

Call for Inputs for the Belém Mission to 1.5

CropLife International welcomes the opportunity to provide input to the Belém Mission to 1.5 and commends the COP29, COP30 and COP31 Presidencies for launching this important initiative. We support the vision set out in the Global Mutirão Decision to move beyond commitments and accelerate the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs), recognizing that finance, technology, capacity building and international cooperation are essential enablers of climate action.

As the global voice of the plant science industry, representing innovators in seeds, crop protection products, biologicals and digital agriculture, CropLife International is committed to working with governments, farmers, researchers and other stakeholders to advance practical, science and risk-based solutions that strengthen climate resilience, enhance food security and support sustainable agricultural productivity.

We welcome the opportunity to contribute our perspectives on the opportunities, barriers and actions required to accelerate implementation and ensure farmers have access to the innovations, investments and enabling policies needed to deliver climate outcomes at scale.

1. What action areas and solutions have the highest impact potential to support the submission, ambition and implementation of NDCs and NAPs. This could include consideration of priority solutions and innovations across policies, technologies, practices and investments, finance, technology, capacity?

We believe the greatest opportunity to strengthen the ambition and implementation of NDCs and NAPs lies in accelerating sustainable agricultural productivity and resilience. For CropLife International, productivity is not competitive with climate goals. Instead, it is the foundation for achieving food security, climate mitigation, adaptation, and biodiversity objectives simultaneously. With finite agricultural land and growing demand for food, feed, fibre, and bio-based products, countries should prioritize solutions that enable farmers to produce more from existing farmland while reducing environmental impacts. Sustainable productivity growth is critical to limiting land-use change, which remains one of the largest sources of agricultural emissions.

Achieving this outcome will require accelerating access to innovation. High-impact solutions include improved seeds and climate-resilient crop varieties, modern breeding technologies such as genome editing, digital agriculture and precision farming tools, sustainable use of innovative crop protection products and biological solutions in climate-resilient production systems. Together, these innovations work together to help farmers increase productivity, use resources more efficiently,

adapt to climate-related risks, and reduce emissions intensity while strengthening the resilience of agricultural systems.

At the same time, innovation must be complemented by locally adapted agricultural practices that improve soil health, water management, and long-term farm resilience. To support investment and scaling, countries should also strengthen data and measurement systems, including credible and consistent monitoring, reporting, and verification frameworks. Robust outcome-based measurement will help attract climate finance, demonstrate progress, and ensure that climate actions in agriculture deliver meaningful benefits for farmers, food systems, and the environment.

2. What is required to further strengthen international cooperation to enhance ambition and enable the effective implementation of NDCs and NAPs?

We believe that international cooperation should focus on accelerating the deployment of proven agricultural innovations that help farmers deliver climate, food security, and resilience outcomes simultaneously. Enabling farmers to sustainably increase productivity and resilience requires access to a broad toolbox of solutions, including improved seeds, advanced breeding technologies, crop protection products, biologicals, digital and precision agriculture tools, and climate-resilient production systems. Cooperation should support capacity building, and non-discriminatory, technology-open risk-based regulatory frameworks that enable timely access to innovation across markets. The objective should be to scale solutions that work, while allowing flexibility for countries and farmers to adopt approaches best suited to local conditions.

The primary challenge facing agriculture is not a lack of ambition, but a lack of implementation mechanisms. International cooperation should prioritize mobilizing climate finance and ensuring it reaches farmers and rural communities. Greater collaboration among governments, development banks, climate funds, and the private sector is needed to create investable opportunities, reduce investment risk, and support the transition to more resilient and productive agricultural systems. Stable, predictable, and innovation-enabling policy frameworks are equally critical, as long-term private investment depends on regulatory certainty and confidence in future market access.

Effective implementation of NDCs and NAPs requires greater international alignment on measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems, as well as stronger cooperation on trade and partnerships. Fragmented standards and reporting frameworks increase costs, reduce transparency, and slow investment. More harmonized approaches to measuring resilience, emissions reductions, and nature-related outcomes would accelerate both public and private financing. At the same time, open and rules-based trade, combined with strong public-private partnerships, can help scale climate-smart agricultural solutions, facilitate technology access, and strengthen global food security. Together, these actions will help countries move from climate commitments to measurable outcomes while enhancing agricultural productivity, resilience, biodiversity, and sustainable development.