Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

3RD MEETING OF THE THEMATIC WORKING GROUP ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND LAND USE

16-18 April 2019 - Rome, Italy

Workshop Report

NDC PARTNERSHIP

Workshop organized by the project
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Table of Contents

ACRONYMS **2**

OVERVIEW **3**

Outputs Of The Workshop 3

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS **4**

Setting the stage 4

Achievements and progress 5

TWG Case Studies 6

The International Climate Change Negotiations 7

NDC IMPLEMENTATION **8**

Priorities for 2019 onwards 8

NDC implementation and coordination mechanisms 9

PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING **9**

Linking NDCs to KJWA 9

Koronivia Marketplace 10

Peer-to-peer clusters 13

TWG WORKPLAN 2019-2020 ..... **15**

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION **16**

ANNEXES **17**

Annex I – Agenda 17

Annex II – Participants list 20

Annex III – Draft workplan 2019-2020 22

Draft TWG Workplan 2019-2020 – Proposed timeline 25

Annex IV - Mentimeter results - Added value of the TWG 26

Annex V – Photos 27

Annex VI – Useful resources 27

ACRONYMS

AAA	Adaptation of African Agriculture initiative
AFOLU	Agriculture, forestry and other land use
CBC	Climate and Environment Division
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CTCN	Climate Technology Center and Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GSP	Global Soil Partnership
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on Climate Change
KJWA	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
LULUCF	Land use, land use change and forestry
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDC-P	NDC Partnership
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
SOFI	State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World
TWG	Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

OVERVIEW

In May 2017, the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use (TWG) was established as a pilot thematic working group under the NDC Partnership (NDC-P). In light of the special nature of the agricultural sectors[1] and their key role in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)[2], the TWG aims to facilitate a peer-to-peer network for countries and international organizations to exchange knowledge, experiences and needs on climate change impacts and challenges.

During the second meeting held in 2018, the group defined and agreed on a common workplan for the following year. One year on, the third meeting of the TWG was organized with the objective to take stock of progress made so far by the TWG and to discuss the way forward in order to strengthen countries' planning and implementing capacities for appropriate climate action in the agriculture sectors, in line with the international agenda on climate change.

Held at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) headquarters in Rome, Italy, from 16 to 18 April 2019, the TWG meeting welcomed a range of participants from both developed and developing countries, as well as international institutions, that are already engaging or are interested in taking part in the working group.

OUTPUTS OF THE WORKSHOP

- Participants have an increased knowledge of opportunities to strengthen agriculture sectors considerations in climate change global governance, including in light of recent developments such as the KJWA.
- Participants understand how the TWG as a network can contribute to NDC implementation in the agriculture sectors.
- Participants have developed a workplan for 2019-2020 with clearly defined topics, activities and roles.

[1] Here the agricultural sectors are understood to comprise crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry.
[2] According to FAO (2016) *The agriculture sectors in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: Analysis*, nearly 90 percent of countries include the agricultural sectors in their adaptation and/or mitigation contributions.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS

SETTING THE STAGE

Mr. Alexander Jones, Director of the Climate and Environment Division (CBC) at FAO, opened the session by affirming that now is a critical time for the climate community. As stated in the IPCC 1.5 Report, we are currently not on track to achieve global climate goals, and this poses a threat to food security. Mr. Jones recognized the work of the TWG over the past year, and encouraged participants to pursue their engagement with the group to foster increased ambition and action. Mr. Thibaud Voïta, Head of Knowledge Products within the NDC Partnership (NDC-P), pursued with a brief introduction of the work of the NDC-P, preparing the ground for further discussions on the linkages between the NDC-P and the TWG. He mentioned that 17 percent of the requests for support received by developing countries are specifically related to the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sectors, making these the most targeted sectors. A significant percentage also relates to other topics relevant to the TWG, such as water, oceans and coasts, energy, or multi-sector. Recognizing commonalities among activities of the NDC-P and of the TWG, he suggested increasing collaboration for the development of knowledge products such as case studies and peer to peer learning activities.

After setting the stage for the 2.5-day workshop, a facilitated exercise allowed participants to share their expectations for the meeting:

- Clarifying the role of the TWG and of the NDC-P;
- Discussing ideas and approaches, as well as tools and products, that the TWG can share to fill gaps for NDC implementation;
- Understanding how peer-to-peer activities can support learning about, and addressing, climate change challenges;
- Exploring ways to make NDCs meaningful for farmers so that they feel they are part of the solution, while also benefitting and receiving recognition for their work;
- Clarifying linkages between the NDCs and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) in order to avoid duplication of efforts and focus on areas where action is most needed.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROGRESS

More than half of the participants were new to the TWG and attended the meeting for the first time, while several others had participated in either one or both, previous meetings. In order to facilitate exchanges and discussions between old and new members, and to ensure that all participants have an understanding of what the TWG is, participants were invited to split into small groups and discuss their views and thoughts on what being part of the TWG means for them. The discussions brought forward key points on the role of the TWG and advancements made since its inception, such as:

- The TWG is seen as a mechanism to allow and encourage sharing of knowledge and lessons learned between countries and to discuss experiences and successful practices in implementing NDCs in the agricultural sectors;
- Through activities such as the first webinar held in March 2019, the TWG provides opportunities to bring together different actors and stakeholders, such as the food security and climate change communities;
- There is a particular need to learn from the two previous meetings and ensure that the third meeting is a productive, fruitful and action-oriented one, so that participants return to their countries with substantial knowledge on how to improve their practices – the second meeting was somewhat perceived as a missed opportunity, and participants expressed a strong desire for the third meeting to be more focused on NDC implementation.

