

## Background paper:

### Climate action and agriculture in international processes and options for future work outside UNFCCC

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## Summary

This paper explores possible alternatives for multilateral processes to address agriculture and climate change outside of the UNFCCC and its Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA). It assesses whether other multilateral processes, organizations or initiatives are fit for purpose to fulfil the expectations attached to the KJWA, support the implementation of climate action in the agricultural sector, and contribute to the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. Whether alternative options are politically viable and can deliver on the objective of supporting climate action in the agricultural sector depends on several factors, including the political relevance of the alternative process or initiative, its inclusiveness, and financial resources. A key determinant is also how it relates to key features of the KJWA such as its substance, its participatory nature, and arrangements to capture work.

The paper identifies three options to work on agriculture outside the UNFCCC:

1. Work under another entity of the UN System, for example the FAO or UNDP;
2. Work under a government-led initiative or process or an intergovernmental organization, for example the NDC Partnership;
3. Work under a non-state actor initiative or process, for example the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

A review of submissions to the KJWA by observers and of the documentation of UNFCCC side events in the years 2018 and 2019 allowed the identification of 36 organizations or processes working on mitigation or adaptation in the agricultural sector. The paper compiles information on the mission, objective or purpose, type of organisation and way of working, background, main stakeholders, priorities, and budget for 12 potential alternatives. This information is then used to evaluate advantages and disadvantages of the different options.

The paper concludes that there is not a perfect alternative to the KJWA under the UNFCCC. Instead it suggests to strengthen action on agriculture outside of the UNFCCC and to ensure that any future arrangements for the KJWA under the UNFCCC are geared towards a coordinating function that facilitates exchange between the wider landscape of organizations and processes working on agriculture and those working on climate change.

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## 1 Introduction and aim of the paper

At COP 26 the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) of the UNFCCC will report back to the COP on the progress and outcomes of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA). How and whether work on agriculture under the UNFCCC continues after this point is under discussion among Parties. Since the future of the KJWA is uncertain and disagreements among Parties may even result in a stalling of substantive discussions on agriculture under the UNFCCC, this policy paper explores options for continued multilateral work on climate action in agriculture outside the UNFCCC. The focus lays in exploring whether alternative multilateral processes, organizations or initiatives can support the implementation of climate action in the agricultural sector and contribute to the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The paper starts by briefly outlining the KJWA and its objectives. Based on the analysis of the KJWA, a set of criteria to assess the viability of alternative processes is derived. The identified alternative processes, initiatives and institutions are then mapped and presented in a structured way according to these criteria. The paper further compares the option of continuing work on agriculture under the UNFCCC and the most viable alternatives previously identified with regard to their viability, advantages, and disadvantages. It finishes with conclusions and recommendations on the way forward.

## 2 The Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: objectives and expectations

With decision 4/CP.23, Parties to the UNFCCC established the KJWA, by giving a mandate to the two SBs, the SBSTA and the SBI, to address issues related to agriculture and to report back on progress and outcomes of that work to the COP at its 26<sup>th</sup> session.

Following submissions by Parties and observers, at their first session initiating the KJWA (SB48), Parties agreed to a roadmap for organizing work. This roadmap sets dates for when submissions by Parties and observers on the elements of the KJWA are due and when workshops on the elements will take place. It also requests the UNFCCC Secretariat to produce workshop reports. In their conclusions of that session, the SBs also invited observers to participate in the workshops and highlighted relevant stakeholders in the context of climate change and agriculture. These include farmers, youth, local communities, and indigenous peoples. Gender was also highlighted as a relevant issue.

At their following session, the SBs issued an invitation to the operating entities and funds<sup>1</sup> under the UNFCCC to contribute to the work of the KJWA and participate in the workshops (SB 49).

The decision of the KJWA does not state a clear purpose or objectives for the work<sup>2</sup>, which is an indication that Parties were not able to agree on the matter.<sup>3</sup> However, the mandate given to the SBs does place the KJWA in the specific context of food security and the vulnerability of agriculture to climate change. Also, the six elements of work included in the decision give an indication of what Parties expected to achieve with the KJWA:

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<sup>1</sup> The operating entities of the financial mechanism are the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund. The funds under the UNFCCC are the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, all of which are managed by the GEF.

<sup>2</sup> The remainder of this paper uses the word objective as a synonym to the word purpose.

<sup>3</sup> For comparison, paragraphs 71, 84, 115 and 135 of decision 1/CP.21 include wording that clarifies the objective of the different processes or work to be undertaken.

- 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”,
- b) “Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience”;
- c) “Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and croplands as well as integrated systems including water management”;
- d) “Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems”;
- e) “Improved livestock management systems”;
- f) “Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector”.

The first element (a) mentions “the five in session workshops on issues related to agriculture” conducted by SBSTA between 2013 and 2016. These workshops mainly focused on evaluating information on adaptation and resilience. For example, the first workshop dealt with the “current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts” and the second with “early warning systems and contingency plans to extreme weather events”. The third workshop assessed “risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios” at different geographical levels.

The last two workshops focused on the identification of knowledge. The fourth workshop which addressed “agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems”, allowed Parties to discuss mitigation in the agricultural sector (see workshop report<sup>4</sup>). The fifth workshop focused on adaptation measures considering indigenous knowledge and “diversity of the agricultural systems”.

Parties included the issues discussed in the SBSTA workshops in the KJWA, by referring to the workshops in decision 4/CP.23. However, they shifted the focus from assessing knowledge to implementation. Note that the wording in 4/CP.23 paragraph 2.a is “modalities for implementation of the outcomes”.

Element b) of the mandate given to the SBs addresses methods and methodologies for adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sector, albeit mitigation is not explicitly mentioned but included under the adaptation co-benefits. Elements c) to e) of the mandate to establish the KJWA deal with specific technical aspects of agriculture. Element f) provides space for a broader discussion on social, political, and economic aspects of climate change and agriculture.

