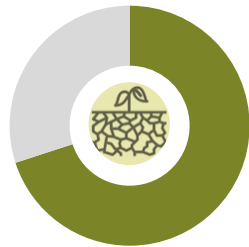


A grid of various fresh vegetables including carrots, corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans.

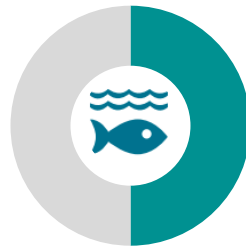
Food Forward NDCs

Guidance to enhance NDC
ambition and implementation for
Agriculture and Food Systems

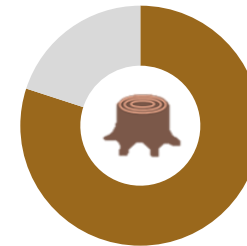
FOOD SYSTEMS ARE THE PRIMARY THREAT TO NATURE AND CLIMATE BUT TRANSFORMATION IS POSSIBLE



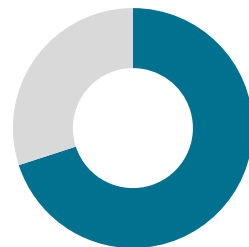
BIODIVERSITY
70%
OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS ON LAND IS
CAUSED BY FOOD SYSTEMS



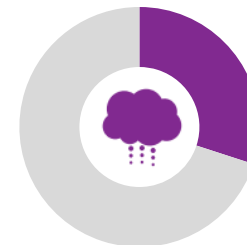
FRESHWATER
50%
OF FRESHWATER BIODIVERSITY LOSS
IS CAUSED BY FOOD SYSTEMS



NATURE LOSS
80%
OF DEFORESTATION IS
CAUSED BY FOOD SYSTEMS

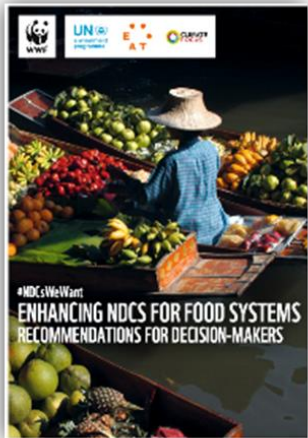


WATER USE
70%
OF FRESHWATER WITHDRAWALS ARE
USED FOR FOOD PRODUCTION



CLIMATE CHANGE
33%
OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
ARE CAUSED BY FOOD SYSTEMS

NDC in Agriculture and Food Systems



2020
Raising awareness to strengthen NDC in Food Systems

Enhancing NDCS

2022 (COP 27)
Detailed Assessment of all NDCs, including recommendations

NDC Assessment, 2022


2023 (COP 28)
Guidance Toolkit
Recommendations
Good Practice Examples
Overview of Initiatives and Tools

UAE National Action Tool kit

2024
Web-based Guidance for Agriculture and Food Systems

Food Forward NDCs

Guidance to enhance NDC ambition and implementation for agriculture and food systems



FOOD FORWARD NDCs BETA

Action on food production, consumption and loss and waste is critical if we are to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and adapt to our changing climate..

Food Forward NDCs is a guidance tool to support the enhancement and implementation of NDC ambitions for agriculture and food systems transformation. It will help countries to strengthen their NDCs by providing easy and accessible content to identify policy measures and practices and information about their climate change mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development benefits.

[GET STARTED →](#)



A collaboration among:



On behalf of



The guidance offers five intervention areas for the agriculture and food sector

FOOD FORWARD NDCs BETA

1 Intervention area | 2 Policy option | 3 Guidance


About

Select intervention area

- Food Environment**
Interventions that enable a physical, economic, political or socio-cultural change in how stakeholders engage with sustainable food systems.
- Food Governance**
Interventions that facilitate equitable, coherent, coordinated and transparent design, implementation and monitoring of food system measures.
- Food Production**
Interventions for climate change mitigation and adaptation that help to maintain and restore ecosystems, improve soil and water quality, and that increase availability of healthy food for all.
- Food Supply Chains**
Interventions to reduce food loss and waste and to decarbonize supply chain activities in transport, processing and distribution.
- Food Consumption**
Interventions to enable preparation and consumption of sustainable, nutritious, and healthy diets.

