Resilient Food Systems Final workshop

Session 9 - RFS legacy: capitalizing on our collective experience for future food systems initiatives

8 June 2023

Naivasha, Kenya

Check In and Field Trip Reflections

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

Flow of session

Peter Umunay

Lead – FOLUR and Food Systems Programs, GEF,
Presentation on GEF-8 and Evolution of the FS Programs (GEFSEC)

Experiences of countries that participated in the 3 GEF programmes (RFS, FOLUR, FS IP)

- **Obadiah K. Mungai (CPA)**, Senior Principal Environmental Economist, GEF-7 SFM Project Coordinator & NEMA-DEPA SSC II Focal Point, Government of Kenya
- **Dr Andrew Komba**, GEF Focal Point, Director of Environment, Government of Tanzania
- **Howard V. Mbuyisa,** Snr Agriculture Economist, Dept. Economic Planning & Analysis, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Eswatini

Docking GEF-6 (RFS), GEF-7 (FOLUR) into GEF-8 FS (FAO, IFAD, CIFORICRAF, UNDP)

- **Fergus Sinclair (CIFOR-ICRAF):** Capitalising on the RFS to shape integrated programmes
- **Anne-Sophie Poisot (FAO):** From RFS to the Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact programme (GEF 7)
- **Jahan-Zeb Chowdhury (IFAD):** From RFS to the Integrated Food System Impact programme (GEF 8)
- **Tasila Banda,** Sustainable Land Management and Ecosystem Restoration Specialist (UNDP): UNDP's experience from GEF 6 thought to GEF 7 and GEF 8.

Food systems

Peter Umunay, GEF

RFS Final Workshop

Agenda

GEF Food Systems Programs

- Context
- Evolution of the FS Approach
- Elements from the GEF-8 FS IP

Country Experiences through GEF Food Systems Programs (RFS, FOLUR, FS IP)

Looking forward: Docking GEF-6 (RFS), GEF-7 (FOLUR) into GEF-8 FS IP

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

RATIONALE

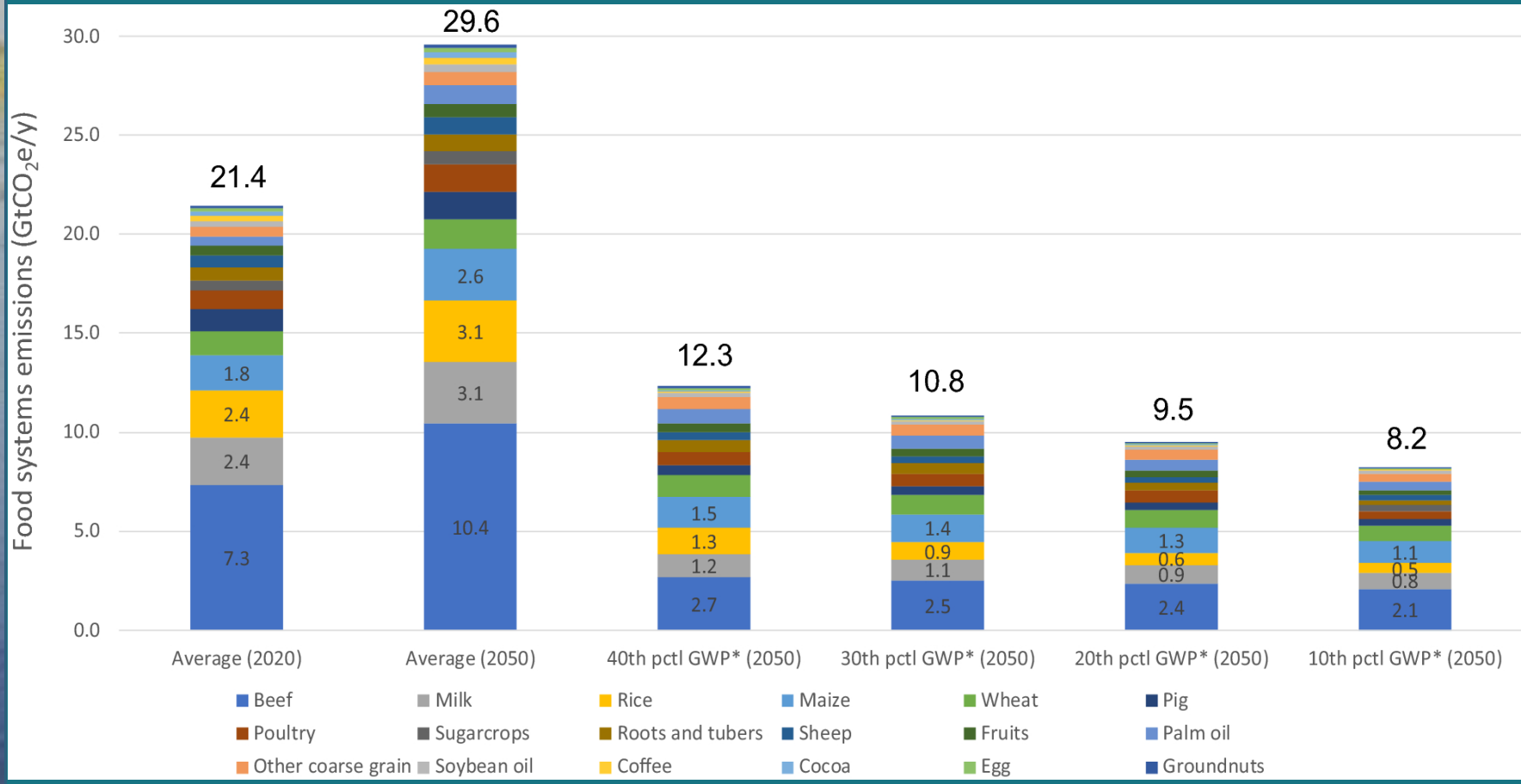
Agriculture occupies about 37% of the world's total land area and unsustainable agricultural expansion has resulted in

