Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Virtual Annual Meeting of the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use (TWG)

26-30 April 2021

Summary of the event and key takeaways

From 26-30 April 2021, the Secretariat of the Thematic Working Group (TWG) on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) conveyed the Virtual Annual Meeting of the TWG. The meeting gathered TWG members, relevant stakeholders of NDC Partnership member countries, and other actors committed to increasing climate ambition and action in agriculture and land use.[1]

As a peer-to-peer network for countries and organizations to exchange knowledge, experiences and needs on climate change impacts and challenges in agriculture and land use, the TWG meeting offered an opportunity to take stock of progress made by the group since its inception in 2017, and to reflect on the nationally determined contribution (NDC) enhancement process and opportunities for increased ambition and action in agriculture and land use at global, regional and country level. Discussions on mobilizing investment for climate action took place throughout the week as part of the Global and Regional Dialogues on NDCs and Climate finance organized in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). A dedicated session on enhancing NDCs in agriculture was also co-organized with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) and its partners. A separate report on this session will be made available on the CCAC and FAO websites.[2]

The annual meeting aimed to respond to TWG members' request to strengthen their knowledge and capacity to take action for more effective and ambitious NDC implementation and to design the next generation of NDCs. The workshop and activities of the TWG are kindly supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

DAY 1, APRIL 26: OPENING SESSION (Recording)

Moderated by Mr. Sebastian Burgos, Intern, NDC Enhancement Support Team, FAO.

Mr. Eduardo Mansur, Director of the FAO Office for Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB) opened the meeting by highlighting the importance of the TWG in facilitating knowledge sharing on NDCs in agriculture and building country capacity, as the only thematic working group established under the umbrella of the NDC Partnership. He also reiterated the importance of supporting countries in finalizing their NDC submission in the coming months to fully realise the potential of agriculture and land use to mitigate and adapt to climate change, insisting that this should be done in parallel with efforts to address the COVID-19 pandemic. He invited participants to consult the webpage of the TWG to access knowledge products and resources developed by the members and to provide feedback for improvement.

Mr. Thibaud Voïta, Head of Knowledge Products at the NDC Partnership recalled that the NDC Partnership was established at COP22 in Marrakesh to support countries with the implementation of their NDCs through in-country engagement, knowledge sharing and mobilization of finance. He introduced the 2021-2025 work programme which

[1] See Annex I for gender disaggregated data on participants.
[2] Recordings of the sesssions are available throughout this report. Individual presentations can be accessed through this link: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/josk840disukr95/AABk4y3_Kc3xSvbY1INw1CuRa?dl=0.

focuses on implementation and raising ambition, aligning the climate and development agendas, mobilizing partners and members to address a growing number of country requests, providing flexible technical assistance, leveraging members' analysis and expertise, mobilizing finance, and engaging the whole of society. He emphasized that the AFOLU sectors are the second most important in terms of requests received from countries, with FAO being the fourth most important partner in terms of the number of requests addressed.

Ms. Giulia Galbiati, **Mr. Jeremy Schlickenrieder & Mr. Martial Bernoux**, representing the TWG Secretariat pointed out the importance of the annual meeting to exchange members' priorities and needs and define the work ahead. They provided an overview of TWG activities over the past years, including e-discussions, webinars, case studies, peer-to-peer exchanges, and informed participants that additional activities would be organized in 2021 in preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS). The international agenda for the next six months was presented with numerous events planned in the lead up to COP26 in November, such as the Regional Climate Weeks, Pre-COP, the UNCCD and CBD COPs, all of which create momentum to exchange on the nexus between food security, climate change, agriculture and land use. Participants were invited to consult dedicated FAO webpages on the TWG, on the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) for more information.

DAY 1, APRIL 26: GLOBAL NDC DIALOGUE (Recording)

Moderated by Mr. Thibaud Voïta, Head of Knowledge Products, NDC Partnership.

Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, *Director of Nature, Climate and Energy Practice, UNDP.*
Mr. Zitouni Ould-Dada, *Deputy Director, Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, FAO.*

- It is paramount that countries articulate ambitious NDCs ahead of COP26 as we are running out of time to achieve the climate target set out in the Paris Agreement. UNDP's Climate Promise supports more than 118 countries through the enhancement process and provides a platform for the UN system to coalesce around and address countries' needs, including in agriculture and land use.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has serious impacts on the agriculture sectors and threatened to push between 83 and 132 million additional people into hunger by the end of 2020, according to FAO estimate.
- FAO's new Strategic Framework for the next 10 years will include a response to COVID-19 and future shocks, as well as support to the global climate change agenda, food security and resilience through enhanced action on biodiversity conservation, food systems transformation, and innovation.

Mr. Sergey Kononov, *Manager, Mitigation and Transparency Support Unit, UNFCCC Secretariat.*

- Ambitious NDCs should be submitted every five years, as a major and fundamental obligation of countries under the Paris Agreement.
- A first version of the NDC synthesis report prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat was published at the end of February 2021. A final version including additional NDCs submitted in 2021 will be published before COP26.
- Positive and meaningful trends emerging from the synthesis report include NDCs being of higher quality, clearer, more comprehensive and easier to understand, with more attention paid to the planning and implementation processes, and increased linkages with national processes and longer-term goals including the SDGs. However, collectively, NDCs are not ambitious enough to achieve the required 45% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the 2010 level by 2030 to meet the goal of the Paris Agreement.

Ms. Jennifer Baumwoll, *Climate Change Specialist, Climate Strategies and Policy Team, UNDP.*

- As the world's largest offer of support to countries on NDC enhancement, UNDP's Climate Promise aims to address the bottlenecks that countries are facing in enhancing their NDCs through five key service areas. Most of the 118 Climate Promise countries (73%) plan to raise mitigation ambition in 2020/2021 submissions, while nearly all (96%) plan to raise adaptation ambition.

- Globally, 29 countries have submitted a long-term strategy (LTS), while 49 more are in preparation, and many countries have announced a net-zero goal.
- Countries are leveraging NDCs to advance green recovery by developing recovery projects that align with NDC processes, integrating NDC measures and strategies into recovery plans, strengthening government capacities/coordination with key ministries including planning/finance, utilizing NDC and COVID-19 impact assessments to identify priorities for green recovery measures, and developing financial strategies for green recovery.

Ms. Krystal Crumpler, *Climate Change Specialist, NDC Enhancement Support Team, FAO.*

- FAO's aspiration of leaving no one behind through sustainable, inclusive and resilient food systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life will be reflected in its new Strategic Framework. Climate change is a cross-cutting priority for FAO, as illustrated in its climate change strategy.
- FAO currently supports over 70 countries in NDC planning and enhancement, implementation, tracking and finance mobilization through different projects and programmes. Examples include the joint UNDP-FAO Global Programme on Scaling up climate ambition in land use and agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA), the Global capacity-building initiative for agriculture, forestry and land use (CBIT-AFOLU), the Global CBIT-Forest, and country support through NDC Partnership initiatives and the TWG.
- In 2017/18, the agriculture, forestry and land-use sectors accounted for only 3.6% of total climate finance, with small-scale agriculture receiving only 1.7% of total climate finance, falling short of the USD 238 billion required annually for small-scale farmers.

Ms. Janie Rioux, *Senior Environmental and Climate Specialist, Environment, Climate and Social Inclusion, IFAD.*

- IFAD's Enhanced adaptation of smallholder agriculture (ASAP+) programme aims to help small-scale producers adapt to climate change, harvest mitigation co-benefits, and improve their food security.
- Country-specific activities may address climate information services, climate-resilient agri-practices, adaptation in value chains, improved water management, renewable energy technologies and nature-based solutions, while also taking into account countries' revised NDCs.
- ASAP+ aims to fill the financing gap by leveraging additional climate finance for small-scale agriculture from domestic sources, the private sector and other donors and climate funds.

