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Agriculture and Food Security

Emerging programmatic priorities for GCF-2

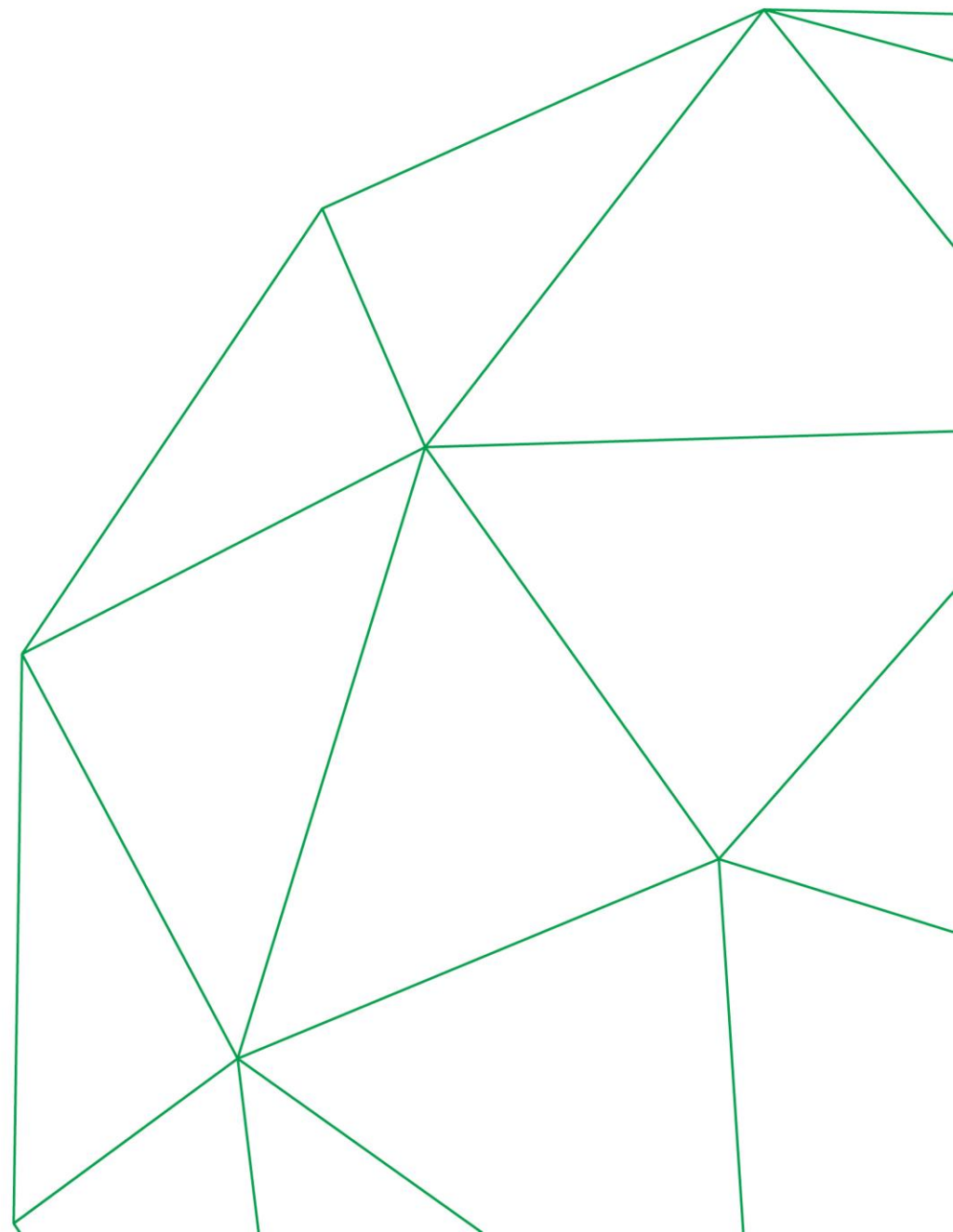
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Low-carbon resilient livestock and methane reduction

Challenges and opportunities:

- Livestock supply chains amounts to 14.5% of global GHG emissions annually
- Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist systems particularly impacted by climate change, while 430 million of the world's poor are livestock keepers
- Methane from enteric fermentation – particular concern as it traps 84 times more heat than Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) -> Global Methane Pledge launched at COP26
- Gap in the current GCF portfolio and pipeline: very few investments in adaptation or mitigation
- Potential for cross-cutting projects
- Opportunities for private sector involvement

