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**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
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Fiftieth session

Bonn, 17–27 June 2019

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Koronivia joint work on agriculture

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fiftieth session

Bonn, 17–27 June 2019

Item 8 of the provisional agenda

Koronivia joint work on agriculture

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

Workshop report by the secretariat

Summary

The in-session workshop on 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 was held in conjunction with SBI 49 and SBSTA 49.

Constituted bodies under the Convention gave in-depth presentations on their existing mandates and activities related to the implementation of the KJWA. Participants explored options for intensifying the work of constituted bodies on agriculture and enhancing synergies, for example through greater integration of existing processes. The workshop also provided an opportunity to begin discussing general principles for implementation modalities and specific ideas that could be considered further.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KJWA	Koronivia joint work on agriculture
LDCs	least developed countries
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	session of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
YOUNGO	youth non-governmental organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The COP requested the SBSTA and the SBI to jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.¹
2. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat, subject to the availability of supplementary resources, to organize six workshops between December 2018 and June 2020 under the KJWA,² as outlined in the Koronivia road map.³ They encouraged admitted observers to participate in these workshops.
3. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize the first workshop in conjunction with SB 49 on the subject 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. They also requested the secretariat to prepare a report on the workshop for their consideration at SB 50.⁴ They further requested the secretariat to invite representatives of the constituted bodies to contribute to the work and attend the workshops, in particular the first workshop.⁵
4. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal⁶ their views on the subject of the workshop referred to in paragraph 3 above.⁷ They took note of the importance of issues, including but not limited to farmers, gender, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples, and encouraged Parties to take them into consideration when making submissions and during the KJWA workshops.⁸

B. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

5. The SBI and the SBSTA may wish to consider this report at SB 50 when reviewing the KJWA and preparing a report to COP 26 (November 2020) on the progress and outcomes of the work, including on potential future topics.⁹

II. Proceedings

6. The workshop was organized by the secretariat and held in Katowice, Poland, on 3 December 2018. It was open to all Parties and observers attending SB 49.
7. On behalf of the Chair of the SBI and the Chair of the SBSTA, Aderito Manuel Fernandes Santana, Rapporteur of the SBSTA, delivered the opening remarks and introduced the mandate and objectives of the workshop. He invited Heikki Granholm (Finland) and Milagros Sandoval (Peru) to co-facilitate the workshop.
8. The workshop was organized in three sessions:
 - (a) Presentations from representatives of constituted bodies;

¹ Decision 4/CP.23, paragraph 1.

² FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 39, and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 61.

³ Annex I to FCCC/SBI/2018/9 and annex I to FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 41, and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 63.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 42, and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 64.

⁶ https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 43, and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 65.

⁸ FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 40, and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 62.

⁹ Decision 4/CP.23, paragraph 4.

- (b) Panel discussion on experiences in working with constituted bodies;
- (c) Plenary discussion on “looking ahead”.

9. Further information on the workshop, including the agenda, the presentations made and a link to the broadcast of the workshop, is available on the UNFCCC website.¹⁰

III. Summary of presentations by the secretariat and constituted bodies

A. Presentation by the secretariat

10. The workshop started with a presentation by the secretariat on previous work on agriculture. In 2011, the COP requested the SBSTA to consider issues relating to agriculture.¹¹ The SBSTA undertook work on this matter from its thirty-sixth session and to its forty-seventh session. As part of this work, workshops on the following five topics were organized:

(a) Current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems and the differences in scale as well as possible adaptation co-benefits (Warsaw, Poland, 12 November 2013);¹²

(b) Development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion (Bonn, Germany, 2 June 2015);¹³

(c) Assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases (Bonn, 3 June 2015);¹⁴

(d) Identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects (Bonn, 20 May 2016);¹⁵

(e) Identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agroecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems (Bonn, 23 May 2016).¹⁶

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/event/modalities-for-implementation-of-the-outcomes-of-the-five-in-session-workshops-on-issues-related-to>.

¹¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 75.

¹² The workshop report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.2. Further information on the workshop is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-the-current-state-of-scientific-knowledge-on-how-to-enhance-the-adaptation-of>.

¹³ The workshop report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.6. Further information on the workshop is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/session-workshop-development-early-warning-systems-and-contingency-plans-relation-extreme>.

¹⁴ The workshop report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.7. Further information on the workshop is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/session-workshop-assessment-risk-and-vulnerability-agricultural-systems-different-climate>.

