



ALIGNING THE RIO CONVENTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

WWF FOOD EXPECTATIONS FOR CBD COP16, UNFCCC COP29 AND UNCCD COP16
OCTOBER 2024





Citation

WWF (2024). Aligning the Rio Conventions for Sustainable Food Systems Transformation. WWF, Gland, Switzerland

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Acknowledgements:

The report would not have been possible without advice and generous contributions of WWF Netherlands.

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Photography: Title: Andre Dib/WWF, Page 2: Andre Dib/WWF,
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This year, Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings are being held for all three Rio Conventions, namely the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). There is a unique opportunity to prioritize and advance actions that can simultaneously address the interconnected crises of nature loss, climate change and land degradation, improving human health and wellbeing. Food systems provide several entry points to make progress simultaneously in all areas.

THE INTERCONNECTION OF CLIMATE, BIODIVERSITY AND DESERTIFICATION IN FOOD SYSTEMS

The [Living Planet Report](#) shows us that average wildlife species populations have decreased by 73% since 1970. As of 2022, global temperatures exceeded pre-industrial levels by 1.15°C, causing increased heat-related deaths, extreme weather events, water scarcity and dire impacts on livelihoods and food security. Land degradation is impacting approximately 3.2 billion people worldwide and desertification has reached rates 30 to 35 times higher than historical levels, further accelerates biodiversity loss and reducing carbon sequestration capacity. The interconnected nature of these crises creates

feedback loops that amplify their impacts. Climate change is a key driver of biodiversity loss and land degradation, while the loss of biodiversity and healthy ecosystems reduces the land's capacity to weather climate change effects and provide vital services. Land degradation exacerbates climate change through mechanisms such as changes in vegetation cover, increased sand, and dust aerosols, and altered greenhouse gas fluxes. Conversely, climate change accelerates land degradation through aridification, making areas more susceptible to desertification.

ELEVATE FOOD SYSTEMS AS A PRIORITY

Integrate food and agriculture into national plans (NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs, LDNs) and collective agreements

USE FOOD SYSTEMS AS AN ENTRY-POINT FOR SYNERGIES

Prioritize and promote solutions with multiple benefits e.g. agroecology

SCALE UP FINANCE FOR FOOD SYSTEMS

Increase total and proportional amount of finance related to food systems, and ensure it reaches actors implementing solutions on the ground and in the water

MULTISTAKEHOLDER, EQUITABLE APPROACH

Ensure all stakeholders are part of decision-making processes, leveraging local and traditional knowledge, and increasing representation for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women, youth and other under-represented groups

Unsustainable food systems are a major factor in all cases. They have driven 70% of all biodiversity loss, are a prime threat to the vast majority of species threatened with extinction and account for 70% of all freshwater withdrawals. What we eat and how we produce, process and dispose of it produces around a third of all greenhouse gas emissions. Land degradation is driven by unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation and overgrazing.

Much of this is the result of increasing production to feed a growing global population. Yet more than 700 million people go hungry every day and 2.8 billion lack access to a healthy diet. Solving the great food puzzle of how to nourish everyone within planetary boundaries is a global challenge that requires local, context-specific and place-based solutions. The requirement for parties to the Rio Conventions to produce national plans - namely Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(NBSAPs) under the CBD, and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets under the UNCCD – presents an opportunity for this year's COPs to accelerate food systems action.

While historically global efforts to address climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation have evolved in silos, integrated action to transform food systems – encompassing everything from food production and consumption to food loss and waste – will deliver countless benefits to nature and people. Through an increased focus on food systems, and by aligning efforts and fostering greater collaboration between the conventions, we can hope to tackle these interlinked crises more effectively and create a more sustainable future for our planet.

WWF has identified four key actions which international bodies, national policymakers and other stakeholders across food systems, including the private sector, investors and financiers and NGOs, should prioritize at the upcoming COPs.





