



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



THE WORLD BANK



# THIRD KORONIVIA DIALOGUE

POST DIALOGUE REFLECTIONS

25-27 SEPTEMBER 2019 | FAO HEADQUARTERS IN ROME, ITALY

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## CONTEX

The [Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture](#) (4/CP.23) is a landmark decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at its 23rd session. The decision recognizes the vital role of the food security and agricultural sectors in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Furthermore, the decision 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, and invites Parties and observers to submit their views on elements to be included in the further joint work. This includes workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies and operating entities of the financial mechanism under the Convention, and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security. Furthermore, subsidiary bodies will have to report back to the Conference of Parties on the progress and outcomes of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA).

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 implementation. In line with the KJWA as well as building on the previous informal dialogues in issues relating to agriculture, FAO organized the third informal ‘Koronivia Dialogue’ for agriculture experts and country representatives on 25-27th September 2019. This event, which is part of a broader project on “Supporting the implementation of the KJWA roadmap,” supported by the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Germany, will build on two previous related Koronivia dialogues held in Rome in March 2018 and September 2018, organized in collaboration with the World Bank.

## OBJECTIVES

Co-facilitated by FAO and the World Bank, the Dialogue aimed to:

- a) provide a productive and neutral forum for open discussion among agriculture experts towards the implementation of the KJWA; and
- b) preparing for the upcoming 51<sup>st</sup> session of Subsidiary Body to be held in conjunction during Climate Change Conference in Chile (COP 25).

## OUTCOMES

The Dialogue was attended by 45 participants, from developed and developing countries, organizations, permanent missions, the World Bank, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the UNFCCC Secretariat.

The Dialogue focused on countries prospective on the decision with limit external participation in order to assure a neutral and informal atmosphere.

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### KEY OUTCOMES OF THE EXPERT DIALOGUE

During the Dialogue, participants informally shared their views on the decision, and discussed what progress should be achieved before reporting back to the 26th session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC. The Dialogue aimed to foster exchanges between country experts on their vision and progress made on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture. During the different sessions, the following events and elements of discussion were introduced to boost and encourage exchanges between experts.

- The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) group, the ASEAN Group of Negotiators in Agriculture (AGNA) the Pacific Regional Consultative Workshop on KJWA, and European Union (EU) provided updates on the recent regional dialogues from around the world and activities in line with KJWA.
- FAO presented the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land and its Summary for Policy Makers (SPM). Intervention was followed by a plenary discussion amongst participants where experts expressed their concerns about the key findings presented from the IPCC Special Report and the SPM, among whom presents diverging structures. In this context, some experts invited FAO to provide a summary of the relevant measures towards agriculture as it would avoid misinterpretation and enable a quicker implementation. Moreover, it was also recognized that it is up to each country to read the report considering their own specific circumstances and extract the most relevant information for their contexts.
- FAO suggest eight different topics as guidance to encourage the discussion among country experts. Participants had 45 minutes to consider and exchange views on the different topics and agree which should be included in the agenda of the dialogue. After the discussion, experts were asked to vote (each country had two votes). The development of the discussion and voting are presented as follows:

Items	votes
1) Targets and vision for the KJWA on short, mid and long-term bases.	28
2) Integration of agriculture in the work of the convention bodies and the financial mechanisms.	18
3) Submissions for and reports of in-session workshops.	1
4) Best format for next KJWA dialogues (global/regional).	2
5) Considering specificity and uniqueness of agriculture sector in other on-going discussions.	5
6) Getting ready for COP-2020.	2
7) Mainstreaming KJWA in national agriculture policies (contribution of regional and sub-regional cooperation organizations)	9
8) Going beyond KJWA: goals and approaches to be set by countries to integrate agriculture in NAPs, NDCs, and IPCC.	19

Most wanted topics chosen were topic #1: 'Targets and vision for the KJWA on short, mid and long-term bases', #8: 'Going beyond KJWA: goals and approaches to be set by countries to integrate agriculture in NAPs, NDCs, and IPCC' and topic #2: 'Integration of agriculture in the work of the convention bodies and the financial mechanisms'. Experts agreed that some of the other topics are captured by the most voted

ones. During the discussions, participants agreed that “Vision and targets for the KJWA on long, mid and short term bases” should be the overarching discussion theme for the day two.

- Experts expressed their long-term vision of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture which was established to start beyond 2030 to ensure consistence with the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). A preliminary analysis of the individual vision of experts pinpointed Food Security as a major element for agriculture in 2050.
- There were rich exchanges on the need to establish a special mechanism for Koronivia implementation after 2020 with an access to climate finance for agricultural sectors. However, a number of existing climate finance mechanism, including Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund or Gate’s Foundation were pointed out as already existing operational solutions.
- Experts noted a need to coordinate and share experiences at local, national, regional and global level in agricultural sectors, and to also define specific needs at local and national level.
- Among the challenges to address climate change in agricultural sectors, experts identified the lack of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems to measure adaptation and adaptation co benefits, lack of baseline data for soil organic matter to monitor soil organic carbon and the need to have enhanced early warning systems.
- Experts strongly suggested the inclusion of significant topics on the KJWA roadmap. Among these topics, they mentioned environmental and social safeguards; guidelines for gender mainstreaming and implementation in agriculture; building synergies between UN processes and mechanisms (UNFCCC-UNCCD) and strengthening adaptation, mitigation and resilience practices.

