



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Inception Workshop of the
Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use
under the NDC Partnership

“Meeting the Needs of Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use”

4-5 May 2017, Rome-Italy

Workshop Report



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Overview

FAO and the Support Unit of the NDC Partnership co-organized a two-day workshop, hosted at FAO Headquarters in Rome 4-5 May 2017. This workshop brought together member countries and organizations of the NDC Partnership. The aim was to discuss the launch of a new Working Group and to enhance the knowledge on the challenges, needs and opportunities with regard to the implementation of NDC components related to agriculture, food security and land use. In total, 53 participants from 22 countries, 2 regional and 6 international organizations, took part in the workshop.

Workshop objectives

The meeting aimed to:

- Define the scope for a TWG on agriculture, food security and land use.
- Take stock of existing knowledge and experiences; and
- Identify activities to bridge support gaps.

Summary of the discussions

To set the scene, countries shared experiences on their plans for NDC implementation, highlighting their priorities, challenges and modalities. Participants identified needs and capacity gaps related to the five areas identified by FAO in the following paper: [The agricultural sectors in nationally determined contributions \(NDCs\): priority areas for international support](#). These areas are:

- Compliance with the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement
- Coherent policy frameworks for climate action in the agricultural sectors
- Research, analysis and tools
- Capacity development for implementation and action in the agricultural sectors
- Investment for the development of the agricultural sectors

Participants identified priority gaps, mostly emphasizing the need for **capacity building for implementing, monitoring and reporting on climate action**, and to access, analyze and gather **climate data and models**. Regarding data availability, participants pointed towards the lack of **economic and financial analyses of adaptation and mitigation options**. Furthermore, countries underlined the need for more assistance in formulating **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** and integrating the agricultural sectors, as well as in identifying and accessing appropriate **climate finance options**.

Six different initiatives and their activities in supporting climate action were presented to the participants as an overview of the existing support that is already in place as well as providing possible activities that the Thematic Working Group (TWG) could engage in.

Based on identified priority gaps, participants were asked to propose and develop key objectives for the TWG, including possible activities, in smaller discussion groups. The observations were brought together and discussed further in plenary. The workshop participants defined the position of the TWG in the landscape of the existing support structure and the Paris Agreement, and also identified the preliminary outputs and activities, all guided by member countries interests and needs.

In the context of existing initiatives and knowledge pools as initiated by the NDC Partnership, participants agreed that the main added value of the TWG lies in the facilitation of a country-steered exchange and feedback on experiences and challenges on NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors¹.

Preliminary activities of the TWG are:

- **Online platform with relevant information on climate action in the agricultural sectors** closely linked to and complementing the knowledge platform of the NDC Partnership;
- **Interactive (online) forum** for updates on countries' actions and plans;
- **Capacity building and knowledge exchange** on priority topics during one or two **thematic workshops** per year;
- **Link to relevant platforms, initiatives and experts** in the context of NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors; and
- Opportunity for **peer feedback forums or mechanisms** whereby members could present challenges or work under development for input and suggestions.

Workshop outputs

- Working group established to shape the Terms of Reference of the TWG on agriculture, food security and land use.
- A summary document of discussions (also capturing decisions reached), including proposals for future joint work.

Participant feedback

A participant survey was held at the end of workshop. 19 participants replied (51 percent of all country and external organization participants). The survey shows that 94 percent of respondents found the workshop very or highly useful, and that 88 percent are very much or mostly keen to remain engaged with the TWG. The full results are available in Annex 3.

¹ For the purpose of this document, agricultural sectors are understood to comprise crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry.

Rationale for the meeting

The agricultural sectors feature prominently in the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) submitted by most developing countries. According to a FAO study, more than 85 percent of developing countries refer to agriculture and/or Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). Of the developing countries that specified adaptation commitments in their NDCs, more than 90 percent point out adaptation in the context of agriculture (FAO 2016).

Countries are already engaging in climate action, focusing on mitigation and adaptation as well as possible synergies. However, to effectively deliver on the NDC commitments, countries will have to address a number of sector-specific barriers and challenges that, if left unaddressed, will inhibit efforts to push climate action in the agricultural sectors to scale. These sectors therefore warrant particular consideration in the efforts of the NDC Partnership (NDC-P) to support developing countries to implement their NDCs, report on their progress and ultimately enhance ambition in future NDC cycles.

