

FAO's work on Climate Change and Environment



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



FAO Strategy on Climate Change

FAO's Strategy on Climate Change focuses on **supporting countries** toward adapting smallholder production and making the livelihoods of rural populations more resilient.



<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7175e.pdf>

<http://www.fao.org/3/CA2607EN/ca2607en.pdf>

Why this is relevant to FAO?

- The food and agricultural sectors are essential for human development and are at the center of the global response to climate change. Agriculture and food systems are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. At the same time, they are significant contributors to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but are also a fundamental part of the solution to tackle climate change. Agriculture is in fact uniquely placed to help countries to deliver on both climate goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The goals of FAO are to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, reduce rural poverty, and make the agricultural sectors more productive and sustainable. FAO recognizes that these goals cannot be fulfilled without decisive action on climate change, and climate change cannot be addressed without sustainably managing the world's natural resources and agriculture and food systems.
- As a response the **FAO Strategy on Climate Change**, adopted in 2017 focuses on enhancing the institutional and technical capacities of its Member States to achieve their commitments under Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement with

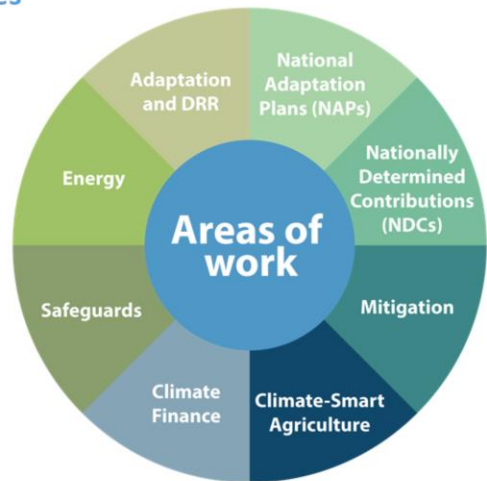
respect to the agricultural sectors and food security. Thee expected outcomes of the strategy are:

- Enhanced institutional and technical capacities of Member States,
- **Improved integration of food security, agriculture, forestry and fisheries within the international climate agenda, and**
- Stronger internal coordination and delivery of FAO's work



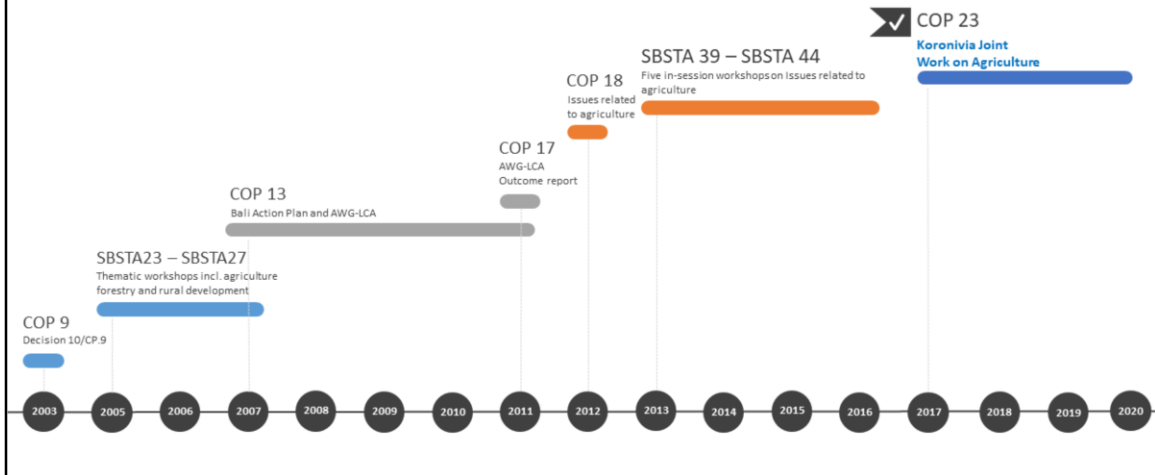
The Climate and Environment division (CBC) is the division in charge of coordination on climate change related issues

- Leading and coordinating FAO's engagement in global fora (including UNFCCC) and initiatives on climate change and energy
- FAO internal coordination and quality enhancement of climate change work
- Technical work – normative and country support





FAO is following the agriculture agenda in the convention



Agriculture as the sector appears in the text of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the Article 4** concerning Parties' commitments:

- Article 4 (1)(c) requests Parties to “*Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases*”. In this section, agriculture (and forestry) are mentioned alongside all other sectors.
- Article 4 (1)(e) commits Parties to cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Here, agriculture has a more specific role: “*the development of appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods*” are emphasized.

