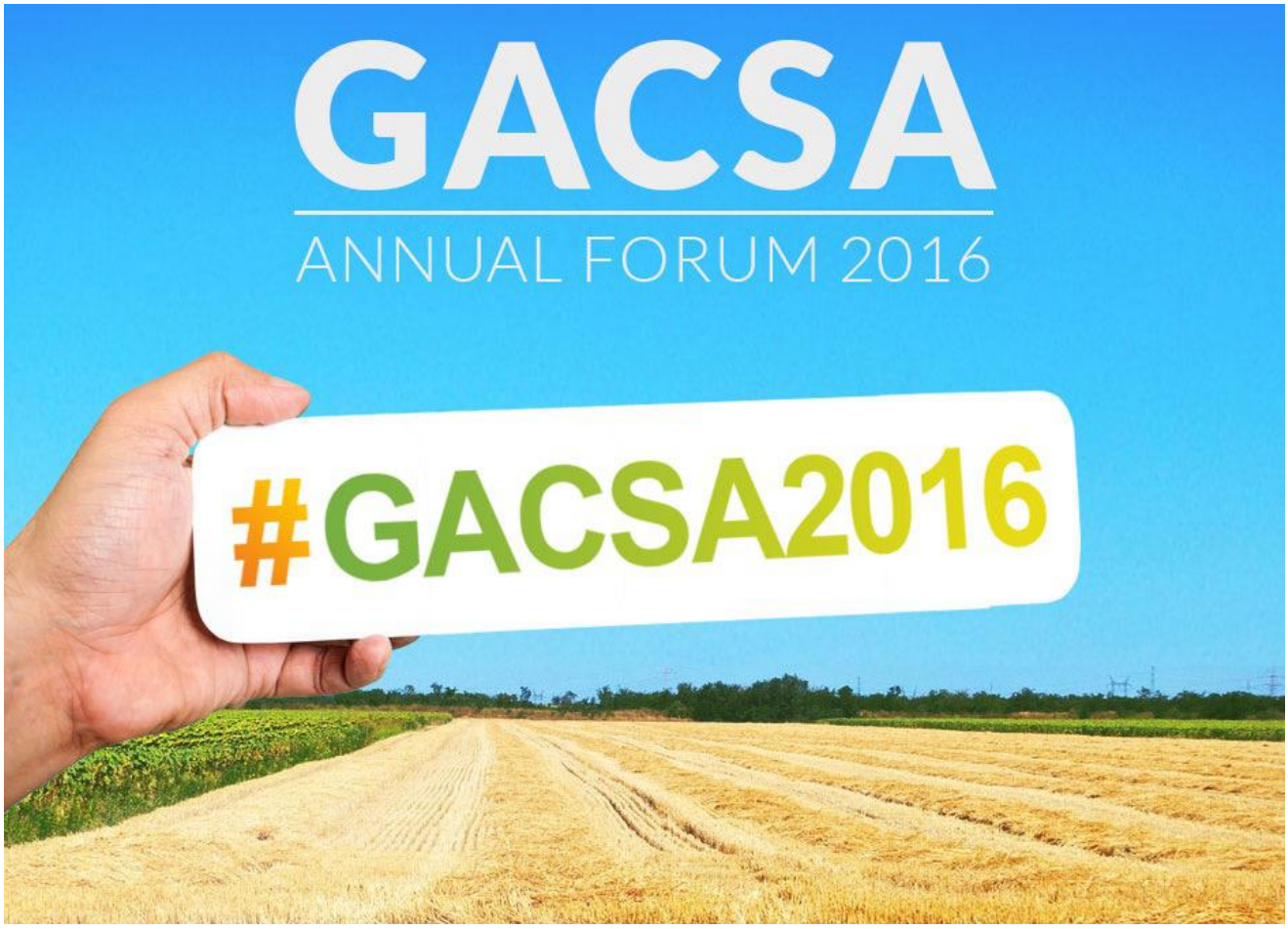
SUMMARY REPORT



CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

Table of Contents


GACSA
GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR
CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

Executive Summary

On an increasingly climate-challenged planet, threats to food security are profound. Meeting this challenge calls for diverse sets of sustainable agricultural solutions that target the 3 climate-smart agriculture pillars: productivity, adaptation, and mitigation. To this end, the GACSA Annual Forum brought more than 250 people together, from across the world, to focus on action.

GACSA Annual Forum Session Characterizations

Opening Messages of Maria Helena Semedo and David Nabarro

FAO Deputy Director-General Maria Helena Semedo opened the GACSA Annual Forum by recognizing the role of agriculture in the implementation of the 2030 agenda on sustainable development and the Paris Agreement. She pitched CSA as a source of options for concrete solutions to the dual challenge of food security and climate change. David Nabarro, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General, reminded participants at the Annual Forum that "agriculture and food systems are not only victims, but also a driver of climate change" adding "a systematic transformation of agricultural and food policies is required, so they are people-centred and climate-compatible, and deliver both on the SDGs and the INDCs."

Partnerships in Action Session

In the session on partnerships, representatives of different stakeholder groups (Private sector, NGO, Government, and farmers' organization) demonstrated that climate-smart solutions are collective multi-stakeholder efforts where sustainable benefits ripple through the value chain. Farmers, fishers, foresters, and ranchers are the fulcrums of multi-stakeholder partnerships that extend across agricultural value chains.

Enabling Environment Action Group Sessions - Country Case Study

Six country case studies (Cost Rica, France, Ireland, Malawi, Tanzania, and Vietnam) showed striking diversity of agricultural types, policy environments, and actions. Cataloguing the initial actions and doing analyses, marked the beginning of a concerted effort to take stock, identify challenges, and learn from each other. The lessons learned from these six case studies will provide a basis for scaling up CSA and adopting context-specific solution-driven actions across the planet.

Investment Action Group Sessions

Mainstreaming CSA investment in ongoing agricultural funding programs or accessing more climate funding could significantly aid in scaling up CSA. A relatively small portion of the global climate finance ($6-8 billion of $391 billion in 2015) is allocated to agriculture and it is not clear how much of the current investments in agriculture can be traced directly to climate-smart agriculture. Well-developed investment metrics could facilitate proper mainstreaming. GACSA's Investment Action Group and individual members have worked in concert and individually in development of CSA investment frameworks that deploy the necessary metrics.

Farmers are the largest investors in agriculture, therefore getting farmers to invest in CSA would transform the sector but they need to be convinced of the profitability of their

investment. A systems approach on the whole agricultural value chain is necessary for assessing climate finance and re-directing investments in agriculture, and particularly in CSA.

Knowledge Action Group Sessions

The GACSA Knowledge Action Group (KAG) is working to develop and support diverse, context-specific CSA knowledge products. The group separated its work into five subgroups namely: technical interventions and practices in CSA, integrated planning and monitoring for CSA, inclusive knowledge systems for CSA, support services and extension for CSA, and evidence base of CSA. The KAG's structure of appointing individual members to lead specific outputs has led to the development of a robust set of initial knowledge products. The group has potential to expand its reach and use its convening power to enable scaling up of CSA. The KAG was encouraged to broaden its focus on enhancing agricultural productivity under climate change, to also cover aspects of value chain integration and sustainability, including sustainable diets and nutrition; and to provide region-specific guidelines on what makes a project or activity climate-smart. A reflection on future opportunities for the KAG touched on the potential for the knowledge agenda to address the issues of gender, youth, social inequalities and indigenous knowledge; and on the CSA knowledge needs for the private sector, and for countries towards achieving their NDCs.

Regional Alliances Session

The Annual Forum brought together CSA alliances and platforms from across the world and fostered understanding and dialogue amongst them. The dialogue platform thus created would foster inclusiveness and collective action for scaling up CSA at all levels. Regional and sub regional approaches to CSA uptake offers the potential to develop solutions that are context-specific, garner local buy-in, and fully grasp the implications for sustainability across the area.