Analysing the wording used across the elements in the KJWA reveals the implied objectives of the KJWA to **enhance or improve the implementation and methods related to adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sector, specifically in relation to risks and vulnerability, soil, nutrient use, water management and livestock management**. These objectives need to be considered in the context of the variety of agricultural systems and knowledge systems in different regions and countries, sustainability, and food security.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbsta/eng/inf06.pdf>

Additional objectives and expectations for the KJWA can be identified in interventions and submissions from Parties' made throughout the negotiations. These include:

- Improving coherence and awareness of work across UNFCCC bodies and financial institutions and enhancing coordination between the constituted bodies of the UNFCCC, and financial institutions;
- Improving international cooperation on climate action in the agricultural sector, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation;
- Facilitating technical exchange and learning;
- Incentivizing climate action in the agricultural sector;
- Improving involvement of national stakeholders from the agricultural sector in the UNFCCC process;
- Mobilizing financial resources for climate action in the agricultural sector, especially for adaptation.

At their 50<sup>th</sup> session and after consideration of the report on the 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” Parties captured some of the expectations mentioned above in agreed language.<sup>5</sup> For example, they encouraged the constituted bodies and financial entities to continue their engagement in the KJWA, “highlighting the potential of creating interlinkages that lead to enhanced action and improvement in implementation” and they recognized the “importance of continued involvement of scientific and technical knowledge in transforming the agricultural sector”.

### **3 Alternative multilateral processes, initiatives, and institutions to the KJWA outside of the UNFCCC process**

#### **3.1 Criteria for assessing alternatives to the KJWA outside of the UNFCCC process**

To evaluate alternative options for continuing the work of the KJWA outside of the UNFCCC, key features of the process were identified on the basis of the analysis of the KJWA decision and subsequent SB conclusions. These features were grouped into five criteria: political nature of the process, substance, participation, financial means and arrangements. These criteria were then used to assess possible alternative multilateral processes, initiatives or institutions that could contribute to strengthening climate action in the agricultural sector in comparison to the KJWA. In some cases, similarities of these processes to current features of the KJWA can be considered an advantage for the alternative option, e.g. comparable political relevance, while in other cases a difference may bring some added value, e.g. the availability of financial resources. An overview of the criteria and features is shown in Table 3-1.

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<sup>5</sup> See FCCC/SB/2019/L.2

**Table 3-1: Criteria for assessing possible alternatives to the KJWA and identified key features**

Criteria	Features of the KJWA
Political relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral process with broad government participation (197 Parties to the UNFCCC).</li> </ul>
Substance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food security and the vulnerability of agriculture to climate change are central considerations.</li> <li>• Draws on scientific and technical knowledge and expertise.</li> <li>• Addresses a broad range of issues related to agriculture and climate change, covering mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>• Discussions take place against the backdrop of the need for climate action and implementation.</li> </ul>
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusive process open to observers.</li> <li>• Explicitly recognizes farmers, youth, local communities, indigenous peoples as relevant stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Financial means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No own financial resources.</li> </ul>
Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular meeting schedule, meetings take place twice a year.</li> <li>• Documentation of discussions. Captured in reports by the UNFCCC Secretariat and conclusions by the subsidiary bodies.</li> </ul>

Source: Own compilation

### 3.2 Overview of alternative multilateral processes, organizations, and initiatives addressing agriculture

Potential alternative multilateral processes, initiatives, and organizations were identified by screening submissions to the KJWA and side events related to agriculture that took place in 2018 and 2019. UN entities admitted intergovernmental organizations and admitted non-governmental organizations have submitted their views on the KJWA. The complete list of organizations identified in this screening can be found in Annex I. National, regional, or subnational organizations and organizations with a narrow and specific thematic focus, for example on the cultivation of a specific crop, were excluded from further analysis. Additional processes identified in the UNFCCC context with a potential to fit the assessment criteria that did not make submissions to the UNFCCC process were included as well.

The identified multilateral processes, organizations, and initiatives are listed below.

#### UN System

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
- World Food Programme (WFP),
- Committee on World Food Security,
- UN Development Programme,

- UN Environment Programme,
- SDG-Agenda - United Nations Sustainable Development Group,
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),

#### **Government lead and intergovernmental organizations**

- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR),
- NDC Partnership,
- Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases,

#### **Non-state actor lead**

- Global Landscape Forum,
- We Mean Business Coalition,

The following information was collected for all of these entities by consulting the organizations' websites and documentation of meetings and procedures:

- Mission, objective, or purpose
- Organisation type and way of working
- Background and history
- Main stakeholders
- Current priorities
- Budget.

A short description of each organization based on the information collected is included in Annexes II to IV.

In the analysis of the alternative options, a greater focus was placed on entities that are part of the UN System because their political relevance is comparable to the KJWA under the UNFCCC. Two organizations initiated by governments and two initiatives carried out by non-state actors are included in the analysis because they are based on broad participation and their work is relevant for climate action in the agricultural sector.

### **3.3 Options for future work on climate action and agriculture in multilateral processes**

Options for alternatives to the KJWA can have two distinct starting points. The first is to establish a new process or organization and the second is to transfer work to or strengthen work under an existing organization, initiative, or process.

Several arguments speak against the first starting point of setting up something completely new: 1) Given the broad landscape of organizations, initiatives and processes working on climate change and agriculture, any new process or organization risks duplicating existing work. 2) As expectations related to the KJWA show, the work under this programme should contribute to enhancing implementation of climate action in the agricultural sector. There is growing evidence that mitigation measures in agriculture and food systems will play a key role in achieving the Paris Agreement. The next ten years are crucial for keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C



and below 1.5°C, which cannot be realised without rapid deployment of climate actions in the agriculture sector.<sup>6</sup> In addition, as negative effects of climate change on agriculture and food security are already noticeable, it is urgent to support measures that enhance resilience and adaptive capacity of food and agriculture systems and contribute to food security now.<sup>7</sup> Thus, one could argue that there is no time to waste with organizational matters and with finding consensus on mandates or objectives. 3) Unless a new process or organization comes beset with new, additional and steady funding, it risks diverting resources from other ongoing work.