- Loss of forests and biodiversity
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (23%)
- Land and soil degradation
- Water pollution which runs off into aquatic ecosystems and coastal areas

Increased negative impacts in food systems

- A rising global population and changes in consumption patterns towards higher protein diets
- High levels of food loss and waste; increased incidences of food safety, and animal and human health issues
- Limited access of small-scale producers and Agri-enterprises to viable markets
- Increased energy-intensity and ecological footprint associated with the lengthening and industrialization of food supply chains

Food systems – Emission-intensive systems



4 VC - Beef, milk, rice and maize–are responsible for nearly 65% (13.9 GtCO2e) of total FS emissions, and seven value-chains (+ wheat, pig and poultry) are responsible for almost 80% of emissions (17.2 GtCO2e). Livestock production (meat and milk) alone accounts for 60% of total FSs emissions (12.6 GtCO2e). Close to 70% of FS emissions come from land-use change and farming activities.

Underlying principles for advancing the integrated approach

Demonstrating **value-add** of the GEF

Demonstrating **Program additionality**

Creating institutional **framework for stakeholder engagement**

Dealing with complexity

Achieving results by **promoting systemic shifts**

Leveraging the private sector

Cross-cutting issues: Gender Mainstreaming, Resilience, Stakeholder Engagement, Private Sector Engagement, Knowledge Management

Evolution of GEF's Integrated Programing

GEF-6

Integrated Approach programming – focus on piloting "integration"

