



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

STATE OF THE KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE

BOOSTING **KORONIVIA**

BOOSTING **KORONIVIA**

STATE OF THE KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE

Authors:

Etienne Drieux, Maylina St-Louis, Jeremy Schlickerieder, Martial Bernoux (FAO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, 2019



Required citation:

Drieux, E.; St-Louis, M.; Schlickerrieder, J.; Bernoux, M. 2019. *State of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture – Boosting Koronivia*. Rome, FAO.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

© FAO, 2019



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo/legalcode>).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that FAO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the FAO logo is not permitted. If the work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: "This translation was not created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the authoritative edition."

Disputes arising under the licence that cannot be settled amicably will be resolved by mediation and arbitration as described in Article 8 of the licence except as otherwise provided herein. The applicable mediation rules will be the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization <http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules> and any arbitration will be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Third-party materials. Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licensing. FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org. Requests for commercial use should be submitted via: www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request. Queries regarding rights and licensing should be submitted to: copyright@fao.org.

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABBREVIATIONS	v
INTRODUCTION	1
UNFCCC AND ITS STRUCTURE	2
PROGRESSION OF AGRICULTURE UNDER UNFCCC	4
KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE	6
Koronivia timeline	6
The Koronivia Decision: pushing agriculture’s agenda forward	6
The KJWA: a comprehensive and inclusive process	7
KJWA road map	7
UNFCCC ENTITIES	9
The Constituted Bodies under the Convention	9
The Financial Mechanism, its operating entities, and other funds	9
At a glance: who does what?	10
UNFCCC ENTITIES AND AGRICULTURE	11
CONCLUSION	18
REFERENCES	19
ANNEX I - FAO SUBMISSIONS UNDER THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE ITEM ON “ISSUES RELATED TO AGRICULTURE” (2012-19)	21

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are especially grateful for the valuable input and guidance provided by Judit Berényi Üveges (Hungary), Valérie Dermaux (France), Dirk Nemitz (UNFCCC), Zitouni Ould Dada (FAO), as well as several members of YOUNGO (official youth constituency at the UNFCCC). The authors would also like to express their thanks for the continuous engagement of all agriculture negotiators.

The authors would like to acknowledge the German Government, whose funding to the FAO Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) programme catalysed this work. Gratitude is also due to the graphic designer, Fabrizio Puzzilli (FAO), and to the communications specialist, Fiona Bottiglierio (FAO), for their support.

ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AWG-LCA	Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CAF	Cancun Adaptation Framework
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FWG-LCIPP	Facilitative Working Group for LCIPP
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ICA	International Consultation and Analysis
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on Impacts of the Implementation of response measures
KJWA	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NC	National Communication
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDE	National Designated Entities
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity Building
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIM Excom	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

INTRODUCTION

What is the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture?

The 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) concluded with a landmark decision recognizing the role of agriculture in tackling climate change.

Decision 4/CP.23 on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) requests the two Subsidiary Bodies under the Convention, namely the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), to jointly address issues related to agriculture, taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.

This includes workshops and technical expert meetings, working with Constituted Bodies under the Convention and climate funds, with the objective of addressing issues related to modalities for implementation, assessing adaptation, soil, livestock, nutrient and water management, as well as on the food security and socio-economic impacts of climate change across the agricultural sectors.

Why and how has FAO been supporting KJWA?

Six months before the Koronivia decision, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) adopted its corporate *Strategy on Climate Change* (FAO, 2017) with the aim of enhancing support to Member Countries in achieving their commitments to mitigate climate change.

In light of the Outcome 2 of its strategy, which strives to achieve *Improved integration of food security and nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries considerations within the international agenda on climate change through reinforced FAO engagement*, FAO has already been supporting Member Countries through technical meetings for negotiators following issues related to agriculture and KJWA. So far, FAO has hosted three Koronivia Dialogues in March 2018, September 2018 and September 2019. These informal meetings provide an opportunity for participants to openly and informally exchange views on ways to implement the Koronivia decision. At each milestone of the process, after Parties and observers have submitted their views on the topic at stake, FAO provides a factual synthesis of all submissions¹ received to support stakeholders in their work and ensure a constructive and

¹ All previews and syntheses of submissions can be consulted on FAO's official website and its Koronivia dedicated page: www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/koronivia/en/

fruitful process. More generally, thanks to specific contributions of national governments, FAO is also supporting the KJWA process and its implementation through dedicated projects.

What is the purpose of this document?

The first part of the document provides an overview of the general structure of the UNFCCC and its different bodies and entities, as well as the evolution of the item on agriculture in the international negotiations from the adoption of the Convention to the adoption of the Koronivia decision.

