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# KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE: Analysis of submissions on topic 2(a)

## Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops

Submissions under UNFCCC decision 4/CP.23  
provided by Parties and observers as at 10 December 2018



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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AC</b>	Adaptation Committee
<b>AFOLU</b>	Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use
<b>AGN</b>	African Group of Negotiators
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of South East Asian Nations
<b>BC3</b>	Basque Centre for climate change
<b>CAN</b>	Climate Action Network International
<b>CARE</b>	CARE international
<b>CBS</b>	Constituted Bodies
<b>CGE</b>	Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
<b>CGIAR-CIAT-WB</b>	CGIAR System Organization on behalf of CGIAR System Organization, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), and The World Bank
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CI ET AL.</b>	Conservation International on behalf of Conservation International, Environmental Defense Fund, National Wildlife Federation, The Nature Conservancy
<b>CIRAD</b>	Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement
<b>CIRAD ET AL.</b>	CIRAD, EMBRAPA, FACCE-JPI, Hochschule Geisenheim University (Germany), IIASA, INIA, INRA, IRD, ISRA, ISRIC - World Soil Information, JRC, University of Antananarivo (Madagascar), University of Life Sciences Lublin (Poland) and WLE
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>CROPLIFE</b>	CropLife International
<b>CSA</b>	Climate-Smart Agriculture
<b>CTCN</b>	Climate Technology Centre & Network
<b>EMBRAPA</b>	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária - Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
<b>ENGO</b>	Environmental non-governmental organization
<b>EU</b>	European Union

<b>FACCE-JPI</b>	European Commission's Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FC-WFO</b>	Farmers Constituency of the World Farmers Organization
<b>GCAA</b>	Global Climate Action Agenda
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gases
<b>GMO</b>	Genetically Modified Organism
<b>GRA</b>	Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases
<b>IGO</b>	Intergovernmental Organization
<b>IIASA</b>	International Institute for Applied System Analysis
<b>INIA</b>	Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria - Spanish National Institute for Agricultural and Food Research and Technology
<b>INRA</b>	Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique - French National Institute for Agricultural Research
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IRD</b>	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement - French Institute of Research for Development
<b>ISRA</b>	Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles - Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research
<b>ISRIC</b>	International Soil Reference and Information Centre
<b>JRC</b>	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
<b>KJWA</b>	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
<b>LEAP</b>	Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance
<b>LEG</b>	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
<b>LULUCF</b>	Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NACSAA</b>	North America Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance
<b>NAE</b>	Non-Admitted Entity
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NBC</b>	The Nordic Network of farmers organizations and cooperatives Climate
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PAWP</b>	Paris Agreement Work Programme
<b>PCCB</b>	Paris Committee on Capacity-building

<b>SB</b>	Subsidiary Body
<b>SB 48</b>	48th session of the Subsidiary Bodies
<b>SB 49</b>	49th session of the Subsidiary Bodies
<b>SB 50</b>	50th session of the Subsidiary Bodies
<b>SBI</b>	Subsidiary Body of Implementation
<b>SBSTA</b>	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
<b>SCF</b>	Standing Committee on Finance
<b>SDGS</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SOS SAHEL</b>	SOS SAHEL International
<b>SRCCCL</b>	Special Report on Climate Change and Land
<b>TEC</b>	Technology Executive Committee
<b>TEM</b>	Technical Expert Meetings
<b>TEP</b>	Technical Examination Process
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>WFO</b>	World Farmers Organization
<b>WLE</b>	The CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems
<b>YOUNGO</b>	Youth non-governmental organizations



# INTRODUCTION

The Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) was established in November 2017, as a new process to advance discussions on issues related to agriculture under the two Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). The decision (decision 4/CP.23) mandating the KJWA was adopted by the 23rd Conference of Parties (COP 23) to the UNFCCC under the Fijian Presidency (UNFCCC, 2018a). Parties decided to continue their work on agriculture, originally initiated under SBSTA in 2011 (decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 75–77), as a joint effort between both SBs and in collaboration with the Constituted Bodies (CBs) under the Convention (listed in **Table 1**). The 48th session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 48) in May 2018 further defined a three-year road map for discussions under the KJWA, including a schedule of workshops, submissions and reports related to each topic (UNFCCC, 2018b). However, many Parties have already declared in their submissions that the three-year period currently foreseen for the KJWA may not signify the end date of the KJWA, but that the SBs may define further work after 2020, pending a further COP decision.

The decision recognizes the fundamental importance of agriculture in responding to climate change, and calls for joint work between the SBs on specific elements, including through workshops and expert meetings. The KJWA broadens the conversation on agriculture from its former scientific and technical focus to also consider implementation. As mandated by the decision and subsequent SB 48 conclusions, the KJWA should take into consideration the

vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to address food security, taking note also of the importance of issues related to farmers, gender, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples.

The focus of the work has been defined in an initial, non-exhaustive list of topics (paragraph 2 of decision 4/CP.23):

- 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.

Most Parties see the KJWA as an opportunity to increase exchange and collaboration among countries to promote the development and transfer of knowledge, best practices and technologies. For many Parties the exchange could lead to concrete recommendations to the CBs and provide instruments and tools to countries and stakeholders to address the major challenges related to climate change, agriculture and food security that could be embedded in their national planning efforts.

TABLE 1

## KEY CONSTITUTED BODIES UNDER THE CONVENTION RELEVANT FOR AGRICULTURE

CONSTITUTED BODY	SHORT DESCRIPTION	LINK
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK (CTCN)	<i>The CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries. CTCN provides technology solutions, capacity building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries.</i>	<a href="http://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn">www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn</a>
TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (TEC)	<i>The TEC was created in 2010 and it focuses on identifying policies that can accelerate the development and transfer of low-emission and climate resilient technologies. TEC works closely with the CTCN to address technology development and transfer issues and together (TEC&amp;CTCN) they form the Technology Mechanism.</i>	<a href="http://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec">http://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec</a>
ADAPTATION COMMITTEE (AC)	<i>The Adaptation Committee was established by the COP at its 16th session as part of the Cancun Agreements (decision 1/CP.16) to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, inter alia, through various functions. Its work was launched at COP 17.</i>	<a href="https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac">https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac</a>
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (SCF)	<i>The mandate of the SCF is to assist the COP in exercising its functions in relation to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. This involves: improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing; rationalization of the Financial Mechanism; mobilization of financial resources; measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.</i>	<a href="https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf">https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf</a>
PARIS COMMITTEE ON CAPACITY-BUILDING (PCCB)	<i>The PCCB was established by the COP in 2015 as part of the adoption of the Paris Agreement to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention.</i>	<a href="https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building">https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building</a>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP (LEG)	<i>The COP established the LEG, the membership of which is to be nominated by Parties, with the objective of supporting the preparation and implementation strategies of national adaptation programmes of action.</i>	<a href="https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/least-developed-countries-expert-group-leg">https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/least-developed-countries-expert-group-leg</a>
CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF EXPERTS ON NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION (CGE)	<i>The COP established the CGE with the objective of improving the process of the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.</i>	<a href="https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-on-national-communications-from-parties-not-included-in-annex-i-to-the-convention-cge">https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-on-national-communications-from-parties-not-included-in-annex-i-to-the-convention-cge</a>

## The KJWA road map

A KJWA road map was adopted by SB 48, which determined how the joint work will be organized. Workshops for each of the six KJWA topics will be held during the 2018–2020 SB sessions, which take place twice a year: in May/June in Bonn and in conjunction with the Conferences of Parties (COP), in November/December. The workshops, organized by the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, foresee the participation of admitted observers and representatives of the CBs under the Convention. The Secretariat is also required to provide a report following each workshop for Parties' consideration at following sessions.