Innovator's Pitch

This session saw the introduction of three innovative CSA practices on: urea deep-placement in rice production; tools to aid smallholders in sustainable oil palm production; and a climate-smart agriculture prioritization network. These three pitches demonstrated that innovation uptake and progress requires a collective, multi-stakeholder approach. The Success of these innovations rests upon their sustainability and added value to the production systems.

Opportunities Ahead

There are several opportunities for advancing CSA. These include, among others, gender mainstreaming; re-orientation of research approaches; adopting a systems approach that includes non-farm sectors; improving efficiency and effectiveness of existing funding mechanisms; strengthening public-private partnerships; and addressing sustainability from a holistic approach.

Call to Action

The President of the World Farmers' Organization, Evelyn Nguleka reiterated the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships, and advocated for a positive and enabling approach to agriculture, including appropriate incentives, support and rewards. She declared that "We need a holistic approach, where all stakeholders are equally important and can share their knowledge and expertise to direct this planet on the path to sustainable development, making sure that no one is left behind."

Trending Issues

Funding and the role of the private sector

Funding came across as a major challenge at all levels. Farmers do not have access to credits; CSA alliances and platforms need funding to implement projects and programmes; funding flows in the agricultural sector, and particularly for CSA are not well understood; relatively low investment of available climate funding in the agricultural sector; etc. GACSA was encouraged to stimulate and incentivize private sector investment in CSA. Well-developed CSA investment metrics would provide clarity on the current funding landscape and inform actions to leverage investments in CSA. Current CSA efforts can only be sustained through long-term funding.

Partnerships

There was strong and repeated emphasis on the need for meaningful and trust-worthy partnerships for scaling up CSA. Meaningful partnerships require mutual respect and should cut across stakeholder groups, across sectors, across scales, and across regions.

Integrated Systems Approach

Many participants at the Annual Forum advocated for advancing CSA from an integrated Systems approach that looks at the whole landscape. Sustainability of the food systems value chain should be considered holistically and not just focusing on farm level production activities. Such integration should include synergies with other sectors such as energy and health.

Gender and Youth

This was a recurring issue in nearly all the sessions of the Annual Forum, expressed in different ways and from different perspectives. Going forward, participants advocated for the establishment of a GACSA Action Group that is focused on gender. The need for youth empowerment and integration in all CSA actions was expressed in several discussions. The importance of actively involving the youth in agriculture and CSA in particular was recognized, especially with regard to developing and using new digital technology.

Farmer at the Centre of all CSA efforts.

In almost every session during the forum there was a refrain that stated, GACSA and CSA should be farmer-focused or agriculturalist-centered. Farmers need to be convinced of the economic profitability and other co-benefits of CSA in order to adopt the approach. GACSA was called upon to intensify engagement with farmers' organizations and increase their membership in the alliance. GACSA should provide farmers with the much needed knowledge support and also facilitate other enablers (e.g. access to markets, land, credits, etc.) for farmers to invest in CSA.

The Farmer in context

The CSA concept defines agriculture to include crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. However, in the common narrative, emphasis has often been mainly on crop farmers and this tends to unintentionally exclude forestry, fisheries, and livestock production in discussions. There were concerns that forestry and fisheries were already largely absent from the GACSA Annual Forum. A more inclusive language is required for all the sub-sectors to have a sense of belonging.

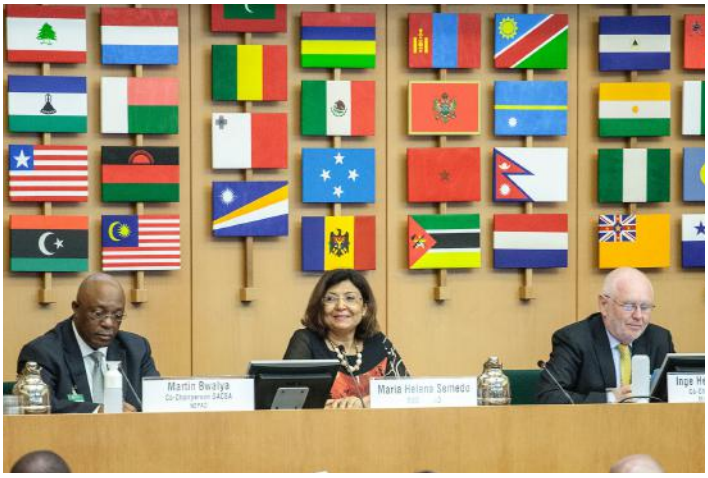
Context-specificity and local relevance of CSA

Climate-smart agriculture is not a single solution, but rather a framework for identifying sustainable solutions. CSA solutions are context-specific and therefore a multiplicity of solutions are needed to match the diversity of agricultural and environmental conditions that exist in the world. These solutions must be relevant to the local priorities and aligned with the national policies and development agendas.

2. Opening Session

1. Opening remarks by Ms. Maria-Helena Semedo, Deputy Director General - Coordinator of Natural Resources, FAO

Ms. Semedo, in her opening remarks, welcomed all participants to the Annual Forum, appreciating the wide range of stakeholder groups present as an indication of high interest in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) approaches. She underscored the role of agriculture in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the Paris Agreement, particularly the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of countries. She noted that FAO has analyzed the NDCs to assess the role of CSA therein, and found that 30 countries specifically refer to CSA in their NDCs – an illustration of how CSA is gaining ground. She remarked that CSA offers a range of options for concrete solutions to the dual challenge of food security and Climate Change. Ms. Semedo recalled that GACSA's vision to scale up CSA across all agricultural sectors places the farmer at the centre of all CSA efforts, with particular attention to the most vulnerable communities, as well as women and youth. She recognized the strength in the diversity of GACSA's membership and advocated for creating synergies and complementarities from this diversity. She further advocated for more members both in number and diversity, and expressed the need for more long-term funding to sustain current efforts. GACSA members were invited to translate their commitments into contributions, and to move from pledges to actions on the ground to make the alliance relevant. She concluded by pledging the continued support of FAO in hosting the GACSA Facilitation Unit and helping to deliver GACSA's programme.



2. Message from Mr. David Nabarro, Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change

Speaking through a recorded video, Mr Nabarro reminded participants at the Annual Forum that the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change outline a vision on how to transform the world. He noted that it is an agenda for constructing a better future everywhere, and that this calls for new ways of doing things. Implementation of this new global policy agenda requires meaningful and trust-worthy partnerships through alliances and other forms of multi-stakeholder groupings. Mr. Nabarro made reference to the Paris Agreement and its recognition of the need to improve food security. He noted that agriculture is both a culprit and a victim of climate change, but it can also provide a climate solution through sustainable actions. He viewed the Annual Forum as an opportunity to review progress and to work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement.

3. Co-Chairs Framing: Martin Bwalya (GACSA Co-Chair), Head of Programme Development Division, NEPAD Agency

Mr. Bwalya gave an overview of the GACSA journey through the inception year. One of the major milestones was the Co-chairs informal consultations to obtain the views of members on experiences during the inception year and suggestions on the way forward. He noted that the GACSA journey is a long one, and that success needs to be transformational. He advocated for GACSA to build on the present dialogue and work towards problem-solving actions at all levels. Mr. Bwalya underscored the need for vigilance and for connecting with the global agendas and agreements. He stressed the need to shift efforts and resources towards actions and implementation, and called on participants to support action at all levels, and bring relevance to the actions of stakeholders.