¹⁵ The workshop report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.5. Further information on the workshop is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-workshop-on-the-identification-of-adaptation-measures-taking-into-account-the-diversity>.

¹⁶ The workshop report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.6. Further information on the workshop is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-workshop-on-the-identification->

B. Presentations by constituted bodies

11. Representatives of eight constituted bodies gave presentations on behalf of their respective constituted body, guided by the following questions:

- (a) What is the general mandate of the constituted body?
- (b) How has the work of the constituted body contributed to Parties' implementation of work on agriculture?
- (c) How can the work of the constituted body help Parties to advance their work on agriculture?

1. Adaptation Committee

12. The representative of the AC¹⁷ explained that the AC was established in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework. The AC is mandated to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. The AC organizes its work under four workstreams:

- (a) Promoting overarching coherence;
- (b) Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation action;
- (c) Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties on means of implementation;
- (d) Awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing.

13. The AC representative pointed out that the AC's work is not typically sector-specific. Its work on broader topics such as long-term adaptation planning can inform adaptation efforts in many sectors, including agriculture. This includes technical papers featuring agriculture case studies, such as assessments of the risk of temperature rise on agriculture and food security; the water, energy, agriculture and environment nexus approach; and corporate support for climate-resilient agriculture. The representative also referred to a workshop that had recently been hosted by the AC in partnership with the International Trade Centre entitled "Fostering engagement of the agrifood sector in resilience to climate change".¹⁸

14. With regard to future work by the AC to help Parties advance their work on agriculture, the AC representative identified several possibilities, including:

- (a) Disseminating and building on the outcomes of the agrifood sector workshop mentioned in paragraph 13 above;
- (b) Incorporating an agricultural perspective into an upcoming technical paper on useful information and methodologies for assessing progress on enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;¹⁹
- (c) Providing advice to the NWP²⁰ on potential agriculture-related activities to include in its ongoing knowledge-to-action work;
- (d) Incorporating an agricultural perspective into an upcoming information document on linkages between mitigation and adaptation.²¹

2. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

15. The representative of the LEG²² explained that the LEG was established in 2001 and is currently mandated to provide technical guidance and support to the LDCs with regard to

[assessment-of-agricultural-practices-and-technologies](#).

¹⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac>.

¹⁸ Workshop website: <http://www.intracen.org/event/climate-resilience/>.

¹⁹ Flexible workplan of the AC for 2019–2021, document FCCC/SB/2018/3, annex.

²⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/nwp>.

²¹ Flexible workplan of the AC for 2019–2021, document FCCC/SB/2018/3, annex.

²² See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/least-developed-countries-expert-group-leg>.

formulating and implementing NAPs, preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action and implementing the LDC work programme. The LEG is also mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat. Furthermore, the LEG is mandated to engage a wide range of organizations in implementing its work programme.

16. The LEG representative explained that agriculture is an important sector in the LDCs both in terms of adaptation needs and prioritized adaptation actions. The LEG implements its work programme through a variety of modalities including technical guidance for the LDCs, technical guidelines, technical papers, training activities, workshops, expert meetings, NAP Expos, case studies, experience-sharing, best practices and lessons learned, NAP Central, the monitoring of progress, effectiveness and gaps, collaboration with other bodies, programmes and organizations, and the promotion of coherence and synergy. It published technical guidelines for the NAP process,²³ which serve as the basis for formulating and implementing NAPs. Relevant organizations have prepared supplementary materials to these guidelines in consultation with the LEG, providing detailed information on selected steps of the NAP process for specific systems or topics. These include “Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans”²⁴ prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and “10 best bet innovations for adaptation in agriculture”²⁵ prepared by the Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

17. The LEG representative highlighted the successful collaboration between the LEG and agricultural technical agencies, which, among other things, resulted in the above-mentioned supplementary material to the NAP technical guidelines. As this supplementary material becomes used more widely, the LEG plans to further improve the material within its mandate. The representative also mentioned that further outreach on agriculture in training activities and NAP Expos organized by the LEG could be possible, such as through agriculture-specific focus sessions.

3. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

18. The representative of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts²⁶ discussed the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism at COP 19. The mechanism promotes the implementation of approaches to addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, pursuant to decision 3/CP.18, in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner. The Executive Committee has established, to date, four technical expert groups to work on its strategic workstreams on slow onset events, non-economic losses, displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change and comprehensive risk management approaches.

