



AGRICULTURE

Annex

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CLIMATE SUMMIT 2014

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Action Plans for Supporting Announcements

The following initiatives are presented, launched or significantly scaled up at the UN Climate Summit. These complementary actions aim to enable farmers, fishers, foresters and livestock keepers to adapt to changing climates in order to provide food security for 9 billion people by 2050, while reducing the harmful impact of agriculture on climate change by reducing and/or removing emissions.

These initiatives seek to accomplish this through one or more of the following:

1. Adaptation and resilience of agricultural and food system livelihoods affected by changing climates
 - The Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance
A multi-stakeholder alliance of the African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and five non-governmental organisations (World Vision, Oxfam, CARE International, Concern Worldwide and Catholic Relief Services) that aims to enable at least 25 million farming households across Africa to be practicing climate-smart agriculture by 2025.
 - The Africa Union-NEPAD Agriculture Climate Change Programme
The AU-NEPAD Agriculture Climate Change Programme commits to foster coherence and alignment along a common African agenda on agriculture and climate change. The programme will catalyze technical, policy and investment to financing national priority programmes addressing climate change, and will assist in designing programme interventions to expand and accelerate adoption and sustained practicing of locally appropriate agricultural practices.
 - Solutions from the Land: Adaptive Management to Meet Food, Fiber, Energy and Environmental Goals
Solutions from the Land commits to facilitate and support a North American Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance where farmers, ranchers and foresters can collaborate with industry, value chain, academic, government and NGO partners to share and discuss new adaptation practices, tools and production systems designed to improve resilience and mitigate the current and future risks of climate change.
 - The Partnership to Create an EverGreen Agriculture
The Partnership to Create an EverGreen Agriculture is an alliance of governments and organizations that supports the accelerated scaling-up of agricultural practices that integrate trees in cropping systems throughout the world to achieve climate-smart agriculture. The Partnership commits to working with the Africa Union through the AU-NEPAD African Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance to realize the commitment of African Heads of State in the Malabo Declaration to enable 30% of African farmers to be practicing climate-smart



agriculture by 2025, focusing its contributions to this effort through the adoption of Fertilizer Tree Technologies (FTTs) and other forms of EverGreen Agriculture.

- The World Bank: Scaling up CSA for Impact
The World Bank Group, under the leadership of its Global Agricultural Practice, will mainstream CSA approaches and practices in all of its agricultural lending, with a target for adoption of 100% within 4 years (up from 15% currently). This will be a marked expansion of adaptation/resilience building and emissions reduction activities, across an annual portfolio of around US\$ 8 billion.
 - IFAD: Small Farms, Big Impacts: Helping Smallholder Farmers Adapt to Climate Change
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) commits to investing climate finance in poor smallholder farmers in developing countries. Through creation of the world's largest climate change adaptation programme for smallholder farmers, the 'Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme' (ASAP), IFAD commits to increasing the climate resilience of 8 million poor smallholder household members across the world by 2020. This commitment can be increased to 15 million smallholders if US\$ 300 million in additional climate finance can be mobilized from bilateral and multilateral sources. Furthermore, IFAD commits to mainstreaming climate resilience throughout its entire agricultural investment portfolio by 2018. Every new IFAD investment design will be screened for climate-related risks and include suitable actions to address and reduce these risks.
 - CSA Youth Group: Mainstreaming Youth and Persons Living with Disabilities in Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSA Youth group commits to create awareness, sensitize and build productive capacity of young agriculture professionals in pilot initiatives in five different countries.
 - Costa Rica: Environmental Services Recognition Program
The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica commits to promote competitiveness in agri-food systems on an economic and environmental basis through incentives for environmental positive effect investment (IEA+).
 - Nigeria: National Agricultural Resilience Framework and the Planting with Peace Program
The Government of Nigeria commits to launching the National Agricultural Resilience Framework - a structured plan on making Nigeria's agricultural sector resilient to the shocks and stresses brought upon it by climate change. It will achieve this through: (i) strengthening the overall policy/institutional framework for improved resilience and adaptation to climate variability and change in the agricultural sector, and (ii) including planning and implementation, systems for resource mobilization, and effective project monitoring and evaluation.
2. Adoption of practices that will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants from agriculture and food systems

- Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) – Agriculture Initiative
The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) provides a forum for tackling short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and for mobilizing the resources necessary to speed up action. The CCAC Agriculture Initiative commits to catalyze actions to reduce emissions of methane and black carbon from three distinct components in livestock and manure management, paddy rice production, and open agricultural burning.
3. Increased sourcing of food produced using climate-smart practices
- ICO: Encouraging the global coffee sector towards climate smart agriculture
The International Coffee Organization (ICO) is the main intergovernmental organization for coffee, bringing together exporting and importing Governments to tackle the challenges facing the world coffee sector through international cooperation, and commits to launching an initiative to build awareness of the impacts of climate change on the coffee sector and gain investments to improve resilience of the sector.
 - Kellogg’s Commitment to Help Improve Smallholder Livelihoods and Climate Resiliency:
Kellogg Company commits to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in its supply chain, increasing adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices, and supporting smallholder farmers. By engaging and training smallholder farmers on climate-smart agricultural practices, Kellogg Company will enable improved productivity, livelihoods and climate resiliency for 15,000 smallholder farmers in its agricultural supply chain, with a focus on rice.
 - McDonald’s Commitment on Sustainable Beef
McDonald’s Corporation commits to source verified, sustainable beef through its global supply chain for beef. The commitment has the potential to reach over 5 million farmers globally. It will begin to purchase beef from verified, sustainable sources in 2016 and set a time-bound goal for 2020. The commitment has the potential to reach over 5 million farmers globally.
 - Walmart Climate Smart Agriculture
Walmart is launching a new platform to catalyze productivity and responsible resource utilization in its direct sourcing footprint. Walmart commits to work to increase agricultural productivity and improve farmer livelihoods.
4. Increased availability of insurance to compensate farmer assets and production damaged as a result of extreme weather events, and more smallholder farmers able to access insurance
- WFP: R4 Rural Resilience Initiative Expansion to Malawi and Zambia
WFP commits to empower food insecure rural households in Malawi and Zambia to manage climate vulnerability through an integrated risk management approach, including index insurances, assets creation for improved resource management, credit and savings.



5. More effective, useful and accessible farmer-based research on options for climate-smart agriculture and food-systems practice.
 - CGIAR Research and Development for Climate-Smart Agriculture
Starting in 2015, CGIAR is committed to refreshing its research and development portfolio to better align with the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture. This will include strengthening partnerships to deliver ambitious targets; conducting research for impact, including action research with farmers; and allocating at least 60% of its funding towards research that supports climate-smart agriculture. At least US\$ 10.2 billion will be earmarked over 10 years.
 - Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Booster
A number of European organisations commit to improving the availability of CSA technologies in Europe and that have a positive impact on agricultural productivity and livelihoods.
 - GFAR: Empowering Farmers Organisations on Climate Change Through Better Foresight
The Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) commits to empower farmer organisations and communities at local level to engage as leaders in shaping the future of agriculture, food and rural development.
 - Global Research Alliance for Agriculture (GRA) on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases
GRA commits to research and develop technologies and practices that help to create climate-resilient food systems without increasing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions. Focus of research is on agricultural greenhouse gas emissions, concentrating its efforts on livestock, paddy rice and cropland.
 - IFDC/VFRC: Yield, Income and Climate Gains Through Smart Rice Fertilization
The International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)/Virtual Fertilizer Research Center (VFRC) commit to implementing smart packaging of N-fertilizers, and an effective agro-dealer delivery network in Bangladesh.

