



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

2ND MEETING OF THE THEMATIC WORKING GROUP ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND LAND USE

5-6 March 2018 - Rome, Italy

Workshop Report



NDC 
PARTNERSHIP

Workshop organized by the project
*“Enhancing country capacity for NDC implementation
in the agriculture sectors (NDC-Ag)”*
which is supported by the:



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
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OVERVIEW

FAO organized a two-day workshop for the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use (TWG) under the NDC Partnership, hosted at FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy on 5-6 March 2018. The workshop brought together Member Countries and organizations that are actively part of, or interested in engaging with, the TWG.

The aim of the workshop was to reflect on the national- and global-level progress made on planning and implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as well as to identify key areas for joint learning in support of climate action that will feed into the development of the annual TWG Workplan for 2018. In total, 30 external participants, of which 47 per cent women, from 20 countries from all regions, and 10 regional and international organizations, took part in the workshop. The workshop and activities of the TWG are kindly supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS

During the two-day workshop, participants engaged in fruitful discussions both on their national experiences on NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors, as well as on options and modalities for exchanging these experiences between the TWG members and to create added value.

Sessions on implementation focused on the different approaches countries are taking to put the agricultural components of their NDCs into action and on the support offered by international organizations to do so. Particular emphasis was given to the in-country activities of the NDC Partnership. In addition, countries reiterated the benefits of sharing success stories and lessons learned among peers, and identified a number of activities for capacity building and knowledge exchange in which the TWG should be engaging, including webinars, e-discussions, targeted peer-to-peer learning and review of relevant documents such as NDC Partnership Plans.

Topics of relevance underlined for TWG knowledge exchanges were amongst others:

- Data for evidence-based decision-making;
- Quantification of agriculture targets and co-benefits to track progress;
- Assessment of losses and damages and identification of key socio-economic indicators to ensure livelihoods impacts are considered;
- Policy/institutional coordination;
- Metrics/indicators for adaptation and mitigation;
- Access to financial and technical support, and
- Building connections with farmers and other stakeholders.





WORKSHOP OUTPUTS

The workshop generated 3 major outputs:

- Options and preliminary topics for further facilitated peer-to-peer learning, knowledge sharing and capacity building on a national, regional and global level among TWG members were identified;
- Participants have familiarized themselves with the knowledge portal of the NDC-P and reviewed the portal regarding the agricultural sectors and food security; and
- Participants have reflected on progress made on NDC implementation in the national and global context, as well as the context of the NDC-Partnership in-country activities, and have provided recommendations and insights that can support further action.

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

A participant survey was held at the end of workshop. 18 participants replied (60 percent of all country and external organization participants). The survey shows that 94 percent of respondents found the workshop objectives were somewhat or fully met, and that 89 percent would like to engage with the work planning of the TWG. The full results are available in Annex 4.





RATIONALE

For the agriculture community, the Koronivia joint work on agriculture,¹ adopted in November 2017 at the Climate Change Conference in Bonn, is a landmark decision under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as it recognizes the importance of the agricultural sectors² in responding to climate change. The vital role of the agricultural sectors, in climate change adaptation and mitigation has already been reflected in countries' policies and measures to implement the Paris Agreement, in particular in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).³

In May 2017, the TWG was established as a pilot thematic working group under the NDC Partnership. In light of the special nature of the agricultural sectors, the TWG aims to facilitate a peer-to-peer network for countries and international organizations to exchange knowledge, experiences and needs on climate change impacts and challenges. Following the development of the TWG's terms of reference (ToRs), the co-chairs of the TWG, Australia and Uruguay, and FAO invited members to the group's second meeting.

¹ Decision 4/CP.23. page 19 of the report of COP23:
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/11a01.pdf>

² For the purpose of this document, the agricultural sectors are understood to comprise crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry.

³ In FAO's analysis of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), it has been shown that almost 90 percent of countries include agriculture and/or land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) as a sector in their adaptation and/or mitigation contributions. FAO, 2016. *The agriculture sectors in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: Analysis*. <http://www.fao.org/3/ai5687e.pdf>





SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS

OPENING

SETTING THE STAGE AND WORKSHOP EXPECTATIONS

The FAO Director of the Climate and Environment Division opened the session, stressing the recognized role of the agriculture sectors in addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation as a landmark opportunity for the TWG to support NDC planning and implementation. FAO's role in the TWG is to provide technical expertise and capacity to build bridges, to facilitate and to convene key actors in the agriculture and climate change nexus.

The TWG co-chairs, Walter Oyhantçabal (Uruguay) and Steven Turnbull (Australia), and Sean Gilbert (NDC Partnership Support Unit) encouraged the TWG to build a peer-to-peer learning network so that countries can learn from each other, while identifying knowledge gaps, case studies, and implementation modalities to leverage lessons learned.