GEF-7

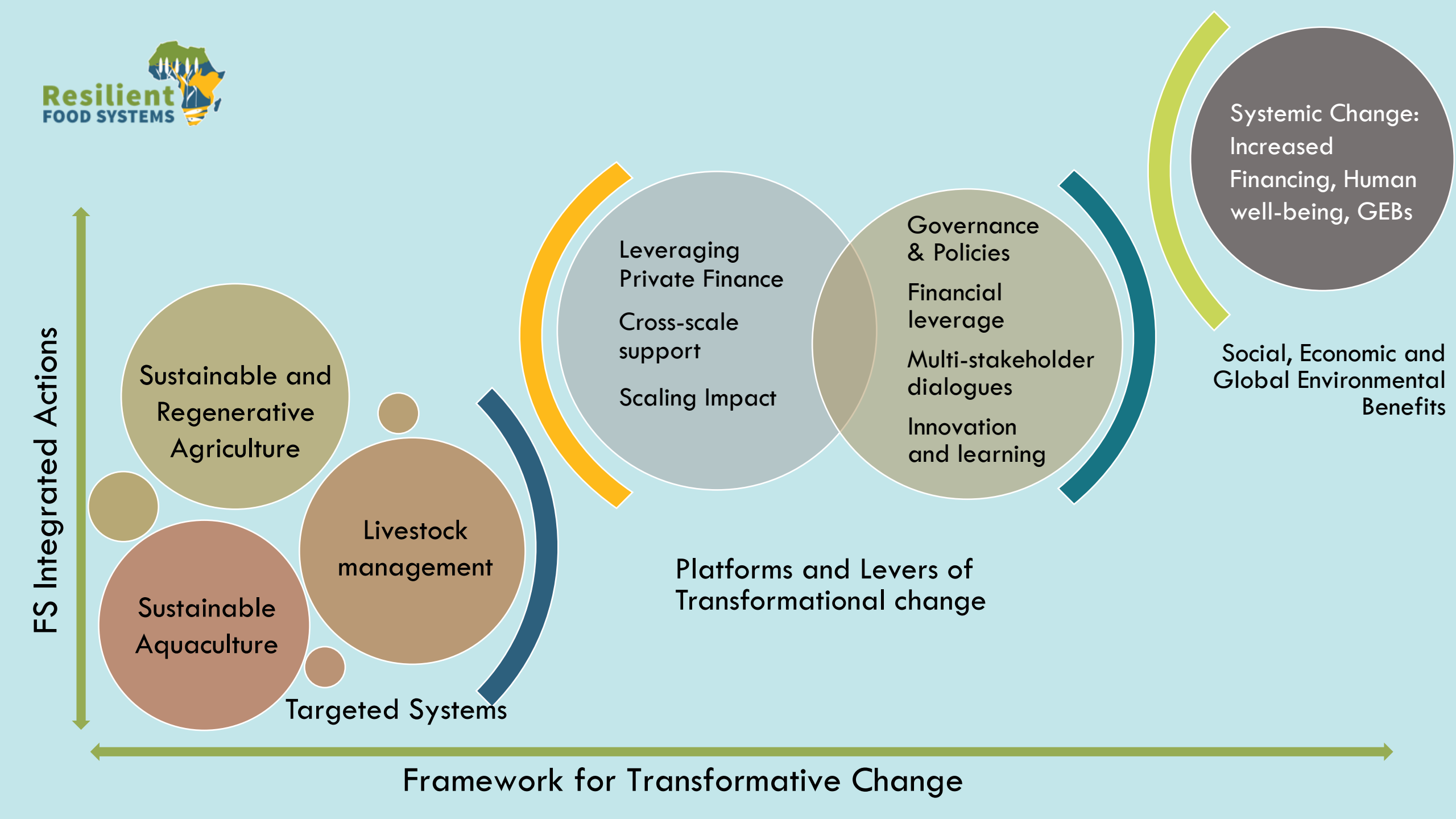
Integrated Approach programming – Impact programs focus on "Systems Transformation"

GEF-8

Integrated programming – "Systems Transformation"

FS Integrated Program aims to **catalyze the transformation** to sustainable food systems that are nature positive, resilient, and pollution-reduced

Reduce environmental degradation and negative externalities in food production systems and on the demand side across supply chains


Resilient
FOOD SYSTEMS
Systemic Change: Increased Financing, Human well-being, GEBs
Social, Economic and Global Environmental Benefits
Leveraging Private Finance
Cross-scale support
Scaling Impact
Governance & Policies
Financial leverage
Multi-stakeholder dialogues
Innovation and learning
Platforms and Levers of Transformational change
Sustainable and Regenerative Agriculture
Livestock management
Sustainable Aquaculture
Targeted Systems
FS Integrated Actions
Framework for Transformative Change

Levers to influence systems transformation

Governance and Policies

(strategic pathways at national level)

Financial Leverage

(including important engagement of the private sector, de-risking strategies)

Multistakeholder Dialogues

(including commodities/crops platforms at global and regional levels)

Innovation

(Agri/aquaculture practices, sustainable value chains, markets)