In addition, to ensure that climate-smart approaches benefit all, we also have a commitment from civil society to strengthen work with small holder farmers, fishermen, forest people and pastoralists to adapt to and mitigate climate change while increasing productivity, food security, nutrition and sustainable livelihoods respecting diversity and traditional knowledge systems.

Monitoring

Each commitment here below details their monitoring objectives.

1. Adaptation and resilience of agricultural and food system livelihoods affected by changing climates

Initiative Title: The Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance

Sponsoring Entity: African Union / NEPAD / World Vision, Oxfam, CARE International, Concern Worldwide and Catholic Relief Services

Summary of announcement: The Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance is designed to support the rapid scaling up of climate-smart agriculture across Africa, through the collaborative efforts and on-the-ground experience of Alliance members in agricultural extension, training, research and implementation. The Alliance aims to support the uptake of CSA practices by at least 6 million farming households by 2021, contributing to the African Union-NEPAD's broader goal of supporting 25 million farm households by 2025.

Area of work: Africa's Heads of State and Government Summit (Malabo, June 2014) declaration on NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) priorities and goals for the next decade identified widespread adoption of resilient, productive and increasingly efficient and viable land use practices as critical to enhancing agricultural performance and agriculture-led development, with increased economic opportunities for rural communities and specifically smallholder farmers. In Africa, climate-smart agriculture offers multiple benefits in line with the attainment of the following goals: (i) enhanced food security by sustainably increasing the reliability and productivity of agricultural systems; (ii) increased smallholder resilience and adaptation to effects of climate change; and (iii) where appropriate and with the priority given food security and adaptation, mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural practices.

The Alliance promotes an approach on climate-smart agriculture that is appropriate to the African context. It seeks to strengthen local capacity to enable communities and farm households to sustainably practice climate-smart agriculture. This will be done through (a) field training of trainers to expand farmer access to training within their communities; (b) expanding gender-sensitive extension and advisory services both in terms of reach and quality of information-knowledge; (c) facilitating peer learning, based on experiences of what is working and why; (c) supporting on-going innovation to adapt climate-smart agriculture practices to local context and (d) advocacy to rally and align supportive policies and political commitments which empower smallholder farmers and rural communities. The Alliance will, in particular, support women and youth, employing locally proven methods to improve livelihoods, reduce inequities and increase the productivity and reliability of agricultural systems.



Geographical coverage: Africa

Time-frame: From 2014

Partners: The Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance has started with 10 core members representing government, research institutes and civil society organizations and will actively seek to expand to include a range of partners, specifically community-based and regional organizations. The African Union New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency is the convener of the Alliance. The NEPAD agency with five INGO partners, namely CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Concern Worldwide, Oxfam and World Vision, serve as the core implementing partners. Four technical partners support the Alliance, the Forum for Agriculture Research in Africa (FARA); the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN); CGIAR's Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Research Program (CCAFS) and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The Alliance's delivery model includes strong and active linkages and partnerships with Regional Economic Communities and, importantly, with national and community-based state and non-state institutions.

Initiative Title: The Africa Union-NEPAD Agriculture Climate Change Programme

Sponsoring Entity: African Union Commission and NEPAD Agency and Regional Economic Communities

Summary of announcement: The AU-NEPAD Agriculture Climate Change Programme aims to foster coherence and alignment along a common African agenda on Agriculture-Climate change. The Programme will catalyze technical, policy and investment to financing national priority programmes addressing climate change; assist in designing programme interventions to expand and accelerate adoption and sustained practicing of locally appropriate agricultural practices. The CAADP National Agriculture Investment Plan as the rallying point, the Programme aims to catalyze and facilitate support (technical, financial) for countries to address climate challenges in government programs and scale up grassroots initiatives and programmes to reach "at least 25 million farm households in Africa practicing Climate Smart Agriculture by 2025" – i.e. the 25 x 25 goal.

Area of work: The Programme designs a focused African perspective on the Agriculture-Climate change nexus with people (in terms of food security, resilience and prosperity) at the centre. The programme also pays particular attention to the role and responsibility of women in the sector. The AU-NEPAD Agriculture Climate Change Programme will rally and coordinate efforts around a common set of standards and priority intervention aspects (training, extension and advocacy; technologies; etc.), across and within levels to foster harmonization and alignment in the various efforts towards the attainment of the 25 x 25 goal.



The Programme will draw attention to and catalyze strengthening of local capacity on state and non-state institutions on policy, technical and institutional as well as financing decisions and action with CSA becoming the preferred way of productive agricultural land use. This will directly and significantly benefit agriculture (productivity, stable production; etc.) as well as climate, natural resource and ecosystems resilience. In this way, the Programme directly gives practical avenues to action responding to Africa's Heads of State and Government Summit (Malabo, June 2014) declaration on NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) with priorities and goals for the next decade.

The Declaration identifies widespread adoption of land use practices which while providing for optimal and efficient productive levels is at the same time realizing ecosystems resilience goals in the face of land-water degradation as well as climate change and variability as an imperative part to enhancing agricultural performance and agriculture-led development. The Programme will offer the scope on an African CSA understanding and agenda and therefore basis for alignment, harmonization and coherence in especially the design and implementation of various CSA initiatives in Africa – e.g. the 25 x 25 goal will be an important benchmark in determining the form and rate of results/impact to aspire for in national/community programmes. It is also important aspects for monitoring both progress and impact and even more important for drawing lessons.

The Programme will deliver its value addition through two main components, namely [1] the country implementation support and [2] the continental CSA Platform. The country Implementation Support will stimulate and support coherent interventions in (a) training; nurturing and skills development; (b) Improved availability and accessibility to relevant and appropriate CSA practices and technologies; (c) strengthening and aligning capacity for evidence-based policy and institutional development to foster enabling environment for CSA; (d) strengthening capacity for problem identification and project preparation to enhancing prioritization and programme design.

In this way, the Programme provides scope for various specific initiatives, such as the [Africa CSA Alliance](#) and the [COMESA-SADC-EAC CSA Programme](#), to link to Africa's broader, programmatic and systemic reform agenda on agriculture-climate change

Geographical coverage: Africa

Time-frame: From 2014

Partners: The African Union Commission and NEPAD Agency and Regional Economic Communities in collaboration with Farmer and Civil Society Organizations at all levels. The Programme will directly collaborate with a number of lead partners, namely World Bank, IFAD, Norway and DfID. The Programme will be open for others to join. The Programme will at regional and national level operate as integral components in the National Agriculture Investment Plans and NAPAs and NAMAs. The Programme will also actively engage and collaborate with Private Sector.



Initiative Title: Adaptive Management to meet Food, Fiber, Energy and Environmental Goals

Sponsoring Entity: Solutions from the Land

Summary of announcement: Through this initiative, Solutions from the Land will facilitate and support a North American Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance where farmers, ranchers and foresters can collaborate with partners from industry value chain, academic, government and NGOs in sharing and discussing new adaptation practices, tools and production systems designed to improve resilience and mitigate the current and future risks of changing climatic conditions. This new Alliance, which will collaborate and interface with the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, provides North American agricultural and forestry leaders with several platforms for shaping an integrated approach to simultaneously pursue the three pillars of climate-smart agriculture: (i) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and livelihoods (i.e. sustainable intensification); (ii) adapting and building more resilience; and (iii) reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions.

