

## CALLING AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE SUPPORTERS

### Scaling up Climate Actions for Resilient and Low Emission Landscapes in Asia and Pacific: In the Lead up to COP27 – Event Series

A platform for stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region to further discuss and analyze the result of the COP26 to identify actions and potentially matchmaking supports in the region in land use sector and climate change works.



Food and Agriculture  
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How can Koronivia\* support the transition to low emissions and resilient agriculture?



\*Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

# Koronivia Joint Work on agriculture

## Decision 4/CP.23

### Koronivia joint work on agriculture

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 2/CP.17, particularly paragraphs 75–77,

Having considered the reports to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture,<sup>1</sup>

1. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation 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;

2. Invites Parties and observers to submit,<sup>2</sup> by 31 March 2018, their views on elements to be included in the work referred to in paragraph 1 above for consideration at the forty-eighth session of the subsidiary bodies (April–May 2018), starting with but not limited to the following:

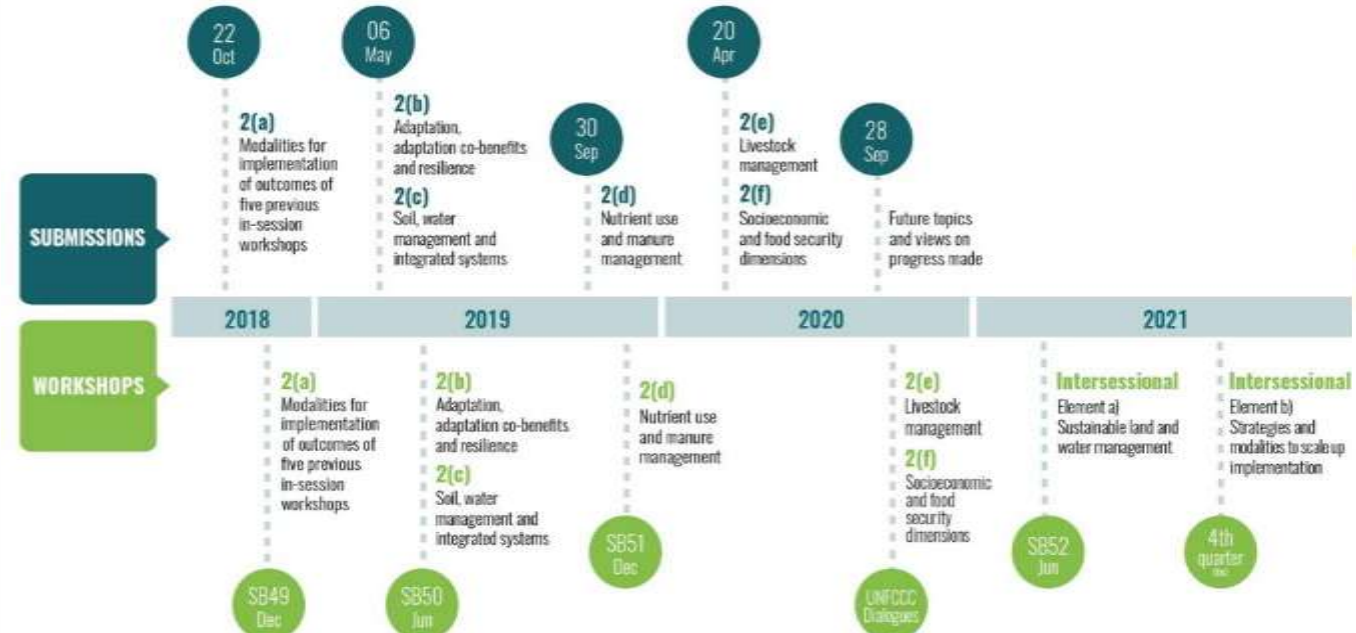
- (a) Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work;
- (b) Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience;
- (c) Improved soil carbon, soil health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

3. Requests that any actions of the secretariat resulting from the provisions in paragraph 1 above be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

4. Also requests the subsidiary bodies to report to the Conference of the Parties on the progress and outcomes of the work referred to in paragraph 1 above at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020).



