

**CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS INPUTS ON THE CALL FOR SUBMISSION ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR) ON THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD**

Caritas Internationalis is a global confederation of 162 National Caritas member organizations and 7 Caritas Regional Offices that respond to humanitarian emergencies and promote integral human development and integral ecology, with special concern for the effects of climate change on the poor[[1]](#footnote-1) and its implications for the full enjoyment of a wide range of human rights.[[2]](#footnote-2) Caritas Internationalis has its headquarters in Rome and two delegations to the United Nations in Geneva and New York.

This submission includes inputs from the following regions Africa (Kenya, Sudan and Zambia) and Asia (Kazakhstan and Nepal).

1. **Please describe through concrete examples and stories how climate change is affecting the full realization of the right to adequate food in your country.**

Climate risks pose serious threats to Kenya’s sustainable development goals. With the largest economy in East Africa and a population of 48.5 million, the country’s economy is largely dependent on rainfed agriculture and tourism, each susceptible to climate variability and change and extreme weather events. In addition, increasing interseasonal variability and declining rainfall in the main rainy season have affected cereal production in recent years. In addition, the ASAL region of Kenya has endured three severe droughts in the last decade (2010-2011, 2016-2017 and 2020-2022). In Caritas Kenya experience, the current drought (2020 - 2022) has been the most severe and longest with widespread livelihood loses and massive displacement of populations. Currently, more than 4.2 million people representing 24% of the ASAL population are facing high levels of acute food insecurity with about 2.7 million people in the Crisis phase and 785,000 people the Emergency state (report by ASAL humanitarian network, October 2022).

In Marsabit County of Kenya, Pastoral production systems form the main livelihood, involving about 80 percent of the population. Major sources of income within this livelihood include sales of livestock and livestock products, which account for 85 percent of all county income. Agro-pastoral systems involve about 16 percent of the population. Drought, floods, high temperatures, and erratic rainfall challenge productivity and incomes as well as basic food and nutrition security among the population. Moreover, land tenure system, poor infrastructure, and social factors such as migration in search of pasture and water, pastoral school dropouts, low literacy and high poverty levels limit the farmers’ ability to cope with climate change and variability thereby affecting the right to food. The current drought is also resulting in poor feeding habits due to lack of right food commodities ***affecting*** pregnant and lactating mothers, children under five years and elderly and increasing levels of malnutrition. As per SMART survey 2022, the County recorded high malnutrition level, which has exceeded the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate

While 82% of the population in Marsabit depend on livestock as the main source of livelihoods, the recurring drought has heavily affected the **Livestock sector.** Currently, the residence have lost livestock’s that include 23,672 heard of cattle, 499,506 shoats, 12,813 camels and the number continue increasing. In addition, Pastoralist drop out has also increased and the many communities that entirely depended on pastoralism for their livelihood have abandoned it due to increase in livestock deaths. The county is also experiencing severe vegetation deficit. Land degradation had impact on livestock productivity hence affecting food security. Invasive species –*prosopi* *Juliflora* is overtaking rangeland due to the effect of climate change. This reduced livestock productivity has effect on food availability at household level.

In **South Sudan**, climate change has affected the communities this year more than any time before. The floods devastated the eight states and two administration areas out of the ten states and affected livestock and wild lives. In the areas affected, the South Sudanese failed to cultivate any crops this year crops due to the situation of this climate change.

In **Kazakhstan**, the heatwave that began in June of 2021, the Southern and Western regions of Kazakhstan (Kyzylorda, Mangystau and Turkestan provinces) resulted in severe drought in these regions. As a result of the abnormally high air temperature in various country regions, rapid runoff of rivers and reservoirs occurred leading the soils to dry up to a depth of 50 cm, which caused a lack of vegetation and natural feed on pastures. Due to the impossibility of grazing livestock, the minimum reserves of feed and water were exhausted, which lead to the mass death of animals. According to the official data 1714 head of livestock died from drought.

