



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# UNDERSTANDING THE FUTURE OF KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE

BOOSTING **KORONIVIA**





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Rome, 2021



Required citation:

Drieux, E., Van Uffelen, A., Bottigliero, F., Kaugure, L. & Bernoux, M. 2021. *Understanding the future of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture. Boosting Koronivia*. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6810en>

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ISBN 978-92-5-134951-9  
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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are especially grateful for the continuous engagement of all agriculture experts throughout the Koronivia process, and for the valuable input and guidance they provided in the preparation of this document. The authors would also like to acknowledge the German Government, whose funding to the FAO Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB) catalysed this work. Gratitude is also due to the graphic designers, Claudia Tonini (FAO) and Lucia Moro (FAO) for their support.





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In view of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and more specifically in view of reporting on the progress and outcomes of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), it has become increasingly urgent to **understand the potential future of agriculture** under the Convention as the KJWA roadmap reaches its completion.

Although it is difficult, if not impossible, to predict with certainty the different outcomes of a negotiation, there are only a limited number of key elements that such outcomes could address, especially when it comes to ensuring that progress is made regarding their concrete implementation and that agriculture remains a priority on the UNFCCC agenda.

On one hand, potential outcomes could be focused on agriculture in general, and the way it is addressed under the Convention in its **institutional** arrangements (1) or in its **technical** priorities (2). On the other hand, the outcomes could be more specifically related to the KJWA process itself. This could involve **integrating further work** (3), **acknowledging the work undertaken so far** (4) or, although very unlikely, the **absence of any agreed-upon outcome** (5).

Therefore, any outcome at COP26 would fall into at least one of these five aforementioned categories, which should be seen as **building blocks**. In the short and long term, these blocks can be combined to create various possible pathways.

<b>PATHWAY 1: RESOLUTE OUTCOME</b>	An <b>institutional</b> framework is established together with modalities to guarantee the realization of technical outcomes on the ground.
<b>PATHWAY 2: 'NO-REGRETS' OPTIONS</b>	<b>Technical</b> and/or financial priorities are clearly stated ('no-regrets' options), but not necessarily the modalities to guarantee their realization. Some entities might still see these priorities as signals to start further work.
<b>PATHWAY 3: EXTENSION OUTCOME</b>	The existing framework for discussion of agricultural issues (KJWA) is extended, whether to report on the present topics or to integrate <b>further work</b> . The issue of determining technical outcomes and modalities for implementation might remain pending.
<b>PATHWAY 4: 'TAKING NOTE' OUTCOME</b>	The <b>work performed</b> so far under KJWA is welcomed or taken note of. Any further work on agriculture will depend on Parties' willingness to do so.
<b>PATHWAY 5: NO OUTCOME</b>	<b>No agreement</b> is found on the technical and/or financial priorities for agriculture, nor on the modalities for concrete action on the ground. KJWA is discussed at the next session until an agreement is reached.

**The present analysis is limited to five pathways** which need to be considered not as a set of rigid and exclusive pathways, but rather as **illustrative examples whose key features can be combined**. Similar cases of negotiation processes that have taken place under the UNFCCC are provided to illustrate how the pathways can be materialized.

KJWA will only be a **true success when it creates the conditions to deliver concrete actions** that benefit and strengthen the resilience of those most vulnerable, while protecting the environment we all depend on.

The end of the KJWA roadmap provides an ideal opportunity to seize the moment and initiate this most needed change.