Country experiences

Mr. Isaac Rubayiza*, Climate Change Mitigation Officer, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda.*

- Uganda committed to raising its climate ambition through the NDC revision process, which is being conducted in a participative manner involving youth, regional and local governments, civil society and the private sector, with support from partners.
- Emissions in the agriculture sectors have steadily increased over the past years, making AFOLU a key sector in terms of climate change mitigation.
- Emerging issues related to the revision process include the definition of long-term plans, monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions, financing, and defining adaptation targets.

Mr. Rudolph van Kanten, *Forest Specialist and Director of Tropenbos, Suriname.*

- Suriname was the second country to submit its second NDC in 2020. The NDC includes four priority sectors, among which forestry and agriculture. Suriname is the most forested area in the world, and the country's main cultures are mechanized rice, bananas, vegetables, fruits, animal husbandry and agroforestry.
- Challenges observed through the NDC enhancement process are attracting finance to fund the NDC portfolio, the lack of institutional capacity, and the lack of data. Forest-specific challenges are compliance with the national sustainable forest information system and reduction of round-wood export, while agriculture-specific challenges relate to land use planning and climate-smart farming.

- One of the strategies adopted in Suriname to face these challenges was to establish a Climate Change Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. Among the lessons learned, the importance of involving and learning from Indigenous people who traditionally acted as guardians of the forest was noted.

DAY 3, APRIL 28: TWG - REGIONAL NDC DIALOGUE FOR AFRICA AND THE NEAR EAST (Recording)

Moderated by Ms. Theresa Wong, Natural Resources Officer, FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa.

Ms. Nora Berrahmouni, *Senior Forestry Officer, Regional Office for Africa, FAO.*

- Results from the FAO regional NDC analyses (forthcoming) were presented, outlining African and Near East country priorities and needs.
- In North Africa and the Near East, 81% of countries report food insecurity and malnutrition as a climate-related risk, while the number goes up to 90% in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Recommendations for scaling up climate finance in the region and beyond include creating good enabling environments, building capacity and awareness, increasing readiness and developing bankable green projects.

Country experiences

Ms. Roselyn Fusuah Adjei, *Climate Change Director of the Forestry Commission, Ghana.*

- Ghana's current NDC targets a 45% reduction in emissions by 2030, 15% of which are unconditional. In terms of adaptation, the long-term goal is to increase climate resilience and decrease vulnerability for enhanced sustainable development.
- Among the 7 priority economic sectors included in Ghana's NDC are sustainable land use including food security and sustainable forest management.
- In the forest sector specifically, Ghana aims to promote the sustainable utilization of forest resources through REDD+ and plantation development. Conditional activities have been identified in the cocoa landscape.

Mr. Frederik Zakpa, *Climate Change Deputy Director, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Côte d'Ivoire.*

- The NDC revision process is ongoing in Côte d'Ivoire, with submission planned before COP26. Lessons learned from the 2015 submission include the importance of fully integrating the agriculture and forestry sectors, which are key economic sectors in Côte d'Ivoire, in the next submission, developing an investment plan to mobilize the resources needed for implementation, and developing an M&E framework to track progress.
- Smallholder farmers in Côte d'Ivoire are already suffering from the impacts of climate change in the agriculture and forestry sectors, including shifts in growing seasons, reduced yields, and loss of forest cover. This calls for appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions related to agroforestry, reforestation and climate-smart agriculture, among others.
- Updated NDC priorities will reflect key national strategies, such as the National Development Plan, the second generation National Agricultural Investment Plan, and the UN REDD+ Strategy.

Mr. Khalid Temsamani, *Professor, Abdelmalek Essaâdi University, Morocco.*

- Ambition levels and political will are high in Morocco, but challenges remain relating to the country's climate vulnerability, governance issues and the mobilization of international support.
- Morocco's updated NDC, which will be submitted ahead of COP26, will include 65 mitigation and adaptation actions, out of which nearly one third will concern the AFOLU sectors.
- Actions include the use of solar energy for greener irrigation systems, reflecting the importance of the nexus approach between energy and water, in a country struggling with water availability.