The discussion was followed by a presentation from the TWG Secretariat on the implementation of the workplan for 2018. Accomplishments such as the development of three case studies, an e-discussion on *Tracking progress for NDC implementation*, and a webinar on the same topic were highlighted. Referring to the results of the pre-workshop survey circulated in February 2019, participants were informed that 75 percent of the members find that membership in the TWG is beneficial to their work, especially as it helps build individual capacity through increased knowledge on a variety of topics that relate to NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors, and allows for networking. 85 percent of the members find that e-discussions are relevant to their work as they provide good opportunities to exchange knowledge, experiences, good practices and lessons learned. Based on these results and on the work done in 2018, the Secretariat suggested elements to keep in mind while elaborating the workplan for 2019-2020: first, participation in e-discussions remain limited despite a clear indication that participants find them relevant to their work; second, there are opportunities to increase linkages between the work of the TWG and that of the NDC Partnership; and third, the next workplan should be concrete, realistic in terms of the time and resources that both members and the Secretariat can dedicate to its implementation, and indicate clearly defined roles.

The presentation led to a reflection and discussion on lessons learned from the work of the TWG so far and the status of the group after completing a full year of activities. Participants mentioned the importance to ensure that topics and themes agreed upon in 2017 are still relevant in 2019, and to

consider how the TWG can effectively address them in the coming months. Participants also agreed that the knowledge produced by the group should be shared with a wider audience, rather than being only available to its members. In addition, participants recognized that the TWG is and will remain operational only if its members are willing to commit efforts and time to concretize the actions agreed upon.

TWG CASE STUDIES

The three case studies developed by members in 2018 were presented during the meeting, respectively by Morocco, Zimbabwe and CUTS International. After short presentations in plenary, participants split up into three groups to discuss the case studies separately, focusing on the lessons learned from each.

MOROCCO

This case study focuses on a national project tackling climate change through promotion and exploitation of arganiculture in Morocco. The project titled "Development of Arganiculture orchards in Degraded Environment" was approved in 2016 with the objective to strengthen the resilience of rural communities and the argan forest biosphere reserve through the planting of 10 000 ha of argan trees, encompassing both mitigation and adaptation objectives. Through the development of arganiculture, Morocco seeks to increase carbon storage in biomass and soils and decrease the industrial anthropic pressure on wild argan forests. In addition, the project aims at strengthening engagement and coordination of key stakeholders at the national level, and is expected to improve the income of about 26.000 targeted beneficiaries in key rural areas.

ZIMBABWE

This case study presents the process of developing a Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Manual for university and professional agricultural education in Zimbabwe. Prepared by the Green Impact Trust and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, with the support of the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the CSA Manual supports Zimbabwe's NDC commitment to promote climate-smart agricultural practices at the national level. It is expected to: enhance students' active participation in promoting climate-smart agriculture and in the transfer of climate-smart technologies to smallholder farmers across the country; better equip future extension workers, agriculture entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers to increase agricultural productivity and incomes, build resilience to climate change and reduce or remove greenhouse gases where possible; and spread the use of climate-smart agricultural practices such as intercropping with legumes, mulching, crop rotation, greater crop diversity and improved storage and processing.

CUTS INTERNATIONAL, GENEVA

This case study presents the work of CUTS International Geneva in support of developing countries' NDC implementation processes. CUTS Geneva's work is guided by a holistic perspective on agriculture and food that aims at building and maintaining sustainable agricultural systems to ensure food security and climate resilience. Under the second phase of the "Promoting Agriculture, Climate and Trade Linkages in the East

African Community" project, CUTS International facilitates exchanges of experiences and views about global climate talks among African climate negotiators. CUTS International also organizes submission development workshops on agriculture to bring in agro-processing, food security and trade related issues under the KJWA. In addition, the organization provides on-demand research, training and several other types of activities to countries to support the implementation of their NDCs.

THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS

Martial Bernoux, Natural Resources Officer at FAO, made a presentation on the international climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC. He introduced decision 4/CP.23 on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, which *requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security*. Mr. Bernoux recognized that the KJWA sets a strong agenda related to agriculture under the UNFCCC for the first time. He explained that while the KJWA relates to the UNFCCC, the TWG has so far been providing support for NDC implementation, a process related to the Paris Agreement. Therefore, the question arises how to ensure that the two work streams are exchanging to help countries deliver on climate goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Mr. Bernoux reiterated FAO's commitment to provide its member countries with relevant background and knowledge to support their work and presented a number of FAO publications available on these topics.

