



# Agreed conclusions on the six topics of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture roadmap

At COP26, governments found significant agreement on the last three topics of the initial Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) roadmap, which complement the conclusions already adopted on the previous three. The intersessional workshops part 1 and 2 will be discussed at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) June 2022 session. The conclusions relative to each of the topics are the result of a process combining views from Parties and observers submitted to the UNFCCC, KJWA workshops, and the corresponding UNFCCC secretariat workshop reports.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has also supported this process by compiling Parties and observer submissions on KJWA topics, sharing expert views in each of the KJWA workshops, and by drafting short summaries based on UNFCCC workshop reports. FAO welcomes the acknowledgment made to its contribution to the KJWA process in the last joint Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) – Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) Koronivia conclusion and remains committed to supporting countries through global and regional Koronivia Dialogues, through its Climate Change Knowledge Hub, and through the provision of knowledge products and tools to support these exchanges on the road to COP27 and beyond.



## **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 SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the report on the first Koronivia road map in-session workshop, 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), which was held in conjunction with SB 49. The SBSTA and the SBI considered the workshop report and agreed to:

- a) Recognize that information provided during the workshop and in the workshop report and other information provide a mapping of activities and mandates of constituted bodies;
- b) Encourage the continued involvement of constituted bodies and financing entities in the KJWA, highlighting the potential of creating interlinkages that lead to enhanced action and improvements in implementation;
- c) Recognize that some modalities for implementation already exist and invite Parties to scale up implementation;
- d) Recognize the importance of the continued involvement of scientific and technical knowledge in transforming the agriculture sector, enabling conditions, the crucial role of farmers, youth, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, including gender considerations, and of meeting the needs of farmers and the food systems;
- e) Welcome the presentation made by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) on its work on issues relating to agriculture, and welcome the subsequent clarification from the secretariat on the process for Parties to submit their views to the Standing Committee on Finance, in line with existing procedures, on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism". (Paragraph 2)

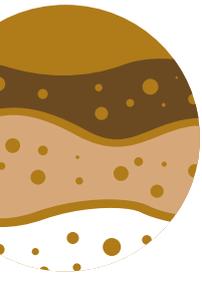
FAO/UNFCCC/SB/2019/L.2



## **TOPIC 2(b)** Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience

"Having considered the workshop report on topic 2(b), the SBSTA and the SBI recognized that various tools are available for assessing and monitoring adaptation and its co-benefits, but existing tools could benefit from further adjustment and new tools could be developed for country-specific circumstances, while taking into consideration the importance of sharing best practices among countries and other stakeholders and the important role of science, technology and capacity-building in facilitating data collection and adaptation assessment." (Paragraph 3)

FAO/UNFCCC/SB/2019/L.5



### **TOPIC 2(c)** Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management

"Having considered the workshop report on topic 2(c), the SBSTA and the SBI also recognized that issues relating to soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility as well as sustainable soil and integrated water management are context-specific and, taking into account countries' circumstances, should be dealt with in a holistic and inclusive manner to realize the full potential of increased productivity in contributing to food security, adaptation and adaptation co-benefits as well as enhancing carbon sinks". (Paragraph 4)

FCCC/SB/2019/L.5



### **TOPIC 2(d)** Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems

"Having considered the report on the workshop on topic 2(d), the SBSTA and the SBI recognized that soil and nutrient management practices and the optimal use of nutrients, including organic fertilizer and enhanced manure management, lie at the core of climate-resilient, sustainable food production systems and can contribute to global food security". (Paragraph 5)

FCCC/SB/2021/L.1



### **TOPIC 2(e)** Improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and other

"Having considered the report on the workshop on topic 2(e) of the Koronivia road map, the SBSTA and the SBI also recognized that livestock management systems are very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and that sustainably managed livestock systems have high adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change while playing broad roles in safeguarding food and nutrition security, livelihoods, sustainability, nutrient cycling and carbon management. They noted that improving sustainable production and animal health, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the livestock sector while enhancing sinks on pasture and grazing lands, can contribute to achieving long-term climate objectives, taking into account different systems and national circumstances". (Paragraph 6)

FCCC/SB/2021/L.1



### **TOPIC 2(f)** Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector

"Having considered the report on the workshop on topic 2(f) of the Koronivia road map, the SBSTA and the SBI recognized that socioeconomic and food security dimensions are critical when dealing with climate change in agriculture and food systems. They also recognized the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger by designing sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural systems applying a systemic approach in line with the long-term global climate objectives, further recognizing the importance of long-term investments in agriculture focused on this objective". (Paragraph 7)

FCCC/SB/2021/L.1

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