As for the second starting point, a transfer of work to an existing organization or process will also require time for readjustment and organising work, but at least it could build on existing institutional frameworks. This would reduce costs and efforts related to organizational work.

The following paragraphs briefly outline some options for shifting work on climate action in the agricultural sector outside of the UNFCCC. The practicability of the different options, as well as possible advantages and disadvantages are assessed in comparison to the criteria described above.

### 3.3.1 Option A: Transfer to another entity in the UN System

The alternative closest to the current KJWA would be a transfer to another institution within the UN system. Detailed information on the alternative institutions considered here is shown in Annex I. Because of their mandates, the FAO (achieve food security) and UNDP (eliminate poverty, ensure sustainable human development) are suitable candidates. Although their mandates do not include climate change, the work of both organizations extensively addresses mitigation and adaptation to climate change: FAO actively participates in the KJWA, both with submissions to the workshops and producing independent analysis. UNDP's approach is to help countries integrate their climate commitments with their development policies. Both institutions are already conducting important work to promote climate action in the agricultural sector and may be better suited than the KJWA under the UNFCCC to directly influence policies and actions in countries.

As for participation, FAO's decision-making body is the FAO council composed of all FAO members. FAO membership is comparable to that of the UNFCCC. UNDP's governing body is the Executive Board composed of 36 member countries. Membership rotates, but one could consider this a less inclusive arrangement. Non-state actor participation is less prominent in both organizations than under the KJWA. UNDP for example invites observers to its sessions when "it considers it appropriate".<sup>8</sup>

The budgets available to FAO and UNDP are significantly larger than that of the UNFCCC but given the different nature and activities of the organizations there is no real point of comparison. As for concrete funding to implement activities, the UNFCCC is the context in which climate finance is provided and mobilized, whereas UNDP supports countries in accessing climate finance and

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<sup>6</sup> See for example:

Clark, M. A.; Domingo, N. G.; Colgan, K.; Thakrar, S. K.; Tilman, D.; Lynch, J.; Azevedo, I. L.; Hill, J. D. (2020): Global food system emissions could preclude achieving the 1.5° and 2°C climate change targets. In: *Science* (370), pp. 705–708.

Rosenzweig, C.; Mbow, C.; Barioni, L. G.; Benton, T. G.; Herrero, M.; Krishnapillai, M.; Liwenga, E. T.; Pradhan, P.; Rivera-Ferre, M. G.; Sapkota, T.; Tubiello, F. N.; Xu, Y.; Mencos Contreras, E. et al. (2020): Climate change responses benefit from a global food system approach. In: *Nature Food* (1), pp. 94–97.

<sup>7</sup> See for example: Willett, W.; Rockström, J.; Loken, B.; Springmann, M.; Lang, T.; Vermeulen, S.; Garnett, T.; Tilman, D.; DeClerck, F.; Wood, A.; Jonell, M.; Clark, M.; Gordon, L. J. et al. (2019): Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT–Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems. In: *Lancet* (393), pp. 447–492.

<sup>8</sup> [http://web.undp.org/execcbrd/rules\\_participation.shtml](http://web.undp.org/execcbrd/rules_participation.shtml)

executing projects. Countries that expect the KJWA also to help mobilizing means for implementation, may prefer to strengthen work related to agriculture under the UNFCCC.

Arrangements for meetings and documentation are also different. The FAO Conference only takes place every two years. The UNDP Executive Board meets three times a year. Both meetings receive significantly less public attention than the UNFCCC process and finding documentation is not as straightforward.

If work was to be transferred to another entity in the UN system, the UNFCCC COP would need to issue an invitation to, for example, the FAO or UNDP to strengthen their efforts on agriculture and climate change. This could initiate the process to address the issues discussed under the KJWA and to improve their support to countries to implement mitigation and adaptation actions in the sector outside of the UNFCCC. In this case, multilateral cooperation at the UN level would continue. However, to respond to this invitation, the decision-making bodies of both institutions would need to agree on specific arrangements, and this would require own negotiations and time to find agreement. It could be necessary to allocate specific budget for these institutions to carry out the required kind of work. Additionally, this transfer of mandate could induce some countries to call for additional and specific means of implementation under the new institution. FAO seems like the obvious choice to carry out Koronivia-like work because of its specific focus on agriculture and food security. UNDP's broader focus and extensive presence in countries could be an advantage for linking work related to climate action in agriculture to other topics of relevance to developing countries. Another question relates to the continued use of the Koronivia label. Some may consider it useful, to continue using it because it offers recognition, others may consider it too unspecific outside of the UNFCCC context, where it will be unclear that this title relates to COP23 which was presided by Fiji.

One argument against shifting work from the UNFCCC to FAO or UNDP is that both organizations concentrate a substantial part of their work and resources in developing countries and this could create the impression that the burden to implement mitigation and adaptation actions in the agricultural sector lays with them. A process rooted in the UNFCCC would maintain focus on action by all countries, especially in relation to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Additionally, the KJWA is rooted in climate change policy and thus work should remain under the UNFCCC providing a link to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. However, work on a specific sector as in the case of agriculture is not common practice within the UNFCCC and it might create an imbalance within the process. So, there are limits to the ways the KJWA could be strengthened within the UNFCCC to deliver concrete outcomes for mitigation and adaptation in agriculture.

The World Food Programme (WFP), the Committee on World Food Security, UNEP, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have all very specific mandates that do not cover the broad substance addressed in the KJWA. UNEP is the highest environmental authority among all multilateral institutions and its mandate may be too far away from agriculture. IFAD is a financial institution, the WFP is focused on disaster relief and the Committee on World Food Security on eliminating hunger. They also have ways of working that not necessarily ensure the same level of participation and inclusiveness as the UNFCCC. They are thus unlikely to fulfil expectations and functions currently associated with the KJWA.

