



# CLIMATE RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS ALLIANCE

## COP28 Bulletin



**COP28**  
**UAE**

## KEY OUTCOMES (HIGHLIGHTS)

COP28 once again put agriculture and food security at the centre of climate action. The COP28 Presidency, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), launched the '[Emirates Declaration on Resilient Food Systems, Sustainable Agriculture, and Climate Action](#)', garnering endorsement from 158 countries. This landmark declaration marks a significant step towards fostering resilient food systems, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and addressing the intricate nexus between agriculture and climate change.

With more than 80 food-related events and three pavilions<sup>1</sup> specially dedicated to food, COP28 created a big momentum. The COP28 Presidency as part of its action agenda dedicated the 10<sup>th</sup> of December as the [Food, Agriculture, and Water Day](#), where high-level events, launches and relevant food events were held, including the CRFS Alliance event and the first-ever COP ministerial dialogue on building water-resilient food systems. This day saw key global water scarcity and food security announcements as countries mobilised behind the COP28 UAE Declaration on Agriculture, Food Systems and Climate Action and the Water Action Agenda.

During the two weeks of COP28, significant food-related commitments were made to address climate impacts, including the following:

- Over USD \$7.1 billion has been mobilised during COP28 for climate positive action in food systems, including:
  - More than [USD 7 billion](#) in climate finance has been pledged for food and agriculture since the start of the [COP28 Leaders' Summit](#), according to the organizers. The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) has unfolded its planned USD 1 billion facility to provide insurance to more than 40 million farmers across the continent against severe impacts of climate change. COP's official tally for food project funding doesn't include certain other related announcements over the past couple of weeks, such as the [USD 10 billion](#) Africa and Middle East SAFE Initiative, a public-private project officially launched on 3 December 2023, to advance climate-smart agriculture. A group of philanthropic organizations on Sunday pledged an extra USD 302 million for food's climate transition.
  - CGIAR has secured more than [USD 890 million](#) to accelerate progress against the ongoing global food and climate crises. With this funding, CGIAR will expand its work supporting smallholder farmers in low- and middle-income countries to shape more resilient, sustainable, and equitable food systems, reduce emissions from farming, and boost access to nutritious, healthy diets.
  - The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced [USD 200 million](#) to work with the UAE and help smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia adapt to climate change.
  - The World Bank communicated that [USD 100 million](#) will be made available by the bank's International Development Association (IDA) in additional finance to the Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) project in 2024-2025.

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<sup>1</sup> [Food Systems Pavilion](#), [Food4Climate Pavilion](#) and [Food and Agriculture Pavilion](#)



- The Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM for Climate), a global initiative spearheaded by the United Arab Emirates and the United States, announced at COP28 more than doubling of investments, partners, and Innovation Sprints in transformative climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation. With the support of over 600 government and non-government partners, AIM for Climate announced an increased investment of more than [USD 17 billion](#), up from USD 8 billion at COP 27.
- The [Partnership on Water-Resilient Food Systems](#) was launched by the UAE and Brazil, during the first-ever COP ministerial dialogue on building water-resilient food systems. The partnership will be hosted under the CRFS Alliance.
- The COP28 Presidency and partners also announced more than 30 new country members of the Freshwater Challenge, which commits members to work to protect and restore 30 per cent of the Earth's degraded freshwater ecosystems by 2030.
- The COP28 Presidency, FAO, the World Bank, CGIAR and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) announced the joint Sharm-El Sheikh Support Programme, a three-year support package to help countries unlock finance and support for farmers, food producers, small agribusinesses and local communities.
- Egypt's flagship Initiative on Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation ([FAST](#)), convened its [first-ever inception meeting](#) to present the FAST Partnership and its Board Members, introducing the co-chairpersonship held by Egypt, UAE, and UK.
- A comprehensive [toolkit](#) to help national policymakers translate global climate and food commitments into local actions has been launched on 10 December 2023, as part of the COP28 Food Systems and Agriculture Agenda. The COP28 Agriculture, Food and Climate Action Toolkit was produced by a taskforce - which included WWF, Global Alliance for the Future of Food, Climate Focus, NDC Partnership, the FAO, CGIAR and the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT.
- FAO rolled out a multi-year [roadmap](#) commencing in Dubai to achieve [SDG 2](#) (Zero Hunger) without breaching 1.5 degrees, claiming "accelerated climate actions can transform agrifood systems and help achieve food security and nutrition for all, today and tomorrow".
- The Commonwealth Secretariat unveiled the [Living Lands Charter Implementation Framework](#) at a high-level event on 3 December 2023. The Framework takes a system-wide approach towards implementing the Living Lands Charter through five thematic action areas.



- The World Economic Forum, with support from the UAE Government, along with more than 20 corporate and research partners in the food sector, launched the [First Movers Coalition for Food](#) on 1 December 2023. The initiative uses the combined procurement power for sustainably produced farming products to speed up the adoption of sustainable farming, innovations and transitional funding.
- More than 25 leading agriculture and food players joined forces to collectively scale regenerative agriculture through the [COP28 Action Agenda on Regenerative Landscapes](#) launched on 4 December 2023 to help secure the future of sustainable food systems and enhance farmers' livelihoods. The initiative is led by the COP28 Presidency, WBCSD, and the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), supported by the UN Climate Change High-Level Champions.
- A broad coalition of farmers and other frontline food systems actors issued a [Non-State Actors Call to Action](#) on 1 December 2023. The Call to Action complements the Emirates Declaration and calls for its ambitious implementation, reinforcing the vital role that governments play in creating the conditions for ambitious action by all those involved in food systems.
- WBCSD is mobilizing the private sector to contribute to the shared vision of the Non-State Actors Call to Action, and, ensuring this ambition is matched by action, has worked with their members to develop a supporting [Business Statement of Action](#).
- The companies (Bel Group, Danone, General Mills, Kraft Heinz, Lactalis USA and Nestlé), along with the Environmental Defense Fund, launched the [Dairy Methane Action Alliance](#) on 5 December 2023, which aims to create a new model for transparency and provide support for farmers.
- In a [landmark report](#) published on 8 December 2023, the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) has openly endorsed alternative proteins – spanning plant-based, cultivated and fermented – as a way to significantly cut emissions, deforestation, water and soil pollution, biodiversity loss and zoonotic disease risks, shining a light on the ills of the animal agriculture industry.
- The [Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation \(ACF\)](#) was launched on 10 December 2023 by Brazil, Cambodia, Norway, Rwanda and Sierra Leone. Signatories to the Alliance are committing to driving systemic change, taking a 'whole of government' approach and inspiring others to go further and faster to deliver better outcomes for people, nature and climate.
- Launch of the [Transforming Urban & Rural Food Systems \(TURFS\) Consortium strategy](#) for action in cities on 10 December 2023. The strategy aims to catalyse a global food systems transformation for people, planet and prosperity using cities as entry points.