Area of work: Among other activities the members of North American Alliance will (i) review latest information on what science is telling us about changing climatic conditions and the impact they will have on agriculture and forestry industries; (ii) formulate and prioritize recommendations on adaptation needs, priorities and policies to reduce risk and enhance the resilience of agricultural operations; (iii) support and comprise farmer/forester leadership teams that will share and discuss real-world adaptation and resiliency strategies with their peers at national, regional and local forums; and (iv) be active participants in the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture.

Geographical coverage: North America

Time-frame: 2014-2016

Monitoring: Success will be monitored and measured by the number of agricultural and forestry groups and value chain partners that participate in the Alliance and its work program; through government data which tracks productivity, net income and the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices; the number of participating organizations, states and provinces that develop and adopt adaptive management strategies.

Partners: Under development

Total budget: US\$ 2,000,000 per annum

Contact person: Ernie Shea; President, Solutions from the Land; eshea@SFLdialogue.net

Initiative Title: The Partnership to Create an EverGreen Agriculture

Sponsoring Entity: Hosted by the World Agroforestry Centre of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Summary of Announcement: The Partnership to Create an EverGreen Agriculture is an alliance of governments, international organizations, NGOs, research and educational organizations, farmers organizations, and civil society that supports the accelerated scaling-up of agricultural practices that integrate trees in cropping systems throughout the world to achieve a climate-smart agriculture. The Partnership builds the capacity of its partner organizations to expand the adoption of these CSA practices, and it supports the achievement of quantitative targets for their deployment. It is working with the Africa Union through the AU-NEPAD African Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance to realize the commitment of African Heads of State in the Malabo Declaration to enable 30% of African farmers to be practicing CSA by 2025, focusing its contributions to this effort through the adoption of Fertilizer Tree Technologies (FTTs) and other forms of EverGreen Agriculture. It supports its partners' efforts in agricultural extension, training, research and implementation.

Area of work: Climate change, population growth, and degrading agricultural lands are generating a food supply, income and environmental crisis, particularly in the tropics, and particularly for smallholder farmers. A new paradigm and global vision for integrated agricultural systems is needed to address these crises in a holistic but practical way. The imperative is for science and practice to lead in reinventing agriculture in the 21st Century. EverGreen Agricultural systems can be a significant part of the solution to addressing these inter-related challenges. These agroforestry systems involve the integration of tree and shrub species directly into farm fields to create double story agricultural systems of annual crops associated with woody perennial species. They increase food production and income, restore soil health, and enhance the overall productivity and resilience of small holder farms to climate and economic shocks, and are exceptionally effective in removing and accumulating atmospheric carbon. There are three types of EverGreen Agriculture practices: Conventional agriculture interplanted with trees, Conservation agriculture with trees (CAWT), and Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR).

EverGreen Agriculture practices provide needed biological and income diversity in the farm system. The types of intercropped trees may include species whose primary purpose is to provide products or benefits other than soil fertility replenishment alone, such as fodder, fruits, timber, or fuel wood. The intercropped trees may also be species that fix atmospheric nitrogen and make available other nutrients to the crops from deeper soil horizons. Farmers cultivate these nitrogen-restoring trees and shrubs among their food crops, such as maize and other cereal crops. Large scale adoption of EverGreen Agriculture practices has already occurred in several parts of the African continent. In Niger, more than 5 million hectares of dryland croplands have been regreened through Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration involving about 1,200,000 farming families. Uptake by over 200,000



families in Malawi, and by thousands of smallholder farmers in Zambia and Rwanda has occurred. These successes, and many others, have proven the potential of EverGreen Agriculture to be transferred to millions of other households in these and other countries on a much bigger scale.

Geographical coverage: Global, with an emphasis on Africa and South Asia

Time-frame: 2014 to 2025

Partners: Seventeen African countries are engaged in supporting EverGreen Agriculture. One example is the Ethiopian Prime Minister's national program for upscaling fertilizer trees. The founding members of the EverGreen Agriculture Partnership are the World Resources Institute, African Forest Forum, World Vision International and World Vision Australia, and the World Agroforestry Centre. In addition to active partnerships with African and South Asian governments, the EVA Partnership is collaborating with AU-NEPAD, the Comprehensive African Agricultural Program, the World Bank, IFAD, FAO, UNEP, the African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry, and Natural Resources Education, the European Union, USAID, and many international and national NGOs.

Initiative Title: Scaling Up CSA for Impact

Sponsoring Entity: The World Bank

Summary of announcement: The World Bank Group, under the leadership of its Global Agricultural Practice, will mainstream CSA approaches and practices in all of its agricultural lending, with a target for adoption of 100% within 4 years (up from 15% currently). This will be a marked expansion of adaptation/resilience building and emissions reduction activities, across an annual portfolio of around US\$ 8 billion. The initiative is directly linked to both the objectives of the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit and the call for climate action of President Kim of the World Bank Group.

Area of work: The focus of the initiative will be to deliver projects, interventions and activities that deliver on the synergies of increased production, enhanced resilience and reduced emissions of GHGs (be that through reductions in emissions intensity or net emissions) from agricultural systems. This will be achieved through the promotion of modern and appropriate technologies; increased access to services and products and markets for farmers; through improved environmental stewardship and landscape approaches; introduction of risk management strategies and products/tools and a focus on the best available science and evidence based decision making.

Geographical coverage: Global



Time-frame: Next 4 years and beyond

Monitoring: All World Bank Group agricultural operations will baseline for the 3 main metrics of productivity, resilience and emissions and these will be annually monitored in accordance with normal WBG practices.

Partners: Multiple

Total budget: Approximately \$ 5 billion cumulatively over the next 4 years

Contact person: Marc Sadler

Initiative Title: Small Farms, Big Impacts: Helping Smallholder Farmers Adapt to Climate Change

Sponsoring Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Summary of announcement: IFAD commits to investing climate finance in poor smallholder farmers in developing countries. Through creation of the world's largest climate change adaptation programme for smallholder farmers, the 'Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme' (ASAP), IFAD commits to increasing the climate resilience of 8 million poor smallholder household members across the world by 2020. This commitment can be increased to 15 million smallholders if US\$ 300 million in additional climate finance can be mobilized from bilateral and multilateral sources. Furthermore, IFAD commits to mainstreaming climate resilience throughout its entire agricultural investment portfolio by 2018. Every new IFAD investment design will be screened for climate-related risks and include suitable actions to address and reduce these risks.

Area of work: IFAD's clients are poor smallholder farmers in developing countries. These smallholders feed about 80 per cent of people in developing countries and manage vast areas of land (some 80 per cent of farmland in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia). They inhabit some of the most vulnerable and marginal landscapes, such as hillsides, deserts and floodplains and rely on climate-sensitive natural resources to make a living. Smallholders often lack secure tenure and resource rights, access to markets and finance, and are often overlooked in global and national policy debates around climate change. Smallholder farmers are among the best possible clients for climate finance. Such investments can empower them with access to information, finance, social networks and technologies necessary to increase agricultural productivity while at the same time restoring and maintaining a resilient natural resource base and reducing agriculture's carbon footprint.

With this initiative IFAD aims to achieve the following four related objectives: (i) 15 million poor smallholder household members more resilient to climate change impacts; (ii) 1,500,000 hectares of land managed under climate-resilient practices; (iii) 3000 local farmer groups trained and engaged in participatory climate risk management actions; and (iv) climate risk resilience mainstreamed in 100% of IFAD's investment portfolio.

The mechanism would be IFAD-supported projects, through contributions to its [Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme](#) ("ASAP"), and/or increased contributions to IFAD's 10th core replenishment, and/or unrestricted complementary contributions to IFAD's 10th replenishment.

