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United Nations

Who is contributing to the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and how?

A systematic analysis of actors'
participation in the process

BOOSTING **KORONIVIA**



THÜNEN

Who is contributing to the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and how?

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1. Introduction

In 2017, the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP23) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) resulted in an historic agreement from Parties on the importance of agriculture to address climate change and food security. For the first time, a decision recognizes the need for agriculture to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions without compromising food production. Since then more research has pointed out the need to intensify the involvement of agriculture in climate mitigation in order to meet the targets of the Paris Agreement in 2050 (IPCC, 2018; Leahy *et al.*, 2020). Wollenberg *et al.* (2016) identify a preliminary global target for reducing emissions from agriculture of ~1 GtCO₂ by 2030 to limit warming in 2100 to 2 °C above pre industrial levels. Further estimates exist to evaluate the potential of mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions by agriculture (Smith *et al.*, 2008; Griscom *et al.*, 2017; IPCC, 2018; Roe *et al.*, 2019). Heidecke *et al.* (2021) state that whereas policy makers at global and national levels aim to achieve more ambitious progress in climate change mitigation, pragmatic attention is needed to address future political, socio economic and biophysical barriers to make even more mitigation feasible.

The Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) was officially launched as an international work program adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session in 2017 (UNFCCC, 2018a) to enhance communication and discussion on agricultural climate change mitigation and adaptation policies. The decision requests:

“The Subsidiary Body of Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to jointly address issues related to agriculture, especially through workshops and expert meetings, including the constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security” (see also (UNFCCC, 2018a, p. 19))

It has to be noted that discussions on agriculture reach back to 2011 when a series of workshops on adaptation in agriculture was decided and implemented from 2013 to 2016 (UNFCCC, 2022a). This opened the way to the KJWA decision in 2017 and to the adoption of its roadmap in May 2018 detailing the implementation until COP26.

In the KJWA process it was agreed to organize the discussion primarily along six in-session workshops and one intersessional workshop. As the workshops address topics specifically in the field of agriculture and climate change where a vast number of actors from private to public, from research to non-governmental organizations NGOs are concerned, the thematic focus and the degree of their involvement are most likely to influence the KJWA process, making actor analysis a relevant step for understanding the process outcomes.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) already evaluated the content of submissions to the process and found that Parties involved see the possibility to increase

exchange and collaboration among countries as well as to formulate concrete recommendations to the constituted bodies under the Convention (FAO, 2018). Building upon these findings we compile an actor analysis of the KJWA process. We evaluate the contributions of different actors in different regions as well as their role and the topics that actors have focused on during the last years. Actor analysis is a tool widely used in policy analysis for identifying the actors who influence the policy making process and those who are affected by policies (Hermans and Thissen, 2009). Furthermore, it can help to better understand the outcomes of policy making and implementation, i.e. how policies are being shaped and why policies do or do not result in the intended effects on the ground. Hermans and Thissen (2009) identify eighteen actor analysis methods, of which stakeholder analysis and network analysis are the most frequently used ones. Stakeholder analysis aims to identify the individuals or their groups who can affect or be affected by a political decision, and who therefore need either to be involved or whose interests are to be considered in the decision making process (Brugha and Varvasovszky, 2000; Hermans, 2005; Reed *et al.*, 2009). In this regard, the stakeholder analysis identifies the actors that have a stake in a specific policy or decision, determines their interests, and specifies their characteristics such as relative power and legitimacy (Prell *et al.*, 2009). Stakeholder analysis is different from the network analysis method which aims to identify the networks in which a variety of state and non-State actors are organized (Baumgarten and Lahusen, 2006) as well as the relationships among the individual actors within these networks (Newig *et al.*, 2010). In this paper we carry out an actor analysis in order to assess the involvement and representation of actors in the KJWA process rather than to identify the relations between single actors or their groups. We, however, use network analysis tools to display the interconnections between the actors more precisely in this context.

Actor analysis methods have already been used in the context of UNFCCC processes. For example, Schroder and Lovell (2014) looked at actor's involvement at UNFCCC Conference of the Parties from the perspective of the interactions between the formal and informal spaces of climate governance. They analyse non-nation state actors' attendance and the role of official United Nations (UN) Side Events for the formal negotiations.