## CRFS ALLIANCE SIDE EVENTS

### CRFS-ORGANIZED EVENTS

**Food and Climate Nexus: Exploring the integration of food systems and climate change**

**10 December 11:30-12:30 (CRFS Alliance)**

Panellists:

- Motsomi Maletjane (Team Lead, LEG&NAP Unit Adaptation Division, UNFCCC)
- Ligia de Castro (Director of Climate Change Ministry of Environment, Panamá)
- Lefulesele Lebesa (Director, Department of Agricultural Research, Lesotho)
- Mizan R. Khan (Deputy Director, ICCCAD)
- Tiina Huvio (Executive Director, Finnish Agri-Agency)
- Valerie Kapos (Principal Specialist in nature-based solutions, UNEP)
- Unnikrishnan Nair (Head of Climate Section, Commonwealth Secretariat)

Moderator: Julia Weatherhogg (UNFCCC)

The event on the Food and Climate Nexus aimed to explore integrated food and climate action within the context of pressing global challenges. Motsomi Maletjane (UNFCCC) underscored the urgency of





addressing climate-related issues, particularly emphasising the critical period of the 2023 global stocktake.

Ligia Castro (**Panama**) shared valuable insights into Panama's initiatives, shedding light on the importance of climate change scenarios. Notably, she highlighted the implementation of tools such as drip water irrigation systems, enabling farmers to make informed decisions based on short-, medium-, and long-term perspectives. The emphasis was on adapting agricultural practices to changing climatic conditions, with a particular focus on regional variations.

Lefulesele Lebesa (**Lesotho**) provided a perspective from a landlocked country struggling with erosion challenges. She detailed Lesotho's efforts, including policies for climate change mainstreaming and initiatives targeting the capacity building of vulnerable communities. The overarching theme was the need for awareness and adaptation to ensure sustainable agriculture in the face of unique geographical and climatic challenges.

Mizan R. Khan's (**ICCCAD**) intervention shed light on Bangladesh's situation, emphasizing its vulnerability to sea-level rise and dependence on regional cooperation. He stressed the imperative of technological advancements in agriculture, specifically in food processing, to diversify livelihoods and mitigate risks associated with climate-related disasters.

Tiina Huvio (**Finnish Agri-Agency**) brought attention to the substantial investments made by farmers in adaptation. She highlighted the necessity of long-term organisational strengthening for farmers, advocating for structural support to facilitate systemic changes. The role of farmers in addressing climate challenges and the need for sustained engagement and investment were emphasised, as well.

Valerie Kapos (**UNEP**) provided insights into nature-based solutions. She underscored the fundamental role of nature in supporting food systems, emphasizing that nature underpins nearly all aspects of food production. While recognising the potential of nature-based solutions, Valerie cautioned against viewing them as a one-size-fits-all solution, emphasising the importance of understanding trade-offs.

In summary, the event showcased diverse perspectives from different countries, offering valuable insights into the challenges and initiatives related to the intersection of food and climate. The speakers collectively highlighted the urgency of systemic changes, investments, and capacity building to foster resilient and sustainable food systems in the face of ongoing global challenges.

In the second part of the event, the floor was opened to the audience for questions, leading to discussions on various topics related to climate change and agriculture. One question focused on vertical farming and its potential contribution to addressing climate-related challenges. Ligia Castro from Panama shared insights into their efforts to integrate vertical farming. A participant in the audience from the World Food Programme Lesotho highlighted challenges in data management and emphasised collaborative efforts to understand indigenous perceptions and implement action-oriented research. Professor Von Braun (University Bonn) raised a crucial question about soil carbon measurement and its role in nature-based solutions. Khan from Bangladesh acknowledged the technical challenges in measuring soil carbon but emphasised the need for international support to address this issue.



The event concluded with closing remarks from Unnikrishnan Nair (Commonwealth Secretariat). Unnikrishnan highlighted the central role of farmers in the food production process and the need for policies that empower them.

Key takeaways included the **importance of mainstreaming policies, systemic changes, capacity building, sustainable financing, adoption of technology, and addressing gender and youth issues in the context of climate-resilient food systems**. The event was praised for its initiative in bringing organisations together to discuss and formulate strategies for climate-resilient food systems.

Watch the recording of the event [here](#).



## **Integrating food and climate action in the Latin American and the Caribbean Region**

**10 December 16:00-17:30 (Panama and CRFS Alliance)**

### Panellists:

- Alvin Chandra (Global Coordinator, Adaptation Policy and Partnerships, UNEP)
- Carlos Ruiz Garvia (Team Lead, UNFCCC)
- Katherine Martinez (Climate Change Analyst Ministry of Environment, Panama)
- Clifford Martinez (Director of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprise, Belize)
- María Mercedes Proaño (Climate Finance Officer, FAO)

Moderator: Julia Weatherhogg (Programme Officer, UNFCCC)

The event aimed to foster a comprehensive dialogue on establishing resilient, climate-smart food systems in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Perspectives were shared at national, regional, and global levels, underscoring the importance of collaboration and identifying common ground to advance the agenda of climate-resilient food systems in the region. Local insights from Panama and Belize, regional perspectives from PLACA and UNFCCC, and a global outlook from the CRFS Alliance were presented. This event provided a productive space for participants to identify synergies and common goals for collaborative efforts in the future.





## CRFS ALLIANCE PARTNER'S EVENTS

Due to the large number of events, we were unable to cover all of our partner's events. In case you would be interested in sharing a brief report of your event, please send it to [crfs-alliance@unfccc.int](mailto:crfs-alliance@unfccc.int).

### Mainstreaming nexus in global climate and environmental processes of cooperation

**8 December 13:00-14:00 (Live from Geneva)**

#### Panellists:

- Konstantina Toli (GEF IW-LEARN Project Coordinator, IOC/UNESCO)
- Dimitris Faloutsos (Deputy Coordinator, Global Water Partnership Transboundary Water Cooperation GWP)
- Karen Denis (Legal Assistant, CeReGAS and Advisor to the Ministry of Environment Uruguay)
- Martin Prowse (Green Climate Fund)
- Julia Weatherhogg (UNFCCC)
- Paula Harrison (Professor in Land and Water Modelling, UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Co-Chair of IPBES Nexus Assessment)
- Dagmar Behrendt Kaljarikova (European Commission, DG Environment)
- Cecilia Vey (Advisor on Water Policy, German Development Cooperation (GIZ))