2. Partnerships in Action

The Partnerships in Action session was aimed at highlighting innovative ways to collaborate and share knowledge, experiences and practices. The session featured examples of demonstrated active multi-stakeholder partnerships from the perspectives of NGOs, farmers' organizations, private business and government. The following points emerged from the various presentations and the ensuing discussions:

A. The various partnerships are achieving success in building national, regional, local and crop specific CSA projects, with the three CSA pillars serving as the convening platform;

B. Intergenerational planning and knowledge sharing, and inter-stakeholder collaboration are essential elements for sustainable and effective partnerships;

C. Effective partnerships requires mutual respect and recognition of the strengths of each other;

D. In building partnerships for CSA it is important to forge consensus on a shared goal, ensure efficient communication and collaboration among the parties, and avoid personal agendas;

E. Farmers should be at the center of all partnerships efforts but for CSA to be attractive to small holder farmers there has to be evidence of its profitability;

F. Success is more likely through a bottom-up approach, with identification and empowerment of trusted local advisers and communities of support;

G. Joint planning and implementation of initiatives across sectors (e.g. integration between agriculture and forestry) should be encouraged;

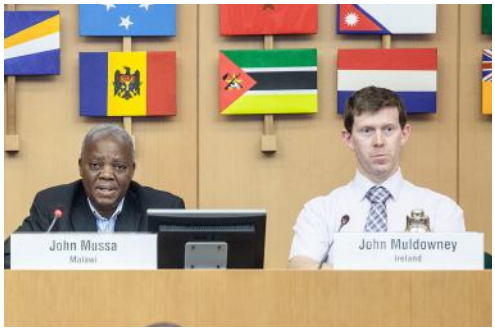
H. More meaningful partnerships can be achieved through whole landscape systems approaches than through approaches that involve only one or very few sectors.

3. Enabling Environment Action Group Sessions

3.1. Case study country reporting

The three GACSA Action Groups, under the leadership of the Enabling Environment Action Group, conducted CSA case studies in six countries across different regions of the world. The outcome of these case studies was presented in three parallel sessions. The objective of the sessions was to highlight the key policies, programs, challenges and opportunities for implementing and scaling up climate-smart agriculture practices and principles as identified through the CSA country case study process.

3.1.1. Ireland and Malawi Case studies



Malawi and Ireland presented their case studies which were very well received. These highlighted in very different agriculture systems that business as usual is not an option, and that climate-smart approaches can deliver better incomes for farmers and better environmental outcomes. These needed to be backed by policy reform and investments, and most importantly linking farmers to markets. The importance of women in agriculture was common to both presentations, and the importance of land tenure and rights was flagged as a key issue in Malawi.

3.1.2. France and Tanzania case studies

The French case study presented agricultural sustainability from an agro-ecological perspective, in comparison with other adaptation and mitigation programmes. The climate adaption programmes for the country's production systems provide a diversity of options and have multiple co-benefits, but also involve system modifications and do not always ensure a more sustainable production. The agro-ecology based approach is believed to address climate change and productivity in a sustainable manner but its efficiency relies on adequate financial support including private sector investment, a strong base of scientific knowledge including socio-economic analysis, and adoption of a whole value-chain approach.

In Tanzania CSA activities are based on the principles of conservation agriculture, with specific guidelines developed for each of the country's 63 agro-ecological zones. Some pilot projects have increased the visibility of CSA in the country but there are two major challenges: funding for adoption and up-scaling of innovations; and lack of awareness of the climate challenge at grassroots level. Scaling up CSA would also require efficient policies that promote inclusiveness of all stakeholders and empower women and youth.

3.1.3. Costa Rica and Viet Nam case studies

A number of common themes emerged through the presentations and the discussion that followed. The major issues of common interest were: resource needs for extension and scaling up CSA implementation; synergies between CSA action and the 2030 Agenda; and the need to raise awareness of the tradeoffs and benefits of CSA among all stakeholders, particularly farmers and private sector actors. Another obvious outcome of the session was the context-specific nature of CSA practices and the need to respond to local priorities. The major challenge reported was at the level of identifying effective incentive mechanisms to stimulate higher adoption rates of CSA practices, particularly by smallholders. As a way forward, based on the discussions, it would be important to encourage inter- and intra- sectoral partnerships to drive action; and to increase the level of involvement of farmers in CSA dialogues in order to facilitate deeper penetration of the concept into farming communities.

3.2. Case Study Plenary Session

The purpose of this session was to share the major issues emerging from the breakaway sessions on country reports in order to identify commonalities and differences (if any) that would inform subsequent actions. From the interactive discussions during this session the following points emerged:

A. Evidence of great work going on in various countries on CSA, with obvious diversity in the context- specificity of the issues and priorities across countries. These span across crop-based systems mainly applying conservation agriculture principles; systems based on agroecology; and livestock-based systems where the emphasis is on mitigation.

B. Evidence of the role of CSA in improving farmers' incomes through "business unusual" but more could be achieved with stronger policy frameworks (including market access), and more investment. Funding comes across as the primary challenge.

C. A concern that farmers have not been sufficiently involved in the case studies, whereas they should be at the centre of these studies. The level of farmers' understanding of the benefits they might derive for CSA is unclear and this can only be ensured by involving them. New CSA tools should be developed with the farmers, not for the farmers.

D. There are many uncoordinated initiatives that tend to confuse the farmers. Proper coordination of existing initiatives would not only avoid confusion but would also bring out the synergies among them.

E. Partnership with the private sector is essential for upscaling CSA at the grassroots level.

F. Climate-Smart agriculture should be low cost, low risk, and have long-term sustainability.

G. A sustainable value chain approach is needed in order to ensure profitability of the whole sector at all segments of the value chain. In many instances farmers are currently not reaping the profit of their labour because of fragmentation of the value chain.

H. Some remarkable CSA success stories have been recorded but more resources are needed for extension services to replicate the innovations

I. An efficient global communication strategy is needed for farmers to tell their stories that others can learn from.

J. Acceleration of CSA on the ground would require such actions as: workshops with farmers; key messages that position farmers as part of the solution through learning from, and sharing with each other; piloting case studies into farmers' fields (propagation of innovations through pilot farmers to enable learning by seeing); promoting farmers' groups for better and more efficient sharing of information; empowerment of women and youth; etc.

K. There should be monitoring and evaluation of the case studies and feedback on these studies should be given to those who would apply the results of the studies, i.e. the farmers.

L. There should be collective ownership and collective responsibility to properly communicate what farmers are doing.

M. The production targets of innovative CSA approaches need to be defined.

N. From the agro-ecological point of view the main focus is on producing in a way that has no impact on the environment but without reducing production. This requires adapting innovative technologies in a context- and location-specific way depending on the agro-ecological conditions.

O. An enabling environment is required to transform small holder agriculture from subsistence to income-generating activity. Farmers should be enabled to market their products at fair prices through collective bargaining that would prevent reaping-off.

4. Investment Action group Sessions

4.1. Metrics for Public and Private Investment in Climate-Smart Agriculture

The purpose of this session was to take stock of how private and public investors are mainstreaming climate change into their agriculture projects and programmes; and to identify common approaches and lessons on metrics/standards for climate smart agriculture. The interactive panel discussion followed a presentation on "Developing Metrics for Climate Smart Agriculture". The key issues emerging from these discussions were as follows:

A. There is huge financing for agriculture in on-going programmes but it is not clear how much of this goes into CSA. Much of the climate finance is non-targeted, how much of this can effectively be directed towards CSA?

B. CSA needs to be mainstreamed into existing funding mechanisms as well as new funding opportunities.

C. Farmers are themselves the biggest investors in agriculture but for them to invest more in CSA they need to see evidence of its profitability. Meaningful partnerships are required for investment to be attracted from other sources.

D. Some financial institutions target significant proportions of their funding (e.g. 20% of funding by the Inter-American Development Bank) to CSA but the challenge is that the definition of CSA is not clear so it is difficult to tell the extent to which this funding is effectively channeled to CSA. This challenge can potentially be resolved if the metrics clearly characterize what falls within the scope of the CSA continuum.

E. There are strong indications that there may be no change in investments unless mobilized from the private sector. The funding metrics need to show how private sector investment can be harnessed into funding CSA.

F. The funding metrics presented shows that small holder farmers are hugely underfunded. A holistic value chain approach would be required to assess climate financing and to make it more efficient.

G. GACSA's work in the context of the funding metrics could be on an inventory of the funding metrics used in other sectors and by other institutions.

