

**DRAFT TEXT**  
**on**  
**SBSTA 57 agenda item 7**  
**SBI 57 agenda item 10**  
**Koronivia joint work on agriculture**

Version 9/11/2022 7:45

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**Draft decision -/CP.27**

**Enhanced consideration of issues 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,

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

*Also recognizing* that the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic has exposed the limited resilience of global food systems to the adverse impacts of climate change and the limited progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and ensuring food and nutrition security,

*Noting with concern* the vulnerability of agricultural systems to the adverse impacts of climate change, as highlighted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the reports produced during its sixth assessment cycle,

*Acknowledging* that the increasing frequency of extreme weather events has exposed millions of people, especially small-scale farmers, those from low-income households, and indigenous peoples, women and youth 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, a figure set to increase as a consequence of climate change,

*Highlighting* that farmers, including smallholders and pastoralists, are stewards of the land and tend to apply sustainable land management approaches, and *acknowledging* that their vulnerability to climate change present a challenge in fulfilling this important role and that policy responses in agriculture are more likely to succeed if they consider the role of farmers as key agents of change,

*Also highlighting* that each food production system has its own challenges and that solutions must be context-specific and country-driven, especially if they are to be scaled up,

1. *Welcomes* the progress of the SBSTA and the SBI in jointly addressing issues relating to agriculture<sup>1</sup> and its road map;<sup>2</sup>
2. *Takes note* of the recommendation on the different workshop reports identified and agreed by Parties in SBSTA and SBI conclusions, through which they:

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

<sup>2</sup> Contained in annex I to documents FCCC/SBI/2018/9 and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4.

- a) Recognized that information provided during the workshop and in the workshop report and other information provides a mapping of activities and mandates of constituted bodies;
- b) 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;
- c) Recognized that some modalities for implementation already exist and invited Parties to scale up implementation;
- d) 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 of meeting the needs of farmers and food systems;
- e) 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;
- f) 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;
- g) 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;
- h) 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;
- i) 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 safeguarding food and nutrition security, livelihoods, sustainability, nutrient cycling and carbon management;
- j) 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;
- k) Recognized that socioeconomic and food security dimensions are critical when dealing with climate change in agriculture and food systems;
- l) 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;
- m) 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;

- n) Recognized the need to improve the enabling environment for mobilizing resources for implementing action at the local, national and international level;
  - o) Noted the importance of considering sustainable land and water management for agriculture in a systemic and integrated manner informed by scientific, local and indigenous knowledge implemented in a participatory and inclusive manner and taking into consideration regional, national and local circumstances to deliver a range of multiple benefits, where applicable, such as adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation, to ensure food security and nutrition;
  - p) Highlighted ‘no regrets’ options, such as those mentioned in the workshop report and avoiding maladaptation;
  - q) Noted that implementing sustainable approaches can render multiple benefits for society, such as improved water quality, higher biodiversity and increased soil organic matter, and also noted the value of incorporating diversification, recycling and efficiency, and supporting synergies within agricultural systems;
  - r) Recognized the importance of increased access to international resources, such as finance, capacity-building and technology development and transfer, from a variety of sources to implement these approaches;
  - s) Recognized the need to scale up the implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances in an inclusive and participatory way that includes farmers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, local and vulnerable communities, women and youth and is informed by scientific, local, and indigenous knowledge;
  - t) Noted that many approaches with high potential for adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation relate to land and food systems, such as conserving and restoring ecosystems, improving sustainability of agricultural practices and reducing food loss and waste from sustainable food systems, and have significant positive direct and indirect links with biodiversity and ecosystem services, food security and the Sustainable Development Goals ;
  - u) Recognized that scaling up implementation requires enhanced knowledge-sharing on best practices, access to finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building;
  - v) Recognized that innovative policy and social approaches to scaling up, such as institutional arrangements, partnerships and farmers’ empowerment, can incentivize implementation and support an enabling environment for scaling up best practices;
  - w) Noted that successful policy innovations can include extension services and farmers’ self-organization;
3. *Recognizes* that workshops under the KJWA provide useful information on the latest agricultural research, national circumstances, the realities faced by farmers and challenges and opportunities relating to agricultural research and development and ways of mobilizing climate action in the area of agriculture and have thus been crucial for building a common understanding of the challenges and opportunities therein;
4. *Recalls* that the KJWA road map, workshops under the KJWA and reports thereon, as well as the conclusions of the subsidiary bodies on those reports, have improved awareness of and knowledge on the impacts of climate change on agriculture, helped to focus the work of institutions, organizations and stakeholders working on matters of agriculture and climate change and led to new activities and initiatives in this area;
5. *Welcomes* the participation of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and observer organizations in workshops under the KJWA;
6. *Acknowledges* that the work under the KJWA highlighted needs to identify modalities for addressing challenges in and exploring opportunities for accessing existing means of implementation;

7. *Also acknowledges* the need to strengthen relevant institutional arrangements under the Convention in order to consolidate and advance work on issues related to agriculture;
8. *Further acknowledges* that the KJWA has highlighted the need for more climate action in relation to agriculture and for enhanced coordination with and among actors outside the UNFCCC;
9. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to scale up action and support with regard to capacity-building, access to finance, and technology development and transfer with a view to enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience and reducing the vulnerability of farmers and other groups, especially women and youth, in relation to climate change;
10. *Urges* Parties, relevant organizations and other groups to increase their efforts in relation to promoting sustainable agriculture, including by strengthening the role of local and indigenous communities and particularly women in those communities, with a view to eradicating hunger and poverty while ensuring food security;
11. *Encourages* UNFCCC constituted bodies and operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, as well the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, to take into account in their adaptation and mitigation actions and workplans the conclusions referred to in paragraph 2 above, in accordance with their respective mandates;
12. *Invites* Parties to consider policies, actions and measures relevant to implementing the conclusions referred to in paragraph 2 above;
13. *Also invites* the current and future COP Presidencies and high-level champions, when promoting initiatives, and actors to take into account the conclusions referred to in paragraph 2 above when implementing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation actions and policies related to agriculture , and to promote the sharing of information and knowledge on best practices and access to finance and other support.