Further discussions led to the adoption of a **road map** which determines the milestones, timing and procedure for the KJWA implementation



The adopted road map provides a timeline for in-session workshops on each of the six topics listed in Decision 4/CP.23, and call for submissions for each workshop



<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture>

COP27





Previous workshops



Assessing adaptation



Soils



Nutrient use



Livestock



Food security & socio-economic dimensions

## Agreed conclusions on the six topics of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture roadmap



### DRAFT TEXT on

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

Version 06/11/2021 01:30

<https://unfccc.int/documents/309997>

## What Next?

### June 2022 Session

### Finalizing the conclusion on the 2 remaining topics

#### Draft text elements on the report on the intersessional workshop

[7bis. Having considered the report of the first part of the intersessional workshop (Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security), the SBSTA and SBI recognized [the importance of considering sustainable land and water management in systemic and integrated manner to deliver the full potential to safeguard food security taking into account the national and regional circumstances and the need to upscale national plans and strategies.] [the co-benefits for adaptation, mitigation and food security of implementing approaches for sustainable land and water management [including transboundary water cooperation][including agroecology] [including sustainable agricultural practices] that are region specific, and the need to scale up such approaches.] They noted that approaches [render ecosystem services for both society and farmers][have [multiple] benefits in the long run [for both society [(e.g. improved water quality, [[reduce ] [removing]salinity and desert farming,] greater biodiversity [,enhance adaptation] and carbon sequestration)] and farmers [(e.g. improved productivity and sustainability)]].] but require [financial] resources [such as [incentives] [finance]], capacity building and technology transfer.

the SBSTA and SBI recognized [the importance of considering sustainable land and water management in systemic and integrated manner to deliver the full potential to safeguard food security taking into account the national and regional circumstances

[7ter. Having considered the report on the second part of the intersessional workshop (Strategies and modalities to scale up implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances) the SBSTA and SBI recognized the need to scale up the implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies and highlighted the importance of taking an inclusive, participatory approach that includes farmers, indigenous peoples, [local communities,] [vulnerable communities,] women and youth [and avoiding displacement of locals], and that combines scientific and traditional knowledge. [Scaling up implementation requires technologies, capacity building and financial resources][Scaling up implementation requires sharing of knowledge on best practice, technologies, services and financing opportunities.] [Practices to be scaled up should be based on proof of efficacy.] [They also recognized the importance of using [existing support] [finance] strategically, including involving the private sector [along the whole value chain, and improving measurement and definition of financing to better understand needs]. [Support for countries in][When] considering agriculture in national plans, NAPs and other strategies [it is important, [including] to [identity][signal] [resource] needs [for finance]. Social and policy innovations such as institutional arrangements, partnerships, financial incentives and farmers' empowerment can [create][improve the] [an] enabling environment. Successful policy innovations include extension services and farmers self organisation towards societal goals [and would benefit from inclusivity and gender responsive participation].]



Food and Agriculture Organization  
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## Climate finance in the agriculture and land use sector – global and regional trends between 2000 and 2018



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

### Climate finance in the agriculture and land use sector between 2000-2019

#### Introduction

This document is a special update of the recent report, "Climate finance in the agriculture and land use sector – global and regional trends between 2000 and 2018" and includes newly released data for 2019. Climate finance is a fundamental element of the global development agenda and has been accelerating in its own right. The report also analyses identified that between 2000 and 2018 the share of global climate finance in the agriculture and land use sector rose from 20% to 25% (on average) and the total amount of climate finance in the agriculture and land use sector rose from around USD 10 billion to around USD 120 billion, representing an increase of 10 times. The global climate finance flows to agriculture, the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not yet stable in these figures and is expected to be reviewed when data for 2020 is released.

#### Methodological considerations

The main data source for the analysis is the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Climate-related Development Finance database. This database includes Official Development Assistance (ODA), private official flows (POF), private grants and private investment (equity) reported by DAC and non-DAC countries.

This analysis is based on the recipient perspective, including bilateral flows and the difference from multilateral providers from 2000 to 2019 as published by OECD in October 2021. For the purpose of this analysis, the "agriculture and land use sector" definition is based on the compilation of the OECD sector codes, which were

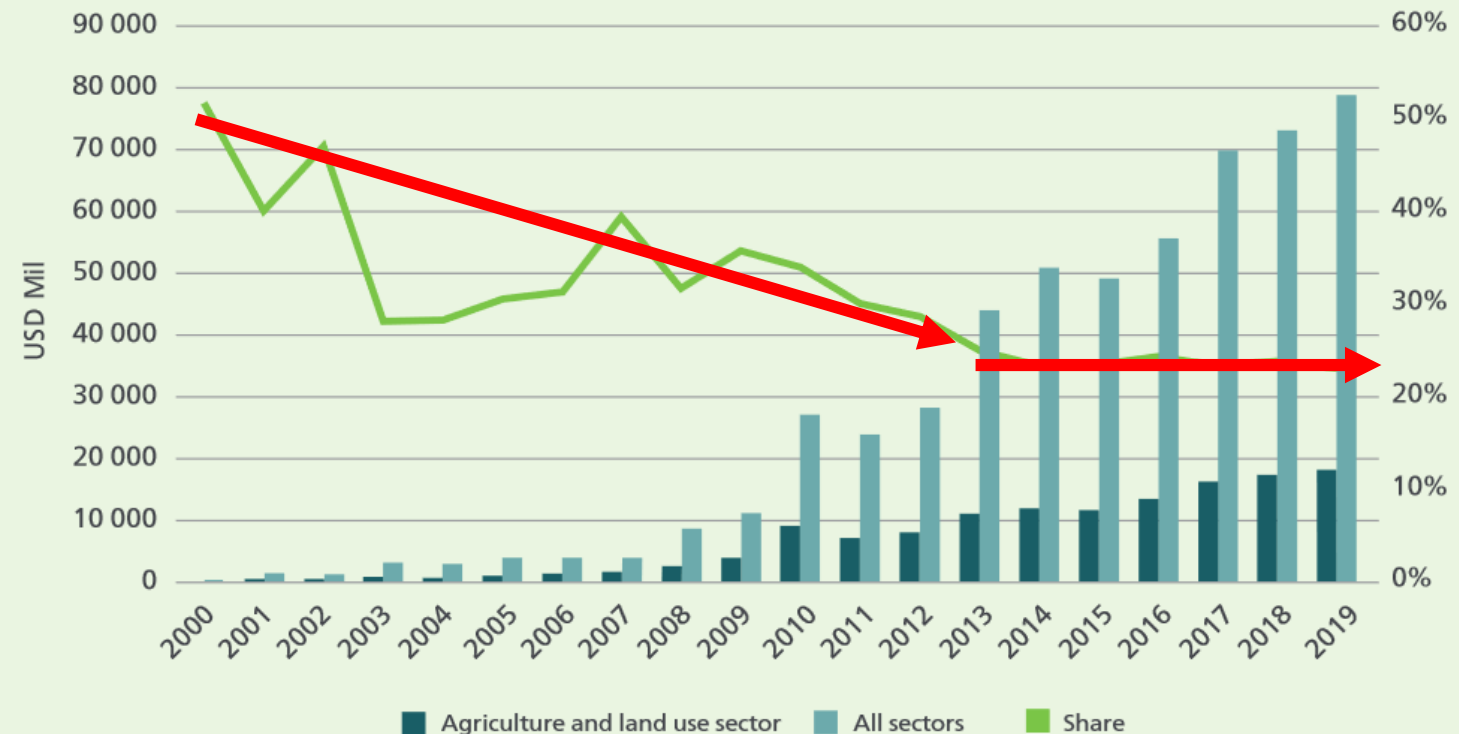
\*Note: ODA flows to agriculture and land use from 2000 to 2019 are based on the global total of ODA flows to agriculture and land use from 2000 to 2019. The global total of ODA flows to agriculture and land use from 2000 to 2019 is USD 120 billion.

## What Next?

COP27

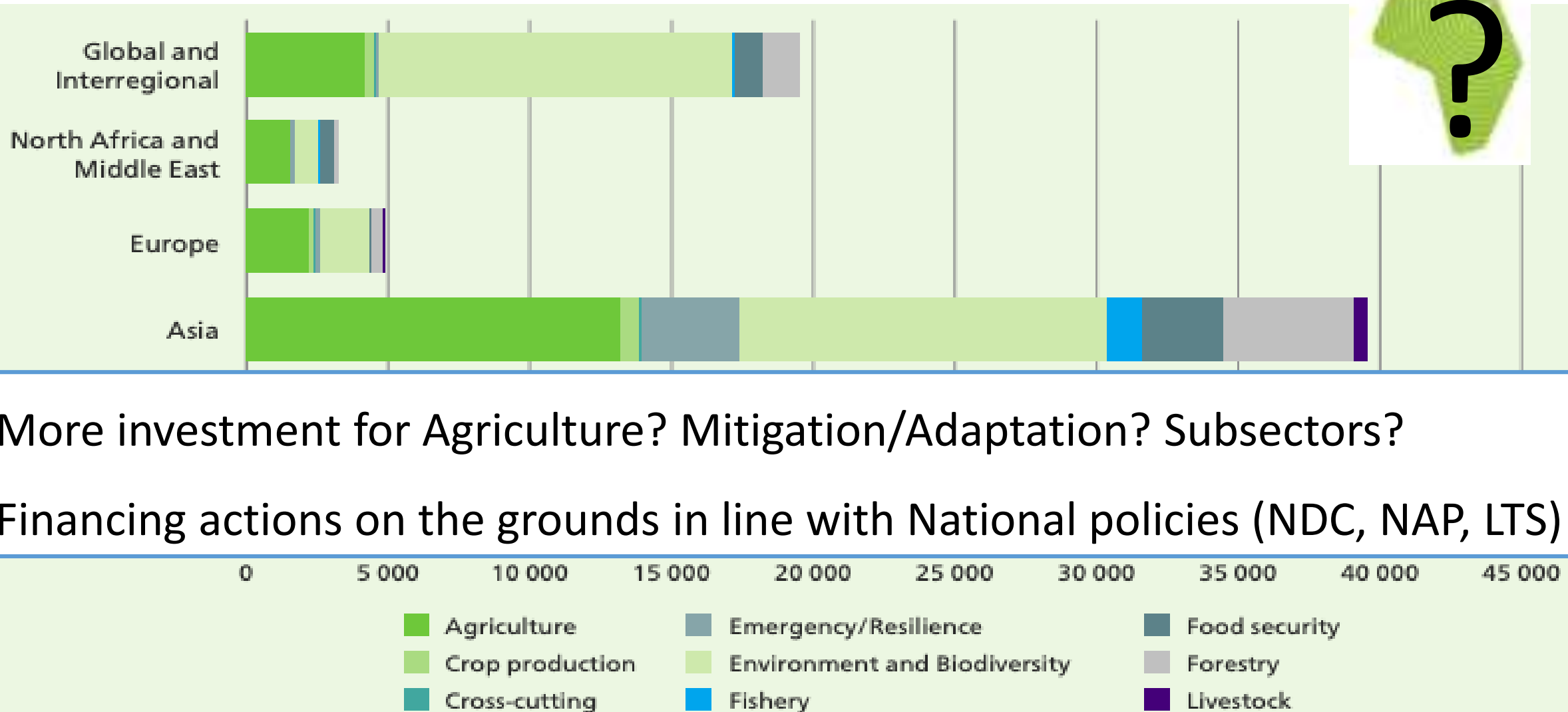


Climate finance allocations to the agriculture and land use sector versus all sectors (USD million)



What Next?

COP27



More investment for Agriculture? Mitigation/Adaptation? Subsectors?

Financing actions on the grounds in line with National policies (NDC, NAP, LTS)

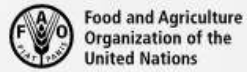
Global Methane Pledge?

IPCC cycle is ending: Last reports expected



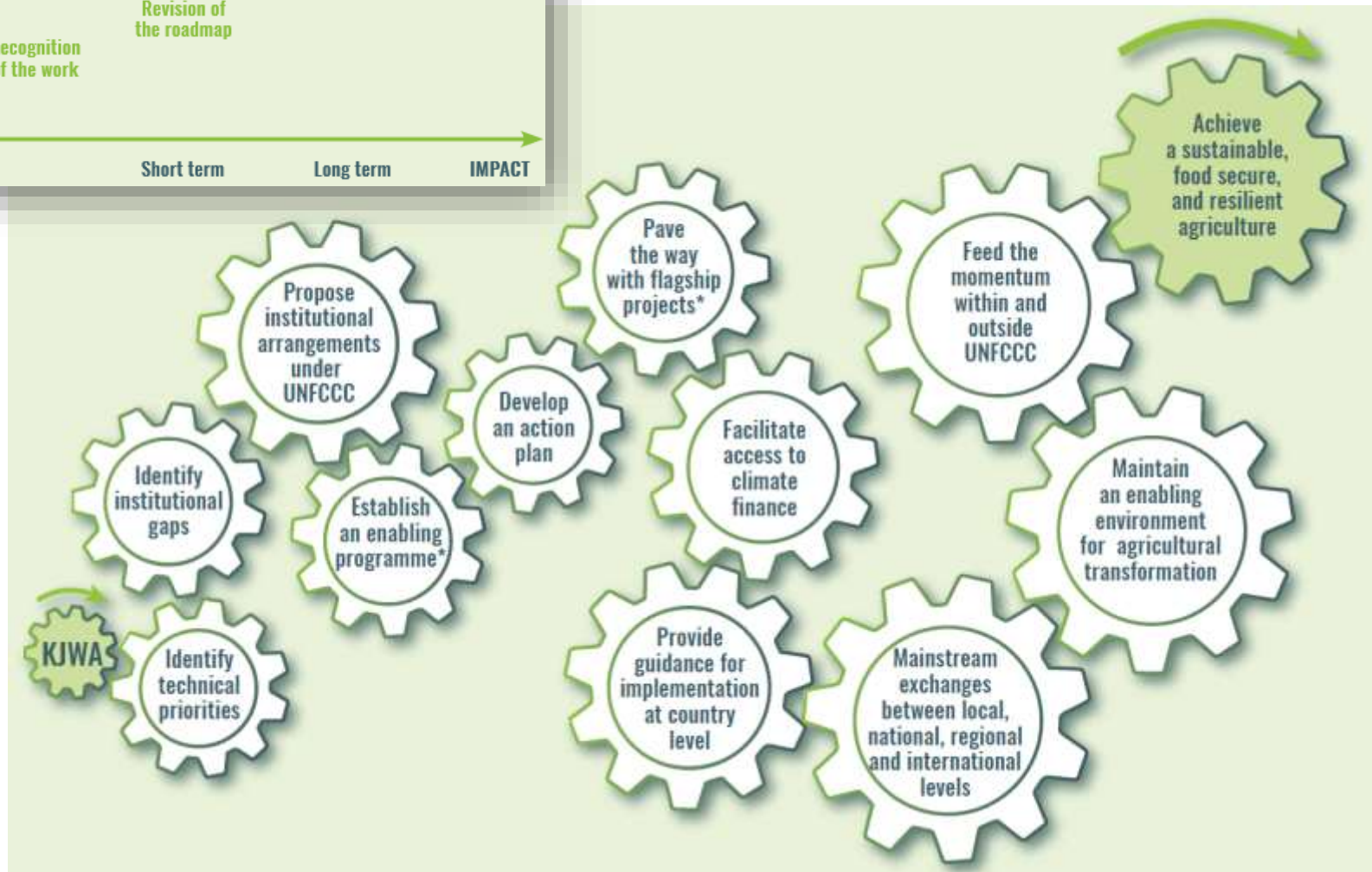
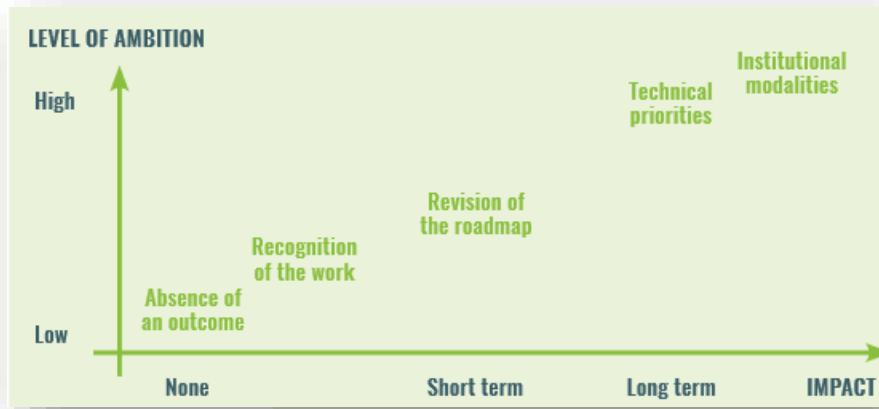
Those reports  
will highlight  
the unique role  
of agriculture  
and food  
systems in  
addressing  
climate change

# How can Koronivia support the transition to low emissions and resilient agriculture?



## UNDERSTANDING THE FUTURE OF KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE

BOOSTING KORONIVIA



<https://www.fao.org/3/cb6810en/cb6810en.pdf>

# Thank you

## Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

About Topics Resources News Events



The Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) is a landmark decision under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that recognizes the unique potential of agriculture in tackling climate change. The Koronivia decision addresses six interrelated topics on soils, nutrient use, water, livestock, methods for assessing adaptation, and the socio-economic and food security dimensions of climate change across the agricultural sectors. The decision resonates with FAO's core mandate to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, reduce rural poverty, and make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable.

### Topics



Previous workshops



Assessing adaptation



Soils



Nutrient use



Livestock



Food security & socio-economic dimensions

### FAQ

- How can agriculture become a bigger part of the solution to climate change?
- Why is the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture important?



Join the conversation

<https://www.fao.org/koronivia/>



إنتاج أفضل، وتغذية أفضل، وبيئة أفضل، وحياة أفضل.

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Amélioration de la production, amélioration de la nutrition, amélioration de l'environnement et amélioration des conditions de vie.

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and Agriculture

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