FS IP Theory of Change

Business as usual → GEF alternative scenario

DRIVERS

- Policies and leadership
- Sociocultural dynamics
- Population growth, migration and conflict
- Biophysical, climate and environment factors
- Land use, urbanization
- Globalization and trade
- Income, growth and distribution
- Growing and changing consumption

IMPACTS

Encroachment, degradation and pollution of natural ecosystems by food systems

Degradation of soil, water and vegetation resources in food production systems

GHG emissions

Livelihood vulnerability and poverty

Food insecurity and malnutrition

Health risks

BARRIERS TO NATURE POSITIVE FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

- Fragile & unsustainable FS architecture
- Entrenched mindsets & values, socio-cultural & systemic inertia
- Dispersed nature of FS initiatives
- Limited policy coherence across sectors
- Inadequate legal frameworks
- Inadequate valuation of true costs and benefits of FS
- Incentives for unsustainable FS

- Limited access to financial resources
- Fragmentation and high transaction costs
- Insufficient pipeline of bankable projects
- Limited knowledge of how to de-risk and leverage private sector investments
- Insufficient track record on innovative financial structures and business models
- Lack of available data on risks & returns

- Inadequate governance & engagement of multiple FS stakeholders
- Landscape & inter-stakeholder FS dynamics inadequately provided for
- Focus of rural advisory services on unsustainable approaches
- Value chain conditions and structures fail to favour sustainable production

- Inadequate access to knowledge on innovations for sustainable approaches to FS (consumption, VC and production)

1ST ORDER OUTCOMES (PROJECT/PROGRAM LIFETIME)

- **Sustained and strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships** catalyse scaling up of policy, finance and innovation
- **National and international governance frameworks** enhanced in support FS transformation

- **Pathways for public & private investment** in FS sustainability are defined and implemented
- **Increased availability of and access to finance** in support of FS sustainability

- **Strengthened planning frameworks & capacities** support FS transformation
- **Sustainable & resilient FS/ILM approaches** mainstreamed & applied
- **New and strengthened value chains & business models** support FS sustainability

- **Knowledge on innovations** in FS sustainability effectively generated & managed
- **Monitoring, evaluation & coordination** for enhanced program impact

2ND ORDER OUTCOMES (MEDIUM-LONGER TERM)

A1

Pathway 1

Strengthened enabling environment to catalyse FS transformation at global, regional and national levels

A2

Pathway 2

Widescale and sustained transformation of finance supply in support of sustainable food systems

A3

Pathway 3

Widescale & sustained **transformation of farm & landscape management,** generating a **critical mass of sustainably produced food**

