**RESPONSE OF SPAIN TO CONSULTATION ON RESOLUTION 50/9 – HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

Spain thanks the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights regarding the consultation to Member States in order to prepare and submit to its fifty-third session a report on the adverse impact of climate change on the full realization of the right to food as requested by Human Rights Council resolution 50/9 of 7 July 2022. Spain would like to submit the following contribution to number 6 of the questionnaire:

6. *Examples and promising practices and challenges that highlight international and multilateral cooperation and approaches that promote the full realization of the right to food.*

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) carried out a at the request of Latin American countries the study LESSONS LEARNED ON CLIMATE CHANGE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE TO CONTRIBUTE TO FOOD SECURITY AND THE RIGHT TO FOOD IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN within the framework of the INTERCOONECTA Plan. The conclusions of this study, which may be of interest for the above-mentioned report, are the following:

The adaptation of agriculture to build resilience to climate change involves the identification, testing, demonstration and dissemination of good agricultural practices to counter changing climatic conditions.

Climate change is, at the same time, a challenge to the productive capacities of Latin American and Caribbean agriculture and an opportunity to rethink agriculture from more sustainable and resilient perspectives.

In the planning of resilience initiatives, the various dimensions of sustainability must be present and duly integrated: economic, social and environmental; and a prominent and priority position must be given to the objective of guaranteeing the right to food of the most vulnerable populations. For this reason, without being exclusive, the focus of attention must be on family and peasant agriculture.

The local dimension is essential to work on resilience, both the physical conditions of a given area and the reality, culture, values, knowledge and practices of the population that lives in it. Resilience must reach not only agricultural production, but also ecosystems, populations and their means and lifestyles.

The promotion of resilience processes in Latin American and Caribbean agriculture requires propitious institutional contexts, stable and well-oriented regulatory and political frameworks, well-endowed budgetary frameworks, coordination and articulation of public and private actors, sustained support for processes that continue over time.

The search for adaptation to climate change and maintenance of productive capacity should not imply in any case that agriculture generates an environmental liability that, in the long term, makes it unsustainable. In this sense, it is necessary to approach from the transition to more sustainable production models, which, together with adaptation and mitigation to climate change, incorporate the conservation of natural resources. Agroecology and agroecological practices appear as an important reference in this regard.

Several experiences point out that, in principle, it seems more feasible to move towards this adaptation and mitigation of climate change and conservation of ecosystems in polyculture, combination and association of crops schemes than through monoculture practiced in large areas.

Local knowledge as well as seeds and local biodiversity, due to the long historical processes of adaptation to a certain context, are essential to work on resilience. The recovery of knowledge —both men and women— and the rescue of native and native seeds should be an important component of adaptation strategies to climate change.

Water appears as a key element in the impact of climate change on agriculture. Access to water and the management that is made of it will be highly conditioning of the possibilities of adaptation. In this sense, it is necessary to consider a comprehensive management of water resources with an ecosystem approach. Adequate reforestation, especially in the headwaters of basins and springs, will also be essential for the water health of the ecosystems.