Common practices/patterns in SBSTA 44 Ag. submissions

Although the 11 country submissions to SBSTA 44 vary greatly in identified practices as well as overall themes addressed, a few key commonalities and patterns can be found. In 7 submissions representing 96 countries (5 submissions from developing countries, 2 from developed countries), the development of stress-tolerant crop varieties was identified as a critical adaptation measure. Stresses were defined broadly as water, thermal, saline, pest, and disease stress. Almost every country identified various soil management practices including no-till practices and nitrogen/nutrient stewardship. These were identified as having many co-benefits including carbon sequestration, increased soil fertility, and decreased erodibility. The alteration of cropping calendars was identified in 4 submissions by mostly equatorial countries as a way to help cope with changing precipitation patterns. In the livestock sector, diet management as well as genetic selection were identified as practices in 7 submissions representing 87 countries across developed and developing nations that could reduce emissions as well as enhance productivity. 8 submissions representing 88 countries mentioned water management techniques, such as water-use efficiency and water storage. In general, practices that increased resource efficiency were found to have synergistic benefits in adaptation, mitigation, and productivity outputs.

In assessing broader themes, an emphasis was often placed on the need to educate (5 submissions) and incentivize farmers (4 submissions) to alter their agricultural practices. The need for knowledge and technology transfer was also identified (7 submissions) especially by the developing countries, seeking solutions such as stress-tolerant crops. The need and implementation of early warning systems (4 submissions) and insurance/safety nets for farmers (6 submissions) were also expressed frequently.

		Summary Practices			
Country	**# countries represented**	**Soil management**	**Livestock management**	**Water management and storage**	**Crop selection**
practices included		nitrogen/nutrient management, reduced till, increasing carbon sequestration	improved feed, breeding, methane reduction	improving irrigation systems, water use efficiency, and water storage efforts	stress tolerant seeds, cropping calendar, crop diversity
Myanmar	1	1	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	0	1	1
Argentina	1	1	0	1	1
African Group (submitted by Mali)	54	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	0
New Zealand	1	1	1	1	0
ASEAN (submitted by Vietnam)	10	1	0	0	1
LDCS (submitted by Democratic Republic of Congo)	48	0	0	0	
United States	1	1	1	1	1
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	0	1
EU (submitted by Netherlands)	28	1	1	1	1
Total Submissions	11	**10**	**7**	**8**	**8**
Total Countries	147	**99**	**87**	**88**	**97**

Potential Benefits of Practice		soil management	Livestock management	Water management and storage	Crop selection
Water security		1		1	1
Decreased Erosion		1			
Productivity (1=increase, 2= maintain, 3=reduce)		2	1	1	1
Food Security (1=increase, 2= maintain, 3=reduce)		2	1	1	1
Reduced input costs		1			
Adaptation and resilience		1	1	1	1
Decrease GHG emissions		1	1		
Increase carbon sequestration		1			

	Climate information and enabling services				
Country	**Early warning systems**	**Farmer Climate insurance**	**Extension services/education**	**Knowledge/technology sharing**	**Financial incentives for farmers**
Myanmar	1	1	1	1	0
Japan	1	0	0	0	1
Argentina	1	1	0	0	0
African Group (submitted by Mali)	0	1	1	1	0
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	1
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0
ASEAN (submitted by Vietnam)	0	1	0	1	0
LDCS (submitted by Democratic Republic of Congo)	0	0	0	1	0
United States	0	0	1	1	1
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0
EU (submitted by Netherlands)	0	1	1	1	1
Total Submissions	**4**	**6**	**5**	**7**	**4**
Total Countries	**4**	**95**	**85**	**143**	**31**

Potential Benefits of Practice	**Early warning systems**	**Farmer Climate insurance**	**Extension services/education**	**Knowledge/technology sharing**	**Financial incentives for farmers**
Water security					
Decreased Erosion					
Productivity (1=increase, 2= maintain, 3=reduce)	2	2	1	1	1
Food Security (1=increase, 2= maintain, 3=reduce)	1	1	1	1	1
Reduced input costs					
Adaptation and resilience	1	1	1	1	1
Decrease GHG emissions			1	1	1
Increase carbon sequestration					1
Additional farmer income					1