Geographical coverage: Global

Time-frame: From 2014

Monitoring: The impact of the initiative will be monitored through 10 key indicators drafted for the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme. These indicators measure the following outcomes: (i) improved land management and gender-sensitive climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies; (ii) increased availability of water and efficiency of water use for



smallholder agriculture production and processing; (iii) increased human capacity to manage short- and long-term climate risks and reduce losses from weather-related disasters; (iv) rural infrastructure made climate-resilient; and (v) knowledge on climate-smart smallholder agriculture documented and disseminated.

Partners: Multiple

Total budget: US\$ 350 million (pledged and committed by the Governments of Belgium, Canada, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), plus US\$300 million (financing gap)

Contact person: Gernot Laganda, Environment and Climate Division, IFAD

Additional Information: http://www.ifad.org/operations/c_strategy/index.htm



Initiative Title: Mainstreaming Youth and Persons Living With Disabilities in Climate Smart Agriculture

Sponsoring Entity: Climate-Smart Agriculture Youth Group

Summary of announcement: The main objective of the project is to create awareness, sensitize, and build productive capacity in young people and persons living with disabilities on climate-smart agriculture concepts to increase food production. It will arrange visits to colleges, young farmers and youth clubs, organise media talks, TV shows, presentations and seminars on climate-smart agriculture and organise site visits, drawing competitions, essay competitions related to climate-smart agriculture. This is a new initiative to promote and enhance youth and people living with disabilities mobilization and advocacy in ensuring no one is left behind before, during and after the summit.

Geographical coverage: Kenya (climate-smart agriculture pilot country for East Africa), Mauritius, Ghana, Nigeria (climate-smart agriculture pilot country for West Africa), Cameroon (climate-smart agriculture pilot country for Central Africa) and Burkina Faso.

Time-frame: September 2014- 2016

Monitoring: Monitoring of the initiative will be undertaken by measuring the following: (i) Number of schools, colleges ,youth networks and farmers with knowledge on climate-smart agriculture; (ii)Number of media talks administered per week and in the course of the project; and (iii) Number youth and persons living with disabilities being well informed about climate-smart agriculture and engage in the practical aspect.

Partners: A range of partners including SNV- Netherlands Development Organization, Association internationale des étudiants en sciences économiques et commerciales (AIESEC), Young Professionals for Agricultural Development (YPARD), Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the World Agro Forestry Centre (ICRAF), NAYD- Network of African Youth for Development (NAYD) and Children of the Earth (CoE).

Total budget: US\$ 45,000

Contact person: Divine Ntiokam, Climate-Smart Alliance Youth Group, (ntiokam2@gmail.com)



Initiative Title: Environmental Services Recognition Program

Sponsoring Entity: Costa Rica - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Summary of announcement: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock commits to promote competitiveness in agri-food systems on an economic and environmental basis. The most relevant mechanism to achieve the objective is the environmental services recognition as an incentive for environmental positive effect investment (IEA+).

Area of work: The Costa Rican society, by law, decided that organic agriculture produces environmental services and that needed increased support. For this reason, organic agriculture programmes became beneficiary of incentives by Recognition Environmental Services. The main objective is to foster the organic agriculture and its role in terms of family farming, carbon sequestration by organic matter in soils and the production of healthy food. The Program fosters the use of practices to improve sustainable production, to reduce green house gas emissions and to improve resilience in agri-food systems. Practices for: water use efficiency, productivity increase, forage biomass increase for cattle feeding, agrochemical reduction, waste agricultural biomass use for composting, rain harvesting, organic production. In the following web site it is possible to see the kind of practices http://www.mag.go.cr/biblioteca_virtual/bibliotecavirtual/a00192.pdf

Geographical coverage: All country

Time-frame: The programme is currently active and will be extended beyond 2015. In 2014 the programme has focused on organic agriculture, and it has become a permanent programme funded by fuel tax.

Monitoring: The Program's impact can be monitored through efficiency improvement, income improvement, greenhouse gas emission reductions, water pollution reduction, soil erosion reduction.

Partners: Inter American Development Bank

Contact person: Roberto Azofeifa, Chief of Sustainable Production Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Costa Rica. email razof@mag.go.cr



Initiative Title: National Agricultural Resilience Framework and the Planting with Peace Program

Sponsoring Entity: Federal Government of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Summary of announcement: The National Agricultural Resilience Framework is a National policy, newly adopted by the Federal Government of Nigeria. It lays out a structured plan on making Nigeria's agricultural sector resilient to the shocks and stresses brought upon it by climate change. It will achieve this through; Strengthening the overall policy/institutional framework for improved resilience and adaptation to climate variability and change in the agricultural sector, including planning and implementation, systems for resource mobilization, and effective project monitoring and evaluation.

Area of work: The National Agricultural Resilience Framework is a comprehensive framework which promotes; adaptation and resilience of agricultural and food system livelihoods affected by changing climates, the adoption of low carbon practices for agriculture and food systems; increased sourcing of food produced using climate-smart practices; increased availability of insurance to compensate farmer assets and production damaged as a result of extreme weather events, and more smallholder farmers able to access insurance; and more effective, useful and accessible farmer-based research on options for climate-smart agriculture and food-systems practice.

Geographical coverage: This framework covers Nigeria

Time-frame: Implementation of the NARF will commence in the 4th Quarter of 2014.

Monitoring: Monitoring of the initiative will be undertaken by measuring a series of indicators identified at the start of implementation phase.

Partners: The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Federal Ministry of Environment, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, the Federal Ministry of Works, the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Millennium Development Goals, all 36 State Governments in Nigeria and members of the Agricultural Donor Working Group in Nigeria.

Contact person: Dr. Debisi O. Araba – Technical Adviser on Environmental Policy to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria (debisi.araba@gmail.com)

Other: http://www.fmard.gov.ng/news_inside.php?nid=138

2. Adoption of practices that will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants from agriculture and food systems

Initiative Title: Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) - Agricultural Initiative

Sponsoring Entity: The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) is a voluntary effort of 40 state partners and 53 international organizations and civic organizations dedicated to mobilizing the resources necessary to speed up action to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs). The CCAC's Agriculture Initiative is a programmatic initiative, which is led by Bangladesh, Canada, the European Commission, Ghana, Japan, Nigeria, the United States and the World Bank.

Summary of announcement: The CCAC is the first high-level global forum devoted to addressing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) including methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Action to reduce SLCP emissions has the potential to avoid 0.5°C in warming, 2 million annual premature deaths, and more than 30 million tons in annual crop losses globally by 2050. Action on SLCPs is seen as a necessary complement to action on CO₂ in order to meet the international goal of no more than 2°C in global temperature increase.

Agriculture (and related land use practices) is a major source of SLCP emissions, responsible for roughly half of global methane and more than a third of global black carbon emissions, and is responsible for more than 10 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions globally. The CCAC Agriculture Initiative is a new action-oriented initiative to catalyze actions to reduce SLCP emissions, while maintaining or improving productivity, through three distinct workstreams: livestock and manure management, paddy rice production, and open agricultural burning. Actions under these workstreams are a combination of reducing emissions while enhancing productivity. The reduction of SLCPs in agriculture is an important element of climate-smart agricultural practices that promote livelihoods through enhanced productivity and resilience, build environmentally sustainable agricultural production systems, and complement other actions to promote greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The CCAC Agriculture Initiative is the only Agriculture Action Area bundle focused chiefly on mitigation of emissions.

The main activities in 2014 to 2015 will be:

1. Livestock and Manure Management Workstream: (i) establishing a Global Manure Knowledge Kiosk with the support of three regional centers in Costa Rica, Ethiopia and Thailand; (ii) a global assessment of existing manure management practices; and (iii) identification and design of high-impact projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America to reduce methane emissions.