In the following we describe the approach to and procedure for identifying the actors of relevance to the KJWA. We present the results of actor analysis in various tables summarizing the original database of actors. In the final chapter, we discuss the results, identify further possible analytical steps and research options and point out interesting findings and conclusions. The analyses of the interest and power of the actors involved in KJWA, their participation in broader networks or relationship to other actors are beyond the scope of the study presented here. The actor analysis undertaken here can therefore be considered the first step towards a thorough actor and network analysis which can be completed through further studies.

2. Methodological approach

Actors of relevance to the KJWA are manifold as this process addresses both climate mitigation and adaptation, and covers most of the themes related to agriculture. To compile the list of actors in an organized, systematic and comprehensible way, the identification of actors proceeded in the following steps: (i) actors who gave a presentation within one of the KJWA workshops, and (ii) actors who made submissions within the KJWA-related calls for submissions.

In the first step, the agendas of all six KJWA in-session workshops and one intersessional workshop, which are available on the UNFCCC website, were considered and the actors giving the presentations within specific workshop were recorded in the actor list. Specifically, the following eight workshops were browsed (see also Table 1):

- Workshop 1 “Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work” on December 2018 in Katowice, Poland (UNFCCC, 2018b);
- Workshop 2 “Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience” on 17-18 June 2019 in Bonn, Germany (UNFCCC, 2019a);
- Workshop 3 “Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management” on 18-19 June 2019 in Bonn, Germany (UNFCCC, 2019b);
- Workshop 4 “Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems” on 3-4 December 2019 in Madrid, Spain (UNFCCC, 2019c);
- Workshop 5 “Workshop on improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others” 24-25 November 2020 in virtual session (UNFCCC, 2020a);
- Workshop 6 “Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector” December 2020 in virtual session (UNFCCC, 2020b);
- Intersessional workshop, part 1 (workshop 7) on: “a) Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security.” 16 June 2021 in virtual session (UNFCCC, 2021a);
- Intersessional workshop, part 2 (workshop 8) on: “b) Strategies and modalities to scale up implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances” 12-30 October 2021 in Glasgow, United Kingdom (UK) and virtual session (UNFCCC, 2021b).

The list of actors contains multiple entries in the case where they were invited to give presentations at different workshops.

Table 1: summary of submissions and workshops in Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

	Session name / mandate	Submission description	Title of Event - Workshop	Date	Report / Document
K o r o n i v i a	Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB) 53	Issue: Koronivia road map under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (decision 4/CP.23). Deadline: 28/09/2020 Title: Submissions from Parties and observers on future topics not listed in decision 4/CP.23 and views on the progress of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture in order to report to the Conference of the Parties as per decision 4/CP.23, paragraph 4	Koronivia intersessional workshop - Part 2: Strategies and modalities to scale up implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances.	12-30 October 2021 Glasgow, UK / Virtual session	FCCC/SB/2021/3/Add.1
	Mandate: FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 43 and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 64		Koronivia intersessional workshop part 1: Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security	16 June 2021 Virtual session	FCCC/SB/2021/3
	SB 52	Issue: Koronivia road map under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (decision 4/CP.23). Deadline: 20/04/2020 Title: Submissions from Parties and observers on: Topic 2(e) – Improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others, and Topic 2(f) – Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector	Workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector. Click workshop website.	December 2020 Virtual session	FCCC/SB/2021/2
	Mandate: FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 43 and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 64		Workshop on improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others. Click workshop website.	24-25 November 2020 Virtual session	FCCC/SB/2021/1
	SB 51	Issue: Koronivia road map under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (decision 4/CP.23). Deadline: 30/09/2019 Title: Submissions from Parties and observers on topic 2(d) – Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems	In-session workshop on improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems. Click workshop website.	3-4 December 2019 Madrid, Spain	FCCC/SB/2020/1
	Mandate: FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 43 and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 64				
	SB 50	Issue: Koronivia road map under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (decision 4/CP.23). Deadline: 06/05/2019 Title: Submissions from Parties and observers on: Topic 2(b) – Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience, and Topic 2(c) – Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management	In-session workshop on improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management. Click workshop website.	18-19 June 2019 Bonn, Germany	FCCC/SB/2019/2
	Mandate: FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 43 and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 64		In-session workshop on methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience. Click workshop website.	17-18 June 2019 Bonn, Germany	FCCC/SB/2019/1
	SB49	Issue: Koronivia road map under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (decision 4/CP.23). Deadline: 22/10/2018 Title: Views from Parties and observers on topic 2(a) – Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work	In-session workshop on modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work. Click workshop website.	December 2018 Katowice, Poland	FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1
	Mandate: FCCC/SBI/2018/9, paragraph 43 and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 64				
	SB 48	Issue: Koronivia Joint Work on agriculture Deadline: 31/03/2018 Title: Views from Parties and observers to submit their views on elements to be included in the work of the SBSTA and the SBI to jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security	First call, no workshop		
	Mandate: Decision 4/CP.23				