The document then focuses on detailing the main features and ambitions of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, as well as the mandates and agriculture-oriented actions that are implemented by the Constituted Bodies or financed by the Financial Mechanism (GEF – GCF), the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Fund, and the Special Climate Change Fund. This section not only aims to clarify the KJWA process for Parties and observers, but also foster their engagement and collaboration to better develop, support and implement concrete and practical solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

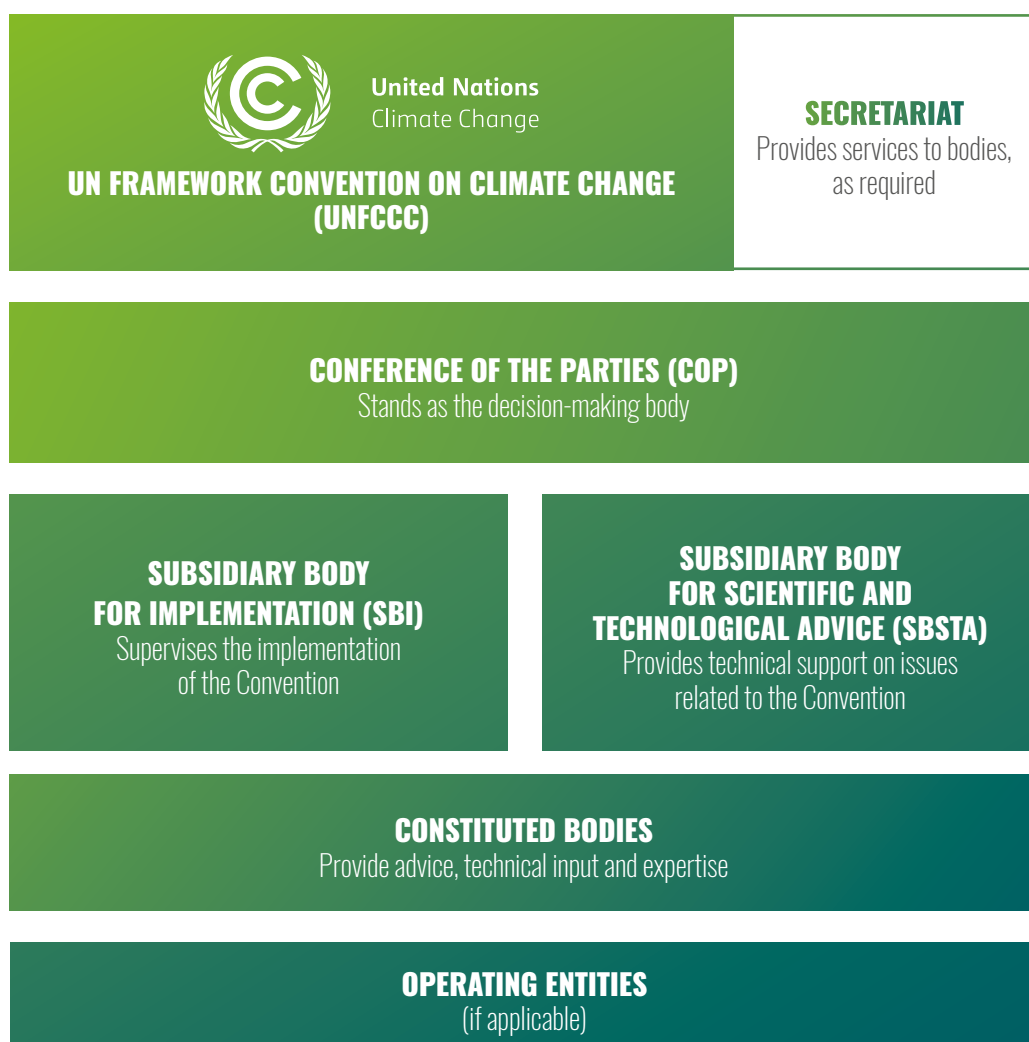
UNFCCC AND ITS STRUCTURE

The UNFCCC is one of the three Conventions linked with the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. It was adopted in New York during the United Nations General Assembly in May, but opened for signature in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. It entered into force in 1994, with the objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The Convention specifies that such a level should be achieved, *inter alia*, to ensure food production is not threatened (United Nations, 1992).

The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All countries that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the status of implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts, as well as take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention. Annex I Parties, most of the time industrialized countries, agreed to report regularly on their climate change policies and measures, and to submit an annual inventory of their GHG emissions. On the other hand, Non-Annex I Parties report on their adaptation and mitigation actions in more general terms and less regularly, provided that they receive the necessary funding to do so.

The SBI and SBSTA are the two permanent Subsidiary Bodies to the Convention, established at the UNFCCC's first Conference of the Parties in August 1995. The SBI supports the COP through the assessment and review of the effective implementation of the Convention. The SBSTA provides information and advice on scientific and technological matters as they relate to the Convention. They meet twice a year: in Bonn in May/June, and also during the COP in November/December. As requested in the Koronivia decision, the SBI and SBSTA can work together on some cross-cutting issues that touch on both their areas of expertise.

The Constituted Bodies are specialized entities established under the Convention which provide advice, technical input and expertise to advance the implementation of the Convention.



