

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND THE GCF-2 TARGETS IN THE PACIFIC



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS IN CLIMATE CHANGE

- The agrifood systems contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, representing around 30% of global emissions originating from human activities. This includes emissions from various sources within the sector, such as deforestation, livestock production, soil and nutrient management, and food loss and waste.
- Agriculture can significantly contribute to mitigating climate change through practices like carbon sequestration, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and improving soil health. Techniques such as no-till farming, cover cropping, crop rotation, and agroforestry are effective in drawing down atmospheric carbon dioxide and storing it in the soil, efficient use of fertilizers, composting manure, and transitioning to renewable energy sources can further reduce the agricultural sector's impact on climate change.
- Transitioning into climate resilience agriculture is essential for building resilience food systems and ensuring food and water security in the Pacific SIDS, which requires transformative solutions and a multifaceted approach that will secure the sector and its adaptability for generations to come.
- GCF-2 aims to strengthen the resilience of agricultural systems and enhance food security, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG-2) which seeks to end hunger and achieve food security.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SIDE EVENT

The **objectives of this side event** is to explore the GCF-2 targets for the agriculture and food security sector while examining the current gaps, opportunities, and possible investment interventions in the Pacific region including the strategic contributions of the Readiness programme, specifically the recently approved readiness on agriculture and food security.

The session will focus on three key areas

- i. The GCF-2 investment priorities in the agriculture and food security sector
- ii. Sharing insights and overview of the sector, including lessons from of the recently approved readiness
- iii. And finally, the session will conclude with a Q and A.



PANELISTS

Reagan Moses, Secretary for Climate Change & Natural Resource, Ministry of Environment, Nauru

Ms. Charlene Mesai, National Environment Planner, Palau

Ms. Rhonda Aumaga, Principal Analyst, Ministry of Finance, Samoa

Mr. William Wigmore, Director of Crop Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Cook Islands

QUESTIONS

Cook Islands

- What are the main challenges and opportunities in accessing and utilizing climate finance for agricultural adaptation and mitigation?
- How can we ensure that climate finance in agriculture is truly transformative and addresses the underlying constraints and uncertainties faced by farmers?
- How can Transformative Climate Finance support agriculture?

QUESTIONS

Palau

- With the recent approval of the Palau Readiness, what are the key challenges faced by the agriculture sector in Palau and how will the readiness address those challenges?
- How can climate finance support agriculture?
- How will the Palau Readiness Project contribute to the GCF-2 targets on agriculture and food security?

QUESTIONS

Nauru

- What are the main constraints to agricultural development in Nauru and how do these relate to climate change?
- How is the recently approved readiness project for Nauru going to improve food security in the face of climate change?
- How will the Palau Readiness Project contribute to the GCF-2 targets on agriculture and food security?

QUESTIONS

Samoa

- As the Samoa Readiness was approved in 2024, can you share some lessons learned and/or good practices so far from the implementation of the Samoa GCF Readiness?
- In your view, what would be some of the challenges the Samoa NDA Office Samoa faces in relation to the GCF?
- As a follow up to the challenges you highlighted earlier, what recommendations would you provide to address some of those challenges?