Two Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are relevant for work of the KJWA: SDG 2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" and SDG 13 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts". The 2030 SDG agenda is cross cutting to the whole UN System. The Sustainable Development Group brings together 36 UN institutions that play a role in development. Its task is to guide, support, track and oversee the coordination of the

UN development operations and help deliver on the SDGs. It is unlikely that the specific substance of the KJWA could be addressed within this high-level coordination body and how it could ensure wide participation.

### **3.3.2 Option B: Transfer to a government-led initiative or intergovernmental organization**

This option entails a shift in focus away from a multilateral process but would still carry the political relevance through government involvement. Detailed information on the alternative initiatives and organizations considered here is contained in Annex III. From the perspective of shifting focus towards implementation, it could have the advantage of being more agile and bringing together the motivated Parties that are committed to advancing climate action in the agricultural sector, i.e. frontrunners or a coalition of the willing, that pushes forward work and proves the case for other countries to follow. This option could be less inclusive in terms of non-state actor participation and less balanced, if no attention is placed to providing means for the participation of stakeholders across all relevant constituencies, especially from developing countries.

One example of a government initiative that could serve as a platform for continuing the KJWA outside the UNFCCC is the NDC Partnership (NDCP). It focuses exclusively on providing support for NDC implementation and responds to country priorities. Many countries have included agriculture in their NDCs, which could be the starting point for strengthened work on agriculture by the NDCP. So far, 110 countries are members of the NDCP and international institutions, for example the UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank and IFAD, thus allowing for broad participation. The NDCP would also allow covering substantive issues of the KJWA through cooperation with other institutions and its focus on providing capacity building tools. However, the decision-making body of the NDCP can be considered less inclusive. The steering committee is composed of only ten countries, plus two co-chairs at the ministerial level. The UNFCCC Secretariat is a host of the NDCP and could thus potentially ensure continued coordination between the initiative and the climate change process, but it is not clear from publicly available information what hosting by the UNFCCC entails.

Another possibility would be to strengthen government initiatives or intergovernmental organizations that have a more specific technical and research focus, like the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases. CGIAR is a network of research institutions and has research priorities that broadly overlap with the substantive issues of the KJWA, while the Research Alliance only focuses on mitigation. This option has the disadvantage of being less inclusive and less participatory, as the research agenda is mainly driven by funding countries, which may raise the question whether this allows to adequately address the diversity of agricultural systems and knowledge systems. Also, it creates an additional need for coordination or outreach to ensure the involvement of policy makers.

### **3.3.3 Option C: Transfer to a non-state actor-led initiative**

Across the UN System, partnerships with non-state actors are becoming more relevant. It could thus be possible, that a non-state actor-led initiative like the Global Landscape Forum or the World Business Council for Sustainable Development strengthens its work on agriculture. Detailed information on the alternative initiatives and organizations considered here is contained in 0. However, this option carries the disadvantage of lacking legitimacy compared to a multilateral process where participation is clearly defined. In comparison to a multilateral process, voluntary initiatives may be perceived as less inclusive and less balanced. This reduces the political relevance of non-state actor initiatives. Additionally, lacking government involvement reduces the power to help

influence policies. While participation in initiatives is voluntary, engagement may often depend on the availability of resources. Yet, voluntary initiatives could also have the advantage of giving a stronger role to actors that implement actions on the ground. If there is a strong business involvement, such an initiative could help mobilize resources for more climate action in the agricultural sector. The Global Climate Action Agenda of the UNFCCC could serve to showcase these efforts undertaken in non-state initiatives outside of the UNFCCC.








### 3.3.4 Summary of options considered

As mentioned in section 2, the KJWA is expected to fulfil several objectives. None of the analysed processes, initiatives, and institutions has the potential to address all of these objectives. Table 3-2 shows an overview of how the authors consider the potential of alternative processes, initiatives, and institutions to address the objectives of the KJWA. This analysis is based on the information contained in Annex II. No alternative institution or process is suitable to address the objective to improve coherence and coordination of work on agriculture under the UNFCCC. Considering the broad participation, the legal nature of its instrument, associated processes and initiatives (e.g. the climate action agenda), and public attention, the UNFCCC is also uniquely positioned to help improve coordination and coherence at other levels. FAO potentially addresses all other objectives, even the objective of improving involvement of national stakeholders in the UNFCCC process, because of its specific work on the KJWA<sup>9</sup> that includes providing technical support to “support agricultural experts under the UNFCCC”. However, it is important to note, that FAO started this work in support of “development and implementation” of the KJWA. FAO work of comparable multilateral status to the KJWA would most probably need to be decided by the FAO conference. UNDP could potentially address all non-UNFCCC related objectives of the KJWA but would likely do so under different working arrangements. It remains to be assessed to what extent these arrangements could be designed in a manner that is as participatory as under the KJWA. UNEP and the UN Sustainable Development group can fulfil some objectives, but their working arrangements and focus may be too far away from the substance of the KJWA. Research focused institutions may be better suited to enhance methods, while a number of alternative institutions may be better suited to fulfil objectives related to technical exchange and mobilization of resources.