Source: own compilation.

In the next step, the Parties, admitted organisations and non-admitted entities were considered who made submissions within the six calls for submissions related to the KJWA (UNFCCC, 2022b). Specifically, the submissions to the following calls were browsed:

- Views from Parties and observers to submit their views on elements to be included in the work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security Forty-eighth Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 48);
- Views from Parties and observers on topic 2(a) – Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work (SB 49);
- Submissions from Parties and observers on: Topic 2(b) – Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience, and Topic 2(c) – Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management (SB 50);
- Submissions from Parties and observers on topic 2(d) – Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems (SB 51);
- Submissions from Parties and observers on: Topic 2(e) – Improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others, and Topic 2(f) – Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector (SB 52);
- Submissions from the Parties and observers on future topics not listed in decision 4/CP.23 and views on the progress of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture in order to report to the Conference of the Parties as per Decision 4/CP.23, paragraph 4 (SB 53).

Similar to the step one, the list of actors created in step two contains multiple entries of actors in case these actors made submissions in response to several KJWA related calls.

For each actor recorded in the two lists of actors we added information on name and acronym of organisation, website, and information about the contact person. At the end the two lists were merged into one actor database and analysed commonly. All actors (including their multiple entries) were characterised using seven analytical categories and 25 sub categories (see Table 2).

Table 2: analytical categories and sub categories

Category	Sub categories (<u>underlined</u>) and description
Location	<u>Country (1)</u> and <u>continent (2)</u> where an actor is located. For international organisations, the location of their headquarters was specified
Geographical scope	This subcategory aims to specify if an actor is active rather on a <u>national (3)</u> or <u>regional (4)</u> or <u>international (5)</u> level
Sector	Within this category, the actors are classified as <u>public (6)</u> , <u>private (7)</u> or <u>non-profit (8)</u> . Actors acting within the public sector provide public services, such as education, public (state-owned) organisations, for example, state agencies implementing development projects. Private actors are organisations owned by private individuals or groups, mainly profit-oriented enterprises. Non-profit actors are non-governmental civic organisations, often established voluntarily.
Participation	This category specifies a KJWA workshop in which actors presented or a call to which actors submitted their views
Field of action	This category specifies whether an actor is more focused on climate <u>adaptation (9)</u> or <u>mitigation (10)</u> issues or both (<u>M&A</u>) (11), this is being determined in relation to a specific KJWA topic upon the content of a presentation in a workshop or a submission
Type of contribution	Here the type of actor's activity to the KJWA is specified, namely <u>constituted bodies (12)</u> , <u>funds and financial entities (13)</u> , <u>Parties (14)</u> , <u>non-governmental organizations (NGO) (15)</u> , <u>intergovernmental Organization (IGO) (16)</u> , <u>UN (17)</u> , <u>for-profit company (18)</u> and <u>non-admitted entity (NAE) (19)</u>
KJWA topics	Based on the thematic focus of the six KJWA in-session workshops planned in the Koronivia road map, as contained in annex I of FCCC/SBI/2018/9 and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, six KJWA topics were identified: <u>soil (20)</u> , <u>livestock (21)</u> , <u>nutrient management (22)</u> , <u>water management (23)</u> , <u>food security (24)</u> , <u>socio economic impact (25)</u>

Source: own compilation.

The different entries of actors and submissions in the database indicate the number of actors' presentations and topics within the KJWA. This database is therefore used to assess the engagement of actors in the KJWA process.

The analysis identified specifically (i) the participation intensity of actors related to the KJWA topics per continent and country; (ii) the participation intensity of actors related to the KJWA topics per actor characteristics (geographical scope, sector, type of contribution), and (iii) the participation intensity of actors with different characteristics (geographical scope, sector, type of contribution) per continent and country (see Section 3).