After the stage for discussion was set and introductions were made, a facilitated exercise led to a set of expectations on how participants wished the workshop would unfold. The overall consensus revolved around the definition of priority areas, knowledge sharing modalities and concrete next steps to be outlined in the group's annual workplan, amongst others:

- Unpacking the agricultural component of the NDC's and the role of the TWG (and its members in this);
- Understanding needs and opportunities for synergy among participants;
- Understanding how to turn political will into concrete climate action on the ground (for farmers);
- Improve knowledge sharing to fill gaps in agriculture;
- Identify specific thematic areas for climate actions on agriculture;
- Set of concrete actions on data methodology and reporting on agriculture; and
- Concrete way forward: next steps, tools, time frame.

WHERE ARE WE WITH NDC IMPLEMENTATION?

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF YOUR NDC?

Participants were invited to a "gallery walk", where countries' NDC agricultural profiles were presented, followed by a plenary discussion on common and context-specific challenges as well as scalable and promising solutions. The participants identified MRV as a key challenge in the agriculture sector, particularly for setting the baseline and quantifying GHG targets. Data collection, sharing and harmonization was also highlighted as a common challenge, with emphasis on NDC finance analysis as the means to developing the business cases for mitigation action in the agriculture sectors. Improved coordination with the private sector was also highlighted as a common challenge.

Existing solutions were shared in plenary, including country successes on the strengthening of inter-institutional arrangements to better leverage mitigation-adaptation co-benefits and inter-sectorial coordination in general;





and on the mainstreaming of NDC priorities into domestic financing in the transition from conditional to unconditional NDC implementation.

SHOWCASING PROGRESS

PROGRESS ON THE INTERNATIONAL AND COUNTRY LEVEL



Four presentations were given to showcase NDC progress on both the global and national level. FAO summarized the progress made within international climate processes relevant to the agriculture sectors, including the KJW, Talanoa Dialogue and the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Three countries presented their progress on and capacity developments for implementing their NDCs in the agriculture sectors, as well as shared how the NDC Partnership and TWG supported or could further support in-country progress.

Presenter	Title of the presentation
Julia Wolf, Natural Resources Officer, FAO	Taking stock of developments in the international arena in 2017
Agripina Jenkins, Costa Rica	NDC implementation on Costa Rica’s agricultural sector
Sanaa Enkhtaivan, Mongolia	Showcasing country progress on NDC implementation
Lawrence Mashungu, Zimbabwe	Agriculture and NDC implementation in Zimbabwe

EXISTING KNOWLEDGE GAPS AND CAPACITY NEEDS

An engaging plenary discussion concluded by highlighting existing knowledge and capacity gaps and needs, including:

- Data for evidence-based decision-making;
- Quantification of agriculture targets and co-benefits to track progress; and
- Assessment of losses and damages and identification of key socio-economic indicators to ensure livelihoods impacts are considered.



PROGRESS ON CAPACITIES FOR NDC IMPLEMENTATION, FORMULATION AND REPORTING IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

Break-out groups convened to discuss recent and on-going capacity building efforts at the country level for NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors. Countries shared examples of how they have already strengthened their capacities for NDC implementation, formulation and reporting, in the agricultural sectors. Two different country examples were brought forward during the plenary:

- Morocco established an NDC implementation system with the cooperation of public and semi-public organizations, as well as the Moroccan Competence Centre for Climate Change (4C-Maroc); and
- Ghana carried out an assessment of the coherence between NDCs, National Communications (NCs), and national policies.

PRIORITY CAPACITY AREAS FOR PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING

Another key point of discussion was the identification of countries' needs in order to further strengthen capacities for NDC implementation, formulation and reporting in the agricultural sectors. The following needs were identified as potential areas for peer-to-peer learning:

- quantifying targets to track progress on climate change adaptation and mitigation, including co-benefits in terms of productivity, sustainable development, and capacity building;
- involving sub-national and non-state stakeholders in the NDC implementation processes (including farmers organizations, communities, the private sector and public institutions), to sensitize and build capacity of practitioners on the ground to engage in climate action and collect relevant data;
- designing ad hoc monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems;
- linking NAPs, NCs and similar processes with NDCs;
- building coherence through institutional arrangements, in order to coordinate between national and subnational levels, between different sectors, and between policy makers and technical experts; and
- with a long term view, updating the second generation of NDCs.





PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ASSISTANCE FOR NDC IMPLEMENTATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

NDC Partnership organizations (and observer organizations) showcased insights on best practices and tools that could support countries in NDC implementation, formulation and reporting in the agricultural sectors. Countries were given the opportunity to move around a “marketplace” and enter into dialogue with the partner organisations on support options, including climate forecasting and suitability mapping services (CCAFS/CIAT); vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning (FAO); national greenhouse gas inventory and MRV capacity building for enhanced transparency (FAO); low-carbon development research and innovative technology forum (CCAC/UNEP-DTU); institutional capacity and policy support; gender mainstreaming NDC support (UNDP); knowledge sharing (WB); knowledge sharing and financial support (NDC-P). Annex 3 contains detailed description of organizational support options.