# INTRODUCTION

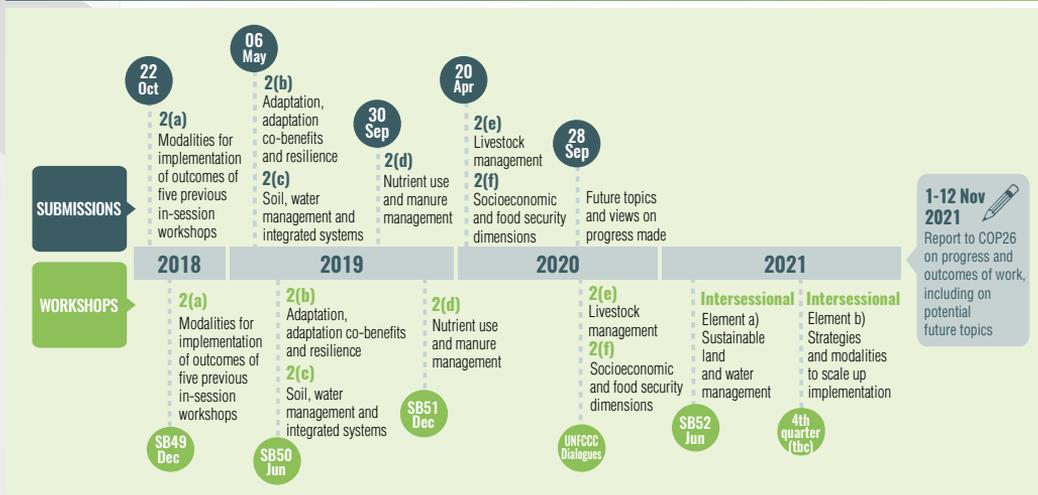
## **Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: a unique opportunity to tackle climate change**

Agriculture occupies a central position when it comes to climate change. It is both highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change but also a net contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and their increased concentrations in the atmosphere. Climate change is already affecting agricultural systems through changes in productivity, biodiversity, nutrition and natural resources, with wide-ranging impacts on food security and other socio-economic dimensions. It negatively affects rural as well as urban livelihoods, particularly in developing countries. Agricultural systems together with food security and socio-economic dimensions, however, can also provide much-needed solutions to the climate crisis as they inherently possess enormous potential for adaptation and mitigation measures.

In light of this, and following intensive discussions that began in 2011, KJWA was adopted in November 2017 at the twenty-third Conference of the Parties (COP23). As the only agenda item to focus on agriculture and food security under the UNFCCC, it represents an unprecedented opportunity to drive transformation in agricultural and food production systems, and to address the synergies and trade-offs between adaptation, mitigation, agricultural productivity, livelihoods and nutrition. KJWA also directly echoes the food production aspect in the objective of the Convention in article 2: *“The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.”*

Such comprehensive work as KJWA, spanning a wide-range of interconnected topics related to agriculture, including soils, livestock, manure and nutrient management, water resources, methods for assessing adaptation, and the food security and socio-economic dimensions of climate change, had never been undertaken before.

ROADMAP



As the KJWA roadmap reaches its completion, it is essential that Parties discuss and agree on the outcomes of the process so that the Subsidiary Bodies,<sup>1</sup> through their conclusions,<sup>2</sup> can report back to COP26. It is even more crucial for Parties to make full use of the unique opportunity represented by KJWA to go from formal discussions to concrete action on the ground.

<sup>1</sup> To realize its objectives, the UNFCCC disposes of two permanent Subsidiary Bodies (SB): one for scientific and technological advice (SBSTA), and one for implementation (SBI). In its decision 4/CP.23 establishing the KJWA, the COP requested the SBSTA and SBI to “jointly address issues related to agriculture” and “to report to the COP on the progress and outcomes of the work”.

<sup>2</sup> A decision is an agreement that can only be taken at the level of a UNFCCC supreme body, such as the COP. All agreements that are not a decision are referred to as conclusions.

## Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: moving from formal discussions to concrete action

Throughout the KJWA process, Parties repeatedly expressed and agreed upon the need for strong, ambitious and urgent climate actions resulting in more adaptation and adaptation co-benefits for agriculture. They insisted on the outcomes of their discussions to be turned into concrete measures at both national and global levels, to such extent that ‘implementation’ became one of the recurrent terms of the Joint Work. Implementation can be defined as the process of putting an outcome, decision or plan into effect. Therefore, it comprises both a technical dimension (the outcomes or targets) and an institutional dimension (the entities and modalities to achieve those outcomes or targets).