Kazakhstan, which is a major wheat producer, has “suffered reduced crop yields from drought and fires” in recent years, according to Caritas Kazakhstan. For example, in August of 2021, 126 hectares of wheat out of 230 burned out under the scorching sun in the Kazalinsky district of the Kyzylorda region. The global drought has also affected forage crops. This year, water resources in the Syr Darya river were sorely lacking. Instead of the usual three hay yields, local farmers only realized two. To that effect, yields have dropped by more than half and affecting availability of adequate food.

**Nepal** is an agriculture-based country where more than 66% farmers are directly engaged in farming. About 60% of the farmers in the country are smallholder farmers with an average of 0.8 ha of land and 47% of them with less than 0.5 ha and 26.69% have less 0.2 ha. Nepalese agriculture is predominantly rainfed and heavily depends on monsoon rains. According to **Caritas Nepal**, Climate change trends such as erratic rainfall patterns, temperature increases, extreme weather events, and frequent winter droughts have severely affected the country's agriculture.

As Nepal is very vulnerable to climate change because of low-level development, complex topography, and variability in climate and microclimate within a shorter distance. Droughts or low rainfall levels at critical points in the development phases of winter and spring crops have dramatically reduced crop yields and livestock numbers and productivity. Reduced precipitation and moisture availability have also hamper the grasslands, fodder, and forage production and productivity and this has been accompanied by heat stress to livestock leading to decreased livestock production and productivity. Then, on the other hand, monsoon precipitation coinciding with snowmelt in the mountains has led to floods during rainy seasons damaging not only agriculture and livestock but also the livelihoods of many people. All this has culminated in decreased crop yield and lower livestock productivity, which if uncompensated by rising imports may threaten even the food security concerns. This has also increased the infestation of new insects and pests and decreased soil organic carbon, soil micronutrients, and microbial population.

There are several examples where climate change had directly affected the food production and availability in Nepal. There was a significant impact on rice production both in terai and in hilly regions of the country because of variation of maximum temperature and erratic rainfall pattern. In Caritas experience, because of less rainfall to cultivate, Nepal has witnessed rapid increase in slash and burn area. The farmers that used to cultivate paddy in rainfed land during the monsoon season but due to late monsoon and decrease in rainfall, the farmers are forced to slash and burn the nearby forest and cultivate in the land. According to these farmers, they have no choice but to cope with potential food shortages if they only depend on the rainfed land. As shared by Caritas Nepal, affected people have to cope with the situation by consuming less preferred food, reducing the size of meals and even selling household assets to buy the food.

In **Zambia**, Climate Change continues to be a major threat to the full realization of the right to food. Because of continued climate variability, increased pest and disease in both crops and animals, there has been a huge impact on food production and productivity especially by small-scale farmers. For example, the production of Maize crop (which is the country’s staple food) has reduced by 25% in the 2021/2022 farming season alone due to drought and floods in some parts of the country. This has had a huge impact on rural households to achieve full realization of their right to adequate food.

1. **Please share a summary of any relevant data that captures how climate change adversely affects the full realization of the right to food, taking into account discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.**

The effects of a fourth consecutive below-average rainy season in Kenya caused by climate change, is resulting in deteriorating food security outcomes driven by the impacts of poor crop and livestock production, resource-based conflict, livestock disease and mortality. In February 2022, the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG's) reported that there are around 3.1 million food-insecure people in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas, a 48 percent increase since August 2021. Crop production was significantly affected by late-onset, poor temporal distribution, and cumulatively below-average rainfall during the October to December 2021 short rains, resulting in a significantly below-average harvest. According to KFSSG report, the maize harvest in the marginal agricultural areas is 45-50 percent of the five-year national maize production average. There was widespread below-average crop production in the marginal agricultural areas, with crop failure in Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, and Tharaka Nithi, where maize production was 1–7 percent of the five-year average.