Partner Organization	Representative
Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	Lini Wollenberg & Godefroy Grosjean
Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) United Nations Environment Programme DTU Partnership (UNEP DTU)	James Morris & Henry Neufeldt
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Julia Wolf & Martial Bernoux
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Kimberly Todd
World Bank (WB)	Ana Bucher
NDC Partnership (NDC-P)	Sean Gilbert

KNOWLEDGE IN THE NDC PARTNERHSIP AND TWG

REVIEW OF NDC KNOWLEDGE PORTAL

The content and functionality of the NDC-Partnership Knowledge Portal was presented to participants in order to demonstrate its relevance to agriculture stakeholders. The Knowledge Portal offers users detailed information on countries’ NDCs and GHG emissions, as well as a set of tools to help countries implement the NDCs. The six portal functions and application were presented:

- The **Toolbox Navigator** is a searchable database of tools, guidance, and advisory support to help countries implement their NDCs;
- The **Funding and Initiatives Navigator** is a searchable database of financial and technical support that can help countries implement their NDCs;



- The **NDC content pages** allows users to search and compare NDC texts by term, find information on country’s climate pledges and to discover synergies between NDCs;
- The **NDC-SDG linkages** module maps all 165 NDCs against the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, so that countries can see where their climate and sustainable development goals match up;
- The **Historical Emissions** module compiles over 150 years of emissions data from three major data sources. Users can compare emissions based on region, sector, or source that reach as far back as 1850; and
- The **Country Profiles** offer a national-level snapshot of climate progress, risks and vulnerabilities, and enable users to compare up to three countries.



TWG FEEDBACK AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON NDC KNOWLEDGE PORTAL

A facilitated exercise allowed participants to pilot the tool and comment on the usability of the portal and how the TWG could contribute to its functionality.

Feedback on portal usability:

- The portal is fast in processing the information and providing the expected responses;
- The portal is easy and straight forward to use and could be recommended for wider use;
- When some filters are used, e.g regions, there are regions that do not have adequate information (e.g. Africa);
- There is a certain degree of limitation when the user wants to be specific on certain regions. There is a paucity of information;
- The portal consists of several components which are not well linked; and
- There is also a lack of references on the materials used within the tools and this could be inconvenient for non-expert users of the portal.

Recommendations on improving the portal:

- Provide a translation of the NDCs in official UN languages, or provide an executive summary in different languages;
- Include globally-relevant tools within the regional- and local-level tool results list;
- The use and development of "Remote Sensing" technology seems to be increasing rapidly and it has proven useful in different fields. The NDC-P should consider including the remote sensing community in the development of some tools;
- Filter 2006 IPCC guidelines by relevant sector and include 1996 IPCC Guidelines for reference;
- Portal seems to be supply driven, TWG suggested that it could have a wider use if it can also be demand driven. This way, the TWG could be able to advocate for its wider use among peers



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- The TWG could help populate the portal with more information and this is where they feel they could be relevant (i.e. top 10 sources of tools or information);
- The TWG could involve various agricultural experts to support the development of the portal.
- Tag tools with a relevant level of expertise;
- Collaborate with institutions like CGIAR-CCAFS, FAO and GRA in populating the porta; and
- The TWG should advocate for the Portal in respective countries through outreach and feed the portal with in country documentation.

FACILITATING PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING

A facilitated exercise was organized amongst participants to explore how best peer-to-peer learning can be carried out and how the TWG can be a link between the countries and the partnership itself. The TWG identified best modalities for peer-to-peer learning, as well as provided recommendations on its role in this process. Overall, consensus was found on the primary role of peer-to-peer learning as a means of exchanging country experiences while the role of the TWG should be the provision and/or production of knowledge products.

Group 1. How can peer-to-peer learning help NDC implementation?

- Capacity building and matchmaking activities (one country can identify another country, which has similar conditions to it but is in an advanced position in its NDC implementation. The advanced country could become a mentor to the country in the earlier stage). The identified matching mechanisms are: needs, gaps and strengths, and policies already in place;
- Sharing of best practices (best practices being the ones relevant to each countries needs and specificities, and should be cost effective);
- Enabling team work; and
- Identifying cost-effective solutions.

Group 2. What are ways of organizing peer-to-peer learning?

- Email listing;
- Face to face communication;
- Formal and informal meetings;
- Sharing of country experiences (either via informal meetings of face to face); and
- Combining online and face to face activities.

Group 3. What are the best practices within this group for peer-to-peer learning?

- Face to face regional activities (especially for exploring new concepts);
- Webinars (on guidance for using some knowledge products or methodologies, i.e step by step processes);
- Research sharing; and
- Collaboration on similar products (e.g. review of GHG inventories).

Group 4. How should countries report back to the TWG on their actions?

- Sectoral focal points;
- Surveys;





- Stock taking of the available resources (such documents or different tools) within the country to enhance the functioning of the TWG; and
- Inter-ministerial meetings at local and national level.

Group 5. Who should you involve in the TWG back in your country?

- Stakeholder consultations (this should be at all levels, from national to local level). This process should include all relevant stakeholders that are engaged in agriculture, including ministries of planning and finance. The priority of stakeholders and approach will vary according to institutional arrangements; and
- For the process to be effective, it will be necessary to develop different tools that are applicable for each stakeholder and for each level of their engagement (regional, national to local).

