



Global Donor Platform
for Rural Development

Appendix

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Platform Issue Papers are intended to share information and knowledge to advance the role and potential of ARD for sustainable and more equitable development.

In view of the tight timeframe to analyse texts and publish this paper it may contain some errors and omissions. The Platform welcomes comments on its website or to secretariat@donorplatform.org

Agricultural terms analysis of four key non-papers for UNFCCC

Non-Paper 39: Mitigation and REDD: 1b (iii)

Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

Revised annex III C to document [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/awglca1biinp39051109.pdf) (08/10/09)

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/awglca1biinp39051109.pdf

This non-paper supersedes non-paper [No. 11](#) and [No. 18](#)

Note

This non-paper contains newly consolidated text from sub-section 5 (paras. 125.127), as consolidated by the facilitator and Parties of the sub-group on mitigation under paragraph 1 (b) (iii). The approach to the consolidation of this sub-section emerged from exchanges among Parties at meetings of the sub-group and bilaterals with the facilitator from 5 to 7 October 2009. Text in sub-sections 1.4 remains unchanged and is as presented in non-paper no. 11, with the exception of sub-paragraphs 4 (c), 4 (e) and 4 (f), which have been drafted by Parties in drafting groups on the three separate elements. This non-paper now contains the complete consolidation of sub-sections 1.5 of chapter III, section C, on pages 110.129 of the revised negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1).

This appendix is the text analysis of the document **Non-Paper 39**: "Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. Revised annex III C to document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2" This document contains reordered and/or consolidated sections of the revised negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2) prepared by the facilitator. There is some minor reorganization of text involved.

Table of Contents

Non-Paper 39 : Mitigation and REDD.....	AI.1
Non-Paper 49 : Mitigation and cooperative sectoral approaches.....	AI.8
Non-Paper 52 : Shared vision for Long Term Cooperative Action.....	AI.14
Non-Paper 53 : Adaptation and implementation.....	AI.20

Reading the text extracts – a key to symbols and terms used

Brackets around text mean that this is an optional element in the text. Both types of brackets show an optional element in the text (i.e. can be removed or left in):

{ } are options added by the Chair in the original negotiation text.

[] are options added by Parties in the SBSTA round of talks.

x is used to number sections where new text has been added (i.e. x.1, x.2 etc.).

Options are different possibilities for consideration within a paragraph statement.

Alternatives are more substantial sections to be considered as substitutes.

Terms

No.	Topic	No. of mentions
1.1	Agriculture	2
1.2	Bioenergy / biofuels	0
1.3	Crop	0
1.4	Food / food security	0
1.5	Land use / land-use change and forestry / LULUCF	1
1.6	Livestock	0
1.7	REDD (only when related to agriculture)	2
1.8	Rural development	0
1.9	Soil (i.e. soil carbon sequestration)	0
1.10	Energy (only when related to agriculture)	0
1.11	Marine / fisheries	0
1.12	AFOLU	1
1.13	ILWRM	0
	Total	6

Key points relating to changes in agriculture from non paper 39 on REDD

- When discussing mitigation in developing countries, agriculture remains as one option as AFOLU, alongside the first alternative given of Forestry sector alone (1.1.1). Therefore the inclusion of agriculture in this framework remains uncertain.
- This separation of forestry and options including agriculture is continued in the discussion of early actions of funding - the first option discusses purely forestry funds (trust and re-search and adaptation funds); the second includes funds for sustainable agriculture as one option (1.1.2 and 1.7.1).
- There are some eliminations of the land use term in this revision of the text through combining paragraphs together, but no changes to meaning (1.5.1).
- Under REDD funding alternatives, one option discussed in the previous versions has been deleted. Previously, this presented private, public and public+private funding as the three alternatives; the current version omits the paragraph relating solely to private funding (1.7.2).

1.1 Agriculture

1.1.1 [P. 1, Para. 2, Section 1. Objectives, Scope and Guiding Principles]. There are no changes in the way Agriculture is presented in this paragraph when compared to the previous version.

2. *Developing country Parties should contribute to enhanced mitigation actions in the [forestry sector] [land use, land-use change and forestry sector] [agriculture, forestry and land use sector], and the following activities [shall][should]*

Option 1

include [reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation [, maintaining existing carbon stocks and enhancing removals] [or increasing forest cover through afforestation and reforestation], [while promoting][enhancement of carbon stocks through [sustainable forest [and land] management] [sustainable management of forests].]

Option 2

be included:

- [(a) Reduction in deforestation rates; (c) Stabilization of forest cover (and thereby forest carbon stocks);*
- (b) Reduction in forest degradation;*
- (c) Stabilization of forest cover (and thereby forest carbon stocks);*
- (d) Conservation and maintenance of forest carbon stocks through sustainable management of forests;*
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks through conservation and sustainable management of forests, and/or increase in forest cover through afforestation and reforestation.]”*

- 1.1.2 (P. 4 Para. 11, Option 2, letter (a), Section 2. Means for implementation). Funding options clearly separate those relating to forestry and those also including agriculture. There are no changes on the way Agriculture is presented on this paragraph when compared to the previous version.

"11. The results-based actions referred to in paragraphs 7 above, including early actions, [should][shall][be supported by] [should be financed by]"

[Option 1

the use of public funds, through one or more of the following approaches:

- (a) Specialized REDD-plus funds or funding windows established under the COP, including one or more of:*
- (i) Trust funds for community forestry accounts;*
 - (ii) Forest reserve fund for conservation and sustainable forest management;*
- (b) A Convention adaptation fund to support conservation and [sustainable management of forests][sustainable forest management].]*

[Option 2

A [flexible] combination of market approaches and funds, depending on host countries' preferences for actions referred to in paragraph 2 above, such as:

- (a) A fund [additional to ODA] for [conservation, enhancement of carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation] [, stabilization of forest cover, conservation and maintenance of carbon stocks through sustainable forest management] [, reducing emissions through sustainable land management practices, including forest conservation, sustainable forest management, the avoidance of deforestation, afforestation and sustainable **agriculture**.] [, capacity-building, technology transfer, policy implementation, etc.]*
- (b) [Allocation of assigned amount units from the respective allocations to relevant Parties]*
- (c) A market-based mechanism for [supporting enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable forest management, reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation] [, certified emission reductions to contribute to compliance with part of the countries. quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under the Convention].]"*

1.2 Bioenergy / biofuels

As in the previous version, there are no mentions of bioenergy or biofuels in Non paper 39.

1.3 Crop

As in the previous version, there are no mentions of crop in Non paper 39.

1.4 Food / food security

As in the previous version, there are no mentions of food or food security in Non paper 39.

1.5 Land use / land use change and forestry, LULUCF

- 1.5.1 (P. 1, Para. 2, Section 1. Objectives, Scope and Guiding Principles). There are no changes in the way land use is presented in this paragraph when compared to the previous version. However, the other mentions of land use in the previous version of the document were eliminated for this version (See box below).

