

Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (Intersessional Workshop- Part A)

**SUSTAINABLE LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT:
HOPE FROM KORONIVIA!**

**PERSPECTIVE FROM OFFICIAL YOUTH
CONSTITUENCY OF THE UNFCCC**

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WHAT?

Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security in the context of climate change!

“Unless we have healthy soil and sufficient water, we can never imagine to reach the goal of zero hunger and food security.”



Water and Soils: Global Commons

Worsening "Land-Water" dichotomy

**TO FEED THE
WORLD
SUSTAINABLY**

**TO IMPROVE
ECOSYSTEM**

**TO ADAPT AND
MITIGATE THE
IMPACTS OF
CLIMATE
CHANGE**

WHY?

How are we going to use this knowledge to guide 'Means of Implementation'?

**COLLECTIVE
AWARENESS**

**POLITICAL
WILL**

**ACTUAL
IMPLEMENTATION**

**INCLUSIVE
PROCESS**

HOW?

Approaches for Sustainable Land Management

Transition from chemical intensive agriculture to regenerative and agro-ecological practices

Stronger guidelines to reduce use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides

Incorporation of practices like conservation tillage or no-till, cover crops, proper nutrient management, and adopting diversified practices of agroforestry and agroecology

Implementation of 'Land Degradation Neutrality'

Substantial investment in 'Research and Development'

Guaranteed land tenure and land rights

Protection of land rights of land stewards i.e. indigenous communities and women

Knowledge transfer through sharing of best practices

Approaches for Sustainable Water Management

Efficient use of irrigated water

Urgent action to address the problem of soil salinization

Promotion of water harvesting technologies and effective use of rainwater

Recycling of waste water, for agriculture

Infrastructures for water resource management and use

Management to enable hydrological cycle and protection of wetlands

**SLM- GHG
mitigation through
carbon capture**

**SLM- Better soil
health**

**SLM- Increase in
soil micro-
organisms thus,
benefitting
biodiversity**

**SWM- Contribution
to circular
economy**

**SWM- Direct
benefit to
agriculture and
farming activities**

**SWM- Restoration
of harmony and
peace**

**Both-Sustainable
yield**

**Both- Positive
ecosystem
services and less
disasters**

Synergies

Trade-off

**Short-term yield
& profit reduction**

SDG 2





Opportunity to transition to nature based practices (eg; agroecology)



Opportunity to build back better



Opportunity to harness the potential of soil for mitigation



Opportunity to scale best practices to achieve related SDGs

Opportunities

**Lack of capacity
building**

Lack of finance

**Inefficient
monitoring and
surveillance
mechanisms**

**Non-inclusion of
local and
indigenous people
in local planning
process**

**Lack of integrated
strategies and
coordinated
mechanisms**

**Conflict and geo-
political issue in
case of water**

**Increasing
population and
declining land and
water resources**

**Structural and
institutional
barriers**

Challenges

Koronivia process to guide the implementation

- Relevant frameworks to guide the implementation of practices that increase soil organic carbon
- Guidelines to promote diverse agro-ecological systems
- Efficient measures to promote pro-active role of parties to implement efficient water management strategies and promote cross-country collaboration, where needed
- Addressing special needs and vulnerabilities of smallholder farmers and indigenous communities
- Improvement of land and water governance
- Addressing knowledge gaps to guide the implementation
- Incentives for adoption of the recommended practices

Koronivia process to guide the implementation

- Building on the past workshop reports; conclusion and best practices
- Taking account of geographical, cultural and socio-economic differences
- Alignment of outcomes and guidelines with NDCs, especially with AFOLU
- Consideration of the needs of smallholder farmers, marginalized communities, vulnerable groups, women and indigenous communities
- Ensuring a 'Just transition'
- Consideration of all relevant stakeholders, including the views of young people during planning, decision making and all the implementation processes (both international and country level)
- Civil society at the center of strategy and action
- Integrated approaches rather than operating in silo!