After the presentation, participants were invited to express their views on the possibility for the TWG to link the KJWA agenda with the NDCs. Some participants pointed out that the NDCs and KJWA processes are linked since they are both under the UNFCCC umbrella, while others highlighted that the mandate of the TWG is to support countries in the implementation of their NDCs, and we should not broaden its scope to include the Koronivia topics. Nevertheless, participants acknowledged that finding synergies between the two could serve to advance discussions on agriculture, provide more comprehensive solutions and avoid duplication. Participants therefore agreed that, while working on the implementation of their NDCs, it would be useful to work also on the Koronivia topics, such as adaptation, soils, livestock, socio-economic and food security dimensions, when these are relevant. The TWG can inform its members on activities and issues related to the KJWA as the roadmap unfolds. At the end of the discussion, participants were reminded that when talking about the KJWA in the context of the TWG, the focus should be mainly on the topics rather than the political process involved.

NDC IMPLEMENTATION

Considering this rapidly evolving context, participants were invited to reflect on the potential of the group to support NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors. The following strengths and weaknesses were identified:

STRENGTHS

- The TWG addresses themes that are especially relevant for its member countries;
- The TWG offers various modalities to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned among countries, including case studies;
- The TWG is a flexible and inclusive intergovernmental platform that gives space to a diversity of views and perspectives on topics of interest;
- Through a multi-sector approach, the TWG provides an opportunity to avoid duplicating work between different processes on climate change and agriculture.

WEAKNESSES

- The information and knowledge produced by the TWG are not sufficiently shared with non-members and the public;
- There is a lack of tools and guidance to assess synergies between adaptation and mitigation as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) co-benefits at the country level;
- There is a lack of cooperation with resource partners;
- Members feel that one face-to-face meeting per year is not sufficient.

PRIORITIES FOR 2019 ONWARDS

With the TWG's strengths and weaknesses in mind, participants were asked to discuss, in small groups first and then in plenary, what could be the main priorities of the TWG moving forward. Discussions resulted in the identification of the following priorities for 2019:

1) Knowledge exchange based on various approaches and addressing various themes, including the formulation of agricultural components of the NDCs, and measurement and reporting frameworks for climate change action, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation;
2) Strengthened engagement of members to provide, and participate in, technical support, capacity building and knowledge sharing activities;
3) Increased exchange of information on finance-related aspects of NDC implementation, including the development of funding requests and resource mobilization.

NDC IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS

After setting the stage in the morning with a brief introduction of the NDC Partnership, Mr. Thibaud Voïta delved deeper into the work of the NDC-P, explaining its three areas of support: technical assistance and capacity building through in-country engagement, knowledge and information sharing, and access to finance. He emphasized that the work of the Partnership is country-driven, meaning that it comes as a result of specific countries' requests, and is flexible to adapt to the varying needs and priorities of countries. Regarding the knowledge and information sharing aspect of the work, Mr. Voïta presented the tools available on the online Knowledge Portal of the NDC-P, namely the Climate Finance Explorer, the Good Practice Database, and the Climate Toolbox.

Ms. Marjanneke Vijge, Assistant Professor of Sustainability Governance in the Developing World at the Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, continued with some insights of her research on coordination mechanisms for NDC implementation at the national and subnational levels, highlighting best practices and factors of success. Among others, she mentioned the relevance of establishing inter-agency coordination bodies for NDC implementation; clarifying the division of responsibilities among ministries; establishing focal points for climate change in each ministry; identifying and engaging with non-state actors at the local level for both NDC formulation and implementation; engaging finance ministries in NDC processes; linking policy and planning to budgeting processes; using expenditure reviews as opportunities to integrate climate into the agricultural budget; and involving sub-national authorities in national coordination bodies.

In the ensuing discussion, participants questioned ways of involving the private sector in these processes. Ms. Vijge indicated that lessons can be drawn from the SDG process, which has a more multi-sectoral approach and already sees reporting from private sector actors. In addition, the group mentioned the importance of providing incentives for the private sector to engage in NDC processes. Participants were further invited to discuss how they can, as TWG focal points, support national cross-sectoral coordination, integrated budgeting, and coordination between the national and sub-national levels. The following activities were identified:

- Providing briefings on TWG activities at official meetings;
- Organizing sectoral meetings within their country;
- Providing policy support.

PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING

LINKING NDCS TO KJWA

Ms. Krystal Crumpler, Climate Change Consultant at FAO, gave a presentation on the linkages between countries' NDCs and the KJWA, based on the results of a series of regional analyses of the NDCs carried out by FAO. Recognizing that food security, agriculture or land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)

are reflected in the mitigation or adaptation components of 90 percent of developing countries' NDCs, and that over 50 percent of developing countries specifically mention food insecurity and malnutrition as major risks under climate change, Ms. Crumpler pointed to a number of concrete examples of how the NDCs and the KJWA are interrelated, stating that they are both connected to food security, reducing vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. Ms Crumpler further mentioned that the KJWA represents a unique opportunity to:

1) support international commitment to act;
2) share proven solutions;
3) create the enabling environment to raise ambition.