2003 COP 9 in Milan: COP requested the SBSTA to initiate its work on *scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change, and on scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation*. It asked the SBSTA to focus on exchanging information and sharing experiences and views among Parties on practical opportunities and solutions to facilitate the implementation of the Convention. This included consideration of differences in-between sectors

2005 SBSTA 23: SBSTA23 agreed to requested the UNFCCC secretariat to organize workshops on specific themes at each of its next four sessions (SBSTA 24-SBSTA 27)

2006-2007 SBSTA 24-SBSTA 27: 8 thematic workshops took place. The first in this series of mitigation workshops focused on agriculture, forestry and rural development, and was held in May 2006.

2007 COP 13 in Bali: Agriculture was again discussed after 2007, under the **Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA)**, which was established as a subsidiary body under the Convention through decision 1/CP.13 on the **Bali Action Plan**. The aims of the AWG-LCA was to address national/international action on mitigation of climate change, including, inter alia, consideration of cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions. Discussions on agriculture as a sectoral approach took place in several sessions of the AWG-LCA. The idea of a work programme on agriculture under the cooperative sectoral approaches was proposed but never agreed upon. The work of the AWG-LCA, which concluded in 2012, nevertheless resulted in significant achievements such as the Cancun Agreements and other implementing decisions. Important institutional arrangements were created at this time, including the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), the Technology Mechanism, institutions on Finance, the Forum on Response Measures and the Durban Forum on Capacity-Building.

2011 COP 17 in Durban: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention.

2012 COP 18 in Doha: At its 36th session (May 2012), the SBSTA initiated an exchange of views on **issues relating to agriculture** and agreed to continue consideration of this agenda item at its 37th session. Agriculture was thus on the agenda again at COP18, which was held in Doha in 2012. It was agreed to held five in-session workshops to provide opportunities for Parties to exchange their views on issues relating to agriculture. Ahead of each workshop, Parties and admitted observer organizations were invited to submit to the UNFCCC secretariat their views on issues to be discussed. These workshops took place between 2013 and 2016.

2017 Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture decision was adopted



Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (Decision 4/CP.23)

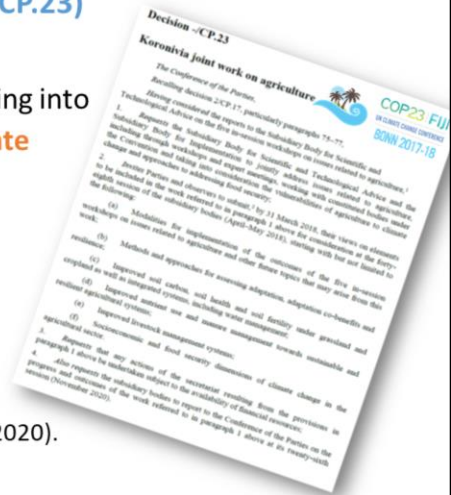
The decision calls for:

- Joint work on Agriculture under SBSTA and SBI, taking into consideration vulnerabilities of **agriculture to climate change** and approaches to address **food security**.

It aims to achieve this through, inter alia:

- Workshops and expert meetings; and
- Collaboration with constituted bodies under the Convention.

SBSTA/SBI are requested to **report back to COP 26** (November 2020).



1. Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), adopted at COP 23 (November, 2017)

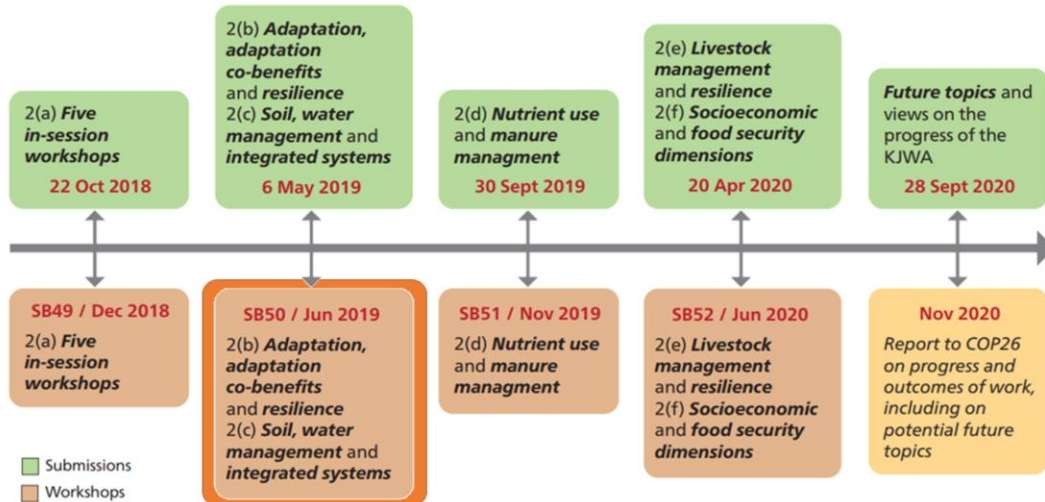
The 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) concluded in November 2017 with a landmark decision on next steps for agriculture within the UNFCCC framework, known as the **Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), decision 4/CP.23**.

Decision 4/CP.23 requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to work jointly to address issues relating to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings. As part of their mandate, the subsidiary bodies are requested to work with the constituted bodies under the Convention, and to take into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.

SBSTA and SBI are requested to report back to Conference of Parties at its 26th session in November 2020.



Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (Decision 4/CP.23)



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

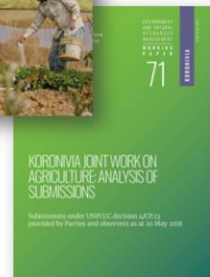
- Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work;
- Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience;
- Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil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



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FAO support to advance KJWA

- Providing relevant background and knowledge
- Working with the Constituted Bodies
- Working with all stakeholders



Providing relevant background and knowledge:

In light of FAO's Strategy on Climate Change, Outcome 2, 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, FAO provides following support to countries to advance KJWA:

1. Organizes and facilitates informal workshops and dialogues for the agriculture Negotiators:

Koronivia Dialogue' 8-9 March 2018, in Rome, Italy

Expert Meeting "Scaling up action to tackle climate change – the role of agricultural sectors" 17-19 September 2018, in Rome, Italy

2. Provides necessary background information and analysis of the information relevant to KJWA process.

The Koronivia joint work on agriculture and the Convention Bodies: an overview.

Koronivia joint work on agriculture: Analysis of submissions.

A preliminary analysis of agriculture-related activities in the Green Climate

Fund.

Koronivia joint work on agriculture: Analysis of submissions on topic 2(a) (forthcoming).

3. Submits its views to UNFCCC as per KJWA decision.

Working with the Constituted Bodies:

- Supporting TEM-Mitigation and Adaptation during SBSTA 46 (May 2017) and SBSTA 50 (June 2019) – FAO organized following sessions (supporting Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN))
 - Land Use: Agricultural activities with climate and sustainable development benefits
 - Land Use: Activities related to forestry and other land use with climate and sustainable development benefits
 - Energy – off-grid and decentralized energy solutions for smart energy and water use in the agri-food chain
- Supporting Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from parties not included in annex I to the convention (CGE) to organize three “**Regional hands-on training workshops on identifying and reporting adaptation actions in national communications**”: Report available here: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/21.pdf>
 - The first CGE hands-on workshop was held in Lomé, Togo from 23-26 July, 2018.
 - The second, for the Latin American and Caribbean region, was held in Asunción, Paraguay, from 17 to 20 September 2018.
 - The third, for the Asia-Pacific and Eastern European regions, was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, from 8 to 11 October 2018.
- FAO has been working with the **Standing on Committee on Finance (SCF)** to assure that importance of agriculture sectors for climate change mitigation and adaptation needs are reflected in financing decisions and guidance provided by SCF
 - In 2015 (8-9 September) FAO supported organization of 2015 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance in Durban, South Africa. The key topic of the Forum was “Enhancing coherence and coordination of forest financing” and it was held in conjunction with the 14th World Forestry Congress.
The forum had a two-day format. It incorporated both plenary sessions and breakout group sessions. More than 180 people attended the forum, including representatives from governments, forest and financial institutions, the private sector and civil society.
More information:
<https://unfccc.int/event/2015-forum-standing-committee-finance>
<http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/world-forestry-congress/en/>
- FAO is working with the **Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)** to support Least Developed countries in integrating agriculture-related climate change risks and