*"2. Developing country Parties should contribute to enhanced mitigation actions in the [forestry sector] [land use, land-use change and forestry sector] [agriculture, forestry and **land use** sector], and the following activities [shall][should]"*

Option 1

include [reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation [, maintaining existing carbon stocks and enhancing removals] [or increasing forest cover through afforestation and reforestation], [while promoting][enhancement of carbon stocks through [sustainable forest [and land] management] [sustainable management of forests].]

Option 2

be included:

- [(a) Reduction in deforestation rates; (c) Stabilization of forest cover (and thereby forest carbon stocks);*
- (b) Reduction in forest degradation;*
- (c) Stabilization of forest cover (and thereby forest carbon stocks);*
- (d) Conservation and maintenance of forest carbon stocks through sustainable management of forests;*
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks through conservation and sustainable management of forests, and/or increase in forest cover through afforestation and reforestation.]”*

Previous version**The following mentions of Land use were eliminated on Non-Paper 39**

❖ (P. 5, Para. 11, Section 3. [Measurement, reporting and verification of actions] [Measurement and monitoring system]). This new version of previous paragraphs 117.1 and 117.2 simply integrates these paragraphs into a new one. The new version mentions land use in the very same way.

*“11. [A global reference level for future emissions and removals from the forestry sector and other selected **land use** and **land-use change** categories and activities from developing countries shall be established in order to avoid carbon leakage and to ensure the environmental integrity of the mechanism.*

The methodology for the establishment of a global reference level shall:

- (a) Be robust and based on objective, measurable and verifiable criteria;*
- (b) Ensure additionality both at the national and global level compared to business as usual scenarios.]”*

❖ (P. 6, Para. 12, Option 2, letter (c), Section 3. [Measurement, reporting and verification of actions] [Measurement and monitoring system]). This new paragraph includes texts from paragraphs 118 and 119 of the previous version. Land use is still mentioned in brackets and is still related to the development of robust national monitoring systems by developing country parties.

“12.

Option 1

[As part of the measuring, reporting and verification process described in paragraph xx (in measuring, reporting and verifying of NAMAs), Parties shall measure and report the quantitative reduction greenhouse gas emissions achieved and/or changes in forest carbon stocks in relation to the national reference emission levels [and report on the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and on the consistency with sustainable forest management, noting, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the United Nations Forum on Forests, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity].]

Option 2

[Parties aiming to implement actions referred to in paragraph 2 above [duly supported with assured funding], [[under the [NAMA registry] [on the basis of their national [implementation plans][action plans][strategies] referred to in paragraph 5 above,][following relevant guidance [covering, inter alia, eligibility criteria for access to support,] [while recognizing that higher levels of measurement, reporting and verification will be required for market-based eligibility]] [to be] provided by the [COP] [Meeting of the Parties to this Agreement][on the basis of the advice received from the SBSTA][shal][should]:]

- (a) [Submit [information on their actions][national [implementation plans][action plans] [strategies] referred to in paragraph 5 above [including information on the extent and type of support requested [, including market-based eligibility] and the nature of the actions to be supported] [, including national capacity needs assessments,] to [the Conference of the parties] [the future REDD coordination mechanism under the Convention];]*

- (b) *[Report information on the implementation of national [implementation plans][action plans][strategies][actions] referred to in paragraphs 2 and 5 above[, readiness activities, including policy implementation and demonstration activities];]*
- (c) *[Develop [national forest inventories] robust national monitoring systems for estimating quantitative reduction of greenhouse gas emissions [or quantitative increments in removals] [and/or changes in carbon stocks][in the land use, land-use change and forestry sector], in accordance with the [relevant][most recently adopted] IPCC guidelines [and methodologies] [for greenhouse gas inventories][,taking into consideration indigenous traditional knowledge and local communities;]*
- (d) *[Measure and report [and register in their National Schedules] [existing forest carbon stocks,] the quantitative reduction of greenhouse gas emissions [or quantitative increments in removals] achieved and/or changes in carbon stocks in relation to the [reference emission level][reference level] [or the aggregate reductions achieved by its registered subnational activities] [national reference levels for emissions and/or removals, where relevant];]*
- (e) *[Report information on actions referred to in paragraph 2 above [taken up to 2012] [during the period from 2005 up to the date a Party gives notice under this paragraph] [for consideration of credit for early action];]*
- (f) *[Report on [identified co-benefits [such as biodiversity]][the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and on the consistency with sustainable forest management, noting, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the United Nations Forum on Forests, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity];]*
- (g) *[Quality assurance and quality control regulations;]*
- (h) *[Record the information mentioned in para 12 Option 2 (a).[g] under the NAMA registry.]”*

1.6 Livestock

As in the previous version, there are no mentions of livestock in Non paper 39.

1.7 REDD

- 1.7.1 (P. 4 Para. 11, Option 2, letter (a), Section 2. Means for implementation). There are no changes on the way REDD is presented on this paragraph when compared to the previous version.

“11. The results-based actions referred to in paragraphs 7 above, including early actions, [should][shall][be supported by] [should be financed by]”

[Option 1

the use of public funds, through one or more of the following approaches:

(a) Specialized REDD-plus funds or funding windows established under the COP, including one or more of:

(i) Trust funds for community forestry accounts;

(ii) Forest reserve fund for conservation and sustainable forest management;

(c) A Convention adaptation fund to support conservation and [sustainable management of forests][sustainable forest management].]

[Option 2

A [flexible] combination of market approaches and funds, depending on host countries' preferences for actions referred to in paragraph 2 above, such as:

(a) A fund [additional to ODA] for [conservation, enhancement of carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation] [, stabilization of forest cover, conservation and maintenance of carbon stocks through sustainable forest management] [, reducing emissions through sustainable land management practices, including forest conservation, sustainable forest management, the avoidance of deforestation, afforestation and sustainable agriculture;] [,capacity-building, technology transfer, policy implementation, etc;]

(b) [Allocation of assigned amount units from the respective allocations to relevant Parties]

*(c) A market-based mechanism for [supporting enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable forest management, **reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation**] [, certified emission reductions to contribute to compliance with part of*

the countries. quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under the Convention].]"

1.7.2 (P. 5 Para. 9, Option 2, letter (a), Section 2. Means for implementation). Even though the structure of the paragraph has changed, the way in which **REDD-plus** funds are presented remains exactly the same.

"11. The results-based actions referred to in paragraphs 7 above, including early actions, [should][shall][be supported by] [should be financed by]"

[Option 1

the use of public funds, through one or more of the following approaches:

(a) Specialized REDD-plus funds or funding windows established under the COP, including one or more of:

(i) Trust funds for community forestry accounts;

(ii) Forest reserve fund for conservation and sustainable forest management;

(b) A Convention adaptation fund to support conservation and [sustainable management of forests][sustainable forest management].]

[Option 2

A [flexible] combination of market approaches and funds, depending on host countries' preferences for actions referred to in paragraph 2 above, such as:

(a) A fund [additional to ODA] for [conservation, enhancement of carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests, **reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation**] [, stabilization of forest cover, conservation and maintenance of carbon stocks through sustainable forest management] [, reducing emissions through sustainable land management practices, including forest conservation, sustainable forest management, the avoidance of deforestation, afforestation and **sustainable agriculture**;] [,capacity-building, technology transfer, policy implementation, etc;]

(b) [Allocation of assigned amount units from the respective allocations to relevant Parties]

(c) A market-based mechanism for [supporting enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable forest management, reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation] [, certified emission reductions to contribute to compliance with part of the countries. quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under the Convention].]"