CURRENT REPRESENTATION OF FOOD SYSTEMS IN RIO CONVENTIONS

The three Rio Conventions collectively address agriculture and food systems through their unique objectives and initiatives. While each of the UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD approach food systems from distinct angles, there is some level of overlap in their focus areas (see Figure 1), reflecting the interconnected nature of climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation in relation to global food production and security.

These conventions are complementary in their approaches, focusing on distinct yet interconnected aspects of environmental sustainability. The UNFCCC emphasizes

climate adaptation and mitigation in agriculture, while the CBD concentrates on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources. The UNCCD, in turn, centres on land restoration and combating desertification. This approach addresses various dimensions of agricultural sustainability, including climate resilience, biodiversity protection, and land degradation prevention. The shared use of funding mechanisms like the Global Environment Facility (GEF) further reinforces their coordinated efforts. See Appendix for more information on how food is included in each convention.

Food systems issue ^a	UNFCCC ^b	UNCBD ^c	UNCCD ^d
Food security	✓	✓	✓
Sustainable agriculture	✓	✓	✓
Food systems resilience	✓	✓	
Food stocking, storage, and/or distribution	✓		✓
Nutrition	✓		
Improved productivity		✓	✓
Food waste		✓	
Emergency food relief			✓
Traditional agriculture			✓

^a This table summarizes mentions of specific agriculture and/or food systems-related topics under the Rio Conventions. However, the conventions also address broader themes that overlap with food systems, such as water resources management, sustainable land management, biodiversity, and ecosystem restoration. Only topics with explicit reference to food and/or agriculture are reflected in this table.

^b As listed within the Paris Agreement, Cancun Agreement (Decision1/CP.16), and the First Global Stocktake.

^c As listed within the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

^d As listed within the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework and The UNCCD Convention Text (2022).

ACTIONS TO ENHANCE SYNERGIES ACROSS UNFCCC, CBD AND UNCCD IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS



INTERNATIONAL BODIES

1

ELEVATE FOOD SYSTEMS AS A PRIORITY

- International bodies under the Rio Conventions must **ensure that agriculture and food systems are elevated** and cohesive across conventions.
- The UNFCCC, while addressing climate adaptation in agriculture, could place greater emphasis on food systems' role in mitigation, particularly in promoting sustainable diets and reducing food loss and waste. Incorporating lessons from the CBD's biodiversity framework could strengthen this aspect. The UNCCD could enhance its approach to land degradation by adopting the CBD's comprehensive ecosystem restoration strategies, while the UNFCCC could better integrate biodiversity and sustainable land use practices into its climate strategies.

2

USE FOOD SYSTEMS AS AN ENTRY-POINT FOR SYNERGIES

- The conventions could enhance cross-convention cooperation through **joint initiatives** and encourage Parties to implement stronger synergies between national efforts across sectors, including food systems.
- **Integrating food into official monitoring frameworks across the Rio Conventions.** Furthermore, aligning monitoring systems and indicators across the frameworks would streamline efforts and provide a more comprehensive assessment of progress. Such coordinated actions would significantly bolster global efforts to build resilient, sustainable food systems. By leveraging each convention's strengths and addressing these gaps collaboratively, a more holistic approach to agriculture and food systems could emerge.
- **Promoting agroecological practices** that simultaneously mitigate climate change, conserve biodiversity, and prevent land degradation. However, some progress has been made in this front. At COP 28, 18 countries endorsed the Joint Statement on Climate, Nature, and People, emphasizing the central role of nature in climate action. The statement promotes aligning national climate and biodiversity plans for integrated action. It aims to foster synergies between the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by encouraging coordinated implementation of NDCs, National Adaptation Plans, Long-Term Strategies, and NBSAPs. The statement also supports engagement with Land Degradation Neutrality targets and National Drought Plans.