PROGRESSION OF AGRICULTURE UNDER UNFCCC

- Article 4 (1)(c) requests Parties to “Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases”. In this section, agriculture (and forestry) are mentioned alongside all other sectors.
- Article 4 (1)(e) commits Parties to cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Here, agriculture has a more specific role: “the development of appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods” are emphasized.

The following topics are discussed (SBSTA, 2006):

- The potential of agriculture and forestry to reduce GHG emissions as part of global mitigation efforts;
- The importance of international cooperation and support to promote technical innovation and technology transfer and to respond to developing countries' needs in these regards;
- The need to develop options for mitigation according to national circumstances and regional differences;
- Potential co-benefits of mitigation action in the agriculture and forestry sectors, for example for water quality, biodiversity, and poverty alleviation;
- Socio-economic impacts of mitigation options and their spillover effects;
- The need for new technologies for mitigating GHG emissions from the agriculture sector that are cost effective and environmentally sound; and
- The need to overcome barriers, for example, the lack of financial resources to develop and transfer technologies, and increase public awareness on the use of new technologies that reduce emissions.

1992 (Adoption of UNFCCC)
Agriculture is mentioned
 directly in the text of the UNFCCC on two occasions, both in Article 4 concerning Parties' commitments.

2003 (COP9)

The COP requests the **SBSTA to initiate its work** on scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of climate change, taking into consideration vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation. The SBSTA requests the UNFCCC secretariat to **organize workshops** on specific themes.

2006

The first in the SBSTA series of mitigation workshops is held focusing on **Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development**.

2017 (COP23)

The Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture is adopted by the COP (decision 4/CP.23)

resulting in the joint mandate for the SBSTA and the SBI to address issues related to agriculture.

2011 (COP17)

Based on the outcomes of the AWG-LCA, the **COP requests the SBSTA to consider issues relating to agriculture with the aim of exchanging views on a future decision to be adopted.**

2018

The SBI and SBSTA initiate work on the KJWA at their 48th sessions in May 2018, which leads to the **adoption of the KJWA road map.**

2013

Starting in 2013, the SBSTA **holds five in-session workshops** to provide opportunities for Parties to exchange their views on issues relating to agriculture.

2007 (COP13)

Creation of the **Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA)**. Discussions on agriculture take place in several sessions.

Warsaw, Nov 2013 SBSTA 39

In-session workshop on the current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries. Report: [FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.2](#)

Bonn, June 2015 SBSTA 42

In-session workshop on the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and their effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion. Report: [FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.6](#)

Bonn, June 2015 SBSTA 42

In-session workshop on the assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases. Report: [FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.7](#)

Bonn, May 2016 SBSTA 44

In-session workshop on the identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on-the-ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects. Report: [FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.5](#)

In-session workshop on the identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agroecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems. Report: [FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.6](#)

According to paragraph 1 (b)(iv) of the Bali Action Plan (UNFCCC, 2007), one of the aims of the AWG-LCA was to enhance implementation of Article 4 (1)(c) of the Convention by addressing national/international action on mitigation of climate change, including, *inter alia*, consideration of cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions.

The work of the AWG LCA, which concluded in 2012, nevertheless resulted in significant achievements such as the Cancun Agreements and other implementing decisions. Important institutional arrangements were created at this time, including the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), the Technology Mechanism, institutions on Finance, the Forum on Response Measures and the Durban Forum on Capacity-Building.

KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE

Koronivia timeline

Nov 2017:

Adoption of the Koronivia decision at COP23

Mar 2018:

Submission of views by Parties and observers on the elements to be included in KJWA

Apr – May 2018:

Adoption of the KJWA road map

Dec 2018:

Integration of the Financial Mechanism (GEF - GCF), Adaptation Fund, LDC Fund and Special Climate Change Fund in the KJWA process

Oct 2018 – Sept 2020:

Implementation of the KJWA road map and its workshops

Nov 2020:

Report to COP26 on progress and outcomes of the KJWA

The Koronivia Decision: pushing agriculture's agenda forward

At COP23, Parties reached a **decision on next steps for agriculture within the UNFCCC framework**, known as the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture. This decision is the **first substantive outcome and COP decision in the history of the agenda item on agriculture**, which has been under negotiation since 2011.

The decision requests the SBI and SBSTA to jointly address issues related to agriculture, taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security, starting with but not limited to the following:

- a. Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work;
- b. Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience;
- c. Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management;
- d. Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems;
- e. Improved livestock management systems (including agropastoral production system since May 2018);
- f. Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector.

The KJWA: a comprehensive and inclusive process

Although the Koronivia decision directly requests the two Subsidiary Bodies to jointly address the issues related to agriculture, the SBI and SBSTA can rely on the expertise and technical advice of ten of the Constituted Bodies, on the Financial Mechanism (GEF - GCF), Adaptation Fund, LDC Fund and Special Climate Change Fund, as well as on the **contribution and support from the Parties and observers** during the process:

- Shortly after the adoption of the decision, Parties and observers were invited, ahead of the 48th sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB48) in April–May 2018, to share their views on the elements to be included in the KJWA. Further discussions during SB48 led to the adoption of a road map which determines the milestones, timing and procedure for the KJWA implementation.
- In future steps of the road map, Parties and observers are invited to submit their views on the topics to be discussed ahead of each workshop as defined in the road map.