In the ensuing discussion, participants' interventions focused on:

- the interest of linking also to the international discussions and negotiations on loss and damage;
- the need to identify how to impact agriculture and help actors understand the uniqueness of agriculture, as well as its central role for both mitigation and adaptation to climate change;
- the fact that the KJWA is focused on crop and livestock and does not include other land use sectors such as forestry;
- the need to ensure that farmers are involved in identifying actions and solutions, as they will be the ones implementing them and most affected by them;
- the extent to which the KJWA will have an impact on the next round of NDCs, considering that the two processes are linked but parallel and do not necessarily involve the same stakeholders, in addition to the development of NDCs being a country driven process in which countries only can decide what they want to include;
- the importance of avoiding past mistakes and considering food security also in the perspective of nutrition and nutrition content in the context of climate change under the KJWA.

KORONIVIA MARKETPLACE

In this session, experts on the five Koronivia topics offered short presentations on their topic of expertise. Participants then broke out into groups to exchange with one expert and other participants on the topic of their choice. This small-group format took place in two sessions to allow participants to join the discussions on two of the topics presented.

A. Topic 2(b) Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience

Ms. Natalia Alekseeva, Senior Natural Resources Officer at FAO, suggested that the main priorities with regards to adaptation would be to understand how to align context-specific adaptation issues with measurement, and how to ensure coherence between adaptation, co-benefits with mitigation, resilience, and the Sendai Framework. She stated that while each country will require different adaptation actions, it is important to align thinking and approaches to make sure adaptation actions are measurable and comparable. This includes a need to discuss indicators, framing, and how to deep dive into sectors while

designing a framework that would be relevant for measuring adaptation across the UNFCCC. Participants further discussed the following elements:

- Adaptation strategies need to be also considered at the national level, since requests for funding and implementation will be done at this level.
- Adaptation-focused initiatives are being put in place in most countries, such as the "Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA)" initiative, set up with the objective of supporting adaptation action, capacity building and financing.
- Possibilities for simplifying the reporting process for countries should be considered, especially since countries are already burdened with numerous measurement and reporting requirements.

B. Topic 2(c) Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management

Mr. Ronald Vargas, Land and Water Officer at FAO, stated that soil plays a central role in mitigation and adaptation to climate change as it provides multiple benefits: organic carbon makes soil more productive, resilient, and increases its water holding capacity. At present, 60% of global soil carbon can be found in just ten countries around the world, hence the importance to have policies in place to preserve, and increase carbon storage. Mr. Vargas highlighted the work that FAO and the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) are doing to enhance capacity at country level to understand the importance and relevance of carbon in soils, also in the context of climate change. In fact, FAO supports the development of national soil organic carbon (SOC) maps, which are produced directly by countries to facilitate ownership and understanding. Mr. Vargas pointed out that, farmers being primarily concerned with productivity rather than carbon storage, we should explore ways to provide them with the incentives and technical support that they need, all the while taking local knowledge into account. The KJWA gives political ground to address soil-related issues, but the need for technical support and financing remains. Participants further discussed the following elements:

- While measuring SOC can be a lengthy and costly process, it is essential for various mitigation, biodiversity, adaptation and resilience purposes and contributes to results-based evidence. Modelling can however be used as a complementary approach.
- Countries need capacity building and financing to strengthen institutions dealing with soil in order to show farmers and policymakers evidence of the importance of sound soil carbon storage practices. Peer to peer networks are considered as an option to support the production and dissemination of knowledge and information.
- Having appropriate policies in place is key to turn KJWA priorities into actions and practices. While some countries have incentive mechanisms in place in the framework of climate change, others

are struggling with conflicting political priorities due to the lack of communications between the different ministries involved, typically environment and agriculture.

C. Topics 2(d) Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems and 2(e) Improved livestock management systems

Mr. Henning Steinfeld, Chief of the Livestock Information, Sector Analysis and Policy Branch of the Animal Production and Health Division at FAO, explained that most emissions from livestock come from indirect sources, such as feed use requiring land and energy inputs and land use change from grazing activities, with a smaller proportion coming from direct emissions, such as digestive processes and waste. He indicated that the potential for lowering emissions intensity lies in the following: making livestock more productive; using more manure to fertilize croplands; and increasing circularity within the food system. Mr. Steinfeld then suggested some questions to be reflected upon by the TWG members: how to improve the analysis of sources of emission? What activities can be undertaken to address these sources? How to address low livestock productivity? How to improve circularity within livestock systems? What kind of activities can be done at country level? Participants further discussed the following elements:

- The livestock sector is a major source of emissions for a number of TWG member countries, making it an important topic for peer to peer learning.
- Solutions may vary from country to country according to their geographical and socio-economic features. For example, more conventional methods may be used in certain countries to increase productivity and reduce emissions, while others may already have access to more advanced technologies.
- Country efforts are currently aimed at assessing how to deal with methane emissions, increasing the use of biogas, improving feed for livestock, and including the livestock sector in the next round of NDCs, among others.

