

“Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture”

Submission by Uruguay and Chile on future topics not listed in decision 4/CP.23 and views on the progress of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture in order to report to the Conference of the Parties as per decision 4/CP.23, paragraph 4.

The Governments of Uruguay and Chile welcome the opportunity to submit its views on the future topics not listed in decision 4/CP.23 and views on the progress of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture in order to report to the Conference of the Parties as per decision 4/CP.23, paragraph 4.

Introduction:

1. Climate change represents huge challenges for agriculture and food security. Therefore, adaptation is a clear priority for our countries. Agriculture is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and the fight against hunger and poverty -as key SDGs- faces threats related to the expected impact of climate change in yields, losses and damages, and livelihoods.
2. Agricultural systems are diverse and demand particular attention at the country level, with indicators tailored to regional and local climatic conditions as well as social economic circumstances. We think there is a lot of convergence among many Parties in the recognition of the diversity of types of agricultural systems.
3. Implementation on the ground requires an increasing involvement of the constituted bodies (CBs) and financial entities under the UNFCCC.
4. A key factor for the success of KJWA is that it can create conditions under the Convention to mobilize resources for implementation at country level. KJWA can promote the provision of financing, knowledge, technology transfer and capacities, and can facilitate the creation of national and international enabling environments to support implementation at country level. KJWA can also incentivize support and resources from outside the UNFCCC.
5. The workshops implemented until now have been a relevant opportunity for Parties, UNFCCC constituted bodies and financial entities as well as observers, to present and exchange views on a variety of topics related to agriculture and climate change, and food security. There is a need to maintain these activities in the future of KJWA.
6. One main strength of KJWA is that it combines the roles of SBSTA and SBI. In our view, until now, KJWA has mostly worked in the SBSTA mode; it is high time to balance the work of both SBs.

A work program for KJWA

We think there is a need to install a **work program** to better jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with the constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.

We think the **KJWA work program** should include the following elements and outputs:

- a. a new **roadmap** for future work on scientific and technological aspects.

- b. **modalities for implementation** involving the constituted bodies and the financial entities under the UNFCCC (through a COP 26 decision)
- c. a mechanism for periodical **updating information** by the KJWA and elaborating proposals on **guidance** by the COP to the constituted bodies and the financial entities according to the priorities agreed by the Parties in the KJWA.
- d. a mechanism for periodically **reviewing the progress** of the KJWA work program and reporting back to the COP.

Future work in KJWA

Views regarding future topics not listed in decision 4/CP.23

The first roadmap established by an SBs conclusion in its 48th meeting has been already covered. A new roadmap is needed for the period after SBs 52/53, and this needs to be agreed through a SBs conclusion in SBs 52/53.

SBI work could be more effective if it is organized as a work program that develops modalities for implementation of the SBSTA outcomes through the different constituted bodies and financial entities of the Convention.

KJWA could organize workshops and expert meetings to present the state of the art and case studies related to important topics. **Topics** that we consider could be included in the **new roadmap** are:

1. Role of biodiversity in building more resilient agroecosystems.
2. Plant and animal health as key components of the One Health approach in a changing climate world.
3. Decision making support systems to reduce climate risks.
4. Climate insurances.
5. Ecosystem based adaptation, mitigation with focus on food security.
6. Reduction of food losses
7. Agroecology and climate change.
8. Smallholders' adaptation.
9. R+D, innovation, new technologies and methodologies for adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and contribution to food security in agriculture.

Views on the progress of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture in relation to implementation

Uruguay and Chile think it is particularly important that we have a shared clarity on what we mean by implementation in the context of KJWA. In our understanding, the meaning of "implementation" in KJWA refers to the "creation of an enabling environment for developing countries Parties action in Agriculture to adapt to climate change, obtain co-benefits and improve food security."

This means that KJWA does not implement directly but promotes implementation at country level through the constituted bodies and financial entities of the convention.

We propose to establish through a COP 26 decision an initial set of **thematic priorities** for Parties to access means of implementation, according to their needs. These thematic priorities would be naturally related to the topics discussed in the previous workshops (2013-2021). The COP decision would give guidance to the Constituted Bodies and Financial Entities to integrate the thematic priorities according to their respective mandates. The COP 26 decision could also invite external entities to the UNFCCC as partners in the creation of the implementation enabling environment.

The same priorities could involve the support of one or more constituted body and/or financial entity. For example, developing and strengthening early warning systems may require capacity building provided by one Constituted Body, and finance provided by a financial entity. These means that adequate coordination among bodies and entities seems to be necessary. An additional advantage of this approach is to give flexibility to countries to tailor the requests for means of implementation to their needs.

If agreed, the draft COP 26 decision to be elaborated by KJWA should also include an operational proposal to guide the coordinated action of the constituted bodies and financial entities, giving birth to the above-mentioned coherent **enabling environment for implementation** on the ground, taking into account the priorities.

We propose to start by including in the draft COP 26 decision the following set of **thematic priorities**:

1. Vulnerability assessment & climate scenarios for agriculture
2. Early Warning Systems and Contingency Plans for agriculture
3. Climate insurances and agro climatic risk management for farmers
4. Improving soil health
5. Manure management and best practices for nitrogen fertilization
6. Developing national M&E indicators for adaptation in agriculture
7. Upscaling sustainable livestock, crops and agro-silvo-pastoral systems
8. Improved water management
9. Improved productivity and livelihoods
10. Payment for environmental services
11. Strengthening R+D and extension services

Report to the COP 26

Regarding the content that the KJWA report to COP 26 should have, we suggest that it could contain:

1. A description of the activities carried out regarding in relation to Decision 4/CP.23.
2. Workshop's conclusions.
3. SBs conclusion on new KJWA actions.
4. A draft COP 26 decision
5. Annexes with the full reports of the workshops held, including all the presentations by Parties, experts and the constituted bodies and financial entities.