## WAY FORWARD

The Koronivia Dialogue was the third informal discussion between country experts on how to shape the agenda of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture through 2020 and beyond. The success of this informal dialogue means that experts will have some key tangible topics to bring into official negotiations during the next session of the subsidiary bodies in December 2019 and to shape the further work under this joint work on agriculture. In this regard, participants pointed out the following:

- The modalities for implementation was mentioned as one of the aspects to be reported back COP.
- Informal Koronivia Dialogues at regional and global level prior to 52<sup>nd</sup> and 53<sup>rd</sup> sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies will help to share progress and facilitate further discussion.
- To participate analysis of submissions to identify areas of convergence, priorities, and gaps.

FAO will continue in supporting the process, facilitating both the sharing of knowledge and implementation of action. FAO also welcomed the idea convening similar informal dialogues prior to upcoming sessions of the subsidiary bodies. Furthermore, FAO offered to support the organization of the regional Koronivia Dialogues, as well as invited experts to propose any other support needs that may help advancing the KJWA discussions.

## ANNEX I: CLUSTER METHOD ANALYSIS

The annex presents the result from the cluster methodology used to capture the different views that emerged during the third informal 'Koronivia Dialogue' for agriculture experts and country representatives on 25-27th September 2019.

The process followed consisted on analyzing the main ideas discussed during the dialogue and code them into post-it. Secondly, concepts were linked together in around a central category, when possible. The following section summarizes the main results of the exercise.

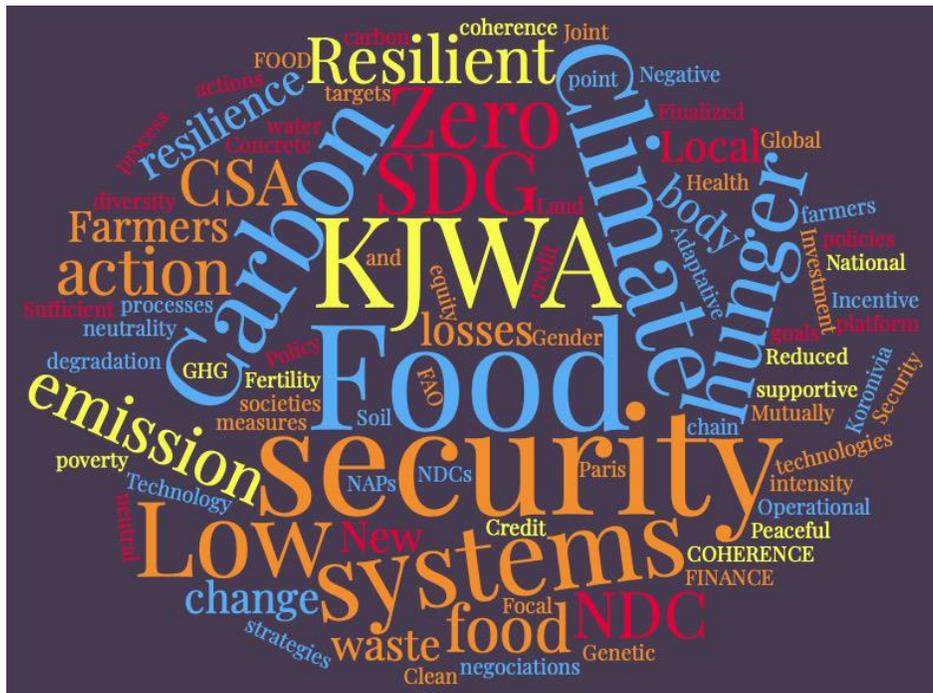
### 1) Long-term vision of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

Experts expressed their long-term vision of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture on a post-it. Long-term period was defined as beyond 2030, to ensure consistence with the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SGD).



Figure 1: Long-term vision of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

All inputs from experts were compiled in the following word-cloud.



**Figure 2:** Long-term vision word-cloud of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

After presenting the word-cloud experts suggested additional topics, enlarging the debate. A preliminary analysis of the individual vision of experts pinpointed Food Security as a major element for agriculture in the long-term vision. Finally, the group reflected on the potential and most adequate impact pathways on the mid-term to implement this vision.

2) Mid-term vision: the impact pathways:

Koronivia sits within the UNFCCC, and there is a number of actors that need to be influenced (within and outside the Convention) in order to achieve the long-term vision and targets discussed on point 1. In this context, participants were invited to elaborate on the “impact pathways” for the KJWA.

Figure 3 captures the results of these reflections.

3) Short-term vision:

To elaborate the short-term vision, experts were requested to answer the following question: “What can we add to the basket of options for an outcome at COP26 for transformational change?”

Figure 4 captures the results of these discussions.