2. Paddy Rice Production Workstream: (i) establishing a Global Information Platform for data and lessons learned on alternate wetting and drying (AWD) best management practices; (ii) three developing programs in Vietnam, Bangladesh and Colombia for up-scaling mitigation at the national level.

3. Open Agricultural Burning Workstream: (i) assessment of the nature of open burning in the Eastern Himalayas and the Andes, identifying alternative methods and mitigation options for at least two staple crops in each region; (ii) the creation of regional open burning information sharing networks.

Ministers have strongly endorsed the CCAC agriculture initiative at the CCAC high-level assemblies in Oslo and Warsaw in 2013 and at the UN Abu Dhabi Ascent in May 2014. With support from additional partners, these actions will lay the groundwork for large-scale implementation of black carbon and methane mitigation technologies and practices in the agriculture sector by 2020 to meet climate change, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable development, food security, and livelihoods objectives.

The CCAC Agriculture Initiative invites countries, international organizations, and private sector and civil society entities to endorse the Agriculture Initiative, and pledge support for and engagement in its work.

Area of work: The CCAC Agricultural Initiative is directly related to the work under “adoption of practices that will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants from agriculture and food systems”. The CCAC Agriculture Initiative is the first action oriented global effort to address both methane and black carbon emissions from key agricultural sectors.

Geographical coverage:

- Livestock and Manure Component: Latin America, Africa, and Asia regional activities (country-specific activities to be determined); global knowledge platform
- Paddy Rice Production Component: Vietnam, Bangladesh and Colombia (Phase 1) with expansion into additional regions in Phase 2.
- Open Agricultural Burning Component: Eastern Himalayas (Nepal, Myanmar, China, and the Tibetan Plateau, Bangladesh, Bhutan and India) and Andes regions (Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile)

Time-frame: September 2014 to February 2016 for initial activities; to 2020 for initial scale-up

Monitoring: The impact of CCAC Agricultural Initiative will be measured in the near term against the development of sector assessments to identify priority action areas, knowledge platforms to disseminate best practices, national and sub-national action plans and projects, and capacity building activities. In the longer term, these workstreams aim to realize the reduction of methane and black carbon emissions from agriculture. With this initiative’s currently planned activities, it is currently estimated that a total reduction of 4Mt of CO₂ equivalent per annum could be achieved from the implementation of the paddy rice production efforts in the three target countries. The livestock & manure management and open agricultural burning initiatives will be in a position to estimate reductions following the identification and development of project activities. Total amounts of estimated greenhouse gas and black carbon reductions will be recorded throughout the initiative to measure the final impact.



Partners: The CCAC Agriculture Initiative is a programmatic initiative, under a broader voluntary coalition, that is led by Bangladesh, Canada, the European Commission, Ghana, Japan, Nigeria, the United States and the World Bank.

Institutional Partners include: CATIE, the Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Research Program (CAFS) and other groups under the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA), Global Methane Initiative, International Climate Cryosphere Initiative (ICCI), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), ICIMOD, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Livestock & Poultry Environmental Learning Center (LPELC), Michigan Technological University, University of Vermont, Molina Center, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), UNEP (through the Sustainable Rice Platform), Wageningen University, and the World Bank.

Total budget: US\$ 4,049,000

Contact persons: Sunny Uppal, Policy Advisor, Climate Change International, Environment Canada (sunny.uppal@ec.gc.ca) and Mark Manis, Senior Policy Advisor, U.S. Department of Agriculture, (mark.manis@usda.gov).

Additional Information: Please find further information on the CCAC Agriculture Initiative at: <http://www.unep.org/ccac/Initiatives/AddressingSLCPsfromAgriculture/tabid/131773/language/en-US/Default.aspx>



3. Increased sourcing of the food produced using climate-smart practices

Initiative Title: Encouraging the global coffee sector towards climate smart agriculture

Sponsoring Entity: The International Coffee Organization (ICO)

Summary of announcement: The International Coffee Organization (ICO) is the main intergovernmental organization for coffee, bringing together exporting and importing Governments to tackle the challenges facing the world coffee sector through international cooperation. Its Member Governments represent 94% of world coffee production and over 75% of world consumption. The ICO's mission is to strengthen the global coffee sector and promote its sustainable expansion in a market-based environment for the betterment of all participants in the coffee sector. ICO has recently revised its climate change policy and announce an initiative to build awareness of the impacts of climate change on the coffee sector and gain investments to improve resilience of the sector.

Area of work: Work will be undertaken to (i) educate ICO member countries on climate science and policy developments and how these impact the coffee sector; (ii) gain investments to enhance climate resiliency for coffee farmers; and (iii) encourage countries to incorporate the coffee sector in climate programs ahead of next year's UN climate meeting in Paris.

Geographical coverage: Global coverage (with a focus on ICO member countries).

Time-frame: Begins in September 2014 and runs to December 2015.

Monitoring: By the end of 2015, we expect to have raised additional investments into research and pilot projects on climate-smart coffee production. We also expect to have several member countries incorporate the coffee sector into their national climate change adaptation and mitigation plans.

Partners: Coffee & Climate initiative partners

Total budget: US\$50,000+ (including time of key staff at ICO).

Contact person: Mauricio Galindo, Head of Operations, ICO, galindo@ico.org

Other: <http://www.coffeeandclimate.org>

Initiative Title: Kellogg's commitment to help improve smallholder livelihoods and climate resiliency

Sponsoring Entity: Kellogg Company Summary of Announcement: By 2020, Kellogg Company is committed to supporting 15,000 smallholder growers to increase adoption of climate-smart agriculture and help improve their livelihoods and climate resiliency. By engaging and training smallholder farmers on climate-smart agricultural practices, Kellogg Company will enable improved productivity of smallholder farmers in Kellogg's agricultural supply chain, with a focus on rice, as well as support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Area of Work: Kellogg's commitment will support the adaptation and resilience of agricultural and food system livelihoods affected by changing climates. This effort will also support the adoption of practices that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and food systems and increase sourcing of food produced using climate-smart practices. This initiative is part of Kellogg's global sustainability commitments that cover two main areas - responsible sourcing and conserving natural resources.

Under responsible sourcing, Kellogg Company will: (i) responsibly source its 10 key ingredients and materials by 2020 and validate social compliance across all direct suppliers by 2015; (ii) continue to provide resources and education to key agricultural suppliers, millers and farmers to help them increase their resilience to climate change; (iii) build programs to help small-scale farmers improve their livelihoods by adapting to climate change and improving their agronomic practices and business skills; and (iv) identify areas within Kellogg's supply chain with a high prevalence of women farmers and workers, and develop programs to provide resources and education that improve the livelihoods of these women, their families and their communities.

Under conserving natural resource, Kellogg Company will: (i) further reduce energy and GHG emissions by an additional 15% from 2015 performance; (ii) expand use of low-carbon energy in plants by 50% by 2020; (iii) support watershed quality, implement water reuse projects in 25 percent of plants by 2020, and further reduce water use by an additional 15% from 2015 performance; (iv) increase to 30% the number of plants sending zero waste to landfill by 2016; and (v) ensure that 100% of timber-based packaging continues to be either recycled or from certified sustainable sources.

Geographical Coverage: Bangladesh, India, South Africa, Thailand and Vietnam with potential to expand into other countries where Kellogg sources its ingredients and materials.