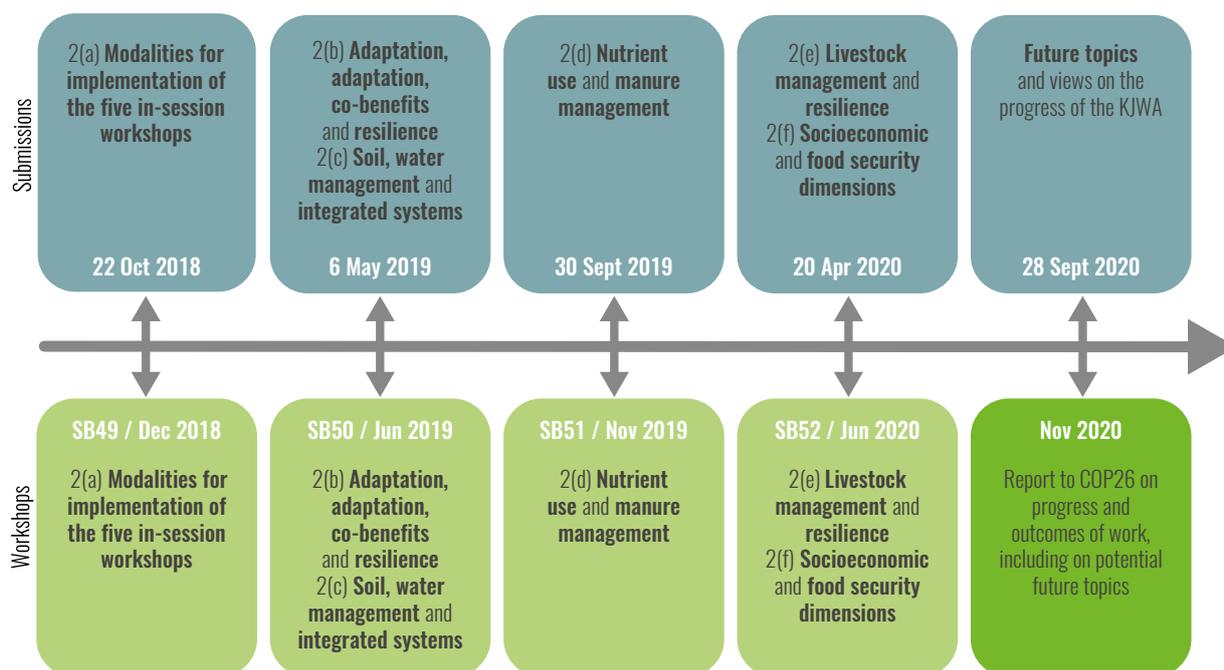
Between each session, Parties and observers are invited to provide their views on the forthcoming workshop items through submissions, possibly including considerations on farmers, gender, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples.

Finally, by 28 September 2020, Parties and observers are invited to submit their views on the progress of the KJWA overall and on further topics beyond those listed in the decision 4/CP.23. These submissions will be taken into consideration by the SBs in their report on the outcomes of the KJWA to COP 26 in 2020.

The timeline of the submissions, workshops and reports is illustrated in **Figure 1**.

FIGURE 1

## KJWA ROAD MAP



## The first KJWA in-session workshop: Topic 2(a)

According to the KJWA road map, the first in-session workshop was held on 3 December 2018, during SB 49, in conjunction with COP 24 in Katowice, Poland. The workshop focused on topic 2(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*. The five workshops referred to took place under SBSTA between 2013 and 2016 and covered a wide range of themes related to agriculture, including, amongst others, adaptation, early warning systems

and sustainable agriculture production (see **Table 2** for a full overview). These workshops represented an important opportunity for Parties and guest experts from observer institutions to exchange experiences and views on these items. Following each workshop, a report was prepared by the UNFCCC secretariat, summarizing the discussions and the information provided.

As mandated by the Koronivia decision, the workshop on topic 2(a) should foresee the presence of the CBs under the Convention (listed in **Table 1**) that could present their past and planned activities on agriculture in general and specifically on the workshop topic.

TABLE 2

## IN-SESSION WORKSHOPS ON ISSUES RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

WORKSHOP TITLE	SESSION	REPORT
In-session workshop on the current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries.	Warsaw, November 2013	<a href="#">FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.2</a>
In-session workshop on the 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.	Bonn, June 2015	<a href="#">FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.6</a>
In-session workshop on the assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases.	Bonn, June 2015	<a href="#">FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.7</a>
In-session workshop on the identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects.	Bonn, June 2016	<a href="#">FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.5</a>
In-session workshop on the identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems.	Bonn, June 2016	<a href="#">FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.6</a>

## Objective

This analysis aims to summarize the views submitted on KJWA topic 2(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 the joint work on agriculture. The summary intends to make the wide range of views submitted more easily accessible to those interested – including Parties and observers to the UNFCCC, but also FAO staff working on climate change as well the public.

## Methodology

The analysis takes into consideration the 17 submissions by Parties and the 14 by observers on topic 2(a) of the KJWA, submitted on KJWA topic 2(a) by 10 December 2018. All submissions were presented in English, except Benin's which was submitted in French, and are publicly available on the UNFCCC submission portal (UNFCCC, 2018c).

Each submission was studied in full text to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the views provided by Parties and observers. Original text was extracted into a database that permits cross-referencing on different aspects of individual

submissions. The database includes categories for KJWA topic 2(a), including priorities and main topics for consideration during the SB 49 workshop, the possible structure and format of the workshop, desired participation and expected outputs, alongside others.

It is important to note 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 on the proposed 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 the joint work on agriculture.

## ■ BOX 1. KEY TERMS

**Agriculture** or the **agricultural sector**, when used by FAO, comprises the sub-sectors of crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture and forestry. The terms agriculture or the agricultural sector in the UNFCCC domain are defined in accordance with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) terminology and cover emissions from enteric fermentation, manure management, rice cultivation, prescribed burning of savannas and grassland, and from soils (i.e. agricultural emissions). Emissions and removals from grassland and cropland are covered under LULUCF (Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry). In the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, the two sectors (i.e. agriculture and LULUCF) are treated together in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use) sector (IPCC, 2016).

**Implementation** under the KJWA may either refer to the joint work to be undertaken by SBI and SBSTA (e.g. through workshops, technical papers, expert meetings, decisions and recommendations) or to the operational execution on the ground of agricultural actions and measures.

**Food security**, although having a central role in the KJWA, is not defined in the decision. When used by FAO, the term draws on the World Food Summit definition (1996): “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” From this definition, four main dimensions of food security are identified: food availability, food access, utilization and stability.