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/koronivia/en/>

**Table 3-2: Overview table matching potential of alternatives to the KJWA outside of the UNFCCC with the objectives associated with the KJWA**

Objectives associated with the KJWA	Processes, initiatives and institutions potentially addressing the objectives associated with the KJWA
Enhance or improve implementation of mitigation and adaptation in the agricultural sector	
Enhance or improve methods related to mitigation and adaptation in the agricultural sector	
Facilitation of technical exchange and learning	
Improve coherence and coordination of work on agriculture within the UNFCCC	None
Improve involvement of national stakeholders from the agricultural sector in the UNFCCC process	
Improve international cooperation for climate action in the agricultural sector	
Incentivizing climate action in the agricultural sector	
Mobilizing financial resources for climate action in the agricultural sector, especially for adaptation	
Cross-cutting substantive issues	Risks and vulnerability, soil (carbon, health, fertility), nutrient use, water management, livestock management, variety of agricultural systems and knowledge, sustainability, food security

Source: Own compilation

## 4 Conclusions

It is still too early to assess whether the KJWA has had any policy impacts with positive effects for adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sector. Yet, from the workshop reports and the June Momentum event, it is possible to derive that the KJWA has been able to facilitate exchange, create a seat at the table for stakeholders from the agriculture sector in the multilateral climate change process and improve knowledge of work on agriculture across the UNFCCC.

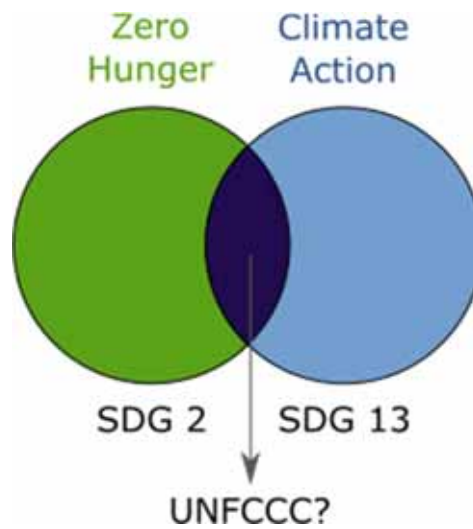
The KJWA has also delivered added value within the UNFCCC. For example, it has led to better coordination between the constituted bodies on their work on agriculture. Since its inception it has succeeded in bringing together stakeholders and convening representatives from agriculture ministries on a climate change agenda. Presentations by representatives of the financial mechanism and funds have helped countries to clarify access to funding opportunities. At the same time, the KJWA draws on external inputs. Without the engagement from other UN organizations and research institutions, the KJWA could not deliver on technical and capacity building expectations. From the perspective of promoting implementation, the KJWA also has limitations. For example, political considerations can often overshadow technical deliberations and the development of concrete guidance and implementation of actions.

None of the identified alternatives is suited as a complete replacement for the KJWA or can fulfil all expectations attached to it. Despite having the potential to cover the substantive elements of the KJWA and promote implementation on the ground, the alternatives to a multilateral process lack the political relevance, legitimacy, and level of participation currently provided by the KJWA under the UNFCCC. The viability of the option to transfer the KJWA to another multilateral organization or process is also limited, given that they are bound by specific mandates and it will require own negotiation time to agree on any suitable arrangements. A challenge of transferring the KJWA to FAO or UNDP would be to ensure that the focus of climate action in the agricultural sector is not limited to developing countries.

The fact that there is no perfect alternative to the KJWA does not mean that it needs to continue unchanged in the UNFCCC. Its limitations with regards to promoting implementation on the ground are evident. At the same time, as this analysis shows, there is a broad range of activity on agriculture and climate change ongoing at different levels and institutions. The issues are well represented in the broader UN System. There is extensive ongoing research at the international and national level and broad non-state actor coalitions are promoting sustainable agriculture. It does not make sense to try to centralize all this activity under one roof, because it is so diverse and there are benefits in this diversity. Different types of multilateral processes, organizations, and initiatives have specific advantages and disadvantages when it comes to fulfilling the many expectations associated with the KJWA. For example, while all can play a role in improving the integration of mitigation and adaptation in the agricultural sector and incentivizing action, private sector initiatives may be best for mobilizing financial resources. On the other hand, UNDP and FAO may be best suited to facilitate technical exchange and learning on the ground.

Under these circumstances, the best arrangements to address the intersection between these different activities need to be found. What is the best alternative for ensuring coordination and exchange? Where can stakeholders come together to identify synergies and address potential trade-offs? What is the best option for maintaining the nexus between agriculture, climate change and food security on the high-level agenda? What is the best way to ensure that information also flows to stakeholders outside of the agriculture community?

**Figure 4-1: Schematic depiction of the intersection between actions targeting food insecurity and climate change**



Source: Own illustration

The UNFCCC can play a coordinating role at the intersection between agriculture and climate change, for example in the context of the two SDGs addressing these topics (Figure 4-1). For the KJWA, the UNFCCC also seems to be the most pertinent forum to carry out such a coordinating and information platform function. The Paris Agreement, as a legally binding instrument, will continue to draw significant public and political attention to the UNFCCC process, unparalleled in other multilateral processes. However, the successful implementation of NDCs and the actions on agriculture included there, require resources that go beyond the UNFCCC. Thus, it is important to strengthen work on agriculture outside of the UNFCCC but also to adapt the KJWA to better fulfil a coordinating function that facilitates exchange between different stakeholders working for a more sustainable, climate friendly and resilient agricultural sector and the achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement.