Panel discussion on climate finance

Ms. Giulia Galbiati & Ms. Olga Buto, *Climate Change Specialists, Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, FAO*

- An FAO analysis (forthcoming) on climate finance in the agriculture and land-use sectors was presented, describing trends throughout the period 2000-2018. The analysis highlights that the AFOLU sector is increasing its funding but decreasing its share among total climate finance flows.
- At a regional level, the analysis reveals that Asia is the region that attracted the higher climate finance flows in agriculture compared to other regions, in the assessed period. While contributions in Asia focused on adaptation activities, in Europe and Central Asia there is an interest to support mitigation and cross-cutting activities.
- The final analysis will include additional information on the source and destination of funding, as well as preferred financial instruments and screening against the gender marker.

Mr. Sebastien Subsol, *Focal Point of the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP) Program, IFAD.*

- IFAD priority projects in the region linked to NDCs include the Great Green Wall and IGREENFIN projects.
- In addition to its adaptation benefits, the Great Green Wall initiative has an overall mitigation objective of sequestering 250 million tons of CO_2e.
- Having continuous finance available to support sustainable investment in line with climate and development priorities is of crucial importance.

Ms. Davinah Milenge Uwella, *Principal Program Coordinator, Climate and Green Growth Department, African Development Bank (ADB).*

- The ADB's NDC Hub was created in 2018 to help leverage FAO work and that of other partner institutions (19 in total) to support countries with their NDCs.
- The NDC Hub is built around three pillars: looking at long-term action, mobilizing means of implementation, leveraging partnerships.
- Involving colleagues, institutions and mechanisms present at the subregional level, and understanding local finance mechanisms, are key to successful interventions.

Mr. Olatunji Yusuf, *Senior Climate Change Specialist, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).*

- IsDB strives to involve actors of the whole agriculture value chain, especially small-scale farmers, in the projects and programmes it delivers.
- IsDB's climate change strategies were presented, and the role of coordination in climate finance was underlined.
- IsDB committed to dedicating 35% of its total financing to address climate change issues by 2025.

DAY 4, APRIL 29: TWG - REGIONAL NDC DIALOGUE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, CENTRAL ASIA AND EUROPE (Recording)

Moderated by Ms. Imelda Bacudo, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

Mr. Beau Damen, *Natural Resources Officer, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, FAO.*
Ms. Tania Santivanez & Ms. Gamze Celikyilmaz, *Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, FAO.*

- Results from the FAO regional NDC analyses were presented, outlining priorities and needs of countries from Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia and Europe.
- In Asia, despite the great progress made to reduce hunger, millions of people are still undernourished and suffer the consequences of climate change on agriculture and land use.
- Similarly, countries in Central Asia are experiencing increasing climate vulnerability, which negatively affects food security, nutrition and ecosystems, and increases the risk of natural hazards.

Country experiences

Mr. Alfred Rungol, *General Manager, Climate Change and Development Authority, Papua New Guinea.*

- As national NDC focal point, Mr Rungol presented the process that led PNG to submit its revised NDC in December 2020.
- Despite great challenges posed by the pandemic, the NDC Technical Working Committee established a successful structure that facilitated the coordination of the work with three main sectors identified as priority, namely adaptation, mitigation in the energy sector and mitigation in the AFOLU sector.
- Stakeholder involvement was key during the revision process. The country is now developing its National Adaptation Plan, which will be aligned with the NDC document, as well as its NDC implementation plan, which will delineate specific activities for the period 2020-2030.

Mr. Tran Van, *Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam.*

- Viet Nam's updated NDC was developed based on the National Adaptation Plan and includes main sectors of concern in its mitigation and adaptation components.
- The updated NDC shows increased ambition: higher targets of unconditional mitigation options, MRV methodology for NDC implementation, loss and damage, and co-benefit assessment among mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development.
- The challenges identified throughout the revision process refer to barriers and constraints on data collection for greenhouse gas inventories and MRV systems, and cost-benefit analysis in the agriculture sector. Stakeholder engagement, especially of small-scale farmers and private sector actors, can sometimes also be a challenge.