19. The representative of the Executive Committee provided several examples highlighting the relevance of the mechanism’s work on agriculture. Under the workstream on enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to slow onset events, a database was developed, containing information on more than 160 organizations working to avert, minimize and address slow onset events and related impacts.²⁷ Slow onset events like desertification, salinization or land degradation can have significant impacts on agriculture. With regard to comprehensive risk management approaches, the Executive Committee representative highlighted agriculture-specific examples from the “Compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches”,²⁸ in particular the Malawi Spatial Data

²³ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

²⁴ Available at <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/adaptation-planning/guidelines/en/>.

²⁵ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/Supplements/CGIAR%20Supplement.pdf>.

²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/7543>.

²⁷ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/soesearch.aspx>.

²⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/compendium-on-comprehensive-risk-management-approaches>.

Platform for risk assessment and the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation providing insurance protection to farmers. The representative also mentioned the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer²⁹ and existing technical papers and other knowledge products produced under the loss and damage workstream.³⁰

4. Standing Committee on Finance

20. The representative of the SCF³¹ described the mandate of the body, which the COP established to help it exercise its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention in terms of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing; rationalization of the Financial Mechanism; mobilization of financial resources; and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.

21. While the SCF does not have a sector-specific focus, the representative pointed out that the issue of agriculture featured in the policy discussions held during the SCF forums. In the 2014 SCF Forum on adaptation finance, a panel presentation was held on mobilizing private sector finance in the agriculture sector within the breakout group focusing on agriculture, land use, sustainable forest management and ecosystems.³² Participants in the 2015 SCF Forum on forest finance stressed the importance of ensuring coherence between forest finance and other relevant sectors that could contribute to deforestation, such as the agriculture sector.³³

22. The SCF representative also illustrated some findings from the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows,³⁴ which gives an overview of climate finance flows in different sectors, including estimates of public and private investments in sustainable agriculture, forestry and other land uses. However, in the agriculture sector it noted a lack of comprehensive global data sets that would help to track investments in adaptation and mitigation measures.

5. Consultative Group of Experts

23. The representative of the CGE³⁵ presented the work of this constituted body. She explained that the mandate of the CGE is to improve the process for and preparation of national communications and biennial update reports for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. To do this, the CGE provides technical advice and support to such Parties as well as training to experts nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts, allowing them to conduct technical analyses of biennial update reports under the international consultation and analysis process. The CGE develops training materials and organizes workshops, webinars and e-learning courses on matters related to greenhouse gas inventory systems, mitigation actions and their effects, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, biennial update report preparations and training material for the technical teams of experts.

24. The CGE representative pointed to three areas of work by the CGE that touched specifically on agriculture. First, the CGE developed training materials for vulnerability and adaptation³⁶ that cover the impacts of climate change on agriculture, related methodologies and tools and the associated data-collection and management procedures commonly used in the agriculture sector for vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Second, similar training materials³⁷ related to mitigation in agriculture were also produced, covering issues related to

²⁹ <http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/>.

³⁰ A list of these knowledge resources is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage/ld/knowledge-resources-loss-damage>.

³¹ See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf>.

³² See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2nd_scf_forum_for_web.pdf.

³³ See document FCCC/CP/2015/8.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-of-climate-finance>.

³⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts#eq-1>.

³⁶ See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/ch7_agriculture.pdf.

³⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/cge-training-materials>.

emission sources and drivers, trends, greenhouse gas impacts, key barriers and how to overcome them, and policies and measures. Third, training material was prepared in relation to the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, which includes a section on agriculture, forestry and other land use.³⁸

25. With regard to the future involvement of the CGE in work related to agriculture, as part of the implementation of existing arrangements for measurement, reporting and verification, the CGE representative noted that there is a continued need and demand to enhance the national capacities of developing country Parties to prepare information for reporting on the agriculture sector. The CGE will continue to provide technical advice on and support for relevant agriculture-related reporting matters, including through workshops, webinars and technical materials. The CGE representative also stated that the CGE looks forward to collaborating with other constituted bodies to provide integrated technical advice and support to developing country Parties on matters related to agriculture.

6. Technology Executive Committee

26. The representative of the TEC³⁹ discussed the Committee's creation in 2010 as the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism. The TEC identifies policies that can accelerate the development and transfer of low-emission and climate-resilient technologies, while promoting cooperation and collaboration on climate technologies. The activities of the TEC, as set out in its workplan for 2016–2018,⁴⁰ are organized into three workstreams:

- (a) Analysing technology issues and providing policy recommendations;
- (b) Catalysing support and facilitating and promoting technology cooperation and partnerships to scale up implemented actions;
- (c) Working in collaboration with the CTCN⁴¹ to promote coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism.