**>> In this analysis, the terms “agriculture”, “implementation” and “food security” are reported from the submissions without specifically referring to any specific meaning, thus not prejudging the interpretation applied by different Parties. <<**

The analysis of submissions was developed following a stepwise approach:

comments until the 21th of December 2018, however no specific comments were received.

► **STEP A:** A first draft with a partial and preliminary analysis including an in-depth overview **reflecting only the Party and observer submissions available on the UNFCCC submissions portal by the cut-off date of 19 November 2018** was made available for comments during COP 24, for a total of 24 submissions. The draft was opened for

► **STEP B:** A complete analysis reflecting all the 31 submissions from all Parties (17) and observers (14) as at 10 December 2018 was finalized. The draft of this complete analysis was circulated for comments and a total of 44 comments and observations received by 4 reviewers were addressed in the final version.

## PARTY AND GROUP SUBMISSIONS<sup>1</sup>

- 1 African Group of Negotiators (AGN)
- 2 Argentina
- 3 Australia
- 4 Benin
- 5 Brazil
- 6 Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam as members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- 7 Chile
- 8 European Union and its 28 member states (EU)
- 9 Japan
- 10 Kenya
- 11 New Zealand

<sup>1</sup> Bold text indicates these submissions were included in the analysis in Step B.

- 12 Norway
- 13 Philippines
- 14 Uganda
- 15 United States of America (USA)
- 16 Uruguay
- 17 Viet Nam

## PARTY AND GROUP SUBMISSIONS<sup>2</sup>

### United Nations System:

- 1 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

### Admitted intergovernmental organizations (IGOs):

- 2 CGIAR System Organization on behalf of CGIAR System Organization, International Centre for Tropical Agriculture and the World Bank (mentioned in the text hereafter as CGIAR-CIAT-WB)

### Admitted non-governmental organizations (NGOs):

- 3 **Basque Centre for climate change (BC3)**
- 4 Business for Social Responsibility on behalf of North America Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (NACSAA)
- 5 CARE International (CARE)
- 6 Climate Action Network International on behalf of Climate Action Network International (CAN)
- 7 Conservation International on behalf of Conservation International, Environmental Defense Fund, National Wildlife Federation, The Nature Conservancy (mentioned in the text hereafter as CI *et al.*)
- 8 CropLife International (CropLife)
- 9 Farmers Constituency of the World Farmers Organization (FC-WFO)
- 10 SOS SAHEL International (SOS SAHEL)
- 11 World Farmers Organization (WFO)
- 12 Youth non-governmental organizations (YOUNGO)

### Non-admitted entities (NAEs):

- 13 The Nordic network of farmers organizations and cooperatives Climate (NBC)
- 14 Joint submission on behalf of CIRAD, EMBRAPA, FACCE-JPI, Hochschule Geisenheim University (Germany), IIASA, INIA, INRA, IRD, ISRA, ISRIC - World Soil Information, JRC, University of Antananarivo (Madagascar), University of Life Sciences Lublin (Poland) and WLE (mentioned in the text hereafter as CIRAD *et al.*)

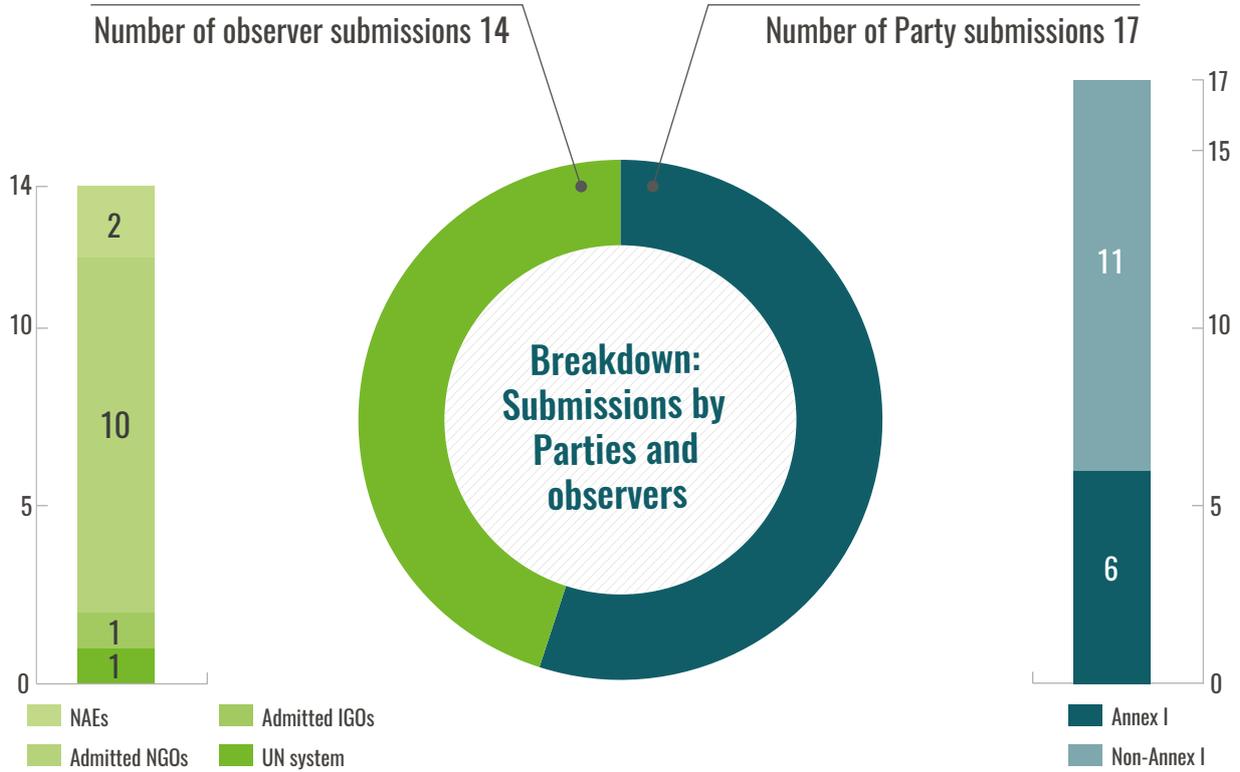
To summarize: by 10th of December 2018, **31 submissions from 17 Parties or groups of Parties and 14 observer organizations were published on the UNFCCC submission portal** (see **Figure 1**).

This includes a number of group submissions: the European Union submission, the submission of the African Group of Negotiators and the submission of the Association of South East Asian Nations (see **Figure 2**).

<sup>2</sup>Bold text indicates these submissions were included in the analysis in Step B.