The NDC-P was launched during the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP22) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a global initiative to help countries achieve their national climate commitments and to ensure that financial and technical assistance is delivered as efficiently as possible.

Similarly, building on the momentum of the Paris Agreement, FAO recently adopted its corporate Climate Change Strategy that sets as a priority the support to Member Nations in enhancing capacities on climate change, in particular on the implementation of countries' NDCs. Accordingly, FAO is committed as an active member of the NDC-P to advocate for improved support to countries in realizing their NDCs related to the agricultural sectors and food security.

A pilot Thematic Working Group (TWG) on agriculture, food security and land use supported by FAO was discussed at the NDCP's first Steering Committee meeting. The workshop *Meeting the Needs of Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use* was convened to work with member countries to shape the direction of the Working Group.

Summary of the discussions

Joint definition of workshop expectations and ground rules

After having discussed the main points previously in smaller groups, the participants presented their expectations on how they wished to conduct the workshop. The overall focus was on defining the Working Group, NDC implementation, open knowledge sharing and building a strong network. Here are some examples:

Expectations

- Placing the working group in the context of other agriculture and climate change initiatives and identify the value added
- Build a common ground and vision among the NDCP participants
- Identify key issues for the thematic working group to address with respect to agriculture, food security, and land use
- Sharing knowledge to better understand the priorities for NDC in agricultural sectors, including forestry and fisheries
- Generating ideas on how to support NDC implementation, make progress on best practices
- Understand the challenges and needs from countries that are seeking support
- Identify common interests, desired outputs, and foster encourage collaboration
- Clarity on strategies to help countries
- Strong and equal participation by everybody

Exchange of experience

Country examples

Five countries shared updates on the status of implementation of their NDCs, highlighting priorities, challenges and options/modalities.

Speaker	Presentations
Kingsley Kwako Amoako, MoA, Ghana	Ghana country experience
Bui My Binh, MoA, Viet Nam	Viet Nam country experience
Walter Oyhantcabal, MoA, Uruguay	Uruguay country experience
Lawrence Mashungu, MoE, Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe country experience
Victoria Hatton, New Zealand	New Zealand country experience

Priorities:

The main priorities among the presenting countries were both focused on adaptation and mitigation, as well as on obtaining mitigation-adaptation synergies. Some examples include: Reducing emissions through climate-smart agriculture; building resilience; increasing efficiency in agriculture production and promote sustainable forest management; obtaining mitigation-adaptation synergies; improving climate monitoring and responding to disasters.

Challenges:

Common challenges presented were: lack of finance; weak data management systems; need for private sector involvement; and uncertainty in climate projections.

Options/modalities:

Options and modalities shared by five countries were for example, various national policies and plans for mitigation and adaptation; promotion of CSA, involving the private sector; and capacity building.

[Links with other countries' experiences \(plenary\)](#)

The participants who did not give presentations shared their experiences on NDC implementation, highlighting the importance of working across sectors and supporting capacity development activities.

Priorities:

- Installing a coordinating mechanism in the country to implement the NDCs
- Promoting **cross-sectoral work** involving all relevant ministries
- **Involving private sector and non-state actors**; in this context, Costa Rica put forward the example of the Instituto del Café de Costa Rica (Icafe) that pursues a multi-stakeholder approach in its agricultural Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) to produce carbon neutral coffee.

Challenges:

- **Lack of data management – and data accessibility.** For example, Botswana mentioned that quality data is particularly important for countries dependent e.g. on rain-fed agriculture.
- **Access to climate funding.** In relation to this, The World Bank stated that the needs go beyond what is offered through the GCF, more financial instruments that can be used.
- **Reaching smallholders.** Brazil highlighted the importance of making sure that smallholders and communities implement appropriate activities to improve productivity and lower emissions.
- **Social protection.** Brazil also pointed out that farmers often want to see near-term benefits. What can we do to help farmers to change production methods to more sustainable and climate-smart ones without putting their immediate livelihoods at risk?