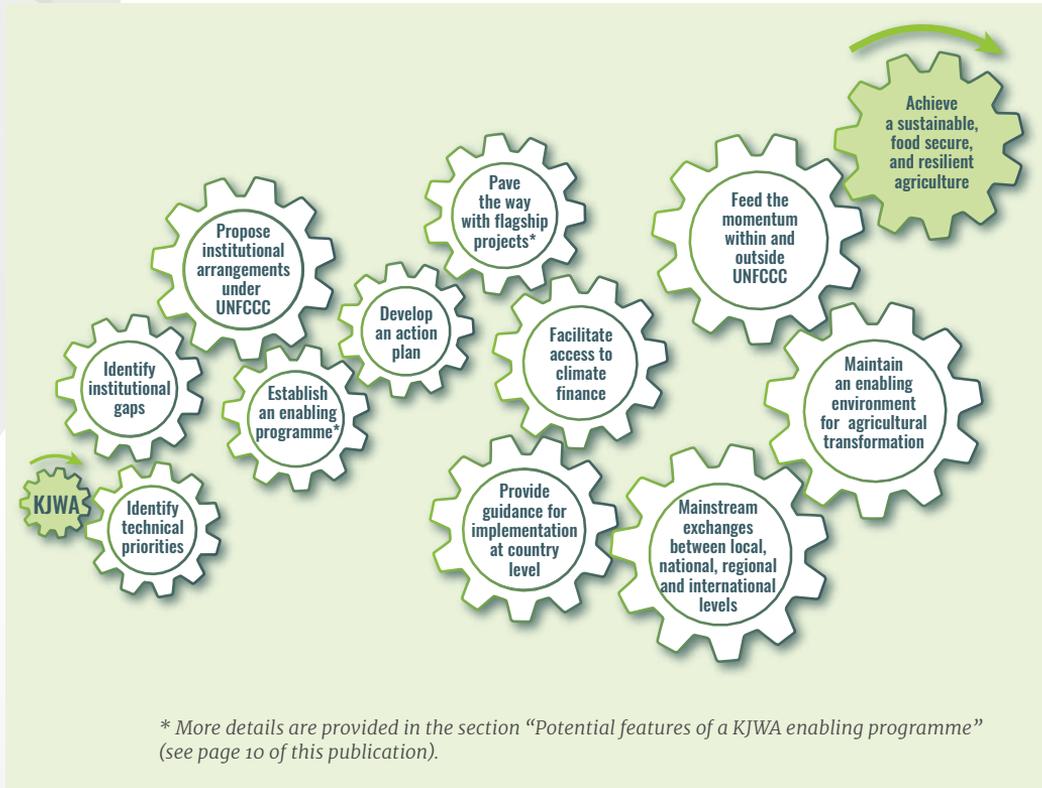
- ▶ Regarding the technical aspects related to agriculture, it quickly became clear as the KJWA process got underway that common global targets<sup>3</sup> and outcomes could be identified by Parties. Indeed, the work conducted under the UNFCCC before and during KJWA has resulted in the collection of scientific and technical knowledge. It is now up to Parties to agree on how to explore the opportunities this knowledge provides.
- ▶ Concerning the institutional aspects, Parties have intensely debated the need for modalities and mechanisms for a practical realization of KJWA outcomes on the ground. Most Parties acknowledge that agriculture should remain under discussion within the UNFCCC in the future. More generally, there is a growing consensus on adapting the existing UNFCCC framework to the technical and institutional needs identified in the workshops.

Moving from formal discussions to concrete action is the first step on the road to a more sustainable, food secure and resilient agriculture by 2050. The potential for climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture is colossal, and many actions can already be taken on the ground at a relatively low cost and for the benefit of all. However, a deeper transformation of agriculture will require a complex wheelwork of solutions being implemented over time. KJWA will not be the only success factor in achieving this goal, but it is undoubtedly a starting point.

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<sup>3</sup> For example, there have been intense discussions on the development of universally harmonized systems for measuring, reporting and comparing specific indicators for adaptation under topic 2(b), and soil carbon under topic 2(c) of the KJWA roadmap.

The figure below illustrates one of the many possibilities in which KJWA can be a first step in transforming agriculture by 2050. It was inspired from some of the many solutions suggested by Parties in the frame of their discussions. It is only a creative exercise that is not meant to be exhaustive, nor functional in the different steps it presents.



As the KJWA roadmap reaches its conclusion, Parties now have to concur on their level of ambition and agree on the next steps for agriculture under the Convention. To that end, it is crucial to raise awareness on how this future can be articulated.

# BUILDING A PATHWAY FOR AGRICULTURE UNDER THE CONVENTION

## Framing the potential outcomes of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

Ensuring a future for agriculture under the UNFCCC can be manifold. However, a thorough analysis of the possible outcomes can help to frame this uncertainty.