- Ahead of COP16 and COP29, **COP Presidencies should lead efforts to repurpose biodiversity- and climate-harming agricultural subsidies**, with a focus on ecosystems, climate, and people. Both COP Presidencies should champion a just and equitable repurposing of biodiversity and climate harming subsidies in their respective agendas. Special attention should be dedicated to harmful agricultural/agri-food subsidies and their impact on ecosystems, including forests, climate and people. Key actors, including from governments, farmers, civil society, finance and private sector need to demonstrate strong leadership at both COPs in driving this agenda forward, including agreeing on meaningful partnerships and concrete next steps to promote a just and equitable repurposing of harmful subsidies.

3 SCALE UP FINANCE FOR FOOD SYSTEMS

- The shared use of funding mechanisms across Rio Conventions like the Global Environment Facility (GEF) further reinforces their coordinated efforts. But there is room for more synergies, such as in **scaling up joint finance for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation through food systems**.
- The Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environment Facility are increasingly taking an integrated approach to their funding strategies by prioritizing projects that aim to deliver both climate and biodiversity outcomes. However, it is important that international donors avoid the double counting of international finance towards climate and biodiversity **by making sure finance is counted towards the primary objective** (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, or biodiversity) of a given project.

4 MULTI-STAKEHOLDER EQUITABLE APPROACH

- International finance institutions can also more **explicitly integrate the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities** in ecosystem conservation and management in their funding strategies.



NATIONAL POLICYMAKERS

1 ELEVATE FOOD SYSTEMS AS A PRIORITY

- **Parties must strengthen political commitment and action** at the highest level for transforming food systems – from production to consumption to food waste and loss – in order to meet national goals under the UNFCCC, UNCCD, and UNCBD. There is no one-size-fits-all solution to transforming food systems, but the commitment to make the transformation can and must be universal.

2

USE FOOD SYSTEMS AS AN ENTRY-POINT FOR SYNERGIES

- **Mainstream food systems transformation** within national climate (NDCs), biodiversity (NBSAPs), and land degradation plans, integrating holistic, cross-sectoral measures across national policy documents under each Rio Convention, ensuring holistic, cross-sectoral measures in national policy documents.
- **Identify synergistic food-systems interventions** (e.g. agroecology, agroforestry, regenerative agriculture) that can deliver mitigation, adaptation, soil restoration and biodiversity outcomes simultaneously. These measures should be tailored to national contexts (e.g. producer vs. consumer countries, predominant crops grown, etc.); there is no one-size-fits-all solution to transforming food systems, but the commitment to make the transformation can and must be universal.
- **Align policies** to maximize efficiency and address trade-offs by synergizing revised NBSAPs, NDCs, National Adaptation Plans, Long-Term Strategies, and land degradation neutrality plans. Ensure coordination with other international commitments such as CITES, Ramsar, and Minamata conventions. Additionally, Parties must address water consumption and trade-offs within food systems, aligning water interventions to ensure sufficient quality and quantity for nature-positive food system transitions. Commit to eliminating or repurposing agricultural subsidies that contribute to unsustainable food systems. Repurposed subsidies should promote deforestation and conversion-free, nature positive agriculture such as agroecology, agroforestry, and regenerative farming.
- **Establish inter-ministerial coordination bodies** to harmonize policy efforts across the Rio Conventions and national strategies, ensuring that food systems are integrated as an entry point for creating synergies across policies. Encourage cross-sectoral coordination for effective policy implementation. Integrate agri-food system policies into sectoral strategies, ensuring financial resources are earmarked for measures that address climate, biodiversity, and desertification goals in tandem.
- **Monitor food systems progress.** NDCs and NBSAPs have a flexible monitoring and reporting approach, meaning that countries can select their own indicators. This flexibility provides the opportunity for countries to use diverse, multidimensional indicators to monitor progress across their mitigation, adaptation, and biodiversity goals. For example, countries may identify and select relevant qualitative or quantitative indicators to monitor and report on their NDCs. Indicators may include net GHG emissions and removals, a percentage reduction of GHG intensity, or qualitative indicators for a specific policy or measure (e.g. areas of ecosystems under conservation). Indicators may also include mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans or an array of other indicators (e.g. hectares of reforestation, percentage of renewable energy use or production, carbon neutrality, share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption and non-GHG related indicators).

