

Koronivia road map under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture (decision 4/CP.23)

Joint Submission from the CGIAR System Organization, International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, and the World Bank







## Modalities for implementation of the outcomes on issues related to agriculture and other topics.

## **Key Messages:**

An implementation gap exists between the clear need and urgency for climate action in agriculture and the incentives, tools and mechanisms available for farmers, countries, and other stakeholders to do so.

The discussion on modalities for the implementation of issues related to agriculture presents a singular opportunity to narrow this gap.

Producers, especially small-holder farmers, should be at the center of any climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations in agriculture.

KJW should work to issue guidance for putting in place institutional, technical and financial structures in line with the specific characteristics of the agriculture sector – within and outside the Convention.







## Key priorities for action for the KJW to consider

Prioritise
financing for
climate action
in agriculture
and
strengthen
proven
delivery
channels to
reach
smallholder
producers and
SMEs.

Ensure
adequate
policy and
incentive
frameworks
for
sustainable
agricultural
investments.

Support the digitisation of agriculture by promoting the application of digital tools to enable more effective implementation and measurement of results from climate actions in the sector.

Prioritize
capacity
building to
enhance
capacity for
implementati
on and
knowledge
transfer in the
agricultural
sector.

enable the sector to contribute to global efforts to meet the goal of limiting warming to 1.5oC, including carbon removal and its implications for food security.

Provide guidance to the Convention body best placed to take the lead on measurement and monitoring of progress of climate actions in agriculture, one possibility could be the transparency framework, to ensure that the development of metrics are aligned with existing agricultural databases and information systems.

## Role of MDBs and IFIs

In addition, financing provided by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) could help scale climate action in the sector.

There are emerging successful examples of development finance being deployed to generate climate benefits in agriculture.

However, public resources are scarce, and it is inevitable to look beyond public sources of funding.