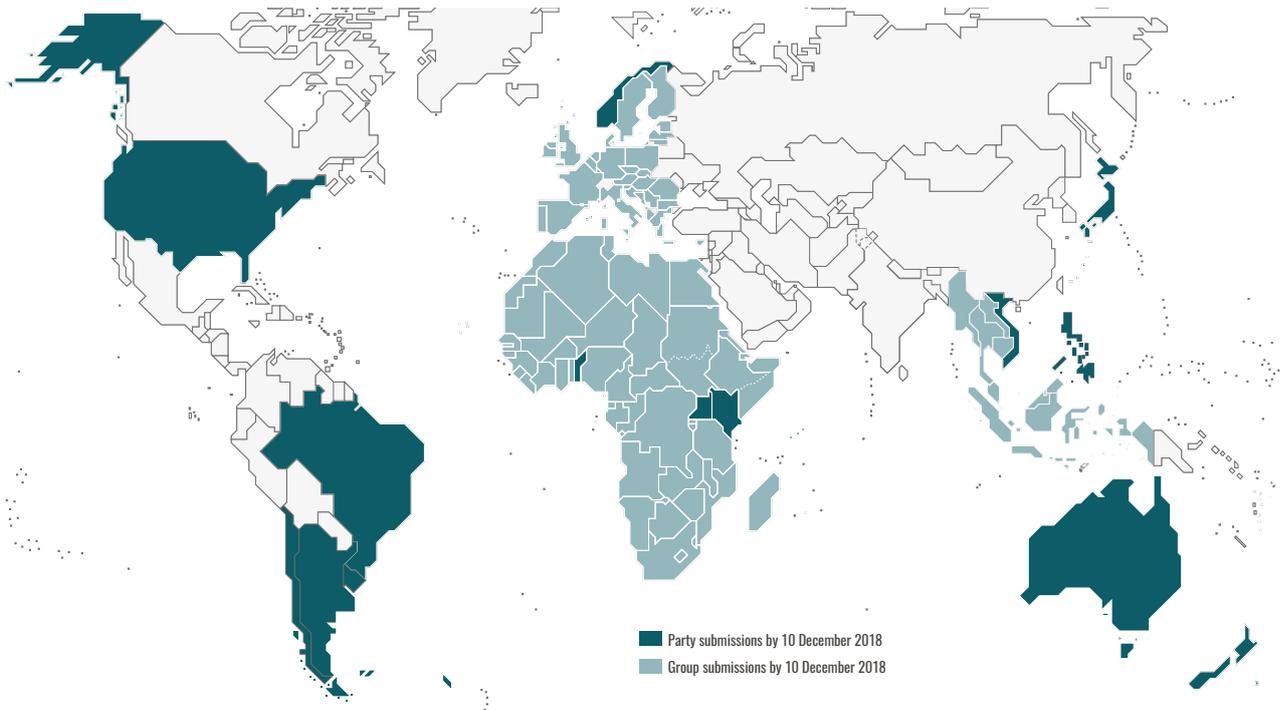
**FIGURE 1**

**BREAKDOWN OF SUBMISSIONS AS AT 10 DECEMBER 2018**



**FIGURE 1**

**PARTY AND GROUP SUBMISSIONS AS AT 10 DECEMBER 2018**



Source: Department of Field Support Geospatial Information Section (formerly Cartographic Section) Map No. 4136 Rev. 12.1 UNITED NATIONS July 2018. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or any area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



# OVERVIEW OF THE SUBMISSIONS BY PARTIES

Although Party submissions vary considerably in structure, length and degree of detail, many submissions show similarities in highlighting certain components or recommendations.

Some Party submissions (AGN, Argentina, ASEAN, Brazil, Chile, Kenya, Philippines, Uganda, Viet Nam) **provide an overview of the vulnerability of the agriculture sector to climate change** in their country/ies, describing the major threats posed by climate change to agriculture and food security and in some cases presenting main initiatives such as programmes, strategies and action plans undertaken by their countries to address climate change adaptation and mitigation (in some cases seen as an adaptation co-benefits with no prejudgement of the improvement of production efficiency), and enhance food security. These submissions underline the importance of addressing the vulnerability of the agricultural sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change, by promoting adaptation and mitigation as well as contributing to food security in alignment with

national priorities, recalled inter alia in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement (Argentina, ASEAN, Brazil, Chile, Viet Nam).

In this sense, many Party submissions (AGN, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Kenya, Uganda, Uruguay, USA, Viet Nam) explicitly emphasize their strong **support to the KJWA as an opportunity to advance the discussion on issues related to agriculture** and recognize the importance of the Koronivia road map agreed at SB 48, as a means to:

- ▶ operationalize the COP Decision on the KJWA;
- ▶ share experiences and initiatives, such as on the implementation of climate-smart agriculture (CSA), monitoring and evaluation of climate actions, climate information services, and disaster risk reduction for sustainable and resilient agricultural development;
- ▶ exchange views on knowledge, best practices and lessons learned from other Parties,

observers, and especially producers with the ultimate aim to enhance capacity building, particularly for farmers;

- ▶ strengthen partnerships between countries to better fill gaps in expertise, technology, and policy and draw on the expertise of the CBs and other relevant international institutions;
- ▶ assist countries, particularly developing ones, also with financial and capacity support, and stakeholders in addressing climate change through policies and practices that foster more efficient, productive, and resilient agricultural systems, including facilitating the access to agricultural technologies that address challenges posed by climate change; and
- ▶ increase financing investment in agriculture and facilitate access to finance for scaling-up the implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions to enhance food security.

Six Party submissions (Argentina, ASEAN, Chile, Japan, Uruguay, USA) recall the **usefulness of the outcomes of the past five in-session workshops** on issues related to agriculture. They consider these as crucial in driving forward climate actions in the agricultural sector, with particular regard to:

- ▶ technologies and experiences related to the vulnerability of agricultural systems to

climate change at different scales, including improvement of water management and production systems (e.g. through improved seed varieties);

- ▶ potential measures to support farmers in projecting climate change and managing climate risks, including the development of early warning systems and contingency plans; and
- ▶ adaptation measures, agricultural practices, and communication with farmers.

These submissions emphasize also the importance that the modalities for implementation identified take into account environmental and cultural conditions which vary largely between and even within countries. Therefore, according to these submissions, appropriate modalities for implementation should be defined by each Party in accordance with its respective needs and could form the basis for the future workshops foreseen by the KJWA road map.

Specifically considering the workshop on topic 2(a) to be held during SB 49, seven Party submissions (ASEAN, Australia, EU, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Uganda) provide their views and suggestions on the structure, expected participation, main topics to be addressed as well as on the desired outputs.

## 1.1 Prioritised modalities for implementing the outcomes of the five in-session workshops

Ten Party submissions out of 17 (AGN, Argentina, ASEAN, Benin, Chile, Norway, Philippines, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam) highlight the priorities they foresee in terms of modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to

agriculture. These submissions consider, among others, the following possible ways to advance the implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops:

- ▶ financial support, enhancement of market mechanisms and investment;
- ▶ public incentives and support schemes for agriculture;
- ▶ sharing of experiences and lesson learned;
- ▶ support to national strategies and plans aiming at adapt and mitigate climate change;
- ▶ cost-efficiency technology development and access; and
- ▶ building capacities and know-how.