H. Social and environmental safeguards need to be incorporated in the CSA funding metrics. In this context, two tools are required: compliance, and measurement of additionality.

I. It would be important to consider the failure of agricultural mechanization when screening projects for funding under the climate-smart card (what are the trade-offs for CSA?).

4.2. Identifying Climate Finance for Agriculture

The objective of this session was to highlight concrete opportunities to direct public and private climate finance to the agriculture sector; present examples of current investments; and explore avenues to use public finance to leverage additional sources of capital, as well as

innovative business models and financial instruments. The discussion focused on five key issues:

A. The role of public climate finance and how this could stimulate further investment in CSA;

B. Key opportunities for private financing and what it can realistically achieve;

C. Interaction between climate finance and traditional agricultural finance;

D. Available innovations on business models (PPPs), financial instruments and products that are worth investing in;

E. Availability of pipeline projects to invest in, and how these can be created.

These issues were examined in an interactive panel discussion from which the following points were noted:

i. There is growing interest in climate financing and for CSA. However, the funded projects are complex, so there is cautious optimism.

ii. Some programme proposals often do not match the capacity of the partners involved. The programmes need to be simplified without compromising the focus of the intended outcome.

iii. Time is running out for action on resourcing CSA. Things need to get done and the time to act is now.

5. Knowledge Action Group Sessions

5.1. Knowledge for CSA: Advances in the Inception Year

The objective of this session was to present highlights on the implementation of the inception year work plan of the Knowledge Action group. The actions were spread across five thematic areas:

A. Technical interventions and practices in CSA (led by CCAFS)

B. Integrated planning and monitoring for CSA (led by AgMIP)

C. Inclusive knowledge systems for CSA (led by CIRAD)

D. Support services and extension for CSA (led by FAO)

E. Evidence base of CSA (led by USDA)

The task leaders took turns in presenting summaries of their activities during the inception year. The task on evidence base of CSA was aimed at providing evidence of concrete examples where CSA actually works. This proof-of-concept is particularly important for engaging with risk-adverse but vulnerable farmers, as well as financiers, nongovernmental organizations, and others. The sub-group worked together with the Enabling Environment Action Group on the case studies in six countries (Costa Rica, France, Ireland, Malawi, Tanzania, and Viet Nam). The KAG sub-group specifically developed the case study template to ensure consistency

across the case studies, as well as a peer review process for the case studies.

In the discussion that followed the presentations participants suggested that the Action Group needs to adopt inclusive approaches in its future activities. The current focus on maintaining and enhancing agricultural productivity under climate change should be broadened to include aspects of value chain integration and sustainability, as well as sustainable diets and nutrition. Another suggestion was that the practice briefs and other Knowledge products developed by the Action Group should provide region-specific guidelines on what makes a project or activity climate-smart.

5.2. Knowledge for CSA: Reflections and Future Opportunities

The purpose of this session was to reflect on, and identify priorities for subsequent years, through an interactive panel discussion with inputs and guidance from GACSA members and other stakeholders. The panel featured representatives of different stakeholder groups (farmers' organization, Business community, government, research institution and financial institutions) to bring out multi-stakeholder perspectives in the priority setting. The key questions addressed to the panel were on the challenges and opportunities for the Knowledge Action Group; the potential for the CSA knowledge agenda to address gender and social inequities; and the knowledge needs for CSA to contribute to achieving the NDCs of countries. From the discussions the following issues emerged:

A. The potential of CSA to contribute to addressing the challenge of climate change and the achievement of the SDGs has been acknowledged by policy makers in different platforms. This political support offers a great opportunity to bring CSA to scale, including through the implementation of the NDCs.

B. GACSA, and the KAG in particular, has an important role to play in linking on-going adaptation and mitigation measures to the information required for achieving the needed transformation at scale. There are indications that mechanisms for such linkages do exist but governments need support to integrate their NDC commitments into national strategies and to link private sector institutions to the implementation of the NDCs.

C. Collective action is key for the success of GACSA and the KAG. GACSA should use its convening power to create a strong initiative that goes beyond sharing knowledge and experiences of individual GACSA members. CSA needs to be strengthened at a systems level with a holistic approach to meet its objectives.

D. CSA needs tools and approaches that allow integration across all aspects of the landscape and elements of the value chain in order to design sustainable initiatives and avoid unforeseen negative impacts on environment, society and economy.

E. Women are important decision makers and asset managers in agricultural production and are often instrumental in creating collective action. Their role in CSA needs to be adequately addressed in the work of the KAG.

F. The involvement of youth is crucial for the future of agriculture and rural economy. Implementation of CSA should include integration and attraction of youth. Beyond education, ICTs can be instrumental in this.

G. The private sector holds great potential and is willing to invest in CSA and could potentially channel billions of dollars into CSA programs for the implementation of NDCs. This engagement depends on well-defined roles and on harmonized metrics which allow a transparent measurement and monitoring of adaptation and mitigation progress and quantification of the CSA benefits.

H. Traditional and indigenous knowledge on agriculture can provide important lessons for CSA. Under a changing climate a lot of this knowledge needs to be adapted. Therefore, traditional and scientific knowledge should be integrated to benefit from the advantages of both.

I. CSA knowledge action is not about telling farmers what they must do, but rather about giving farmers the right information to enable them make informed decisions.

6. Regional CSA Alliances and Platforms

The purpose of this session was to showcase the work of the CSA regional alliances and platforms; and to appreciate the inherent diversity and context – specificity of approaches, experiences and lessons learned across the regions. The panel discussion featuring representatives of seven regional CSA initiatives (alliances, platforms, or networks) focused on two key questions: Why and how the CSA regional Alliance or platform was, or is being established; and what are the key achievements, challenges and need for support and cooperation for the initiative.

From the discussions the following issues were highlighted:

A. The regional CSA initiatives (alliances, platforms, networks and processes) are at different stages of establishment and all originate from a common sense of purpose, and based on collective effort and inclusiveness. They vary in the nature of the membership base, ranging from state membership to private organization membership). However, all of them do share the value of a multi-stakeholder approach involving national governments, regional inter-governmental bodies, civil society originations, farmer's organizations, private businesses, research and academic institutions, and funding bodies, with varying modes of engagement among the stakeholder groups.

B. Farmers organization are very involved in the regional initiatives and even taking leadership roles in some cases, but in general the interest and level of participation of farmers needs to be strengthened. More dialogue is needed to demonstrate the added value of the alliances and platforms. These initiatives should enable farmers to talk to, exchange experiences with, and learn from each other.

C. Most of the regional initiatives need funding and other technical support to operationalize their secretariats and to implement their work programmes.

D. The alliances and platforms recognize the mutual benefits they can derive from each other by sharing knowledge and experiences. There is general consensus for the alliances and platforms to further explore ways of working with each other and with the global alliance, recognizing that they have potential to contribute to, as well as benefit from the work of GACSA.

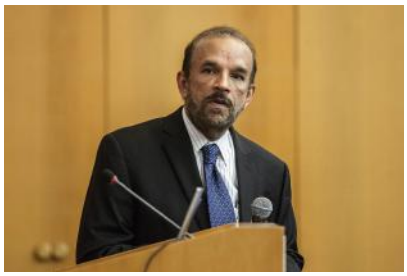
E. Agriculture's role in the climate solution needs to be taken at large scale with engagements at the right levels. Engagement should happen at all levels to benefit from the complementarities between the different levels.

F. Farmers need to be upfront in providing the climate solutions, so they should be more strongly engaged in dialogues to bring out their own perspectives. The concept of climate-smart farmers empowers farmers to develop their own farm-level technologies and avail them for scaling up.

G. CSA is conceived as a new term and it is important to relate this new concept to what farmers are doing through their own inherent adaptive capacities. CSA alliances can learn from what farmers are doing and facilitate scaling up the good practices.

7. Innovators' Pitch

The purpose of this session was to promote innovations in CSA and provide support to the innovators through meaningful and honest feedback and identification of opportunities for partnerships with key stakeholders, investment or further development. Three innovative ideas were pitched using a "dragon's den" approach.