In the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus event, an overview of IW-LEARN, the learning exchange resources network for the international waters focal area of the GEF Trust Fund, is provided. The discussion also touches on the GEF's role in Nexus integration and the need for a global approach. Experiences and findings from the Guarani Aquifer project in Uruguay are discussed, highlighting the importance of transboundary agreements and the integration of Nexus thinking into the project's next phase. GCF's efforts in climate finance and Nexus integration, particularly in sectors like agriculture, ecosystems, energy, and water, are presented, and an evidence review on water sector interventions, emphasizing the importance of water-efficient irrigation systems and ecosystem-based management is mentioned. Following this, Ms Julia Weatherhogg discussed the **role of the Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance in promoting Nexus thinking, especially in the context of food systems**, underlining the upcoming Partnership on Water Resilient Food Systems launch by the COP28 presidency, housed within the CFS Alliance. Then, insights on the IPBES Nexus assessment were shared and it aimed to understand the interlinkages between these elements and to emphasise solutions to develop more holistic policies and actions. Key challenges, including water stress, the transition to green energy, and the need for governance and cross-sectoral coordination, were addressed by the EU who also mentioned the upcoming Water Resilience Initiative. Finally, the Nexus Regional Dialogues program and the Nexus Impact Assessment toolkit were highlighted by GIZ.

## Credits for the Water, Energy, Food Nexus: Financing the Transition to Regenerative Agriculture and Food and other Industry Systems

9 December 11:00-12:30 (Sekem)

### Panellists:

- Tobias Bandel, The Landbanking Group
- Julia Weatherhogg, Programme Officer Adaptation Division UNFCCC
- Cherukuri Vijay Kumar
- H.E Hani Sewilam, Minister of Water Resources & Irrigation, Egypt
- Moderator: Helmy Abouleish, Sekem

The event focused on various solutions and platforms that collaboration offers at the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus. Innovations such as the Landler.io project in Egypt, involving collaboration with farmers in ecosystems, were presented. The project examined farms to extract data on water retention, soil carbon, and biodiversity. Following this, Julia Weatherhogg presented the CRFS Alliance, emphasizing that **various partners' collaborative efforts in the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus contribute to advancing climate-resilient food systems**. Subsequently, Professor Cherukuri Vijay Kumar highlighted the importance of considering nature-based solutions and approaching water resource use from a sustainable, non-extractive perspective. Lastly, Hani Sewilam, the Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation in Egypt, underscored the **significance of innovation, encompassing both technological and political innovation**. He emphasised placing water at the core of climate action and provided examples of how political innovation leads to communities working together for better water resource management.



## Launch of the Partnership on Water-Resilient Food Systems

10 December 13:00-14:30 (COP28 Presidency)

### Panellists:

- Motsomi Maletjane (Team Lead, LEG&NAP Unit Adaptation Division, UNFCCC)
- Maria Helena Semedo (Deputy Director General, FAO)
- Mark Smith (Director General at International Water Management Institute, IWMI)
- Fernando Gómez (Head of Resource Systems and Resilience, World Economic Forum)
- Sok Sotha (Chief Executive Cambodian Farmer Federation Association of Agricultural Producers, WFO)
- Jahan-Zeb Chowdhury (Lead Technical Specialist Environment & Climate Cluster Coordinator, IFAD)
- Zitouni Ould-Dada (Deputy Director Climate Change, FAO)
- Zoe Norgate (Deputy Director, International Net Zero and Co-Chair of NDC Partnership) Lindsay Sarah (WFO)
- Letícia Santiago de Moraes (Secretary of Political Articulation of Youth of Extractive Populations, CNS)

The Partnership on Water-Resilient Food Systems lead by the COP28 Presidency was recognised as a crucial initiative. Motsomi Maletjane gave the keynote of the event from the UNFCCC, who introduced the importance of the Water and Food Nexus. The **importance of collaboration in adapting livelihoods and systems to climate change was underscored**. The new host of this partnership, the Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance was introduced, which brings together the big food and climate players. The partnership was seen as a major opportunity for fostering sustainable food production and uniting stakeholders from the food, climate, and water sectors to collaborate in achieving climate resiliency in food systems.



The **FAO** stressed the importance of water-resilient food systems. Agriculture, being a major consumer of freshwater resources, faces challenges as 75% of the world's population already lives in water-scarce areas. The call for water-smart food systems was highlighted to address the growing population's needs, industrialisation, and urbanisation while ensuring environmental sustainability. The complex nature of the problem was discussed by **IWMI**, emphasising the need for a strategic approach focused on collective action. The partnership should prioritise building resilience in food and water systems through the integration of governance, participation, data, technologies, and infrastructure. The **World Economic Forum** discussed opportunities for collaboration and insights from the private sector. The interconnection between innovation in water & food and the role of entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystems in sustainable development was highlighted. The **WFO** mentioned the importance of water management and irrigation systems in building water-resilient food systems. Collaboration between governments, private sectors, and NGOs was emphasised to ensure farmers' access to water and inclusion in climate processes. The discussion on financing strategies



and partnerships by **IFAD** highlighted the challenge of smallholder farmers receiving only a fraction of climate finance. In the second part of the panel, the Scholar program by **UNDP** and **FAO** to build resilient Agri-Food Systems was discussed, focusing on scaling up climate ambition in land use and agriculture. The **NDC Partnership**, which aims to put water at the heart of decision-making in agriculture and NDCs, offering support in analytical work, stakeholder engagement, investment planning, and access to finance, was mentioned. The importance of involving farmers in the design and implementation of initiatives for water-resilient food systems was stressed, as well as the need to incorporate the perspectives and expertise of indigenous communities in decision-making processes. In the closing remarks, the role of partnerships, youth, and technology in navigating complex systems was emphasised, especially in the face of global water scarcity and biodiversity loss.

Watch the recording of the event [here](#).



## **‘Carbon Pricing in Agriculture and Food Systems – a great opportunity or a complex distraction?’**

**2 December 15:15-16:00 (TAPP Coalition and Unilever)**

### Panellists:

- Jeroom Remmers (Director, True Animal Protein Price Coalition)
- Thomas Lingard (Head of Sustainability, Unilever)
- Dieuwertje Wallaart (Vice Chair, Dutch Youth Climate Movement)

The event discussed **carbon pricing within agriculture and food systems, emphasising countries' commitments to curbing greenhouse gas emissions in these sectors**. With food and agriculture being substantial contributors to global emissions (1/3 of all greenhouse gas emissions is from food, and within this, 60% is from meat and dairy), carbon pricing is a potent tool to mitigate the production and consumption of meat and dairy is advocated for, encouraging behaviour that reduces emissions. Exploring the European Commission's recent report, the speaker explains the potential implementation of an Emissions Trading System (ETS) for the agriculture and food sector. The report presents five scenarios for ETS implementation in the agriculture and food sector, favouring the downstream option involving dairy factories and slaughterhouses, and emphasises the need for a gradual approach. In the Netherlands, a study on the true price of meat suggests that a meat tax could reduce emissions by 40%, generating almost 2 billion euros in revenue, which could be used to compensate farmers for reducing emissions or implementing climate measures. Despite negotiations falling through, support for climate taxes in European agriculture grows. The challenges associated with implementing carbon pricing in agriculture and food systems are being discussed. Debates surround the impact of a meat tax, with varied effects on consumption and potential global consequences. Examining the potential global impacts, particularly in terms of land use and food production, the complexities surrounding the dependence of some countries on meat and soy exports are acknowledged. A call is made for a **fair balance between reducing consumption in rich countries and allowing consumption in low-income countries**. The role of agriculture in addressing climate change and the potential of carbon pricing to incentivise farmers to adopt regenerative agriculture practices is considered, and the importance of involving stakeholders, especially smallholder farmers, is stated.