The KJWA is a comprehensive process as it gives consideration to a number of cross-cutting issues. At SB48, the SBSTA and the SBI took note of the importance of issues, including but not limited to farmers, gender, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples, and encouraged parties to take them into consideration when making submissions and during the workshops.

KJWA road map

The desire to develop a road map at SB48, or to further clarify modalities and responsibilities for future joint work, had been expressed by several participants during the first Koronivia Dialogue organized by FAO in March 2018, and 15 out of 27 Party submissions on the KJWA contained specific indications with regard to this matter (FAO, 2018).

The adopted road map provides a timeline for in-session workshops on each of the six topics listed in Decision 4/CP.23, and call for submissions for each workshop, starting at SB49 in December 2018 and ending in 2020. Their organization and reporting have been entrusted by the Subsidiary Bodies to the secretariat.

As per the adopted road map, SB53 will report on the progress and outcomes of the work, including on potential future topics, to COP26 (end 2020).

Upon request of SBI and SBSTA to the Secretariat during SB50, an additional intersessional workshop should be organized between SB51 and SB52 to

contribute to delivering the outcomes of the KJWA. The following elements should be considered for its organization:

- (a) Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security;
- (b) Strategies and modalities to scale up implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances.

The offer of the Government of New Zealand to host the workshop was welcomed with appreciation by the two Subsidiary Bodies.

WORKSHOPS

SB49 / Dec 2018
2(a) Modalities for implementation of outcomes of five previous in-session workshops on issues relating to agriculture

SB50 / Jun 2019
2(b) Adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience
2(c) Soil, water management and integrated systems

SB51 / Dec 2019
2(d) Nutrient use and manure management

Intersessional workshop / Mar 2020
Sustainable land and water management; Strategies and modalities to scale up implementation

SB52 / Jun 2020
2(e) Livestock management
2(f) Socioeconomic and food security dimensions

Nov 2020
Report to COP26 on progress and outcomes of work, including on potential future topics

SUBMISSIONS

22 Oct 2018
2(a) Modalities for implementation of outcomes of five previous in-session workshops on issues relating to agriculture

6 May 2019
2(b) Adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience
2(c) Soil, water management and integrated systems

30 Sept 2019
2(d) Nutrient use and manure management

20 Apr 2020
2(e) Livestock management
2(f) Socioeconomic and food security dimensions

28 Sept 2020
Future topics and views on the progress of the KJWA

UNFCCC ENTITIES

The Constituted Bodies under the Convention

The Constituted Bodies are specialized bodies established by the COP to provide advice, technical input and expertise to advance the implementation of the Convention.

In total, there are nine bodies under the Convention itself, five under the Kyoto Protocol, and three under the Paris Agreement, in addition to the SBSTA and SBI, and the COP/CMP/CMA.²

This document focuses on the ten Convention bodies referred to as the *Constituted Bodies under the Convention* in the Koronivia decision.

The Financial Mechanism, its operating entities, and other funds

Because the contribution of countries to climate change, and their capacity to prevent and cope with its consequences, vary enormously, the UNFCCC has established a Financial Mechanism (composed of the GEF and GCF), and other funds (AF, LDCF, SCCF) through which Parties with more resources can support those less endowed and more vulnerable. It was agreed by the Parties during COP 16 to establish the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) as a Constituted Body under the Convention to coordinate the functions of the Financial Mechanism.

At the SB49, during the first in-session workshop on the topic “Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work”, seven Constituted Bodies introduced their work, including the activities related to agriculture. After the consultations, SBI and SBSTA invited the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention (GEF and GCF), the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund to contribute and attend the workshops under the Koronivia road map (decision FCCC/SB/2018/L.7). This request for collaboration recognizes that, in order to achieve greater results, it is necessary to combine scientific and technical negotiations with exchanges on how to facilitate and finance implementation.

² CMP = Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. CMA = Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

At a glance: who does what?

