



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

PAPER PREVIEW

KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE: SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

This flyer provides a preview of the forthcoming analysis of submissions by Parties under the UNFCCC decision 4/CP.23,¹ as available at 16 April 2018² on the UNFCCC submission portal.³ A complete analysis, covering all submissions by Parties as well as observers, will be made available following the 48th session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC (SB 48, Bonn, 30 April – 10 May 2018). The current draft analysis is available for review and comment (see back).

PURPOSE AND RATIONALE

This analysis aims to summarize the views submitted on the elements included in the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)¹ and the process foreseen for the implementation of this joint work, including possible ways forward for the agriculture community in the context of the international climate change negotiations. It seeks to make the wide range of views submitted more easily accessible to all interested – including Parties and observers to the UNFCCC, but also FAO staff working on climate change more generally as well as interested members of the public.

As the United Nations specialized agency mandated to support efforts to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, to reduce rural poverty, and to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable, FAO applauds the historic KJWA decision. The KJWA

recognizes the fundamental importance of agriculture in responding to climate change, and FAO is committed to supporting countries in this effort. Recognizing that decision 4/CP.23 does not mandate the UNFCCC secretariat to produce a synthesis of submissions made, a number of Parties attending the informal Koronivia Dialogue hosted by FAO in March 2018 suggested that FAO might provide a factual summary of submissions made. FAO is duly undertaking this exercise in light of Outcome 2 of its corporate *Strategy on Climate Change*, which strives to achieve *Improved integration of food security and nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries considerations within the international agenda on climate change through reinforced FAO engagement*. The *FAO Strategy on Climate Change* was adopted by Members on the occasion of the 40th FAO Conference in July 2017.

¹ Decision 4/CP.23, Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/11a01.pdf>

² This cut-off was waived in the cases of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and Least Developed Countries (LDC) group submissions, as they represent a large number of Parties.

³ UNFCCC Submission Portal: www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionPortal/Pages/Home.aspx

BACKGROUND

At the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 23), the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (decision 4/CP.23) was adopted – a landmark agreement for the agriculture negotiations under the climate convention which emphasizes the key role of agriculture and food security in the international climate change agenda.

The agenda item on issues related to agriculture under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) was first formalized in 2011 (decision 2/CP.17), followed by five in-session workshops on the status of scientific knowledge concerning agriculture and climate change. Rich exchanges

among countries paved the way towards the KJWA, which calls for collaboration between SBSTA and the Subsidiary Body of Implementation (SBI) on specific elements, including through workshops and expert meetings, thus widening the scope of the conversation from a scientific and technical focus to implementation.

The KJWA decision provides a specific list of elements on which Parties are initially invited to exchange their views. The decision also invited Parties and observer organizations to submit views on elements to be included in the work going forward, starting with but not limited to:

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

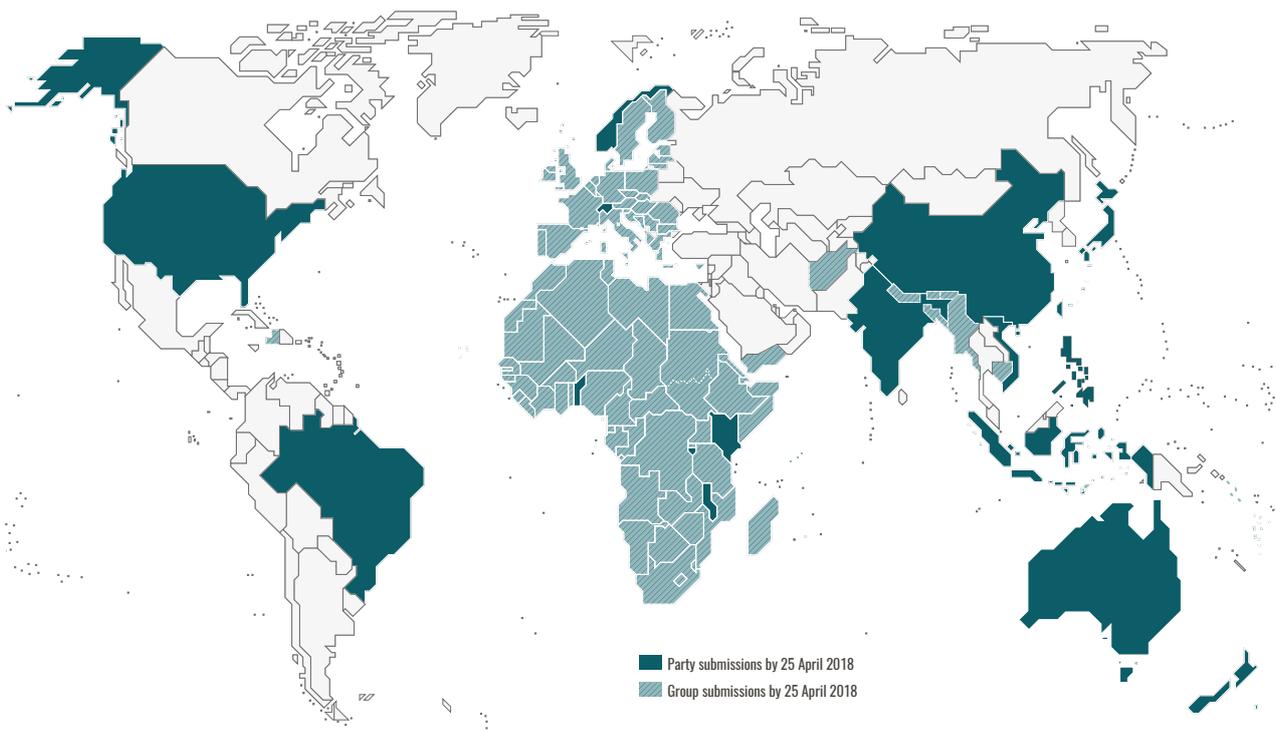
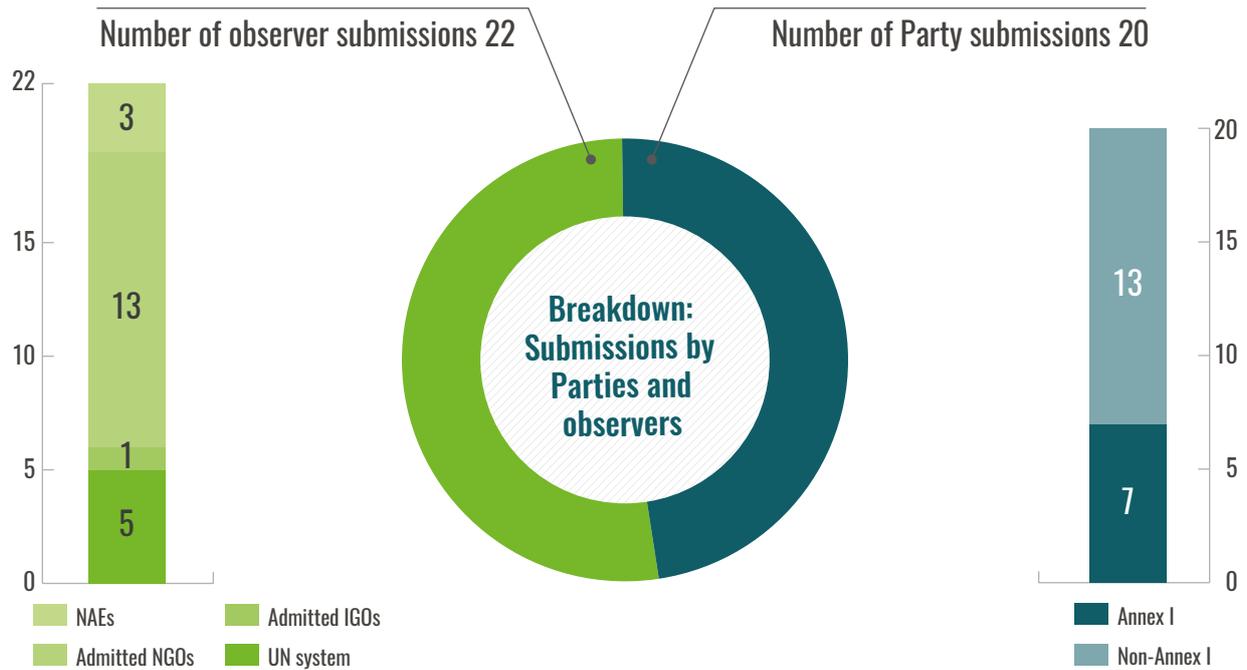
The in-session workshops on agriculture held between 2013-16 addressed the:

- ▶ **Current state of scientific knowledge** on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems and the differences in scale as well as possible adaptation co-benefits.
- ▶ Development of **early warning systems** and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion;
- ▶ Assessment of **risk and vulnerability** of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases;
- ▶ Identification of **adaptation measures**, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale **as well as possible co-benefits** and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects;
- ▶ Identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to **enhance productivity in a sustainable manner**, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems.

KORONIVIA SUBMISSIONS OVERVIEW

By 25 April 2018, 42 submissions on behalf of a total of 112 Parties and 33 observer organizations were published on the UNFCCC submission portal. This includes a number of group submissions: the European Union submission (counted as a single Party yet representing its 28 member states and

supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia); the submission by the Arab Republic of Egypt on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators, and the submission by Ethiopia on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group.



Source: FAO

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

STRUCTURE OF THE ANALYSIS

The current draft (available on request, see below) analyzes the Koronivia submissions by Parties published by 16 April 2018 (see Footnote 2), focusing on:

Contents	This section summarizes views on the KJWA elements (a) to (f) that Parties have addressed, potential new elements introduced, as well as needs, gaps and possible solutions that have been identified
Process	This section reflects views on procedures to implement the KJWA, including but not limited to specific steps of the process, such as calendar of work, suggestions for workshops, types of expert meetings, and other modalities for participation and engagement
Outputs	This section highlights potential actions or initiatives expected by Parties in their submissions as final outcomes of the three-year work

The same structure will be applied following SB 48 to analyze all submissions made by Parties, the UN System, admitted

intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), admitted non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as non-admitted entities (NAEs).

METHODOLOGY AND WAY FORWARD

The current draft takes into consideration the 17 KJWA submissions made by Parties and published by 16 April 2018, as well as the AGN and LDC group submissions. This cut-off date was chosen to permit the preparation of a draft in time for consideration at SB 48 (30 April – 10 May 2018).

Each submission was studied in full text to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the views provided by Parties on the elements to be included, on the process to be undertaken and on the expected outcomes of the KJWA. To facilitate comparison between submissions, a database was built that permits cross-referencing on different aspects of individual submissions. The table includes categories for

each KJWA element (a) to (f) (with the possibility of expanding element (a) to its five original workshop themes); new elements mentioned; possible implementation modalities proposed and outcomes desired, alongside others.

It is important to highlight that the submissions are highly heterogeneous in structure, contents and length. This has a strong influence on the level of coverage and detail of views provided by Parties on the KJWA.

The complete summary, with a full analysis of submissions from all Parties and observers (that also takes into consideration inputs received on the draft document by 20 May 2018), will be finalized by summer 2018.

FAO invites interested Parties and observers to review and provide feedback on the draft summary. Email Koronivia-JWA@fao.org to request a copy of the draft summary and share your inputs by 20 May 2018.

Produced in collaboration with