**Watch the recording of the event [here](#).**



## Scaling up: Nordic finance for LoCAL adaptation

3 December 14:45-15:30 (UNCDF/LoCAL, UNEP)

### Panellists:

- Rose Kobusinge (Climate Activist Uganda)
- Jakob Granit (Director General, Sida, Sweden)
- Matthew Samuda (Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation, Jamaica)
- H.E Kwaku Afriyie (Minister of Environment Science Technology and Innovation, Ghana)

During the event, speakers from various perspectives addressed the critical issue of climate change adaptation and vulnerability. According to the latest IPCC report, 3.3 to 3.6 billion people worldwide live in environments highly vulnerable to climate change. Furthermore, the annual cost of adaptation could range from 1-5% of GDP in the next ten years, and adaptation flows, particularly to developing countries and local communities, have declined by 15% to 21 billion US dollars in 2021. Challenges outlined in the UNEP Adaptation Gap report were highlighted, emphasising the slow progress due to insufficient planning, finance, and investment in adaptation. The importance of local organisations in addressing adaptation efforts was stressed, with a call for increased investment, particularly in least-developed countries, since only 17-18% of adaptation finance reaches local communities, about 5% reaches Africa and less than 2% reaches smallholder farmers, youth and indigenous people. **Representatives from Nordic countries emphasised the importance of locally-led adaptation projects, strong local administration, and collaboration for effective climate change management.** These stated the increased need for Early Warning Systems and the engagement of the private sector in financing. Challenges faced by small island developing states like Jamaica and the need for more technical support and financing for both adaptation and mitigation were also discussed. The speakers stressed the interconnectedness of local issues, advocate for community-driven solutions, and highlight the pivotal role of traditional authorities and organisations in addressing climate challenges, particularly in Ghana. The importance of **simplified and consistent funding methods and international partnerships for successful climate initiatives** was emphasised, culminating in a collective call for urgent and collaborative action to address the global climate emergency.

Watch the recording of the event [here](#).



## **Delivering integrated action for renewable energy and biodiversity: A nature positive future**

**5 December 12:00-13:00 (UNEP/CMS)**

### Panellists:

- Warren Evans (Special Senior Advisor Climate Change, Asian Development Bank)
- Amy Fraenkel (Executive Secretary, CMS)
- Edie Juno (Forestry Specialist, National Wildlife Federation)
- Rachel Asante-Owusu (Programme Manager Climate Change, IUCN)
- Cristina Simioli (Programme Manager Offshore Energy and Nature, Renewables Grid Initiative)

The panel event discussed the challenges posed by the rapid deployment of renewable energy to global conservation efforts. The **focus is on finding responsible solutions that balance the transition to clean energy with the protection of biodiversity, especially migratory species**. The CMS Energy Task Force, a platform bringing together governments, environmental agencies, investors, researchers, and NGOs, was highlighted as a collaborative effort to promote innovative and responsible solutions. Key discussions included progress on the Renewable Energy and Nature Agenda, the interconnectedness of climate change and biodiversity loss, progress in the renewable energy transition, and the need for a common framework to measure industry impacts on biodiversity. The need for cooperation between governments was highlighted as well, since migratory species are crossing many borders on their way and their protection is only achieved by collaboration. The importance of integrating ecology into renewable energy projects, addressing the challenges of the African-Eurasian Flyway, establishing regulatory frameworks for offshore wind development, engaging with communities and Indigenous Peoples, and measuring commitments to responsible development principles were also covered in the panel. Overall, **the discussions emphasised the urgency of addressing climate change while ensuring the conservation of biodiversity**.

Watch the recording of the event [here](#).



## **Innovation 4 Adaptation: Tackling the Climate and Hunger Emergencies**

**5 December 13:00-14:00 (WFP Innovation Accelerator)**

The start-ups presented are the following:

- 1. Boomitra** (Founder: Aadith Moorthy) focuses on carbon removal through agricultural practices. By improving farmers' practices and measuring soil carbon levels using satellites and AI, Boomitra generates internationally recognized carbon removal credits.
- 2. S4S Technologies** (Co-Founder: Nidhi Pant) empowers smallholder women farmers in India by helping them set up processing units to convert lower grade produce into value-added food ingredients. The start-up provides technology, affordable financing, and market access to these women, increasing their income and reducing food wastage.
- 3. Ecorich Solutions** (Founder: Joyce Waithira), based in Kenya, has developed a patented technology called WasteBot Decomposer. This device converts organic waste into organic fertilizer within hours, preventing harmful gas emissions. The company operates recycling centres, working with communities to collect organic waste, which is then converted into fertilizer and distributed to small-scale farmers.

### Panellists:

- H.E. Mohammed Al Ameer (Assistant Undersecretary for the Food Diversity Sector, UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment)
- Saliha Dobardzic (Programming and Innovation Team Lead, Adaptation Fund)
- Paul Garaycochea (Director for Supply Chains, Agriculture and Food Systems, BMZ)
- Gillian Hinde (EY Global Corporate Responsibility Leader)
- Brigitte Hoyer Gosselink (Director of AI & Sustainability, Google.org)

The panel discussion emphasised the importance of collaboration, partnerships, and innovation in addressing climate change and its impact on agriculture. They highlighted the significance of diversity in bringing together various stakeholders to create positive change. Emphasis was placed on the **significance of innovation and agri-tech in addressing climate change impacts**, using AI, machine learning, and data to accelerate progress in addressing global challenges, and the importance of bridging the gap between climate adaptation efforts and innovation ecosystems. The discussion touched on topics such as solar power, alternative energy sources and the need for an organized approach to innovation. The panel expressed excitement about the potential breakthroughs in scientific progress powered by AI and the opportunities presented by innovation methodologies like open innovation. The speakers underscored the importance of partnerships with local actors and support from larger organizations. Overall, the panel recognized the **transformative power of innovation, especially when combined with collaboration**, and highlighted initiatives and programs aimed at supporting climate innovation and adaptation on a global scale.

