



# A GUIDE TO AGRICULTURE AT UNFCCC COP 19 (WARSAW, POLAND, 11-22 NOVEMBER 2013)


## 1. Background

SBSTA 38 (Bonn, June 2013) exchanged views on issues relating to agriculture and “*invited Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit their views on the current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts, while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries. This should take into account the diversity of the agricultural systems and the difference in scale as well as possible adaptation co-benefits*”.

In addition to this explicit consideration of agriculture under SBSTA, there are also a number of side and parallel events, including the Global Landscape Forum (a two-day parallel event), specifically addressing agriculture and climate change. There are also agenda items (under SBSTA, SBI, ADP and COP) dealing with aspects of adaptation, mitigation and means enabling implementation that are of direct relevance to agricultural adaptation and mitigation at country level. This guide highlights these agenda items. It is indicative rather than exhaustive and targets generally participants interested in agriculture and more specifically participants from partner country Ministries of Agriculture, supported by the EC-FAO Project on Climate-smart Agriculture (CSA).

## 2. Schedule of Meetings and side events for the session (click on red text to go to documents)

SESSION	DATE	AGENDA	DOCUMENTS
COP 19	11-22 November	<a href="#">FCCC/CP/2013/1</a>	<a href="#">Documents</a>
CMP 9	11-22 November	<a href="#">FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/1</a>	<a href="#">Documents</a>
SBI 39	11-16 November	<a href="#">FCCC/SBI/2013/11</a>	<a href="#">Documents</a>
SBSTA 39	11-16 November	<a href="#">FCCC/SBSTA/2013/4</a>	<a href="#">Documents</a>
ADP 2, Part 3	11-21 November	<a href="#">FCCC/ADP/2013/INF.2</a>	<a href="#">Documents</a>

 [Overview Schedule](#)  
[Schedule of all side events](#)





### 3. Where agriculture will be discussed explicitly within the negotiations

Agriculture will be discussed under **SBSTA 39 agenda item 10 “Issues relating to agriculture”**. An **in-session workshop on agriculture** will be held on Tuesday 12 November 2013. It will address the current state of knowledge on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts, while promoting rural development, sustainable development, and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly developing countries. FAO and the IPCC have been invited by the UNFCCC Secretariat to make introductory presentations at this workshop, followed by a panel discussion (the panel will be composed on Annex I and non Annex 1 Parties) and questions and answers. Submissions on agriculture are contained in document *FCCC/SBSTA/2013/MISC.17 and Add.1*.

Agriculture has moved slowly within the negotiations. Those advocating a slow pace have underlined in particular the need for (i) explicit acknowledgement of CBDR and (ii) emphasis on adaptation, especially in light of its importance in ensuring increased productivity for food security and sustainable agricultural/rural development. The decision on agriculture at SBSTA 38 seemed to embrace these legitimate concerns. One wonders if a further step forward can be taken in Warsaw to enable substantive technical issues related to adaptation to be addressed by SBSTA, starting with those identified in submissions and in conformity with Article 9?

Many countries in their submissions on agriculture indicated the need to build or strengthen the adaptive capacity of their agricultural systems. SBSTA, in collaboration with relevant international organizations, could play an important role in responding to this capacity gap by, *inter alia*, comparing/analyzing different options for advancing adaptation and its co-benefits at country level, including their respective costs. Options could be drawn from research and scientific studies, as well as ongoing efforts and experiences of countries, but would need to be tailored to the specific and diverse contexts of countries/communities. Any eventual work of SBSTA in this regard, if so decided, would also directly contribute to work under the Nairobi Work Programme, on NAPs and on the development and transfer of agricultural technologies.

### 4. Other agenda items of relevance to agriculture

There are a number of agenda items, which address issues of relevance to agriculture, but which tend to be generic rather than sector-focused. It is important that the specificities of agriculture/agriculture-based economies are taken into account, particularly in the design of mechanisms/institutional arrangements in order to facilitate agricultural adaptation and mitigation action at country level.