According to the above-mentioned submissions, the priority modalities for implementation should be applied in the following actionable areas:

- ▶ early warning systems, seasonal forecast for agriculture and agro-meteorological information;
- ▶ improved soil carbon, soil health, and soil fertility, especially in areas sensitive to salinity intrusion, drought, and erosion;
- ▶ efficient land use and water management to increase efficiency in irrigation for agriculture and agricultural productivity;
- ▶ improved nutrient use and agricultural waste management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems;
- ▶ climate information services for smallholders for crop and livestock management;
- ▶ agroforestry; and
- ▶ risk assessments and mappings of vulnerability of agricultural production.

In particular two Party submissions (AGN, Kenya) call for dedicated resources under financial mechanisms (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and the Global Environmental Facility) for the support of the implementation of all topics of the KJWA and any future topics that may rise, thus including also the implementation of the outcomes of the past in-session workshops. Two submissions (Benin, Kenya) emphasize the need to improve the access to finance, among others, for technology transfer and capacity building for climate action, through transparent and simple methodologies for fund access for a timely and appropriate to address specific countries' vulnerabilities of the agriculture sector and communities and adapted to their development needs. This could also include innovative financial instruments.

One submission (Uruguay) underlines that, for the success of the KJWA, a coherent and coordinated support by the CBs is needed and that inputs to the process should be provided by the UN agencies and organization as well by research and technology centres and networks working specifically on agriculture-food security-climate change issues.

Eight submissions (AGN, Argentina, ASEAN, Benin, Chile, Philippines, Uganda, Uruguay)

underline that the modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the past in-session workshops should:

- ▶ inspire an iterative process of learning and implementation at the national level, considering the specific circumstances of the localities where they will be applied, in order to address a wide range of issues or concerns with minimal technical, economic and institutional barriers to action and progress;
- ▶ identify, prioritize and implement sector-specific strategies and measures to scale up climate action in agriculture, with the aim to also capitalize on existing climate change strategies and measures in the agricultural sector (which are often fragmented and insufficient to properly address the nature and scale of the problem), in order to avoid duplication and take a farmer-centric approach;
- ▶ develop consistent approaches for measuring progress in the implementation of strategies and measures that address climate change in agriculture. Simple and cost effective metrics could help to harmonize the numerous and different existing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems. M&E systems should also be consistent with the capacity and resources available, especially for farmers;
- ▶ encourage a common understanding and an inter-sectoral coordination on climate change and agriculture, promoting mutual learning to enhance the resilience of agriculture, pursue a sustainable use of natural resources and an efficient use of the territory and promote sustainable increase of productivity addressing food security challenges and contributing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and
- ▶ promoting international cooperation and regional coordination to support member states through North-South, South-South (this was particularly emphasized for the South East Asian and African regions).

Regarding the last point, two Submissions (AGN, Benin) support the establishment and strengthening of regional centres of research and technology in agriculture. In particular,

they recall the proposal for the creation of an international centre for a resilient agriculture to climate change in Africa.

Six Parties (Argentina, Australia, EU, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay) express the need to adopt **the broadest possible approach** when considering topic 2(a), in order to explore all possible ways to operationalize the fruitful discussions that Parties and observers had in past workshops. The implementation of policies and practices should involve multilevel (sub-national to national) and multilateral cooperation that is inclusive of farmers, alongside a diverse range of other actors including government, research, civil society and the private sector. Consistency with national

climate planning instruments such as countries' NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) was highlighted. Beyond national coordination, the importance of international cooperation was emphasized.

One group submission (AGN) identified specific outcomes considered to be ready for implementation, such as the establishment of early warning system centres (five centres covering African sub-regions, and strengthening the national systems) to manage climate-associated risks, develop and implement contingency plans and safety nets considering the different agriculture's sub sectors (crops, livestock and fisheries).

## 1.2 Views on the workshop on topic 2(a)

Six out of 17 Party submissions (ASEAN, Australia, Benin, EU, Norway, Uganda) make specific reference to the workshop held on topic 2(a) at SB 49. Three out of 17 Party submissions (EU, Japan, New Zealand) provide their views on all workshops foreseen by the three-year KJWA road map, including ideas applicable to the first workshop on topic 2(a) at SB 49.

In particular, seven submissions (ASEAN, Australia, Benin, EU, New Zealand, Norway, Uganda) highlight their willingness **to actively take part** in fruitful and open discussions. Parties see the workshop as an important opportunity to build on the findings and outcomes of the five in-session workshops and to advance climate action in the agriculture sectors by supporting specific needs and priorities related to climate change, agriculture and food security.

In preparation of the SB 49 workshop, two submissions (EU, Uganda) foresee the development of **guidance** for consideration by the COP on how the outcomes of the five in-session workshops and other topics under the KJWA should be implemented.

Four submissions (AGN, Australia, Benin, EU) propose that **the CBs and other UN institutions**

**should actively contribute** in the KJWA, for example through the operationalization of the KJWA decision on their work, strengthening the interlinkages and promoting harmonized actions. The workshop is seen as a unique opportunity to provide Parties with an insight into the functioning of these bodies and institutions and their activities on agriculture. It is expected that the bodies provide concrete examples of their work, addressing possible capacity and technical needs from Parties. The workshop could help the identification of possible interlinkages and gaps as well as ways for enhanced collaboration. Such engagement was felt to advance the achievement of concrete results under the KJWA.

### Guiding questions and inputs to the workshop

Five out of 17 submissions (Benin, EU, Japan, New Zealand, Norway) identify main topics or inputs to be addressed during the workshop in order to make the outcomes of the five in-session workshops ready for implementation.

Four submissions (EU, Japan, New Zealand, Norway) provide a list of guiding questions to be addressed during the workshop. The types of questions proposed vary: some are related to the exchange of knowledge, such as how Parties can learn from each-others' domestic policies and measures, or how the international

organizations (such as FAO, CGIAR, GRA and others) can support Parties' efforts. Others are aimed at exploring possible linkages with other processes under the UNFCCC such as:

- ▶ how the Technical Examination Process (TEP)/Technical Expert Meetings (TEM) could be best used to support the KJWA (UNFCCC, 2018d);
- ▶ how the central mechanism under Article 6.4<sup>3</sup> may support the KJWA;
- ▶ what lessons can be learned from the Talanoa Dialogue and regional Talanoa discussions (UNFCCC, 2018e);
- ▶ whether the forum on response measures could deliver a sector-specific segment focusing on the KJWA outcomes (UNFCCC, 2018f);
- ▶ how Parties can influence the replenishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to increase the visibility of agriculture (Green Climate Fund, 2018);
- ▶ how the workshop can provide links to pre-2020 efforts to raise ambition in climate action.

Some submissions explicitly address guiding questions to the CBs on specific issues, for instance:

- ▶ Are there particular priorities/criteria in the particular body that helps or fails to meet needs of agriculture?
- ▶ To what degree are needs in agriculture (e.g. as identified in countries' NDCs and NAPs) by the CBs, either (a) as a specific focal area or (b) mainstreamed into their general work?

It is also expected that the CBs provide summaries and examples of agriculture related projects with reference to all six Koronivia topics 2(a) to 2(f), outlining the technologies applied and providing details of implementation requirements.