Previous version

"9. [The full implementation phase of [strategies and actions] [activities] in developing country Parties referred to in paragraphs 2 and 5 above, including early actions, [should][shall][be supported by] [should be financed by]"

[Option 1

the use of public funds, through one or more of the following approaches:

(a) Specialized REDD-plus funds or funding windows established under the COP, including one or more of:

(i) Trust funds for community forestry accounts;

(ii) Forest reserve fund for conservation and sustainable forest management;

(b) A Convention adaptation fund to support conservation and [sustainable management of forests][sustainable forest management].]

[Option 2

access to and use of markets:

(a) through issuance of carbon credits [tradable emission reduction or removal units] for emission reductions resulting from reduced deforestation and forest degradation, [and for conservation and for removals resulting from enhancement of carbon stocks in existing forest;]

(b) or [through allocation of assigned amount units from the respective allocations to relevant Parties].]

[Option 3

A [flexible] combination of market approaches and funds, depending on host countries' preferences for actions referred to in paragraph 2 above, such as:

(a) A fund [additional to ODA] for [conservation, enhancement of carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation] [, stabilization of forest cover, conservation and maintenance of carbon stocks through sustainable forest management] [, reducing emissions through sustainable land management practices, including forest conservation, sustainable forest management, the avoidance of deforestation, afforestation and sustainable agriculture;] [,capacity-building, technology transfer, policy implementation, etc;]

(b) A market-based mechanism for [supporting enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable forest management, **reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation**] [, certified emission reductions to contribute to compliance with part of the countries. quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under the Convention]]”

1.8 Rural development

As in the previous version, there are no mentions of rural development in Non paper 39.

1.9 Soil

As in the previous version, there are no mentions of soil in Non paper 39.

1.10 Energy (only related to agriculture)

As in the previous version, there are no mentions of energy in Non paper 39.

1.11 Marine / fisheries

As in the previous version, there are no mentions of marine ecosystems or fisheries in Non paper 39.

1.12 AFOLU

1.12.1 (P. 1, Para. 2, Section 1. Objectives, Scope and Guiding Principles). There are no changes in the way Agriculture is presented in this paragraph when compared to the previous version.

2. *Developing country Parties should contribute to enhanced mitigation actions in the [forestry sector] [land use, land-use change and forestry sector] [agriculture, forestry and land use sector], and the following activities [shall][should]*

Option 1

include [reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation [, maintaining existing carbon stocks and enhancing removals] [or increasing forest cover through afforestation and reforestation], [while promoting][enhancement of carbon stocks through [sustainable forest [and land] management] [sustainable management of forests].]

Option 2

be included:

[(a) Reduction in deforestation rates; (c) Stabilization of forest cover (and thereby forest carbon stocks);

(b) Reduction in forest degradation;

(c) Stabilization of forest cover (and thereby forest carbon stocks);

(d) Conservation and maintenance of forest carbon stocks through sustainable management of forests;

(e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks through conservation and sustainable management of forests, and/or increase in forest cover through afforestation and reforestation.]”

1.13 ILWRM

As in the previous version, there are no mentions of ILWRM in Non paper 39.

Non-paper 49: Mitigation and cooperative sectoral approaches : 1b(iv)

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/awglca1bivnp49051109.pdf

This Non paper supersedes Non paper [No. 17](#)

Note

This non-paper was prepared by the facilitator of the contact group on enhanced action on mitigation and its associated means of implementation (Subgroup on paragraph 1 b (iv) of the Bali Action Plan (Cooperative Sectoral Approaches and sector-specific actions). This document addresses the cooperative sectoral approaches and sector specific actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.1 of the Convention.

This appendix is the text analysis of the document **Non-paper No. 49**. This document contains reordered and/or consolidated sections of the revised negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2) prepared by facilitator. This Non paper supersedes Non paper No. 17.

Terms

No.	Topic	No. of mentions
1.1	Agriculture	3
1.2	Bioenergy / biofuels	0
1.3	Crop	0
1.4	Food / food security	1
1.5	Land use / land-use change and forestry / LULUCF	0
1.6	Livestock	0
1.7	REDD (only when related to agriculture)	0
1.8	Rural development	0
1.9	Soil (i.e. soil carbon sequestration)	0
1.10	Energy (only when related to agriculture)	1
1.11	Marine / fisheries	0
1.12	AFOLU	0
1.13	ILWRM	0
	Total	5

Key points on agriculture from non paper 49 on mitigation (1b iv)

- Agriculture is mentioned as one of the relevant sectors where CSA and sector-specific actions could be employed to facilitate transfer of technologies for control, reduction and prevention of GHG emissions. This text is no longer in brackets (2.1.1). However, it should be noted that there is no agreement on the level of compliance with the paragraph (*shall* and *should* are still being included as alternatives).
- A paragraph specific to agriculture (2.1.2) has been revised from several previous paragraphs which makes clear links to agricultural production systems (not bracketed), food security (bracketed), small and marginal farmers (bracketed) and indigenous/traditional knowledge and practice (also bracketed)
- This paragraph (2.1.2) focuses on the need to improve sustainably the efficiency and productivity of agricultural production systems, cooperate in technology transfer in mitigation and adaptation in agriculture
- Bracketed is the proposal to ensure that CSA approaches do not undermine existing trading systems by providing barriers/distortions to market (2.1.2)
- Bracketed also is the proposal to ensure that CSA approaches shall not adversely impact forest land (2.1.2)
- A work programme is proposed on agriculture (2.1.3) that concerns adaptation and mitigation in agriculture (both in separate brackets). Whereas in previous versions this whole statement was bracketed, it now appears as unbracketed (uncontested) text in the document.

2.1 Agriculture

2.1.1 (P. 1, Para. 1, letter a) Agriculture is mentioned as one of the relevant sectors where cooperative sectoral approaches should be implemented for controlling, reducing and preventing emissions of GHGs. The mention of agriculture on this paragraph does not change in the meaning or structure of the text; however, the text is no longer contained in brackets.

“1. Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions [shall][should][enhance the][be focused on the enhanced] implementation of Article 4.1 (c) of the Convention, on:

*(a) The development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, applicable to all relevant sectors, including, but not limited to, the energy, transport, industry, **agriculture**, forestry, health, tourism and waste management sectors;*

(b) The provision of information on available technologies, and strengthening conditions of access to and financing transfer of these technologies, including the development or effective modalities for the implementation of all stages of the technology cycle, from development, application, transfer, and diffusion for the implementation of NAMAs;

(c) Actions that cover the whole scope of technologies for both adaptation and mitigation, including those that control, reduce and prevent emissions, and for abatement of increases in emissions and enhancement of and removal by sinks, and include those technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain, as well as those held by the private sector.”