27. The TEC representative explained that the activities of the TEC under its rolling workplan for 2016–2018 focus on the following six thematic areas: adaptation technologies; climate technology financing; emerging and cross-cutting issues; innovation and research, development and demonstration; mitigation technologies; and technology needs assessments. Work related to agriculture has been mainly undertaken in the area of adaptation technologies, focusing on the agriculture and water sectors. For example, the TEC published TEC Brief #4, entitled "Technologies for adaptation in the agriculture sector",⁴² which states that technologies in agriculture enhance resilience to climate change and can offer co-benefits for adaptation and mitigation. It also notes the need for collaboration, communication and contextual appreciation to ensure that any technologies introduced are appropriate. TEC Brief #9, entitled "South–South and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation in the water and agriculture sectors",⁴³ which underlined how South–South and triangular cooperation can assist countries in implementing their priority adaptation actions as articulated in their NDCs, NAPs and other national and subnational adaptation planning efforts, reviewed best practices and lessons learned. It also highlighted the roles of different stakeholders in the successful replication and transfer of technology. As a follow-up, the TEC also published a compilation of good practices in effective knowledge-sharing and practical learning on climate adaptation technologies through South–South and triangular cooperation, providing insights into examples of successful collaboration in the agriculture sector.⁴⁴

28. The TEC representative noted that the TEC will continue to support countries with climate technology policy issues, as guided by the Parties. The TEC will adopt its next rolling workplan at its first meeting of 2019, which will also be an opportunity to discuss ideas on further work related to agriculture.

³⁸ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/11_AFOLU.pptx.

³⁹ See <http://unfccc.int/tclear/tec>.

⁴⁰ Available at <http://unfccc.int/tclear/tec/documents.html>.

⁴¹ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn>.

⁴² As footnote 40 above.

⁴³ As footnote 40 above.

⁴⁴ As footnote 40 above.

7. Climate Technology Centre and Network

29. The representative of the CTCN Advisory Board explained that the CTCN creates links between countries, technology providers, technology policymakers and the financial community to enable nations to meet their climate goals and commitments. It is the operational arm of the Technology Mechanism, hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The Centre promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-carbon and climate-resilient development at the request of developing countries. Its Network, which currently has 463 members in 80 countries, facilitates the transfer of technologies through three core services:

- (a) Providing technical assistance at the request of developing countries to accelerate the transfer of climate technologies;
- (b) Creating access to information and knowledge on climate technologies;
- (c) Fostering collaboration among climate technology stakeholders via a network of regional and sectoral experts from academia, the private sector, and public and research institutions.

30. The CTCN representative pointed out that the CTCN is a country-driven mechanism, working on the basis of requests for technical assistance received from developing countries. She further highlighted that 106 of the Network members have expertise in agriculture and that 223 requests have been received so far, 54 of which are related specifically to agriculture. These cover a wide variety of agriculture-specific topics such as agrometeorology and early warning systems, sustainable agriculture, agricultural waste used for energy, water use for agriculture, low-carbon agriculture practices and agroforestry. She highlighted that the CTCN also maintains a knowledge database accessible via its website, containing around 10,000 publications, case studies, tutorials, tools and videos.

31. The representative explained that the CTCN can support the large-scale transformation of food and agricultural systems in a number of ways, such as by identifying appropriate technology-neutral approaches that make agriculture more resilient and climate-friendly. The CTCN also focuses on the conceptualization, design, development, evaluation and application of innovative ways of using a wide range of technologies in the rural domain, with a primary focus on agriculture. She further pointed out that, to achieve this, the CTCN is focusing on national priorities and de-risking investment, while collaborating with development partners to scale up promising initiatives.

8. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

32. The representative of the PCCB⁴⁵ discussed the aim of the PCCB, which is to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhance capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention. An important part of its work is the analysis of climate capacity-building issues and the development of policy recommendations to support countries in enhancing climate action. For 2017–2019, its focus is on capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement. This work is supported by four thematic working groups focusing on:

- (a) Strengthening linkages with constituted bodies and relevant processes and initiatives under and outside of the Convention;
- (b) Cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge;
- (c) Enhancing the capacity-building portal;
- (d) Identifying capacity gaps and needs.

⁴⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building>.