Adaptation Committee (AC)

Enhance action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention

Consultative Group of Experts on NCs from Non-Annex 1 Parties (CGE)

Support developing countries in preparing their NCs/BURs

Facilitative Working Group for LCIPP (FWG-LCIPP)

Operationalize the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

Support LDCs on NAPAs and NAPs, and on accessing financing of the LDCF

Katowice Committee on Impacts (KCI)

Support the Forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB)

Address needs in implementing capacity-building activities in developing countries

Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM Excom)

Support the mechanism for Loss and Damage

Adaptation Fund (AF)

Finance climate adaptation and resilience activities

Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)

Supervise the activities and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism

Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

Support countries' initiatives by mobilising a network of climate technology centres

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

Support LDCs in financing their efforts to adapt to climate change

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Finance environment-related projects or programmes. Supervise the LDCF and SCCF

Technology Executive Committee (TEC)

Enhance climate technology development and transfer to developing countries

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

Financially support vulnerable countries for adaptation and technology transfer

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Finance projects or programme for adaptation to and/or mitigation of climate change

TECHNOLOGY MECHANISM

Enhance the development and transfer of climate technology

FINANCIAL MECHANISM

Foster climate finance

CONSTITUTED BODIES

Provide advice, technical input and expertise

OPERATING ENTITIES / FUNDS

Provide funding and decide on priorities and eligibility criteria

UNFCCC ENTITIES AND AGRICULTURE

For the sake of clarity, the bodies and activities of interest for the KJWA are listed below following the chronological order of their creation.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF EXPERTS ON NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION (CGE)

Support developing countries in preparing their national communications (NCs) / Biennial Update Reports (BURs)

Activities of interest for KJWA

The CGE developed or provided:

- A publication to facilitate the preparation of the vulnerability and adaptation assessment section of NCs, with methods, tools and associated data requirements commonly used in the agricultural sector for such assessments, as well as chapters on coastal resources, water resources and human health
- Training materials covering methodologies, tools and associated data collection and management that are commonly used in the agricultural sector for vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment
- Training materials on National GHG inventories following the IPCC Guidelines, with one publication dedicated to Agriculture, Forestry and Other land-use (AFOLU), and a guide for peer review of national GHG inventories
- A case study on “conducting a mitigation assessment to determine mitigation options to inform policies, strategies and measures at the regional, national or local levels”
- With regards to BURs, technical advice on institutional arrangements, mitigation actions and their effects, as well as on technical capacity building needs and support received for preparation and analysis of their BURs and the facilitative sharing of views
- A hands-on training workshop conducted in collaboration with FAO. Provided an in-depth look at the drivers of change in agriculture, methods, tools, data requirements, economic models and integrated assessment, case study, and examples of cost-benefit analysis, and identification and selection of adaptation options
- A webinar in collaboration with FAO focused on the agriculture sector within the climate change context to reduce emissions and to adapt to a changing and more variable climate, and on reporting information in this regard in national communications and biennial update reports

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP (LEG)

Support Least Developed Countries (LDCs) on National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPS) and on accessing financing of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

Activities of interest for KJWA

Since 2009, the LEG has held multiple regional training workshops on implementing NAPAs, NAPs and adaptation more generally. Agriculture and food security were among the priority themes covered during most workshops.

The LEG has also prepared technical papers and publications related to adaptation, including:

- *Best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs through the NAPA, Volumes 1, 2 and 3* (LEG, 2011;2012;2013) – includes examples in the agriculture sector
- *Information paper on how the process to formulate and implement NAPs can be supported in LDCs* – covers capacity building and support, access to finance, etc. that could be used in the agriculture sector (LEG, 2014a)
- *Strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries* – recognizes the particular role of women in agriculture (LEG, 2014b)

TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (TEC)

Enhance climate technology development and transfer to developing countries

Activities of interest for KJWA

The TEC holds climate technology events to support efforts to address technology -related policy issues. Its key outputs are its annual technology-related recommendations to the COP. Through these, the TEC highlights proven measures that countries may take to speed up climate technology action.

The TEC also produces policy briefs, called TEC Briefs, and other technical documents to enhance information sharing on climate technology efforts. Among those published recently, four have a specific focus on agriculture and climate adaptation technologies:

- *Technologies for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector* (TEC, 2014a)
- *Technologies for Adaptation in the Water Sector* (TEC, 2014b)
- *South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation in the water and agriculture sectors* (TEC, 2017a)
- *Compilation of good practices in effective knowledge-sharing and practical learning on climate adaptation technologies through South-South and triangular cooperation* (TEC, 2017b)

CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE AND NETWORK (CTCN)

Support countries' initiatives by mobilising a network of climate technology centres

Activities of interest for KJWA

The CTCN does not provide funding directly to countries, but instead supports the provision of technical assistance provided by experts on specific climate technology sectors, including the agriculture sector, to achieve adaptation and mitigation goals. In 2018, 7% of these Technical Assistance requests for mitigation concerned agriculture, and 24% of the requests for adaptation projects were related to agriculture and forestry.

It delivers five main types of technical support on climate technologies:

- Technical assessments, including technical expertise and recommendations related to specific technology needs, identification of technologies, technology barriers, technology efficiency, as well as piloting and deployment of technologies
- Technical support for policy and planning documents, including strategies and policies, road maps and action plans, regulations and legal measures
- Trainings
- Tools and methodologies, and
- Implementation plans.

Various webinars on agricultural technologies for adaptation and mitigation to climate change were organized by the CTCN in the past.³

Incubator programme for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States to develop technology road maps.

“Vision to Concept” programme to support access to the Green Climate Fund, including concepts related to agriculture.