3. Results

In this section, we present the results of the two steps of creating a list of actors participating in the KJWA, and the results of its analysis.

3.1 Results of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture workshop actors

In step one 169 presentations by actors could be identified that contributed specifically to one of the workshops explained in Section 2.

Table 3, table 4 and table 5 present a summary of the results by type of actors, Koronivia topics and by world region representation. The actors are further divided into international actors, regional and national actors.

Table 3: number of presentations within the KJWA workshops by Koronivia topics and field of action

Field of action	Koronivia topics					
	Soil	Livestock	Nutrient management	Water management	Food security	Socio economic impact
Adaptation	20	22	14	44	40	40
M&A	37	23	26	34	40	43
Mitigation	7	18	8	5	11	17
Total	64	63	48	83	91	100

Source: summary of own results based on the list of actors submitted with the report.

Table 3 demonstrates that in the KJWA workshops most of Koronivia topics were considered by participating actors either from the adaptation or the mitigation & adaptation (M&A) perspective. Few presentations considered Koronivia topics solely from the mitigation perspective and within the Koronivia topic “Livestock” we observe almost equal distribution among the three fields of action. Within one presentation more than one Koronivia topic was often mentioned thus the sum of topics indicated in Table 3 is far larger than the total number of presentations given within all KJWA workshops.

Table 4: number of presentations within the KJWA workshops by Koronivia topics and continent

Continent	Koronivia topics					
	Soil	Livestock	Nutrient management	Water management	Food security	Socio economic impact
Africa	6	8	6	10	14	11
Asia	8	6	9	12	9	11
Australia and Oceania	1	3	1	2	1	2
Europe	34	26	19	41	43	44
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	7	3	3	3	6
North America	13	12	10	14	20	22
Unspecified		1		1	1	4
Total	64	63	48	83	91	100

Source: summary of own results based on the list of actors submitted with the report.

Table 4 shows that most topics in the presentations within the KJWA workshops have been held by actors affiliated to organisations based in Europe, followed by North America and then Africa and Asia. These actors addressed all topics but with a slight preference for food security and socio economic impact except for actors from Asia which rather focused on water management and socio economic impact. All topics are quite evenly distributed among different regions. It has to be noted, however, that due to the fact that table 4 considers multiple entries and the actual participation number can be different.

Table 5 shows that on behalf of Europe and North America the presentations within the KJWA-workshops were made mostly by international institutions and here especially by Non-Parties stakeholders. From Latin America and the Caribbean, there were mainly national actors participating in the KJWA workshops.

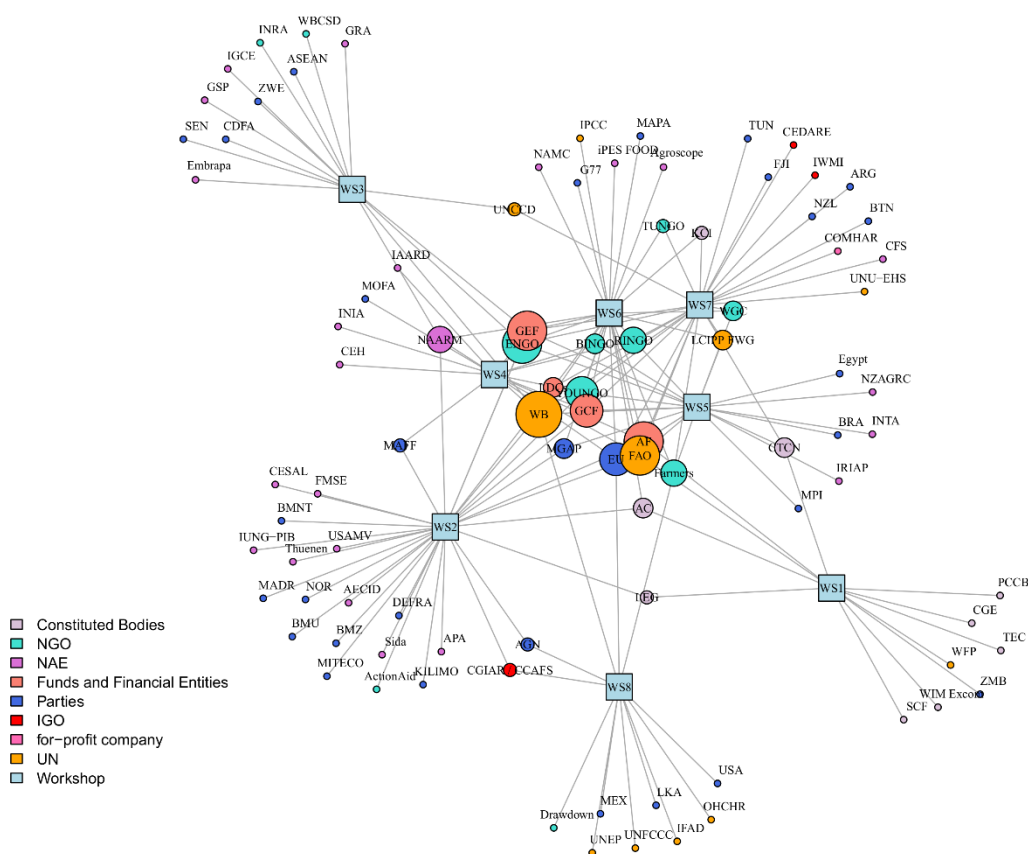
Table 5: number of presentations within the KJWA workshops by type of actor, continent, and geographical scope