Options and modalities:

- **Institutional arrangements:** Existing as well as currently developed institutional arrangements were mentioned as modalities to take on the coordination of climate action; e.g. Morocco mentioned the national competence center for climate change mitigation and adaptation in Morocco (4C Maroc), that works across sectors and stakeholders.
- **Capacity building:** technical, financial as well as on monitoring and reporting, as emphasized by Brazil; the World Bank emphasized that capacity building to access also funds beyond the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is crucial as GCF funds are not sufficient to cover all financial needs for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- **Knowledge sharing** to build on good practices and lessons learned on a national and international level.

Identification of priority gaps for NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors

The discussion on priority gaps was initiated by two presentations on the agricultural sectors in the NDCs and priority areas for international support to countries' implementation.

Speaker	Topic	Relevant links
Alberto Millan, CCAFS/World Bank	Agriculture in the INDCs, presentation on behalf of CCAFS	PPT: Agriculture in the INDCs
Nicholas Ross, FAO	The agricultural sectors in NDCs: Priority areas for international support	PPT: The agricultural sectors in NDCs Paper: The agricultural sectors in NDCs: Priority areas for international support

Participants were invited in an interactive activity to reflect on the five priority areas presented in the paper [The agricultural sectors in nationally determined contributions \(NDCs\): priority areas for international support](#), and comment on the strength of existing support structures, the prevailing needs, capacity gaps, and actions to address these gaps. The participants were broken into smaller groups which then rotated through a series of stations such that each group worked on three of the five areas. Each priority area was facilitated by a support staff, who presented the respective comments and considerations after the group work.

The results were summarized the next morning during the Recap of Day 1, and are outlined below.

Intervention Area I: Compliance with the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement

Participants discussed shortcomings in countries' institutional arrangements to report under ETF, pointed out that there is no clear overview of the existing support structure, and that availability of and access to data is often lacking. They identified the following actions to address capacity gaps:

- **“Handbook”:** A more systematic approach and stock taking on the existing support structure;
- **Institutional arrangements and coordination:** Addressing the question of accountability under the ETF with regard to local, national and international level, and sectors;
- **Mapping the big picture:** Mapping exercise (on capacity building, financial support, etc.) with regard to AFOLU / LULUCF;
- **Data access:** Developing a coherent and centralized system for GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation data; this includes improving national GHG inventories and emphasize added value; support in the form of capacity building and training to reach the critical mass (“sustainable” team)
- **Adaptation Guidelines** to report on adaptation under the ETF.

Intervention Area II: Coherent policy frameworks for climate action in the agricultural sectors

Participants discussed the challenges countries face in developing coherent policy frameworks that link climate action across sectors with their NDCs and support the roll out of strategies in their agricultural sectors.

- **Indicators or guidance to help identify appropriate technology for transfer;**
- **Policy and regulation tracker:** Development of tool to track policies and regulations on the national and international level;
- **Building the evidence base:** Develop better resources to help countries demonstrate how climate action complements development objectives
- **Capacity localizing models:** Build capacity within countries to adapt international experience to their specific national context.

Intervention Area III: Research, analysis and tools

Access and availability of data were discussed amongst others for the purposes of planning, assessing climate vulnerability and impacts, as well as reporting under UNFCCC.

- **Economic and financial analysis** of adaptation/mitigation options
- Establish/support institutional set up for **climate and meteorological services** for all sectors
- Provide weather and seasonal **forecasts for farmers**
- **Downscaled climate scenarios** (facilities)
- Guidelines on **climate models** for crop production
- Climate **risk management tools** (crop forecasting tools, climate change impact assessments)
- **Improve GHG inventories** (develop Tier 2 emissions data) / Harmonization of emissions factors for common agro-ecological conditions, soil and climate / Publication on EF / IPCC EF database for countries / Develop training
- Overview of existing research on key related topics to **share/access existing info/data**
- **Enhance the link between academia and government institutions** (use of remote sensing to plan for adaptation)

Intervention Area IV: Capacity development for implementation and action in the agricultural sectors

Focusing on capacity development, participants differentiated between various stakeholders, such as policy makers, experts and extensionists, as well as farmers, foresters and fishers. The discussion evolved around the topics of monitoring and evaluation, modelling and scenario planning, GHG inventories and accessing climate finance.