## Annex

### **Annex I. List of organizations and initiatives with links to agriculture identified in screening of the UNFCCC submissions portal and side events and exhibits archive**

Biovision - Foundation for Ecological Development (BV)

Brazilian Coalition on Climate Change Forests and Agriculture

Canadian Federation of Agriculture (CFA)

Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

CGIAR System Organization

CropLife International

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Food and Climate Alliance

Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN)

French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)

Global Dairy Platform (GDP)

Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development in Agriculture, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science (IESEA CAAS)

International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (WorldFish)

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)

International Fertilizer Association (IFA)

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (Bioversity)

International Potato Center (CIP)

International Rice Research Institute\* (IRRI)

International Rice Research Institute\* (IRRI)

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)



Land Use & Climate Knowledge Initiative

North America Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance

Organic Consumers Association (OCA)

Solutions from the Land

Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU)

Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)

Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation EU-ACP (CTA)

Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)

World Bioenergy Association (WBA)

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

World Farmers' Organisation (WFO)

**Additional organizations and initiatives identified**

Sustainable Food Systems Programme

1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People collaboration

Scaling-Up Agroecology Initiative (FAO)

Inclusive and Equitable Local Development Programme (IELD): UNCDF, UNDP, Un Women

**Annex II. Information tables UN System**

	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>
Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives”</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specialized agency of the United Nations.</li> <li>• Decision making body is the FAO Conference. It meets every two years</li> <li>• Member states have one delegate.</li> <li>• Conference elects 49 member Council, which serves as executive organ between sessions. Council is assisted by Committees. Regional FAO conferences, as established by the FAO Conference.</li> <li>• Five strategic objectives, related to reducing hunger, increasing sustainability of food production, reducing rural poverty, increasing participation in food systems and increasing resilience of livelihoods.</li> <li>• Areas of work include the climate, biodiversity, land and water department.</li> <li>• FAO technical cooperation programme makes know-how available to member countries.</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established in 1945 in Quebec.</li> <li>• In 1961 focus shifted from technical agency towards a development organization.</li> <li>• FAOSTAT was created in 1985</li> <li>• 2008 FAO Conference on Climate Change</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 194 member nations + EU as member organization + 2 associate members (Faroe Islands and Tokelau)</li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive climate change portfolio<sup>10</sup>. Offers “technical guidance, data and tools” for improved decision making and supports developing countries in the design of NAPs and NDCs.</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018-2019 2,6 billion</li> </ul>
	<b>World Food Programme (WFP)</b>
Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver urgent food aid in real time to affected areas</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Programme. Works on emergency assistance, relief and rehabilitation, development aid and special operations.</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/en/>

Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established in 1961 by parallel resolutions from the FAO and UN General Assembly.</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 Member States of the Executive board (18 elected by ECOSOC and 18 by FAO Council). Executive Director is appointed by UN Secretary General and FAO executive director.</li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus areas include climate action, disaster risk reduction and sustainable livelihoods and ecosystems</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No independent source of funds. In 2020 total contributions amounted to over 6 billion US\$<sup>11</sup>.</li> </ul>

### **Committee on World Food Security (CFS)**

Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims at eliminating hunger and malnutrition through improved policy convergence/coherence at global level</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intergovernmental body. Committee is made up of members, participants and observers. Reports to the UN General Assembly through ECOSOC and to the FAO Conference.</li> <li>CFS issues voluntary guidelines, compiles and disseminates information, aims to shape policy. High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition provides scientific knowledge-based analysis and advice to shape policy.</li> <li>Annual plenary sessions.</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established in 1974 following the 1974 World Food Conference</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFS Bureau comprising twelve member countries. Advisory Group that includes UN Agencies and other UN bodies, Civil society and NGOs, international agricultural research institutions, international financial institutions, private sector and philanthropies.</li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2020-2023 prioritized thematic workstreams: Food systems and nutrition; Agroecological and other innovative approaches; Gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition; Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems; Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition; Data collection and analysis tools<sup>12</sup></li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core funding provided by FAO, IFAD and WFP. Resource partners contribute on a voluntary basis. Include EU, GER, CAN, CHE, FRA, FIN, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, IRE, SWE</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.wfp.org/funding/2020>

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1819/cfs46/FinalReport/CFS46\\_Final\\_Report\\_EN.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1819/cfs46/FinalReport/CFS46_Final_Report_EN.pdf)

<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	
Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandate of UNDP is to eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable human development.</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN organization that acts as the “UN’s global development network”, has offices in more than 170 countries and territories.</li> <li>• “UNDP helps countries attract and use aid effectively”, working with governments on development projects.</li> <li>• Vice chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group.</li> <li>• Governed by the Executive Board, which holds three session per year.</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established in 1965 by the UN General Assembly by merger of the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the UN Special Fund were merged.<sup>13</sup></li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36 countries that conform the Executive Board. Membership in the EB rotates among countries.</li> <li>• Administrator and heads of regional bureaus</li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities outlined in the 2018-2021 Strategic Plan<sup>14</sup> are eradication poverty and keeping people out of poverty, “accelerating structural transformation for sustainable development” and “building resilience to crisis and shocks”.</li> <li>• Work is concentrated on three main focus areas which are sustainable development, democratic governance and peace building and climate and disaster resilience.</li> <li>• The UNDP website also lists “six signature solutions”<sup>15</sup>, one of which are nature-based solutions for development. The page states that “UNDP is the primary actor on climate change in the United Nations. Our aim is to help build the Paris Agreement and all environmental agreements into the heart of countries’ development priorities”.</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.2 Billion US\$ in 2018, 4.8 US\$ in 2019<sup>16</sup></li> </ul>

### **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)<sup>17</sup>**

Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “UNEP is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the</li> </ul>
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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/about-us/faqs.html#being>

<sup>14</sup> <http://undocs.org/DP/2017/38>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/six-signature-solutions.html>

<sup>16</sup> <file:///C:/Users/C7866~1.URR/AppData/Local/Temp/UNDP%20Funding%20Compendium%202019.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment>

	environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment” <sup>18</sup>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN organization</li> <li>• “Work includes assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends; developing international and national environmental instruments; and strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment.</li> <li>• Seven broad thematic areas: climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, chemicals and waste, resource efficiency, review of environment.</li> <li>• The UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) is the Governing Body of UNEP. It meets biennially.</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Until 2014 UNEP was governed by the Governing Council. It was replaced with UNEA</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Environment Programme</li> <li>• UNEA Bureau</li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Promote the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development”.</li> <li>• Seven priority areas: Climate change, resilience to disasters and conflicts, healthy and productive ecosystems, environmental governance, chemicals, waste and air quality, resource efficiency, environment under review.</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 910 million US\$ for 2020 and 2021. This budget covers staff costs, programme support costs and the Environment Fund.<sup>19</sup></li> </ul>

### United Nations Sustainable Development Group

Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guide, support, track and oversee the coordination of development operations in 162 countries and territories in support of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brings together 34 agencies, funds and programmes of the UN system that work on development.</li> <li>• Chaired by the Un Deputy Secretary General. The UNDP Administrator serves as Vice-Chair of the Group.</li> <li>• The Development Coordination Office (DCO) serves as the Secretariat of the Group.</li> </ul>

<sup>18</sup> [https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28411/UNEP\\_PoW\\_Budget\\_2020-2021\\_Final.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28411/UNEP_PoW_Budget_2020-2021_Final.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

<sup>19</sup> Para 36 [https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28411/UNEP\\_PoW\\_Budget\\_2020-2021\\_Final.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28411/UNEP_PoW_Budget_2020-2021_Final.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinates the work the Resident Coordinators System. Regional Coordinators. Resident Coordinators are the highest-ranking representatives of the UN Development System in a country. Through the DCO Resident Coordinators can directly coordinate with the UN Secretary General.</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Founded in 1997 as the United Nations development group.</li> <li>Overhauled in 2018 as part of the repositioning of the UN Development System to support the 2030 Agenda (A/RES/72/279)<sup>20</sup>.</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Secretary General and UNDP Administrator.</li> <li>UNSDG core group: Executive heads of DESA, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO and the rotating chair of the Regional Economic Commissions.</li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</li> <li>Improve coordination across the UN System</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget Estimate for the Resident Coordinator System is 281 826 400 US\$<sup>21</sup></li> </ul>

### International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)<sup>22</sup>

Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFAD's mission is to “transform rural economies and food systems by making them more inclusive, productive, resilient and sustainable. We invest in the millions of people who are most at risk of being left behind: poor, small-scale food producers, women, young people and other vulnerable groups living in rural areas.”</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International financial institution and specialized United Nations agency. Multilateral development institution. “catalyses public and private investments, helps strengthen policies and promotes innovation, in order to achieve sustainable benefits for the poor at scale and support all countries to achieve lasting, systemic change.”</li> <li>Governing Council is highest decision-making body. It holds annual meetings and is composed of all member states, which have voting rights according to paid contributions<sup>23</sup>. Executive Board responsible for overall management.</li> <li>“provides low-interest loans and grants to developing countries. It also mobilizes cofinancing from Member States, developing countries and project participants themselves. IFAD focuses on low-income countries and lower-middle-income countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as targeting pockets of poverty in upper-middle-income countries.”</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment was outcome of 1974 world food conference. Operational since 1978.</li> </ul>

<sup>20</sup> [https://outreach.un.org/ngorelations/sites/outreach.un.org/files/development\\_system\\_backgrounder\\_31\\_may.pdf](https://outreach.un.org/ngorelations/sites/outreach.un.org/files/development_system_backgrounder_31_may.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-05/2020-Report-of-the-Chair-of-UNSDG-on-DCO.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/about>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/40240493/Votes+by+Member+States/85a59a85-696d-4876-87c5-5300177ad357>

Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 177 Member states<sup>24</sup></li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2016 to 2025 Strategic framework<sup>25</sup> sets out three strategic objectives: “increasing the productive capacity of poor rural people, increasing their benefits from market participation, strengthening the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of their economic activities.”</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disbursements in 2019 910 Million US\$<sup>26</sup> Target for Programme of loans and grants in the 2019-2021 period is 3.5 US\$.<sup>27</sup></li> </ul>

### Annex III. Information tables government initiatives and intergovernmental organizations

	<b>NDC Partnership<sup>28</sup></b>
Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Aims to increase alignment, coordination, and access to resources to link needs to solutions”.</li> <li>• Aims to assist member countries align their climate and development agendas and to improve “coordination and collaboration” between stakeholders from the fields of climate and development.</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global initiative that brings together member countries and member institutions. Currently 110 countries<sup>29</sup> are members of the NDCP. UNEP, UNDP, IFAD and UNFCCC are NDCP members.</li> <li>• Steering committee as the decision-making body. Hosted by UNFCCC and WRI (support unit).</li> <li>• Delivers support for NDC implementation through Partnership Plans. Plans include country priorities for NDC implementation and lists existing programmes from donors, development banks and implementing organisations that fit these priorities. NDCP delivers technical advisory services, process support, capacity building and infrastructure measures.<sup>30</sup></li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiated by the German government (BMZ and BMU), the Moroccan government and WRI.</li> <li>• Launched in 2016 during COP22 in Marrakech.</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments financing the NDCP Support Unit (AUS, UK, GER, IRL, FRA, NLD, DEN)</li> <li>• Members of the Steering Committee, currently DEN, GER, JAM, JPN, LBN, PAK, MHL, SWE, UGA, UK.</li> </ul>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/member-states>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/strategic-framework>

<sup>26</sup> <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/128/docs/EB-2019-128-R-3-Rev-1.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/qc/41/docs/GC-41-L-3-Rev-1.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/how-we-work>

<sup>29</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/members>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/klimaschutz/NDC-Partnerschaft/index.html>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-Chairs, currently Ministers of CRI and NLD.</li> <li>• WRI as the hosts Support Unit.</li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The partnership exclusively focuses on NDCs. It supports governments in defining “processes and policies” to deliver on NDCs and development goals, supports knowledge exchange between countries, supports countries in accessing climate finance. Member countries apply for support.</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No information available.</li> </ul>