Continent Geographical scope	Type of actor according to the UNFCCC classification system				
	Constituted bodies	Funds and financial entities	Non-Parties stakeholders	Parties	Total
Africa			8	11	19
International			7	2	9
National			1	7	8
Regional				2	2
Asia		6	7	6	19
International		6	1		7
National			6	5	11
Regional				1	1
Australia and Oceania			3	2	5
International			2		2
National			1	2	3
Europe	15		45	17	77
International	15		34	3	52
National			11	7	18
Regional				7	7
Latin America and the Caribbean			5	7	12
International			2		2
National			3	6	9
Regional				1	1
North America		12	18	2	32
International		12	15		27
National			3	2	5
Unspecified	5				5
International	5				5
Total	20	18	86	45	169

Source: summary of own results.

Figure 1 provides a graphical overview of all actors that gave presentations at the eight Koronivia workshops by eight UNFCCC actor categories (constituted bodies, funds and financial entities, Parties, non-governmental organization [NGO], intergovernmental organization [IGO], UN, for-profit company and non-admitted entity [NAE]). Each coloured circle indicates one actor presenting at a workshop, each light blue coloured box indicates a Koronivia workshop, and the number of “links” (lines connecting circles and boxes) refers to the number of workshops one actor presented at. The bigger the circle, the more presentations have been held by one particular actor at different workshops. The network graph shows that almost three-quarters (71) of the actors only presented at one of the workshops while 25 actors presented at least two different workshops. Actors that

presented multiple times (more than two workshops) are mostly (i) non-governmental organization constituencies representing clustered interests of a group of actors (environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGO) [6], children and youth non-governmental organizations (YOUNG) [5], research and independent non-governmental organizations (RINGO) [4], Farmers Constituency (Farmers) [4], women and gender constituency (WGC) [3] and business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGO) [3]), (ii) Funds and Financial Entities (Global Environmental Facility (GEF) [6], Adaptation Fund (AF) [6], Green Climate Fund (GCF) [5], Least Developed Countries Group (LDCs) [3]), or (iii) belong to the UN system (World Bank (WB) [7], FAO [6] and Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group (LCIPP FWG) [3]). In addition, one non-admitted entity Indian National Academy of Agriculture Research Management (NAARM) as well as two Parties (European Union (EU) and Uruguayan Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)) and constituted bodies (Adaptation Committee (AC) and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)) presented at three or more workshops. Workshops 6 and 7 (food security and socio economic impact, and intersessional workshop: part 1) were the ones with the highest overlap of actors presenting multiple times. The topics of these workshops have been identified above as main topics addressed by actors during the KJWA workshops (see Table 4).



3.2 Results of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture submissions to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

In step two all submissions of views to UNFCCC as explained in Section 2 have been evaluated. Table 6 shows the number of submissions within world regions by type of organisation. We see that Parties and non-admitted entities are active in all world regions. In all world regions, except for Europe and North America, Parties make up for the highest participation intensity. In Europe, non-admitted entities are the most active, and in North America the non-governmental organisations. The participation intensity of the funding sector is quite low in all world regions.