- Each country to facilitate **capacity building for extensionists** (training of trainers) to scale down the community level
- Provide support towards the **formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** integrating the agricultural sectors, including capacity building to:
 - Undertake a cost benefit analysis
 - Identify options
 - Budget action
- Strengthening **capacity for monitoring**:
 - Impact assessment of policies
 - Progress in capacity development
- Strategy for **capacity retention** (not just capacity building, but also ensuring there is no “brain drain”)
- Support local instructions deliver climate services to farmers

Intervention Area V: Investment for the development of the agricultural sectors

The discussion on investment evolved mainly around the issues of streamlining procedures to access international climate finance, simplifying the international climate finance architecture, and establishing national climate funds to enhance direct access to international climate finance, as well as improve capacities to coordinate and direct inflows of international climate finance.

- Support to **scale up the provision of innovative finance** that is conducive to transitioning to sustainable and climate-smart patterns of agricultural development.
- Supporting **public-private partnerships** to unlock private sector lending for Climate-Smart Agriculture.
- **Technical assistance to national/sub-national financial institutions** to improve their understanding of the agricultural sectors and capacity to lend within these sectors.

- Support to **mainstream short- and long-term climate considerations into investment decisions.**
- Supporting **increased representation of agricultural stakeholders** in decision-making bodies for national climate funds.
- Develop **capacities of final beneficiaries** (e.g. agricultural producers) to manage funds, as well as improve their financial literacy.
- Support **accreditation of direct access entities** from the agricultural stakeholders to (e.g.) the GCF.
- Increasing the role for agricultural stakeholders in execution of large-scale investment projects using international climate finance, and in the process build their capacities to take on a strong role in the future.

Additional suggestions

In addition, participants were asked to identify possible gaps in and additional considerations to the framework of the five intervention areas.

- **NDCs and SDGs:** Improving the alignment between NDCs and SDGs, e.g. through webinar and facilitation of dialogues between development, agriculture and environment experts nationally and internationally
- **“Implementing with neighbors” (peer 2 peer):** Regional collaboration to facilitate and enhance NDC implementation on shared challenges and commitments in the agricultural sectors
- **Thinking of a working group:** Focusing on smallholders or all agricultural stakeholders? Including forestry? Which subsectors specifically? All?

Mapping the landscape of support for climate action in the agricultural sectors

Six presentations on different initiatives and their activities in supporting climate action on a country, regional and global level were presented to give participants an overview of the existing landscape of support as well as to provide a non-exhaustive set of possible activities a TWG could engage in.

Speaker	Topic	Relevant links
Victoria Hatton and Matthew Hooper, New Zealand	Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)	PPT: GRA - Bringing countries together to find ways to grow more food without growing greenhouse gas emissions Link: globalresearchalliance.org
Federica Matteoli, GACSA	Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA)	PPT: Upscaling Climate-Smart Agriculture – Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture Link: www.fao.org/gacsa/en/
Danae Maniatis, UNDP	REDD+	Presentation: NDCs AFOLU REDD+ Link: UNREDD
Motsumi Kulthoum, Botswana	Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI)	PPT: Africa Adaptation Initiative: Working Together to Deliver on Climate Action Link: AAI
Riad Balaghi, Morocco	Adaptation of African Agriculture Initiative	PPT: The Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA) in the aftermath of COP22 Link: AAA Initiative

Speaker	Topic	Relevant links
Alashiya Gordes, FAO on behalf of UNITAR	UN CC:Learn – Country project: Ghana	PPT: Strengthening Climate Change Learning through the UN CC:Learn Partnership Link: UN CC:Learn in Ghana



Improving NDC support through a Thematic Working Group: Action planning

In an interactive exercise in break out groups, participants were asked to develop key objectives for the TWG, based on the priority gaps identified and including, but not limited to the possible activities presented during the support landscape mapping.

In this context, Sean Gilbert introduced the [NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal](#) that encompasses a NDC funding and initiatives navigator (launched November 2016), the NDC toolbox navigator (launched May 2017) and the NDC data explorer (work in progress), which can cover some of the actions below.

