

## Informal note by the co-facilitators

*At the fourth informal consultations on this matter, held on 10 June 2022, Parties asked the co-facilitators to develop possible elements for the joint SBI and SBSTA report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session on the progress and outcomes of the work referred to in decision 4/CP.23, paragraph 1, on the basis of Parties' views.*

*This informal note with possible elements has been prepared by the co-facilitators on this matter under their own responsibility. These elements are not exhaustive, have no formal status and should not be considered final in any way. They have been prepared to assist us in advancing the discussions on this matter and do not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time.*

### **Draft decision -/CP.27**

#### **Enhanced consideration and implementation of elements related to agriculture (enhanced Koronivia joint work on agriculture)**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling Article 2 of the Convention,*

*Also recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 75–77,*

*Further recalling decision 4/CP.23,*

*Reaffirming the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,*

*Recognizing that the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic has exposed the limited resilience of global food systems and constrained progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and efforts towards food self-sufficiency,*

*Noting with concern the contributions of Working Groups I<sup>1</sup> and II<sup>2</sup> to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which highlight the vulnerability of agricultural systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,*

*Acknowledging that increasing extreme weather events have exposed millions of people, especially small-scale farmers, low-income households and indigenous peoples in developing countries, to acute food and water insecurity and that, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, more than 800 million people in developing countries face hunger every year, which is a situation that will worsen as a consequence of climate change,*

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<sup>1</sup> IPCC. 2021. *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. V Masson-Delmotte, P Zhai, A Pirani, et al. (eds.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/>.

<sup>2</sup> IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

*Highlighting* that farmers, including smallholders and pastoralists, are the stewards of the land and often inclined towards sustainable land management, and *acknowledging* that vulnerabilities to climate change present a challenge in fulfilling this important role and that policy responses in agriculture are most likely to succeed if they are built upon the concept of farmers as key agents of change,

*Highlighting* that each food and production system has its own challenges, and solutions must be context-specific and country-driven, and that, for strategies and their implementation to be scaled up, they must be customized for local conditions,

1. Welcomes the progress of implementation of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture<sup>3</sup> and its road map<sup>4</sup>;

2. Takes note of the recommendation on the different workshop reports identified and agreed by Parties, through which they:

- Recognized that information provided during the workshop and in the workshop report and other information provides a mapping of activities and mandates of UNFCCC constituted bodies;
- Encouraged the continued involvement of constituted bodies and financing entities in the KJWA, highlighting the potential for creating interlinkages that lead to enhanced action and improvements in implementation;
- Recognized that some modalities for implementation already exist and invited Parties to scale up implementation;
- Also recognized 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 meeting the needs of farmers and food systems;
- Welcomed the presentation made by the Green Climate Fund on its work on issues relating to agriculture, and welcomed the subsequent clarification by the secretariat of 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 for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;
- 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;
- 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;
- Further 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;
- 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

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to decision 4/CP.23, para. 1.

<sup>4</sup> contained in annex I to documents FCCC/SBI/2018/9 and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4

safeguarding food and nutrition security, livelihoods, sustainability, nutrient cycling and carbon management;

- 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 land, can contribute to achieving long-term climate objectives, taking into account different systems and national circumstances;
- Recognized that socioeconomic and food security dimensions are critical when dealing with climate change in agriculture and food systems;
- 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 investment in agriculture focused on this objective;
- Noted the importance of scaling up support to enhance action on safeguarding food and nutrition security and ending hunger, aiming for inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural systems, taking into consideration the vulnerability of agriculture to the impacts of climate change;
- Recognized the need to improve the enabling environment for mobilizing resources for implementing action at the local, national and international level;
- [Placeholder for the conclusions on the intersessional workshop];

3. *Recognizes that the workshops under the KJWA road map provided a wealth of insights into the latest research, national circumstances and farmers' realities regarding mobilizing climate action in agriculture, and have thus been crucial in building a common understanding of the challenges and opportunities therein;*

4. *Recalls that the KJWA road map, the workshops under the KJWA and the reports thereon, as well as the conclusions of the subsidiary bodies on those reports, have helped to focus the work of institutions, organizations and stakeholders working on agriculture and climate change and have led to the organization of a number of new activities and initiatives in this field;*

5. *Welcomes the participation of the constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and observer organizations in the workshops under the KJWA;*

6. *Highlights that the work under the KJWA road map helped to identify existing modalities for implementation and challenges in and opportunities for accessing existing means of implementation;*

7. *Acknowledges the need to strengthen and enhance existing institutional arrangements under the UNFCCC in order to consolidate and advance work on issues related to agriculture;*

8. *Also acknowledges that the KJWA road map has highlighted the need for more direct climate action in agriculture and for more interaction with and between actors outside the UNFCCC;*

9. *Emphasizes the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce the vulnerability of farmers and other groups, especially women and youth, to climate change;*

10. *Urges Parties, relevant international organizations and other groups to increase international cooperation efforts to support sustainable agriculture to fight hunger and poverty, with a focus on strengthening the role of local and indigenous communities and, particularly, women in ensuring food security worldwide;*

11. *Requests* the constituted bodies and financial entities to take into account in their adaptation and mitigation actions and workplans, according to their mandates, the conclusions identified and agreed by Parties, referred to in paragraph 2 above;
12. *Invites* Parties to consider relevant policies, actions and measures, including national plans and strategies, that would help with implementing the conclusions identified and agreed by Parties, referred to in paragraph 2 above;
13. *Encourages* the COP Presidencies, when promoting initiatives, and actors and initiatives outside the UNFCCC, to take into account the above-mentioned conclusions in the implementation of their respective adaptation and mitigation activities and policies related to agriculture, and to promote the sharing of information and knowledge on best practices and on access to finance and other support;
14. *Also encourages* the constituted bodies and financial entities included in the SB 2018 conclusion to improve coordination and success with access to finance, support and capacity-building and other support for the agriculture sector;
15. *Decides* to establish the Koronivia Committee/work programme on agriculture to enhance action in the agriculture sector through domestic action and international cooperation;
16. *Requests* the SBSTA and the SBI, at their fifty-eighth sessions (June 2023), to develop terms of reference for the Committee/work programme, which should include:
  - (a) Scope of work (mandate, purpose and principles);
  - (b) Institutional arrangements, including new topics;
17. *Also requests* the constituted bodies and operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to prioritize addressing issues related to agriculture in their existing mandates and workplans, and to report regularly to the Conference of the Parties on their activities and identify progress and further work to be undertaken, starting at its twenty-eighth session (November 2023);
18. *Invites* Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal<sup>5</sup> views on the Committee/work programme referred to in paragraph 15 above by xx March 2023;
19. *Also invites* the United Nations and other relevant institutions agencies and entities, the research community, the private sector, civil society and farmers organizations, as appropriate, to strengthen cooperation and collaboration, including through partnerships, with the Committee/under the work programme in order to enhance action in the agriculture sector.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.