D. Topic 2(f) Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector

Ms. Luisa Volpe, Head of Policy Development at the World Farmers' Organisation, opened by saying that food security is one of the most complex challenges being discussed at the international level. According to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2018, over 800 million people are now suffering from hunger. Ms. Volpe stated that there is a problem of identifying where the challenges lie. She highlighted that those regions with food insecurity are often also those where there is more vulnerability. To confront this, there needs to be strong interaction with actors who are directly affected by these challenges. It is also important to involve the private sector to improve socio-economic aspects at all geographical levels, and to take into account regional differences within countries. Recognizing the challenges that climate change poses to agriculture workers around the world, Ms. Volpe suggested to focus the ensuing discussion on ways to promote practical actions in respect of different conditions, and to make sure that farmers and producers remain interested in staying in the sector, especially young people who may choose to migrate out of rural areas. Participants further discussed the following elements:

- Food security policies must take into consideration the socioeconomic context of countries, and the specific ways in which these are affected by climate change.
- Technology and infrastructure can play a prominent role in ensuring food security, for example when roads allow to connect rural areas to markets.
- When designing and implementing capacity building initiatives, local knowledge should be supported and promoted to respond to local needs. Decentralized food industries and artisanal food fairs were suggested as means of helping farmers in rural areas and surrounding populations reach one another.

PEER-TO-PEER CLUSTERS

While the marketplace saw rich exchanges among participants and experts on the five Koronivia topics, TWG members clearly expressed their desire not to limit the scope of their work to the five Koronivia topics. In this view, three broad themes were suggested by the facilitators to identify topics and activities to include in the next workplan, namely agriculture, food security and land use. While useful for the purpose of the exercise, participants noted that the topics were broad, cross-cutting, and would have to be dealt with carefully to avoid working in silos. In plenary, participants brainstormed and proposed ideas for each theme, keeping in mind how these could translate into concrete activities to support NDC implementation in their countries. Below are the "hot topics" identified for each theme:

AGRICULTURE

- Conflict due to scarce resources
- Tracking adaptation in agriculture
- Climate induced migration
- Capacity building for farmers
- Collaboration for scientific research
- Nutrition
- Good adaptation practices
- Increasing soil carbon content
- Policy coherence and national government set-up
- Sustainable development of the agriculture sectors
- Land and soil degradation

FOOD SECURITY

- Water-energy nexus
- Trade and risk management
- Improved food quality
- Migration
- Food Systems
- Genetic diversity
- Malnutrition and obesity
- Food waste and recycling
- Sustainability of agri-value chains
- Climate resilient seeds and crops to withstand climate shocks
- Livelihoods and farmers' income

LAND USE

- Fertilization
- Soil and land restoration
- Transboundary issues
- Integrated systems
- Land use mapping and planning
- Land tenure
- Land use change
- Land use change
- Landscape approach, biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Landscape approach, biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Nature-based solutions

Based on this discussion, it was decided that the three themes would be renamed *sustainability and resilience of the agricultural sectors*, *land use* and *food system approach to food security* to be more encompassing. Participants were then invited to break out into three groups to identify concrete activities based on the topics listed. Back in plenary, activities were shared with the group and written on a board. Participants were given cards to stick on the board to indicate activities they were interested in as active contributors or as participants. The facilitators and the Secretariat translated the results into a draft workplan to be further discussed with members the next day.

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Printed copies of the draft workplan were distributed to participants. In small groups, they were given time to review and discuss it before sharing their feedback in plenary. This open discussion led to the identification of additional topics, readjustments in the contributions of members to specific activities, and clarifications on the modalities of work, amongst others. The draft workplan that resulted from this exercise can be found in Annex III of this document. Participants also made a number of suggestions to ensure the effective implementation of the workplan:

- Improving communication and coordination within the TWG, and between TWG members and relevant stakeholders at the national level;
- Establishing clear outputs for each activity set out in the workplan, and respecting timelines;
- Keeping abreast of developments in the international negotiations, including the KJWA;
- Exploring opportunities to access funding for peer-to-peer activities;
- Avoiding duplication;
- Ensuring that topics and activities remain relevant for countries' NDCs;
- Providing regular e-updates on the work of the TWG and other events/developments relevant for the group (to be prepared by the Secretariat with inputs from members);
- Expanding the dissemination of information and knowledge produced outside of the group.