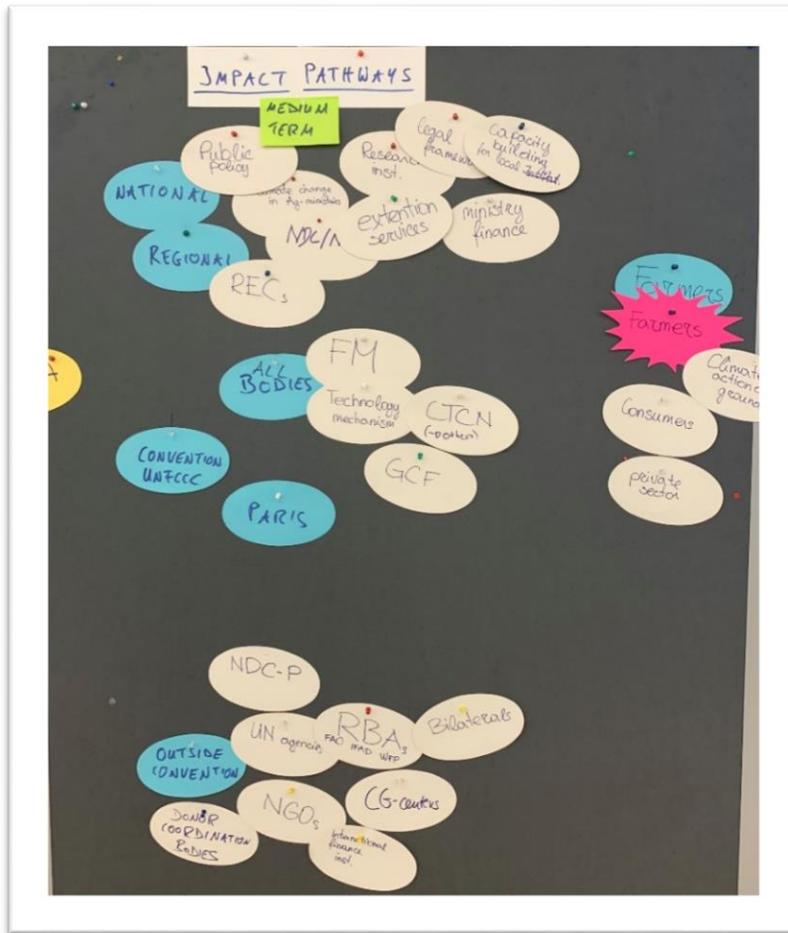


Figure 3: Mid-term vision of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: the impact pathways



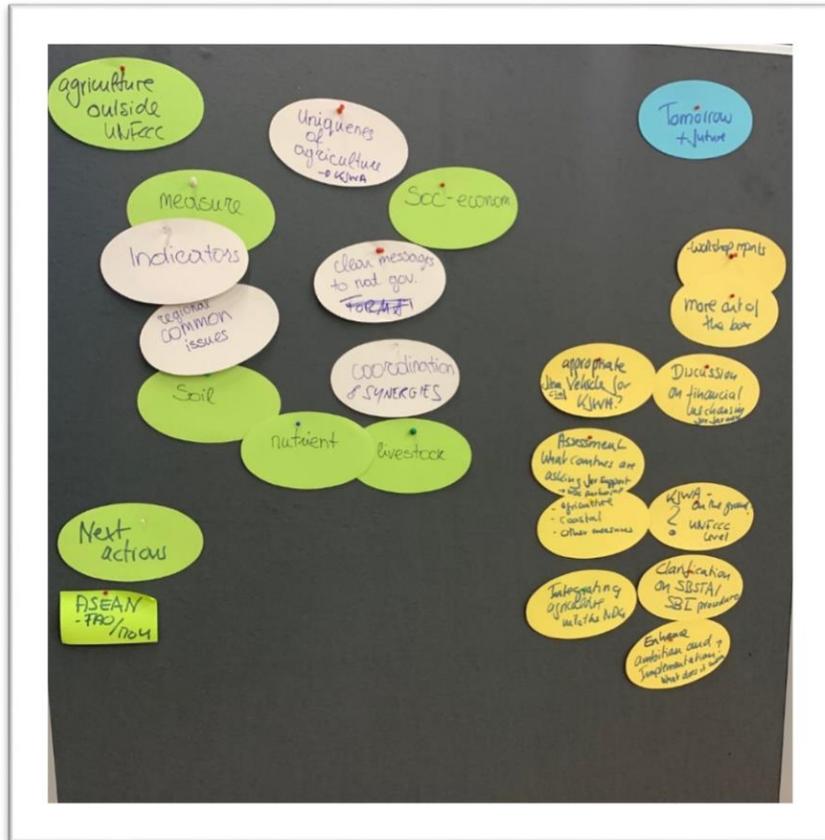
Figure 4: Short-term vision of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

4) Way forward:

On the concluding day, experts reflected on the way forward under a strategic thinking approach. The results of these discussions are highlighted on *Figures 5 and 6*.



**Figure 5:** Way forward to the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture



**Figure 6: Way forward to the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture**

With financial support of



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