These are the results of the exercise that were discussed in the plenary and from which the Terms of Reference (ToRs) of the TWG on agriculture, food security and land use were drawn:

Objective	Actions	Partners	When?
Peer support			
Bring countries together, share experience on implementing NDC, including mitigation, adaptation and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock taking of priorities of partner countries Set up groups on specific issues, such as agriculture production, GCF etc. Workshop on these identified areas. 	FAO, GCF etc. People working on adaptation matrix	NO timeframe. First stocktaking priorities based on the reports from FAO, workshop one at a time.
Knowledge			
Deliver knowledge according to the needs of the partnership members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocktaking needs – by end of September Make sure online portals such as the NDC Navigator is 	With World Bank, FAO, etc.	

Objective	Actions	Partners	When?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant for countries – end of the year Develop a database on NDC implementation successful examples 		
Creating a place for a feedback mechanism for member countries seeking advice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web-based discussion platform Data base on countries submitting their NDC implementation plan. Countries can use to find e.g. similarities for discussion Structuring in-person meetings to allow feedback mechanisms 		
Facilitate knowledge exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a knowledge platform with relevant agricultural information Share experience on data collection Identify knowledge gaps and needs Monthly newsletter Each partner has a page, with needs, achievements and experiences Forum for exchange and mapping support and modalities for NDC implementation Encourage collaborative research 	Technical working group members, partners, and other stakeholders	COP23
Capacity building			
Identify specific and common needs and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Steering Committee 	Volunteer partner countries	Asap
Facilitate capacity building for filling gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify partners and stakeholders to fill gaps 		Asap
Finance			
Support access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the working group should be to facilitate capacity development at national level Knowledge center: establish a database of successful 	Local authorities, governments, international partners in order to identify	By COP23

Objective	Actions	Partners	When?
	projects and experts, to enable peer to peer contacts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sources of finance • Facilitate understanding and training with regard to access modalities 	persons etc who succeeded in accessing funds. FAO and others	
Adaptation			
Facilitate targeted regional research on adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research needs and data gap analysis. - Tool development, such as guidelines and tools on adaptations. 	Research institutions, countries, UN organisations	1 year – 1,5 years COP24

Workshop outcomes and inputs towards the Thematic Working Group (TWG) on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use

The considerations proposed at the TWG on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use will be followed-up by FAO and the Support Unit of the NDC Partnership. In addition, a number of countries have committed to move the drafting of the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the TWG forward. This drafting process will be supported and facilitated by FAO, and will proceed in consultation with all workshop participants and all other interested members of the NDC Partnership.

Participants showed a high interest in continuing their engagement in the group initiated during the two day workshop.



Participant feedback

A participant survey was held at the end of workshop. 19 participants replied (51 percent of all participants). The survey shows that 94 percent of respondents found the workshop very or highly useful, and that 88 percent are very much or mostly keen to remain engaged with the TWG. Most of the respondents expressed the willingness to dedicate about or more than 4 hours a month to the TWG going forward, while some indicated that they would be able to dedicate less than 4 hours a month.

The full results of this survey are presented in Annex 3.

Building the Thematic Working Group (TWG) on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use

During the final session of the workshop, the preliminary objective and activities with which a TWG were discussed in the plenary. The TWG will be country led, proceed over a time period of 12-18 month with the goal to present results at COP24 in Poland. It will provide a space for exchange guided by members' common interests to improve and support countries' agricultural NDC implementation.

Participants defined the position of the TWG in the landscape of NDC support and the Paris Agreement. The TWG...

- ...seeks to be a community that facilitates trust in a neutral space, and will not be political or a negotiation forum.
- ... adds value to the existing support structure and not to duplicate.
- ...will not be a technical research group in itself, but may identify research platforms and relevant experts.

- ...will be closely connected to other initiatives and collaborate with partners.
- ...will not facilitate access to climate finance, but may support members' capacity building to do so.
- ...will serve as an exchange space for developing and developed countries alike.

The workshop participants identified the following preliminary outputs and activities, all guided by member countries interests and needs:

- **Online platform with relevant information on climate action in the agricultural sectors** closely linked to the knowledge platform of the NDC Partnership;
- **Interactive (online) forum** for updates on countries' actions and plans;
- **Capacity building and knowledge exchange** on priority topics during one or two **thematic workshops** per year;
- **Link to relevant platforms, initiatives and experts** in the context of NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors; and
- Opportunity for **peer feedback forums or mechanisms** whereby members could present challenges or work under development for input and suggestions.