A. Application of N fertilizer in rice paddies by deep placement (by Upendra Singh). Dr Singh's focus on deep placement of urea is based on a repurposed technology that delivers fertilizer in a much more efficient and targeted manner for rice farmers. This method using an applicator and briquettes is aiding rice farmers in Bangladesh. The applicator and the briquettes can be fabricated locally and the cost of the equipment and fertilizer is reasonably economical for farmers in Bangladesh. The technology has substantially improved productivity of the farmers but one of its draw-backs is that it is still labour-intensive. This is an aspect that needs to be improved when scaling up the technology. As a systemic co-benefit in the value chain there are opportunities for expansion and diversification of the briquette production. The panel of "dragons" was impressed with the scale of productivity and mitigation gains and the fact that farmers almost exclusively purchased the applicator. One aspect to look more carefully into is the trade-off for CSA that mechanization could entail in order to make it less labour-intensive.

B. Climate-Smart Prioritization framework (by Raffaele Vignola). Mr Vignola's concept looked at assisting agriculturists in the selection of climate-smart practices using a climate-smart prioritization framework. Through a project led by CCAFS and CATIE in three Central American countries 54 practices were characterized and 7 investment portfolios were configured. This tool was farmer-focused, addresses the 3 pillars of CSA and looks at economic viability. The tool serves in accelerating the uptake of CSA and its application can go beyond the Central America region, with potential for expansion to include more factors. The strength of the concept as identified by the dragons, is the collaborative process involved in the method, and its flexibility and ability to facilitate transition of agriculture into being climate-smart. The dragons also identified elements to incorporate: connecting farmers to markets (value chain), how to ensure nutrient-dense food, elaborate an evidence-base, what are other support requirements for extension services, and marketing this process by giving it a proper name.

C. Sustainable production of oil palm (by Richard McNally). Mr McNally's concept targets small holder farmers in the oil palm sector. The proposed suit of tools traces oil palm through the value chain and monitors deforestation through oil palm cultivation. The idea is to limit intensification of oil palm to degraded lands, and doing so sustainably. The dragons appreciated the novelty of traceability and commitment throughout the value chain of this widely used product on a global scale. They also appreciated the targeting of small holder farmers in a sector that is considered a major driver of deforestation. The dragons asked about measures to address water management and expansion issues, as well as social benefits (child labour, gender).

8. Opportunities Ahead

The purpose of this session was to identify current gaps in scaling up climate-smart agriculture, the opportunities for engagement to do so, and the contribution that GACSA can make. The session addressed the question of how climate-smart agriculture is different in

practice; and what are the gender and youth issues/implications to be considered. These questions were approached from the perspectives of different stakeholder categories through an interactive panel discussion. The issues emerging from the presentations and discussions were as follows:

A. There are a lot of gaps in current knowledge (Swiss cheese knowledge) and research is needed to close the knowledge gap but research organizations have to adopt a new way of doing business. Research should be done within a development process and should be "kept simple and stupid" (KISS). What matters is the number of farmers whose lives have been changed.

B. CSA is evolving and there is room for more actions but the focus should be on gender-based designs, considering that there are differences in opinions between men and women; as well as on sustainability of food systems, ecosystems and biodiversity.

C. Current public financing could be better channeled to achieve stronger support for CSA. There is no clear understanding of what is done with the public flow of money, for example, what happens to the 500 billion dollars of ODA money spent annually on agriculture. We must look more at impact.

D. CSA is meant to be a systems-based approach but it has been reduced to simply be farming-based or focused on field practices. Other sectors of the system need to urgently come onboard and at scale, including food loss and waste and water waste, as well as building synergies with other sectoral policies such as energy.

E. There are opportunities for a more sustainable use of agricultural inputs (e.g. fertilizers) through the **4R** approach (Right type, Right amount, Right time, and Right place). However, tools that support decision-making are needed to facilitate implementation of innovations that improve the efficient use of farm inputs. GACSA has an important role to play in ensuring that the innovations get to the millions of farmers who need the information.

F. GACSA is a platform for catalyzing public-private partnerships and there are several private sector companies seeking to know how they can help. They should be identified and approached.

G. GACSA's inclusivity provides a lot of scope for bringing in many actors but this does not mean that 'anything goes'. There is need for GACSA to guard against misuse of the CSA approach.

H. Progression in CSA needs to be monitored to identify the current situation and direction in the various constituencies. It is important to be able to locate each particular practice somewhere on the CSA continuum and measure progress against the three CSA pillars.

I. There is scope for scaling up and adopting some of the good agronomic practices currently available, without resorting to extensive research. NGOs can help in introducing the good practices and in facilitating their adoption (World Vision is already doing so).

J. Farmers are making their own adjustments while waiting for other intervention options. There are several tools and technologies but somebody has to pull them together and make them available to the farmers through simple and efficient communication strategies. The focus should be on projects and programmes that yield good practices.

K. CSA needs to be linked to other non-agricultural sectors such as health, nutrition, energy, etc., through a systems approach.

L. The youth can be motivated through attractive projects, e.g. Competitions.

M. CSA actions should not only focus on the production side but should also examine the demand side of food systems as well as how to reduce food loss and waste. CSA comes at a cost which can only be justified if there is demand for CSA products. How can such demand be stimulated?

N. The real price for food is lower than its actual value and this constitutes a disincentive for agriculture. Besides, cheap food results in food wastage. The challenge is how to democratize access to food.

O. For some sectors of the general public CSA is not an issue. Strong awareness campaigns are required to increase public value of CSA. GACSA has to tell its own story better. There are a lot of great things happening within GACSA but these are not communicated to the public.

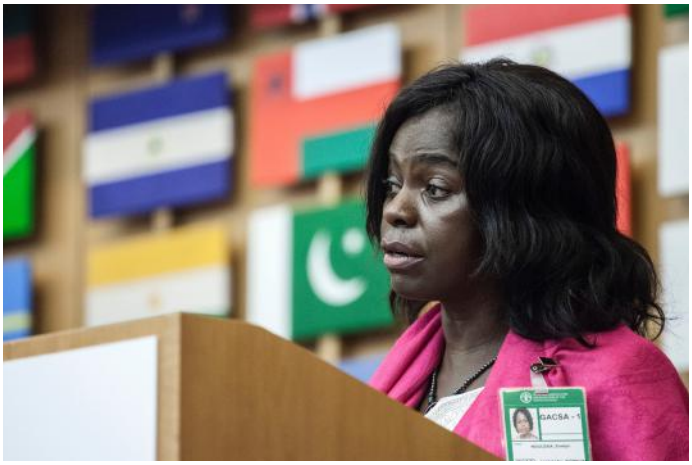
P. GACSA needs to show its value addition. Individual members are doing great but there are on-going partnerships projects and programmes that would not have happened without GACSA.

Q. Sound information on innovations as well as on the profitability and sustainability of CSA are essential for adoption and scaling up the approach. Long-term perspective views are required to make sure that a focus on the short-term productivity does not compromise the longer-term productivity.

9. Call to Action

The purpose of this session was to identify some pointers on the next steps towards effective solution-oriented CSA actions that would make the desired visible impact. The call to action statement was made by the president of the World Farmers' Organization, Ms Evevlyn Nguleka. In her statement she noted that the GACSA Annual Forum was one big step in the right direction towards establishing a virtual package of actions and initiatives that will make the global agricultural sector more sustainable. She appreciated the fact that GACSA has always given farmers the same space and weight as other stakeholders, noting the importance of information sharing, especially for farmers. Ms Nguleka drew the attention of participants to the following points:

A. To make a real impact we need partnership because we cannot do much in isolation. Partnership is what GACSA is all about and farmers are partners to all other stakeholder groups in efforts to making the agricultural sector climate-smart. Effective partnership is key to the success of all global projects.