33. The PCCB representative noted that the PCCB only became operational in 2017, and has not yet undertaken any work specifically related to agriculture. She pointed out that the PCCB considers capacity-building related to agriculture and climate change to be an important matter and presented a number of ways in which the PCCB could support the work under the KJWA road map in the future, such as:

- (a) Collaborating with other stakeholders to identify and assess agriculture-related capacity gaps and capacity-building needs in the context of NDC implementation;
- (b) Implementing collaborative activities with other constituted bodies, such as joint policy briefs with the TEC and SCF relating to means of implementation for agriculture-related activities;
- (c) Considering activities in the context of the PCCB collaboration with the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (such as at the regional climate weeks);
- (d) Organizing collaborative activities with national capacity institutions (such as through the University Network on Climate Change) to push for effective capacity utilization;
- (e) Sharing relevant knowledge and information on the web-based capacity-building portal and on the PCCB's digital capacity-building hub on Facebook.⁴⁶

IV. Summary of presentations on experiences in working with constituted bodies

34. In the second session several participants presented their experiences of working with constituted bodies on issues related to agriculture. A representative of Zambia presented a project that sought to integrate agriculture into the NAPs (NAP-Ag project). The objective of this project was to identify and address climate change adaptation measures for the agriculture sector in relevant national planning and budgeting processes through the formulation and implementation of a NAP. The NAP-Ag project had four objectives:

- (a) Strengthening the technical capacity and institutions with regard to NAPs;
- (b) Developing integrated road maps for NAPs;
- (c) Improving evidence-based results for NAPs;
- (d) Promoting advocacy and knowledge-sharing with regard to NAPs.

35. In his presentation, the representative of Zambia highlighted the importance of collaboration for the NAP-Ag project, which was implemented in partnership with FAO and the United Nations Development Programme and in collaboration with the LEG. He explained that the LEG provided essential training for Zambian staff, helped to contextualize issues for the agriculture sector, supported a comprehensive analysis of existing policy instruments and facilitated discussions on the NAP-Ag project. Several steps of the NAP-Ag project were also based on materials developed and provided by the LEG, in particular the technical guidelines for the NAP process, which were used to sensitize stakeholders to the NAP process in Zambia and to formulate the draft road map for the agriculture sector NAP.

36. Representatives of the Adaptation Fund Board and the World Food Programme gave an example of successful collaboration between a constituted body and an outside organization. The Adaptation Fund has mobilized USD 755 million since its inception, and allocated USD 532 million to adaptation and resilience projects in 63 vulnerable countries. The two largest sectors in the Adaptation Fund portfolio are food security and agriculture. Examples of work on agriculture include a project in Morocco aiming to rebuild, enhance and expand traditional rain and groundwater collection systems and a project in Mongolia on promoting an efficient use of dwindling water resources for agriculture and households.

37. The representative of the World Food Programme then provided details of a project supported by the Adaptation Fund in the Pichincha Province and the Jubones River Basin of

⁴⁶ See <https://www.facebook.com/pccb.unfccc/>.

Ecuador that aims to enhance the resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change and improve food security. In the two intervention areas in Ecuador the project implements nine specific adaptation measures for food security and nutrition, such as using organic fertilizers for moisture retention in soils or promoting drought-resistant seeds. The representative emphasized several key aspects of the implementation of the project, such as the active participation of indigenous and women groups, government and other key stakeholders and the flexibility of the funding. In her view, some of the process-related requirements of the Adaptation Fund were beneficial for the implementation of the project and the institutional arrangements involved, such as the organization of an inception workshop and a consultation process.

38. The CTCN representative showcased the work of the CTCN by giving a detailed presentation on the project entitled “Bio-waste minimization and valorization for low carbon production in the rice sector” implemented in Viet Nam. The project was developed on the basis of a Vietnamese technology needs assessment that identified both adaptation and mitigation needs for Viet Nam. The Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development established a target of drying at least 50 per cent of rice paddies on site by 2020, making use of the enormous potential of rice husks as organic materials to produce energy locally. The representative explained that the CTCN was requested to support Viet Nam’s efforts by developing a business plan and identifying support for informed decision-making and investment in selected enterprises. Two firms were selected to implement the pilot project after the request was received from Viet Nam’s national designated entity, which ensures that the project is embedded in the national process.