Time-frame: 2015-2020

Monitoring: Kellogg Company will monitor the impact of the initiative by the number of smallholder rice farmers whose productivity is improved and resilience strengthened. We will report on this progress annually in our Corporate Responsibility report.

Contact Person: Diane B. Holdorf, Chief Sustainability Officer, VP Environment Health & Safety, Kellogg Company, diane.holdorf@kellogg.com.

Additional Information: www.KelloggCorporateResponsibility.com

Initiative Title: McDonald's Commitment to Sustainable Beef

Sponsoring Entity: McDonalds

Summary of announcement: McDonald's Corporation commits to source verified, sustainable beef working with the multi-stakeholder Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB), including the World Wildlife Fund, and their global supply chain for beef. Its commitment is in strong alignment with the three pillars of climate-smart agriculture and incorporates a holistic approach that also addresses animal welfare and food safety, quality and transparency. McDonald's approach is supported by the work of regional roundtables that will develop metrics, indicators and outcomes-based approaches that are developed in a local/regional context. In 2013, regionally based approaches through partnerships and US\$1.8 million in funding for field projects in the cattle ranching and farming regions to test practices and technologies for improving productivity, increasing resilience, and mitigating greenhouse gasses. The commitment has the potential to reach over 5 million farmers globally.

Area of work: By 2050, as the human population reaches 9 billion and the average household income continues to rise, meat consumption is predicted to double. The FAO reports that the livestock sector plays an important role in climate change. It is estimated to emit 7.1 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq) per annum, representing 14.5 percent of all human-induced emissions. Beef and cattle milk production account for the majority of emissions, respectively contributing 41 and 19 percent of the livestock sector's emissions. The main sources of emissions are: feed production and processing (45 percent of the total – with 9 percent attributable to the expansion of pasture and feed crops into forests), enteric fermentation from ruminants (39 percent), and manure decomposition (10 percent). The remainder is attributable to the processing and transportation of animal products. In 2011, in the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) assisted in evaluating the environmental impacts across the McDonald's agricultural value chain. This analysis, combined with a 2013 hybrid LCA of our System-wide GHG impacts, beef is the largest contributor to our global carbon footprint, with an estimated 30% of total GHG emissions. Beef also contributes an estimated 38% of our global water footprint and 33% of our global particulate emissions, respectively. To support innovation, impact reduction and sustainable practices in the beef industry McDonald's has established a time bound aspirational goal to source verified, sustainable beef, leveraging the principles of the GRSB.

McDonald's Aspirational Goal is to begin sourcing a portion of their beef from sustainable sources, and to set an impactful 2020 goal by 2016. This is a part of a broader aspiration to source all of our food and packaging from verified, sustainable sources. The Mechanism – Working with the beef industry in the multi-stakeholder GRSB (which is comprised of retail, the beef industry, NGO's and other stakeholders) to advance sustainable principles and criteria as well as regionally specific

metrics and indicators that can be verified by a third party. This will be achieved through the following tangible steps: (i) Leverage GRSB principles and criteria to source sustainable beef; (ii) Identify and support local field projects to scale the use of sustainable beef production practices; (iii) Work with the GRSB and other regional roundtables to develop common principles and KPIs for sustainable beef production on the regional level; and (iv) Begin sourcing a portion of our beef from sustainable, verified sources in 2016. Develop a quantitative goal for 2020 and beyond.

The estimated impacts are: (i) Improve sustainability of more than 5 million farms that supply the McDonald's System, globally. (ii) Fund scalable sustainable beef field projects in the major beef farming regions across the globe for scalability in our supply chain. Initial per annum investment of matching funds - \$1.8M USD. (iii) Holistically transform the entire beef value chain by focusing on making a measurable and positive difference in: a) Natural Resources – Environmental stewardship, conservation and climate change mitigation/adaptation. b) People and the Community - Protect and respect human rights. Support culture, heritage, employment, land rights and health. c) Animal Health & Welfare – Respect and manage animals to support their health and welfare. d) Food – Ensure food safety and quality. Promote transparency. e) Efficiency and Innovation – Promote innovation, optimize production, reduce waste and support economic viability. (iv) Support beef production that supports climate smart agriculture – specifically the principles of the GRSB, which include:

- Environmental stewardship objectives are attained through adaptive management, with activities monitored to achieve continuous improvement of measurable natural resource management outcomes.
- Practices are implemented to improve air quality.
- Net greenhouse gas emissions from the beef value chain are minimized on per unit of product basis.
- Native Forests are protected from deforestation. Grasslands, other native ecosystems and high conservation value areas are protected from land conversion and degradation
- Land management practices conserve and enhance the health of ecosystems and high conservation value areas throughout all sectors of the beef value chain.
- Water resources (including quality and quantity attributes), are responsibly and efficiently managed to support ecological function and availability.
- Soil health is maintained or improved through implementation of appropriate management practices.
- The beef value chain contributes to the maintenance or enhancement of native plant and animal biological diversity.
- Where available, feed sources are sustainably-produced.

Geographical coverage: Global

Time-frame: Starting in 2014



Monitoring: Estimated Impacts include: (i) Improve sustainability of more than 5 million farms that supply the McDonald’s system, globally. (ii) Fund scalable sustainable beef field projects in the major beef farming regions across the globe for scalability in our supply chain. (iii) Holistically transform the entire beef value chain by focusing on making a measurable and positive difference. (iv) Support beef production that supports climate smart agriculture – specifically the principles of the GRSB.

Total budget: Initial per annum investment of matching funds - \$1.8M USD increasing over time.

Partners: McDonald will be working within their supply chain, and food suppliers, to deliver upon this commitment. To address these challenges holistically, McDonald’s has partnered with a number of actors across the beef value chain, including the World Wildlife Fund, Walmart, Cargill, Elanco, JBS, and Merck Animal Health to convene the beef industry in the formation of the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB). This effort will advance continuous improvement in sustainability of the global beef value chain through leadership, science and multi-stakeholder engagement and collaboration. Our focus on sustainable beef will address environmental impacts across the value chain, including the nexus of water, energy, food, and climate and will serve as a catalyst for the entire beef industry to mainstream sustainable beef.

Initiative Title: Walmart Climate Smart Agriculture

Sponsoring Entity: Wal-Mart Stores Inc.

Summary of announcement:

Feeding the world’s growing population will require a 15% increase in food supply by 2025 and a 70% increase in food supply by 2050, based on most projections. Meanwhile, the IPCC climate targets suggest the US corporate sector needs to reduce its average absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 3% per year through 2020 and by more than 3% per year thereafter. As well, the 2030 Water Resource Group suggests a water gap of 30% by 2030. How will we significantly ramp up food supply, while reducing GHG emissions and conserving water?

Walmart is the world’s largest grocer; millions of people rely on Walmart every day for affordable, quality food. Working collaboratively with its suppliers, Walmart has the opportunity to help increase land productivity, reduce GHGs and improve water use practices within its agricultural sourcing footprint as well as the broader industry. At the UN Climate Summit in September, 2014, Walmart will describe its vision – Walmart’s Climate Smart Agriculture Platform –to catalyze agricultural productivity and responsible resource utilization in its sourcing footprint, with increasing coverage and impact through 2025.

Walmart will work with suppliers and other partners to accelerate improvements in farm yields, GHG emissions, and water usage for the crops it directly sources (e.g., horticulture). Additionally, Walmart will work with suppliers who represent 70% of its food business volume to scale up the management, tracking and reporting of GHG emissions and water use on farm. By encouraging



measurement, disseminating best practices, and reporting aggregate progress, Walmart hopes to accelerate adoption of better practices in its food supply chain and the broader food system – which Walmart believes will improve environmental outcomes as well as, ultimately, the wellbeing of farmers and consumers.