opportunities into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

- FAO part of LEG meetings and Advisory Board for NAP Expo.
- Member of UNFCCC Technical working group on NAP
- Guidelines and trainings on capacity building including gender, cost benefit analysis, M&E, impact evaluation in relation to NAPs.

- FAO supports 7 global and regional programmes and 10 national programmes, covering 10 LDCs and 22 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, on activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

- relevant publications:

Supplementary Guidelines addressing Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry in National Adaptation Plans (2017). <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6714e.pdf>

Voluntary guidelines to support integration of Genetic Diversity into national climate change adaptation planning (2015) <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4940e.pdf>

Working with all stakeholders:

- Implementing partner of the NDC Partnership.
- Co-facilitation of the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use of the NDC Partnership.
- Developing a Climate and Land Hub (CL-Hub).
- Implementing Capacity-building initiative on transparency (CBIT) projects.
- Supporting the Mitigation, Data & Analysis programme of the UNFCCC.
- Helping countries to access climate and environmental finance.



FAO support to advance KJWA

The analysis aims to summarize the views submitted on the elements included in KJWA and the process foreseen for the implementation of this joint work.

- The full report of KJWA Submissions on topic 2(a) will be launched at SB 50 in June 2019.
- Preview paper of KJWA Submissions on topic 2(b) and 2(c) will be presented at SB 50 in June 2019.



<http://www.fao.org/climate-change/resources/publications/en/>



FAO support to advance KJWA

Working with the Constituted Bodies: few examples

- Supporting **TEC** and **CTCN** in policies and actions to accelerate the development transfer of low-emission and climate resilient technologies.
- Working with **CGE** to assist countries improving their National Communications and Biennial Update Reports focusing on the agriculture and LULUCF sectors.
- Ensuring the right integration of agriculture sectors in finance mechanisms through **SCF**.
- Supporting LDCs in integrating agriculture-related climate change risks and opportunities into National Adaptation Plans, including through **LEG**.



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FAO support to advance KJWA

Working with the all stakeholders

- Implementing partner of the **NDC Partnership**.
- Secretariat of the **Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use** of the NDC Partnership.
- Developing a **Climate and Land Hub (CL-Hub)**. 
- Implementing **Capacity-building initiative on transparency (CBIT)** projects.
- Supporting the **Mitigation, Data & Analysis programme** of the UNFCCC
- Supporting the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** process.
- Helping countries to access **climate and environmental finance**. 





FAO vision for KJWA



- The transformation of agriculture requires **long-term approach**: The future of KJWA work streams should be considered beyond 2020.
- **Raising ambition** and generating political will to scale up the process.
- **Measuring** the progress towards set goals is crucial, also in light of limited financial resources and their priority allocations.
- FAO is eager to **support** the advancement of KJWA and offer the technical ground for addressing key elements and meeting implementation challenges.



Work of the CSA team: Guidance on M&E for CSA

- Governments need guidance to report progress on both mitigation and adaptation under the 2030 agenda, including the UNFCCC Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- Guidance is increasingly needed to track the influx of climate finance in recent years: Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Multilateral Development Banks
- CSA M&E can align with donor and international reporting obligations while addressing the principal need expressed by member states that M&E systems and indicators be simple and not onerous
- M&E for CSA, and in particular for adaptation, is not nearly as straightforward as MRV for mitigation
- Alignment and integration of CSA and SDG M&E frameworks can help to bring out CSA-SDG linkages and enhance synergies with areas of sustainable development also beyond the focus of the 3 CSA pillars

- Donors require countries to meet certain conditions in order to obtain funding, and then to regularly report on the use of these funds.
- Countries need to understand how to communicate their objectives and plans for the implementation of adaptation actions in order to obtain this funding, as well as how to account for the financial support once activities are underway