 In Marsabit County of Kenya, the harvest for the last four rainy seasons has recorded nil. In the pastoral areas, declining forage and water resources have kept livestock in dry season grazing areas and continuing to migrate in search of pasture and water, resulting in conflict among communities over rangeland resources. Due to starvation, disease, and long trekking distances, declining livestock health has resulted in widespread livestock deaths in pastoral counties. In Marsabit, livestock deaths stands at 23,672 heard of cattle, 499,506 shoats, 12,813 camels and 772 donkeys and number continue increasing. The loss of livestock, below-average milk production, and declining goat-to-maize terms-of-trade across the northern and eastern pastoral areas are resulting in households facing acute food and livelihood crisis (IPC Phase 3) and humanitarian emergency (IPC Phase 4). This has made it hard for comminutes to enjoy the right to adequate food.

In **South Sudan**, as of 28 October 2022, over 1 million people were verified as affected by torrential rain and flooding in 36 counties across South Sudan and over 20,000 people in the southern part of the Abyei Administrative Area (AAA). The ongoing flood response is hampered by renewed violence and insecurity, inaccessibility due to impassible roads, broken bridges, flooded airstrips, the lack of air assets, the lack of critical core pipeline supplies and funding constraints. The situation is in this part of the country has exacerbated household food insecurity levels and affecting the right of the communities to adequate food.

In **Kazakhstan**, Calculations have showed that under the conditions of the expected climate of 2030, the average yield of spring wheat in seven regions (Akmola, Aktobe, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan regions) will be 63-87% of its current level, and in the conditions of 2050, 51-80%. This means that while maintaining the current crop culture, the yield of spring wheat will decrease by 13-37% by 2030. Considering the fact that Kazakhstan is the ninth largest producer and seventh largest exporter of wheat in the world and is the only exporting country in Central Asia, the lack of climate change adaptation measures in Kazakhstan may pose a threat to the food security of the entire region.

In **Nepal**, Climate change not only affects agricultural production and availability of food in but also creates a negative impact on access to food for the poor, reducing their purchasing power and hence pushing them further towards the whirlpool of food insecurity and malnutrition.  According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), over the last decade, around 30,845 hectares of land owned by almost five percent of households has become uncultivable due to the climate-related hazards. The majority of the land under cultivation (76%) is rain-fed which has been affected by the erratic patterns of rainfall, drought, flash floods and landslides among others. Over the years, the reduced winter crop production due to lower post-monsoon precipitation directs a concern of food security amongst those residing in Hill and Mountain areas that are economically and environmentally highly vulnerable to climate changes. This has either forced them to leave their primary profession of agriculture or leave their locations.

In addition, Poor diet diversity is a serious problem across much of Nepal where malnutrition contributes to 60 percent of child deaths. Climate disasters are disrupting subsistence agriculture in western Nepal, where malnutrition and infant mortality are already high (Kafle 2022).  About 518,000 children under five years of age are suffering from acute under-nutrition, or wasting, and have a heightened risk of morbidity and mortality.

Furthermore, [due to rising water scarcity, women need to travel farther to fetch water](https://lib.icimod.org/record/29811). According [to Nepal Labor Force Survey 2017/18](https://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/upLoads/2019/05/Nepal-Labour-Force-Survey-2017_18-Report.pdf), 61% women are involved in subsistence farming, whereas only 47% of men are.  Women also have limited [access to timely weather forecast information](https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fsufs.2019.00066/full), which affects their options for farming as they lack independent sources of income and access credit.

 In **Zambia**, information on how Climate Change adversely affects the full realization of the right to food can be derived from multiple sources such as the crop forecast survey by the ministry of Agriculture, which suggest a reduction of 25% in the staple crop maize production in the 2021/2022 farming season. Reasons to this decline are as a result of adverse effects from extreme weather events, mainly flash floods and prolonged dry spells experienced in various parts of the country. Further, the Disaster management and mitigation unit has continued to offer support in form of food rations for victims of these affected by the extreme weather events.