A4

Pathway 4

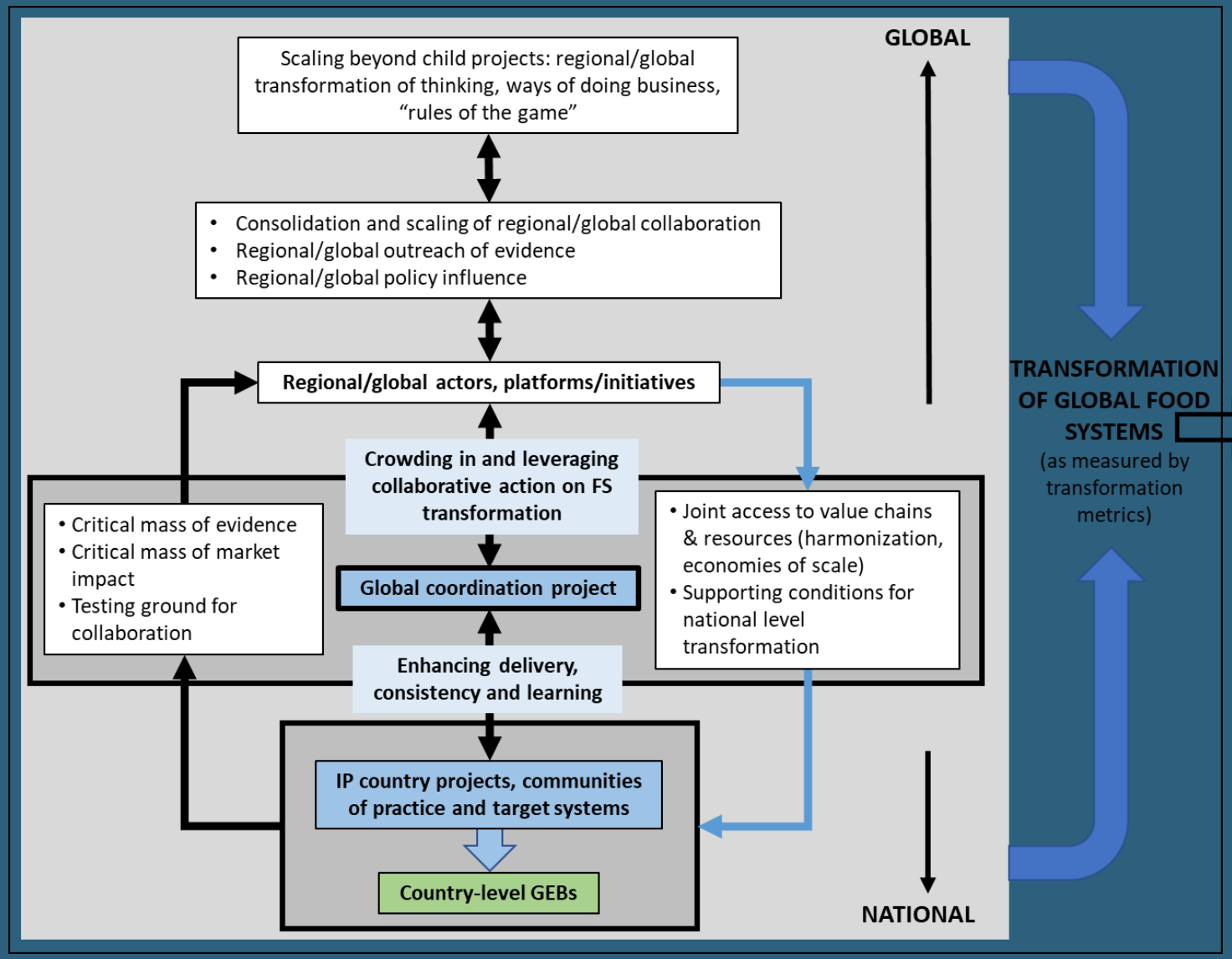
Food system transformation is evidence-based & adaptively managed

Goal: sustainable, regenerative and inclusive food systems that are nature positive, resilient, and pollution-free

Significant & durable GEBs contributing to MEA commitments

Agenda 2030 (SDGs)