B. Agriculture can be part of the climate solution so actions are required to position CSA in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, in addition to its role in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

C. Agriculture is an economic sector that contributes to the national GDP and can represent a visible solution to the climate change challenge. Therefore a positive and enabling approach to agriculture is required, for example through the development of productivity gains and establishment of the right incentives.

D. There need to be mechanisms for rewarding farmers who implement farming practices that foster carbon sequestration in the soil as a mitigation strategy.

E. Farmers are ready to use innovative techniques to adapt to climate change but they need to have access to proper knowledge and information; proper financial mechanisms to facilitate investments in their farms; appropriate policy environments for implementing their climate-smart practices; and markets for their products.

F. Like all other categories of entrepreneurs, farmers deserve to see their work duly compensated by appropriate incomes, and their products effectively absorbed by the markets, in order to contribute to achieving global food security.

G. Farmers are willing to spend their days in the field looking for new solutions to increase their farm productivity and ensure good quality of the food produced. Innovation is an important pathway for achieving this goal. Innovative techniques in agriculture can support farmers' work in finding alternative modern solutions. Farmers are already very committed to implementing new practices that make the farming systems more climate-smart.

H. Farmers, especially women, interact daily with the environment and as such they are key drivers in the development of sustainable agriculture practices that provide food and renewable materials to their families, communities, and the market, ensuring livelihoods and having positive effects in the whole society.

I. Food security, climate change and agriculture are linked in a way that does not allow working separately on one issue or the other. A holistic approach is required, that involves all stakeholders and across sectors, making sure that no one is left behind.

10.Ideas/Questions from the Wall

The purpose of the ideas/questions wall was to collect suggestions and questions on any issue that participants might not have had the opportunity to raise during the various sessions, but would usefully inform GACSA's consideration of its future work. The ideas posted on the wall are reproduced *verbatim* below (not edited).

A. Green Climate Fund should be here

B. Next GACSA Annual Forum poster section should be with regard to CSA successful experiences

C. Next GACSA Annual Forum should show a video (3-4minutes) with regard to successful CSA initiatives

D. Less people on panels may have more time to talk

E. Let's get more youth involved

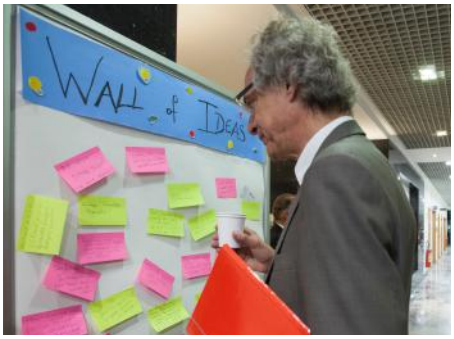
F. Involve universities in research studies

G. How smart all parties to cope with uncertainties and unexpected risks of CC

H. Consider Spanish translation to involve Latin America

I. GACSA needs Gender Action Group

J. Integrate gender + adaptation skills, capacity development emphasis on CSA



K. GACSA must have a tech working group, especially digital technology

L. Create a more biological future?

M. GACSA is the way to go. Let's strengthen it through national chapters

N. Next Annual Forum should be a set of meetings on every continent with more farmers

O. Increase Knowledge transfer

P. National and sub-national platform development for scaling up CSA in Africa

Q. GACSA must declare that CSA must focus on vulnerable groups in developing countries

R. GACSA is the best way for sustainable agriculture worldwide

S. Less dumb things! Use your brains!

11.Wrap Up and Closing

The Co-chairs wrapped up the discussions during the core Annual Forum programme with a summary of three main messages to take home:

A. The country case studies have revealed that CSA is a locally adaptable global concept.

B. CSA represents a call for a mixture between technical and political issues. This raises two questions for GACSA to consider as it develops future actions: a). what kind of technical support can GACSA members provide to each other?; b). How can GACSA be instrumental for a policy dialogue?

C. The capacity to collect and analyze data. Knowledge is the new currency that can make the difference (as opposed to financial aid), therefore knowledge exchange and peer learning are crucial for advancing and scaling up climate-smart agriculture.

In closing the Annual Forum, Mr. Inge Herman Rydland announced that he was stepping down as co-chair of GACSA. He also took the opportunity to introduce the sole candidate nominated to replace him as co-chair. The nomination of Ms Mi Nguyen, Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the Rome-based food and agriculture agencies, would be validated by the Strategic Committee at its meeting the following day.

Annex 1: Agenda of the Annual Forum Core Event (15 – 16 June)

Wednesday, June 15 (Green Room).

Session	Time	Speakers
Opening	09:00 - 09:20	• **Maria Helena Semedo** - FAO Deputy Director-General, Coordinator for Natural Resources. • **David Nabarro** - Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change. Video message
GACSA Co-Chairs Framing	09:20 - 09:40	• **Martin Bwalya** - Head of the Programme Development Division in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency. • **Inge Herman Rydland** - Special Representative Agenda 2030 - Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Partnerships in Action	09:40 - 11:00	• **Doug McGuire** - Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative. • **Sonali Bisht** - Founder and Advisor to the Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education (INHERE). • **Shimpei Murakami** - Chair of The Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA). • **Heleen Bos** - Rijk Zwaan. • **Juan Bernardo Orozco Sánchez** - Deputy Director International Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food Mexico.
Coffee Break		
GACSA CSA Case Study Country Reporting	11:30 - 13:00	• **Ireland - Malawi** / Green Room (A 121) • **France - Tanzania** / Red Room (A 122) • **Costa Rica - Viet Nam** / Iran Room (B 116)
Lunch		

Session	Time	Speakers
GACSA CSA Case Studies Plenary	14:00 - 15:30	• **John Mussa** -Director, Land Resources Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security in Malawi. • **John Muldowney** - Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland. • **Ludovic Larbodiere** - Bureau du changement climatique et de la biodiversité -Direction générale de la performance économique et environnementale des entreprises • **Richard Muyungi** - Assistant Director of Environment, United Republic of Tanzania. • **Roberto Azofeifa** - Chief of Sustainable Production Department, National Directorate of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Costa Rica. • **Dai Nghai Tran** - Director of the Department of natural Resource and Environmental Economics Studies, Vietnam.
Metrics for Public and Private Investments in CSA	15:30 - 16:30	• **Angela Falconer** - Senior Analyst in Climate Policy Initiative (CPI). • **Sonja Vermeulen** - Head of Research at The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). • **Douglas Robinson** – World Vision International • **Imelda Bacudo** – DeutscheGesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Coffee Break		
Identifying Climate Finance for Agriculture	17:00 - 18:30	• **Sylvia Wisniwski** - Managing Director at Finance in Motion. • **Torben Nilsson** - Senior Technical Specialist at IFAD. • **Laura Knierim -** Programe Manager at La Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW). • **Mark Ellis-Jones** - **CEO** of F3-Life. • **Christian Mersmann** – Global Donor Platform for Rural Development

<u>Thursday, June 16</u> (Green Room)

Session	Time	Speakers
Knowledge for CSA: Advances in the Inception Year	09:00 - 10:15	• **Meryl Richaards** - Agroecologist the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). • **Cynthia Rosenzweig** - Co-leader of The Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project (AgMIP). • **Emmanuel Torquebiau** - Le Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD). • **Federica Matteoli** - Facilitator of GACSA Knowledge Action Group and Natural Resources Officer for FAO. • **Margaret Walsh** - Ecologist in USDA's Climate Change Program Office.
Coffee Break		
Knowledge for CSA: Reflections and Future Opportunities	10:45 - 12:00	• **Jethro Greene** - Chief Coordinator, Caribbean Farmers Network (CaFAN). • **Matthew Reddy** - Director, Forest Solutions Group at World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). • **Ryudai Oshima** - Deputy Director of the Intellectual Property Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF). • **Margarita Astralaga** - Director, Environment and Climate Division at International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). • **Richie Ahuja** – Regional Director, Asia Environmental Defence Fund (EDF) • **Riad Balaghi** – Director, French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)
Regional CSA Alliances	12:00 - 13:00	• **Fred Yoder** - Chair, the North American Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (NACSAA). • **Martin Bwalya**– Africa CSA Alliance (ACSAA) – NEPAD Agency • **Chris Armitage** - Africa CSA Alliance (ACSAA). • **Mathew Abang** - East Africa CSA Platform (EACSAP) Secretariat. • **Ablassé Bilgo** – West Africa CSA Alliance (WACSAA) – ECOWAS • **Margaret Yoovatana** – Southern Asia CSA network (ASEAN-CRN) • **Reuben Sessa** – Central Asia Process towards a Regional CSA Alliance
Lunch		

