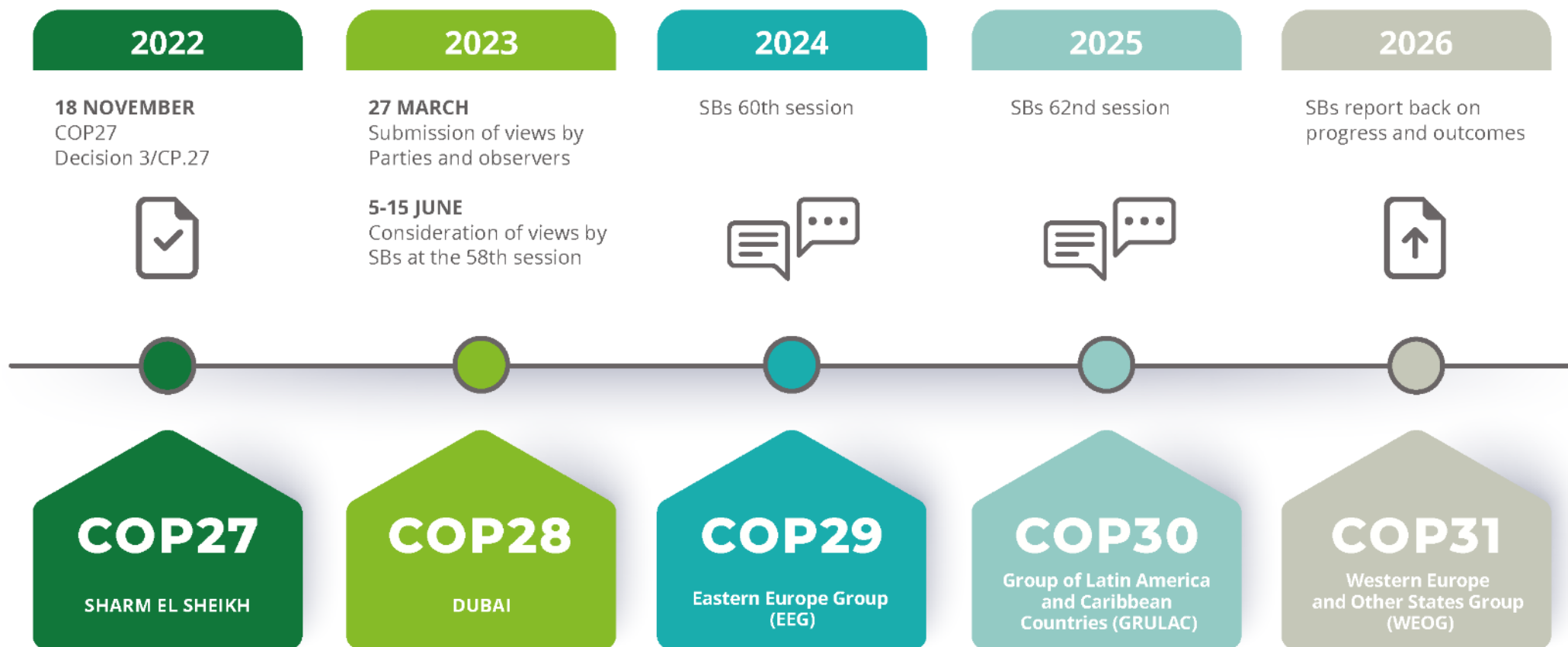
Seventeenth Regional Training Workshop on Capacity Development for Climate Change Negotiations for the Arab Countries, 13 – 15 May 2024, City of Kuwait, Kuwait

# SHARM EL-SHEIKH JOINT WORK

The Sharm el-Sheikh joint work is a four-year work programme under the UNFCCC, adopted at COP27 (through decision 3/CP.27), to address 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.

The Sharm el-Sheikh joint work builds on outcomes of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), which was established at COP23 in 2017 as a landmark process to advance discussions on agriculture in the UNFCCC.

