

## DRAFT TEXT

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### SBSTA 52–55 agenda item 8 SBI 52–55 agenda item 8 Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

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## **Koronivia joint work on agriculture**

### **Draft conclusions proposed by the co-facilitators**

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) continued their joint work on addressing issues related to agriculture.<sup>1</sup>
2. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed with appreciation the continuation of work during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. They welcomed the Koronivia road map workshop on topic 2(d) (Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems) held at SB 51 and the workshops on topic 2(e) (Improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others) and 2(f) (Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector) held virtually at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020. They also welcomed the submissions from Parties and observers that served as input to the workshops.<sup>2</sup>
3. The SBSTA and the SBI further welcomed the intersessional workshop mandated by SB 50,<sup>3</sup> held partially virtually and partially in person from June to October 2021. They welcomed with appreciation the financial contributions of the Governments of New Zealand and Ireland and of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
4. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the reports on the four workshops referred to in paragraphs 2–3 above.<sup>4</sup>
5. Having considered the report on the workshop on topic 2(d) of the Koronivia road map, 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 increase food production and climate change adaptation while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to global food security.
6. 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 food and nutrition security, livelihoods, sustainability, nutrient cycling and carbon storage. They noted the need for developing and implementing a methodological framework for collecting data on livestock in a practical manner and analysing these data to monitor the effects of climate change on different livestock production systems.

#### *Option 1 for paragraph 7*

7. Having considered the report on the workshop on topic 2(f) of the Koronivia road map, the SBSTA and the SBI recognized the need for providing means of implementation to

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<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to decision 4/CP.23, para. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2019/9, para. 47, and FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 45.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SB/2020/1, FCCC/SB/2021/1, FCCC/SB/2021/2 and FCCC/SB/2021/3 and Add.1, respectively.

developing country Parties to enhance domestic action on the socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agriculture sector, particularly to:

(a) Enhance climate information and early warning systems to provide accurate information to the vulnerable groups and relevant institutions to responses positively to the emergencies associated to the impacts of Climate Change.

(b) Mainstreaming socioeconomic issues in both climate adaptation and adaptation co-benefits including by assessing links between small family farming and indigenous people with sustainable agriculture.

(c) Creating enabling conditions that can mobilize resources for implementing action at the national level taking into account the diversity of agricultural and ecological systems. This should include scale up on financial investment, access to insurance, micro credits, in climate actions that address socio-economic and food security dimensions of climate change.

(d) New tools, capacity building and tailored indicators should be developed taking into consideration country-specific diverse types of agriculture systems, production systems, different climate, and socioeconomics and edaphoclimatic conditions.

*Option 2 for paragraph 7*

7. Having considered the report on the workshop on topic 2(f) of the Koronivia road map, the SBSTA and the SBI recognized the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger by promoting sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural systems and by applying an integrated systems approach in which food production systems are designed within planetary boundaries while enabling the predictability of climate action in the agriculture sector by long-term investments and long-term projects.

7. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that the available support falls far short of that needed to enhance the integrated systems approach to safeguarding food security and ending hunger; therefore, there is a need to create an enabling environment for mobilizing resources for implementing action at the local, national and international level, including by the constituted bodies under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund), taking into account the diversity of agricultural and ecological systems and aiming for inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural systems.

8. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to consider relevant policies, actions and measures, including national plans and strategies, that would help with implementing the activities referred to in paragraphs 5–7 above.

9. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the participation in the workshops referred to in paragraphs 2–3 above of observers and representatives of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism; the Adaptation Fund; the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund (both administered by the Global Environment Facility); and the constituted bodies under the Convention. They noted with appreciation the work already undertaken on issues related to agriculture by these entities.

10. The SBSTA and the SBI encouraged the continued involvement of constituted bodies and financing entities in the Koronivia joint work on agriculture, highlighting the potential of creating interlinkages that lead to enhanced action and improvements in implementation.

11. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 56 (June 2022).

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