Work of the CSA team: Guidance on M&E for CSA

2018/2019: DaTUM Report, CSA M&E Workshop, Operational Guidelines

1. **DaTUM Report:** conducted desk review/report on M&E frameworks, tools and guidance documents that are already available, and for CSA pillar 2 (adaptation/resilience) in particular
2. **Workshop, March 2019:** to follow up on earlier discussions on metrics for CSA, to contribute to discussions on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA). Workshop gathered 40 experts from all sectors to discuss indicators and CSA M&E
3. **Development of operational guidelines** that address the core constraints and needs of member states on the design and implementation of M&E, indicators for CSA, and sector reporting requirements for the 2030 agenda climate instruments

- The reviewed frameworks encompass **over 700** indicators from both agriculture-specific and non-agriculture specific frameworks
- Workshop provided an overview of different perspectives on M&E for CSA from NGO, private sector and development banks, experiences from the Asia-pacific and African regions, and discussions on challenges and solutions



Work of the CSA team: Guidance on M&E for CSA

Outcome of workshop discussions and status of guidelines

CSA M&E Workshop: 5 working groups discussed indicators for each pillar with a focus on meeting multiple reporting objectives; listed challenges for indicators, data, institutions and external agencies; and discussed solutions (recommendations) to overcome challenges

Sample of recommendations to be included in M&E guidelines

Pillar 1: Use SDG indicator 2.4.1 11 sub-indicators as a first step to determine which indicators to use at the outcome level for comparison and aggregation.

Indicators: *farm output value per hectare or net farm income*

Pillar 2: Use a limited number of indicators at the outcome level; add more as necessary. Some suggested indicators: *Number or percentage of farmers adopting CSA practices* and *Loss and damage or avoided economic losses associated with CSA practices*

Pillar 3: Use as indicators GHG emissions, GHG emissions intensity, carbon sequestration

- FAO is developing guidelines for CSA M&E based on the discussions and recommendations from the workshop.
- SDG indicator 2.4.1: *the percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture*
- Additional output (and outcome) indicators can be chosen, as necessary, but planners should be mindful that cost, sustainability, uncertainty, and accuracy might be compromised with a greater number of indicators. The priority should be to find an equilibrium between quantity and quality.
-



Work of the CSA team: Guidance on M&E for CSA

Integrating CSA with SDG/NDC agendas

Forthcoming publication on CSA and the SDGs

Objective: Assess the potential contribution of CSA to the achievement of the SDGs and provide guidance to support the realization of the identified potential contribution through better integration of CSA implementation with SDG (and NDC) processes.

➤ **THEME 1: Assessment and mapping of CSA/SDG linkages**

CSA/SDG linkages (synergies and trade-offs) are assessed and mapped out at the level of SDG targets for the 3 CSA pillars (and pertinent 'mechanisms') and the 5 steps of the CSA implementation process.

➤ **THEME 2: Guidelines for implementation of CSA in the context of an integrated SDG/NDC agenda**

The guidelines provide advice on the integration of CSA into the national SDG/NDC agenda (assuming a certain degree of integration of SDG and NDC implementation) throughout the steps of the CSA implementation process as well as for M&E and reporting.

THEME 1:

The **mechanisms** are:

- Pillar 1: A1) Increase resource use efficiency; A2) Diversify production systems; A3) Manage agro-ecosystems, ecosystem services and biodiversity.
- Pillar 2: B1) Diversify production systems; B2) Adjust production activities to reduce risk exposure, sensitivity, and adapt to changing conditions; B3) Manage agro-ecosystems, ecosystem services and biodiversity
- Pillar 3: C1) Increase resource use efficiency; C2) Retain and sequester carbon in agro-ecosystems; C3) Replace fossil fuel based energy with renewables

Note: The overlap of mechanisms between Pillars is intentional and reflects CSA's potential to enhance co-benefits/synergies between the 3 pillars.

The 5 steps of the **CSA implementation process** are:

- 1) Expand the evidence base
- 2) Support enabling policy environment / Planning
- 3) Strengthen national and local institutions
- 4) Enhance financing options
- 5) Implement practices in the field



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THANK YOU!

<http://www.fao.org/climate-change>