Mr. Jerome Ilagan, *Chief of the Research and Development Division, Climate Change Commission, Philippines.*

- The Philippines recently submitted their first NDC, which is strongly linked to the specific national circumstances of the country and its high vulnerability to climate change, especially in the agriculture sectors.
- The NDC revision process relied on inclusive multistakeholder consultations. Those will be carried forward and broadened in the current effort to modernize the agriculture sector in the Philippines, encouraging collaboration with other sectors such as waste, energy and industry.
- Other important national strategy documents will also be updated in the follow up to the NDC revision, such as the National Adaptation Plan. The country is also drafting its roadmap for NDC implementation, which includes a stakeholder engagement framework, MRV system, national climate risk management framework, technology needs assessment and a robust GHG inventory system.

Panel discussion on climate finance

Ms. Giulia Galbiati and Ms. Olga Buto, *Climate Change Specialists, Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, FAO.*

- See page 5 above.

Mr. Marc Dumas-Johansen, *Forest and Land Use Specialist, Mitigation and Adaptation Division, GCF.*

- The majority of projects managed by the GCF are directly linked to the priorities expressed in countries' NDCs, showing innovative ways to achieve the set targets at country level.
- The GCF is seeing an increasing number of regional project proposals and encouraging them, as especially in Asia there are great opportunities in key ecosystems to justify a regional approach. Project proposals should include a justification for why and how some countries should work together.
- The GCF is finalizing its sector guidance for agriculture and food security, which will highlight a paradigm shift in the agriculture sector and how it can be translated into project proposals. The three entry pathways are 1) how to reconfigure food systems through a food system approach, 2) climate resilience in agriculture, and 3) risk information management services.

Ms. Erin Sweeney, *Manager of Sustainable Business and Investment, Grow Asia.*

- Grow Asia supports the involvement of the private sector in improving smallholder livelihoods. Through its work on agriculture, Grow Asia noticed that investors do understand the importance of food security even when it is not directly linked to their investment plan because they recognize the impact that healthy communities have on their business outcomes.
- Companies are often required to respect national regulations to mitigate the impacts of their own activities, while other local companies are not held to the same standards because those regulations are not implemented at a local level. Local enforcement of national climate regulation should therefore be improved. Access to finance is another crucial aspect: traditional financial institutions do not see opportunities to invest in small-scale agribusinesses or SMEs as they see them as too risky, although these could have a great impact on climate action.
- ASEAN has developed guidelines covering 10 key principles to link private sector and responsible investment, which include the involvement of private sector investors to promote food security and nutrition in the communities impacted by their investment.

DAY 5, APRIL 30: TWG - REGIONAL NDC DIALOGUE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (Recording)

Moderated by Tanja Lieuw, Policy Officer, FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mr. Felipe Chamizo, *Technical Consultant, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, FAO.*

- Results from the FAO regional NDC analyses were presented, outlining priorities and needs of countries from Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The AFOLU sector accounts for 45% of total emissions in Latin America and 17% in the Caribbean. 44% of LA countries report increased poverty and inequality as a climate-related risk, while 46% of Caribbean countries report food insecurity and malnutrition. 15 countries have submitted updated NDCs in the region.
- The main barriers to climate finance in agriculture are an inadequate enabling environment (e.g., policies), lack of capacity and high transaction costs.

Country experiences

Mr. Nelson Enrique Lozano & Mr. Jorge Gutiérrez, *Ministry of Agricultural Affairs, Colombia*.

- While the AFOLU sector accounts for 18% of total emissions in the country, high levels of vulnerability and risk due to climate change are determinant factors in the country, due to the loss of productivity and its effects on the economy, the impacts on food security and livelihoods of the most vulnerable rural population.
- Colombia committed to reducing 51% of its emission by 2030. This includes a 31% reduction of AFOLU emissions through reforestation/livestock programs.
- Through the NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package, Colombia is contributing to the Global Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration Potential Map and the Voluntary Agreement Schemes, among others.