PEER TO PEER LEARNING VIA THE USE OF E-DISCUSSIONS

Amongst the multiple modalities for peer-to-peer learning available, FAO presented on the benefits of e-discussion and proposed a potential e-discussion framework as a means for exchanging knowledge in the agriculture sectors. The framework proposal included the creation of thematic capacity development modules to be identified by TWG members. TWG members were asked to consider how the platform could feed into the TWG work plan.

Title of presentation	Presenter
Peer to peer leaning via the use of E-discussions	Dorothee Merkl & Rebecka Ramstedt, FAO

As a means of operationalizing this process, the TWG called for the following **questions** and **barriers** to be taken into consideration when designing an e-discussion:

- What are the incentives for participation and cost of maintenance/sustainability?
- How do we codify knowledge?
- Who is the target audience? Could the peer to peer learning include all the relevant role players including farmer organizations and some generalists?
- What are the foreseen outcomes of the process?
- Who should be the custodian of the E-discussions (facilitator or country-ownership) and what outputs will be generated?
- What is the valued added of an e-discussion?



To address these questions and barriers, the TWG made the following **recommendations** and **considerations** for the formulation of an e-discussion platform:



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- The TWG should generate value added through in-depth discussion/support on technical areas (e.g. MRV and adaptation indicators or cost-benefit analysis for practices and technologies), or the development of guidelines on how to improve the formulation and structuring of the NDCs through a step-by-step process;
- The TWG should engage in a voluntary process of peer review on reporting exercises and NDC Partnership in-country engagement, including the Partnership Plans;
- Country case studies should be synthesized to identify key determinants of success for knowledge sharing;
- A stakeholder mapping and analysis should be performed;
- The TWG holds a strategic position on agriculture within NDC-Partnership. It should be their role to set the themes of this peer to peer learning group and decide on the topic of choice and the degree of its engagement;
- Peer to peer learning should be among peers and should encourage collaboration among countries especially those sharing similar conditions. This should be on voluntary basis and informal; and
- The TWG could be one mechanism through which further partnerships could be developed. As an entry point, TWG can identify some of the best practices, carry out cost benefit analysis and identify relevant financial mechanisms on how to sustain such new partnerships.

LOOKING AHEAD

Recognizing the benefits of peer-to-peer learning, during this session participants reflected on how to best exchange between each other and on what themes to focus on moving forward, in order to advance in the formulation and implementation of their NDCs.

On modes of work to be prioritized, participants highlighted that while face-to-face meetings can enable more spontaneous and/or deeper exchanges on topics of interest, e-discussions allow to reach more people – assuming that the adequate infrastructure is in place. A mixed approach should thus be prioritized. To facilitate distance learning activities, capsules could be recorded for instance, in order to allow participants to access the information later in time, while managing expectations and schedules.



On areas of work, four areas were highlighted as a result of participants' inputs during facilitated exercises and engaged discussions: (1) Policy/institutional coordination; (2) Metrics/indicators for adaptation and mitigation; (3) Building case studies; (4) Ensuring connections with farmers and other stakeholders.

Participants also started to reflect on key topics for each theme, as well as on cross cutting themes, such as capacity building, animal husbandry, land use, fisheries and plant production.

Both the modes and areas of work identified will inform the development of the TWG work plan, as well as the TWG coordination with the NDC partnership moving forward.





CONCLUSIONS

Building on the discussions of the inception workshop in May 2017 as well as on the Terms of Reference defined by members, the participants convened for its first official meeting as members of the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use.

Participants informed each other on the progress regarding NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors, familiarized themselves with the NDC Partnership Knowledge Platform, discussed peer-to-peer learning as an opportunity to facilitate exchange within the working group and discussed the way forward identifying themes for the work plan, including activities such as webinars, e-discussions, targeted peer-to-peer learning and review of relevant documents like NDC Partnership Plans.

Fruitful discussions led towards a more detailed understanding of the added value of the TWG with its potential for

- 1) Agenda-setting on agriculture and climate change, and
- 2) Facilitating exchange of best practices, networking and synergies of efforts.

Topics of relevance underlined for TWG knowledge exchanges were amongst others:

- Data for evidence-based decision-making;
- Quantification of agriculture targets and co-benefits to track progress;
- Assessment of losses and damages and identification of key socio-economic indicators to ensure livelihoods impacts are considered;
- Policy/institutional coordination;
- Metrics/indicators for adaptation and mitigation; and
- Building connections with farmers and other stakeholders.





ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA

DAY 1

Time	Agenda item	Details	Speakers/participation
8.30	Registration and small breakfast		
9.00	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming words • Setting the stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander Jones, CBC Director • Walter Oyhantcabal, Uruguay, Co-Chair TWG • Steven Turnbull, Australia, Co-Chair TWG • Sean Gilbert, NDC Partnership Support Unit • Alashiya Gordes & Ruben van der Laan, Facilitators
9.45	Where are we with NDC implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the status of your NDC? 	Gallery walk
10.30	Coffee break		
11.00	Showcasing progress: on the international and country level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking stock of developments in the international arena in 2017 • Selected country presentations on NDC implementation activities to date, with focus on the agricultural sectors and including NDC-P in-country engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julia Wolf, FAO • Agripina Jenkins, Costa Rica • Sanaa Enkhtaivan, Mongolia • Lawrence Mashungu, Zimbabwe • Plenary discussion
12.20	Group photo		
12.30	Lunch		
13.30	Reflecting on progress: capacities for NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on recent and ongoing capacity building efforts for NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors at country level. • Key challenges faced and themes of interest for future work 	Facilitated exercise





15.00	Coffee break and DSA		
15.30	NDC-P Knowledge Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation and Q&A on the NDC-Partnership knowledge portal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sean Gilbert, NDC-P SU
16.00	Supporting progress: partner organizations and their assistance for NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketplace with partner organizations showcasing insights on best practices and tools that could support countries in NDC implementation, formulation and reporting in the agricultural sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lini Wollenberg + Godefroy Grosjean, CGIAR/CCAFS/CIAT • James Morris, CCAC/ Henry Neufeldt, UNEP-DTU • Julia Wolf, Martial Bernoux, Jeff Griffin, Molefi Mpheshea, FAO • Liza Leclerc, IFAD • Sean Gilbert, NDC-P Support Unit • Kimberly Todd, UNDP • Ana Bucher, World Bank
17.30-	TWG reception (participants will leave together)		

DAY 2

Time	Agenda item	Details	Speakers/participation
8.30	Small breakfast		
9.00	Knowledge in the NDC Partnership and TWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Continued</i>: Exercise on the NDC-P Knowledge portal • Knowledge portal NDC-P: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What does the knowledge portal offer for agriculture stakeholders? ○ How can the TWG contribute to the knowledge platform NDC-P? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated exercise • Plenary discussion
10.30	Coffee break		
11.00	Facilitate peer-to-peer learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying key challenges/themes for peer-to-peer learning • Presentation on possible peer-to-peer learning modalities for the TWG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated exercise • Dorothee Merkl and Rebecka Ramstedt, FAO • Facilitated exercise



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break-out group discussions to advance planning for peer-to-peer exchanges 	
12.30	Lunch		
13.30	Looking ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion to be fed into the subsequent development of the TWG workplan • Reflection on the question: how can this advance the formulation and implementation of your NDC? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary discussion • Walter Oyhantcabal, Uruguay, Co-Chair TWG • Steven Turnbull, Australia, Co-Chair TWG • Facilitated exercise
15.00	Coffee break		
15.15-16.15	Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary • Closing remarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zitouni Ould-Dada, Deputy-Director CBC and FAO focal point to the NDC Partnership • Karen Tscherning, Germany (BMZ)





ANNEX 2: NDC PARTNER ORGANIZATION COUNTRY SUPPORT OPTIONS

ORGANISATIONS	PRESENTED COUNTRY SUPPORT INCLUDES:
<p>Lini Wollenberg, CCAFS/Godefroy Grosjean, CIAT- Vietnam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate forecasting • Suitability mapping • Climate Resilient Agriculture Country Profiles (currently Asia region but moving to others) • Climate Policy Hub holds tools and methodologies to aid decision-making and investment plans • MRV guidelines for livestock, rice and agroforestry • NDC maps on mitigation and adaptation coverage globally
<p>James Morris, CCAC/ Henry Neufeldt, UNEP- DTU</p>	<p><u>The Climate and Clean Air Coalition</u> helps partners and stakeholders create policies and practices that will deliver substantial short-lived climate pollutant reductions over the coming decades. We support actions on the ground through 11 initiatives, and our Solution Centre provides a forum for scientists, experts and decision makers to share their expertise and trial new technology.</p> <p><u>UNEP DTU Partnership</u> is a leading international research and advisory institution on energy, climate and sustainable development. Through in-depth research, policy analysis, and capacity building activities, the Partnership assists developing countries in a transition towards more low carbon development paths, and supports integration of climate-resilience in national development. The Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development of the UNEP DTU Partnership provides the following primary services: (1) Innovative research, including policy analyses and recommendations, and impact assessments (2) Capacity building at the institutional level and individual level (seminar and workshops) and (3) Awareness raising through production and dissemination of analytical and knowledge outputs like scientific articles, reports, working papers, guidebooks and web based knowledge tools</p>
<p>Julia Wolf and Martial Bernoux, FAO</p>	<p>FAO as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration on project development • GEF CBIT (Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency) <p>Other areas of country support include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation planning • Adaptation mainstreaming into the agriculture sectors • Vulnerability assessments of agricultural systems to climate change and impact assessments of climate change on the agriculture sectors
<p>Kimberly Todd, UNDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ readiness programme