### Outcome related to the technical and institutional aspects of agriculture under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Throughout the Koronivia process, Parties have taken part in a series of technical discussions around the six main topics listed in the decision establishing the Joint Work. This has been an opportunity for Parties to discuss the technical aspects related to each topic, to identify gaps, needs, and opportunities, and to be presented with the activities performed by the Constituted Bodies and financial entities<sup>4</sup> of the Convention in these areas. Following each workshop, the UNFCCC secretariat has published a workshop report. It summarizes the exchanges and can serve as a starting point for the elaboration of an outcome on technical issues.

KJWA discussions have also revealed the existence of gaps and barriers related to the implementation on the ground. Consequently, the Joint Work raised the issue of the modalities that would be necessary to overcome these technical and institutional limitations. Several options were put forward, including a revision of the current mandates given to the Constituted Bodies and financial entities under the Convention, or the creation of new entities which would be in charge of the supervision of agriculture-related activities.

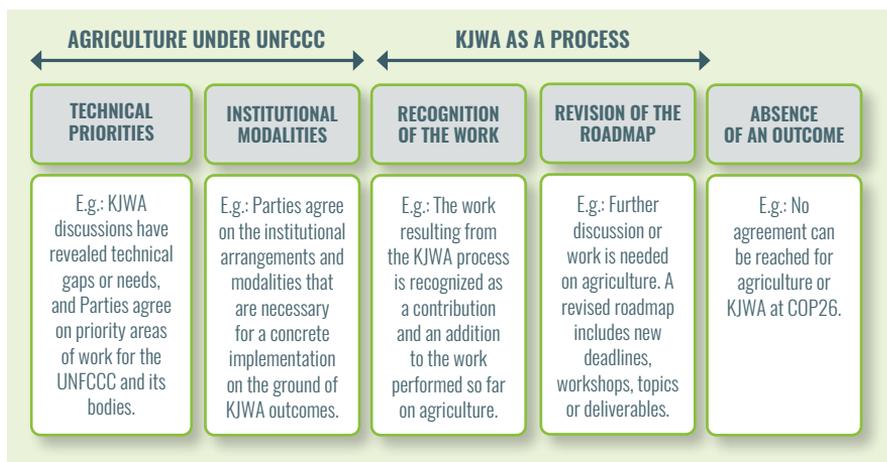
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<sup>4</sup> In this publication, for ease of reference, the term 'financial entities' refers to the 'operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund'. More information on these funds can be found here: <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/introduction-to-climate-finance>

## Outcome specific to Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and its achievements as a process

As outlined in the KJWA decision and roadmap, the SBSTA and SBI will report their conclusions on the process at COP26. Consequently, the potential outcomes that would be directly related to the process and its achievements are limited to either the work performed during the process, or potential future work. Potential outcomes could include, for example, the recognition that the KJWA process has occurred and that it constitutes an addition to the work performed so far on agriculture under the Convention. When it comes to future work, Parties could agree on a revision of the current roadmap to include new deadlines, workshops, topics or deliverables.

Therefore, any outcome at COP26 would necessarily be related either to the technical and institutional aspects of agriculture under the Convention, or to KJWA and its achievements specifically. Keeping in mind that not reaching an agreement is always possible, any outcome would necessarily fall into at least one of the five building blocks below:



## Raising ambition for COP26 and beyond

Identifying these five categories of potential outcomes for KJWA, referred earlier as building blocks, can be helpful in building a pathway to COP26 and beyond. First, it defines the different segments on which to focus and ultimately agree upon during the discussions. More interestingly, it raises the question of how these blocks can be combined in the short and long term, and underlines the multiple possibilities for Parties and the Subsidiary Bodies in determining the next steps for agriculture under the Convention.