39. The representative of FAO described how FAO is working with different constituted bodies in line with the 2017 FAO Strategy on Climate Change. He emphasized that agriculture and food systems are a fundamental part of the solution for tackling climate change and are uniquely placed to help countries deliver on climate goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 2 of zero hunger. He highlighted several examples where FAO had provided technical support related to agriculture to constituted bodies, such as a technical expert meeting on mitigation in land use in collaboration with the TEC and the CTCN. Further examples included the development of tools and training materials, and the organization of capacity-building workshops on national reporting in collaboration with the CGE and on NAPs in collaboration with the LEG. The FAO representative highlighted work by FAO on providing relevant background information and knowledge related to the KJWA to its member countries, including an overview of the Convention bodies, the forthcoming analysis of the submissions related to KJWA, and agriculture-related activities in the GCF portfolio. Finally, the representative highlighted the work by FAO to help countries access climate and environment finance.

V. Summary of discussions on modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture

40. The plenary discussions on “looking ahead” in the last session of the workshop were guided by three questions:

- (a) How could constituted bodies become more involved in implementing the KJWA in the future?
- (b) Which modalities would be useful for the implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture?
- (c) What future topics may arise from the work on implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture?

A. Summary of discussions

1. Intensifying work of constituted bodies on agriculture

41. Participants asked the representatives of constituted bodies whether they could integrate agriculture more explicitly into their new workplans or into their ongoing work, for example in technical papers that have already been mandated. Participants also asked whether constituted bodies have an understanding of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture, and how these could be translated into specific actions on climate change that would reach farmers. Several participants wanted to better understand how the outcomes of the five past in-session workshops on agriculture as well as the upcoming five thematic workshops under the Koronivia road map would be taken into account by constituted bodies and then actually implemented.

42. Several constituted bodies responded that they would be willing to work on agriculture, but their work is based on mandates received from the COP and thus they would require a COP mandate before adding any substantive work on agriculture. Others noted that the work would also need to be included in the workplan. The constituted body representatives also highlighted that constituted bodies generally find it difficult to strike a balance between a breadth and depth approach to their work on climate change. So far, most constituted bodies are lacking a mandate to work on specific regions and/or sectors, and thus have undertaken work on a more general level.

43. The LEG representative referred to her presentation and some broad guidance on the agriculture sector provided by the LEG, adding that work on agricultural matters with greater granularity would also be outside the mandate of the LEG. She added that the guidance of the LEG reaches the local level, because much of its existing materials focus on reaching out to stakeholders and vulnerable groups when preparing NAPs.

44. The TEC representative added that the TEC bases its work on submissions received from Parties, such as NDCs, technology needs assessments or action plans developed by the countries. These reports contain clear messages for the Technology Mechanism, in which countries identify their own key barriers and enablers related to technology. He noted that the TEC is also actively reaching out to stakeholders, for example during climate weeks.

2. Modalities for implementation

45. Several Parties highlighted the value of the current exchange between the KJWA and the constituted bodies on issues related to agriculture. One group of Parties suggested institutionalizing the involvement of constituted bodies in the KJWA and continuing communication, for example by inviting constituted bodies to future workshops of the Koronivia road map. In their view, this could create interlinkages and lead to enhanced action and improvements in implementation. Another participant added that communication should be mutual, with KJWA providing inputs and guidance through the COP to the constituted bodies, and the constituted bodies providing information on the gaps and needs of scientific and technological work as well as implementation arrangements and legal issues.

46. Some Parties suggested that it could be useful to identify and characterize the activities and mandates of constituted bodies, and potentially the GCF, to promote the understanding of existing linkages with topics already addressed in past workshops. Parties would then be able to assess the gaps between these actions and the needs of the Parties. Such a mapping would also help Parties to select the most appropriate modalities for them.

47. A group of Parties felt that bilateral consultations with each constituted body could be useful for exploring how the constituted bodies could implement the outcomes of the five in-session workshops. Several Parties suggested that a COP decision with guidelines for constituted bodies could guide constituted bodies on which particular elements to take into consideration when promoting actions in agriculture, and could also encourage constituted bodies to integrate the workshop outcomes into their workplans.

48. A participant asked the FAO representative to what extent he sees synergies between the work on agriculture under the Convention and processes outside of the Convention. The FAO representative responded that FAO follows a holistic approach, working with a wide

range of stakeholders and initiatives such as the Committee on World Food Security. This is aimed at supporting member countries and farmers, regarding which synergies are pertinent and wider than the climate change context alone, encompassing issues such as food security, gender, poverty eradication and agriculture. He emphasized that FAO is prepared to support countries on the basis of country requests, including as part of cross-cutting agriculture projects to address the issues most relevant to the countries. A representative of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification also highlighted the importance of examining synergies, using a systems or landscape approach and taking into account the multiple benefits of land degradation neutrality.