1. **Please describe any specific measure, including public policies, legislation, practices or strategies that your Government has undertaken, in compliance with applicable international human rights law, to promote an approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as loss and damage that ensures the full and effective enjoyment of the right to food. Please also note and identify any relevant mechanisms for ensuring accountability for these commitments including their means of implementation.**

In Caritas Africa experience, **Kenya** was one of the first countries in Africa to enact a comprehensive law and policy to guide national and subnational climate action. The Climate Change Act and the National Climate Change Policy Framework of 2016 provide guidance for low-carbon and climate resilient development. The Act of 2016 directed the formation of the National Climate Change Secretariat, which acts as a lead government agency on national climate change plans and actions.

The legislation also directs the formation of a National Climate Change Council chaired by the president and responsible for mainstreaming climate action by national and county government entities. The country can access climate financing through the National Environment Management Authority, a National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund and accredited by the UNFCCC Green Climate Fund.

Other Key policies targeted at addressing climate change challenges include:

* National Climate Change Framework Policy (2016)
* Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030
* National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2013–2017
* National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) (2010)
* Strategy for Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands and National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands (2011)
* Drought Risk Management and Ending Drought Emergencies Sector Plan 2013–2017
* National Water Master Plan (2014)
* Kenyan Vision 2030.

However, these policy frameworks are yet to be fully implemented. Although some county governments have developed their own domesticated laws and policies, they are yet to be funded and structures for its implementation are not fully in place. All the policies highlighted above intend to use the County Climate Change Funds (CCCF) Mechanisms that advocates for climate justice where communities are capacity built and have structures for climate Funds management at community level. This is through what is commonly referred to as Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs). In addition, the County Government of Marsabit has taken the responsibility of providing an enabling environment to initiate and sustain resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures to build adaptive capacity of the local community to effectively respond to climate shocks. As shared by **Caritas Marsabit,** some practices and strategies underlain by the county government of Marsabit include the following:

* Successfully developed Marsabit County Climate Change Adaptation Action plan (2018-2022). The plan looks at the critical sectors affected by climate change and proposed actions to be included in planning and implementation to build community resilience and adaptation mechanisms.
* Climate change mainstreaming guidelines for Livestock, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Water Sector. These guidelines help the actors consider climate change adaptation and mitigation in planning and implementation of programs and projects.
* Marsabit County Climate Change Adaptation Policy of 2019, which gives policy proposals on climate change adaptation and mitigation.
* Formation of Climate change unit within the County government of Marsabit. This initiative has climate change champions drawn from sensitive sectors to spear head climate change programs within the County.
* Marsabit County Climate Change Fund Act of 2020 embraces locally led climate change actions through bottom-up approach structures to address climate change issues in the County. The Act has also created climate change fund (2% of the development budget annually) that mainly addresses climate change adaptation programmes in the County.
* To enhance accountability, the County has active civil society organizations that work closely with government and ensure programs and projects are fair and transparent by initiating budget-tracking tools to examine budget allocation, implementation and sustainability of the projects. They are also climate change champions who implement activities at the local level to enhance accountability.

As shared by **Caritas Sudan**, the government of **South Sudan** through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of a USD 9,121,420 four-year project. This has been designed to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities to the observed and predicted impacts of climate change. This project operationalizes the priorities identified within South Sudan’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP), particularly on agriculture, disaster risk reduction, environment, water resources, policy and institutional frameworks and will implement interventions designed to increase the capacity of the government to drive climate change adaptation interventions.[[3]](#footnote-3)

In **Kazakhstan**, the Ministry of Agriculture will be implementing a three-year project aimed at improving diversification in crop production by increasing the area of production for oilseeds, potatoes and fodder, and also the increase the number of Livestock cattle production. In addition, the government of Kazakhastan plans to develop a new water code as the code adopted in 2003 only regulates the procedure for the economic use of water and no contribution to the conservation of water resources and efficient use. As such, the new water code will concentrate on the effects of climate change on water resources and its effects on agriculture and food security in Kazakhstan. The main message of the new code will be the recognition that water is a fundamental element of the natural environment, and water is necessary for life and absolutely in all types of human economic activity. In this context, the protection of water resources from depletion and pollution will be the main approach in water resources management.