## 4.1 Adaptation aspects

**SBI Agenda item 10 “*National adaptation plans*”** Agriculture figured prominently among the NAPAs of LDCs and, given the continuing importance of agriculture to their economies, agriculture is likely to be a key component of NAPs in these countries. At Warsaw, the SBI is invited to consider guidelines for the formulation of NAPs and two notes prepared by the Secretariat on the LEG’s 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting (FCCC/SBI/2013/8) and a synthesis report on experiences with application of the guidelines for NAP processes in LDCs (FCCC/SBI/2013/9). In this context, the SBI is also invited to prepare recommendations for consideration and adoption by COP 19.

### Special event

There will be a meeting on the work of LEG in supporting NAPAs and NAPs from 18:30 to 20:00 on Tuesday 12 November and NAPs: challenges and opportunities for climate-resilient development from 13:15 to 14:45 on Wednesday 20 November.

**SBI agenda item 11 “Approaches to address *loss and damage* associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity”** Weather-indexed insurance and other forms of safety nets are already being used for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the agriculture sector. This item is consequently of potential interest to Ministries of Agriculture in vulnerable developing countries. Since SBI 38, the Secretariat has (i) organized an expert meeting on future needs, including capacity needs associated with possible approaches to address slow onset events (report of meeting (FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.14); (ii) prepared a technical paper on non-economic losses (FCCC/SBI/2013/2) and (iii) prepared a technical paper on gaps in existing institutional arrangements within and outside the Convention to address loss and damage, including those related to slow onset events (FCCC/SBI/2013/12). SBI 39 is invited to work towards the establishment of institutional arrangements, with a view to preparing a draft decision for consideration/adoption COP 19.

**SBSTA agenda item 4 and SBI agenda item 8 “Report of the *Adaptation Committee*”** The Committee has identified a number of ways for the NWP to support the Adaptation Committee in its work. Activities under the NWP and the Adaptation Committee are to be sequenced so that they build on each other to enhance coherence and synergy. Pending further reconsideration by the SBSTA, the NWP could assist the Adaptation Committee by facilitating the generation, dissemination and application of data, information and knowledge on adaptation. The report also tables a recommendation for COP19, through its subsidiary bodies, to consider a global support programme on NAPS for non-LDCs “...for example by inviting United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, where possible, to consider establishing support programmes for the NAP process within their mandates, as appropriate, which could *facilitate the provision of financial and technical support to non-LDC developing country Parties...*” SBSTA and SBI are invited to consider the report (FCCC/SB/2013/2) and recommend draft conclusions or a decision for consideration /adoption by COP 19.





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## 4.2 Mitigation aspects

**SBI agenda item 5 “*Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)* by developing country Parties”** NAMAs are poised to become a key framework for developing country mitigation action. There are a few NAMAs on agriculture under preparation and they tend to focus on specific sub-sectors or production systems (e.g. Costa Rica’s coffee NAMA, Mongolia on livestock). Under this agenda item, SBI will address (a) the composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultation and analysis. SBI is invited to complete its consideration of this matter and recommend a draft decision for consideration/adoption by COP 19; (b) the work programme to further understanding of the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions. An information note, compiling information on nationally appropriate mitigation actions to be implemented by developing countries, has been prepared by the Secretariat (see FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.12/Rev.2). Agriculture figures prominently in many of these submissions, but most NAMAs are not yet under preparation/implementation.

### Special event

There will be a Workshop under the SBI work programme to further understanding of the diversity of NAMAs from 16:00 to 19:00, NAMA work programme technical briefing technical briefing on Tuesday 12 November from 13:15 to 14:45, a lunch time meeting on the NAMA Partnership on Thursday 14 November from 13:15 to 14:45, NAMA registry annual report from 13:15 to 14:45 and the presentation of the NAMA Guidebook from 13:15 to 14:45.

**SBSTA agenda item 11 Methodological issues under the Convention (b) General guidelines for domestic *MRV of domestically supported NAMAs* in developing countries.** SBSTA is invited to complete the development of draft guidelines and forward a decision containing the guidelines to the COP for consideration and decision. These guidelines do not apply to NAMAs for which international support is sought.