**Watch the recording of the event [here](#).**



## Water to accelerate climate resilience for sustainable peace and development in the Sahel region

9 December

### Panellists:

- Giovanie Biha (UN Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Special Representative for West Africa and the Sahel)
- Boureima Kouanda (Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation Burkina Faso)
- Abdoulaye Mar Dieye (UN Under-Secretary-General and Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel)
- H.E Gilberto Pichetto Fratin (Minister of the Environment and Energy Security Italy)

In this event, the speakers emphasised the pivotal role of water in addressing challenges such as drought, desertification, and food insecurity. They advocated for **sustainable water management practices, including irrigation and conservation, to support agricultural production and economic growth**. Collaboration and investment from diverse stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, and civil society, are deemed essential for ensuring the long-term sustainability of water resources in the region. The discussion explored the interconnected challenges of water scarcity and climate change and their implications for peace and sustainable development in the Sahel. Water is identified as a catalyst for positive change and resilience against climate-related adversities. The session aimed to harness the potential of water to foster climate resilience, enhance food security, and contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Sahel region. Representatives from various organisations and government institutions expressed concern about securing water resources in the face of increasing scarcity and changing climatic conditions. The transformative potential of water for sustainable development and peace in the Sahel is emphasised. Approaches included aggregating interventions, scaling up initiatives, and investing in infrastructure such as dams and lakes. Collaboration at the regional level is stressed, calling for a coalition of stakeholders to drive a transformative agenda. The importance of **equitable distribution of water resources, involvement of youth in water management discussions, and public education on water conservation are highlighted**. Furthermore, challenges of variability in rainfall and hydrology in the Sahel region are addressed, emphasising the need for better knowledge and management of water resources. Investments in large projects, mapping, and governance of water resources are recommended to address paradoxes and ensure sustainable development.

Watch the recording of the event [here](#).



## **‘Minimizing and addressing L&D with locally led adaptation and risk-transfer financing solutions’**

**9 December, 13:15-14:45**

### Panellists:

- H.E. Mr. Seve Paeniu (Minister of Finance from Tuvalu)
- H.E. Ms. Rohey John-Manjang (Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources).
- H.E. Mr. Tiofilusi Tiueti (Minister of Finance, Kingdom of Tonga).
- Mr. Ibrahima Cheikh Diong (United Nations Assistant Secretary General and Director General of the African Risk Capacity).
- H.E. Mr. Dan Jorgensen (Minister for Development Cooperation and Global Climate Policy of Denmark).
- Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin (UNFCCC High Level Climate Champion for COP27, Egypt).

The Panellists presented an overview of financial mechanisms implemented in their respective countries or institutions which aim to scale up their efforts using L&D funds. The discussion highlighted the significance of early warning systems, emergency preparedness, comprehensive risk management, and the resilience of communities and livelihoods, as key areas where L&D funds could be further channelled into. The LoCAL financial mechanism, initially designed by the UN Capital Development Fund and funded by the European Union and Member States, is deemed an effective initiative through which to distribute climate finance. This facility empowers local governments to fulfil the responsibilities outlined in their country’s NDCs and prepare NAPs. The initiative strengthens institutions responsible for distributing funds at the community level and facilitates their applications to the Green Climate Fund. Implementation of LoCAL projects has not only enhanced the capacity of local authorities but also fortified the resilience of communities by requiring collaboration with the local actors closest to the ground. The concept of “African solutions to African problems” underscores the importance of local leadership in anticipating and addressing climate-related challenges, emphasizing rapid responses and proactive risk profiling. The L&D fund could be utilized to scale up this insurance financial mechanism. An example provided was to use the funds to allocate subsidies to countries unable to afford insurance premiums, for those governments to recognize the benefits of insurance programs. The initiatives mentioned throughout the discussion strive to be robust financial mechanism for effective climate event management. L&D funds are pivotal in ensuring their effective implementation.

**Watch the recording of the event [here](#).**



## **‘Innovative Instruments for Joint Biodiversity and Climate Policy’**

**10 December 18:30-20:00**

### Panellists:

- Simone Borghesi (President, European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists)
- (United Cities and Local Governments)
- Edorardo Croci (Center for Geography, Resources, Environment, Energy and Networks (GREEN), Università Bocconi)
- Eva Mayerhofer (Senior Environmentalist and Biodiversity Specialist, European Investment Bank)
- Andreas Kontoleon (Professor, Department of Land Economy and CEENRG, University of Cambridge)
- Phoebe Koundouri (Chair, SDSN Global Climate Hub)

The Panellists discussed ways to optimize the synergies and mitigate the trade-offs between biodiversity and climate policies. The interconnections of these domains have been recognized since COP1 in 1992, with the UN introducing the concept of the “Triple Planetary Crisis” in 2020, encompassing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The Panellists posited a fourth crisis related to urbanization and stress the urgent requirement for financial instruments that acknowledge nature’s ecosystem services at the urban level. These include measures like zoning, fees/subsidies, tax reductions/ PES/ credits). Despite this recognition, the policies implemented since the initial COP fail to comprehensively address these crises collectively. CBD COP15 emphasizes the need to define innovative economic instruments that attract private investment in order to safeguard biodiversity and transition to a nature-positive economy. In the discussion, the pivotal role of private actors and stakeholders is recognized in influencing the economy-environment relationship, notably through voluntary instruments such as biodiversity credits that create new markets. The application of these instruments requires consideration of various scales to involve diverse stakeholders including indigenous and local communities and their access to finance. Biodiversity credits, deemed as measurable, verified, and traceable units quantifying biodiversity benefits, exhibit significant variation in standards and frameworks based on market type, biome focus, eligible activities, methodological requirements, use restrictions, tradeability, and third-party verification. Criticisms include a lack of data on offset costs and benefits, the riskiness and determinants of success, the lack of public awareness on these aspects, and a lack of policy coherence. Policy-level strategies, such as the European Nature Restoration Law and the EU Soil Strategy were discussed, revealing additional criticisms like competition in land use, environmental injustice, and economic damages resulting from biodiversity protection leading to a new NIMBY syndrome. These weaknesses, including low monitoring and governance levels, necessitate resolution to accurately reflect nature’s value in balance sheets and enable environmentally considerable economic decisions.

**Watch the recording of the event [here](#).**



## **‘Making NAPs a reality with capacity building that meets community and local government needs’**

**10 December, 15:20-16:20**

### Panellists:

- Antwi-Boasiako Amoah (Director, Climate Vulnerability and Adaptation, NAP Coordinator, EPA Ghana).
- Abdoulaye Faye (Chef Division Planification, Suivi-pévaluation et Partenariat au Centre d’Education et de Formation Environnemnetales, Ministère de l’Environnemnet, du Développement durable et de la Transition écologique, Sénégal).
- Landing B Sanneh (Chairman Mansakonko Area Council, The Gambia).