3

SCALE UP FINANCE FOR FOOD SYSTEMS

- **Commit to repurposing harmful agricultural subsidies** that contribute to deforestation and ecosystem degradation. Redirect these subsidies toward deforestation-free, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, and forest-positive regenerative farming systems.
- To ensure NDCs and NBSAPs each deliver on multiple climate and biodiversity outcomes, countries should develop more projects **with multiple climate and biodiversity goals** to access these funding streams.

4

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER EQUITABLE APPROACH

- **Ensure that food system efforts are participatory, transparent, and equitable.** Engaging all relevant stakeholders including community-based, grassroots, rights holders, Indigenous Peoples' groups, non-governmental organizations, and private sector actors is crucial for effective policy implementation. Local governance bodies (e.g. farmers associations, citizens assemblies, unions, and others) can stimulate cross-sectoral coordination and improve policy synergies and effectiveness. Integrating stakeholder voices at all levels of decision making through intentional and strategic coordination between national and sub-national actors can help the efficient allocation of resources including finance and capacities for implementation, monitoring, and reporting of progress. This also helps gain a more accurate picture of what ambition is possible and identify policies and practices that can be scaled up nationally. It is crucial that Parties increase the representation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in decision-making processes.
- **Mainstream human rights-based approaches.** Equitable governance of forests and ecosystems, and inclusive protection and conservation outcomes can only be achieved through the respect and upholding of human rights, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and other rights holders through the implementation of fair and participatory decision-making processes and mechanisms for conflict resolution, and equitable distribution of costs and benefits.





PRIVATE SECTOR, INVESTORS & FINANCIERS, NGOS AND OTHERS

1

ELEVATE FOOD SYSTEMS AS A PRIORITY

- All actors, from public and private sectors to producer and consumer countries, must prioritize joint efforts to drive food systems transformation across the Rio Conventions.

2

USE FOOD SYSTEMS AS AN ENTRY-POINT FOR SYNERGIES

- The world must embrace a holistic view of agriculture and food systems, recognizing its role in producing healthy food, conserving biodiversity, managing landscapes, and supporting resilient livelihoods.

3

SCALE UP FINANCE FOR FOOD SYSTEMS

- Simultaneous progress on mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity goals is possible only when public and private sector finance is channeled to projects and programs designed to address these goals simultaneously while minimizing trade-offs between them. Public, private, and philanthropic sources of finance for food systems transformation must be jointly scaled up. This includes redirecting harmful subsidies and leveraging public and private finance to support agroecology, agroforestry regenerative agriculture, and sustainable food production.
- Increase climate finance for food systems transformation by promoting collaboration across private, philanthropic, and multilateral investments. Leverage private finance to scale and fund local and national food and nutrition security, agroecology, agroforestry and regenerative agricultural projects.

4

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER EQUITABLE APPROACH

- Within all efforts to transform food systems, all leaders must ensure participatory, transparent, and equitable transformation by engaging a broad range of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, grassroots organizations, and private sector actors. Mainstream human rights-based approaches in food system governance, upholding the rights of Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, and other rights holders, ensuring fair decision-making and equitable outcomes.

PARTNERING TO ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION

WWF is actively working on food systems transformation in countries and places around the world and is ready to help translate integrated commitments made at COPs into action on the ground and in the water. We can support stakeholders across food systems in all parts of the world in a number of ways.

SOLVING THE GREAT FOOD PUZZLE

The **Great Food Puzzle** is a new approach to identifying and accelerating implementation of the highest-impact food systems solutions in different countries all over the world.