**SBSTA agenda item 12 “Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol (b) *Land use, land-use change and forestry* under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol and under the clean development mechanism”** SBSTA is to continue its consideration of issues related to LULUCF. It will be recalled that these issues are: (a) more comprehensive accounting of anthropogenic emissions by source and removal by sink from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), including a more activity-based or land-based approach, (b) modalities and procedures for possible new LULUCF activities under the CDM in addition to A/R (Chile, for example has proposed agricultural activities, including improved cropping systems, agroforestry systems; silvopastoral systems, re-vegetation activities in degraded lands) (c) modalities and procedures for alternative approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence under the CDM and (d) modalities and procedures for applying the concept of additionality. All sub-themes are of relevance to agricultural mitigation.

#### **Special event**

There will be a Technical briefing on LULUCF reporting under the Convention and the KP in the context of the work programme on clarification of QERTs of developed countries from 18:00 19:00. There will also be an SBSTA/IPCC special event in the Supplementary Guidance for Wetlands and KP supplement from 13:15 to 14:45.

### **4.3 Means of implementation aspects**

Technology development/transfer, capacity strengthening and financing are key means of enabling implementation of agricultural adaptation and mitigation action.

#### **4.3.1 Technology**

**Under SBI agenda item 13 and SBSTA agenda item 7**, there are three sub-items relating to (a) the Technology Executive Committee (b) the Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board and (c) the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer. While much of the documentation before the SBI deals with process and procedural matters, it is interesting to note that the Technology Executive Committee is exploring the integration of the Technology Needs Assessment process with NAMA and NAP processes.

#### **Special event**

There will be a meeting on TEC: responding to developing countries' needs for technologies from 13:15 to 14:45 on Wednesday 13 November 2013 and another on CTCN: enhancing the development and transfer of technologies from 13:15 to 14:45 on Thursday 21 November.

The CTC, hosted by UNEP, is to develop a “world-class knowledge management system”. It will focus initially on a few sectors, including energy, water, industry, agriculture and forestry. With regard to agriculture and forestry, it is hoped that data, information and knowledge on technologies for adaptation and mitigation, already available in FAO, the CGIAR system, IFAD and other organizations will not be duplicated but rather linkages provided to existing materials. A document prepared by GEF provides information on its





consultation with CTCN on the Poznan strategic programme and under this programme its support to the operationalization and activities of the CTCN. SBI and SBSTA is invited to consider the reports submitted and recommend decisions for the COP. SBI is determine further action on the report of the GEF.

### 4.3.2 Capacity Building

**Under its agenda item 14 “Capacity Building”,** SBI will consider capacity building under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Documentation is not based on capacity assessment and tends to be a mosaic of various views and initiatives undertaken by numerous actors. The report of the first meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity Building (Bonn, 22-23 May 2012) makes reference to capacity building for adaption in the agriculture sector (presented by FAO).

### 4.3.3 Finance

Important agricultural mitigation options are excluded from the CDM and there has been little discussion of financing mechanisms that might reward action generating both adaptation and mitigation benefits (which can be the case for some agricultural practices/technologies). However, Bolivia has presented a joint mitigation-adaptation mechanism with regard to forests and GEF 6 is moving towards integrative financing approaches around climate-smart agriculture. Financing for adaptation has been and continues to be limited when compared to mitigation, despite the growing concern that the failure of agricultural systems to adapt to climate change will result in a decline of global food supplies. It is therefore essential that the agriculture community pay close attention to decisions and design elements emerging from discussion of matters relating to finance.

**The COP, under its agenda item 11 “Matters relating to Finance”** will consider 7 sub-items on issues that include long-term finance, the report of the Standing Committee on Finance and proposed arrangements between the COP and the Green Climate Fund.

#### Special event

On Wednesday 20 November there will be an all-day high-level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance.