Area of work: Walmart’s Climate Smart Agriculture Platform is designed to accelerate tracking of agricultural yields, GHG emissions, and water usage and adoption of best practices. Working with suppliers and other partners, Walmart believes its efforts will improve environmental outcomes as well as the well-being of farmers (who should benefit from better yields and lower inputs) and consumers. Within its supply chain, Walmart expects to:

- (i) **Gain increasing visibility** over the next ten years into key metrics regarding yields, water usage, and GHG in food supply chains
- (ii) **Foster improvements** in food yields, water efficiency, and GHG emissions through special projects and continuous improvement

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has said that the world needs to reduce GHGs by 3% per year through 2020, and by over 3% per year after that. Walmart wants to contribute to that reduction and to improvements in water efficiency, also critical, in light of the 30% global water gap predicted by the Water Resource Group in 2025.

As the world’s largest grocer, and by working with suppliers across 70% of its food business volume, Walmart believes that it has the scale needed to foster meaningful change. In addition, Walmart will work to help ensure its improvements have a positive impact on the broader global agricultural sector by sharing best practices and encouraging its suppliers to adopt innovations across their full business. Extending improvements beyond Walmart’s direct supply could result in 2-5X the impact expected in its direct supply chain.

Geographical coverage: The international sourcing footprint of Walmart’s US Food Business

Time-frame: 2015 – 2025

Monitoring: The Sustainability Index is central to Walmart’s ability to deliver sustainable products for its customers and deliver upon this commitment. Since 2009, Walmart, along with some of its largest competitors, have worked alongside The Sustainability Consortium to develop measurement and reporting systems for product sustainability. Intended to establish a global retail standard for the 21st century, this tool helps Walmart to:

- Improve the sustainability of the products Walmart customers love
- Integrate sustainability into Walmart’s core business
- Reduce cost, improve product quality and create a more efficient supply chain
- Strengthen customer trust in Walmart and the brands it carries by leading the industry in product transparency

Walmart will ask its suppliers to annually report to the Index their progress on key metrics regarding the productivity, GHG emissions and water usage. Walmart will report aggregate progress across its food base, and work with its suppliers on their individual categories to drive continuous improvement.



Partners: Walmart is working within its supply chain, and with its food suppliers, to deliver upon this commitment. Walmart is also engaged with the broader NGO community.

Contact person: Brittini Furrow, Director, Sustainability, Walmart, Brittini.Furrow@wal-mart.com and Katherine Neebe, Director, Sustainability, Walmart, Katherine.Neebe@wal-mart.com

4. Increased availability of insurance to compensate farmer assets and production damaged as a result of extreme weather events, and more smallholder farmers able to access insurance

Initiative Title: R4 Rural Resilience Initiative Expansion to Malawi and Zambia

Sponsoring Entity: UN World Food Programme

Summary of announcement: The objective of R4 is to empower food insecure rural households to manage climate vulnerability through an integrated risk management approach including index insurance, assets creation for improved resource management, credit and savings. From the end of 2014 the initiative will be expanded to Malawi and Zambia, in addition to scaling up in Ethiopia and Senegal.

Area of work: WFP and Oxfam America launched the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in 2011 to empower farmers and food insecure rural households with a set of integrated risk management tools, including risk transfer (e.g. drought insurance), risk reduction (e.g. physical, human and social assets for improved resource management), prudent risk taking (e.g. credit for productive investments) and risk reserves (e.g. savings). R4 aims to develop long-term resilience to the growing challenges of food insecurity and climate change through integration with national social protection systems. R4 is present in Ethiopia (25,000 farmers) and Senegal (6,000 households) and is now expanding to Malawi and Zambia. R4 is currently supported by USAID, Norway, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Swiss Reinsurance Company, and ELMA Foundation. A first major impact evaluation shows that R4 is helping improve farmers' resilience. Insured farmers save 123% more than the uninsured, they buy 25% more oxen and invest in seeds, fertilizer and productive assets. In one cluster, farmers increased their reserves of grain 254% more than uninsured farmers. Women, often heading the poorest households, are the ones achieving the largest gains in productivity, through investments in labor and improved planting materials.

Geographical coverage: Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi and Zambia

Time-frame: The first phase of implementation for both countries will start in the last quarter of 2014, until 2017. A second phase of further expansion is planned until 2022.

Monitoring: Monitoring of the initiative will be based on: (i) improved food security of participants; (ii) improved agricultural productivity; (iii) improved access to financial instruments.



Partners: Oxfam America (advisory and technical support, especially on credit and savings components), Swiss Re (reinsurance and risk transfer technical support), national government and relevant ministries (implementation support, integration with national policies and programmes), national and international NGOs (implementation and technical support), UN agencies (technical support, coordination with existing programmes) and microfinance institutions (implementation support on insurance, credit and savings components).

Total budget: US\$ 6.6 million for 2014-2017 for Malawi and Zambia

Contact person: Richard Choularton Chief, Climate Resilience for Food Security Unit (OSZIR), WFP richard.choularton@wfp.org

5. More effective, useful and accessible farmer-based research on options for climate-smart agriculture and food-systems practice

Initiative Title: CGIAR Research and Development for Climate-Smart Agriculture

Sponsoring Entity: CGIAR

Summary of announcement: CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food-secure future. CGIAR research is dedicated to reducing rural poverty, increasing food security, improving human health and nutrition, and ensuring more sustainable management of natural resources. It is carried out by 15 Centers that are members of the CGIAR Consortium, in close collaboration with hundreds of partner organizations, including national and regional research institutes, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. Starting in 2015, CGIAR is committed to refreshing its research and development portfolio to better align with GACSA. This will include strengthening partnerships to deliver ambitious targets; conducting research for impact, including action research with farmers; and allocating at least 60% of its funding towards research that supports climate-smart agriculture.

Area of work: CGIAR focuses on the full spectrum of issues addressed by the CSA Alliance, including productivity, adaptation and mitigation. Its research aims to help developing countries and small-scale producers (farmers, fishers, livestock-keepers and foresters) improve the productivity and sustainability of their landscapes. CGIAR works through partnerships to ensure its research is put into action, including national and regional research institutes, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. Incentives to enhance CSA uptake are also a priority, such as insurance, seasonal forecasting, enhanced information to farmers, and credit.

Geographical coverage: Global. 90+ countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific

Time-frame: 2015 - 2025



Monitoring: Targets will be set with partners, and monitored on an annual basis. Targets include those related to productivity, resilience, emissions and gender empowerment. Target achievement and monitoring will be scrutinized by the CGIAR Fund Council (with representatives from many countries and agencies).

Partners: CGIAR dedicates 30% of its budget to its hundreds of partners around the world.

Total budget: At least US\$ 10.2 billion over 10 years (US\$ 600M in 2015; US\$ 900M per annum in the years 2016-2019; and US\$ 1.2 per annum from 2020-2024)

Contact person: Bruce Campbell, Director, CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, b.campbell@cgiar.org

Other: www.cgiar.org; www.ccafs.cgiar.org

Initiative Title: Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases

Summary of announcement: The Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA) continues to build on three years of achievements, since member countries signed the GRA Charter in 2011. The GRA has successfully built global science networks in five key work areas: Livestock, Croplands, Paddy Rice, Inventories and Monitoring, and Soil Carbon and Nitrogen Cycling. It has done so by building science capability through collaborative multi-country projects, developing international funding mechanisms, regional workshops and technical training, and developing globally standardised measurement guidelines. The next phase of the GRA will see an increased focus to implement the farm management practices and technologies identified that can reduce the emissions intensity of agricultural production systems while improving farmer livelihoods. Over the past 12 months membership has expanded to include an additional nine countries with a total of 42 Members countries and seven global Partner organizations now participating in the goals of the GRA.