49. One participant emphasized that modalities for implementation should be agile and efficient and rapidly address countries' needs, with the corresponding monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism in place. Another participant added that regional groupings could play an important role in scaling up the implementation of actions on agriculture.

3. Information-sharing

50. In consideration of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture, several participants suggested that it would be useful to establish a web platform for sharing information and experience. The participants asked whether existing web platforms could be used, such as the adaptation knowledge portal under the NWP, or whether a different solution would be required.

51. Most responses from constituted bodies highlighted that it would be up to Parties to visit existing web platforms, learn what these can do for them and discuss their potential use for agriculture. Another aspect was the sharing of information across constituted bodies. For example, reports produced by one constituted body could also be made available on web platforms maintained by other relevant constituted bodies. The AC representative explained that the NWP provides knowledge support to Parties and constituted bodies to advance adaptation action through knowledge, while the AC is mandated to synthesize the information.

52. Addressing the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism, several participants highlighted the challenge of the scale of input required for risk management, especially for smallholder farmers. One participant emphasized that it would be very useful to have a mechanism for exchanging existing information and experience on this matter. The Executive Committee representative supported the idea that technical input needs to be made available to as wide an audience as possible.

53. One participant asked the FAO representative whether there were any synergies between the knowledge hub presented and the work on agriculture under the Convention. The FAO representative responded that FAO is developing a climate and land hub within its core mandate to provide tools, knowledge, data and information to its member countries.

4. Support

54. Various participants asked representatives from constituted bodies about their potential for providing support for activities related to agriculture and climate change, including to what extent resources can be catalysed through engagement with the GCF and other funding institutions. One participant added that it is important to determine how opportunities for investing in key sectors to address climate change can be unlocked, and how existing needs can be aligned with required actions. Another participant highlighted the challenge of aligning low-carbon development with safeguarding food security, adding that therefore not only projects with absolute emission reductions should be considered, but also projects that aim for reduced emission intensity and net emission reductions. She added that such goals are also included in some NDCs, and asked how it was possible to ensure that there are no restrictions in accessing means of implementation for achieving these goals.

55. The AC representative responded that ensuring access to means of implementation for adaptation is a central part of its work, and that it listens to Parties' experiences of this. The representative stated that the AC collaborates with the GCF to identify Parties' capacity-building needs in order to develop good projects that can be approved. In his view, this would also help to address the concern that adaptation is currently not receiving sufficient funding.

The SCF representative noted that channelling resources to specific sectors would be outside of its mandate. The CTCN representative clarified that the CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-carbon and climate-resilient development at the request of developing countries, but does not itself purchase particular technologies in order to make them available to developing countries.

56. A representative of the GCF highlighted the current portfolio of the GCF on agriculture. Out of its eight results areas, three relate directly to agriculture: sustainable land use and forest management; enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions; and food and water security. The GCF also provides support during the NAP process, as requested by the COP. The representative emphasized that the GCF is ready to support any necessary activities on the basis of COP guidance received. It collaborates, for example, with the AC, the LEG, FAO and the United Nations Development Programme. Agriculture is a focus of the GCF, with its current portfolio on agriculture encompassing around USD 700 million. The representative encouraged countries to put forward agriculture proposals to the GCF. The GCF is also involved in training workshops and capacity-building activities.

57. The GCF representative also described several opportunities for receiving funding from the GCF for climate-resilient agriculture:

- (a) The Readiness Programme is a funding programme focusing on the capacity-building of Parties to enhance access to the GCF;
- (b) The Project Preparation Facility is a facility supporting the development of projects and programmes that can be funded by the GCF;
- (c) Submission of a GCF funding proposal.

5. Civil society interventions

58. Representatives of the constituency of farmers and the North American Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance emphasized the importance of seeing agriculture as part of the solution to climate change, and addressing adaptation to climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions while ensuring productivity and profitability for farmers. Any outcome from the KJWA would need to reach farmers and be implementable in real-life farming situations. The representative of the North American Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance highlighted that the solution would require a systems approach involving farmers, academia, non-governmental organizations, foresters and agribusiness. The representative of the constituency of farmers added that his constituency welcomes the continued exchange between the KJWA and the constituted bodies in order to enhance coherence and avoid duplicated efforts. He encouraged the constituted bodies to continue to take into account agriculture in their work, potentially also inspiring financial institutions, in particular the GCF.