One submission (EU) provides a **list of elements** that should be considered as inputs to all the future workshops under the KJWA

including on the topic 2(a). The list covers: all submissions from Parties and observers on agriculture related matters under the UNFCCC; conclusions and reports from previous workshops and reports from UN organizations (e.g. the summaries of the submissions under the KJWA and the overview of the convention bodies on agriculture); relevant IPCC reports; and presentations and recommendations from experts, CBs and observers.

## Structure of the workshop and expected participation

Six out of 17 Party submissions (Australia, EU, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, USA) provide their views on how the workshop on topic 2(a) should be organized in terms of general structure, format and expected participation.

Many submissions (Australia, Benin, EU, Japan, New Zealand, Norway) highlight that the workshop should be open to a broad range of experts to share the most updated knowledge and progress, covering key stakeholder groups with particular regard to gender, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples. Parties **expected participation in the workshop from diverse actors**, including:

- ▶ *Party representatives and experts* that could bring national experiences to the table and propose recommendations according to national circumstances, also in line with NDCs and NAPs;
- ▶ *Experts from constituted bodies*, international organizations and institutions working in the field of agriculture, including universities and research institutes. It was recommended for these experts to submit their views before the workshop to provide an overview of available information and to propose recommendations, which would be taken up in the report of the UNFCCC secretariat for discussion at the subsequent SB session;
- ▶ *Observers and other participants* (e.g. farmers and representatives of farmers' groups, agricultural industries and local

<sup>3</sup> Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement defines a mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development which should operate under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties of the Agreement on a voluntary basis. It is established that the mechanism shall be supervised by a body designated by the Conference of the Parties.

communities) that should be actively involved in the workshop by giving presentations and participating in the discussions. It was recommended that their submissions identify challenges farmers face. Technical solutions and perspectives identified in the 2013–16 workshops should be considered for implementation accordingly.

Regarding the **structure of the workshop**, three submissions (Japan, New Zealand, Norway) suggested for an introductory presentation to be held at the beginning of the workshop by the UNFCCC secretariat to summarise the key outcomes of the five in-session workshops, paying particular attention to, inter alia:

- ▶ identified best practices, technologies, knowledge and know-how available for implementation and countries' related level of readiness – in particular for options considered to be low-cost or no-cost;
- ▶ exploring co-benefits between climate, environment and SDGs;
- ▶ Parties' domestic policies and enabling frameworks that have been employed to support agriculture mitigation and adaptation;
- ▶ public investment in research and development on issue related to agriculture and climate change;
- ▶ modalities for implementation to deliver useful outcomes, in particular with the involvement of CBs, other UNFCCC processes and relevant international organisations.

Moreover, five submissions (Australia, EU, Japan, Norway, USA) agree it would be useful to have presentations from representatives of the CBs in order to learn more about their on-going and possible future work related to agriculture and climate change, and on how the Bodies work independently or in collaboration. The intention would be to identify possible gaps or redundancies, so as to avoid duplicating efforts and identify ways to improve collaboration, and sharpen a joint vision for future workshops, negotiations and decision-making processes.

Some submissions (EU, Japan, New Zealand, Norway) also provide indications on the possible contributions that should follow the presentations from representatives of the CBs. These submissions propose that other panellists (e.g. representative from major Party groups, civil society, indigenous communities, farmers, etc.) are invited to provide their statements to kick-start the discussion. The selected presentations should be chosen with a view to ensuring that sufficient time can be allocated to address the many topics included in the workshop and to ensure an interactive exchange and discussions among participants. It was recommended for presentations given to be made available online following the workshop, to ensure others benefit from the information shared by expert speakers as well.

## Desired output of the workshop

The KJWA road map specifies that each workshop should be followed by a report prepared by the UNFCCC secretariat that will be considered by Parties in the following SB session.

Three submissions (EU, Japan, USA) specify that the workshop report, in the form of a summary or technical guidance document showcasing best practices and their implementation framework, could serve as guidance to facilitate and assist decision making by policymakers and other stakeholders. It should also serve for sharing best practices, successful cases, barriers for implementation, lessons learned and other national experiences in relation to agriculture and climate change.

The workshop report elaborated by the secretariat should contain a complete summary of ideas expressed during the workshop as well as the Chairs' conclusions, including the proposed recommendations that have had broad support during the workshop for their consideration in formal discussions or, possibly, in a COP decision on the KJWA.

The workshop report should, therefore, consist of:

- ▶ a diagnosis of analysed problems and difficulties faced during such activities;
- ▶ information on the modality (e.g. technology transfer, capacity building, financial assistance, knowledge-sharing, the development of technical paper) in which support could be provided;
- ▶ best practices and case studies on activities related to agriculture and ad hoc and long-term solutions;
- ▶ assessments of cost-effectiveness;
- ▶ links to the implementation of NDCs, NAPs and other programmes/plans prepared within the UNFCCC context, as well as potential links to the implementation of SDGs.

## 1.3 Inputs on next steps in the KJWA road map

Beyond the specific focus of topic 2(a), seven out of 17 submissions (Australia, EU, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, USA) also provided inputs and considerations on the next workshops foreseen in the three-year KJWA road map. These Party submissions look forward to a successful series of workshops with continued exchange among Parties and observers taking into account the best data, science, and risk-management tools available to better support agricultural producers in their decision making. However, many of these submissions (Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway) consider the KJWA road map an ambitious work plan and see a potential that regular COPs and SBs may not provide sufficient time to explore each of the five remaining topics since the in-session workshops of the KJWA road map are both subject to restrictions in time and participation. Therefore, these Parties look forward to discuss the value and possibility of holding intersessional workshops outside regular UNFCCC sessions, as they would add value towards the development of useful guidance and outcomes on these issues. In particular, three submissions (EU, Japan, Uruguay) are in favour of additional

intersessional workshops and expert meetings, if the participation of all Parties is ensured by securing sufficient funding.

In light of the limited funding available to deliver the KJWA road map and given the ambitious work program, as a voluntary contribution to the UNFCCC to support the work of the KJWA, one Party (New Zealand), explicitly supported also by other submissions (Australia, Norway), proposes to host an additional technical workshop, to provide extra time for discussions, on topic 2(e): *improved livestock management systems*, including agropastoral production systems and others. As with all official workshops, this would be open to all Parties and the outcomes from this workshop could be incorporated in future decisions of the KJWA.

Moreover, one submission (Norway) proposes an adjustment of the road map, in order to make space for a fruitful discussion upon the upcoming IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land (SRCCL). This report is expected to deliver important insights for the KJWA, particularly on topics 2(b) (resilience), 2(c) (soils), 2(f) (food security). A switch in the current chronology for topics 2(c) and 2(d) is proposed in order to incorporate insights from the SRCCL. Thus, 2(c) (soils) could be addressed at COP 25 to build upon the SRCCL, while 2(d) (nutrients) would then be addressed at SB 50, together with 2(b) (resilience).



# OVERVIEW OF THE SUBMISSIONS BY OBSERVERS

As for Party submissions, most observer submissions vary considerably in structure, length and degree of detail and focus on different priority issues.