ADAPTATION COMMITTEE (AC)

Enhance action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention

Activities of interest for KJWA

Decision 1/CP.16 on the Cancun Agreements, in its paragraph 14 a), specifies that adaptation actions to be undertaken by Parties include projects and programmes in the areas of water resources; health; agriculture and food security; infrastructure; socioeconomic activities; terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems; and coastal zones.

Produced technical papers on assessing the risk of temperature rise on agriculture and food security; the water, energy, agriculture, environment nexus approach; corporate support to climate-resilient agriculture.

Co-hosted a workshop titled “Fostering the engagement of the agri-food sector in resilience to climate change” with three topics: Assessing climate risks for enterprises in the agri-food sector and designing adaptation strategies; Implementing climate change adaptation strategies; Designing policies to scale up private sector adaptation action. It yielded insights on enduring gaps and challenges in adapting the agriculture and food sector to climate change, innovative tools and processes for building resilience along the value chain, and how to foster an enabling environment for scaling up private sector adaptation action.

³ All recorded webinars are available on the CTCN website at <https://www.ctc-n.org/news-multimedia/recorded-webinars>

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (SCF)

Supervise the activities and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism

Activities of interest for KJWA

By providing support for adaptation and mitigation initiatives in a wide range of sectors, the SCF has so far been indirectly working on cross-cutting issues, and consequently on adaptation, agriculture, and forestry:

- Decision 11/CMA.1, paragraph 21: In line with the SCF mandate, and in collaboration with the TEC and the PCCB, consider, taking into account the recommendations of the AC and the LEG, as well as relevant submissions from Parties and observer organizations, ways to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries, in the context of the limit to the increase in the global average temperature referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and to include recommendations in its annual report
- Decision 11/CMA.1, paragraphs 34 and 35: To contribute to the technical work of the AC and the LEG on developing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support
- Decision 7/CP.19, paragraph 11: Consider, in its work on coherence and coordination, inter alia, the issue of financing for forests, taking into account different policy approaches
- Decision 8/CP.22, paragraph 10: Integrate financing for forest-related considerations into its 2017 work plan, where appropriate, and continue work on this matter in the context of the overall issue of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, taking into account all relevant decisions on forests

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE (WIM EXCOM)

Support the mechanism for Loss and Damage

Activities of interest for KJWA

There is no explicit reference to agriculture in the mandate of the WIM ExCom, but work streams are broad enough to be inclusive of agriculture. So far, the work has recognised the effect of natural disasters on the agricultural sector, and the potential for climate change to impact food security but has not focused on the impacts of more incremental changes to agriculture (e.g. effects on productivity of changing suitability for crops).

An initial two-year work plan was defined in 2014 and included nine action areas such as: enhanced understanding of the adverse effects of climate change on vulnerable countries and populations, risk management approaches, slow onset events and their impacts, non-economic losses, resilience, migration, financial instruments and tools, coordination with existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention, as well as development of a five-year rolling work plan based on the results of the two-year initial work plan.

One of the objectives developed in the work plan is to enhance stakeholder engagement of relevant actors to continue developing insurance mechanisms, as appropriate, embedded in an integrated risk management approach, for example diversified agricultural insurances as a risk transfer mechanism that can help farmers, in different socioeconomic conditions, to reduce climate risks in the sector.

PARIS COMMITTEE ON CAPACITY BUILDING (PCCB)

Address needs in implementing capacity-building activities in developing countries

Activities of interest for KJWA

At SBSTA46, the discussion of issues related to agriculture made reference to capacity building in the following areas: early warning and contingency planning for agricultural systems, risk and vulnerability assessment of agricultural systems, climate risk finance and insurance for agricultural systems, climate information services, and disaster risk reduction planning and implementation (SBSTA, 2017).

The PCCB decided to continue its 2017 focal theme of capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement in 2018. In doing so, the PCCB will aim to take stock of all capacity-building activities undertaken for the implementation of NDCs and make that information available for Parties and non-Party stakeholders.

The PCCB will also aim to strengthen collaboration with the wide range of stakeholders involved, including academia and the private sector, for example by inviting submissions from these diverse stakeholders. In addition, the PCCB will aim to provide an analysis of capacity-building needs and gaps in the context of NDC implementation and to possibly recommend guidelines on how to conduct capacity gap and needs assessments and on how to enhance related capacity-building efforts by Parties (SBI, 2017).

FACILITATIVE WORKING GROUP OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLATFORM (FWG-LCIPP)

Operationalize the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Activities of interest for KJWA

No specific activities related to agriculture have been performed to date, as the first meeting took place during SB50 in May 2019.

KATOWICE COMMITTEE ON IMPACTS (KCI)

Support the Forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

Activities of interest for KJWA

No specific activities related to agriculture have been performed to date, as the first meeting took place during SB50 in May 2019.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

Finance environment-related projects or programmes. Supervise the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

Activities of interest for KJWA

The GEF has been active in financing or co-financing projects related to protected areas, sustainable landscape and seascape, sustainable forest management, sustainable land management (SLM), GHG emission reduction, integrated water resources management, safe disposal of hazardous chemicals, and adaptation to climate change.