Area of work: The Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases provides a framework for voluntary action to increase cooperation and investment in research and research implementation activities. The GRA identifies opportunities to reduce agricultural greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration by improving efficiency and productivity of agricultural systems through increased understanding of management practices and technologies. The identified activities should also build the resilience and adaptive capacity of agricultural systems and help to meet the increasing demand for food in a sustainable manner.

Geographical coverage: Global. 42 members on five continents: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vietnam.

Time-frame: GRA Charter signed in June 2011 with the fourth annual meeting of the GRA Council recently held in The Hague, June 2014.

Monitoring: Monitoring of the initiative will be undertaken by tracking the following: (i) increased application of on-farm practices and technologies, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and also enhance productivity and resilience; (ii) improved measurement and estimation of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration in different agricultural systems; (iii) increased scientific capability and expertise in mitigation knowledge and technologies; and (iv) enhanced coordination of research activities and sharing of good practices and technologies to farmers and farmer organisations, the private sector, international and regional research institutions, foundations and non-governmental organizations.

Partners: African Development Bank, CGIAR, Food and Agriculture Organization, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre (CATIE), World Bank and World Farmers' Organization

Total budget: Voluntary contributions from member countries.

Contact person: Rudy Rabbinge, Global Research Alliance Council Chair, the Netherlands, rudy.rabbinge@wur.nl

Other: <http://www.globalresearchalliance.org/>
<http://www.globalresearchalliance.org/app/uploads/2011/04/Alliance-Charter1.pdf>

Initiative Title: Empowering farmer organisations on climate change through better foresight.

Sponsoring Entity: Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR).

Summary of announcement: "Food for Sight" is the first systematic attempt to empower farmer organisations and communities at local level to engage as leaders in shaping the future of agriculture, food and rural development. The program will a) support the development of local foresight capacity of farmer organisations/local communities –with a particular focus on women and youth- on the future of family farming and agriculture, b) engage these organisations/communities as leaders in local participatory foresight initiatives with other stakeholders leading to actionable plans, c) simultaneously engage climate change scientists in helping to produce local-specific knowledge on climate change, d) support organisations/communities in elaborating climate change



responsive local plans of actions; and e) engage in high level dialogues on climate change. This is a new initiative formulated by lead regional farmers organizations (AFA, ROPPA, COPROFARM, joined recently by CAFAN) within the frame of GFAR. Local farmer organisations/communities will lead implementation with technical support from practitioners of the Forward Thinking Platform (FTP) facilitated by GFAR.

Area of work: The “Food For Sight” Program is offered under area of work (i) adaptation and resilience of agricultural and food system livelihoods affected by changing climates and (v) more effective, useful and accessible farmer-based research on options for climate-smart agriculture and food-systems practice.

Geographical coverage: Specific countries will be chosen by regional farmers organizations and may include Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cote D’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Vietnam, St. Vincent & Grenadines.

Time-frame: 2014 - 2017

Monitoring: GFAR will catalyse the initiative and provide monitoring and evaluation for outcomes (a)improved agricultural productivity and incomes; (b) strengthened resilience of farmers;

Partners: Local farmer organisation/communities as key doers and leaders (AFA, CAFAN, COPROFARM, ROPPA); Foresight practitioners of the FTP and its network as trainers and resource persons; Climate change scientists of the FTP as providers of locally specific scenarios; GFAR has a catalyst of the initiative and providing monitoring and evaluation; Investors seeking climate change actions at local level

Total budget: US\$ 8 million

Contact person: Harry Palmier, Senior Partnerships Adviser, GFAR Secretariat, c/o FAO, harry.palmier@fao.org

Initiative Title: Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Booster

Sponsoring Entity: Association Climate Kic

Summary of announcement: The purpose of the CSA Booster is to increase the development, marketing and adoption of climate-smart agriculture technologies in Europe. It aims to realize this by filling the gap between the demand for technological climate solutions in agricultural practice, and the availability of these climate-smart agriculture technologies now and in the future. The services

that the CSA Booster will provide are: (i) Business model development and market connection for climate-smart agriculture technologies. This includes identifying customers, source areas and suitable technologies, connecting to investors, and facilitating the application for subsidies under CAP or environmental policy. (ii) Impact assessment and verification of climate-smart agriculture technologies on productivity, climate resilience, and climate mitigation, using state of the art tools and methods. (iii) A Policy Hub and (iv) a Technology Hub. The initiative started with a pathfinder phase in 2014 and is expected to be significantly increased in size and investment in the period 2015-2017.

Area of work: Climate-smart agriculture technologies are technologies (hardware, software, org-ware) that have a positive impact on agriculture's productivity and economic growth, increase the resilience of human and natural systems to climatic change (adaptation), and/or have an impact on climate change mitigation. Increasing the adoption of climate-smart agriculture technologies in Europe therefore contributes to:

- i. adaptation and resilience of agricultural and food system livelihoods affected by changing climates;
- ii. adoption of practices that will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from agriculture and food systems;
- iii. increased sourcing of food produced using climate-smart practices;

Geographical coverage: The initiative started in the Netherlands, France, Swiss and Italy and will in 2015 be extend to Spain, UK and Germany.

Time-frame: 2014-2017

Monitoring: The CSA Booster will monitor adaptation and mitigation impacts.

Partners: The initiative is currently driven by the Netherlands (Alterra as project lead and Wageningen University for the business model development), Switzerland (Southpole Carbon on climate impact), France (INRA on socioeconomic impact) and Italy (IBIMET on policy influence).

Total budget: US\$ 550,000 in 2014 and in 2015 a total of US\$ 3,350,000 (expected).

Contact person: Dr. Saskia Visser ; Alterra Wageningen-UR ; Droevendaalsesteeg 4 ; 6700AA Wageningen The Netherlands. Saskia.Visser@wur.nl

Other: www.CSABooster.eu



Initiative Title: Yield, Income and Climate Gains Through Smart Rice Fertilization

Sponsoring Entity: International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)/Virtual Fertilizer Research Center (VFRC)

Summary of announcement: Smart packaging of N-Fertilizers, supported by an effective agro-dealer delivery network and favorable enabling conditions has increased rice yields by 15 % while using 30% less fertilizers, reducing GHG emissions, and improving the livelihood of 1.5 million poor small farmers in Bangladesh. Up- and out-scaling of this comprehensive approach could meet all the summit objectives with greater support and investment.

Area of work: Both agro-ecological and socio-economic gains are obtained through this approach; increased food production, reduced resource use, reduced emissions, improved livelihood of farmers and actors along the value chain.

Geographical coverage: Currently operating in Bangladesh, with out-scaling potential in all rice growing countries.

Time-frame: Lessons learned in Bangladesh need to be turned to meet local conditions in other countries with time-frames ranging from 3-5 years to build sustainable systems comprising farmers, value chain actors and policy makers. Starting time immediate and on-going.

Monitoring: Socio-economic and food security gains will be monitored, agro-ecological variables can be measured.

Partners: IFDC, BARC, BRRI, BAU, DAE, BFA, NGOs and private sector agri-input dealers.

Total budget: US\$ 8 million per annum for expansion within Bangladesh, amounts for introduction in additional countries.

Contact person: Dr. Prem Bindraban, pbindraban@vfrc.org and Ms. Dr. Ishrat Jahan, ijahan@ifdc.org