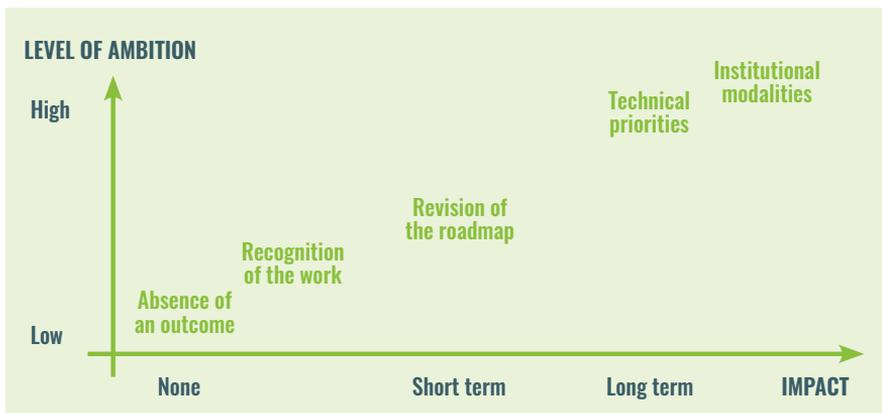
One example of a combination, among many others, could be to report initial conclusions to COP26 which would 1) welcome the work performed during KJWA, 2) determine technical priorities for the UNFCCC and its bodies, and 3) revise the current roadmap to specifically address the modalities for implementation. When reaching the new deadline of the roadmap, Parties could then adopt complementary conclusions which would 4) recommend institutional arrangements guaranteeing the implementation on the ground.

A graphic representation of this particular pathway illustrates how these outcomes/building blocks can be associated and/or combined over time.



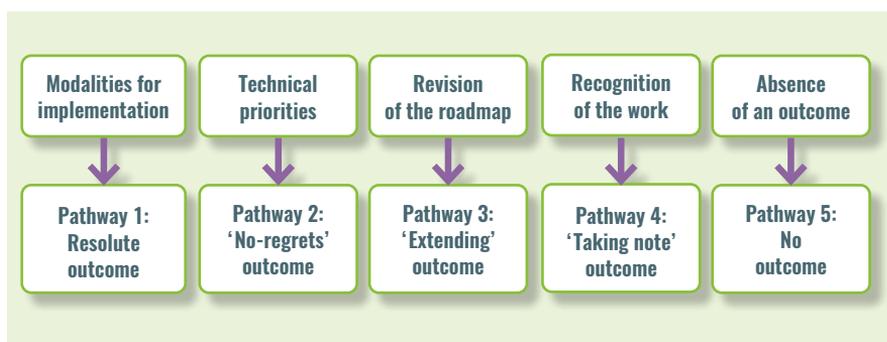
This type of visualizations could be particularly helpful when approaching the final negotiations, since they can facilitate the elaboration of a pathway for agriculture. From a strategic perspective, this approach can also contribute to a better understanding that many combinations in the short and long term can still result in achieving the same goal.

However, it is crucial to keep in mind that not all the outcomes will demonstrate the same level of ambition, nor have the same impact on how agriculture is addressed or financed under the Convention in the future.



# ILLUSTRATIVE PATHWAYS FOR COP26 AND BEYOND

Because it would be too difficult to apprehend in a single document all the pathways ahead of the discussions at COP26, this analysis was limited to a set of five pathways which are based on each of the five building blocks identified earlier.



These pathways should not be considered in a rigid or exclusive way, but rather as illustrative examples whose key features can be isolated and combined to create a unique and flexible pathway. Each of these illustrative examples is supported by a similar case of negotiation that has taken place under the UNFCCC to demonstrate how it can be materialized.

Illustrative pathway	Description	Technical dimension	Institutional dimension	Short- vs long-term impact	Impact on financing
1. Resolute outcome	An <b>institutional</b> framework is established together with modalities to guarantee the realization of technical outcomes on the ground.	Yes	Yes	Long term	Direct (mandate)
2. 'No-regrets' options	<b>Technical</b> and/or financial priorities are clearly stated ('no-regrets' options), but not necessarily the modalities to guarantee their realization. Some entities might still see these priorities as signals for further work.	Yes	No	Short term	Indirect (signals)
3. Extension outcome	The existing framework for discussion of agricultural issues (KJWA) is extended, whether to report on the present topics or to integrate <b>further work</b> . The issue of determining technical outcomes and modalities for implementation might remain pending.	No	No	Short term	None
4 'Taking note' outcome	The <b>work performed</b> so far under KJWA is welcome or taken note of. Any further work on agriculture will depend on Parties' willingness to do so.	No	No	Short term	None
5. No outcome	<b>No agreement</b> is found on the technical and/or financial priorities for agriculture, nor on the modalities for concrete action on the ground. KJWA is discussed at the next session until an agreement is reached.	No	No	None	None

## Resolute outcome: establishing institutional arrangements to address agriculture under Convention and implement Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture outcomes

Institutional modalities

Technical priorities

Revision of the roadmap

Recognition of the work

Absence of an outcome

Under this pathway, Parties agree on a set of recommendations to establish an institutional environment that would better integrate agriculture-related issues into the work of the UNFCCC, its bodies and financial entities.