Session	Time	Speakers
Innovator's Pitch Panelists	14:00 - 15:30	• **Lindiwe Majele Sibanda** - Chief Executive Officer and Head of Mission of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN). • **Daniele Guidi** - Climate Technology Initiative - Private Financing Advisory Network (CTI-PFAN). • **Fred Snijders** – FAO Senior Natural Resources Officer, "Climate Smart Agriculture Coordinator" • **Matthew Reddy** – Director, Forest Solutions Group at the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
Coffee Break		
Opportunities Ahead session	16:00 - 17:15	• **Marc Sadler -** Adviser on Risk and Markets of the World Bank's Agriculture Global Practice. • **Yvonne Hartz-Prize -** Director Communications and Public Affairs at International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA). • **Douglas Brown -** World Vision's Director of Agriculture and Food Security. • **Rose Akaki -** Member of Uganda National Farmers' Federation**.**
Call to Action	17:15 - 17:45	• **Evelyn Nguleka -** President of the World Farmers' Organisation.
Wrap up and Closing	17:45 - 18:00	• **Martin Bwalya** - Head of the Programme Development Division in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency. • **Inge Herman Rydland** - Special Representative Agenda 2030 - Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Annex 2: List of Participants

	Name	Entity/Organization
1	ABANG, Mathew	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
2	ABDALLA, Zakaria	National Research Centre, Egypt
3	ABDULA, Hamdalatu	
4	ADEGOKE, Jimmy Omoniyi	UMKC - Centre for Applied Environment Research (CAER)
5	AGOSTINI, Astrid	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
6	AHUJA, Richie	Environmental Defence Fund
7	AJAYI, Oluyede	The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) Netherlands
8	ALEXANDER, Shinnola	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
9	ALI, ALI	LIAQAT CORP
10	ALONSO MOYA, Maria Jose	Spanish Office for Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment
11	ALTOBELLI, Filiberto	Centro di ricerca per la frutticoltura (CREA)
12	ARABA, Debisi	
13	ARMITAGE, Chris	Africa CSA Alliance
14	ARNESEN, Odd Eirik	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
15	ARNOLD, Tom	Institute of International & European Affairs (IIEA)
16	AROLDI, Cristina	World Farmers' Organisation
17	ASANTE KROBEA, Emmanuel	
18	ASTRALAGA, Margaritta	The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
19	AZOFEIFA, Roberto	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Costa Rica
20	BAAN, Eelco	Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)
21	BACUDO, Imelda	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
22	BAEDEKER, Tobias	The World Bank
23	BAH, MAMADOU DELAGE	
24	BALAGHI, Riad	Directeur du centre régional de L'INRA à Meknès,

25	BALTAZAR, Perla	
26	BASAK, Rishi	CGIAR/CCAFS
27	BEACH, Robert Henry	Research Triangle Institute
28	BERTRAM, Robert	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
29	BICKERSTETH, Sam	PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)
30	BILGO, Ablassé	Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS)
31	BIRCH, James	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
32	BISHT, Sonali	Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education (INHERE)
33	BOGALE, Ayalneh	African Union Commission
34	BONATI, Guido	Centro di ricerca per la frutticoltura (CREA)
35	BORGEN, Magnus	Sahara Forest Project
36	BORSETTA, Germana	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
37	BOS, Heleen	Rijk Zwaan Distribution B.V.
38	BREEZY TATY, Arty	
39	BRISCOLINI, Maria Vittoria	
40	BROWN, Douglas	World Vision International
41	BRURING, Maarten	Wageningen University
42	BWAYLA, Martin	New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
43	C. YOOVATANA, MARGARET	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand
44	CAPOLONGO, Laura	World's Farmer Organisation
45	CARDINI, Giulio	
46	CHADIKOVSKA, Lidija	
47	CHATRCHYAN, Allison	Cornell University
48	CHU, Chuang Van	Viet Nam
49	COLAIACOMO, ELISABETTA	Ministero Ambiente (Italy)
50	COLMEY , John	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
51	CUMING, David	Canada
52	DALLINGER, Jonas	GIZ
53	DANG, Phuong	

54	DE CASTRO, Giulia	World Farmers' Organisation
55	DE GROOT, Maarten	Global Affairs Canada
56	DE SALVADOR, Flavio Roberto	Centro di ricerca per la frutticoltura (CREA)
57	DEERING, Karl	CARE
58	DELGADO, Christopher	World Resources Institute
59	DETCHON, Reid	United Nations Foundation
60	DINESH, Dhanush	CGIAR -CCAFS
61	DJIBA, Kourouma	Agence Humanitaire pour le Développement (AHD)
62	DUMET, Dominique	IRD
63	EINEVOLL, Henrik	Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Norway
64	ELKERDANY, Aly	Farmer
65	ELLINAS, Spyridon	Permanent Representation of the Republic of Cyprus
66	ELLIS- JONES, Mark	F3- Life
67	ENGEL, Petra	Centro di ricerca per la frutticoltura (CREA)
68	ENGELUND FRIIS, Anette	CGIAR - CCAFS
69	ETTEMA, Peter	Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand
70	FALCONER, Angela	Climate Policy Initiative
71	FALING, Marijn	Wageningen University
72	FALZARANO , Pasquale	Ministero Esteri - Italia
73	FRAILE VASALLO, Ana	EU Delegation
74	FRATTARELLI, Antonio	Mistero dell'Agricoltura (Italy)
75	FRONCZAK , Christian	German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)
76	GARRE, Sarah	Université de Liège / Gx-ABT
77	GASBARRI, Valentina	World Farmers' Organisation
78	GLEESON, Ronan	Climate Change and Bioenergy Policy Division, Ireland
79	GOURDON, Denis	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt, FRANCE
80	GRANDI, Cristina	Chief Food Security Campaigner, IFOAM
81	GREENE, Jethro	Caribbean Farmers Network (CaFAN)
82	GRENHAM, Rebecca	USUN Mission
83	GREY, Sebastian	FAO Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa

84	GUIDI, Daniele	CTI-PFAN
85	HAAS, Pierre	ECOWAS/DAEWR
86	HALLEY DES FONTAINES, Segolene	French Permanent Representation to Food and agriculture organisations in Rome
87	HARZ-PITRE, Yvonne	International Fertilizer Association IFA
88	HEEB, Luca	CAB International (CABI)
89	HESS, Michael	Kreisbauernverband Esslingen e.V.
90	HOEVEL, Michael	Farming First
91	HOLLANDER, Edwina	Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA)
92	HOOPER, Matt	New Zealand Embassy Rome
93	HOWLETT, David	The Department for International Development (DFID) UK
94	JANKOVIC , Draghica	Ministry of Agriculture-Republic of Serbia
95	JENS, Peter	Koppert Biological Systems
96	JILO, Abdirahman	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
97	JOZE SADEGHIAN, Savis	Global Donor Platform (GDPRD)
98	KADEWA, Wilfred	University of Agriculture Lilongwe, Malawi
99	KALAS, Patrick	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
100	KANNINEN, Markuu	Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
101	KAPONDAMGAGA, Prince	Farmers' Union of Malawi
102	KARBO, Naaminong	CSIR/CCAFS Platform
103	KARIMU, Alhassan	Minister of Food And Agriculture (MOFA)
104	KATABULA, ABBEY	Kyamabaale Agri-Business Centre Ltd
105	KHIM, Wirya	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
106	KHOMERIKI, Veriko	Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN)
107	KHOSLA, R	Colorado State University
109	KISELE EMERY, Kibambe	REDD + DRC / LEDS
110	KNAEPEN, Hanne	European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)
111	KNIERIM, Laura	KfW
112	KUMWENDA, Waycliff	The National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM)