GCF-2 priority programme

- 1 large multi-country **cross-cutting** low-carbon livestock programme and additional integration of livestock activities in other agriculture projects
- Geographic focus first, thematic (global) programme after
- Focus on integrated approaches targeting: i) improved animal feed, ii) productivity gains through better breeding, health and husbandry, iii) manure management, as well as iv) energy integration, recycling efforts (in terms of inputs and outputs in production cycles) and circular economy solutions
- Systematic ER monitoring and options low-carbon certification





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Methane reductions in rice farming systems

Challenges and opportunities:

- Methane from paddy rice accounts for approximately 1.5% of total global GHG emissions
- Water use and intensity for flooding leads to increased methane emissions and heavy water consumption
- Methane from paddy rice production – particular concern as it traps 84 times more heat than Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) -> Global Methane Pledge launched at COP26
- Gap in the current GCF portfolio and pipeline: very few investments on transforming the rice sector
- Potential for cross-cutting projects
- Opportunities for private sector involvement

GCF-2 priority programme

- 1 large multi-country **cross-cutting** rice programme/ regional programmes for main rice growing countries and regions
- Focus on i) improved water management, ii) methane reduction through productivity gains e.g. SRI, AWD, straw recycling, weather insurance,
- Systematic ER monitoring and options low-carbon certification





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Food loss and waste

Challenges and opportunities:

- FLW contributes to 10% of global GHG emissions annually + Approx. 30% of food produced is lost or wasted per year
- Insufficient national data and no proper reporting schemes
- IPCC SRCCL (2019) & IPCC ARWGII (2022): Vast potential to reduce GHG emissions and free up productive lands to feed a growing population
- NDCs: 33 countries highlight the direct challenges caused by food loss and waste outlining key priority areas to reduce FLW
- UNFSS game changing solutions on FLW and Food systems offer a solid platform to build on



GCF-2 priority programmes

- 1-2 large multi country programmes and/or several sub-programmes on reducing food loss and waste across the stages of food value change: 1) production, 2) harvesting, 3) Processing, 4) Storage, 5) Transportation. *Capturing GHG ERs, IOT tracking solutions, waste recycling and data management, and strong private sector partnerships*
- GCF-2 regular PAP projects to start measuring GHG ERs, target key commodities and innovation across 5 stages of food value changes
- GCF agriculture projects will contribute to support countries obtain valid data and reporting on FLWs and support them to report annually against SDG 12.3 target and integrate FLW in NDCs and long-term national planning



Balanced and sustainable diets

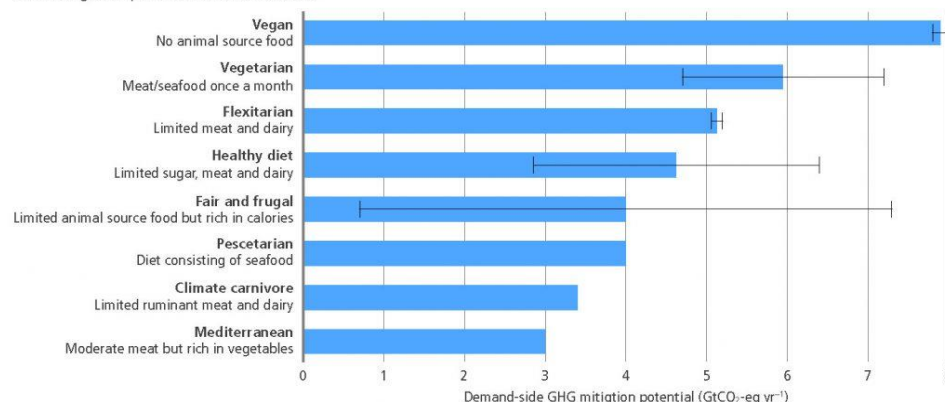
Challenges and opportunities:

- *Mitigation and adaptation* potentials; *food security and health* co-benefits (IPCC 2019&2022, FAO n.d)
- Free up lands and reduce emissions : few mln km² and 0.7 to 8.0 GtCO₂ eq yr⁻¹ (IPCC 2019&2022).
- *Transition*: complex (social, cultural, env. & income factors).
- *Innovations and technologies*: new but evolving (i.e., protein transition, cellular agriculture,)
- *Existing platforms & strategies*: UNFSS (AT1/2), GFFN, FST
- Relatively *new* to the governments

GCF-2 priority projects/programmes

- Pilot programme at global level: technology-innovation focused or as part of regular projects
- All adaptation –incl. cross-sectoral - projects especially where shifts in agroecological zones/farming systems to occur
- Link readiness projects to support inclusion of BD/SD into national planning strategies

Demand-side mitigation
GHG mitigation potential of different diets





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Thank you

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