Moving from single project impact to catalyzing system-wide transformation



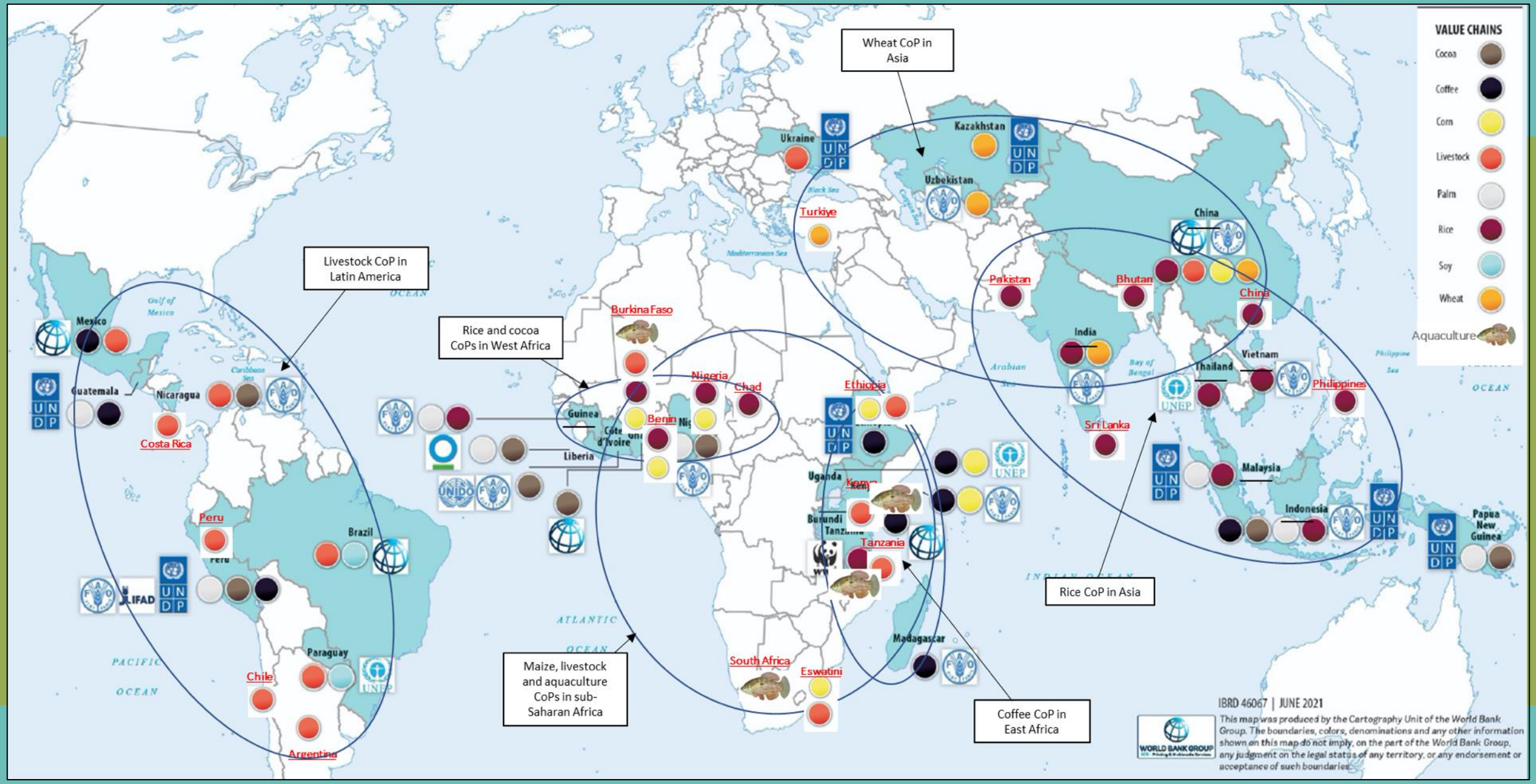
SCALE

STRATEGY

SPEED

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

GEF-7 FOLUR/GEF-8 FS-IP Communities of Practice



Leveraging GEF support to food systems in:

Eswatini, Kenya & Tanzania

global environment facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

Kenya's experience and lessons learnt

Obadiah K. Mungai

Project Coordinator (GEF 7)
(*Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the Southern rangelands of Kenya (ID 10292)*

National Environment Management Authority, Kenya

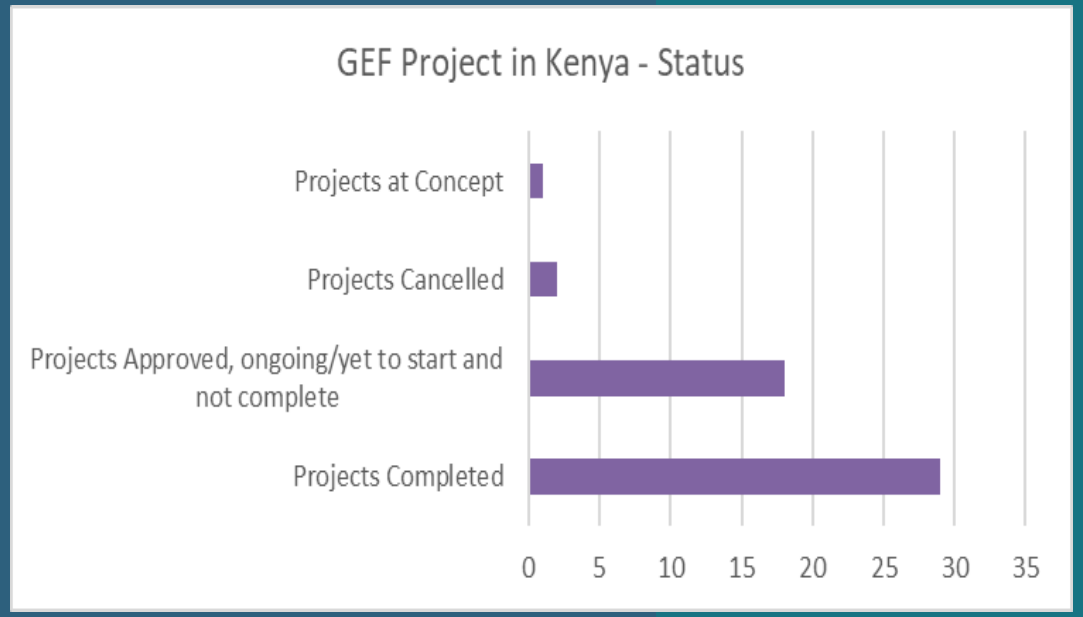
GEF IPs: Kenya's experiences and lessons