**In Nepal, the Constitution of (2015)** includes the mention of the right to food, right to social justice and consumer’s right. In addition, **the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act (2018)** includes the Right to Food and Protection from Food Insecurity; Respect, protection and fulfillment of the right to food; Protection and Promotion of Right to Food Sovereignty, and implementation of Right to Food. The constitutional also highlights that the Government of Nepal shall prepare a National Food Plan upon coordinating with the bodies of the Federation, Province and Local Level related to food, and prepare monitoring indicators for the right to food and the right to food sovereignty, in consultation with the Council and other relevant bodies.

Other policies in Nepal include the **Zero Hunger Challenge National Plan of Action (2016 –2025)**; **the Agriculture Development Strategy (2015 to 2035)** which recognizes the critical importance that farmers’ have access and control of the means of production; Nepal ‘s National ***Climate Change Policy 2019*** aimed to create a climate-resilient society by integrating adaptation and mitigation actions in vulnerable sectors; and a comprehensive ***National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)*** 2010 that prioritized urgent and immediate adaptation actions in the country and supplemented by a framework on ***Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA)***, which paved the way for the country to localize climate change adaptation.Nepal has recently developed a ***National Adaptation plan (NAP)*** process, which has defined the country’s medium and long-term adaptation needs.

In Zambia, the Zambian government has shown interest and commitment in addressing issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation. As a sign of commitment, the government has created the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment responsible for addressing issues around Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation as well as general Environmental issues. The government is also revising a number of its policies such as the National policy on Environment as well as the National Climate Change policy to respond to current issues and trends. Furthermore, the government is in the process of formulating a National Green growth strategy.

1. **Please describe any mechanisms and tools that are in place to measure and monitor the impacts of climate change on the full realization of the right to food**.

In **Kenya,** there are no clear mechanisms and tools in place to measure the impact of climate change on the full realization of the right to food. However, the County Government of Marsabit has (Electronica County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation (E-CIMES) to monitor and evaluate climate change effects and shares a monthly drought bulleting to cushion local communities and monitor action for early action to reduce losses.

While in **South Sudan**, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supported the design and launch of South Sudan’s first digital integrated Monitoring, Reporting and Verification iMRV system at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF). The iMRV provides the country with the capacity to track, verify, and report on the emissions and estimation of the annual national GHG emissions and GHG inventory from the IPCC GHG emission sectors. This involves tracking and monitoring of climate actions, policies, programmes and climate finance flow and relevant SDG impacts.[[4]](#footnote-4) The iMRV also allows South Sudan to fulfil requirements under the “Enhanced Transparency Framework” of the Paris Agreement and potential enhancement for market and non-market-based approaches. However, this process does not exclusively cover the impacts of climate change on the full realization of the right to food.

In **Kazakhstan,** the National Hydrometeorological Organization of the Ministry of ecology, geology and natural resources carries out monitoring of the state of the environment, actual and expected changes in hydrometeorological conditions, the state of the climate and its changes, the state of environmental pollution and their causes for the main types of activities. **Caritas Kazakhstan** works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and provides monthly reports on the climate in Kazakhstan where it analyzes the anomalies of monthly air temperature and monthly precipitation amount with no specific details on the right to food.

**As shared by Caritas Nepal,** the country uses some tools to comply with the Paris Agreement by integrating climate actions in national action plans, guidelines and policies. These include the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and National Adaptation Plans (NAP). While **for climate monitoring, the Government of Nepal**uses weather forecasts and climate projections by observations at weather stations and satellite images, yield response models, and vulnerability assessment. These systems help in early warning for minimizing the loss and damage.