Table 6: total of submissions to the subsidiary bodies presented by world region, according to the UNFCCC classification system

World region	Non-Parties stakeholders				Parties	Total general
	UN	NGO	IGO	NAE		
Africa	1	5	2	10	19	37
Asia		1		9	26	36
Australia and Oceania				3	9	12
Europe	12	44	7	50	16	129
Latin America and the Caribbean		1	8	7	20	36
North America	6	34		2	5	47
Unspecified		1			1	2
Total	19	86	17	81	96	299

UN: United Nations system; NGO: admitted non-governmental organizations, IGO: admitted intergovernmental organizations, NAE: non-admitted entities. Source: summary of own results

Source: summary of own results.

In Table 7 we summarize the submissions in response to the six KJWA-related calls for submissions as shown in Section 2 by Koronivia topic and world region. Here, several topics can be addressed within one submission.

Table 7: KJWA submissions to the subsidiary bodies by Koronivia topics and world region

World region	Koronivia topics						Total general
	Soil	Livestock	Nutrient management	Water management	Food security	Socio economic impact	
Africa	25	21	11	16	35	23	131
Asia	26	18	15	21	29	18	127
Australia and Oceania	7	7	4	5	6	5	34
Europe	102	62	55	59	108	63	449
Latin America and the Caribbean	21	16	8	11	30	21	107
North America	26	24	18	15	33	33	149
Unspecified	2	1	1		1	1	6
Total	209	149	112	127	242	164	1 003

Source: summary of own results.

Table 7 shows that all topics were covered by all regions in the world. Especially the topics food security and soil were prominently addressed. Actors located in Europe addressed the six Koronivia topics 449 times in their submissions. Similar to the list of actors participating in KJWA workshops, such a large number is explained by the fact that many international organisations have their headquarters in Europe.

3.3 Results of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture actors in workshops and submissions to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

In the third analytical step we combine the list of actors participating in KJWA workshops and the list of actors who provided submissions in response to the KJWA-related calls for submissions. Table 8 summarizes all entries showing the total of 468 counts, which include multiple entries of actors that were involved in several workshops or made several submissions. We see that all world regions are represented in the process and that the majority of presentations and submissions were made mainly by non-profit and public actors.

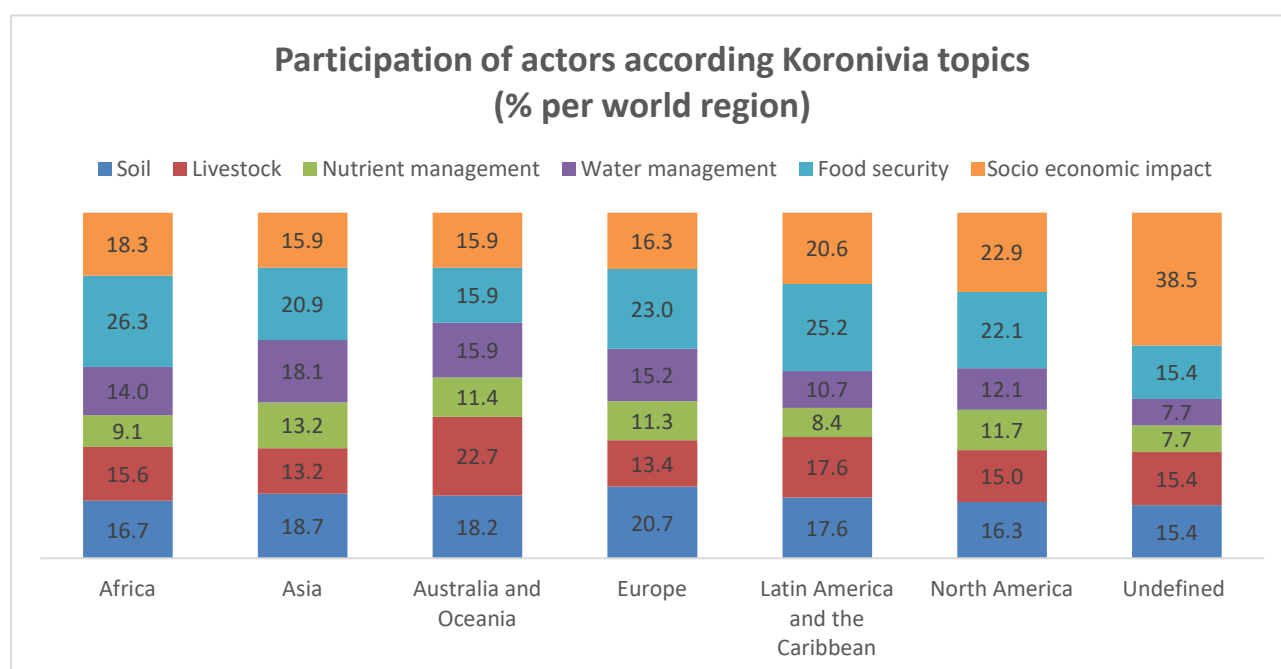
Table 8: number of entries for participation in workshops and submissions by type of actor and world region