A group of participants volunteered to further develop the ToRs.

Annex 1: Workshop agenda

DAY 1: Thursday, 4 May 2017

Timing	Topic	Speaker/ Participation
08:30	Registration	
Step 1: Setting the scene and official opening		
09:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks from FAO • Remarks on the NDC-Partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Frick, Director of the Climate and Environment Division, FAO • Sean Gilbert, Senior Associate, NDCP Support Unit
09:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Icebreaker to introduce participants • Introduction of workshop objectives and outputs • Joint definition of workshop expectations and ground rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Aichi Kitalyi & Alashiya Gordes, Facilitators • All participants
10:30	Morning break – Coffee/tea	
Step 2: Exchange of experiences		
11:00	Country updates on the status of implementation of their NDC , highlighting priorities, challenges and options/modalities. <i>Examples shared will encompass diverse regional perspectives (Africa, Asia, Latin America) as well as socioeconomic ones (LDCs, SIDS, developed countries).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingsley Kwako Amoako, MoA, Ghana • Bui My Binh, MoA, Viet Nam • Walter Oyhantcabal, MoA, Uruguay • Lawrence Mashungu, MoE, Zimbabwe • Mike Waiwai, MoCC, Vanuatu
12:00	Plenary discussion on countries' status of NDC implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated plenary discussion: all participants
12:30	Lunch break – Restaurant (8th floor)	
Step 3: Exploring interventions areas and challenges for NDCs commitments in the agricultural sectors		
13:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview presentation on the NDCs and the agricultural sectors • Presentation on priority areas for intervention for agricultural components of the NDCs • Q&A and plenary discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alberto Millan, World Bank Group/CCAFS • Nicholas Ross, FAO • All participants
14:00	Interactive exercise on the priority areas for intervention <i>Six stations for reflection on capacities, gaps and actions:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement 2. Coherent policy frameworks for climate action in the agricultural sectors 3. Research, analysis, and tools 4. Capacity development for implementation and action in the agricultural sectors 5. Investment for the development of the agricultural sectors 6. Additional suggestions 	All participants
15:30	Afternoon break - Coffee/tea + Photo opportunity	

Timing	Topic	Speaker/ Participation
Step 4: Identifying priority gaps for countries seeking to implement their NDC commitments that need to be filled to tap the potential of the agricultural sectors		
16:00-17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting back from the interactive exercise in Step 3 • Plenary discussion on priority gaps for NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors • Looking ahead to Day 2 	All participants
17:00-19:00	<i>Free time (instructions on how to get to the restaurant are included in the participant's folder)</i>	
19:00	Dinner - Ristorante Apuleius, Via del Tempio di Diana, 15, 00153 Roma	

DAY 2: Friday, 5 May 2017

Timing	Topic	Speaker/ Participation
9:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap of Day 1 and plans for Day 2 • Individual reflection: Objectives for the TWG 	Martial Bernoux, FAO All participants
Step 5: Mapping the landscape of support for climate action in the agricultural sectors		
9:20	Introducing initiatives on climate action in the agricultural sectors <i>Presentations:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Agriculture:</i> The Global Research Alliance (GRA) • <i>Food Security:</i> The Global Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA) • <i>Land Use:</i> REDD+ • <i>South-South Cooperation:</i> Initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture • <i>Capacity Development:</i> UN:CC Learn Partnership – Country project in Ghana <i>Discussion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victoria Hatton, MoA, New Zealand • Federica Matteoli, GACSA • Danae Maniatis, UNDP • Riad Balaghi, INRA, Morocco • Alashiya Gordes, FAO (on behalf of the UN CC:Learn Partnership)
10:40	Morning break – Coffee/tea	
11:10	Action planning for the TWG Break-out groups	Facilitated, all participants
12:30	Lunch break – Restaurant (8th floor)	
Step 6: Improving NDC support through a Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use		
13:30	The way forward: Key areas of work for the TWG <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting back from breakout groups in Step 5 • Prioritising actions: facilitated plenary discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapporteurs • Facilitated, all participants
14:45-	Afternoon break – Coffee/tea + Name the TWG!	
15:15-16:00	Workshop closing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crosscheck of workshop expectations against discussions held • Next steps statements in plenary • Participant feedback • Closing remarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitators • All participants • Sean Gilbert, NDCP Support Unit • Martin Frick, FAO