Ms. Rosalia Duval, *Department of Climate Change Adaptation and Education, Dominican Republic.*

- The country's NDC was developed through a participatory process. Initiatives for the agriculture sector include: achieving sustainable soil management, promoting efficient risk management systems, crop biodiversity and resilience, as well as food security, and integrating Food-Water-Energy systems. The country is also investing in agroforestry projects and prioritizing the enhancement of its transparency framework.
- Vulnerability assessments are being developed in 6 subsectors: banana, rice, cocoa and plantain, with coffee and beans being prioritized through key adaptation measures.
- Some institutional barriers were identified, such as the lack of and need for a national law on land use planning.

Ms. Akeza Charles, *Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Public Utilities and Energy, Grenada*.

- Climate change strategies in Grenada focus on inclusiveness, partnerships, ownership and well-defined planning processes.
- The country committed to reducing 40% of its total emissions by 2030. An increasing number of activities promoting agroforestry (e.g., cocoa, nutmeg and spices) will support the achievement of this objective.
- Lessons learnt from the NDC revision process relate to the operationalization of mitigation practices at community level, the prioritization of cross-sectoral projects, the importance of land use and land rights and limited national capacity.

Panel discussion on climate finance

Ms. Giulia Galbiati and Ms. Olga Buto, *Climate Change Specialists, Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, FAO.*

- See page 5 above.

Ms. Camila Rodriguez Taylor, *Climate Change Consultant, IDB Invest.*

- The IDB has as a corporate objective to allocate at least 30% of its funds to climate change mitigation and adaptation. In addition, 30% of the funds are allocated to projects with a gender approach. Through its Gender and Diversity Division (GDI), the IDB ensures compliance with performance standards and good practices in gender, diversity and inclusion.
- IDB Invest provides 1) customized and mixed funds on sustainable farming, 2) advisory services critical for transfer knowledge, and development of knowledge products, 3) concessional loans, supporting clients to adopt climate actions, 4) IDB LAB supporting the development of start-ups on innovation, and 5) internal tools to analyze climate impacts to support the identification and implementation of adaptation measures.
- IDB Invest is mainly directed to Medium/large companies and cooperatives. Small-scale farmers are covered by the public sector service, with loans provided by the IDB group to national governments. By targeting food enterprises, funds are indirectly distributed to small scale actors along the supply chain.
- IDB implements sectoral projects in Brazil (cane sugar – concessional loan for the production of biological agents and development of a climate information platform), Nicaragua (cane sugar – advisory service and mixed fund, on water availability and irrigation efficiency), Mexico (cereal bars production and honey – vulnerability analysis, subsidized investment and improvement of practices) and Costa Rica (milk – advisory service on adaptation measures and cost-benefit analysis for the milk cooperative).

Mr. Randal Hooker, *Executive, Economic Integration Central American Bank (CABEI).*

- CABEI acts as a second-tier multilateral bank since 1996, with SMEs as its main final beneficiaries.
- The main mechanism of support to the private sector is through finance mediation and global credit lines in different programs, most of which have a climate focus (SMEs, Start-Ups and seed capital, businesswomen, and productive sectors: housing, municipalities, foreign trade, climate investments and credit).
- CAMBIO II is a Climate Investments program funded by the GCF, aiming to increase the resilience of SMEs in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic, through the provision of credit and technical assistance, especially in agroforestry, agroecology, silvopastoral systems, protected areas, sustainable forest management and sustainable fisheries and agriculture. CAMBIO II will start operations at the end of the first semester of 2021.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Below are some of the questions raised during the Regional Dialogues on NDCs and Climate Finance, and the combined responses provided by different country speakers and panellists.

In your experience, what have been some examples of successful approaches that could be scaled up for the implementation of NDCs in the region?

- The challenge is to make the necessary agricultural transition without major losses. Farmers should be provided with the right incentives to modify and adapt their way of producing food.
- Circular Economy initiatives (e.g., Bio fortune on coffee production) can provide new business models, making use of all the resources along the value chain and giving added value to the products.

What do you identify as main barriers that impede greater investment in climate action in the agriculture sector? What needs to happen so that we can mobilize sufficient support and resources?