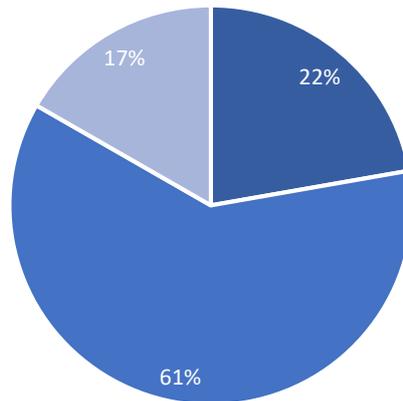
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDC Support programme (new) - includes gender mainstreaming, MRV and transparency, institutional arrangements (amongst others) for 25 countries
<p>Ana Bucher, World Bank</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB must align all work with 4 corporate goals, including climate adaptation and mitigation co-benefits and NDC links • contribute to NDC Platform Knowledge Platform under category "NDC Content" and "Country Profiles" • The Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) • Country profiles on vulnerability, risk reduction and adaptation to climate change • Global forecast drought tool • Provides financial support to projects to integrate NDCs • Climate Action Peer Exchange for Finance Ministries (CAPE) • Adaptation of African Agriculture Initiative (AAA) as success story in agriculture for WB
<p>Sean Gilbert, NDC-PSU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates Technical Assistance and Knowledge Sharing: The Partnership supports countries in defining processes, policies, and plans to advance NDC implementation, while facilitating access to targeted technical assistance and fostering greater collaboration across sectors. • Creates and Disseminates Insightful Knowledge Products that Fill Information Gaps: The Partnership raises awareness of and enhances access to climate support initiatives, best practices, analytical tools, and resources. Information to address specific implementation needs is made available through online portals, as well as communities and networks that generate opportunities for knowledge sharing. • Promotes Enhanced Financial Support for NDC Implementation: The Partnership works with governments to better understand and address constraints so that they may access bilateral and international support programs. The Partnership aims to align development finance initiatives more strongly and coherently with NDC implementation.





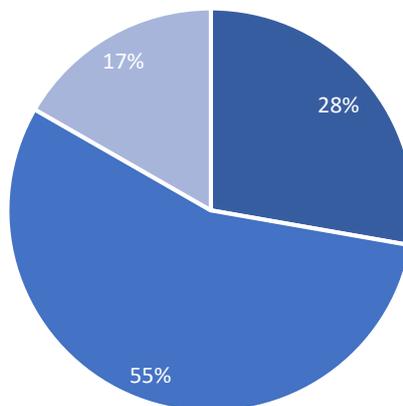
ANNEX 4: PARTICIPANT SURVEY RESULTS

Q1: Following the workshop, how would you rate your personal capacities to assess and analyze knowledge and information gaps for NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors?



■ Significantly improved ■ Somewhat improved ■ The same as before

Q2: Following the workshop, how would you rate your personal capacities to identify challenges and potential solutions in your country with regard to NDC implementation in the agricultural sectors?

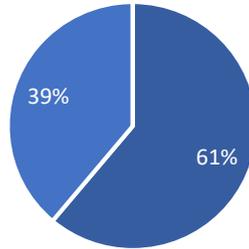


■ Significantly improved ■ Somewhat improved ■ The same as before



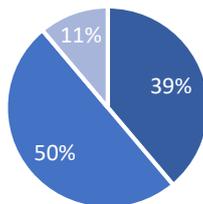


Q3: Following the workshop, how familiar do you feel with the NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal?



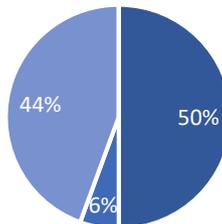
- Significantly improved
- Somewhat improved
- The same as before

Q4: Following the workshop, would you like to contribute to the work planning?



- Yes, I would like to contribute actively to the work planning in collaboration with the co-chairs and FAO.
- Yes, I would like to contribute through reviewing the work plan.
- No, thank you.

Q5: Following the workshop, would you like to engage in peer-to-peer learning in small thematic groups?



- Yes please
- yes if selected topics match with knowledge I or colleagues can share
- Maybe
- No thanks





Q6: In light of the workshop discussions, how could peer-to-peer learning enhance your capacities for NDC formulation and implementation?

- Impact assessment evaluation.
- Sharing experience and getting ideas.
- In the case of Germany this is not too relevant
- learn new lessons and working with tools
- Will allow us to have experts sharing on specific topics
- better understanding of country needs to inform the types of support we offer/work planning we do
- As CCAFS, part of our job would be to help facilitate learning around specific themes, especially where data sharing, methods or science can support learning.
- Having the opportunities to discuss with other countries experiences and solutions
- Understanding at the granular level how other countries have met challenges.
- I expect lessons learned from other countries will be useful for me to improve NDC formulation. capacity building; information sharing; reducing redundancy and cutting down on effort and cost exploring impractical situations while a cheaper and more effective approach could have already been tested in another country
- Better address gaps and needs
- Sharing best practices will inspire others to learn from what has already work in other countries. It motivates those who are still to implement and they may not have an entry point.
- Enable me to share the experiences that Vanuatu is facing in implementing its NDCs. Thus to also share the challenges so that other countries that have the same problems will help in formulating of solutions to address the problems
- We would be happy to help identify best practices from our countries of operations that could be shared.