Place-based solutions are key to transforming food systems – the complex network of activities that involves the production, processing, transportation, and consumption of food – and unlocking their global potential to restore biodiversity, limit climate change and provide everyone with enough healthy and nutritious food. Because countries have unique food cultures and physical environments, there isn't one thing that everyone should do. But there are groups of countries that can apply similar solutions to deliver the biggest impact in the shortest time.

In the first **global study of its kind**, we analyzed more than 100 countries and classified them into six different Food System Types, based on their environmental and socioeconomic characteristics, and ranked the highest-impact actions in each. The inclusion of environmental factors sets the study apart from other food system typologies. It is critical they are considered, given food systems' widespread impact on nature and total dependence on a functioning natural world.

FOOD FORWARD NBSAPS

Food Forward NBSAPs is a forthcoming tool that will provide countries with similar support to Food Forward NDCs, helping them implement policies that support food-based biodiversity



There are lots of examples of how some of the highest-potential solutions are already being implemented. Scaling those in the appropriate places can lead to a rapid transformation of global food systems. The **interactive tool** includes more than 50 success stories of how countries in all parts of the world are applying high-impact solutions.

action. It will focus on how various actions can be included in NBSAPs. This tool is supported by our ongoing assessment of submitted NBSAPs via the NBSAP Tracker.

FOOD FORWARD NDCs

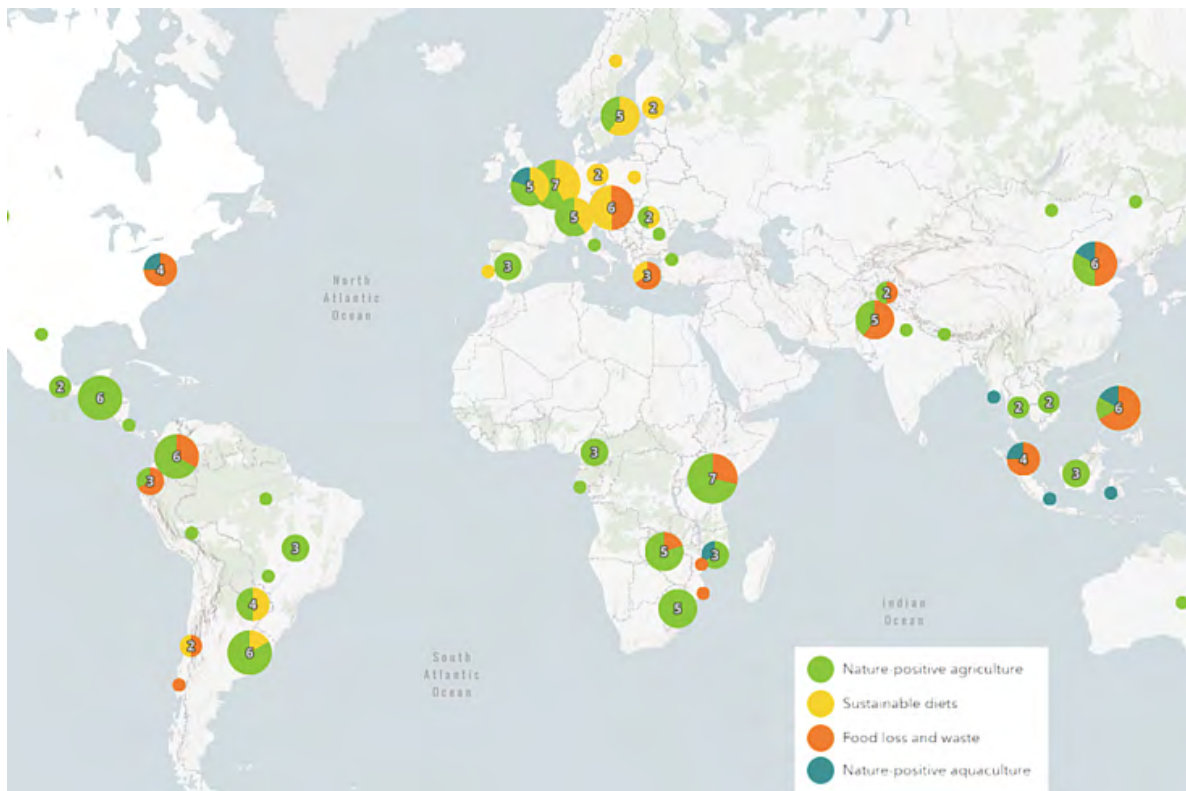
The [Food Forward NDCs interactive tool](#) helps countries implement policies that will transform national food systems by providing evidence-based policy options and measures for transitioning to nature-positive, healthy and resilient food systems. It follows the commitments made by more than 150 Heads of State at December's climate COP to transform food systems. Accordingly, the new tool focuses on how nature-positive actions on food can be specifically included in national climate plans, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement.