### Consultative Group on International Agri-cultural Research (CGIAR)<sup>31</sup>

Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce poverty, improve food and nutrition security, improve natural resources and ecosystem services</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global research partnership. Coordinates work of 15 independent international agricultural research centres. Operates in 108 countries.</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded in 1971 by the FAO</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding members have voting rights in the System Council<sup>32</sup></li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and research coordination</li> <li>• Strategy and Results Framework 2016-2030<sup>33</sup>. Defined System Level Outcomes: reduced poverty, improved food and nutrition security for health, improved natural resources and ecosystem services.</li> <li>• Eight research priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Genetic improvement of crops, livestock, fish and trees</li> <li>– Systems approach for agricultural systems in areas with high poverty</li> <li>– Gender and inclusive growth</li> <li>– Enabling policies and institutions to improve performance of markets and delivery of critical public goods</li> <li>– Nutrition and health</li> <li>– Climate-smart agriculture focusing on urgently needed adaptation and mitigation options</li> <li>– Nurturing diversity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Geographic focus, Africa, Asia and Latin America</li> </ul>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.cgiar.org/>

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.cgiar.org/funders/trust-fund/trust-fund-contributions-dashboard/>

<sup>33</sup> <https://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/3865/CGIAR%20Strategy%20and%20Results%20Framework.pdf?sequence=1>



Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual research portfolio around US\$ 900 million. Largest contributors are US, UK, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, World Bank Group and NLD.</li> </ul>
<b>Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases<sup>34</sup></b>	
Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“The Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases brings countries together to find ways to grow more food without growing greenhouse gas emissions”. “The aim is to develop breakthrough solutions in addressing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions.”</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research organization, Secretariat based in New Zealand</li> <li>“The GRA Charter provides a framework for voluntary action to increase cooperation and investment in research activities to help reduce the emissions intensity of agricultural production systems and increase their potential for soil carbon sequestration, and improve their efficiency, productivity, resilience and adaptive capacity, thereby contributing in a sustainable way to overall mitigation efforts, while still helping meet food security objectives.”</li> <li>Organized around four research groups, which have work plans and convene relevant stakeholders in “research collaborations,</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Founded in 2009</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>64 member countries<sup>35</sup> IRL, NZL, UK, JPN, SEN, URU, BRA, ESP, USA, AUS, CAN, FRA co-chairs of research groups.</li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on research on mitigation of agricultural greenhouse gases in sub-sectors of paddy rice, cropping, and livestock. Coordinates cross-cutting activities covering these sub-sectors and considers synergies between adaptation and mitigation efforts. Research Groups have been set up to address these areas of work, through work plans that bring countries and partners together in research collaborations, knowledge sharing, use of best practices, and capacity building among scientists and other practitioners. The aim is to develop breakthrough solutions in addressing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat hosted by NZL Ministry for Primary Industries, support from Uruguay Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries and Germany’s von Thünen Institute.</li> </ul>

<sup>34</sup> <https://globalresearchalliance.org/about/>

<sup>35</sup> <https://globalresearchalliance.org/community/>

**Annex IV. Information tables non-state actors' initiatives**

	<b>Global Landscape Forum<sup>36</sup></b>
Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the landscape approach. Contribute to achieving the SDGs and goals of the Paris Agreement.</li> <li>The GLF defines the landscape approach as “The Landscape Approach is about balancing competing land use demands in a way that is best for human well-being and the environment. It means creating solutions that consider food and livelihoods, finance, rights, restoration and progress towards climate and development goals.”</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-stakeholder platform. Secretariat based in Bonn. It convenes partnerships of international organisations, civil society, scientific institutions, communities, women, and Indigenous groups, the media and the financial and corporate sector. Fosters knowledge exchange, operates a knowledge hub and organizes the annual Global Landscape Forum event as well as thematic and regional forums.</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Founded in 2013 by CIFOR, the World Bank and UN Environment.</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charter Members<sup>37</sup> and Funding Partners<sup>38</sup></li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Science led platform. Very broad and diverse participation. Flagship programs: Landscape News, GLF Live, Youth in Landscape, Landscape Academy, Communities of Practice, GLFx</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core funding provided by the Government of Germany (BMU and BMZ). In 2017 both ministries provided the GLF with 11 million Euros in funding for a four-year period.<sup>39</sup></li> </ul>

	<b>World Business Council for Sustainable Development<sup>40</sup></b>
Mission, objectives or purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work to “accelerate the transition to a sustainable world by making sustainable business more successful”.</li> <li>Make “member companies more successful and sustainable by focusing on the maximum positive impact for shareholders, the environment and societies”.</li> </ul>
Organisation type and way of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CEO-led organization where business work together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world.</li> </ul>

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.globallandscapesforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/GLF-Charter-2019.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> CIAT, CIFOR, CIRAD, Climate Focus, Conservation International, Crop Trust, Ecoagriculture Partners, The European Forest Institute, Evergreen Agriculture, FSC, GEF, GIZ, ICIMOD, IFOAM - Organics International, The International Livestock Research Institute, INBAR, IPMG, IUFRO, Rainforest Alliance, Rare, Rights and Resources Initiative, SAN, UNEP, Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation part of Wageningen Research, World Farmer Organization, World Agroforestry, World Bank Group, World Resources Institute, WWF International, Youth in Landscapes Initiative (YIL).

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.globallandscapesforum.org/about/partnership/>

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/global-landscapes-forum-takes-place-in-bonn-for-the-first-time/>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.wbcsd.org/Overview/About-us>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is a network of around 200 member companies.</li> <li>• Current programmes and projects include the area of food and nature, with a project on scaling positive agriculture. Other areas of work include climate and energy, circular economy, cities and mobility and action on SDGs.</li> <li>• Focus on innovation and collaboration. Develops standards and tools for companies.</li> </ul>
Brief background and history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded in 1995</li> </ul>
Main stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Member companies</li> <li>• Executive Committee</li> </ul>
Current priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current programmes and projects include the area of food and nature, with a project on scaling positive agriculture. Other areas of work include climate and energy, circular economy, cities and mobility and action on SDGs.</li> <li>• Sector projects on chemical, forests, agribusiness and the tire industry.</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No information available</li> </ul>