Previous version

1. [[Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions [shall][should][enhance the][be focused on the enhanced] implementation of Article 4.1 (c) of the Convention, on:]

(a) [The development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, applicable to all relevant sectors, including, but not limited to, the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, health, tourism and waste management sectors;]

(b) [The provision of information on available technologies, and strengthening conditions of access to and financing transfer of these technologies, including the development of effective modalities for the implementation of all stages of the technology cycle, from development, application, transfer, and diffusion for the implementation of NAMAs;]

(c) [Actions that cover the whole scope of technologies for both adaptation and mitigation, including those that control, reduce and prevent emissions, and for abatement of increases in emissions and enhancement of and removal by sinks, and include those technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain, as well as those held by the private sector.]]

2.1.2 (Pp. 3-4, Para. 12, section on Agriculture) This new version of the paragraph includes previous texts from former paragraphs 11, Alternative to paragraph 11, and paragraphs 12 and 13. The mentions of agriculture do not change in meaning. Agriculture is no longer mentioned in brackets in Paragraph 12, letter b (NB. Compared with Alternative Paragraph 11 in the previous version). The inclusions in brackets indicates that that part of this text is an optional element in the text.

“Agriculture

*12. All Parties [, reaffirming the objective, principles and provisions of the Convention and taking into account] [specifically taking into account Article 2, Article 3, paragraph 5, and Article 4, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention, and] their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, [and that adaptation is of paramount importance to ensure food security,] [shall] [make efforts to enhance mitigation] [in the **agriculture** sector]:*

*(a) Keep[ing] in mind the need to improve the efficiency and productivity of **agricul-***

*tural production systems [when considering mitigation in agriculture], in a sustainable manner, [taking into account the relationship of **agriculture** [to][and] food security [and to adaptation], the linkages between mitigation and adaptation, the interests of small and marginal farmers and [indigenous and] traditional knowledge and practices];*

*(b) [[Including] [by] promoting and cooperating] [promote and cooperate] in the research, development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes [[and methodologies] that could contribute to enhance mitigation and adaptation] in the **agriculture** sector;*

*(c) [Ensuring that cooperative sectoral approaches in the **agriculture** sector should not result in the creation of international performance standards for the sector or any other measure that may adversely affect sustainable development and result in barriers to or distortion of, the international trade system of goods and products of the **agriculture** sector;]*

*(d) [Ensuring that cooperative sectoral approaches in the **agriculture** sector shall not lead to carbon offsets or approaches that adversely impact forest land].”*

Previous version

Agriculture

11. [All Parties, specifically taking into account Article 2, Article 4, paragraph 1 (c), and Article 3, paragraph 5 of the Convention, and their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall make efforts to enhance mitigation in the agriculture sector keeping in mind the need to improve the efficiency and productivity of agricultural production systems [in a sustainable manner] [taking into account the linkages between mitigation and adaptation] [without harming the interests of small and marginal farmers] [taking into account traditional knowledge and practices], [including by promoting and cooperating in the research, development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes, [and methodologies]].]

Alternative to paragraph 11

[All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, shall promote and cooperate in the research, development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes and methodologies in order to enhance mitigation in the agriculture sector through reducing emissions and enhancing removals.]

12. Cooperative sectoral approaches in the agriculture sector shall not lead to carbon offsets or approaches that adversely impact forest land].

13. [Cooperative sectoral approaches in the agriculture sector should not result in the creation of international performance standards for the sector or any other measure that may [adversely affect sustainable development and] result in barriers to or distortion of, the international trade system of goods and products of the agriculture sector.]

- 2.1.3 [p. 4, Para. 13, section on Agriculture] This paragraph proposes a potential Work Programme on agriculture. The mentions of adaptation and of mitigation remain in brackets within the text.

*“13. In this respect, requests the SBSTA, at its thirty-second session, to establish a programme of work [to facilitate] [mitigation in the **agriculture** sector], considering the links to adaptation]] [on **agriculture**] [to enhance [the full, effective and sustained] implementation of article 4.1(c)], and invites Parties to submit their views on the [content [and scope] of the] work programme.”*

Previous version

14. [Requests the SBSTA[, at its thirty-second session,] to [initiate to] develop a programme of work [to facilitate] [on] [enhanced action on] mitigation [and means of implementation] in the agriculture sector [in considering the link to adaptation], [focusing on technological and scientific aspects of agriculture mitigation and adaptation] and invites Parties to submit their views on the work programme.]

2.2 Bioenergy / biofuels

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of bioenergy or biofuels in NP 49.

2.3 Crop

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of crop in NP 49.

2.4 Food / food security

2.4.1 (Pp. 3-4, Para. 12, section on Agriculture) Conversely to the previous version of the Non paper, this new version states the importance of ensuring food security in the agricultural sector. The inclusion in brackets indicates that part of this text is an optional element in the text.

*"12. All Parties [, reaffirming the objective, principles and provisions of the Convention and taking into account] [specifically taking into account Article 2, Article 3, paragraph 5, and Article 4, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention, and] their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, [and that adaptation is of paramount importance to ensure **food security**.] [shall] [make efforts to enhance mitigation] [in the agriculture sector]:*

*(a) Keep[ing] in mind the need to improve the efficiency and productivity of agricultural production systems [when considering mitigation in agriculture], in a sustainable manner, [taking into account the relationship of agriculture [to][and] **food security** [and to adaptation], the linkages between mitigation and adaptation, the interests of small and marginal farmers and [indigenous and] traditional knowledge and practices];*

(b) [[Including] [by] promoting and cooperating] [promote and cooperate] in the research, development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes [[and methodologies] that could contribute to enhance mitigation and adaptation] in the agriculture sector;

(c) [Ensuring that cooperative sectoral approaches in the agriculture sector should not result in the creation of international performance standards for the sector or any other measure that may adversely affect sustainable development and result in barriers to or distortion of, the international trade system of goods and products of the agriculture sector;]

(d) [Ensuring that cooperative sectoral approaches in the agriculture sector shall not lead to carbon offsets or approaches that adversely impact forest land]."

Previous version

Agriculture

11. [All Parties, specifically taking into account Article 2, Article 4, paragraph 1 (c), and Article 3, paragraph 5 of the Convention, and their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall make efforts to enhance mitigation in the agriculture sector keeping in mind the need to improve the efficiency and productivity of agricultural production systems [in a sustainable manner] [taking into account the linkages between mitigation and adaptation] [without harming the interests of small and marginal farmers] [taking into account traditional knowledge and practices], [including by promoting and cooperating in the research, development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes, [and methodologies]].]

Alternative to paragraph 11

[All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, shall promote and cooperate in the research, development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes and methodologies in order to enhance mitigation in the agriculture sector through reducing emissions and enhancing removals.]

12. Cooperative sectoral approaches in the agriculture sector shall not lead to carbon offsets or approaches that adversely impact forest land].

13. [Cooperative sectoral approaches in the agriculture sector should not result in the creation of international performance standards for the sector or any other measure that may [adversely affect sustainable development and] result in barriers to or distortion of, the international trade system of goods and products of the agriculture sector.]