As a part of its work on land degradation, the GEF's investments aim at halting and reversing desertification and deforestation. Since 2006, it has invested in projects and programmes that encourage the use of sustainable land management practices and create an enabling environment to support voluntary Land Deterioration Neutrality target implementation.

The GEF supports a wide range of mitigation activities in the agricultural sector, from improved soil management and fertilizer methods to maintaining soil fertility and better livestock management. It also helps control slash and burn agriculture and open burning practices. Ultimately, the GEF aims for the triple win of promoting food security, mitigating climate change and strengthening resilience of agricultural systems.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND (LDCF)

Support LDCs in financing their efforts to adapt to climate change

Activities of interest for KJWA

As part of its mandate, the Fund supports LDCs in preparing and implementing their National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) in order to identify and address the most immediate needs of LDCs to adapt to climate change. To date, the Fund has helped more than 51 countries in formulating their NAPAs, and gathered USD 1.2 billion of voluntary contributions from donors.

SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

Financially support vulnerable countries for adaptation and technology transfer

Activities of interest for KJWA

The main areas for adaptation measures in vulnerable countries are targeted at a wide variety of sectors including coastal zones, key infrastructure assets, vulnerable communities, and the prevention and response to extreme events. Also, the SCCF aims to support vulnerable developing countries that are not part of the LDCs in elaborating National Adaptation Plans (NAP) on a voluntary basis.

The Fund supports the transfer of climate-resilient technology for both mitigation and adaptation, as well as the implementation of demonstration and deployment projects.

ADAPTATION FUND (AF)

Finance climate adaptation and resilience activities

Activities of interest for KJWA

In the agricultural sector, fund-financed initiatives include enabling farmers to test climate resilient technologies and practices, from drought tolerant seeds, to improved irrigation systems and more sustainable land management practices. These initiatives offer farmers an opportunity to secure their livelihoods before the worst effects are felt. Regarding food security, the AF also helps governments craft policies and develop institutions that will provide them with the capacities to manage this multifaceted aspect of modern society in the face of future threats. Similarly, the AF developed projects focused on rural development, which typically focus on a combination of factors, such as reversing land degradation and enhancing ecosystem services, to improve a rural population's ability to cope with climate change as well as their ability to generate income.

GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

Finance projects or programme for adaptation to and/or mitigation of climate change

Activities of interest for KJWA

As per its project implementation and investment strategy, the GCF pursues to maintain several balances: 1) in the long term between mitigation and adaptation projects, 2) in the regional allocation of funds to the most vulnerable countries, and 3) in the distribution of its Board of 24 members between developed and developing countries.

It also fosters the involvement of the private sector and the use of adaptable financial instruments (grants, loans, debt, equity, guarantees) to ensure the maximum leverage and flexibility for project financing.

Finally, the Fund ensures country ownership and alignment of projects with national priorities and plans through the establishment of a National Designated Authority acting as an interface between the government and the GCF to approve and coordinate the implementation of activities.

CONCLUSION

The adoption of decision 4/CP.23 on the KJWA represents a major step forward in the negotiations on agriculture under the UNFCCC. Its implementation will require combined efforts of Subsidiary Bodies, Constituted Bodies under the Convention and other relevant stakeholders.

By reviewing the mandates of each Constituted Body as well as providing an overview of previous agriculture-related work, this document demonstrates that all Constituted Bodies have a role to play in the implementation of the KJWA. It should encourage all Parties and observers to engage in the KJWA process and foster collaboration for the development, financing, and implementation of practical solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agriculture sectors.

On a more global perspective, the KJWA process is to be seen in the light of the current collective momentum that pushes agriculture and climate change forward in the international agenda, for instance with the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015 and the preparation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by the Parties.

The Paris Agreement, which aims to strengthen the global response to climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, added a new dimension to the consideration of agriculture and food security under the UNFCCC. The agreement not only reiterates the need to ensure that food production is not threatened while reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but also recognizes the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, as well as the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the impacts of climate change.

This strong awareness is all the more tangible in Parties' NDCs, in which the agriculture sectors (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture) as well as land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), feature prominently both for mitigation and for adaptation priorities (FAO, 2019 forthcoming).

The Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture will not only benefit from the ambitions already expressed by countries through the Paris Agreement and in the NDCs, but also enhance their commitment. The KJWA constitutes a unique opportunity to ensure that agriculture remains central in addressing climate change.