Q7: With regard to upcoming peer-to-peer learning activities, what knowledge do you think you can bring to the table that could be of value to other participants?

- Ghg inventories; policies and measures evaluation
- Trial updated indicators for the some NDC target of agriculture
- Measures planned or implemented in Germany
- institutional coordination
- Policy development and institutional arrangements
- REDD+/forest-related strategies, policies, platforms, MRV and how could be integrated/inform NDCs
- metrics, case studies, finance, business cases, MRV, NAMA proposal
- Further understand is the interlinkages to public policy implementation
- Coordination of policy across government.
- Possibilities to provide technician/financial support if countries identify specific barriers/challenges (and for us, related only to reductions of methane or black carbon)





Q7: With regard to upcoming peer-to-peer learning activities, what knowledge do you think you can bring to the table that could be of value to other participants?

Soil and water management and conservation.

expertise in related sectors; unique/ country experience in the same work as others

the way capacity building programs are tailored in order to involve various stakeholders in NDC implementation

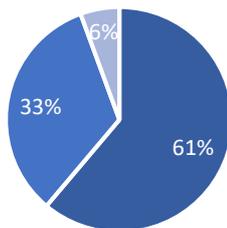
Policy coordination across sectors and also the issue of sharing experiences of what Zimbabwe is doing to implement the Agriculture part of the NDC

Since Vanuatu has done work on Sustainable Farming systems and also promotion of resilient crop varieties. These could be what Vanuatu would like to bring to the table and open for discussions with other countries that are doing the same thing

EU and Italian good practices and experiences

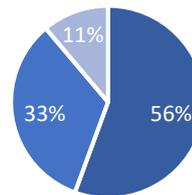
We can provide a range of analytical tools to plan and implement NDC using climate science, economic and policy analysis, etc.

Q8: In your opinion, have the workshop objectives been met?



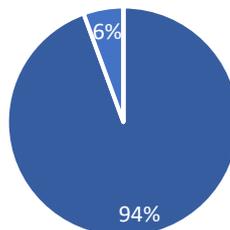
■ Yes, fully ■ Somewhat ■ Not really

Q9: How was the balance between formal presentations, interactive exercises and discussions?



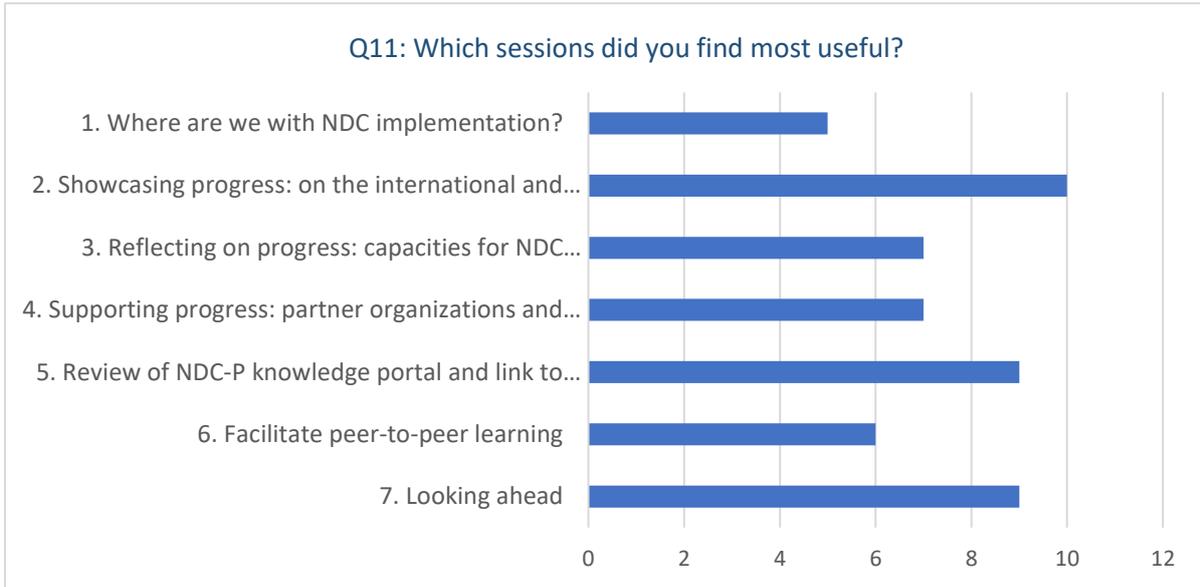
■ Very good ■ About right ■ Not well balanced

Q10: Did the facilitators create an environment that was conducive to participating and exchanging views?