2.5 Land use, land use change and forestry, and LULUCF

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of land use, land use change or LULUCF in NP 49.

2.6 Livestock

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of livestock in NP 49.

2.7 REDD (only when related to agriculture)

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of REDD in NP 49.

2.8 Rural development

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of rural development in NP 49.

2.9 Soil

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of soil in NP 49.

2.10 Energy

2.10.1 (P. 1, Para. 1, letter a) As in the case of agriculture, energy is mentioned as one of the relevant sectors where cooperative sectoral approaches should be implemented for controlling, reducing and preventing emissions of GHGs. The mention of energy on this paragraph does not change in the meaning or structure of the text; however, the text is no longer contained in brackets.

“1. Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions [shall][should][enhance the][be focused on the enhanced] implementation of Article 4.1 (c) of the Convention, on:

*(a) The development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, applicable to all relevant sectors, including, but not limited to, the **energy**, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, health, tourism and waste management sectors;*

(b) The provision of information on available technologies, and strengthening conditions of access to and financing transfer of these technologies, including the development or effective modalities for the implementation of all stages of the technology cycle, from development, application, transfer, and diffusion for the implementation of NAMAs;

(c) Actions that cover the whole scope of technologies for both adaptation and mitigation, including those that control, reduce and prevent emissions, and for abatement of increases in emissions and enhancement of and removal by sinks, and include those technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain, as well as those held by the private sector.”

Previous version

1. [[Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions [shall][should][enhance the][be focused on the enhanced] implementation of Article 4.1 (c) of the Convention, on:]

(a) [The development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, applicable to all relevant sectors, including, but not limited to, the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, health, tourism and waste management sectors;]

(b) [The provision of information on available technologies, and strengthening conditions of access to and financing transfer of these technologies, including the development of effective modalities for the implementation of all stages of the technology cycle, from development, application, transfer, and diffusion for the implementation of NAMAs;]

(c) [Actions that cover the whole scope of technologies for both adaptation and mitigation, including those that control, reduce and prevent emissions, and for abatement of increases in emissions and enhancement of and removal by sinks, and include those technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain, as well as those held by the private sector.]]

2.2 Marine / fisheries

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of marine ecosystems or fisheries in NP 49.

2.3 AFOLU

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of AFOLU in NP 49.

2.4 ILWRM

As in Non paper 17, there are no mentions of ILWRM in NP 49.

Non-paper 52: Shared vision for Long Term Cooperative Action

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/awglcasvnp52061109.pdf

This non-paper includes the content of non-papers [No. 33](#), [No. 43](#), [No. 37](#) and [No. 38](#)

Note

This paper has been prepared by the facilitator of the contact group on a shared vision for long term cooperative action. This non-paper recognizes the need for long term cooperative action acknowledging that climate change impacts require global efforts. It stresses that long-term cooperative action will lead shorter-term actions for adaptation and mitigation. It also acknowledges the importance of the KP for the convention and the relevance of the reduction of GHG emissions. It includes some issues to consider in other contact groups and guidance to negotiations.

This appendix is the text analysis of the document **Non-Paper 52** "Revised annex I to document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2" This document contains reordered and/or consolidated sections of the revised negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2) prepared by facilitator. **This non-paper includes the content of non-papers No. 33, 43, 37 and 38.**

The analysis included a word search of key agriculture-related terms and an assessment on critical issues for agriculture which may currently be absent from, or little reflected in, the current texts. Text extracts were created of those mentions deemed useful and collated by key word. There is some repetition of extracts where different key words are mentioned in the same paragraph as some users of this document may be interested in just one or two key words, so this tool is designed so that relevant extracts are present in all sections under the different relevant key words. The proposed options for each paragraph are also included which again leads to some repetition.

Terms

No.	Topic	No. of mentions
1.1	Agriculture	0
1.2	Bioenergy / biofuels	0
1.3	Crop	1
1.4	Food / food security	4
1.5	Land use / land-use change and forestry / LULUCF	0
1.6	Livestock	0
1.7	REDD (only when related to agriculture)	0
1.8	Rural development	0
1.9	Soil (i.e. soil carbon sequestration)	0
1.10	Energy (only when related to agriculture)	0
1.11	Marine / fisheries	1
1.12	AFOLU	0
1.13	ILWRM	0
	Total	6

Key points on agriculture from non paper 52 shared vision for Long Term Cooperative Action

- This is the main 'visionary' document of the negotiations' texts looking at the bigger picture
- There have been no changes in the way in which agriculture has been brought into this text since the last versions of non-papers
- Agriculture is mentioned indirectly: the negative impact on crops (3.3.1) and food security (3.4.2) of climate change is discussed
- Food production is mentioned as one of 6 alternative paragraphs for discussion at Copenhagen, in a quote from the Convention on Climate Change - food production has clearly been on the agenda for some years (3.3.1)
- The role of food production systems in mitigation and adaptation efforts is stressed (3.4.3)
- The serious effects of climate change on fisheries, marine and coastal ecosystems is also mentioned (3.11.1)

→ The negative effects of climate change on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems is also mentioned (3.11.1)

3.1 Agriculture

There are no mentions of Agriculture on this Non-paper. This is consistent with Non-Papers 33, 43, 37 and 38.

3.2 Bioenergy / Biofuels

There are no mentions of bioenergy or biofuels on this Non-paper. This is consistent with Non-Papers 33, 43, 37 and 38.

3.3 Crop

3.3.1 (P. 12, Para. 3, Annex “Issues under consideration in other contact groups or sub-groups”) Crops are mentioned as affected by the adverse effects of climate change. There are no changes in the structure of the paragraph.

*“3. The serious adverse effects of climate change, notably those on **crop** [food] production systems, fisheries and food security, on poverty reduction, water resources, human health and welfare, including housing and infrastructure, on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, including marine and coastal ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on transboundary migration levels, as well as insufficient access to a global atmospheric resource and the related historical ecological debt generated by the cumulative GHG emissions, are [becoming] a major obstacle to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.”*

3.4 Food/Food security

3.4.1 (P. 5, Para. 15, Alternative 3). The mention of food production has no changes at all.

“15.

Alternative 1

A shared vision for long-term cooperative action should be comprehensive and include mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity-building as well as sustainable development. It should guide short- and medium-term action on adaptation and mitigation and recognize the strong link between them as well as the cross-cutting role played by financing, technology transfer and capacity-building, thus galvanizing greater attention and efforts towards adaptation at all levels to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change and to assist in building sustainable [and climate-resilient] [and climate-compatible] development.

Failure to implement ambitious and immediate mitigation actions by developed country Parties will increase the need for adaptation in [all developing countries, [particularly]] [the most vulnerable countries], and therefore for financial support. At the same time, increased financial support and technology transfer to developing countries will help these countries in their implementation of NAMAs.

Alternative 2

The shared vision is to establish a global approach to addressing climate change through enhancing action by all countries to mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases and to provide adequate support for countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Actions taken shall play a significant role in ensuring that global greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere are stabilized as far below 350 parts per million of carbon dioxide equivalent as possible, with temperature increases limited to as far below 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels as possible. Action taken shall make a major contribution towards moving to a low greenhouse gas emission society that is compatible with sustainable development objectives and consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. The right to survival of all nations is a paramount objective.