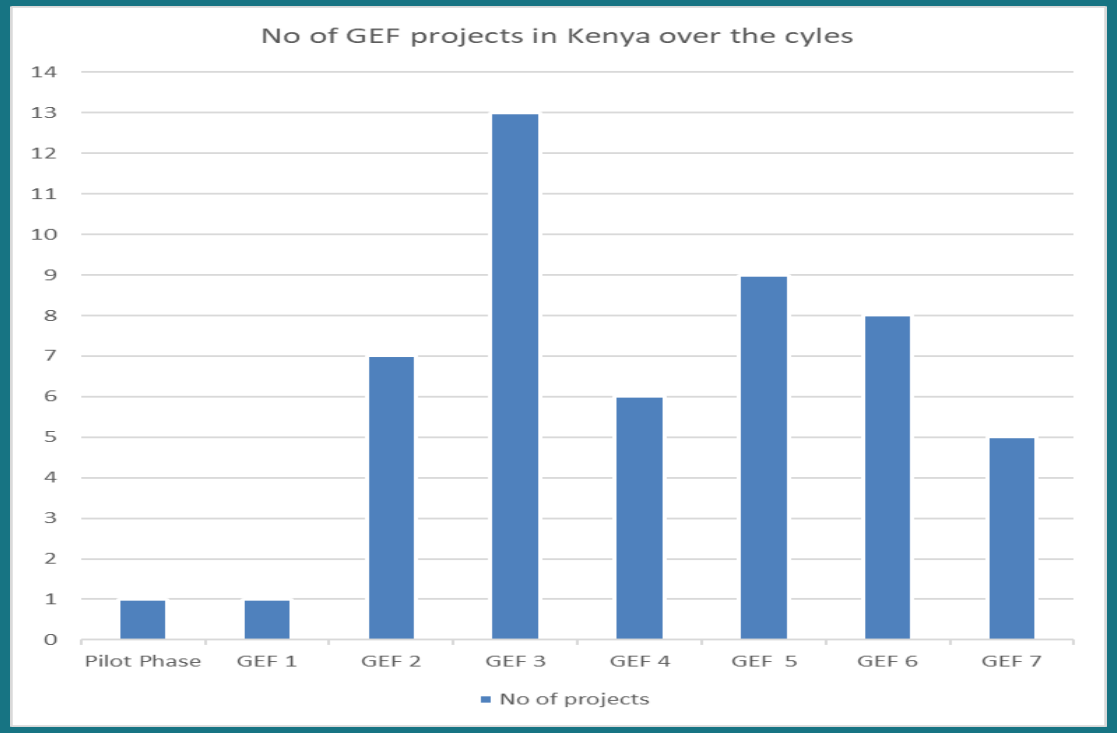
Obadiah K. Mungai

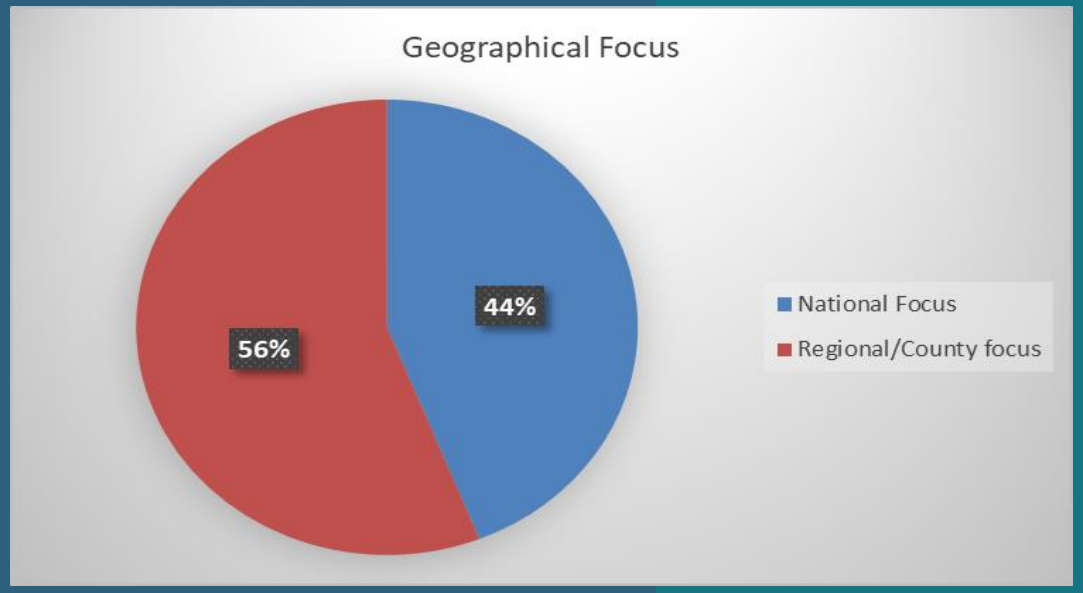
Project Coordinator (GEF 7) (*Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the