■ Yes, absolutely ■ Somewhat ■ Not really





Comments:

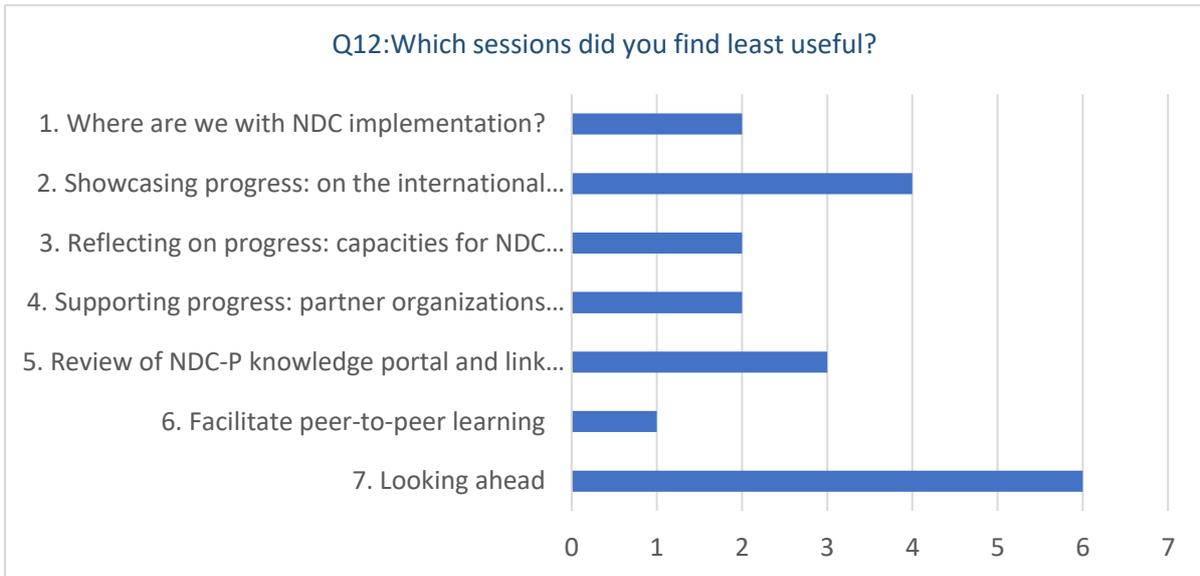
relevant to understand the sense of the NDC Partnership
 Useful to know how other countries are unpacking the NDC for agriculture
 learned the most new info in those sessions
 Sharing of country needs and experiences; more country driven; produced new insights of where countries were and some innovations
 More practical and enable an organization to participate constructively
 Looking ahead: This is about moving forward in NDC.
 The market place (exercise) connected to various agencies and helped in learning what i didn't know about what these agencies could offer (great connections). The Knowledge portal exercise is especially important for information sharing purposes back home with the relevant stakeholders. During the session on looking ahead we were clear in terms of concrete steps and themes that will inform our future work with the TWG. The session on the Portal was also important and helpful because it opened me up to really understand how we could us the Portal for climate programming
 Sessions 1/2/4/5: Coming to TWG as a new comer i find that the themes discussed has been very helpful and has given me clarity to what i will go back and work with the focal points to address the NDCs at the national level with the relevant stakeholders



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Comments:

Session 6: too general

Session 7: It was a bit difficult at the beginning to understand the meaning of the clusters/themes

Session 1: Just because it was difficult to see the posted info with large groups gathered at each location but I liked the concept!

Felt the time spent on Peer to peer learning was out of proportion, a bit abstract and maybe not the best fit for the people in the room

Session 6: This section was somewhat redundant. Certain parts of the peer-to-peer exercise were quite very basic, straight-forward and somewhat obvious yet it was introduced as it a completely new concept, and the exercises in this particular case were some somewhat excessive and too basic. But that does not take away the importance of peer-to-peer learning. It remains absolutely and extremely significant towards the successful implementation of the NDCs.

Session 1: There is need to be more explicit in terms of specific agricultural activities and progress made so that specific interventions can be targeted.

Session 7: There was no clear conclusion as to where we stand and the work plan is still not completed so waiting for this to be finalized

Q13: Please share with us your main 'takeaway' from the workshop.

Sharing of views and mutual support

NDC P KNOWLEDGE PORTAL

better understanding of the NDCs

importance of establishing TWG back in my country

Work on Costa Rica's case studies

Strong interest and needs related to adaptation

Learned more about what the NDC partnership is trying to do. Great opportunity to meet with people informally. Thank you for creating the excellent atmosphere. -



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Q13: Please share with us your main 'takeaway' from the workshop.
Fostered synergy and improved the understanding among the participants regarding individual views
Desire of member countries to work together.
Interested to see country NDC « partnership plans » because these would help identify where the CCAC could potentially assist countries in a practical way. As they plans are not discussed in this TWG difficult to know if useful for an organization like CCAC.
The process of converging ideas, the need for integrated works.
Linkages between the NDCs and SDGs, and in turn between the Climate and Agricultural policies at the national levels to be clearly established.
Variability of Countries' needs and gaps + I learned new methods of peer to peer exchange
The Creating a business case is one important issue that i took from this workshop
I am happy for the opportunity to come and meet all the country representatives and i have learnt a lot from the short two days from everyone. I now can go back home and advocate with other relevant stakeholders on the NDC and see where we stand in implementation process. Also i will work to come up with request to the NDC Partnership to address some challenges that Vanuatu is facing in implementing the programs and policies that will address the NDCs
Good connections
Exercise a bit difficult to do in a group