Alternative 3

The “shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emissions reductions”, integrates the four building blocks of the Bali Action Plan in

*a comprehensive and balanced manner, that would enhance the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, and achieve its objective as set out in Article 2 of the Convention, including its ultimate objective and the parameters for the achievement of this ultimate objective, that is "to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that **food production** is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner" and to this end, shall:*

(a) Fully recognize that the shared vision is to be pursued in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention. (para. 1 (a) of the BAP), as contained in its Article 3, in particular Article 3.1 (protection of the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities) and 3.3, and shall take into account social and economic conditions and other relevant factors, through the full consideration of the economic and social impacts on developing countries, including impacts on the eradication of poverty, of any long-term global goal for emissions reductions;

(b) Recognize the right to, and the promotion of, sustainable development, as stated in Article 3.4 of the Convention, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.;

(c) Address all the implementation gaps to enable full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, now, up to and beyond 2012, on mitigation and adaptation commitments, and in particular those related to the provision of financial resources (Article 4.3) and to the promotion and transfer of technology (Article 4.5), in the context of Article 4.7 of the Convention;

(d) Give urgent and equal weight to action on adaptation and mitigation and fully implement all relevant Articles of the Convention, recognizing that as developed country Parties fail to meet their mitigation commitments, the costs of adaptation for developing country Parties would significantly increase, and fully implement Article 4.4 of the Convention;

(e) Envision a long-term goal which successfully integrates the means of implementation (technology, financing and capacity-building) to enable and support mitigation and adaptation actions of developing country Parties (Article 4.7), and one that would demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention. (Article 4.2 (a)) through effective mechanisms and institutional arrangements.

Alternative 4

The agreement on the shared vision for long-term cooperative action should address all aspects of the Bali Action Plan and form the basis of a framework decision by the Conference of the Parties (COP), the scope of which should include:

(a) The guiding principles and objective of the agreed outcome, including the scientific basis for decision-making;

(b) The quantified global goal of greenhouse gas emissions reductions agreed upon, for the short term (2020) and the long term (2050), with the associated stabilization levels of greenhouse gases and global mean temperature rises. It should also include the year of maximum global emissions and the differentiated contribution to the goal by all the groups of countries, Parties to the Convention and be led by developed countries;

(c) The institutional framework and the contribution of the different groups of countries to the integration, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the cooperative action on mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing. The guiding principles of the Convention should support subparagraphs (b) and (c) above, in terms of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, historical responsibilities in greenhouse gas emissions and the related historical ecological debt generated by the cumulative greenhouse gas emissions since 1750 and the most recent scientific information. The objective of the shared vision should be expressed as guidance to integrate the global cooperative action to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, from now, up to and beyond 2012. The previous should be linked to a series of more specific and mutually coherent agreements on

mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing issues, which should be included in a series of COP decisions so as to complement the framework decision on the shared vision.

Alternative 5

Deep cuts in global emissions by developed country parties in accordance with their historical responsibilities, as well as the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, will be required to prevent dangerous interference with the climate system and achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention. Early and urgent action to this end is necessary. Further delay by developed country parties in implementing their commitments to reduce emissions will increase their climate debt to the developing countries and significantly constrain opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and increase the risk of more severe climate change impacts.

Annex I Parties shall ensure that aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated to reflect the full extent of their historical climate debt taking into account:

- (a) Responsibility of Annex I Parties, individually and jointly, for current atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases;*
- (b) The historical and current per-capita emissions originating in developed countries;*
- (c) Technological, financial and institutional capacities;*
- (d) The share of global emissions required by developing countries in order to meet their social and economic development needs, to eradicate poverty and to achieve the right to development.*

The difference between the assigned total amounts of Annex I Parties and their actual domestic amounts of GHG emissions shall be quantified as an increase in their emissions debt and shall provide the basis of fulfillment by Annex I Parties of their commitments to provide financing, technology and compensation to developing countries for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

In light of a shared vision based on historic responsibility/debt Annex I Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the full costs incurred by developing country Parties of meeting their commitments, towards the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention.

Alternative 6

Annex I Parties shall ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated to reflect the full extent of their historical responsibility and an equitable allocation of the global atmospheric resource, and taking into account:

- (a) Responsibility of Annex I Parties, individually and jointly, for current atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases;*
- (b) The historical and current per-capita emissions originating in developed countries;*
- (c) Technological, financial and institutional capacities;*
- (d) The share of global emissions required by developing countries in order to meet their social and economic development needs, to eradicate poverty and to achieve the right to development.”*

- 3.4.2 (P. 12, Para. 3, Annex “Issues under consideration in other contact groups or sub-groups”) Food production and security are mentioned as affected by the adverse effects of climate change. There are no changes in the structure of the paragraph.

“3. The serious adverse effects of climate change, notably those on crop [food] production systems, fisheries and food security, on poverty reduction, water resources, human health and welfare, including housing and infrastructure, on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, including marine and coastal ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on transboundary migration levels, as well as insufficient access to a global atmospheric resource and

the related historical ecological debt generated by the cumulative GHG emissions, are [becoming] a major obstacle to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.”

- 3.4.3 (P. 16, Para. 11, Content of Non-paper 43) There are no changes in the mention of food production systems.

*“11. The shared vision for long-term cooperative action shall take fully into account the first and overriding priorities of developing country Parties, which are economic and social development and poverty eradication. It shall be pursued through enhanced action by all Parties to address climate change in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. It shall also recognize the important role of **food production** systems in mitigation and adaptation efforts, as well as the equitable development needs of present and future generations, and the survival of all nations, particularly those vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The resolution of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC/10/4) on human rights and climate change as well as the rights of Mother Earth shall be noted.”*

- 3.4.4 (P. 17, Alternatives to paragraphs 1-12, Alternative 1; Content of Non-paper 43) There are no changes in the way food production is mentioned.

“Alternative to paragraphs 1 . 12:

Alternative 1:

*The .shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emissions reductions., integrates the four building blocks of the Bali Action Plan in a comprehensive and balanced manner, which would enhance the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, and achieve its objective as set out in Article 2 of the Convention, including its ultimate objective and the parameters for the achievement of this ultimate objective, that is “to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that **food production** is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner” and to this end, shall:*

(a) Fully recognize that the shared vision is to be pursued .in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention. (para. 1 (a) of the BAP), as contained in its Article 3, in particular Article 3.1 (protection of the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities) and Article 3.3, and shall take into account .social and economic conditions and other relevant factors. through the full consideration of the economic and social impacts on developing countries, including impacts on the eradication of poverty, of any longterm global goal for emission reductions;

(b) Recognize the right to, and the promotion of, sustainable development, as stated in Article 3.4 of the Convention, .taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.;

(c) Address all the implementation gaps to enable full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, now, up to and beyond 2012, on mitigation and adaptation commitments, and in particular those related to the provision of financial resources (Article 4.3) and to the promotion and transfer of technology (Article 4.5), in the context of Article 4.7 of the Convention;

(d) Give urgent and equal weight to action on adaptation and mitigation and fully implement all relevant Articles of the Convention, recognizing that as developed country Parties fail to meet their mitigation commitments, the costs of adaptation for developing country Parties would significantly increase, and fully implement Article 4.4 of the Convention;

(e) Envision a long-term goal which successfully integrates the means of implementation (technology, financing and capacity-building) to enable and support mitigation and adaptation actions of developing country Parties (Article 4.7), and one that would demonstrate “that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention” (Article 4.2 (a)) through effective mechanisms and institutional arrangements.