While in Zambia, there are no specific tools in place to measure and monitor specifically the impacts of climate change on the full realization of the right to food. However, there are tools such as the crop forecast survey conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee under the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, which compile data using a wide range of parameters including those resulting from impacts of extreme weather events.

1. **Please identify and share examples of promising practices and challenges in the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the full realization of the right to food in the context of the adverse effects of climate change.**

**Examples of promising practices**

* In **Marsabit in Kenya,** there are interventions by various non-governmental organizations to diversify livelihood activities such as support for youth and women groups, climate change awareness programs and improvement of farming techniques and provision of farm inputs which are locally led actions that include:
* Flood based irrigation techniques to increase food availability at household level;
* Irrigation farming in areas with water and assigned as food basket areas;
* Hydroponic farming on fodder production;
* Livestock productivity in terms of breed improvement, livestock marketing and disease control, livestock product value chain promotion;
* Women Community led saving and credit groups;
* Clean energy for livelihood improvements;
* Capacity enhancement of ward climate change planning committee;
* Initiate and support climate change champions to address climate change justice at local level;
* Conduct climate risk assessment to quantify losses and damages to guide climate justice and guide climate change adaptation investments.
* A shared by **Caritas Sudan**, the Forest Policy of South Sudan is broadly intended to protect the roles forests play in stabilizing the global systems including the hydrological balance, the carbon balance, atmospheric systems, etc. The policy aims to achieve ecological stability of river systems, the lakes, swamps, agricultural production and other natural ecological systems. It is also meant to ensure that there are optimal benefits from forestry and agro-forestry activities for food security and poverty alleviation among rural communities through provision of woody and non-wood forest products. The policy also integrates forest sector actions with rural development efforts to ensure that the rural population of South Sudan has access to basic needs, which include sustainable household food security, shelter, wood fuel, safe clean water, as well as sanitation and health facilities.[[5]](#footnote-5)
* In the Kyzylorda region of **Kazakhstan**, the struggle with water shortage, which led to a drought in 2021, continues. To prevent the scenario from repeating itself, the system of Kambash and Akshatau lakes, which are important for the fishing industry, located near the Aral Sea, was restored in the region. Now experts plan to reconstruct nine more such lake systems. In addition, over 10 types of biological products for adapting crops to drought and difficult weather conditions are being tested in East Kazakhstan. Farmers used biological products to process potatoes and winter crops. The first experiment with winter crops showed an acceptable yield even with a minimum of precipitation. Experts also explained that biological products tested in the east differ from herbicides in natural ingredients, that is, natural bacteria and microorganisms, and not chemical products. Farmers are expected to evaluate the effectiveness of new products for their subsequent mass application.
* From **Caritas Zambia**, one of the promising practices is the use of Agroecology principles and practices by small-scale farmers as a means to adapt to effects of climate change. Moreso, livelihoods diversification also play a critical role in helping communities to adapt to climate change and ultimately the fulfilment of the full realization of the right to food in the context of the adverse effects of climate change.

**Challenges**

* In **Nepal** and in reference with the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act (2018), different levels of government have to form the coordination committee (I.e., Formation of National Food Council, Provisions relating to Provincial Food Council, Local Food Coordination Committee) for implementation and full realization of the right to food. However, the government has not formed these committees and this hampers the realization of the right to food in the context of the adverse effects of climate change.
* In June 2021, the monsoon arrived 2 weeks earlier and dumped more than 300 mm of rainfall in the central and western parts of Nepal in a week. Later in two months, heavy rainfall caused flood and landslide leading the serious loss and damage in different parts of Nepal.  In addition, Last year in October, unusual post-monsoon rainfall and flood had a huge loss to the paddy-growing farmers. Moreover, the government announced the compensation for the loss caused by unusual rainfall in October. However, until now the farmers were not able to get that compensation[[6]](#footnote-6).
1. **Please include examples and promising practices and challenges that highlight international and multilateral cooperation and approaches that promote the full realization of the right to food.**