59. A YOUNGO representative emphasized that work under the KJWA should be collaborative, participatory and inclusive. YOUNGOs believe that the work should result in a series of guidelines for constituted bodies, targeting knowledge-sharing, the capacity-building of farmers, the provision of information accessible to farmers and access to finance. He highlighted three points that YOUNGOs consider key to the successful transformation of agriculture:

- (a) Promoting a plant-based diet, taking into account the principle of a just transition;
- (b) Promoting a larger number of small-scale farms to minimize the use of high-energy input and technology;
- (c) Reducing food waste and losses.

60. A speaker from a coalition of non-governmental organizations⁴⁷ urged Parties to be mindful of the urgency of the work. In the view of this coalition, three topics require more attention:

(a) Finding ways to bridge the existing gap between requests to provide information relevant to stakeholders on the ground and the high-level approach currently taken by constituted bodies;

(b) Maximizing transparency and inclusiveness, and intensifying stakeholder participation to take greater advantage of civil society and its understanding of local contexts;

(c) Addressing the importance of safeguards.

61. Speaking on behalf of Climate Action Network International, one participant highlighted the importance of having guiding principles for the KJWA discussions to ensure that outcomes meet the needs of farmers, food systems and Earth's climate. She suggested that the work could draw upon the SBI process for developing criteria for avoiding conflicts of interest while ensuring gender responsiveness, equity and a balanced representation of expertise and knowledge, including by involving peasant farmers, non-governmental organizations, the Indigenous Peoples Caucus and gender constituency. She added that the work should also be framed under the four pillars of food security, as introduced by the Committee on World Food Security. She also emphasized that the work should aim to facilitate holistic efforts towards agroecology and be guided by the objective of absolute emission reductions instead of reducing the emission intensity of agriculture.

62. A participant speaking on behalf of several scientific institutions highlighted the importance of knowledge-based action that strengthens research and scientific cooperation for building robust evidence-based solutions for agriculture and climate change. She emphasized that the scientific community is deeply committed to providing knowledge and expertise for determining actions to be taken. She also suggested linking the topics of different workshops and creating a process under the Convention for collecting information on the research needs of Parties.

63. A World Bank representative emphasized the urgency of the work on agriculture and climate change, and encouraged participants to be strategic when addressing implementation arrangements. In his view, the discussions should focus on those bodies and organizations under and outside of the Convention that have the capacity to effect real change on the ground, including the GCF. He added that current direct government support for agricultural producers and in the form of price support amounts to USD 570 billion globally. In his view, finding a way to redirect some of this support to achieve better climate outcomes could have a large impact without requiring new resources. He also emphasized that, from a practical point of view, ratings based on their contribution to the three pillars of climate-smart agriculture show that synergies between the pillars are more common than trade-offs.

B. The way forward

64. Participants appreciated the presentations of and exchanges with the constituted bodies on their potential involvement in implementing the KJWA in the future. Several options for intensifying such work were presented, and some constituted bodies also highlighted ways in which Parties can emphasize the importance of agriculture directly in the regular work of a constituted body, such as by including relevant information on country needs in the technology needs assessments. Workshop participants suggested institutionalizing the involvement of constituted bodies in the KJWA and continuing communication, highlighting the potential of creating interlinkages, leading to enhanced action and improvements in implementation.

65. Participants also noted that achieving such potential and transforming the agriculture sector requires a long-term approach in which agriculture is seen as part of the solution to the climate change challenge. Any modalities for implementation would need to meet the needs

⁴⁷ Conservation International, Environmental Defense Fund, National Wildlife Federation, and The Nature Conservancy.

of farmers and food systems, while also contributing to climate goals. The potential for synergies and enhanced collaboration lies, for example, in a greater integration of existing processes, such as NAPs, NDCs and technology needs assessments. Other crucial elements highlighted for further discussion were the measurement of progress towards set goals and the link to finance, technology transfer and capacity-building.

66. The workshop provided an initial opportunity to discuss modalities for implementation based on past work. Some participants raised the importance of having general principles for modalities for implementation; for example, they should be agile and efficient. Other participants presented specific examples and ideas that could be considered further, such as undertaking an assessment of gaps between existing activities and mandates of constituted bodies and the needs of Parties, developing a COP decision with guidance on agriculture for constituted bodies, exploring how opportunities for investing in agriculture to address climate change can be unlocked, or considering how a web platform could enhance the sharing of information and experience related to agriculture and climate change.