Seven out of 14 observer submissions (1 UN System: FAO; 1 IGO: CGIAR-CIAT-WB; 5 NGOs: CAN, CARE, CropLife, FC-WFO, WFO) underline that the **KJWA could represent an important opportunity to address issues related to agriculture and climate change**. They highlight the fundamental role played by the agriculture sector in increasing food security and tackling climate change, addressing both mitigation and adaptation aspects, while reducing poverty and improving social security. Moreover, six submissions (1 IGO: CGIAR-CIAT-WB; 5 NGOs: BC3, CARE, FC-WFO, SOS SAHEL, WFO) underline how **crucial the involvement and concrete engagement of civil-society, small-holder farmers and traditional knowledge is in facing climate change**. Local actors, in fact, have a

unique combination of traditional knowledge and best practice experience that needs to be at the center of any climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations in agriculture. In particular, three submissions (1 IGO: CGIAR-CIAT-WB; 2 NGOs: CropLife, SOS SAHEL) underline that the **central role of farmers** needs to be recognized and supported as they are at the frontline of climate change.

As underlined by some submissions (1 UN System: FAO; 1 IGO: CGIAR-CIAT-WB; 4 NGOs: CAN, CARE, CI *et al.*, YOUNGO), the KJWA is expected to go beyond negotiations and to enable Parties and other actors to mobilize the necessary finance, technology, capacity and knowledge to undertake and advance **concrete actions in the agriculture sector**. The ultimate deliverable of the KJWA therefore remains undefined, as the process should continue with future work also after 2020, with the overarching aims to:

- ▶ implement concrete action on the ground and create the conditions for the transfer of responsibility with the required resources, **making a real difference to farmers and their local communities** across the world; and
- ▶ make the agriculture sector more efficient and resilient to the impacts of climate change, while ensuring sustainable food production and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, **in line with the national priorities identified in the NDCs under the Paris Agreement.**

Regarding topic 2(a), many submissions (1 UN System: FAO; 1 IGO: CGIAR-CIAT-WB; 3 NGOs: CARE, SOS SAHEL, YOUNGO) recognize the **usefulness of the outcomes of the past five in-session workshops** on issues related to agriculture, that have identified and addressed a number of key issues, including an urgent need to support sustainable, gender-equitable, and resilient producer-focused actions, with particular regard to, among others:

- ▶ financial and capacity support to farmers in reducing climate risks and increasing knowledge, particularly in least developed and developing countries;

- ▶ the development of early warning systems and contingency plans; and
- ▶ adaptation measures and sustainable agricultural practices and technologies, especially at ground level.

These submissions also highlight the importance of implementing the results of the past five in-session workshops in focused and coherent geographical units, while taking into account the wide diversity of actors and institutions at local level, including local governments, producers' organizations, private sector, local sectoral authorities, civil society, non-profit organizations, cooperatives, research institutions, etc. Accordingly, these submissions emphasize the importance of the following:

- ▶ the national policies create the conditions for a transfer of responsibilities and resources to local communities, including through suitable financial mechanisms also supported by microfinance institutions; and
- ▶ local initiatives and processes of innovation that contribute to the adaptation of agriculture to climate change are promoted, supported and validated through appropriate services and mechanisms.

## 2.1 Priorities in the modalities for implementing the outcomes of the five in-session workshops

All 14 observers identify the priority modalities in their submission for the implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshop. These include:

- ▶ facilitating knowledge exchange on good practices and lessons learned, possibly through a web platform, and enhancing capacity building for implementation of actions in the agricultural sector, paying

particular attention to actions whose effects on climate change mitigation, climate adaptation, climate justice or food security could be controversial or that could have drift effects (e.g. genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or agriculture practices that may result in deforestation and biodiversity loss);

- ▶ increasing investment in research and scientific interdisciplinary knowledge production, including socioeconomic, environmental, cultural and gender aspects. These must be inclusive and learning-oriented, to support actions that strengthen food security and mitigate and adapt to climate change in the agriculture sector. They should also involve farmers through participatory approaches with the aim to share the most innovative solutions (e.g. visual tools, digital technologies and interactive approaches), helping them to maintain, enhance and evolve their production systems and increase food

- production in a sustainable manner, in order to meet the food security challenge, ensure resilient agriculture systems and boost rural economies in the future;
- ▶ exploring the application of the CSA as a viable option to enhance the adaptive capacity of agriculture to changing climate conditions;
  - ▶ applying strategies for an absolute and equitable reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, recognizing also the role of agriculture and forests in carbon sequestration;
  - ▶ improving climate scenario elaboration to provide a stronger basis for improved risk assessments, with the aim to enhance the development of early warning systems and the implementation of appropriate adaptation measures at local and national level;
  - ▶ enhancing access to climate finance for agricultural sector action, especially in least developed and developing countries, including the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and GCF; and
  - ▶ developing good practices, national policies, technical guidance, criteria, safeguards and indicators, based on recommendations issued in the five in-session workshops and in line also with the national priorities delineated in the NDCs, aiming to address barriers to scaling up climate action in the agriculture sector and gaps in knowledge, capacity, technology and finance.

## 2.2 Views on the workshop on topic 2(a)

Four observers out of 14 (1 IGO: CGIAR-CIAT-WB; 3 NGOs: CARE, NACSAA, YOUNGO) make specific reference to the first workshop on topic 2(a) or provide their views on future workshops foreseen by the three-year KJWA road map.

In particular, the workshop on topic 2(a) held at SB 49 in Katowice, Poland, is seen by two observers (CGIAR-CIAT-WB, NACSAA) as an **opportunity to build on the outcomes of the five in-session workshops to advance implementation, drawing heavily from the UNFCCC process as well as processes outside the UNFCCC**, integrating peer reviewed findings and recommendations from academics, the business sector, farmers, climate smart agriculture (CSA) research and knowledge sharing platforms.

According to other two observers (CARE, YOUNGO), the workshop should contribute directly toward the outcomes of the KJWA and should **facilitate wide participation** of the CBs under the Convention, other bodies, international institutions and agencies under the UN, as well as other observers, such as civil society, with the ultimate aim of **helping farmers to understand better how they can orient their agricultural practices to become more climate-resilient and climate friendly**.

In preparation for the workshop on topic 2(a) and future workshops under the KJWA road map, two submissions (CARE, CI *et al.*) ask to establish **a common frame with guiding questions for submissions and workshops that can enable Parties to focus discussions and guide the work with the CBs and other bodies**, exploring their potential role in addressing gaps in financing, technical guidance, and other means of implementation.

## Main topics and inputs to the workshop

Two submissions (CAN, CARE) identify main topics to be addressed during the workshop in order to prepare the outcomes of the five in-session workshops for implementation. These topics include:

- ▶ examples of good practices or approaches or policies that adhere to the principles of the Paris Agreement and that are ready to be scaled up, considering also issues related to food security, gender equality, human rights, and ecosystem integrity; and
- ▶ key needs in terms of means of implementation, including finance, technology and capacity building.