Alternative 2:

Seeking to further implement the Convention, in light of evolving science and mindful of evolving economic development and emissions trends, Recognizing, in the light of Article 2 (objective) of the Convention, the importance of identifying one or more reference points in the mid-century timeframe that can guide the efforts of the Parties and the international community and against which aggregate global efforts can be continually assessed,

*Considering, in that regard, that [] is/are desirable global indicator(s),
Having a shared vision of [summary that ties together the elements of the agreement],
13. The shared vision for long-term cooperative action includes:*

(a) A shared vision on adaptation:

Place holder .

(b) A shared vision on mitigation:

Place holder .

(c) A shared vision on the provision of financial resources and investment:

Place holder .

(d) A shared vision on technology development and transfer:

Place holder .

(e) A shared vision on capacity-building:

Place holder .”

3.5 Land use, land use change and forestry, LULUCF

As in the previous document, there are no mentions of land use, land use change and forestry in Non-paper 52.

3.6 Livestock

As in the previous document, there are no mentions of livestock in Non-paper 52.

3.7 REDD (only references related to agriculture)

As in the previous document, there are no mentions of REDD in relation to agriculture in Non-paper 52.

3.8 Rural development

As in the previous document, there are no mentions of rural development in Non-paper 52.

3.9 Soil

As in the previous document, there are no mentions of soil in Non-paper 52.

3.10 Energy

As in the previous document, there are no mentions of energy related to agriculture on Annex I.

3.11 Marine, Fisheries

3.11.1 (P. 12, Para. 3, Annex “Issues under consideration in other contact groups or sub-groups”) Fisheries and marine ecosystems are mentioned as affected by the adverse effects of climate change. There are no changes in the structure of the paragraph.

*“3. The serious adverse effects of climate change, notably those on crop [food] production systems, **fisheries** and food security, on poverty reduction, water resources, human health and welfare, including housing and infrastructure, on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, including **marine and coastal ecosystems**, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on transboundary migration levels, as well as insufficient access to a global atmospheric resource and the related historical ecological debt generated by the cumulative GHG emissions, are [becoming] a major obstacle to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.”*

3.12 AFOLU

As in the previous document, there are no mentions of AFOLU on Non-paper 52.

3.13 ILWRM

As in the previous document, there are no mentions of ILWRM on Non-paper 52.

Non-paper 53: Adaptation and Implementation

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/awglcaadaptnp53061109.pdf

This non-paper supersedes non-papers [No. 8](#), [No. 31](#), [No. 35](#) and [No. 41](#)

Note

This non-paper was prepared by the co-chairs of the contact group on enhanced action on adaptation and its associated means of implementation. This document includes the content of Non-papers No. 31 (Revised streamlined text on adaptation) and No. 41 (Draft text).

This appendix is the text analysis of the document **Non-paper No. 53**. This document contains reordered and/or consolidated sections of the revised negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2) prepared by the co-chairs. This Non paper supersedes Non-papers No. 8, No. 31, No. 35 and No. 41.

Terms

No.	Topic	No. of mentions
1.1	Agriculture	0
1.2	Bioenergy / biofuels	0
1.3	Crop	1
1.4	Food / food security	4
1.5	Land use / land-use change and forestry / LULUCF	0
1.6	Livestock	0
1.7	REDD (only when related to agriculture)	0
1.8	Rural development	0
1.9	Soil (i.e. soil carbon sequestration)	0
1.10	Energy (only when related to agriculture)	0
1.11	Marine / fisheries	1
1.12	AFOLU	0
1.13	ILWRM	0
	Total	6

Key points on agriculture from non paper 53: Adaptation

- Agriculture is mentioned as a specific sector in which NAPAs will catalyse actions (4.1.1)
- In defining adaptation, minimization of threats to food security is mentioned as one of the aims of adaptation, vulnerability reduction and resilience building (4.4.1)
- Discussing activities to plan for implementation of adaptation action, the text calls to minimize incentives “that encourage maladaptation and unsustainable land uses, and reduce negative economic incentives (e.g. tax breaks) for vulnerable activities” and also to create regulatory conditions to facilitate adaptation including land use planning;(4.5.1).
- When discussing how adaptation action should be promoted at national level, whilst noting that the text still retains both “shall”, “should” and “may” in the call for specific actions, the implementation of action identified in poverty reduction strategies and rural development strategies is mentioned as a medium term objective (4.8.1)

4.1 Agriculture

4.1.1 [P. 28, letter a; Annex I, Section on National Adaptation Plans, Subsection on Indicative objectives and functions] There are no changes in the way agriculture is mentioned on this Non-paper compared to the previous version: agriculture is mentioned as a specific sector in which NAPAs will catalyse actions.

“Indicative objectives and functions

- (a) To [catalyse] [support] actions in and across different sectors, including **agriculture** and food security, water resources, health, ecosystems, coastal zones;*
- (b) Promoting efficient and effective use of the financial resources for adaptation provided by developed country Parties under the Convention;*
- (c) To indicate areas of immediate action and support in terms of means of implementation;*

- (d) To develop plans in a flexible fashion such that they can be updated to reflect new information and learning;*
- (e) To inform domestic action and the [provision] [allocation] of increased international financial support, possibly forming a component of a country's sustainable development plan and low-emission development strategies;*
- (f) To be used to report on the effectiveness of adaptation actions in meeting stated objectives;*
- (g) To [include] [enable] regional assessments of vulnerability and impacts of adaptation actions and measures undertaken between countries [and in the context of shared and transboundary resources];*
- (h) To be consistent with, or incorporate elements of, national risk management plans and disaster risk reduction strategies;*
- (i) To systematically integrate risk reduction measures in national, subnational and sectoral development planning and programming."*

4.2 Bioenergy / Biofuels

As in the previous documents, there are no mentions of bioenergy or biofuels on NP 53.

4.3 Crops

As in the previous documents, there are no mentions of crops on NP 53.

4.4 Food / food security

- 4.4.1 [Pp. 3, Para. 1, Section A. Definitions, objectives, [guiding principles,] scope and roles and responsibilities; Subsection: Definitions] There are no changes in the way Food Security is presented in this paragraph.

*"1.Adaptation [shall] [should] encompass action to reduce the vulnerability and build the resilience of ecological and social systems and economic sectors to present and future adverse effects of climate change [and the impact of the implementation of response measures] in order to minimize the threats to life, human health, livelihoods, **food security**, assets, amenities, ecosystems and sustainable development."*

- 4.4.2 [p. 28, Annex I, Section on National Action Plans, Subsection on Indicative objectives and functions; letter a) There are no changes in the way food security is presented in this paragraph.