Roles and responsibilities were also discussed. Participants agreed that in the workplan, 'active contributor' does not necessarily mean 'lead', but signifies a member's interest to contribute to the development of an activity. The importance of involving countries as active contributors in all activities was noted. 'Participants' are those members interested in learning from an activity, while not necessarily contributing to its development. The Secretariat remains in charge of facilitating and coordinating the activities of the group. In this regard, participants mentioned their expectation for timely communications and coordination of the activities to facilitate participation from members. For the time being, participants agreed that the role of the co-chairs, both absent from the meeting for conflict of agenda, remains to represent the TWG in various fora, as well as contribute to the development, revision and implementation of activities in collaboration with the Secretariat.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The 3rd meeting of the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use welcomed over 30 participants representing all regions of the world, as well as a variety of institutions. After a first year of activities, the meeting provided an opportunity for members to take stock of the work achieved so far and discuss current priorities, paving the way for a new set of activities to be implemented in 2019-2020. Through a series of presentations, facilitated exercises and discussions, participants were made aware of opportunities to strengthen agriculture sectors considerations in climate change global governance, including in light of recent developments such as the KJWA. Participants also gained a better understanding of the different ways in which the TWG as a network can contribute to NDC implementation in the agriculture sectors.

The draft workplan developed for 2019-2020 comprises various topics of relevance for member countries. While it currently reflects the contributions of members present at the meeting, the TWG Secretariat invites members who were absent to review the workplan and indicate which activities they would like to contribute to, either as 'active contributor' or as 'participant'. Members are also welcome to suggest additional topics/activities to be included in the workplan. The Secretariat is expecting to collect inputs by 24 May and circulate an updated workplan by 31 May 2019. TWG members who will be attending the next SBSTA meeting in Bonn in June 2019 have suggested to organize an informal meeting to follow up on the finalization and implementation of the workplan.

ANNEX I – AGENDA

DAY 1 : TUESDAY 16 APRIL 2019

9.00-10.00	Registration and coffee
10.00-10.30	**Setting the stage** - Ruben van der Laan and Elizabeth Laval, Facilitators
10.30-10.50	**Introduction** - Welcoming words by Alexander Jones, Director of the Climate and Environment Division, FAO - Linking the TWG and the NDC Partnership, Thibaud Voïta, Head of Knowledge Products, NDC Partnership Support Unit
	PART 1: TAKING STOCK OF PROGRESS
10.50-11.40	**What has it meant to be part of the TWG?** - Facilitated exchange of experiences and expectations between new and old TWG members
11.40-12.00	**Lessons learned from the implementation of the 2018 work plan** - Presentation by the TWG Secretariat followed by a facilitated discussion
12.00-12.15	Group photo
12.15-13.00	**The TWG case studies** - Facilitated exercise on lessons learned from Zimbabwe, Morocco and Cuts International
13.00-14.15	Lunch
	PART 2: POSITIONING THE TWG IN A RAPIDLY EVOLVING CONTEXT
14.15-14.50	**The international climate change negotiations** - Discussion led by Martial Bernoux, Natural Resources Officer, FAO
14.50-15.15	**Looking ahead: harnessing the potential of the TWG** - Identification of the strengths and weaknesses of, and the opportunities for, the TWG
15.15-15.30	Coffee Break
15.30-16.05	**Towards shared objectives for 2019 onwards** - Review of the objectives set in 2018 and prioritization exercise for 2019 onwards

	PART 3: SUPPORTING NDC IMPLEMENTATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTORS
16.05-16.35	**The NDC Partnership: Supporting NDC implementation** - Discussion led by Thibaud Voïta, Head of Knowledge Products, NDC Partnership Support Unit
16.35-17.30	**NDC coordination mechanisms at the national and subnational levels** - Marjanneke Vijge, Assistant Professor of Sustainability Governance in the Developing World, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development - Facilitated discussion
17.30-18.00	**Wrap-up of the day**
18.00	Cocktail

DAY 2 : WEDNESDAY 17 APRIL 2019

8.30-9.00	Registration
9.00-9.30	**Sponsored participants collect their DSA**
9.30-9.45	**Recap/energizer** - Ruben van der Laan and Elizabeth Laval, Facilitators
	PART 4: PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING
9.45-10.15	**Linking the NDCs and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)** - Discussion led by Krystal Crumpler, Climate Change Consultant, FAO
10.15-12.15 *COFFEE AT 11.00	**Koronivia marketplace** - Participants exchange with each other and with experts on the 5 Koronivia topics in a marketplace setting
12.15-13.00	**Towards peer-to-peer clusters** - Division of the group into clusters based on participants' interest
13.00-14.00	Lunch
14.00-15.45	**Towards peer-to-peer clusters** - Each cluster discusses the following topics and reports in plenary: o Priorities for 2019 o Activities the cluster could contribute to o Organization of the cluster (cluster lead, modalities of work, etc.)
15.45-16.00	Coffee Break

	PART 5: GOVERNANCE OF THE TWG
16.00-17.20	**Governance of the TWG** - Facilitated discussion
17.20-17.45	**Wrap-up of the day: towards the development of a workplan** - Ruben van der Laan and Elizabeth Laval, Facilitators