**Examples and promising practices**

* **In Sudan,** the development goal of the Agricultural Markets, Value Addition and Trade Development Project (AMVAT) is to contribute to poverty reduction, economic growth and building of community and household resilience and social cohesion through improved agricultural productivity, increased agricultural production, agro-processing, marketing, and trade of agricultural products and merchandise. This project will be implemented in three states namely Central Equatorial, Eastern Equatorial and the initial focus is on supporting maize, groundnuts and sesame production.[[7]](#footnote-7)
* In **Kazakhstan**, the CACILM project is aimed at introducing effective practices of integrated natural resource management in the countries of Central Asia and Turkey. The goal of the project is the integrated use of natural resources to reduce their degradation and increase crop yields, increase readiness for drought and counteract soil salinization. In close cooperation with national and international partners, research and intensive training of farmers is carried out. Drought-resistant crops, resource-saving technologies and effective pasture management are being introduced at pilot sites in Kazakhstan.
* Central Asian (CA) countries are highly affected by drought, sand, and dust storms. In order to help participating countries to increase their preparedness and resilience to the consequences of climate change and in cooperation with a number of partners, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) secretariat developed mechanisms to promote policies in the field of drought and dust and sand storms. Thy have provided support to states in the development of national plans, methodologies and tools for drought management, including a set of drought management measures, as well as a complete list and a map of causes for dust and stand storms.

**Challenges**

* In Kenya, the low knowledge level on climate effects have made people not to understand causes, effects and their roles to adapting to climate change hence experience heavy loses when disasters like droughts and floods strike. In addition, the recurring droughts have made development and resilience interventions almost impossible. In Marsabit County, heavy dependency majorly on livestock sector, which is a threat to climate, has affected and made residents more vulnerable to climate change. This has further made the County government to always focus on emergency interventions to save lives. Furthermore, in Kenya and specifically in Marsabit Cultural and norm, beliefs have proved to be barriers especially for women.
* The promotion of different strategies in one community by various partners on how to address the issue of climate change mitigation and adaptation has been a major challenge as shard by Caritas Zambia. This calls for the need to harmonize interventions by international and multilateral co-operations
1. **Please provide any additional information you believe would be useful to support climate action that promotes the full realization of the right to food.**
* Support for the full implementation of climate change policies and laws so that community structures benefit through the sub-national government structures climate change Fund mechanisms and enhance locally led climate actions at community level-
* While climate change affects everyone, it is believed that it affects those living in rural communities more and these have limited options and capacity to cope when food insecurity occurs. As such and in order to address this, there is need to promote interventions which are economically viable, socially just and environmentally friendly. Caritas believes **Agroecology** is the way to go and the promotion of the various principles and practices would assist households to be able to fulfil their full realization of their right to food and food security at household level in terms of enhancing accessibility, affordability, availability and utilization.
1. Recently, Caritas Internationalis has launched an international Campaign “Together We Campaign on Integral Ecology”: https://www.caritas.org/togetherwe-2/ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://www.caritas.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/climatejusticeEn.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://www.preventionweb.net/news/undp-un.ep-south-sudan-govt-sign-usd-9m-project-deal-climate-change [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. https://www.preventionweb.net/news/undp-unep-south-sudan-govt-sign-usd-9m-project-deal-climate-change [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. South Sudan Environmental and Social Management Framework, September 2020, Ministry of Environment. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2022/03/28/in-nepal-2-major-climate-disasters-in-a-single-year-highlight-the-need-to-build resilience#:~:text=In%202021%2C%20heavy%20rains%2C%20floods,an%20unpredictable%20and%20changing%20climate](https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2022/03/28/in-nepal-2-major-climate-disasters-in-a-single-year-highlight-the-need-to-build%20resilience#:~:text=In%202021%2C%20heavy%20rains%2C%20floods,an%20unpredictable%20and%20changing%20climate).   [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. South Sudan Environmental and Social Management Framework, September 2020, Ministry of Environment. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)