REFERENCES

FAO. 2017. *FAO Strategy on Climate Change*. Rome. 46 pp. (also available www.fao.org/3/a-i7175e.pdf)

FAO. 2018. *Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: Analysis of Submissions*. Rome. 56 pp. (also available www.fao.org/3/CA2586EN/ca2586en.pdf)

LEG. 2011. *Best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs through the NAPA Vol. 1* [online]. Bonn. 79 pp. (also available https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/ldc_publication_blll_2011.pdf)

LEG. 2012. *Best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs through the NAPA Vol. 2* [online]. Bonn. 96 pp. (also available https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/ldc_publication_blll_2012.pdf)

LEG. 2013. *Best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs through the NAPA Vol. 3* [online]. Bonn. 90 pp. (also available https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_leg_unfccc_bpll_vol3.pdf)

LEG. 2015a. *Information paper on how the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans can be supported in the least developed countries* [online]. Bonn. 34 pp. (also available https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_07_unfccc_support_for_naps.pdf)

LEG. 2015b. *Strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries* [online]. Bonn. 56 pp. (also available https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_05_unfccc_gender.pdf)

SBI. 2017. *Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building* [online]. Bonn. 33pp. (also available <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/11.pdf>)

SBSTA. 2006. *Chair's summary. In-session mitigation workshop: agriculture, forestry and rural development* [online]. Bonn. (also available http://unfccc.int/files/methods_and_science/mitigation/application/pdf/mitigation_ws_sbsta24_chair_summary.pdf)

SBSTA. 2017. *SBSTA 46 agenda item 5 – Issues relating to Agriculture. Non-paper by the Co-facilitators* [online]. Bonn. 2 pp. (also available https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_may_2017/application/pdf/sbsta46_i5_agriculture_nonpaper.pdf)

TEC. 2014a. *Technologies for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector* [online]. Bonn. 12 pp. (also available http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_column_L/544babb207e344b88bdd9fec11e6337f/bcc4dc66c35340a08fce34f057e0a1ed.pdf)

TEC. 2014b. *Technologies for Adaptation in the Water Sector* [online]. Bonn. 12 pp. (also available http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_column_L/0cac6640a3b945c08e7a54f8e496223e/55e192e14cd6495f975f4098843baf7e.pdf)

TEC. 2017a. *South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation in the water and agriculture sectors* [online]. Bonn. 12 pp. (also available http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/brief9/0690de2775954709aaac85ced2c8fb57/2ccc6a9fa019437dac534c3c1c282652.pdf)

TEC. 2017b. *Compilation of good practices in effective knowledge–sharing and practical learning on climate adaptation technologies through South–South and triangular cooperation* [online]. Bonn. 40 pp. (also available http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/brief9/a5fbac8997e84fef84a47d81dba46279/3762head33cd42e989361241cfbb6fc7.PDF)

UNFCCC. 2007. *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session, held in Bali from 3 to 15 December 2007. FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1.* Bali. 60 pp. (also available <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/eng/06a01.pdf>)

United Nations. 1992. *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.* FCCC/INFORMAL/84. New York. 24 pp. (also available <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>)

ANNEX I - FAO SUBMISSIONS UNDER THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE ITEM ON “ISSUES RELATED TO AGRICULTURE” (2012-19)

Submission title	Session	FAO submission
Issues related to agriculture, as outlined in paragraph 69 and 70 of the Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	Bonn, May 2012 SBSTA 36	https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/smsn/igo/73.pdf
In-session workshop on the current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries	Warsaw, Nov 2013 SBSTA 39	https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/smsn/un/135.pdf
Good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning; and addressing the issues of ecosystems, water resources and health in the Agriculture Sector	Lima, Dec 2014 SBSTA 41	https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/un/166.pdf
In-session workshop on the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and their effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion	Bonn, June 2015 SBSTA 42	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/application/pdf/518.pdf
In-session workshop on the assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases	Bonn, June 2015 SBSTA 42	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/application/pdf/519.pdf
In-session workshop on the identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on-the-ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects	Bonn, May 2016 SBSTA 44	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/application/pdf/595.2.pdf
In-session workshop on the identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agroecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems	Bonn, May 2016 SBSTA 44	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/application/pdf/595.1.pdf
Submission in relation to the Koronivia joint work on agriculture (4/CP.23)	Bonn, May 2018 SBSTA & SBI 48	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx
Submission to the UNFCCC on topic 2(a) of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture	Oct 2018	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/201811271854--FAO%20Submission%20on%20Koronivia%20Joint%20Work%20on%20Agriculture_2(a).pdf
Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: Analysis of submissions	Nov 2018	http://www.fao.org/3/CA2586EN/ca2586en.pdf
A preliminary review of Agriculture-related activities In the Green Climate Fund portfolio (including on the KJWA topics)	Dec 2018 COP 24	www.fao.org/3/CA2698EN/ca2698en.pdf
Koronivia joint work on agriculture: Analysis of submissions on topic 2(a)	May 2019	www.fao.org/3/ca5063en/ca5063en.pdf
Submission to the UNFCCC on topic 2(b) and 2(c) of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture	May 2019	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/201905031649--FAO%20Submission%20on%20KJWA_2(b)_2(c).pdf

Thanks to the financial support of



Federal Ministry
of Food
and Agriculture