Moreover, one submission (CAN) highlights the opportunity to engage with Parties involved in the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP), to ensure that appropriate consideration on food security, human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, gender equality, ecosystem integrity, public participation, just transition and intergenerational equity is given in the finalization of the “rulebook” for implementation of the Paris Agreement foreseen during COP24 (SB 49) in Katowice that will guide climate action and reporting for countries for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

## Structure of the workshop and expected participation

Eight observer submissions out of 14 (CARE, CI *et al.*, CIRAD *et al.*, FAO, FC-WFO, NACSAA, YOUNGO, WFO) express their views on how the workshop on topic 2(a) should be organized.

The main proposals regarding the format and structure (CAN, CARE, CIRAD *et al.*, YOUNGO) foresee the inclusion of the following:

- ▶ a landscape analysis to establish a baseline of knowledge, in order to identify existing resources and gaps in terms of technical guidance, best practices and means of implementation, including financial

instruments and mechanisms. This would allow the identification of synergies and overlaps, so any new guidance is not duplicatory;

- ▶ an additional rapid review of existing criteria and safeguards that would be relevant to climate action in agriculture, considering also synergies and complementarities among the various workshops, especially as concerns food security, adaptation to and mitigation of climate change;
- ▶ a precise review to be conducted by the Secretariat of means of implementation available;
- ▶ a rapid landscape analysis of the work of other bodies under the UNFCCC regarding agriculture;
- ▶ an overview on the key relevant decisions of the Committee on World Food Security; and
- ▶ a session on knowledge-sharing and capacity building.

Moreover, in addition to plenary presentations and discussions, one observer (CARE) suggests to hold break-out groups for Parties and observers to explore more specific issues.

Five observers (CARE, CI *et al.*, FAO, FC-WFO, WFO) agree it would be important to get a better understanding of the role of the CBs most relevant for agriculture during the workshop, in order to learn more on their on-going and possible future work related to agriculture and climate change and on how the bodies work independently or in concert. This could help in identifying possible gaps or redundancies, to avoid duplicating efforts with other UNFCCC bodies and to detect the best ways for them to work together. Moreover, these observers highlight the importance of considering other bodies both under and beyond the UNFCCC, in order to maximize synergies and avoid duplication.

Some observers (CAN, CIRAD *et al.*, NACSAA) recommend that the workshop should be open to all Parties and observer organizations, answering to the same rules of procedure as other workshops held at SBs, ensuring a balanced representation of expertise and knowledge and avoiding any possible conflicts of interest when inviting presenters to express their views. This

would help to ensure the integrity, legitimacy and effectiveness of the KJWA and UNFCCC. Therefore, modalities for the active involvement of the above participants need to be defined, as well as possible travel support, when required.

Possible categories of participants to be involved in the workshops, as identified by these observers, include:

- ▶ all Parties and observer organizations, including peasant movements and environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs) that have extensive experience in implementing international, multi-country programmes on agriculture, adaptation and mitigation;;
- ▶ scientific and technical experts (farmers, academia, industry, etc.) in the field of

agriculture, paying particular attention to translating their contributions into plain language information to be policy relevant; and

- ▶ any other relevant stakeholders, such as smallholders and indigenous peoples and local communities, who form the majority of the world's agricultural producers.

## Desired output of the workshop

One observer (YOUNGO) proposes to have a plain text summary as an output of the workshop, translated in local languages by countries, as well as the provision of comprehensible material in varied formats (video, audio, written, diagrams, big fonts, colors, animations).

## 2.3 Inputs on next steps in the KJWA road map

Beside focusing on topic 2(a) specifically, some submissions (CGIAR-CIAT-WB, CIRAD *et al.*, FAO, FC-WFO, YOUNGO, WFO) also provide inputs and considerations for the next workshops foreseen by the three-year KJWA road map.

In general, these observers recommend paying particular attention to ensure:

- ▶ active participation in the workshops by farmers and farmers' organizations, as well as civil society and experts on issues regarding new environmentally friendly practices and technologies. Participation should encompass representatives including, but not limited to, smallholder farmers, women farmers, indigenous farmers and small farmers' organizations, foreseeing also a financial support if necessary;
- ▶ an inclusive and non-discriminatory approach during the workshops, with a balance and proper representation among the attendees and the presenters with respect to gender, country (Global South and Global North),

age, region (rural and urban), affiliation (civil society, UN agencies, governments representatives, negotiators, IGOs);

- ▶ careful assessment of all actions, including the diffusion of technology, that could have controversial or minor side effects leading to unexpected environmental or socio-economic consequences (e.g. GMO);
- ▶ full consideration, as a cross cutting issue for all workshops, on the opportunities and risks related to addressing food security through the intensification of agricultural production and the possible effects on soil, water, biodiversity; and
- ▶ consideration of all aspects of food security including international trade, inequality, affordability, physical access and transport, situations where livestock are fed before people, food waste and food preservation including in the distribution sector.

Five observers (CIRAD *et al.*, FAO, FC-WFO, YOUNGO, WFO) anticipate specific topics to be addressed during the next KJWA workshops or provide link with existing projects or programme that could be useful in the future workshops.

As an input for the discussion on methods and approaches to measure progress in climate action (workshop on topic 2(b) of the KJWA road map), two submission (FC-WFO,

WFO) stress the need to better represent the carbon sequestration in soils and vegetation (FC-WFO). These submissions include active forest management (WFO) in the national GHG inventories for agriculture and LULUCF (AFOLU) and consider both the metrics of GHG intensity and absolute reductions of emissions to measure progress in climate action.

One submission (FAO) highlights the Conceptual Framework for Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors, the Global Soil Partnership, the International Code of Conduct for the Use and Management of Fertilizers and the Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership, as existing projects or programme that could be considered relevant respectively for the workshops on topic 2(b) and 2(c), 2(d) and 2(e) of the KJWA road map (FAO, 2017a, 2017b, 2018a, 2018b).

For the last workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector (workshop on topic 2(f) of

the KJWA road map), four submissions (CIRAD *et al.*, FC-WFO, YOUNGO, WFO) recommend that further dimensions related to poverty, gender and health should also be considered, including the need to understand the range of 'incentives' for behaviour change, the social dimension of change, and the impact both on the livelihood of consumers and producers. In this regard, one submission (FAO) suggests that social protection can both help stallholder farmers to cope with climate change impacts and contribute to the creation of more and better employment opportunities for rural workers and their families. Social protection and decent rural employment are highlighted in the CSA approach the addressing socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in agricultural sector (FAO, 2017c).

One submission (CAN) refers to the possibility of organizing additional intersessional workshops.

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The historic Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture decision was adopted at the 2017 international climate conference, COP 23.

The decision recognizes the fundamental importance of agriculture in responding to climate change, and calls for joint work between the two Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Koronivia decision represents the first conclusions adopted on the agenda item on “issues relating to agriculture” since its inception in 2011. Importantly, it broadens the conversation on agriculture from its former scientific and technical focus to also consider implementation. The six elements specifically mentioned in the decision cover many of the most promising areas for action, including soil, livestock, nutrient and water management as well as the assessment of adaptation, socio-economic and food security dimensions.

Parties and observers were invited to submit their views on Element 2(a) of the decision (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 the joint work on agriculture) by 22 October 2018. This working paper summarizes the 17 submissions made by Parties and Party groups and the 14 submissions from observers that were published on the UNFCCC submission portal by 10 December 2018.



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