- The barrier analysis of GCF project proposals usually shows that proper access to finance is the main obstacle and that it is essential to work towards a long-term paradigm shift to secure also future access to finance. One approach is the ability to involve communities so that their access to finance can set in motion long-term changes.
- There is also a knowledge gap that needs to be addressed. The private sector, for example, is not familiar with the NDCs. New climate requirements in trade are sometimes more visible for private actors than national climate policies and the NDCs.
- NDCs are usually rather detailed in terms of the type of technical, financial and institutional support required. What is missing is the underlying data and information to better quantify those needs, so that they can be translated into project proposals that can be financed through climate finance. Nevertheless, countries are making progress in this regard, and there is an increasing focus on quantifying what the priorities mean in terms of support needed on the ground, as well as the related investment infrastructure.

How can we ensure new/updated NDCs will be ambitious?

- It is important to ensure that each country is coordinating from definition to implementation and resource mobilization, using a system-wide approach. Reaching across different ministries and responsibilities within government; stocktaking, gaps, opportunities that are context-specific; integrating science, including in the planning, assessment and monitoring and transparent reporting, are all elements that can contribute to increasing ambition of NDCs.
- Guaranteed and sustainable climate finance is also key but necessitates that we revolutionize the financial sector and de-risk the flow of climate finance.
- To achieve higher ambition over time, the NDCs should be updated to reflect the reality of each country, including realistic baseline information and trajectories. Establishing transparent and measurable indicators against which to track progress is also crucial.

ANNEX I – PARTICIPANTS

DAY	FEMALE	MALE	NOT SPECIFIED	**TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS**
DAY 1 Opening Session & Global NDC Dialogue	101 (46%)	115 (52%)	4 (2%)	**220**
DAY 2 Enhancing NDCs: Opportunities in Agriculture	84 (46%)	96 (53%)	2 (1%)	**182**
DAY 3 Regional NDC Dialogue Africa and Near East	51 (42%)	67 (56%)	2 (2%)	**120**
DAY 4 Regional NDC Dialogue Asia Pacific, Central Asia and Europe	49 (51%)	46 (47%)	2 (2%)	**97**
DAY 5 Regional NDC Dialogue Latin America and Caribbean	52 (60%)	32 (37%)	3 (3%)	**87**

Based on information collected at registration, participants from 129 countries registered to attend one or more of the sessions organized throughout the week. This included over 30 partner organisations operating at the national, regional and/or global levels, national and sub-national government representatives from ministries and/or departments of agriculture, environment, water, forestry, livestock, fisheries, sustainable development and climate change, as well as representatives of civil society and non-governmental organizations.

ANNEX II – FAO information packet on NDCs

(On the next page)

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

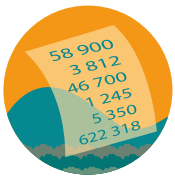
FAO information packet

FAO SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES ON NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

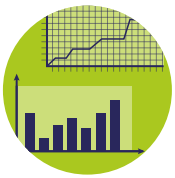
The **Paris Agreement** requires countries to prepare, communicate and update their climate commitments, the so called nationally determined contributions (NDCs), every five years. According to an **analysis by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)**, 90 percent of the countries' first NDCs refer to the agriculture sectors, recognizing the considerable potential they have to enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. Support for NDC implementation in agriculture should therefore be a priority, as highlighted in the **FAO Strategy on Climate Change**.

This document provides a collection of resources developed by FAO and key partners during the past 5 years on NDCs and the agriculture and land-use sectors, including global and regional NDC analyses, workshop summaries, case studies, video interviews, webinars and much more.

Click on the icons below to browse our knowledge products



ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK (ETF)



RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND TOOLS

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE

MOBILIZING INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

and visit the dedicated FAO webpage on Nationally Determined Contributions.

Thematic Working Group (TWG)

The **Thematic Working Group (TWG)** on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use under the **NDC Partnership (NDC-P)** is a country-led peer to peer network for countries institutions and organizations to consult one another and to share experiences and challenges related to climate change impacts and the implementation of NDCs in the agriculture sectors.

FAO'S CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE HUB

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TAKE ACTION!
Everyone has a role to play

RESOURCE COLLECTIONS
Collections from over 50 organizations