DAY 3 : THURSDAY 18 APRIL 2019

8.30-9.00	Registration
9.00-9.30	**Recap/energizer** - Ruben van der Laan and Elizabeth Laval, Facilitators
	PART 6: WORKPLAN OF THE TWG
9.30-10.45	**Making the workplan of the TWG** - Facilitated discussion and validation of the TWG workplan for 2019
10.45-11.00	Coffee Break
11.00-12.00	**Making the workplan of the TWG (continued)** - Facilitated discussion and validation of the TWG workplan for 2019
12.00-12.45	**Wrap-up of the 3 days** - Ruben van der Laan and Elizabeth Laval, Facilitators
12.45-13.00	**Closing** - Zitouni Ould-Dada, Deputy Director of the Climate and Environment Division and Focal Point to the NDC Partnership, FAO

ANNEX II – PARTICIPANTS LIST

	Name	Country/Organization
	TWG members/observers	
1.	Mr Gustavo Barbosa Mozzer	Brazil
2.	Ms Gabriela Carmona Araya	Costa Rica
3.	Mr Frédéric Zakpa Galé	Cote d'Ivoire
4.	Mr Antonio Cañas Calderon	El Salvador
5.	Mr Muluneh Hedeto	Ethiopia
6.	Mr Kingsley Kwako Amoako	Ghana
7.	Mr Abdel Kader Bangoura	Guinea
8.	Mr Maswar	Indonesia
9.	Mr George Wamukoya	Kenya
10.	Ms Saruul Dolgorsuren	Mongolia
11.	Mr Khalid Riffi Temsamani Mohammed	Morocco
12.	Ms Souad Azemmat	Morocco
13.	Ms Victoria Shifidi	Namibia
14.	Mr Lamine Diatta	Senegal
15.	Ms Le Hoang Anh	Vietnam
16.	Mr Lawrence Mashungu	Zimbabwe
17.	Mr André Fabian	Germany
18.	Mr Don Syme	New Zealand
19.	Ms Kimberly Todd	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
20.	Mr Dirk Nemitz	UNFCCC
21.	Ms Lara Barange	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
22.	Ms Paxina Chileshe-Toe	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
23.	Mr Sebastien Subsol	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
24.	Ms Giorgia Pergolini	World Food Programme (WFP)
25.	Ms Laura Lee Barrington	Global Donor Platform – Rural Development
26.	Ms Leslie Debornes	CUTS International
27.	Ms Marjanneke Vijge	Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development
28.	Mr Thibaud Voïta	NDC Partnership
29.	Mr Alexandre Meybeck	Forests, Trees and Agroforestry/Center for International Forestry Research (FTA/CIFOR)
30.	Mr Herwig Ranner	European Commission
31.	Ms Leah Wanambwa	African Union Commission
32.	Ms Luisa Volpe	World Farmers' Organisation
33.	Mr Yuxin Tong	Global Soil Partnership
	TWG Secretariat	
34.	Mr Martial Bernoux	FAO
35.	Ms Maylina St-Louis	FAO

36.	Mr Jeremy Schlickenrieder	FAO
37.	Ms Giulia Galbiati	FAO
38.	Ms Rebecka Ramstedt	FAO
	Facilitators	
39.	Mr Ruben Van der Laan	
40.	Ms Elizabeth Laval	FAO
	Presenters	
41.	Mr Alexander Jones	FAO
42.	Ms Krystal Crumpler	FAO
43.	Ms Natalia Alekseeva	FAO
44.	Mr Ronald Vargas	FAO
45.	Mr Henning Steinfeld	FAO
46.	Mr Zitouni Ould-Dada	FAO
	Notetakers	
47.	Mr Mohamed Langston Diagne	FAO
48.	Ms Giulia Gagliardi	FAO
49.	Mr Paolo Prosperi	FAO
50.	Ms Theresa Wong	FAO
51.	Ms Liva Kaugure	FAO

ANNEX III – DRAFT WORKPLAN 2019-2020

Cluster	*Topic*	*Activity*	*Active contributors*	*Participants*
Food system approach to food security	Integrated water resource management	P2P workshop in francophone Africa	NDCP SU Guinea Cote d'Ivoire Morocco FTA/CIFOR IFAD	Zimbabwe Namibia Senegal Ghana UNFCCC Sao Tome and Principe
	Food security and inclusive food systems	Webinar	Guinea CUTS International GDPRD	EU El Salvador AUC Costa Rica Kenya Copernicus ISD Senegal Vietnam UNFCCC WFP
	Zoning system for planning	Case study		Ghana Senegal UNFCCC
	Mapping on sustainable value chain	Information note	CUTS International FTA/CIFOR Morocco IFAD	Ghana Kenya UNFCCC
Land Use	Illegal logging	E-discussion	FTA/CIFOR	Indonesia Namibia UNDP Zimbabwe Mongolia AUC UNFCCC
	Land restoration	P2P	FTA/CIFOR UNDP Senegal AUC	Ghana El Salvador IFAD Brazil Mongolia UNFCCC Sao Tome and Principe
	Integrated natural resources management	Case Study	Namibia (Water) Ghana (Land) FTA/CIFOR NDCP SU	EU Zimbabwe El Salvador Ethiopia Mongolia UNFCCC