The event focused on the implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) across various African countries, highlighting strategies seeking to meet community and local government needs through capacity building. The discussion provided insights into Senegal’s public policy institution framework, emphasizing the “Plan Senegal Emergent” (PSE) with a focus on human capital and development, including the capacity building of both men and women. The initiation of a Committee for Climate Change was presented, decentralized into five regional hubs and targeting sectors such as coastal areas, transport, and agriculture. Education plays a key role in achieving capacity building tailored to the diverse needs of these sectors. Additionally, the talk outlined the local mechanism for climate action in The Gambia, spanning 32 wards at the lowest levels of local government. This system ensures the effective distribution of climate finance to local levels, intervening on the ground, and fortifying local communities and governments. The decentralized institutional arrangement, featuring ward and village development committees, facilitates meaningful adaptation. The implementation process involves these committees in identifying, procuring, implementing, monitoring, and auditing projects, requiring specific capacities and skills at each level. Women and youth directly benefit from capacity building, actively participating in project identification and implementation, thereby being held accountable. The necessity of capacity building as a prerequisite for meaningful development was emphasized, with the expectation that all actors progressively acquire skills. The enduring impact of capacity building was illustrated through an example where the government of The Gambia continued a project after its closure using the established system, extending the project’s legacy beyond its completion.

**Watch the recording of the event [here](#).**



## **Building local ecosystems conducive to public and private finance to support food systems adaptation**

**11 December 9:30-10:30**

### Panellists:

- Vandana Thottoli (SNV)
- Elizabeth Nsimadala (Eastern Africa Farmers Federation)
- Pieterneel Boogaard (FMO)
- Alejandro Guarín (IIED)
- Timmo Gaasbeek (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

In this event, various speakers addressed key challenges and opportunities in transforming food systems. The necessity of translating financial pledges into tangible actions to benefit small-scale farmers was stressed since climate finance often does not reach them. The discussion highlighted the **need for knowledge among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) about climate risks, emphasising the need for understanding and adopting new technologies**. Challenges in climate financing like the capacity to access funds, particularly in Africa, were discussed. The importance of changing agricultural practices, especially in Latin America, to more regenerative ones was emphasised. It was also mentioned that local banks are incentivised to support smallholder farmers. The role of the informal sector, such as small-scale businesses in food systems, was recognised, facing challenges in accessing finance. Addressing limited resources, the importance of bankable adaptation projects and public-private partnerships were underscored for sustainable food system investments. The **significance of coordination and partnerships was emphasised, especially in understanding the implementation of climate finance**. The need for equity, respect, and innovative partnerships at local levels was stressed. The speakers encouraged optimism and collaboration to build local ecosystems conducive to public and private finance for food systems adaptation.

**Watch the recording of the event [here](#).**



## **PLACA's role as a mechanism for voluntary regional agriculture and climate collaboration in LAC**

**11 December 15:15-16:00**

### Panellists:

- Caesar Saboto (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry & Labour, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)
- Sol Ortíz (General Director of Prospective Policies and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture, Mexico)
- Ana Maria Loboguerrero (Director of the Climate Action Research Area, CIAT)
- Juan Carlos Mendoza (Director of Environment and Climate Change, IFAD)
- Kaveh Zahedi (Director Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, FAO)

The event brought together key representatives from different organisations to discuss and share insights on the work of PLACA, the Platform of Latin America and the Caribbean for Climate Action in Agriculture. FAO's commitment to an efficient, inclusive, and sustainable agri-food system, aligning with the goals of PLACA, was underscored. PLACA's role as a mechanism for fostering collaboration and partnership at the regional level, supporting countries in implementing their climate action commitments under the Paris Agreement was emphasised. Different strategies employed by PLACA to engage countries in Latin America and the Caribbean were highlighted. These strategies included working with focal points, establishing thematic groups, and fostering coordination with other organisations. The collaboration between CGIAR and PLACA was discussed as well, focusing on digitally enabled agroclimatic services. Success stories, such as projects in Senegal, Colombia, Honduras, and the broader Latin American region were shared, **emphasising the importance of tailoring digital innovations to the diverse needs of farmers**. The critical role of financing in supporting small-scale farmers was discussed, providing examples from Uruguay, Honduras, and Mexico. The need for context-specific approaches and effective resource mobilisation for sustainable impact was stressed. The event also featured insights from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, showcasing the country's determination to address climate change challenges. In conclusion, the event demonstrated a **collective commitment to advancing climate action in agriculture, leveraging collaboration, innovative digital solutions, and sustainable financing mechanisms**. The emphasis on localised approaches and regional partnerships highlighted a comprehensive strategy to address the unique challenges Latin America and Caribbean countries face.

**Watch the recording of the event [here](#).**

# BUILDING WATER-RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

**High-level Ministerial dialogue on building water resilient food systems**

**10 December 2023, 09:00 – 10:30hrs**

Building on the COP28 Presidency's commitment to achieve net-zero, nature-positive, and resilient agrifood and water systems to support producing communities and consumers, and the global momentum from the UN Food Systems Summit and the UN 2023 Water Conference, the United Arab Emirates and Brazil co-hosted the UNFCCC COP process' first-ever ministerial dialogue on water-resilient food systems. The dialogue brought together agriculture and water ministers, the private sector, and international organizations who showcased innovative policy, finance, technology, and research and development solutions addressing the interlinked food, water, and climate crises, as well as the launch of the two-year partnership, hosted by the UNFCCC Climate-Resilient Food Systems (CRFS) Alliance, that will support countries and non-state actors to better integrate water and food systems management – for both adaptation and mitigation – in national climate plans.





## TWO-YEAR PARTNERSHIP ON WATER RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

To support countries in the enhancement of their national climate plans, the COP28 Presidency launched a two-year partnership on water-resilient food systems, to be hosted under the Climate Resilient Food Systems (CRFS) Alliance and constituted by a group of international organisations working at the nexus of food and water systems worldwide. The CRFS Alliance will take forward the COP28 Joint Outcome Statement on Water Resilient Food Systems and coordinate the work of the partnership to support the commitments enumerated in the Statement.

Objectives of the Partnership:

- Addressing the policy gap between food and water planning and management to improve food and water security.
- Supporting both local and national actors to strengthen the linkages between food, agriculture and water systems in national climate plans, development frameworks, and/ or National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation to build water-resilient food systems while safeguarding and restoring the natural resources upon which these systems depend.
- Engaging with other organisations working in this space to leverage collective expertise, innovation, and best practices to improve water and food security worldwide.
- Supporting the CRFS Alliance with tools and approaches for water-resilient food systems management.
- As requested, assisting Parties in the achievement of the commitments included in the COP28 Joint Outcome Statement on Water Resilient Food Systems.