To create this environment, Parties could, for example, transform the current agenda item of KJWA, or even establish a new framework (body, enabling programme, ad hoc mechanism, etc.). Another option could be to give a clear mandate to one or several of the already-existing Constituted Bodies or financial entities to supervise the implementation of KJWA outcomes on the ground (see example of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency [CBIT] under supervision from the Global Environment Fund [GEF]). The technical orientations of the framework could be determined on the basis of consensual statements already outlined during the process (see the ‘no-regrets’ pathway).

Such an outcome would trigger the development of an enabling institutional environment which would act as both a discussion forum for agriculture-related issues and as a coordination platform supervising the implementation of KJWA outcomes at a global level (top-down approach), and at country-level (bottom-up approach).

In the following text box, the idea of a KJWA enabling programme is developed based on some features that were discussed during the KJWA Dialogues. Such a framework could be implemented learning from the example of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), which was established through the decision 1/CP.21 adopting the Paris Agreement.

### **Potential features of a Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture enabling programme**

The programme could take the form of a five-year action plan articulating Parties’ priorities to guarantee concrete implementation on the ground. Such a programme would determine, on one side, the future of KJWA from an institutional perspective (i.e. the entities and processes within UNFCCC for the supervision of agriculture-related activities), and on the other side the technical orientations for agriculture in general (best practices, priority areas of work, new topics, etc. ).

Ultimately, this programme could result in improved technical assistance to developing countries on agriculture (for example through flagship projects setting technical objectives, and implemented under the supervision of dedicated UNFCCC bodies and in collaboration with financial institutions).

The enabling programme would coordinate the implementation of these projects at country-level, and serve as a platform where Parties, regional groups, Constituted Bodies or financial entities could report and exchange results and lessons learned, as well as suggest new agriculture-related topics for Parties’ consideration.

The enabling programme could also mainstream exchanges with partners outside the UNFCCC to share knowledge and foster action on agriculture. Such communication channels could link, for example, with the Committee on Food Security (CFS) and/or the High-level Panel of Experts (HLPE), other financial institutions, and other Rio conventions and their programmes.

### Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)

The adoption of the Paris Agreement at COP21 in 2015 established an **enhanced transparency framework for action and support** under its Article 13. Additionally, the decision 1/CP.21 established in its paragraph 84 “a *Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in order to build institutional and technical capacity (...)*.” In its paragraph 86, Parties “*urged and requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to make arrangements to support the establishment and operation (...)*” of the initiative.

This decision led to the creation of a comprehensive and coordinated system for action on transparency comprising a trust fund of EUR 90 million, four global projects (including two on Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use), around 60 local projects in 60 developing countries, an open online platform for information, and numerous workshops and conferences to maintain transparency issues at the top of the international agenda (data from December 2020).

## ‘No-regrets’ options: signalling Parties’ consensus on key technical priorities for agriculture and food security

Institutional modalities

Technical priorities

Revision of the roadmap

Recognition of the work

Absence of an outcome

By agreeing on some key technical priorities, Parties would demonstrate their willingness to move forward in spite of differences of opinion that may remain on other topics or on the modalities for implementation.

Stating key technical priorities (or ‘no-regrets’ options) would send a strong signal which could be interpreted by stakeholders outside KJWA as a green light for action in these particular areas of agriculture (see case of afforestation under the Clean Development Mechanism [CDM]). In particular, as the specialized entity of the United Nations on food and agriculture-related issues, FAO stands ready to provide countries with the necessary knowledge and support, in line with its mandate and strategic objectives. More generally, agreeing on key technical priorities could particularly interest entities outside UNFCCC such as international financial institutions (IFIs), and multilateral development banks (MDBs)

in their project identification and implementation. Research institutes and private companies might also be encouraged to invest more for scaling up sustainable agriculture.