				Sao Tome and Principe
	Wildfires	E-discussion	FTA/CIFOR Mongolia	Indonesia Namibia UNDP Zimbabwe Senegal UNFCCC
Sustainability and resilience of Agricultural sectors	KJWA workshops	Stock take Case study P2P	EU Kenya Brazil Case study: Mongolia	AUC Mongolia GDPRD CUTS International Ghana Copernicus ISD IFAD New Zealand Viet Nam GSP Senegal Morocco Costa Rica UNFCCC
	• Soil and organic carbon	Case study P2P Stock take	Stock take: Indonesia GSP	Costa Rica UNFCCC
	• Adaptation and mitigation synergies	Case study P2P	Indonesia EU Kenya Brazil AUC Case study: Costa Rica New Zealand	Zimbabwe CUTS International Costa Rica Copernicus ISD Ghana AUC GDPRD El Salvador IFAD Senegal UNFCCC Sao Tome and Principe
	Policy incentives for farmers	Stock take Case study Webinar	Copernicus ISD Kenya EU	Ghana CUTS International Brazil GDPRD Costa Rica AUC Mongolia UNFCCC Sao Tome and Principe (stocktake)

	TWG post 2020 and NDC revision	E-discussions P2P	Kenya AUC IFAD	New Zealand Mongolia Brazil Ethiopia Ghana Viet Nam EU Namibia Costa Rica Copernicus ISD Senegal UNFCCC

DRAFT TWG WORKPLAN 2019-2020 – PROPOSED TIMELINE

	Main events	Activities
Semester 1 Now – June 2019	SB50 (June) KJWA topics 2(b) and 2(c)	- Case study Mongolia (Capacity building initiative for transparency)
Semester 2 July 2019 – December 2019	SG Summit (September) SB51 (November) KJWA topic 2(d) COP25 (December)	- Case study Namibia (Water) - Stock take (Policy incentives) - Case study Costa Rica (Livestock & Adaptation-Mitigation synergies) - Case study New Zealand (Livestock & Adaptation-Mitigation strategies) - Stock take (Policy incentives) - Stock take (KJWA) - SOC map Indonesia and GSP - E-discussion (Wildfires)
Semester 3 January 2020 – June 2020	SB52 (June) KJWA topics 2(e) and 2(f) TWG annual meeting (TBD)	- Peer to peer workshop in Francophone Africa (Water) - Case study Ghana (Integrated land management) - Peer to peer (Land restoration) - Case study (Policy incentives) - E-discussion (TWG post 2020) - Information note CUTS International (Sustainable Value Chains) - Webinar Global Donor Platform Rural Development (Inclusive food systems) - Case study (Zoning system for planning)
Semester 4 July 2020 – December 2020	COP26 (December)	- Webinar (Policy incentives) - E-discussion (Illegal logging) - Peer to peer (TWG post 2020) - Peer to peer (KJWA)

ANNEX IV - MENTIMETER RESULTS - ADDED VALUE OF THE TWG

ANNEX V – PHOTOS

Photos from the 3rd Meeting of the Thematic Working Group on agriculture, food security and land use can be accessed through this link: https://www.flickr.com/photos/faonews/sets/72157677746314257/

ANNEX VI – USEFUL RESOURCES

Decision 4/CP.23 Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture. UNFCCC. 2018. https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/application/pdf/cp23_auv_agri.pdf

Koronivia joint work on agriculture - Draft conclusions proposed by the Chairs. SBSTA/SBI49. 2018. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/l07_1.pdf

Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture - Frequently Asked Questions. FAO. 2018. http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/koronivia/koroniviafaqs/en/

The Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and the Convention Bodies: an Overview. FAO. 2018. http://www.fao.org/3/CA1544EN/ca1544en.pdf

Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: Analysis of Submissions. FAO. 2018. http://www.fao.org/3/CA2586EN/ca2586en.pdf

A preliminary review of agriculture-related activities in the Green Climate Fund portfolio. FAO. 2018. http://www.fao.org/3/CA2698EN/ca2698en.pdf

Regional Analysis of the Nationally Determined Contributions of Eastern Africa - Gaps and opportunities in the agriculture sectors. FAO. 2017. http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8079e.pdf

Regional Analysis of the Nationally Determined Contributions of Countries in Southern-Eastern Europe and Central Asia - Gaps and opportunities in the agriculture sectors. FAO. 2018. http://www.fao.org/3/CA2518EN/ca2518en.pdf

Global Soil Organic Carbon Map. Global Soil Partnership. 2019. http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/pillars-action/4-information-and-data-new/global-soil-organic-carbon-gsoc-map/en/

Tracking adaptation in agricultural sectors: Climate change adaptation indicators. FAO. 2017. http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8145e.pdf

Knowledge Portal. NDC Partnership. 2019. https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal