

“Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)”

Submission by Chile on behalf of Belize, Brasil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, República Dominicana, Panamá, Paraguay y Uruguay.

The 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 and propose the future topics not listed in decision 4/CP.23 and way forward.

The Governments of **Belize, Brasil, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, República Dominicana, Panamá, Paraguay y Uruguay** welcome the opportunity to submit our views regarding on the progress of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture in order to report to the Conference of the Parties, the future topics not listed in decision of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), roadmap on issues related to agriculture, and the possible ways forward to continue the joint work after COP 27.

Introduction:

- *Recognizing* that the agricultural sector from the Americas represent one of the world's leading food producers and at the same time it's considered highly vulnerable to climate change; impacting livelihoods, natural resources with the potential impact of increasing poverty, hunger and global food prices;
- *Emphasizing* that strengthening the sustainability of agriculture in the Americas has not begun recently, but rather is a consequence of investment in scientific development close related and influenced by traditional knowledge and indigenous crops. Farmers in the Americas have been incorporating practices and technologies for several years that tend to lead to a sustainable increase in food production;
- *Recognizing* that within such an extensive region, the characteristics, production systems and existing capacities are unequal, and some subregions have difficulty in planning and implementing sound strategies to achieve and maintain consistent conditions for sustainable agriculture;

Draft decision -/CP.27

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,

- i.* Recalling Article 2 of the Convention, also recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 75–77 and further recalling decision 4/CP.23,
- ii.* *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,
- iii.* *Noting with concern* the contributions of Working Groups I and II 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,
- iv.* *Reiterating* the clear and unequivocal message of the IPCC AR6 WGI synthesis report that Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emitted by the energy, industry and transport sector due to fossil fuel emissions is the major driver of climate change and that the IPCC states that from a physical science perspective, limiting human-induced global warming to a specific level requires limiting cumulative CO₂ emissions, reaching at least net zero CO₂ emissions,
- v.* *Further recognizing* that stabilization of global temperature at up to 2.0°C, a much higher average temperature than we have today (1.1°C according to the IPCC AR6) may very likely enhance the severity and risk of increased negative impacts to agriculture systems and food production requiring urgent prioritization of investment in adaptation to the current and future adverse impacts of climate change.
- vi.* *Emphasizing* that current challenges and risks faced by agriculture, in face of the already important increase of 1.1°C average temperature compared to the post industrial revolution, are very significant and create challenges in food production systems threatening food security, and that such impacts will become more severe as the average global temperature reaches 1.5°C or 2.0°C, respectively, and will require immediate planning and investment in adaptation measures to reduce exposure and to ensure food security;
- vii.* *Emphasizing* the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity building and technology development and transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change of farmers and the vulnerable groups, especially indigenous peoples, women, and youth,

- viii. *Highlighting* that farmers including, but not limited to, smallholders and pastoralists, and peasants and indigenous people traditional food systems, 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,
- ix. *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 to local conditions, and finally
- x. *Recognizing* that the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic and the Ukraine crisis has exposed the limited resilience of global food systems and constrained progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and efforts towards food security,

1. *Welcomes the progress on the implementation of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and its road map;*

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

- Recognize that information provided during the workshops and in the workshop reports and other information provides a mapping of activities and mandates of UNFCCC constituted bodies;
- Encourage 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;
- Recognize that some modalities for implementation already exist and invited Parties to scale up implementation;
- Also recognize 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
- Welcome 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;
- Recognize 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 recognize 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 recognize 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;
- Recognize 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;
- Note 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;
- Recognize that socioeconomic and food security dimensions are critical when dealing with climate change in agriculture and food systems;
- Also recognize 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;
- Note 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;
- Recognize the need to improve the enabling environment for mobilizing resources for implementing action at the local, national and international level;
- Note the importance of considering sustainable land and water management for agriculture in a systematic 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.
- Recognize the importance of increased access to international resources, such as finance, capacity-building and technology development and transfer, from a variety of sources

3.- Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue addressing issues related to agriculture;

4.- Decides that additional work needs to be done to make the necessary progress on adaptation, adaptation co-benefits, building resilience, and contributing to addressing food security;

5.- Further decides to establish a five-year rolling joint SBSTA and SBI Work Program on Agriculture and Food Security to carry out the conclusions of the workshop reports, referred to in paragraph 2, and to work with the constituted bodies under the Convention to generate an enabling environment for their successful implementation;

6.- Invites Parties and observers to submit, by March 2023, their views on activities to be included in the work program referred to in paragraph 5 above and for the consideration at the 58 session of the subsidiary bodies, starting with but not limited to the following:

a) a roadmap/action plan for future work on scientific and technological aspects, including modalities of work.

b) modalities for implementation of the recommendations from previous workshops involving the constituted bodies and the financial entities under the UNFCCC

c) future topics to be considered

7.- Also requests SBSTA and SBI to annually review the progress of the KJWA work program and report back to the COP to enhance means of implementation;

8.- Further requests SBSTA and SBI to update the information of KJWA work program and elaborate proposals for a COP decision to provide guidance to the constituted bodies and the financial entities to integrate the thematic priorities according to their respective mandates agreed by the Parties in the KJWA.