Select a policy option

... 30 policy options to improve NDCs for agriculture and food systems

←  Food Production

Transitioning to nature-positive and climate-resilient freshwater management →

Reducing land-use change and conversion of natural ecosystems for food production →

Implementing sustainable

Implementing sustainable

questering carbon in sc

- Overview
- Measures
 - Concrete measures to implement
 - Enabling governance measures
- Tools
- Benefits
- Challenges
- Costs
- In practice
- References







DOWNLOAD

Concrete measures to implement

Policy measures to address direct and underlying drivers of ecosystem conversion in order to deliver sustainable food systems include:

- Combine incentives and disincentives to protect ecosystems:
 - Identify and address the direct and indirect drivers of ecosystem degradation and conversion from food production at national and subnational levels.
- Develop and adopt appropriate and context-specific (including both voluntary and mandatory) measures by combining incentives for more sustainable products with regulatory requirements (e.g. moratoria) that prevent commodity production practices linked to deforestation or conversion of natural ecosystem and degradation:
 - Promote the adoption of sustainable food production certification schemes (such as Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil for palm oil, Roundtable for Responsible Soy for soy, Rainforest Alliance for coffee, cocoa, others) to support sustainability of operations and practices.
- Build national monitoring and traceability standards and systems (e.g., the monitoring system under Soy Moratoria in Brazil) for commodity supply chains to enable full traceability of commodities to the production level.

Structure of the Policy Options

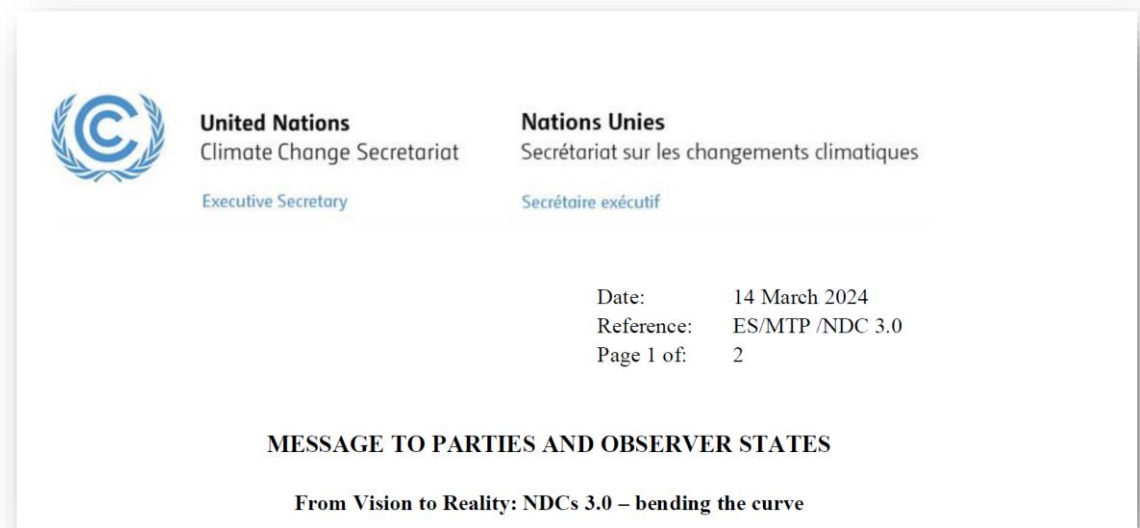
	COMPONENT	EXPLANATION
	List of implementation measures	The core content of the guidance consists of several implementation, policy, and governance measures that support policymakers in mitigating emissions under any given policy objective. Information will include basic definitions and explanations of the measures, mitigation potentials, and supporting evidence.
	Co-benefits	The guidance will note various co-benefits related to specific implementation measures, or those that span several implementation measures. These will include adaptation, Sustainable Development Goals, and other co-benefits.
	Challenges, externalities, and trade-offs	Many intervention measures will face implementation challenges and have negative externalities and trade-offs that policymakers should consider. The guidance will provide an overview of these, including common challenges, negative externalities, potential economic, social, and mitigation trade-offs, and options to minimize them.
	Costs	Policymakers should also consider costs related to implementation, monitoring, and opportunity costs. The guidance will present this information, potentially providing regional cost examples where aggregate data is unavailable.
	Policy monitoring tools	The guidance will refer users to any existing tools that are relevant to the proposed implementation measures, with links for users to easily access these external resources.
	Case studies	The guidance will provide case studies that illustrate real-world examples of implementation measures. These might include project-level case studies, or more macro-level examples – like that of a country that has achieved proven emissions reductions by utilizing certain mitigation actions.

Transformation of Food Systems – more urgent than ever



NDC 3.0 –Letter from Simon Stiell: ...I urge you to accelerate your efforts to produce ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors, and categories and aligned with limiting global heating to 1.5C as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances.

**159 member states committed...
...to integrate agriculture and food systems into National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions, Long-term Strategies, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and other related strategies before the convening of COP30**



Final conclusions

- We will not achieve 1,5 target without transforming our agriculture and food systems
- Member States need to integrate and scale up commitments for Agri-food sector in NDC 3.0
- Implementation needs finance – more climate finance required from private and public finance

The QR Code for the website:

<https://foodforwardndcs.panda.org/>

For any question please contact:
mfleckenstein@wwfint.org

