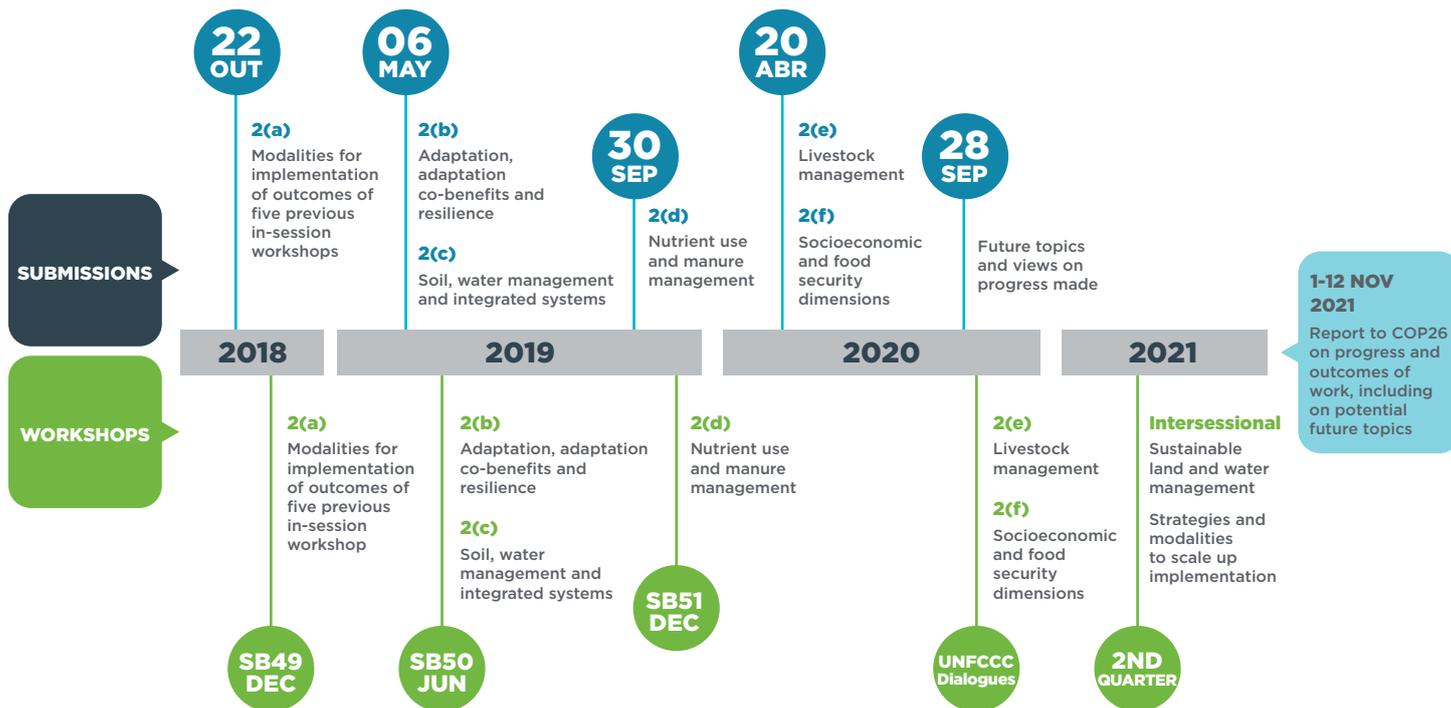


KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE ROAD MAP



An overview of the countries' submissions

The first in-session workshop was held on December 3rd, 2018, during SB 49, in conjunction with COP 24 in Katowice, Poland. The workshop focused on topic 2(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. The five workshops referred to took place under SBSTA between 2013 and 2016 and covered a wide range of themes related to agriculture, including, amongst others, adaptation and early warning systems.

Although Party submissions vary considerably in structure, length, and degree of detail, many submissions show similarities in highlighting certain components or recommendations. Some Party submissions (AGN, Argentina, ASEAN, Brazil, Chile, Kenya, Philippines, Uganda, Viet Nam) provide an overview of the vulnerability of the agriculture sector to climate change. These submissions underline the importance of addressing the vulnerability of the agricultural sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change



by promoting adaptation and mitigation as well as contributing to food security in alignment with national priorities, recalled inter alia in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

FAO's analysts (Chiriaco et al., 2019) also revealed that the submissions of civil society also focused on priority issues. Seven out of 14 submissions of the observer organizations underline that the KJWA could represent a significant opportunity to address agriculture and climate change issues. They highlight the fundamental role played by the agriculture sector in increasing food security and tackling climate change, **addressing both mitigation and adaptation aspects** while reducing poverty and improving social security.





CARBON ON TRACK

Carbon On Track is the Program for valuing low-carbon brazilian agriculture, forest restoration and socio-biodiversity initiatives that store carbon. By continuously measuring, monitoring and reporting their carbon balance, using internationally recognized methodologies, enterprises gain confidence and credibility in the markets.

The digital platform of the Program allows the calculations of carbon estimates and balances data to be disclosed and the enterprises, projects and initiatives are able to monitor and manage their data through interactive panels.



Imaflora is a Brazilian non-governmental organization created in 1995 to promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources by generating social benefits in the forestry and agricultural sector.

Mitigation

Although that adaptation to climate variability is urgent in most countries of South America, many countries like Brazil and their neighbours (Uruguay and Argentina), with an economy focused heavily on agriculture, face enormous challenges due to high levels of the country's GHG emissions come from agriculture. Koronivia can set the stage for the technology transfer, capacity building, and financial support that those countries need to continue reducing emissions and cope with climate change.

Connect with the methane agreement

Signed on November 2nd, 2021, during COP26, the Global Methane Pledge was one of the most commented agreements signed by more than 100 countries. The Koronivia work can join efforts to catalyse global action for existing international methane emission reduction initiatives to advance technical and policy work that will serve to underpin participants' domestic actions. For countries like Brazil, where direct emissions from livestock such as cattle are significant, supporting the transition to a low carbon production model is essential.

A mechanism of governance is need

Because the work of Koronivia Joint Workgroup must continue, there is an urgent need to structure a mechanism of governance to connect the above-mentioned agreements and political instruments. A polycentric governance mechanism with representatives of the public and private sector and civil society could become more effective in communication of the results and follow the implementation of the possible solutions discussed and developed by the experts.

REFERENCES

Chiriaco, M.V, Perugini,L.,Bombelli,A.,Bernoux,M.,A. and Kaugure,L. KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE: Analysis of submissions on topic 2(a) Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops. Working Paper. FAO, Rome, 2019.



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