*" **Indicative objectives and functions***

- (a) To [catalyse] [support] actions in and across different sectors, including agriculture and **food security**, water resources, health, ecosystems, coastal zones;*
- (b) Promoting efficient and effective use of the financial resources for adaptation provided by developed country Parties under the Convention;*
- (c) To indicate areas of immediate action and support in terms of means of implementation;*
- (d) To develop plans in a flexible fashion such that they can be updated to reflect new information and learning;*
- (e) To inform domestic action and the [provision] [allocation] of increased international financial support, possibly forming a component of a country's sustainable development plan and low-emission development strategies;*
- (f) To be used to report on the effectiveness of adaptation actions in meeting stated objectives;*
- (g) To [include] [enable] regional assessments of vulnerability and impacts of adaptation actions and measures undertaken between countries [and in the context of shared and transboundary resources];*
- (h) To be consistent with, or incorporate elements of, national risk management plans and disaster risk reduction strategies;*
- (i) To systematically integrate risk reduction measures in national, subnational and sectoral development planning and programming.*

4.5 Land use, land use change and forestry, and LULUCF

(p. 15, Annex I, Section on Activities to plan and prepare for the implementation of adaptation action (Paragraph 8), letters d & e). Discussing activities to plan for implementation of adaptation action, the text calls to minimize incentives “*that encourage maladaptation and unsustainable **land uses**, and reduce negative economic incentives (e.g. tax breaks) for vulnerable activities*” and also to create regulatory conditions to facilitate adaptation including land use planning. There are no changes in the way Land Use is presented in this paragraph.

“Activities to plan and prepare for the implementation of adaptation action (paragraph 8)

- (a) Promote the integration of adaptation concerns into national, subnational, and sectoral sustainable development; public policies, tools and strategies; programmes and priorities; planning processes and poverty reduction plans, at the local, national, regional and international levels and across sectors, developing national adaptation plans as appropriate, and reviewing and reporting on these activities;*
- (b) Integrate sustainable development into economic diversification strategies;*
- (c) Provide incentives to adaptation through, inter alia, regulatory policies, legislative changes, removal of barriers, well-functioning markets that provide a foundation for increased flows of investment, involving women as active participants, and other supportive approaches;*
- (d) Minimize incentives that encourage maladaptation and unsustainable **land uses**, and reduce negative economic incentives (e.g. tax breaks) for vulnerable activities;*
- (e) Creating legal and regulatory conditions that facilitate adaptation, including disaster resilience (for example, building codes, **land-use** planning, risk-sharing tools, and strengthening policy coherence among sectors);*
- (f) Support the supply and availability of climate information (including through research and systematic observation), tools, methods and models, particularly in the most vulnerable countries;*
- (g) [Engage in] [Enhance] education and training programmes, research and public awareness-raising, including public and stakeholders education and continued outreach;*
- (h) Share knowledge, information, data and experience among public and private stakeholders, including through appropriate arenas and fora, and utilizing the services of relevant institutions at local, national, regional and international levels, consistent with international agreements;*
- (i) Enhance or develop the needed information and knowledge base (both biophysical and socio-economic), including improving scientific research, data systems and data collection, to support adaptation and catalyze adaptation investments. This includes enhancing observations and data, and making that data available, to inform assessment and planning for adaptation and provide inputs for approaches such as parameterized insurance;*
- (j) Integrate knowledge, experiences and lessons learned from existing activities, including those carried out at the community level as well as activities from ongoing initiatives such as the Nairobi Work Programme, into adaptation planning;*
- (k) Improve knowledge of the socio-economic aspects of climate change and promote the integration of socio-economic information into impact and vulnerability assessments;*
- (l) Exchange experiences and opportunities relating to the development and dissemination of measures, methodologies and tools aimed at increasing economic resilience;*
- (m) Exchange experiences and lessons learned in economic diversification, including ways to develop institutional capacity, and improve understanding of how economic diversification can be integrated into sustainable development plans, especially those that promote sustainable economic growth and eradication of poverty;*
- (n) Elaborate best practices that can guide immediate actions with an eye to building longterm resilience to extreme events and disasters, including through implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;*
- (o) Educating stakeholders at all levels about adaptation options and the benefits of reducing vulnerability to climate-related risks;*

(p) Using meteorological, earth-observation and socio-economic information, and local and indigenous knowledge to best coordinate disaster planning and response;

(q) Establishing systems of accountability such as institutional checks and balances and open administrative systems. Establishing the rule of law through means and processes for enforcement;

(r) Improving the environment for doing business . particularly for small and medium enterprises by combating corruption and reducing bureaucratic barriers (i.e. red tape) to private-sector business activity;

(s) Improving availability and application of climate and environmental information, including but not limited to remote sensing, and decision-making tools;

(t) Clarifying and securing land tenure and planning . i.e. allocation, ownership and control over lands and resources;

(u) Strengthening environmental and natural resources management and enforcement.

4.6 Livestock

As in the previous documents, there are no mentions of livestock in NP 53.

4.7 REDD (only when related to agriculture)

As in the previous documents, there are no mentions of REDD in NP 53.

4.8 Rural development

4.8.1 [p. 6, Para. 10, letter b, numeral I, Section B. Implementation of adaptation action to climate change]. There are no changes on the way rural development is presented in Non-paper 53 compared to the previous Non-Paper.

“10. To enhance adaptation action at national level, all Parties, in line with a country-driven approach and taking into account local and national adaptation plans, as well as gender and ecosystem considerations, [shall] [should] [may] implement specific programmes, projects, activities, strategies and measures, including:

(a) In the short-term:

(i) Action identified in NAPAs and other relevant plans and strategies;

(ii) Undertaking sound impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, to include costs and benefits, at all appropriate levels, using a range of decision-making tools and methodologies;

(iii) Assessing, reducing, managing and sharing urgent and immediate, short-, medium- and long-term risks associated with climate change, including through, inter alia, early warning systems, incorporation of risk management and disaster risk reduction, insurance-related activities [, implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action] [, and activities addressing loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change, such as those arising from extreme weather events and gradual changes];

(iv) Enhancing, supporting and promoting traditional adaptation methods that have been implemented successfully in the past;

(b) In the medium-term:

*(i) Action identified in poverty reduction strategies, national communications, technology needs assessments, integrated climate territorial plans and other relevant strategies, including **rural development** strategies;*

(ii) Action to build resilience and enhance adaptive capacity to climate variability and change in economic development activities and institutions, including through economic diversification;

(c) In the long-term: action identified in national sustainable development strategies.

4.9 Soil

As in the previous documents, there are no mentions of soil in NP 53.

4.10 Energy

As in the previous documents, there are no mentions of energy in NP 53.

4.11 Marine / fisheries

As in the previous documents, there are no mentions of marine ecosystems or fisheries in NP 53.

4.12 AFOLU

As in the previous documents, there are no mentions of AFOLU in NP 53.

4.13 ILWRM

As in the previous documents, there are no mentions of ILWRM in NP 53.