[Food Forward NDCs](#) provides detailed policy options and measures in more than 30 specific areas - including improving access to food, reducing emissions from livestock, shifting to clean energy on the farm, implementing circular food systems, and increasing demand for sustainable healthy diets - categorized in five priority intervention areas. By considering which intervention areas - namely food environment, food governance, food production, food supply chains and food consumption - are most important in their particular context,



along with whether climate change mitigation or adaptation is the more pressing concern, policymakers can identify the most relevant policy options that will help deliver NDC commitments, the Paris Climate Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.

PLACE-BASED IMPLEMENTATION



We work in nearly 100 countries to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which people live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption. Transforming the food system is a key element of this and we work with local

communities and in some of the most iconic ecosystems to scale the adoption of nature-positive food production, transition to healthy and sustainable diets, and rapidly slash food loss and waste. Applying a food systems approach is critical to deliver holistic benefits and we frame our work through four interconnected areas:



PLANET

Wherein planetary health is improved, with the impacts of food systems reduced, so that they operate within planetary boundaries (many of which are currently being transgressed)



PROSPERITY

Working towards a food systems transformation that improves livelihoods and incomes, ideally for all – but for those that may be negatively affected by transformations, ensuring that they are supported and incentivized to shift to more sustainable practices



PLACES

Reducing the negative impacts, and increasing the positive ones, on landscapes, waterscapes and seascapes in which food is produced – protecting, sustainably managing and restoring these ecosystems to ensure that all ecosystem services (including food production) are optimized



PEOPLE

Improving human health, by increasing the availability, affordability and accessibility of healthy, nutritious and safe food – and recognizing the critical role of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and women – leveraging the knowledge of these groups and protecting all groups that are vulnerable

We convene partners from across food systems, marrying local knowledge with global experience, and work hand-in-hand with conservation colleagues focused on ecosystems, climate change, finance and so on, to implement high-impact solutions.

APPENDIX

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS UNDER THE CBD

The CBD takes a holistic approach to the role of agriculture and food systems, recognizing the link between biodiversity, agriculture and food systems; and emphasizing their importance in meeting the growing world population's needs. This recognition is evident in the CBD's preamble and core objectives, which aim to balance conservation efforts with the sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly in food production.

The CBD has taken significant steps to integrate agriculture and food systems into its framework. In 2006, it established the initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition, focusing on four key elements: developing knowledge, integrating biodiversity into research and policy, conserving, and promoting wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition, and raising public awareness. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) in 2022 further strengthened this approach, setting goals and targets directly related to food systems. The GBF promotes sustainable practices across food production sectors and calls for transformative changes to address biodiversity loss associated with food production methods. To ensure effective implementation, the CBD has

introduced a monitoring system with agreed-upon indicators to track progress towards the framework's goals and targets. This system includes headline indicators for broad assessment and more detailed component and complementary indicators for in-depth analysis.

As of September 6th, 2024, all 20 submitted NBSAPs mentioned targets and measures related to agriculture and food systems. These fall under 30 policy measures that refer to specific actions, strategies, or regulations aimed at integrating food systems considerations in biodiversity conservation and restoration efforts. It is, however, concerning that so few strategies have been submitted.

The CBD relies on the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as its primary funding mechanism, with over half of GEF's resources allocated to biodiversity projects during its 8th replenishment cycle, including those related to agriculture and food systems. Additionally, the newly established Global Biodiversity Framework Fund aims to finance projects aligned with the GBF, further integrating biodiversity conservation with sustainable agricultural practices and food security efforts.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS UNDER THE UNFCCC

The UNFCCC's approach to agriculture and food systems has evolved significantly over time, reflecting a growing recognition of their importance in addressing climate change. Initially, the focus was primarily on safeguarding food security and adapting agricultural systems to climate change impacts. The Cancun Adaptation Framework, established at COP16, encouraged countries to implement adaptation strategies in key sectors, including agriculture, and introduced the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process as a tool for addressing climate vulnerabilities.

In recent years, the UNFCCC has made substantial progress in integrating agriculture and food systems into its framework. The Paris Agreement was established in 2015, introducing NDCs, under which most countries have set targets for the

LULUCF sectors. In addition, the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), established at COP23 in 2017, marked a significant milestone by advancing discussions on agriculture's role in climate change adaptation and food security. Furthermore, building on the work from the KJWA, the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on agriculture and food security, adopted at COP27, further emphasized the transition from discussion to implementation, proposing an online portal to facilitate information sharing on agriculture and food security projects.

The UNFCCC relies on the GEF and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to fund climate action in agriculture and food systems. The GEF finances projects that promote sustainable land management and enhance resilience in agricultural practices, while the GCF focuses on transformative initiatives that build

adaptive capacity and reduce emissions, particularly for smallholder farmers in developing countries.

Despite these advancements, the UNFCCC's approach to agriculture and food systems still has notable gaps. The Paris Agreement, while mentioning food security, missed an opportunity to consider the role of agriculture and food systems in meeting the 1.5°C target. While most (94%) of 146 updated NDCs mention food, only 3% (5 NDCs) consider

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS UNDER THE UNCCD

The UNCCD recognizes the vital connection between agriculture, food systems and the challenges of desertification and drought. To address these interconnected issues, the convention promotes a holistic approach to agri-food systems that aims to ensure food security and nutrition for a growing global population, support the livelihoods of millions involved in the food chain, particularly farmers, and achieve these objectives in an environmentally sustainable manner. This includes advocating for sustainable land management techniques such as agroecological approaches, integrated plant nutrition systems, and integrated pest management strategies that minimize chemical use while enhancing resilience.

To facilitate these goals, the UNCCD supports sustainable land management and restoration through National Action Plans (NAPs) tailored to local environmental and socio-economic conditions. Furthermore, the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP) helps countries set voluntary targets to combat land degradation and improve food security by 2030. This programme promotes sustainable land use practices essential for long-term food system sustainability. Additionally, the Global Mechanism (GM) assists countries in developing national drought plans

measures across several intervention areas in agriculture and food systems.

The UNFCCC has generally neglected the mitigation potential of food systems, focusing instead on adaptation. Additionally, measures related to food loss and waste and food consumption patterns are largely absent from climate commitments, indicating areas for potential future focus in climate negotiations and national planning.

that focus on building institutional capacity and improving agricultural resource management to enhance resilience against drought.

The UNCCD's strategic framework encompasses promoting sustainable land management, enhancing living conditions in affected areas, and improving ecosystem conditions. By addressing these interconnected aspects, the UNCCD aims to create a more resilient and sustainable global food system while effectively combating desertification and drought.

The UNCCD utilizes the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Fund as a funding mechanism to enhance sustainable agriculture and food systems while addressing land degradation. This impact investment fund mobilizes resources from public, private and philanthropic sectors to finance projects that promote sustainable land management and rehabilitation, implemented by the private sector. The LDN Fund invests in financially viable private projects on land rehabilitation and sustainable land management, including sustainable agriculture, sustainable livestock management, agroforestry, and sustainable forestry.



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