The proposed 2-year partnership will utilise existing initiatives, research, knowledge, and technical tools, including the new [Taskforce on Food and Climate National Action Toolkit](#), to help Parties assess priorities related to food and water in their adaptation and mitigation strategies with the aim of balancing trade-offs and improving outcomes for food and water security.

The group will work with the NDC Partnership, the CRFS Alliance, and other organisations to identify relevant opportunities to support knowledge sharing, peer-to-peer learning, access to finance, and capacity building for countries seeking support on their updated water and food commitments. Given the links between water-food and land systems, the group will aim to work synergistically across sector agencies, encouraging intersectoral cooperation and strengthening longer-term sustainability and more effective coordination beyond the tenure of the working group. The Partnership was launched with an event at the Water Pavilion on the Food, Agriculture, and Water Day, and counted with various High-Level panellists and the CRFS Alliance, represented by the team lead Motsomi Maletjane, who gave the keynote of the event.



# ANNEX

## OVERVIEW OF FOOD-RELATED EVENTS

COP28 hosted around 80 food-related events the CRFS Alliance team mapped. These include different high-level events, ministerial roundtables, CRFS Alliance-organized events, CRFS Alliance members-organized events and others. Below is the daily overview of food-related events at COP28 and their organisers.

1 December:

Event	Organizers
WCAS - Resilient food systems, sustainable agriculture and climate action.	COP28 Presidency
Leaders' Event: Transforming Food Systems in the face of Climate Change	COP28 Presidency

2 December:

Event	Organizers
Let's talk substance. Concrete solutions for responding to Loss and Damage – The Global Shield against Climate Risks and beyond	Global Shield Co-Chairs: Ghana & Germany
What do we know about Carbon Pricing of Food Systems? Exploring the road towards a High-Level Committee.	TAPP Coalition (True Animal Protein Price Coalition), Jeroom Remmers. Unilever, Fiona Duggan
Unveiling industrial farming's hidden climate destruction in the Global South	World Animal Protection (WAP), Ms. Beth Newman; FOUR PAWS International, Ms. Sophie Aylmer; HEDA Resource Centre (HEDA) ,Mr. Sulaimon Arigbabu
Towards Climate Proofing Vulnerable Communities in Emerging Economies	LAYA; South Central India Network for Development Alternatives (SCINDeA)

Policy lessons from cross-sectoral global case studies tackling climate change effects on health	InterAcademy Partnership (IAP); Helmholtz-Zentrum hereon GmbH (Hereon)
Human Rights and the promotion of digital technologies for agriculture in adaption policies	Queen Mary University of London (QMUL); Change For Planet (CFP); Climate and Sustainable Development Network of Nigeria (CSDevNet); Family Health International
Agri-food systems transformation to achieve triple wins: for people, for climate and for nature	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

### 3 December:

<b>Event</b>	<b>Organizers</b>
Announce the start of the “40,000 Farmers for a Regenerative Future in Egypt” initiative	Catalyst 2030 - South x South climate alliance The Future Economy Forum; SEKEM
Achievements and results obtained through Nordic nations’ (i.e., Sweden, Norway, and Denmark) support to locally led adaptation	UNCDF/LoCAL
The Global Shield: Unleashing Regional Resilience through a Thematic Window for Regional Risk Pools	Global Shield Solutions Platform (GSSP) & the Regional Risk Pools (ARC, CCRIF SPC, SEADRIF, PCRIC)
Food-Crisis Ministerial	FAO - Climate action for food, resilience and peace in food crises contexts
Under2 Coalition’s General Assembly	Climate Group
Arab Cooperation for Climate Action in Water, Energy and Food Systems	ESCWA, FAO, League of Arab States, UNEP Regional Office for West Asia, WGEO,WMO.
Unleashing the Power of Alternative Proteins for Climate Resilience and Food Security	The Good Food Institute, Inc.; Life and Environment (L&E)
Tackling Gender Inequality for Effective Climate Action in Agrifood Systems	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); International Potato Center (CIP)



Soil degradation and gender inequality	Haiti Cholera Research Funding Foundation Inc USA (HCRFF); Aarhus University
MSMEs facing energy transition: innovative solutions in finance & technology for value chains	World Union of Small and Medium Enterprises (WUSME); Association Française des Entreprises pour l'Environnement (EpE); RCREEE

#### 4 December:

Event	Organizers
Biodiversity Credits: Financing the transition to regenerative agriculture & forestry	Sekem, NOW Partners Foundation, Future Economy Forum
Global Collaboration for Innovation and Sustainable Cooling: Solutions for Market Transformation	New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO); Griha Council; Natural Resources Defense Council (NRD)
Food systems transformation: elevating healthy diets & protein diversification as climate solutions	ProVeg e.V.; Brighter Green, Inc.; Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation; CIWF; National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States; WCRP
Methane reduction and environmental justice: recommendations for the Global Methane Pledge	Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives Philippines, Inc. (GAIA); Ecology Center; Janvikas; Pesticide Action Network Asia BHD (PAN AP)
Measuring and reducing GHG emissions in agricultural supply chains	Bonsucro Limited; Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

#### 5 December:

Event	Organizers
Delivering integrated action for renewable energy and biodiversity: A nature positive future	UNEP/CMS



Innovation 4 Adaptation: Tackling the Climate and Hunger Emergencies	WFP Innovation Accelerator
Financial and private sector innovation in methane reduction in livestock and in food loss and waste	Environmental Defense Fund and Global Methane Hub
At the Crossroads between Productivity and Mitigation: financing the Transitions of Agriculture	International Fertilizer Association (IFA), Ms. Margot Clifford Laguette; International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Ms. Patricia Anne Vega
How animal sourced food nourish the world in times of climate change	International Dairy Federation (IDF), Ms. Caroline Emond; European Dairy Association (EDA), Ms. Kinga Adamaszwili
Scaling smallholder tree-based systems for resilience and carbon removals	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Mr. Peter Minang; Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Ms. Anuja Malhotra

6 December:

Event	Organizers
Cities leading the way on sustainable food and climate	COP28, HLC, C40, ICLEI
Enhancing Farmers Contribution to NAP/NDCs: The Climakers Agenda for Food Security & Climate Action	WFO; CANGO; CropLife International; Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA); IILRI; IMS; Shan Shui
Sustainable Food Systems Futures	Viet Nam; Columbia University; SCAU
Agroecology as a Pathway for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA), Mr. Simon Peter Bukenya; Both ENDS Foundation (BE), Mr. Daan Robben
Beyond Resilience: Thriving Dryland Communities through Integrated Land, Water, and Food Systems	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA); WorldFish; Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR)
Building climate-resilient agri-food systems in vulnerable countries with indigenous knowledge	Palau, Mr. Xavier Matsutaro; Mom Loves Taiwan Association, Mr. How Chang Wang



