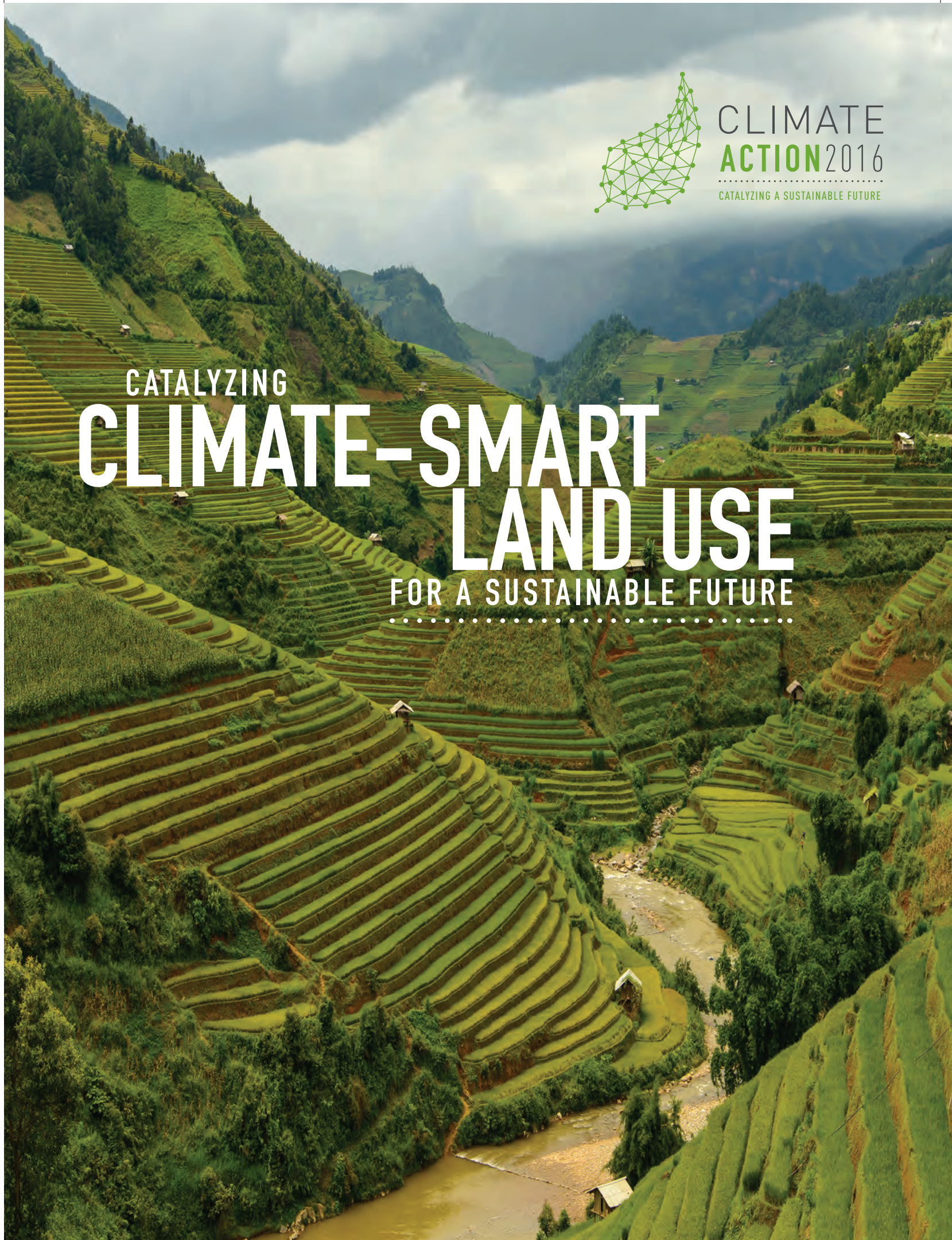




CLIMATE
ACTION2016

CATALYZING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

CATALYZING
**CLIMATE-SMART
LAND USE**
FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE





CATALYZING CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

STRENGTHENING COALITIONS AND MOBILIZING ACTION TO SCALE-UP CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE

BACKGROUND

Countries agreed in Paris to a new long-term climate change goal: to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the second half of this century. This goal cannot be met without a significant contribution from land use. Land use is the source of about a quarter of all GHG emissions, with roughly half the contribution coming from the agriculture (crop and livestock) sector and the other half largely from deforestation and forest degradation.

Climate-smart land use presents an opportunity for advancing the multiple win of sustainable food production, rural development, climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, and ecosystem resilience. It can contribute to improving rural livelihoods and strengthening the resilience of rural communities, while safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples. It can directly help curb GHG emissions and increase carbon stocks, through the protection of high-carbon stock forests and improved

land management and agricultural production practices. Indeed, together with the restoration of carbon-rich agricultural soils and below- and above-ground vegetation in extensive rangelands, sequestration and reduced emissions from land use could offset the total emissions from the fossil fuel sector.

Countries agreed in Paris to a new long-term climate change goal: to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the second half of this century.

Realizing the promise of climate-smart land use globally means mobilizing action at multiple scales. Many national and sub-national governments, consumer goods and agribusiness companies, financial services providers and civil society organizations are already working together to advance climate-smart land use. Existing initiatives and coalitions address, *inter alia*, curbing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, protecting forests, restoring degraded forests and landscapes, promoting the integration of trees in production systems (agroforestry) on a large scale, improving production practices to reduce GHG emissions, improving value chain efficiency to end users, improving yields to use less land, use food and fiber products more efficiently, and incentivizing innovations.

In addition, of the more than 180 countries that submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) in advance of COP21, a majority included agriculture, land use, land use change and/or forestry in their mitigation targets and adaptation strategies. Many countries mention in their INDC that land use is expected to provide economic benefits like higher crop yields, reduced erosion, better use of degraded land, and greater availability of fire wood, fertilizer and shade trees. At the same time more than 50 companies have pledged to end natural forest loss by 2030 and eliminate deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities under the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF). This, along with the strong global consensus in the Paris Agreement that all should take action to conserve and enhance sinks, including forests,¹ underscores the importance of land use to achieving global climate change goals. These commitments are a big important step forward, and it is now time for all actors; governments, both national and local, the business and finance sectors, and other players in partnership with civil society and indigenous peoples; to formulate implementation strategies toward delivering on their commitments.

The strong focus on land use in the INDCs and the NYDF is consistent with the increased momentum around this agenda that has been spurred by a range of initiatives in recent years, including for example the [Bonn Challenge](#) (including related regional initiatives—[Initiative 20x20](#) and [Africa Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative](#) or AFR100, [Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture](#), [Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration](#), the leaders statement at COP 21 from Heads of Government of major forest countries and partner countries who endorsed forests as a key climate solution, and existing initiatives focused on sustainable commodity supply chains (e.g. [Roundtable on Sustainable Oil Palm](#), [Roundtable on Responsible Soy](#), and the [Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef](#)). Moreover, many financial institutions, notably pension funds, have dedicated capital targeted towards 'high sustainability' investments in forests and agricultural land use. During COP21 in Paris, governments, food and agriculture organizations, and companies joined forces to increase focus on agriculture and forest land use in the [Lima-Paris Action Agenda](#), including many of the initiatives highlighted (see Box 1).

1 Paris Agreement on climate change, Article 5.

BOX 1: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST LAND USE IN THE LIMA-PARIS ACTION AGENDA

AGRICULTURE

The focus was on responding to the urgent climate challenges facing agriculture with [collaborative initiatives](#) that will protect the long-term livelihoods of millions of farmer and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The initiatives focus on four key areas: soils in agriculture, the livestock sector, food losses and waste, and sustainable production methods and resilience of farmers. At the heart of the Action Agenda, the six major initiatives supporting farmers include:

- **4 per 1000 Initiative**, which aims to protect and increase carbon stocks in soils. This initiative intends to show that a small increase of 4/1000 per year of the soil carbon stock (agricultural soils, notably grasslands and pastures, and forest soils) is a major leverage in order to improve soil fertility, resilience of farmers and contribute to the long-term objective of keeping the global average temperature increase below 2 degrees.
- **Live Beef Carbon initiative**, inspired by France's Dairy Carbon Program and aims at promoting innovative livestock farming systems and associated practices to ensure the technical, economic, environmental and social sustainability of beef farms, and thus to reduce the contribution of livestock production to GHG emissions.
- **Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program**, through which IFAD and its partners commit to investing climate finance in poor smallholder farmers in developing countries to generate multiple benefits; Smallholder farmers are among the best possible clients for climate finance.
- **Promotion of Agro-ecology Transition in West Africa**, a regional initiative led by ECOWAS to deliver both adaptation and emission mitigation benefits across 15 countries in the region.
- **Blue Growth Initiative**, a multi-partner initiative led by the FAO that supports climate resilience, food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable management of living aquatic resources in coastal communities, especially in small island developing states.
- **SAVE FOOD Initiative** (Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction), a unique partnership led by FAO, with over 500 companies and organizations from industry and civil society active in food loss and waste reduction. It aims to drive innovations, promote interdisciplinary dialogue and spark debates to generate solutions across the entire value chain, "from field to fork".

FORESTS AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

[Partnerships to protect and restore forests](#) were launched by heads of government from major forest countries and partner countries, who joined forces to endorse forests as a key climate solution. Sixteen countries recommitted to provide strong, collective and urgent action to promote equitable rural economic development while slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and massively increasing forest restoration.

COMMITMENT BY GOVERNMENTS

Forest countries will develop plans and policies through which they will move from readiness efforts to concrete emission reduction programs. At the same time, governments have committed significant resources to incentivize and support action by forest countries to reduce deforestation.

- **Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom** announced a collective aim to provide over \$5 billion from 2015 to 2020, if forest countries demonstrate measured, reported and verified emission reductions.
- **Colombia** in turn announced a commitment of \$300 million with those same countries to deliver on its Amazon Vision and scale up its deforestation reduction efforts to the entire country.
- **Mexico** committed to expanding its initiative to reduce forest emissions to another 6 million ha in the country with international support, within a vision of scaling up its efforts to the rest of the country.
- **Brazil:** Building on significant cuts in Amazon deforestation (over 70 percent in the last decade), and with creation of the National REDD+ Commission and imminent approval of its REDD+ National Strategy, Brazil will be the first country to be ready for results-based payments.
- **Paraguay** is recovering and protecting 1 million ha of forests by 2030 working in partnership with *Itaipu Binacional* Company and international support, with a potential reduction emissions reductions of 200 million tons of CO₂e.
- **Indonesia** is tackling deforestation and forest degradation through improvement on forest governance, transparency, and stakeholder participation.
- **Democratic Republic of Congo** is creating a REDD+ strategy.
- **Liberia** has a long-standing commitment through the 4C's strategy that integrates community, commercial, conservation and carbon storage services of forest.
- **Landscape Restoration:** Landscape Restoration commitments by national and subnational governments under the Bonn Challenge initiative expects to have a minimum of 5 million hectares under restoration and additional commitments for another 60 million hectares.
- **African and Latin American countries** are making progress on land restoration and the 20x20 initiative (20 million hectares by 2020).
- **Latin American Protected Areas Declaration:** 16 countries have stressed the key role of protected areas for adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change and climate change mitigation. They call for increased international support for the effective and sustainable management of protected areas.

COMMITMENTS BY NON-STATE ACTORS ACTING IN SYNERGY TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

Commitment to Remove Commodity Driven Deforestation from all supply chains by 2020 initiative, through which companies can reduce a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions whilst making their supply chains more sustainable and resilient. Under the initiative, led by CDP (Climate Disclosure Project), companies will take the first step toward managing deforestation risk, a key element of creating sustainable, resilient supply chains. They can thereby source “deforestation-free” commodities. These commodities are soy, palm oil, leather, beef, timber, and pulp that feature in the supply chains of companies across economic sectors. Ambitious goals have been set out by private sector actors to achieve zero net deforestation on supply chains of agricultural commodities such as palm oil, soy, paper and beef products no later than 2020 and ending natural forest loss by 2030.

- Major consumer product companies **Marks & Spencer and Unilever** signed a new pledge committing to prioritize responsible sourcing for major commodities, including palm oil, beef and paper.
- **Mondelez** committed to invest US\$400 million in the next decade to support the production of sustainable cocoa with zero net deforestation in Africa.
- **Itaipu Binational** committed to restoring degraded forests in the area of influence of the dam that it manages, as part of a private-public partnership with the Government of Paraguay to restore and conserve one million hectares by 2030.
- **42 major companies** committed under the We mean Business Coalition to remove commodity driven deforestation from all supply chains by 2020.
- **Members of Consumer Goods Forum** that represents 400 companies and commodity traders are committing to preferentially source commodities from these areas, such as through quantity or pricing guarantees. Commercial banks and private investors are committing to mobilize a specific amount of financing for land sector development in these areas.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CIVIL SOCIETY BUILD AMAZON FUND

In the Amazon basin, indigenous organizations are building the Indigenous Amazon Fund, promoting the Indigenous REDD+ approach and working on forest projects with the support of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism of the Forest Investment Program (a funding from the World Bank, provides investments in forestry to support countries’ development and REDD+ objectives).

Source: <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/>

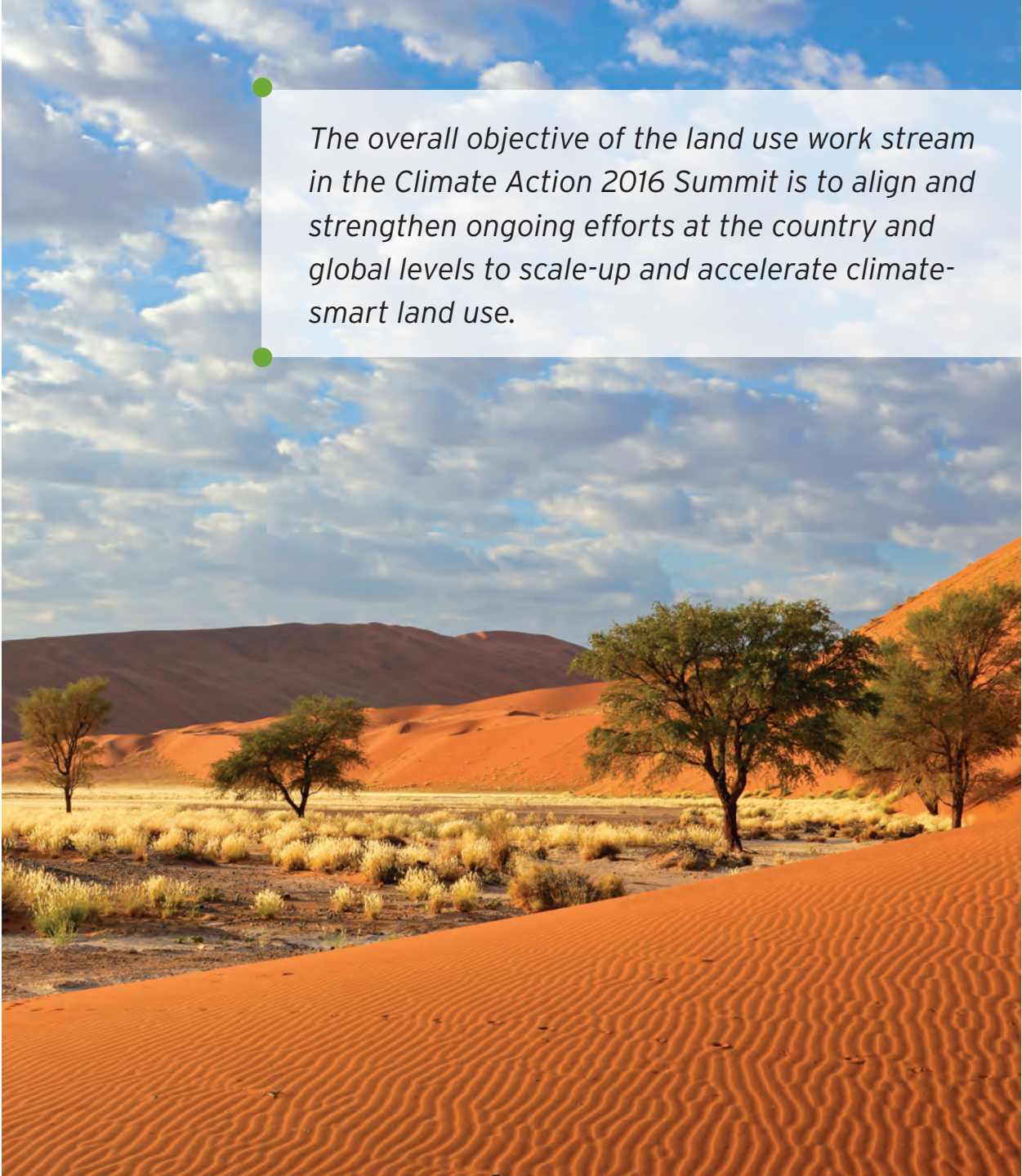
OBJECTIVE

Against the above background, the overall objective of the land use work stream in the Climate Action 2016 Summit is to *align and strengthen ongoing efforts at the country and global levels to scale-up and accelerate climate-smart land use in the context of implementing the Paris Agreement and NYDF*.

The Summit will enable a constructive dialogue among key actors (government, private sector, civil society, indigenous peoples, development agencies, and technical institutions) in the land-use sector across a range of domains, with a view to:

- Reinforcing implementation strategies;
- Strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships, governance and collaborative platforms among governments, the private sector, civil society and indigenous peoples; and identifying models for scaling-up innovations;
- Promoting multi-stakeholder approaches for integrated landscape management and restoration: linking agriculture, forests and grasslands at regional and local levels, to meet the full range of local and regional needs for land-based products and services, while contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- Exploring innovative financing options to promote increased investment: linking public and private finance for climate-smart land use at scale;
- Aligning national policies and programs for agriculture, forests, habitat, watershed management, and rangelands to support the integrated strategies above; and
- Elevating the position of land use as a critical area of climate action.

Thematically, the land use track would focus on the following four themes: (i) climate-smart agriculture; (ii) slowing deforestation and forest degradation; (iii) landscape and forest restoration; and (iv) scaling up financing for climate-smart land use. Each of the four themes are described below. A summary of related and existing commitments / targets / aspirations is provided in Annex 1.



The overall objective of the land use work stream in the Climate Action 2016 Summit is to align and strengthen ongoing efforts at the country and global levels to scale-up and accelerate climate-smart land use.





1 CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

- The world population is projected to increase by
- about 2.5 billion people to 9.7 billion in 2050,
- equivalent to an increase of about 35%. More
- than half of the growth between now and 2050
- is expected to occur in Africa. To meet the rising
- demand for food, feed, fiber and fuel, agricultural
- production will need to increase by 60% by
- mid-century. With limited land, water and natural
- resources available to expand agricultural
- output, future growth will rely overwhelmingly
- on sustainable agricultural intensification.

- Agricultural GHG emissions—excluding the
- effects of agriculture on land-use change—make
- up an estimated 13% of total global emissions.
- Population growth as well as changes in dietary
- preferences in developing economies is expected
- to put upward pressure on agricultural
- emissions. At the same time, climate change is
- projected to have increasing, adverse effects on
- agricultural production, particularly in the
- countries and regions that are already most food
- insecure and that rely most heavily on
- agriculture for growth, employment and

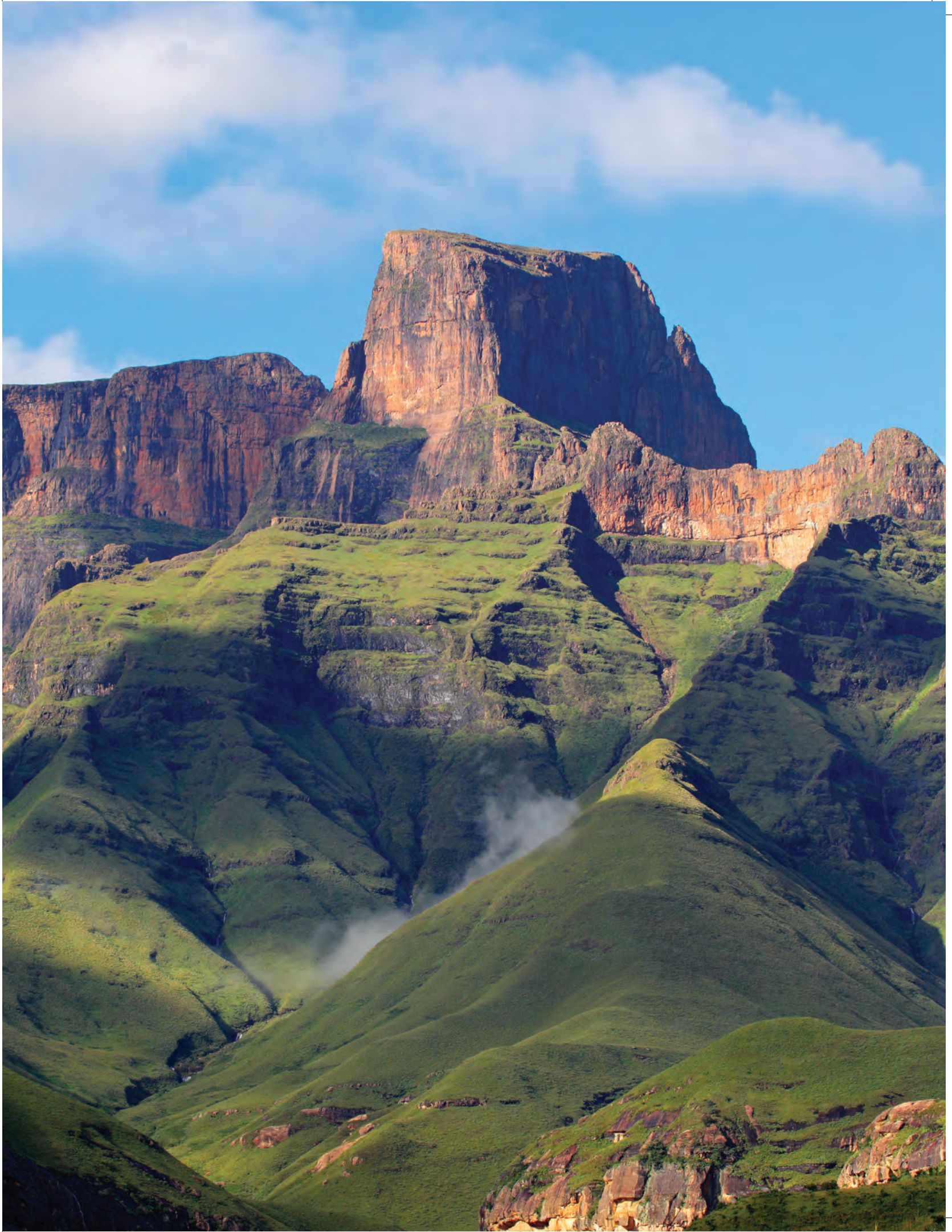
With limited land, water and natural resources available to expand agricultural output, future growth will rely overwhelmingly on sustainable agricultural intensification.

subsistence. A defining challenge for the 21st century is therefore to harness land, water and other natural resources to meet growing demands for food, feed, fiber and fuel, while at the same time reducing agricultural emissions, curbing the loss and degradation of forests and grasslands, enhancing carbon sequestration, promoting more resilient lives and livelihoods for the rural poor, and ensuring that the rights of indigenous peoples are respected.

Against this background, climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is emerging as a major policy and investment priority. CSA aims to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes, adapt and build resilience to climate change, and reduce and/or remove GHG emissions. The triple-win is particularly critical for developing countries where the need of millions of smallholder farmers must be linked to climate actions. A vast majority of INDCs provide for enhanced mitigation action in the land use sector, and agriculture is a longstanding priority for climate change adaptation, as identified, *inter alia*, in least developed countries' national adaptation programs of action.

The CSA theme at the Climate Action 2016 Summit would seek to build linkages to and synergies with a number of on-going processes and initiatives, for example [*The Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture*](#) (GACSA) which today has 110 members, including 21 countries; the [*Global Soil Partnership*](#) led by FAO; the [*4 per 1000 Initiative*](#) that France launched at the Paris COP, which now has 90 partners including 25 countries, 17 NGOs, eleven research institutes and eight international organizations; the [*Life Beef Carbon*](#) initiative which aims at reducing beef carbon footprint by 15% over ten years in four major European beef producing countries (France, Ireland, Italy and Spain); and the GEF integrated approach program on [*Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa*](#) with IFAD [lead], Conservation International, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank; and twelve countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Other relevant initiatives include the [*Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance*](#), [*Climate-Smart Villages*](#), and [*Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock*](#).

Climate Action 2016 presents a timely opportunity to take stock of existing commitments to advance CSA, and to identify opportunities for accelerated action.








2 SLOWING DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

- Strong commitments in the land sector will
- comprise a critical part of closing the emissions
- gap currently observed within the INDCs. It is
- imperative to ensure robust coverage of the
- forest sector within any future climate
- agreement and within all relevant INDCs. The
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have also
- raised collective international ambition to
- conserve forests, setting universal targets
- including a halt on deforestation by 2020. Given
- that the land sector represents a quarter of all
- anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, this
- ambition is also highly significant for the
- UNFCCC. An integrated domestic approach is
- crucial for progress across the multiple goals.

- AFOLU, LULUCF and REDD+² can be a useful
- means to deliver on the SDGs - not just with

- ² AFOLU = Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use;
- LULUCF = Land use, Land-use Change and Forestry;
- REDD+ = Reducing emissions from deforestation
- and forest degradation and the role of conservation,
- sustainable management of forests and enhance-
- ment of forest carbon stocks in developing countries



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have also raised collective international ambition to conserve forests, setting universal targets including a halt on deforestation by 2020.

respect to forests, but also on other related goals such as the promotion of sustainable agriculture and poverty eradication. The SDGs, in turn, provide an additional institutional incentive to pursue effective land use actions. Building on momentum in 2016 under the Forest Action Area of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) national and jurisdictional efforts are already evident in:

- i. renewed international leadership by forest countries in the form of advances in implementation and articulation of additional ambition, tailored to national circumstances;
- ii. strong commitments by developed countries to support further ambitious action to reduce forest-based emissions; and
- iii. new commitments by non-state actors, all of which will show that multiple stakeholders can co-exist in shared landscapes and act in synergy to tackle climate change.

Over the past five years, as part of this momentum, a remarkable shift towards better growth has taken place to improve forest governance and institutions, as well as to increase production while improving forest protection. While governments have already embarked on building large-scale programs at the landscape-level to reduce emissions from the land sector through better integration and coherence of sectoral policies and programs, the private sector has also been taking important steps as part of these efforts. Many private sector companies have made strong commitments to achieve deforestation-free supply chains. Certification through bodies such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, the Roundtable on Sustainable Soy and the Forest Stewardship Council are important tools to implement commitments made. However, the sheer complexity of commodity supply chains requires innovative approaches to realizing deforestation-free supply chains.

Public-private partnerships at the landscape/ jurisdictional level are increasingly aligning public policies, production schemes, sourcing policies and investment decisions. In 2012 the companies of the



[Consumer Goods Forum](#)—which represents 400 of the largest consumer goods companies - committed to net-zero deforestation for palm oil, soy, beef and pulp and paper by 2020. The [Tropical Forest Alliance 2020](#) then integrated the role of governments in delivering on these commitments by offering a platform for public-private partnerships to achieve scale and enable increased production while improving forest protection at the jurisdictional level. This momentum led to more than 50 companies becoming signatories to the NYDF in September 2014. Most recently, at UNFCCC COP21 in December 2015, Unilever and Marks & Spencer offered preferential sourcing from regions with climate and forest programs in place, indicating their intention for stronger public-private partnerships to end deforestation at the national and sub-national-level.

Recently, the GEF launched an Integrated Approach Pilot program on [Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains](#), which focuses specifically on beef, oil palm and soy. The program will work in key commodity production and demand geographies and offer a wide range of support along and across the entire supply chain of these commodities. On the one

hand, it will invest at specific points in commodity supply chains that are currently barriers or choke-points but can unlock greater uptake of sustainable practices. On the other, it will link successful, but siloed, existing initiatives that can unlock replication throughout the sector. The combined forces of support to production and stimuli of demand for sustainable commodities have great potential to change the market by taking advantage of the momentum created by existing platforms and initiatives.

Climate Action 2016 presents an opportunity to maintain momentum on the implementation of no-deforestation commitments through the engagement of key stakeholders from forest and donor countries, the private sector as well as civil society and indigenous peoples. The upcoming Business and Climate Summit in June in London offers an opportunity to further build momentum for this agenda.





3 FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

- Going hand in hand with efforts to reduce
- deforestation, urgent action is needed to restore
- functionality and productivity to the planet's
- vast areas of deforested and degraded land.
- Restoration of degraded lands provides an
- opportunity to smartly produce commodities
- from deforestation-free supply chains, as well as
- to reduce pressure on remaining forests,
- grasslands and natural habitats. It is a critical
- component of REDD+, and an essential
- component of any practical plan to feed an
- additional three billion people with sustainable
- and climate-smart agriculture. Restoring the
- productivity of often highly degraded urban
- watersheds and croplands will also be a key
- element of the sustainable cities agenda.
- Restoration efforts maintain habitats, secure
- ecosystem services and offer livelihood
- opportunities for local communities.
- Consequently, the three Rio Conventions—
- UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD—have all identified
- forest and landscape restoration as an important
- component in reaching their goals.
-

The restoration of landscapes will also play a prominent role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and several initiatives either ongoing or starting are focused on this specific agenda for climate-smart land use. Under the Bonn Challenge there is a target to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded lands by 2020 and by 350 million hectares by 2030 as extended by the NYDF. It is an implementation vehicle for national priorities such as water and food security and rural development as well as for climate change, biodiversity and land degradation commitments. Close to 100 million hectares have already been committed by national and sub-national governments, the private sector and public-private coalitions, and implementation is well under way in a number of jurisdictions. Regional implementation platforms for the Bonn Challenge are emerging including in Central America, East Africa and South-East Asia. Achieving the Bonn Challenge goals domestically would generate at least \$85 billion a year in net benefits from carbon sequestration, watershed protection, improved crop yields and forest products, and could also reduce conflict in some fragile states.

In addition, the Initiative 20x20 aims to bring 20 million hectares of land in Latin America and the Caribbean into restoration by 2020. The initiative—launched formally at COP20 in Lima—will support the Bonn Challenge. The AFR100 was launched as a pan-African effort to restore 100 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes in Africa by 2030. A coalition of

more than a dozen African countries, 8 donor and financing organizations, and 9 technical assistance organizations launched AFR100 at the 2015 Global Landscapes Forum in Paris at COP21. Also at the COP21, the NEPAD Agency of the Africa Union announced the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative, with the dual goal of food security and inclusive green growth in Africa. The African Landscape Action Plan, developed in 2014 collaboratively by African leaders in landscape management from many sectors, will support the ARLI by strengthening institutional capacities and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The [Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature](#) initiative recently began the “Businesses for Sustainable Landscapes”, to develop an action agenda to advance multi-stakeholder landscape partnerships globally. Led by EcoAgriculture Partners, the Sustainable Food Lab, the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform, and IUCN-SUSTAIN, with another 20 other organizations in the international Advisory Group, the effort seeks to build on and connect efforts to connect business sustainability goals and integrated landscape management.

Climate Action 2016 would be an opportunity to highlight early progress across these initiatives including in the context of selected countries' aspirations as expressed in the INDCs, and further increase momentum toward accelerating further actions by all stakeholders.

Urgent action is needed to restore functionality and productivity to the planet's vast areas of deforested and degraded land.







4 SCALING UP FINANCING FOR CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE

Scaling up and accelerating climate-smart land use will require significantly higher levels of financing, as well as a shift in current investment flows. There is a diversity of financing instruments that can be tapped, and each will present challenges for scaling up. Performance-based climate finance, public sector risk mitigation capital, and private financial flows are all key—but they are also very different and require different measures to be realized at scale. Much of the additional investment capital will have to come from the private sector. The Paris Agreement introduces important opportunities for mobilizing private financing for climate-smart land use; and experiences from developed and developing countries alike demonstrate ways in which these opportunities could be seized. There are considerable barriers to scaling up financing for climate-smart land use, however, and concerted action is needed to strengthen enabling environments.

The Paris Agreement, in Article 6, provides for the use of “internationally transferred mitigation outcomes” on a voluntary basis, and it establishes a mechanism to “contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development.” These mechanisms will benefit from experiences from a number of compliance-based emission reduction schemes operating at a state or national level that have successfully integrated land use and forestry into the suite of mitigation options. Crucially, while a majority of INDCs include emissions reductions from land use and forestry, few countries have the experience or the capacity to deliver emissions reductions from the land use sector with robust and transparent monitoring, reporting and verification.

Beyond the potential use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, several risk-mitigation initiatives are paving the way for scaled-up financing for climate-smart land use. Importantly, many such initiatives are delivering multiple benefits for climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable and diversified livelihoods.

Climate Action 2016 will contribute towards an improved understanding of the opportunities and barriers to scaling up financing for climate-smart land use; including by showcasing innovative financing mechanisms that bridge the gap between local and national actors, project developers, and investors. Looking forward, the work stream will address the potential for mobilizing additional financing for climate-smart land use through market-based mechanisms.



Climate Action 2016 will contribute towards an improved understanding of the opportunities and barriers to scaling up financing for climate-smart land use.



ANNEX 1

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS / TARGETS / ASPIRATIONS FROM GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES

| INITIATIVE | COMMITMENT / TARGET / ASPIRATIONS |
|--|---|
| 4 per 1000 Initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The aim of the initiative is to demonstrate that agriculture, and agricultural soils in particular, can play a crucial role where food security and climate change are concerned. ■ Focus is on increasing soil organic carbon stocks by 4‰ per year. |
| Promotion of Agro-ecology Transition in West Africa (led by ECOWAS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 15 countries and NEPAD of the African Union, with European Union and World Bank as main financial partners. ■ Focus on adaptation and emission mitigation benefits through adoption of agro-ecological practices by 25 million households by 2025. |
| Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Climate finance for smallholder farmers to increase agricultural productivity while at the same time restoring and maintaining a resilient natural resource base and reducing agriculture's carbon footprint. ■ 12 additional countries joining the current list of 44 country partners, increasing the total amount of committed ASAP funds up to US\$285 million. ■ By 2034, this additional funding will avoid or sequester 80 million tons of GHG emissions (CO₂e) and will strengthen the resilience of 8 million smallholders. |
| SAVE FOOD Initiative (Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction) (led by FAO) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aims to drive innovations, promote interdisciplinary dialogue and spark debates to generate solutions across the entire value chain, "from field to fork". ■ Technical platform will measure and reduce food loss and waste, contributing to reduction in agriculture emissions, as global food waste and loss account for 3.3Gt of CO₂ equivalent per year. |
| Life Beef Carbon Initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aims to reduce beef carbon footprint by 15% over 10 years in 4 major European beef producing countries (France, Ireland, Italy and Spain). |
| Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sustainable and equitable increases in agricultural productivity and incomes. ■ Greater resilience of food systems and farming livelihoods. ■ Reduction and/or removal of greenhouse gas emissions associated with agriculture (including the relationship between agriculture and ecosystems), where possible. |
| Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 25 million farmers become more resilient and food secure by 2025. |
| GEF Integrated Approach Pilot on Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 5 million hectares (ha) of landscapes under improved production practices, and an additional 5 million ha under sustainable land management. ■ Mitigating 10-20 million metric tonnes of CO₂e through a transformational shift towards low emission and resilient development path. |
| WBCSD CSA initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Make 50% more food available and strengthen the climate resilience of farming communities whilst reducing agricultural and land-use change emissions from commercial agriculture by at least 3.7 Gt CO₂ eq/yr by 2030 (50%). By 2050 the target is to achieve a 65% emissions reduction. |
| WBCSD LCTPi Forests and Forest Products as Carbon Sinks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bring the world's forests under sustainable management to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ stabilize forest cover by 2030; and ■ restore forest cover to 1990 levels by 2050 ■ Meet the tripling global demand for forest products from sustainably managed forests by 2050 ■ Fast track bio economy development through cross-sector and value chain collaboration |
| Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promotes palm oil production practices that help reduce deforestation, preserve biodiversity, and respect the livelihoods of rural communities in oil-producing countries. ■ Ensures that no new primary forest or other high conservation value areas are sacrificed for palm oil plantations. |
| Tropical Forest Alliance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reducing tropical deforestation related to key global commodities by 2020, starting with soy, beef, palm oil, and paper and pulp. |
| Consumer Goods Forum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Achieve zero net deforestation by 2020, through the responsible sourcing of key commodities—soy, palm oil, paper and pulp and beef. |

| INITIATIVE | COMMITMENT / TARGET / ASPIRATIONS |
|--|---|
| GEF Integrated Approach Pilot on Commodity Supply Chains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conservation and maintenance of globally significant biodiversity, ecosystems goods and services. ■ Bring 23 million ha of land under sustainable management practices. ■ Mitigate 80 million metric tonnes CO₂e of GHG emissions through support for transformational shifts towards low-emission and resilient development paths, reduced deforestation and resilient supply chains. |
| Bonn Challenge | ■ Restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded lands by 2020. |
| New York Declaration on Forests | ■ Restore 350 million hectares by 2030. |
| Initiative 20x20 | ■ Bring 20 million hectares of land in Latin America and the Caribbean into restoration by 2020. |
| Africa Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) | ■ Restore 100 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes in Africa by 2030. |
| EverGreen Agriculture Partnership | ■ A shared vision of agricultural systems that can sustain a productive green cover on the land throughout the year, for the benefit of the land and livelihoods of smallholder farmers around the world |
| Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative | ■ Promotes dialogue and collaborative action across land use sectors to advance and improve the effectiveness of integrated landscape management globally (knowledge and capacity development, policy, finance, business, research and communications). |





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