# PROPOSED CALENDAR



\*DDOVIDOVY TIMELINE BASED ON DECISION 3/CP.27

## Decision 3/CP.27

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

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling Article 2 of the Convention,*

*Also recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 75–77,*

*Further recalling decision 4/CP.23,*

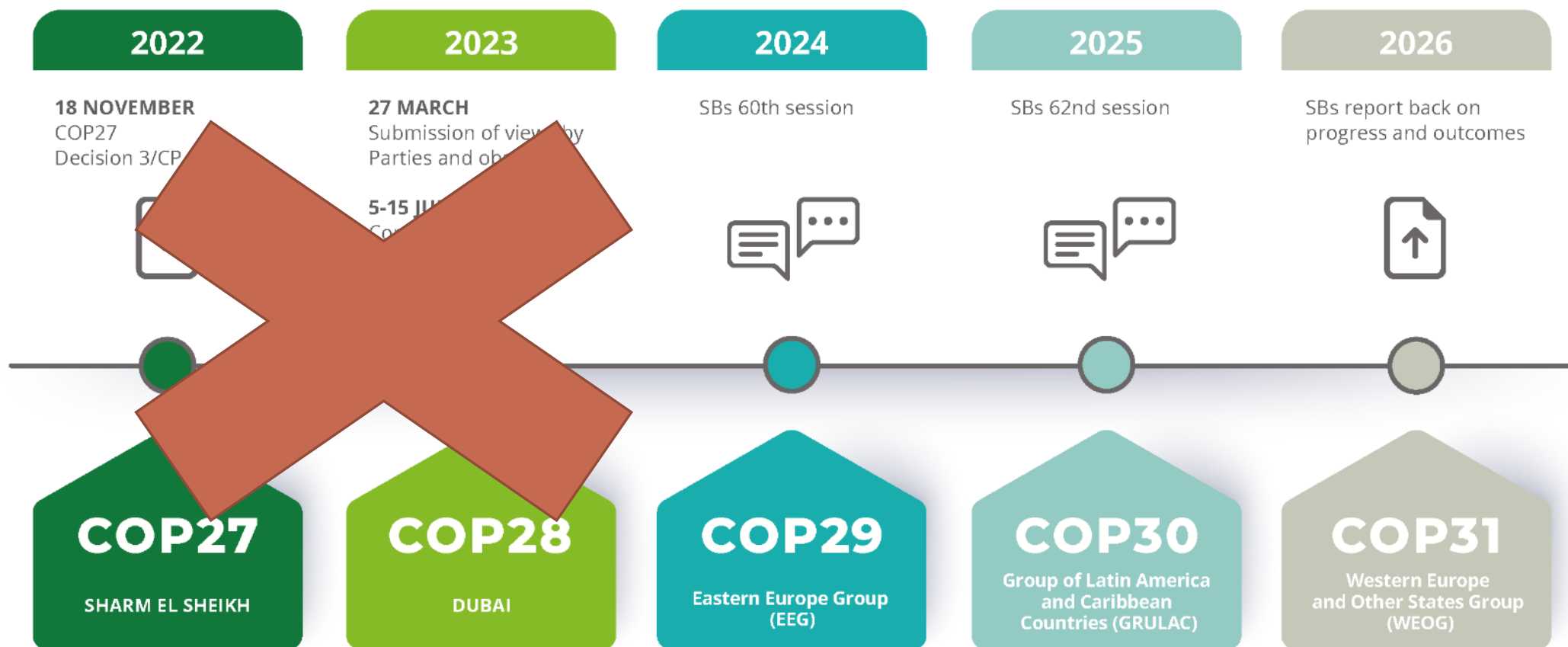
*Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,*

*Also recognizing that the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and other global challenges has exposed the limited resilience of global food systems to the adverse impacts of climate change and the limited progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and ensuring food security,*

*Acknowledging that the increasing frequency of extreme weather events has exposed millions of people, especially small-scale farmers, those from low-income households, indigenous peoples, women and youth in developing countries, to acute food and water insecurity and that, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, more than 800 million people face hunger every year,<sup>1</sup> a figure set to increase as a consequence of climate change,*



# PROPOSED CALENDAR



\*DDOVIDOVY TIMELINE BASED ON DECISION 3/CP.27

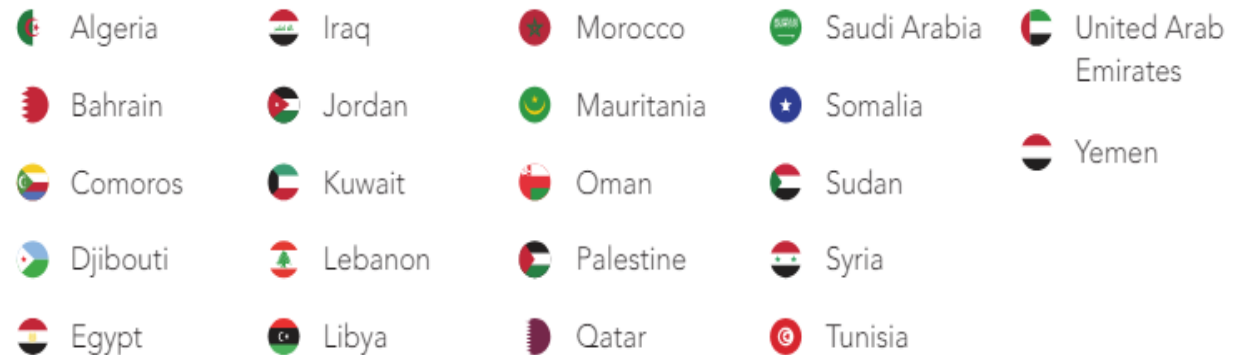
# MAIN DISCUSSION POINTS

1. Establishment of a coordination group
2. Organization of workshops (once a year)
3. Creation of a Portal
4. Synthesis report

# ARAB GROUP POSITION

1. Establishment of a coordination group
2. Organization of workshops
3. Creation of a Portal
4. Synthesis report

## Arab States Members



# SHARM EL-SHEIKH JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY AND RELATED OUTCOMES

The Arab States' have a population of over 436 million, of which 60 % are under the age of 30, and constitute one of the most arid regions in the world, with over 90 % of the land classified as arid or hyperarid.

Of the 22 Arab States, 19 are considered water scarce and 13 fall below the absolute freshwater scarcity threshold of 500 m<sup>3</sup> per capita per year. The regional climate projections show that the average annual temperature in the region is expected to increase by up to 4.5 °C by the end of the twenty-first century under the high emission scenario.

Precipitation is expected to show a largely decreasing trend across the Arab region up to the end of the century, with some areas expected to experience an increase in intensity and volume of precipitation in certain seasons. Increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in the region are also projected, including flash floods, drought and sandstorms.



# SHARM EL-SHEIKH JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY AND RELATED OUTCOMES

Agriculture is the main source of employment and livelihoods for about 38 per cent of the region's population but contributes only 7 % of its gross domestic product. It is projected that up to 84 % of agricultural land in the region is highly vulnerable to changes in water availability and increasing temperature.

# SHARM EL-SHEIKH JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY AND RELATED OUTCOMES

Regional agricultural productive output is expected to decrease by 21 % by 2080, with yields of some crops declining by up to 60 per cent by 2080 as a result of climate change. Extreme climate events, including flash floods, drought, heatwaves and storm surges, are affecting water and food security, human health and biodiversity, as well as coastal communities and cities. Urgent action is needed to adapt to climate change

# AGRICULTURE & FOOD SAFETY (SOVEREIGNTY)

1. The negotiations in COPs are not happening as they should
2. Additional capacity building, experience sharing and coordination are needed
3. Ambition of the Arab Countries goes beyond the COPs



**Thank you**