(a) The mandate of the *work programme on long-term finance* is due to terminate at the end of 2013. It was established to look into pathways for mobilizing the USD 100 billion a year by 2020 from various sources. The two co-chairs of the work programme will be reporting back to COP 19. The COP will consider their report. The report is interesting but reveals in some parts an energy bias within mitigation action and more generally a technology focus for adaptation and mitigation action (without articulating the need for supportive institutions and policies for the uptake of technology). The report noted that adaptation continues to receive a minor share of total climate financial flows. Concerns were expressed that an emphasis on private sector finance, which is generally considered to be inclined towards mitigation measures, is likely to further tip the balance to the disadvantage of adaptation. Recognizing these concerns, the reported stressed the continued importance of public sector financing for adaptation. Furthermore, it recommended that further analysis on specific measures needed to ensure scaled-up private sector finance be made available to adaptation and climate resilience programmes.





(b) The report of the *Standing Committee on Finance* is both procedural and substantive. Substantive issues addressed include the draft arrangements between the GCF and the COP, the updated guidelines for the fifth review of the financial mechanism and climate finance flows. The COP will consider this report and take any action deemed appropriate.

(c) The purpose of the *proposed arrangements between the COP and the Green Climate Fund* is to set out the working relationship between the COP and the GCF in order to ensure that the GCF is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP in its support of projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties. Under the proposed arrangements, while the COP will provide guidance, the Board of the GCF will have full responsibility for funding decisions. An independent redress mechanism will be established. GCF will submit annual reports to the COP, including information on all activities financed by the GCF and actions undertaken by the GCF to balance the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation. The COP will make assessments of the amount of funds that are necessary to assist developing countries in implementing the Convention. The COP is invited to consider and agree on the proposed arrangements.

## 5. AWG-ADP2-3

The ADP is to consider elements of a negotiating text no later than December 2014 and a draft negotiating text is to be available before May 2015. The main goals of the ADP in Warsaw are (i) to advance focused work on defining the content and elements of the 2015 agreement and (ii) to reach clarity on the outcome(s) of the work on closing the pre-2020 ambition gap. Parties are to move from developing an understanding of the concepts to defining the content of the 2015 agreement. Of interest to agriculture has been the recognition that relationships between mitigation and adaptation will require particular attention and that forests and land-use need to be explored in greater detail under Workstream 1. Under Workstream 2, which is identifying and exploring a range of actions that can close the ambition, agriculture was among the thematic areas identified. Determining adaptation needs and costs was raised in submissions on adaptation and several Parties have begun to explore the concept of an adaptation goal and adaptation commitments. With regard to mitigation, some submissions suggested that land use, forestry, agriculture is a thematic area with high mitigation potential. Submissions also highlighted Brazil's national plan on mitigation and adaptation, Indonesia's carbon-efficient farming policy, which targets increased productivity and resilience to climate change, and FAO's MICCA programme.

## 6. Selected Parallel and Side Events, where agriculture will be explicitly discussed

### 6.1 Parallel Events

A key parallel event will be the **Global Landscapes Forum on 16 and 17 November**, which will be held at the **University of Warsaw**, located **in the city centre and a short walk from the venue of UNFCCC negotiations**. The Forum merges Forest, Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Days. There is a rich programme (available at <http://www.landscapes.org/program/agenda/>), which includes several sessions on





climate-smart agriculture, one organized by the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development/EC and another by CCAFS/CTA, as well as a large number of sessions where agriculture figures as part of an integrated landscape approach.

## 6.2 Side Events

Tuesday, 12 Nov 2013	16:45—18:15 Room Cracow	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)	Scaling up CSA: policies, development and mitigation potentials
Wednesday, 13 Nov 2013	16:45-18:15 Room Cracow	Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society (CECOEDECON)	Climate change & Post 2015 Development Agenda: Implications on Agriculture and Livelihoods for poor
Thursday, 14 Nov 2013	13:15—14:45 Room Torun	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) from concept to country implementation: successes and barriers
Friday, 15 Nov 2013	15:00—16:30 Room Wroclaw	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)  Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	Agriculture-transforming farming systems for food & climate security & sustainable rural development
Friday, 15 Nov 2013	20:15—21:45 Room Cracow	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)	Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): experiences and lessons learned
Tuesday, 19 Nov 2013	11:30—13:00 Room Wroclaw	African Union Commission (AUC)	Africa Day Events -Climate Change and Agriculture in development and ending hunger in Africa.







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ECONOMICS & POLICY INNOVATIONS FOR  
CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

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