The ‘no-regrets’ options could be mentioned in the conclusions of the Subsidiary Bodies reporting on the KJWA process. At a COP level, these conclusions could be adopted in a decision together with a formal invitation being made to some of the Constituted Bodies and financial entities to work on these topics. However, if the COP decision does not give such mandate to the Constituted Bodies or financial entities under the Convention, there will be no guarantee of these ‘no-regrets’ options being implemented.

Having analyzed KJWA discussions on the different topics, it appears that some consensual statements (or ‘no-regrets’ options) could be agreed upon by Parties:

- ▶ Soil health should be maintained or increased wherever possible.
- ▶ Open-burning of crop residues should be avoided.
- ▶ Animal health policies should be reinforced.
- ▶ Plant and animal diversification practices should be reinforced.
- ▶ Efforts should be made or guidance provided towards the creation of a universal system for assessing and monitoring adaptation.
- ▶ Sustainable food security should be ensured.
- ▶ Some measures reinforcing adaptation and adaptation co-benefits can already be implemented on the ground at a relatively low-cost.
- ▶ Considering a more systemic approach (e.g. food system) is key.

Considering how stating technical priorities can, even indirectly, influence their level of financing, Parties could find further inspiration in the example of the CDM provided below.

### Afforestation under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

With their decision 17/CP.7, Parties established the CDM under the Kyoto Protocol. The CDM allows Parties to implement emission-reduction projects in developing countries in exchange for carbon credits. Parties signalled some eligible sectors in their decision (mainly energy, waste, and afforestation). As a result, these particular sectors received significant financial investments.

N.B: If stating priorities can be beneficial for some sectors, it can also introduce restrictions for others. For instance, in article 7 of the same decision, Parties limited “*the eligibility of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) project activities [...] to afforestation and reforestation*”, therefore leaving the other sectors aside.

## ‘Extension’ outcome: determining a new deadline, agenda or roadmap for Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

Institutional modalities

Technical priorities

Revision of the roadmap

Recognition of the work

Absence of an outcome

A revision of the roadmap could address different objectives. For instance, if Parties needed more time to agree on technical priorities or institutional modalities for agriculture under the Convention, they could decide to extend the KJWA roadmap and set a new deadline to report on the outcomes. Although this would keep agriculture as a priority on the international climate agenda in the short term, it would not necessarily bring any long-term contribution to the transformation of agricultural systems, and would only delay the inevitable need for action in that area.

On the other hand, an extension of the roadmap could also represent an opportunity to include new topics for discussion, or to request specific work or deliverables to feed into the process further.

Such extension was, for example, applied in the context of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA). After the initial deadline of the working group was extended, its work and recommended institutional arrangements were finally welcomed by all Parties (see example of the AWG-LCA part 1/2).

### Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) - Part 1/2

The AWG-LCA was established as a Subsidiary Body under the Convention through the decision 1/CP.13 in 2007. Its mandate was to supervise a “*comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action.*”

In article 2 of the decision establishing the AWG-LCA, it was initially set that the working group “*shall complete its work in 2009 and present the outcome of its work to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its fifteenth session*”. This initial deadline for completion was postponed to 2012, when the work performed under the AWG-LCA was ultimately acknowledged by all Parties through the decision 1/CP.18. Because its mandate was fulfilled, and since no additional work, agenda or deadline was foreseen in the latest decision, the existence of the Ad Hoc Working Group as a temporary Subsidiary Body was de facto put to an end.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Contrary to the decision establishing the AWG-LCA, the decision 4/CP.23 establishing the KJWA does not explicitly introduce any idea of termination after completing a specific mandate or reaching a certain deadline. Therefore, the termination of KJWA as an agenda item can only occur if explicitly adopted in a COP decision.

## 'Taking note' outcome: recognizing the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture process and its addition to the work already performed under the Convention

Institutional modalities

Technical priorities

Revision of the roadmap

Recognition of the work

Absence of an outcome

In this case, Parties would welcome or take note of the KJWA process recognizing the importance of the work done so far on agriculture under the Convention.

However, if no extension is agreed upon, the current roadmap will end at COP26. KJWA would still exist as an agenda item but no activities would be performed unless decided otherwise. Also, if no recommendations are made regarding future institutional arrangements, there would be no guarantee of concrete implementation nor of agriculture remaining a priority on the international agenda.