113	KUSUMANTO, Trikurnianti	TYK research & action consulting
114	LAMBEVSKA DOMAZETOVA, Vesela	
115	LANGEVELD, Marijke	The Netherlands - Ministry of Economic Affairs
116	LANZELLOTTO, Elisabetta	
117	LARBORDIERE, Ludovic	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt, FRANCE
118	LE COQ, Jean-Francois	CIRAD, France
119	LEHEL, Rosalie	The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
120	LERATO, Matsaunyane	ARC - Institute for Soil Climate and Water
121	LESSER, Caroline	Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change
122	LEWIS, Josette	University of California, Davis
123	LIBERATI, Davide	Italy
124	LIMA FERREIRA, Roberta Maria	Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO BRAZIL
125	LIZCANO PALOMARES, Antonio	Ministry for Agriculture, Spain
126	LOUMANN, Bastian	Costa Rica
127	LYNG, Theodore	U.S. State Department
128	MADIKIZA, SENEO	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
129	MAHDAVI, Ahmad	University of Tehran/ and Sustainable agriculture and Environment
130	MAHOO, Henry	Tanzania
131	MAILA, Mphekgo	Agricultural Research Council (South Africa)
132	MALIK OSMAN MALIK, Abla	Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan in Rome
133	MANIS, Mark	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
134	MANNONI, Federico	Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (Italy)
135	MARANDOLA, Danilo	Centro di ricerca per la frutticoltura (CREA)
136	MARTIN, Caitrin	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
137	MARTINASKOVA, Antonia	EU Delegation
138	MARZANO DE MARINIS, Marco	World Farmers' Organisation
139	MASHINGAIDZE, KINGSTONE	Agricultural Research Council, South Africa

140	MCGUIRE, Doug	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
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142	MCNALLY, Richard	Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)
143	MEHTA, Subhash	DST
144	MERSMANN, Christian	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD)
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148	MONTANI CAZABAT, Nazareno C.	
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150	MOSCATELLI, Fabrizio	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
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152	MRABET, Rachid	National Institute for Agriculture Research (INRA) Morocco
153	MRABIT, Nadia	Elephant Vert
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155	MURAKAMI, Shimpei	Asian Farmer Association for Sustainable Development
156	MUSSA , John James	Malawi
157	MUSTAEVA, Nailya	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)
158	MUYUNGI, Richard	Tanzania
159	NARANBHAI, Patel	National Council for Climate Change Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD)
160	NARTEY, Elizabeth Sika	Minister of Food And Agriculture (MOFA)
161	NARVAEZ FLORES, Miguel	Mexico - Ministry of Agriculture
162	NATI , Shakwaanande	Tanzania
163	NAVARRETE, Rosemary	Australia Embassy
164	NGULEKA, Evelyn	World Farmers Organization
165	NGUYEN, Mi	Canada

166	NICCOLI, Silvia	Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali (Mipaaf)
167	NILSSON, Torben	IFAD
168	NYONI, Nomuhle	Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers Union
169	OJIMA, Dennis	Colorado State University
170	OSHIMA, Ryudai	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan (MAFF)
171	PALMIERI, Suzanne	USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service
172	PAN, Pan	Climate-KIC AG
173	PARKER, Monica	International Potato Center
174	PATEL, Naranbhai	National Council for Climate Change Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD)
175	PIACENTE, CRISTIANO	MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE (Italy)
176	PLASSMANN, Katharina	Yara International ASA
177	PONTI, Francesca	Regione Emilia-Romagna
178	POULIDES, George	Permanent Representation of the Republic of Cyprus
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181	PUSTERLA, Fazia	Inter-American Development Bank
182	PÁCZAY , György	European Parliament
183	RADCLIFFE, David	independent consultant
184	RAMPA, francesco	European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)
185	RAMPEDI, Moshibudi Priscilla	Counsellor (Agricultural Affairs) South African Permanent Representative to FAO
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187	REDDY, Matthew	The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
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190	ROBINSON, Benjamin	International Agri-Food Network
191	ROBINSON, Doug	World Vision International

192	ROSENSTOCK, Todd	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
193	ROSENZWEIG, Cynthia	NASA GISS
194	RUDOLPH, Alan	Colorado State University
195	RUFINO, Mariana	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
196	RYAN, Thomas Patrick	The Irish Farmers Association
197	RYDLAND, Inge	Norway
198	SABETA, Claude	Agricultural Research Council, South Africa
199	SADLER, Marc	World Bank
200	SAYED, Azam	Crops for the Future
201	SCHNETZER, Julian	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
202	SCHUEPBACH, Marlen	Policy Advisor, Office of the Special Representative of the UNSG for Food Security and Nutrition, Coordination Team HLTF
203	SEEBERG-ELVERFELDT, Christina	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
204	REUBEN SESSA	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Budapest
205	SHAKWAANANDE, Natai	Tanzania (Ministry of Agriculture)
206	SHAW, Rebecca	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
207	SHEA, Ernie	North America CSA Alliance / Solutions from the Land
208	SIBANDA, Lindiwe Majele	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN)
209	SIMELTON, Elisabeth	World Agroforestry Centre
210	SINGH, Upendra	International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)
211	SMITH, Brendan	The Gold Standard Foundation
212	SMITH, Charlotte	The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)
213	SOTO, Cinthia	Wageningen University
214	STAGNARI, Fabio	University of Teramo
215	STORMYR, Bernhard	Yara International ASA
216	SUBSOL, Sebastien	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt, FRANCE
217	SWANSON, Lou	Colorado State University
218	TAU, Mmaphaka Ephraim	South Africa

219	THABIT SINANI, Masoud	CARE International in Tanzania
220	TIM, Ash-Vie	Adam Smith International
221	TOGNI, Ettore	European Union
222	TOKOLI, Eric Tetteh	Minister of Food And Agriculture (MOFA)
223	TORQUEBIAU, Emmanuel	Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD)
224	TRAN, Nghia Dai	Viet Nam
225	TRAN, Tuong	Tuscia University, Viterbo, Italy
226	TRAN TU, Ahn	Viet Nam
227	TROCHIM, Jirapa	Thailand
228	TSHUMA, Morege Whatt	Matabeleland women farmers trust Zimbabwe
229	UDUGBOR, Giacomo	World Farmers' Organisation
230	VAN CHUONG, Chu	Viet Nam
231	VAN SEETERS, Kim	Permanent Mission of the Netherlands
232	VASILEIOU, Ioannis	World Bank/ CCAFS
233	VERBURG, Gerda	Permanent Mission of the Netherlands
234	VERMEULEN, Sonja	The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)
235	VIGNOLA, Rafaelle	Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre (CATIE)
236	VIOLINI, GUIDO LUCA	Regione Emilia-Romagna
237	VIRDIS, Salvatore	Crops For the Future
238	VOLKEN, Jeanine	OFAG, Switzerland (Federal Office for Agriculture)
239	VOLPE, Luisa	World Farmers' Organisation
240	WALKER-LEIGH, Vanya	Malta Organic Agriculture Movement
241	WALSH, Margaret	USDA Climate Change Program Office
242	WAMBA, André	Technical University Munich
244	WILLSON, Becky	Farm Carbon Cutting Toolkit
245	WINARTO, Yunita T.	University of Indonesia
246	WISNIWSKI, Sylvia	Finance in Motion
247	WITKOWSKI, Kelly	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
248	WOODFINE, Anne	Independent

249	YEBOAH, EDWARD	CSIR-SOIL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
250	YODER, Fred	North America CSA Alliance (NACSAA)
251	YOSHII, Mihoko	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan (MAFF)
252	ZANKO, Vanja	Ministero Esteri- Italia
253	ZVAITA, Justice	Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition