

# GEF Strategy on Agriculture

#### KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE

Workshop on "Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management"

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## Global Environment Facility: Overview

**1- Financial Mechanism** of the **Multilateral Environmental Agreements** 

### 2- Global Partnership

- 183 countries
- **GEF Focal Points**
- Governance: GEF Council











#### 18 Implementing Agencies





















### 3- Track record of projects

- GEF created in 1991
- Over \$17.9 billion in grants + \$93.2 billion in co-financing
- More than 4,500 projects in 170 countries.

GEF 7 2018-2022: -> \$4.1 billion in grants















## GEF7 Programming Framework:

Agriculture entry points

	Biodiversity	Climate Change Focal Area	<b>Land Degradation</b>	International Waters Focal Area	Chemicals and Waste Focal Area	
	Focal Area		Focal Area			
	Programming Areas to be addressed through Focal Area Investments					
	Biodiversity mainstreaming Wildlife for sustainable development Natural capital Agrobiodiversity Inclusive conservation Invasive species Protected areas Preventing species extinction Biosafety ABS Enabling Activities	<ul> <li>Sustainable energy</li> <li>Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)</li> <li>Enabling Activities (NCs, BURs)</li> <li>Technology Transfer</li> <li>NDC preparation and implementation</li> </ul>	Creating Enabling     Environments for Land     Degradation Neutrality (LDN)     Enabling Activities     LDN Target setting	Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities Improve Governance in ABNJs Enhancing Water Security in Freshwater Ecosystems	<ul> <li>Industrial Chemicals</li> <li>Agricultural Chemicals</li> <li>LDC/SIDS support</li> <li>Enabling Activities</li> </ul>	
Impact Programs	Objectives to be addressed through Impact Programs aligned with convention priorities					
Food, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program	<ul> <li>Manage biodiversity in production landscapes</li> <li>Harnessing biodiversity for sustainable agriculture</li> </ul>	Land-based and value chain GHG mitigation (sequestration and avoidance)	<ul> <li>Sustainable land management</li> <li>Diversification of crop and livestock systems</li> <li>Restoration of degraded production landscapes</li> </ul>	Integrated land and water management     Prevention of nutrient pollution	<ul> <li>Replacement of POPS and relevant HHP's used in the global food supply chain, including agricultural plastics contaminated by these chemicals with alternatives, preferably non-chemical alternatives.</li> <li>Disposal of obsolete agricultural chemicals that are POPs.</li> </ul>	
Sustainable Cities Impact Program	Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem values in urban planning	Urban-related GHG emissions avoidance	Sustainable management of production systems in urban and per-urban areas	<ul> <li>Decreased pollution of rivers, deltas and coastal areas</li> <li>Advance efficient water use and re-use</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduction of POPS, ODS, and Mercury in built infrastructure, industry and products and materials used in cities.</li> </ul>	
Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program		Protection of carbon-rich stocks     Forest related GHG emissions avoidance	Sustainable management of dryland landscapes	Integrated land and water management	In forests where ASGM that uses mercury occurs, reduction or elimination of mercury in these areas.	
gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY						

## Focal Areas Strategy

- <u>Land Degradation FA</u>: Focus on LDN, improved land management in productive landscapes, supporting agricultural activities and providing CC benefits
- <u>Biodiversity FA</u>: Supports the management of the human-biodiversity interface, promotes policies, planning, incentives and practices that contribute to enhancing soil carbon stocks
- Climate Mitigation FA:
  - GEF-6: CCM FA supported activities to enhance soil carbon in the agro-sector (including agroforestry, climate smart ag., etc)
  - GEF-7: AFOLU sector financed through the CCM set aside for the Impact Programs. FOLUR IP and SFM/Drylands are good examples of GEF support to sustainable and resilient agriculture
- <u>Private Sector</u> (NGI Program): GEF-6 Junior Equity Investment in the *Moringa Agro-forestry Fund for Africa*



# GEF-7 Impact Programs

# Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR)

- Production landscapes critical for GEBs but where remaining forests are threatened by expansion of commercial commodity production
- Landscapes where production of globally important food crops or livestock creates high intensity negative externalities
- Landscapes that are highly degraded and in need of **restoration** for the ecosystem services they provide to agricultural production



# GEF-7 Impact Programs

### Sustainable Forest Management

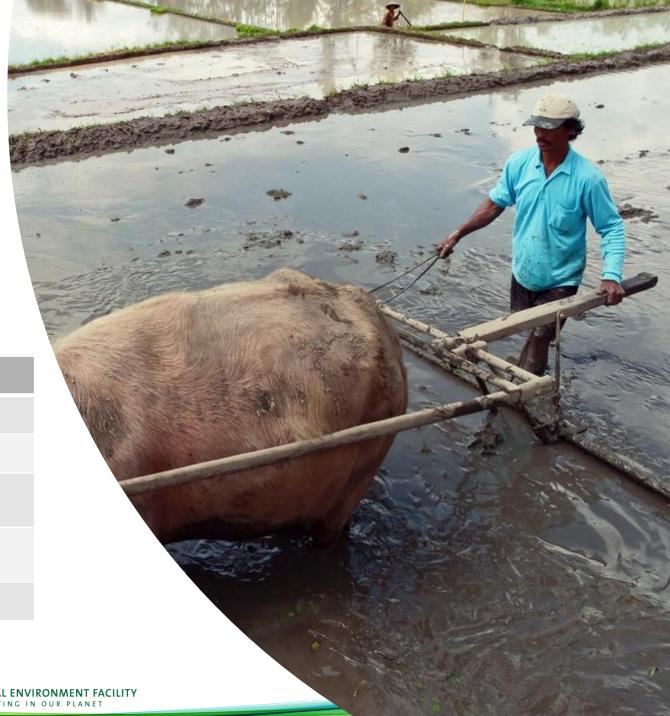
- Focus on **globally important forests** with regional ecosystem-scale approach to the entire Biome.
- 3 sub-programs: Amazon, Congo Basin, Drylands
- Strategy:
  - Improve forest governance enabling environment, including land tenure
  - Support rational land use planning across mixeduse landscapes
  - Strengthen of **protected areas**
  - Support the management of agriculture lands to reduce pressure on nearby forests
  - Use **financial mechanisms and incentives** for SFM such as certification, REDD+ and other PES



## LDCF & SCCF

Large proportion of GEF's adaptation portfolio is focused on highly vulnerable African LDCs where agriculture often occurs in marginal and stressed lands, as well as agriculture-dependent Asian LDCs.

	LDCF	SCCF
Number of Projects	349	78
Total amount invested	1,650 mil	354 mil
% of activities attributable to agriculture- related projects	~30%	~25%
Ha. of land under improved climate-resilient management (largely agricultural systems)	3.36 mil	3.72 mil
Number of direct beneficiaries	21 mil	7 mil



# Co-benefits and synergies with multiple objectives

Integrated programming across different focal areas is key for the delivery of the GEF-7 Strategy across different Conventions. Priority is given to actions with multiple outcomes.







- Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)
- Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)
- 3. Area of land restored (million hectares)
- 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices (million hectares; excluding protected areas)
- Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (million hectares; excluding protected areas)
- 6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO2e)
- 7. Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management
- 8. Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (thousand metric tons)
- 9. Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)
- 10. Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPS to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)
  - 11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

# Setting goals, measuring progress

- No specific mandate or resource set-aside for agriculture separate from FAs and IPs. Integration as main goal.
- GEF supports countries in achieving their goals in the agri sector, as set out in their NDCs
- AFOLU sector's Global Environmental Benefits: targets setting negotiated during replenishment based on:
  - o learning from long past experience in the AFOLU sector
  - o **overall resources** made available by GEF contributors
  - o increased level of ambition through integration
  - o consideration of importance of the sector in countries' NDCs
- Measuring progress:
  - o carbon benefits using **IPCC guidelines** (EX-ACT tool recommended)
  - o **Indicator:** hectares of productive landscapes with improved practices (including sustainable and resilient agriculture, land restoration and water management)



## Challenges

- <u>Challenges</u>: aligning different stakeholders in the national context (e.g. GEF OFP is Min. Environment and needs to coordinate with Min Agriculture or Finance, Energy, etc)
- Continue to promote <u>integration</u> in actions related to global environmental challenges
- Scale:
  - amount of resources available vs needed
  - transboundary coordination between countries on shared ecosystems/biomes
  - working along value chains with multiple actors
  - moving from project-based action to strategies for systemic changes/transformation of economic systems
- Effectively work with the <u>private sector</u>



### Conclusions

- GEF supports **integrated solutions** to achieve multiple global environmental benefits
- Soil (carbon, health, fertility) is an important cross-cutting dimension for multiple Conventions for which the GEF serves as a financial mechanism, including UNFCCC, UNCCD, and CBD. Countries are increasingly addressing this theme in an integrated fashion
- GEF stands ready to participate in the work of the KJWA in response to COP guidance