Innovative technologies in mitigation and land restoration: Finding solutions for accelerated uptake

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

8 December:

Event	Organizers
Climate Action in Agriculture, Business Entities Leading the Change	Emerging Ag
100% Renewable & Local Solutions: Africa, South Asia & Global climate resilience & poverty reduction	Global Ecovillage Network (GEN - International); Integrated Sustainable Energy and Ecological Development Association (INSEDA); NFVE; SusWatch
Healthier soils: a game changer to meet food and climate goals within planetary boundaries	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD); CIRAD; National Council for Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD)
Vegan Cities, small farmers welfare and wellbeing, Plant Based Treaty to fight Climate Change	COBASE, Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base (ECOSOC); Gherush92 Committee for Human Rights,; The Save Movement; Universal Versatile Society (UV Society)
Farmer led adaptation and mitigation measures through improved Global Livestock Sustainability	Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB); Beef + Lamb New Zealand (Beef + Lamb NZ); Canadian Cattle Association (CCA); Global Dairy Platform, Inc (GDP)



9 December:

Event	Organizers
Solutions Dialogue on Food & Water Security	SEKEM
Minimizing and addressing loss and damage with locally led adaptation and risk-transfer financing solutions.	UNCDF LoCAL with high level participation from The Gambia, Tuvalu and others
Lowering emissions and promoting equitable food distribution through protein diversification	UN Foundation; WRI (TBC) ; PABRA (TBC); Rockefeller Foundation; GFAR
Enhancing food and nature linkages for climate action	COP28, HLC, FOLU, Systems Change Lab, Global Peatlands Initiative, Wetlands International, UNEP, FAO
Developing markets to scale up renewable energy for climate-resilient agriculture	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP); Practical Action; The Aspen Institute
A farmer-centric approach to market creation and standard setting for carbon and nature	Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International e.V. (FLO e.V.); Agricord vzw; The National Farmers Union (NFU)
Don't waste our food security! Food rescue as a solution to food scarcity	Israel; The Heschel Center for Sustainability
Water to accelerate climate resilience for sustainable peace and development in the Sahel region	United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS); FAO; UNCCD; UNCDF; UNICEF; UNDP; UNESCO; WFP
Faith communities & resilient frontliners responding to the nexus of food-water-climate change	Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance (EAA); Center for Food Safety (CFS); International Association of Students in Agricultural and Related Sciences (IAAS); LEDARS
New financial mechanism, pricing & subsidy strategies to transform food systems & meet climate goals	Citizens' Climate Education Corp. (CCE); Jeremy Collier Foundation (FAIRR); True Animal Protein Price Coalition (TAPP Coalition)
Assist climate vulnerable countries develop export-oriented and low-carbon agricultural supply chain	Eswatini; Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy (TISE)



10 December (Food, Agriculture, and Water Day):

Event	Organizers
Financing Climate Resilient Food Systems for achieving NDCs and NAP targets - options for implementing the Commonwealth Living Lands Charter	Commonwealth Secretariat
High level ministerial dialogue on building water-resilient food systems	COP28 Presidency, the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Climate Change and Environment and Brazil Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Farmers and Traditional Food Producers at the Heart of Food Systems Transformation	COP28 Presidency, IFAD, WB, WFO
Sustainable consumption, healthy affordable food for all, and reducing food waste	COP28 Presidency, Climate Champions Team, TURFS Consortium (Club of Rome, CARE, C40, EAT, ICCCAD, GAIN, WWF), FOLU, Madre Brava, Consumers Goods Forum, WRAP, Ne'Ma, Champions 12.3, Global Food Banking Network
Food and Climate Nexus: Exploring the integration of food systems and climate change	CRFS Alliance (UNFCCC)
Implementing the Emirates declaration on sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, and climate action	COP28 + UN Food Systems Coordination Hub; World Bank; Italy, TBD (LDC)
Launch of the UNFCCC partnership on water-resilient food systems	COP28 Presidency, FAO, IWMI, WEF, WFO, GRP, NDC Partnership, UNFCCC
Accelerating transformation at the nutrition-climate nexus	COP28 + Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement + GAIN
Ethical Development Pathways for Climate Resilient Food Systems	SHE Foundation
IICA ministerial	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
FAST inception meeting	FAO



Making NAPs a reality with capacity building that meets community and local government needs.	UNCDF-LoCAL at the Capacity building Hub with speakers from The Gambia, Ghana and Senegal
Integrating food and climate action in the LAC region	CRFS Alliance (UNFCCC), Panama

11 December:

Event	Organizers
Building local ecosystems conducive to public and private finance to support food systems adaptation	ECDPM, UNCDF-LoCAL at the Food Systems Pavilion, (9.30-10.30 Dubai)
PLACA's role as a mechanism for voluntary regional agriculture and climate collaboration in LAC	CGIAR, FAO
Inclusive Disaster Risk financing solutions for women, youth and elder people in the Pacific	UNCDF UNU-EHS, Govt of Fiji at the Moana Blue Pacific Pavilion
Bridging the gaps highlighted in the GST: Scalable solutions for NDC implementation that deliver locally led adaptation results	UNCDF LoCAL + Ghana, Liberia and Nepal at the NDC Pavilion
Methane Ministerial: Mobilizing Action, Financing Solutions, and Achieving Reductions	Clean Air Task Force (CATF); Greener Impact International (GII)
Africa's Just Transition - 100% Renewable Energy, Food Sovereignty, and African Financing Mechanisms	Power Shift Africa (PSA); Transforma
Early Warning, Income Diversification & Food System Transformation for Resilience Building in Africa	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (IGAD-ICPAC); Chatham House; Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)Met Office Hadley Center
Food Sovereignty: A True Solution to the Climate Crisis	Confédération Paysanne; Coordinadora de Organizaciones de Agricultores y Ganaderos (COAG)
Just Food Futures; Exploring Social Equality in Low-Emission Food System Development in LMICs	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT); Biovision - Foundation for Ecological Development (BV)



Health, food and climate: A systems perspective for urgent climate action (2)	Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM); Finland
Fostering nexus approaches to increase climate resilience and reduce risk	Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI); Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention); Japan Water Forum (JWF)
The Role of Youth in Smallholder Agriculture - Accelerating Climate Adaptation	Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens; CGIAR System Organization (CGIAR);The Fairtrade Foundation
Bringing elephants into the room – why UNFCCC needs to put animals on the table	Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC); Eurogroup for Animals
Accelerating Climate Smart Innovation in Agriculture, Addressing Loss Damage and Innovative Finance	United Republic of Tanzania; CARE International (CI)