Therefore, it is crucial that Parties do not settle only for a recognition of the work performed under KJWA. They should target the adoption of institutional modalities ensuring a concrete implementation of KJWA technical outcomes on the ground (see the case of the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action Part 2/2).

### Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) - Part 2/2

The AWG-LCA was established as a Subsidiary Body under the Convention through the decision 1/CP.13 in 2007. Its mandate was to supervise a “*comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action.*”

After five years of work, Parties acknowledged the achievements of the AWG-LCA through the decision 1/CP.18. In this case, Parties managed to go beyond the simple recognition of the work performed during the process. They welcomed the recommendations for new institutional arrangements, and later adopted the corresponding decisions establishing the Cancun Adaptation Framework, the Technology Mechanism, institutions on Finance, the Forum on Response Measures and the Durban Forum on Capacity-Building.

## No outcome: postponing the urgent need for action in agriculture to a later stage

Institutional modalities

Technical priorities

Revision of the roadmap

Recognition of the work

Absence of an outcome

The absence of an outcome at COP26 would send the international community the negative message that no agreement could be reached in any of the areas presented in the other pathways. As per the UNFCCC procedure,<sup>6</sup> this would automatically result in KJWA discussions being postponed to the next session of the Subsidiary Bodies until an agreement is reached or until the COP decides otherwise.<sup>7</sup>

Given the urgent need for concrete action in agriculture in the face of climate change, Parties should avoid at all costs to postpone any KJWA discussion to a later stage, and rather focus intensely on reaching an agreement on the four other building blocks (institutional modalities, technical priorities, recognition of present work, identification of future work). However, the absence of an outcome at COP would not necessarily prevent Parties from ultimately reaching a successful agreement (see example of the COPs in Copenhagen and in Cancun).

### Copenhagen vs Cancun

The main topic of COP15, which took place in Copenhagen in 2009, was to negotiate an agreement that would replace the Kyoto Protocol. However, no decision could be reached among Parties at the COP-level. Only an informal political agreement, known as the Copenhagen Accord, was issued following the negotiations. This Accord had no legal constraints. It mostly reflected some Parties' aspirations for "*the host country of the next session of the Conference of the Parties to make the necessary arrangements in order to facilitate the work towards the success of that session.*"

In this particular case, the absence of a decision at the COP-level, although very disappointing at the time, did not prevent Parties from reaching an ambitious decision a year later at COP16 in Cancun. Parties successfully agreed on significant achievements such as the establishment of a new climate fund (the Green Climate Fund) and the creation of additional obligations for Parties, including developing countries, on their emissions monitoring and reporting.

<sup>6</sup> The rule 16 of the UNFCCC Draft Rules of Procedure (DRoP) reads that "*any item of the agenda of an ordinary session, consideration of which has not been completed at the session, shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next ordinary session, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties*". More information on the DRoP is available at: [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/02\\_0.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/02_0.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> The Subsidiary Bodies meet twice a year. One session coincides with the COP, generally happening in November or December. The other one is an intersession, between two COP sessions, and generally happens in May or June.



# CONCLUSION

Following its adoption in 2017, the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture has been a remarkable opportunity for Parties and observers to exchange views on a wide-range of topics related to agriculture and climate change. Through this landmark decision, agriculture has achieved a very special status under the UNFCCC, as it is the only sector to be discussed holistically. While this is a major achievement in itself, it is still not enough given the urgent climate, environmental and food crises the world is facing. Determining next steps for agriculture while building on the work done so far is crucial to ensure the practical implementation of KJWA outcomes. As pointed out in many instances in this document, KJWA will only be a true success if and when it creates the conditions to deliver concrete actions that benefit and strengthen the resilience of those most vulnerable, while protecting the environment we all depend on.

This transformation will not happen overnight. Fulfilling Parties' ambition for a more sustainable, resilient and food-secure agriculture will result from a complex combination of small incremental steps which have to be taken as early as possible. However, one must bear in mind that not all of these steps will demonstrate the same level of ambition, nor have the same impact on this transformation. Ultimately, Parties will have no alternative but to adopt resolute measures.

The end of the KJWA roadmap provides an ideal opportunity to seize the moment and initiate this most needed change.

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**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**

Rome, Italy

Thanks to the financial support of



Federal Ministry  
of Food  
and Agriculture