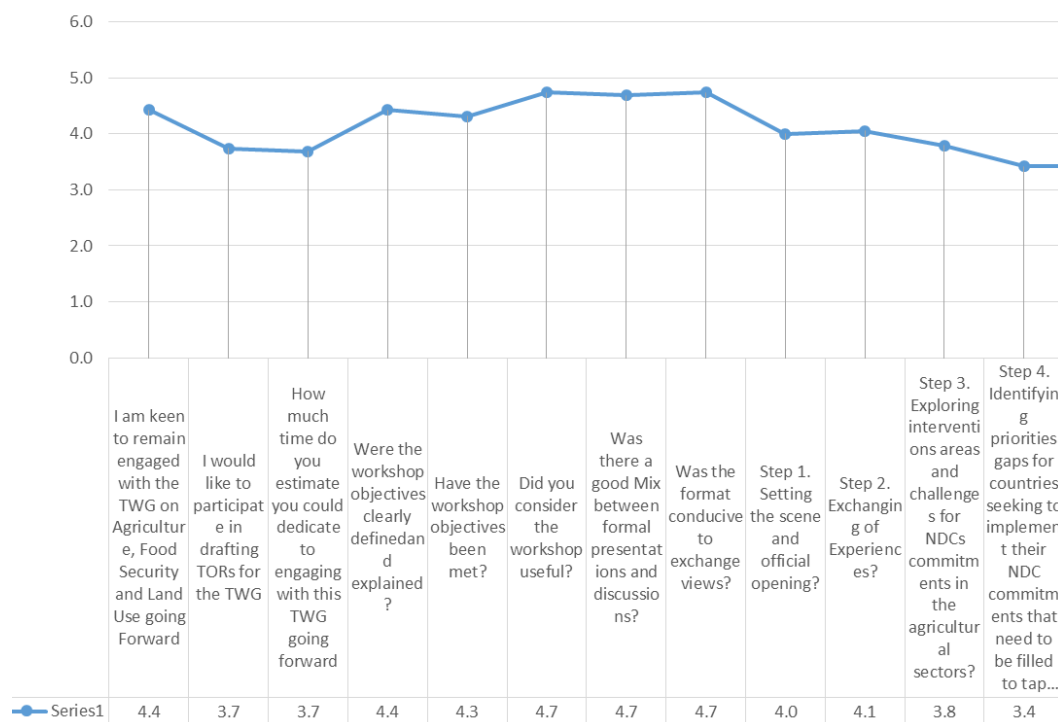
Annex 2: Workshop feedback survey – Full results

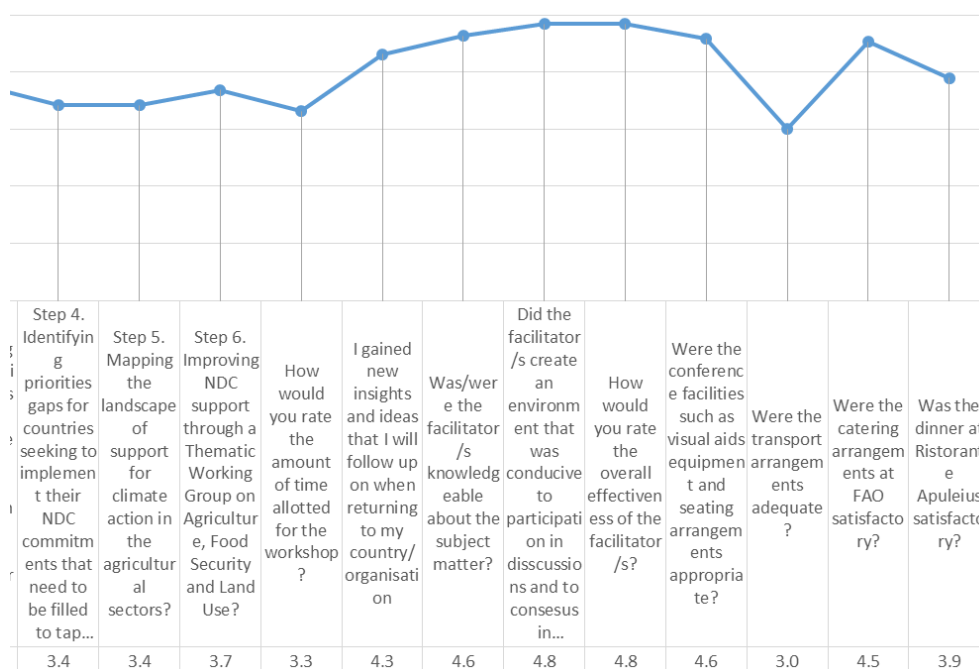
In total, 19 participants responded.