World region	Type of actor			Total general
	Non-profit	Private	Public	
Africa	14		42	56
Asia	2		53	55
Australia and Oceania	2	1	14	17
Europe	71	6	129	206
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	1	42	48
North America	38	2	39	79
Unspecified	1		6	7
Total	133	10	325	468

Source: summary of own results.

Figure 2 on the other hand focuses on the different Koronivia topics addressed in the presentations within the KJWA workshops and submissions by world regions. For the variety of topics, a quite even distribution can be stated for all topics in all world regions. A slight emphasis can be seen for the topic food security from African, Asian and European countries, for the topic livestock in Australia and Oceania regions, and the topic soil in North America.

Figure 2: participation of actors by Koronivia topic (% per world region)



Source: summary of own results.

4. Discussion

Discussion point 1: influence of representation by UNFCCC Secretariat

The agenda for the workshops is set up by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The UNFCCC Secretariat aimed at a diplomatic and balanced involvement of actors within the workshops which are based on ideas suggested in the submissions by the actors mentioned. Also, the aim to have highly relevant and up to date workshop inputs by the presenters might have been pursued. With our analysis we demonstrate that the UNFCCC Secretariat has managed to quite evenly involve many actors from different parts of the world and from different institutional settings. Considering that no solid documentation on the process of accomplishing a balanced workshop design and agenda exists, the analysis presented here serves as a transparent record of discussion on agriculture within climate negotiations.

Discussion point 2: recommendations for data collection management

The analysis in this paper is based on the analysis of documents provided on the UNFCCC websites. On this basis, we defined the actors according to categories, regions and topics. For future documentation processes it is recommended to gather more standard and consistent information about the actors involved in the process, especially regarding their role, their interest and their expertise in topics related to agriculture and climate change. Also, a list of participants would be helpful for a more transparent picture.

Discussion point 3: actors and submissions driving the KJWA process

As a third point of the discussion we draw first conclusions about the actors and submissions which seem to have primarily driven the process during the last years. We see for example that actors based in Europe are highly represented, especially due to many international organisations having their headquarters in Europe (FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), etc.). When analysing the participation of actors in the Koronivia process by world region, it is recommended to differentiate between the location of the actor's headquarters and its actual area of influence. The latter allows to more accurately identify the regional representation of interests. Furthermore, it might also facilitate logistics decisions on the location of future meetings or events.

5. Conclusion and identification of further research and information requirements

As the KJWA addresses both climate adaptation and mitigation and considers mostly all research aspects of agricultural production, the actors involved in these topics worldwide are manifold. In order to narrow down the analysis and find a starting point, we focused explicitly on the UNFCCC process, and did not consider further websites, processes or research networks beyond this. For this reason, the database of actors should not be considered complete and presents an overview of relevant actors related to the above-mentioned processes. The actors involved in the KJWA workshops show good representativeness among fields of action, geographical scope and continents, as well as by the type of actors, especially considering the multitude of actors involved. If agriculture were to be further discussed under the UNFCCC beyond COP27 (UNFCCC, 2021c), it is recommended to proceed with a balanced representation of actors and topics but to more systematically report on the choice of actors involved. Further research should focus on actors concerned and involved beyond the official UNFCCC process. If data availability improves in the future, a more detailed network analysis would allow to reveal interconnections between the actors as well as their influence on the process.

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