What kinds of exchange methods would you prefer the TWG to use?

1. Email: 16
2. Online exchange forums: 6
3. Webinars: 9
4. Newsletters: 5
5. Face-to-face workshops: 13
6. Resource material repository: 5
7. Other Suggestions: 1*
8. *Social Media/ Facebook& WhatsApp/Twitter

Scale 1-5 where 5 is strongly agree/excellent/very much so/ and 1 strongly disagree/poor/not at all





What, in your view should the main purpose of the TWG be?

1. *Helping countries implement their NDCs.*
2. *Facilitate knowledge sharing through the development of a web portal focussed on: access to financial assistance, good practices/experiences to be shared, report on data gap analysis on adaptation/research.*
3. *Interactive group/community on the implementation of NDC on agriculture food security and land use.*
4. *Develop a forum for policy makers and the NDC in policy and translation for implementation purposes.*
5. *Sharing experiences between members and observers but should provide the tools to achieve the goals that are foreseen the NDCs.*
6. *Bridge the gap between the implementer and supporter. To facilitate knowledge and action in NDC.*
7. *Provide Pragmatic and effective support to NDCP members to implement their NDCs. Needs to deliver practical results*
8. *Knowledge at hand; advisory group.*
9. *Help the implementation of NDCs via Nature (Agriculture & Land Use).*
10. *To create a pro-active and interactive net of channels to communicate and share relevant knowledge and information to support NDCs in AFOLU sector with a view to promote food security*
11. *Exchange information and knowledge about: INDCs implementation to assist countries in connecting possible partners/countries with similar or complimentary knowledge in areas/activities as well as proposed goals contained in their INDCs*
12. *To encourage collaboration, especially when it comes to the exchange of knowledge with visits to selected case study countries. To enhance and facilitate collaborative research*
13. *Building a community of exchange in the Land Sector*

Any other reflections or recommendations for the TWG?

1. *Be connected with on the ground initiatives*
2. *TWG should not repeat technical forum's content*
3. *Speed is important*
4. *Build from the bottom up, Stocktake needs and strengths, build an action plan, assess impacts, Nexus Synergies*
5. *Thematic focus in areas of common interest. Promoting a monitoring adaptation, facilitating access to climate financing supporting countries to meet requirements of the GCF & scaling up climate investment. This should be a country-driven platform to share information and bridge gaps, focused on national priorities.*
6. *To prelude discussions into food security matters especially with regards to irrigation agriculture. We cannot effectively, discuss food security without talking about water*
7. *Keep it interactive and simple*

Were there themes you would have liked to discuss in greater depth, or that were missing?

1. *Adaptation, capacity development*
2. *Better clarification on the way forward since the NDC's are so different*
3. *Perhaps to explain to participants beforehand the excellent platform the NDCP has developed and continues to work on*
4. *Not in this initial workshop*
5. *Step 2 to 6 needed more time*
6. *Water and irrigation agriculture*

Additional comments:

1. *The setting was fairly informal which allowed for very positive interactions and exchanges. It was a wonderful job on FAO's end.*
2. *Fisheries could be represented as well*
3. *Time was a constraint but facilitators did the best they could*
4. *Great spirit from the facilitators. Transport between the hotel and the airport was complicated*
5. *Thanks, See you at the next meeting*