Southern rangelands of Kenya (ID 10292)*

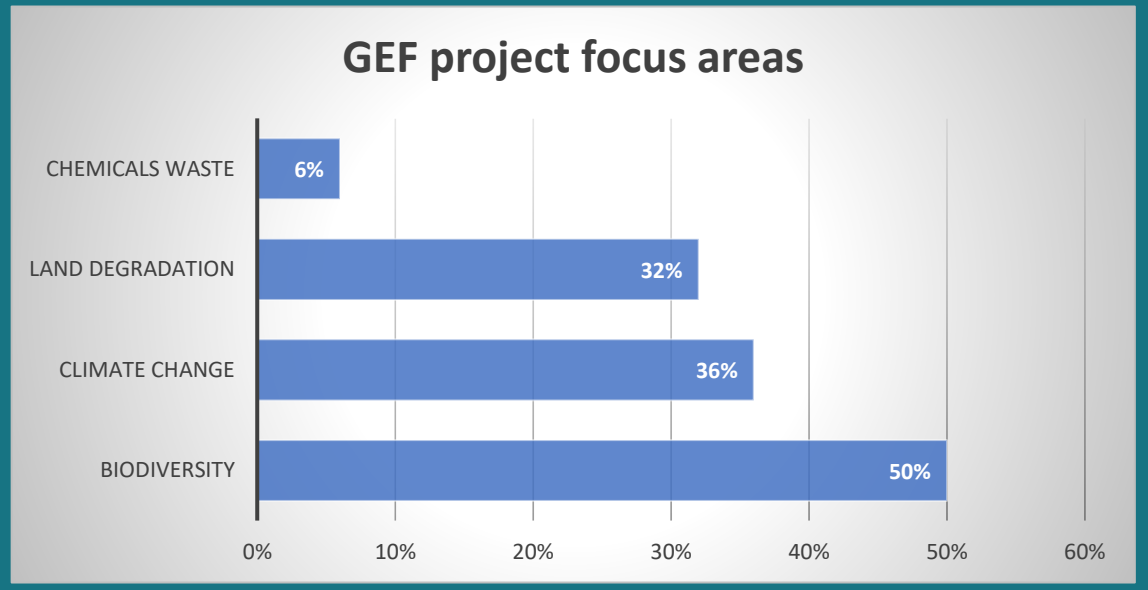
National Environment Management Authority, Kenya

GEF IPs in Kenya



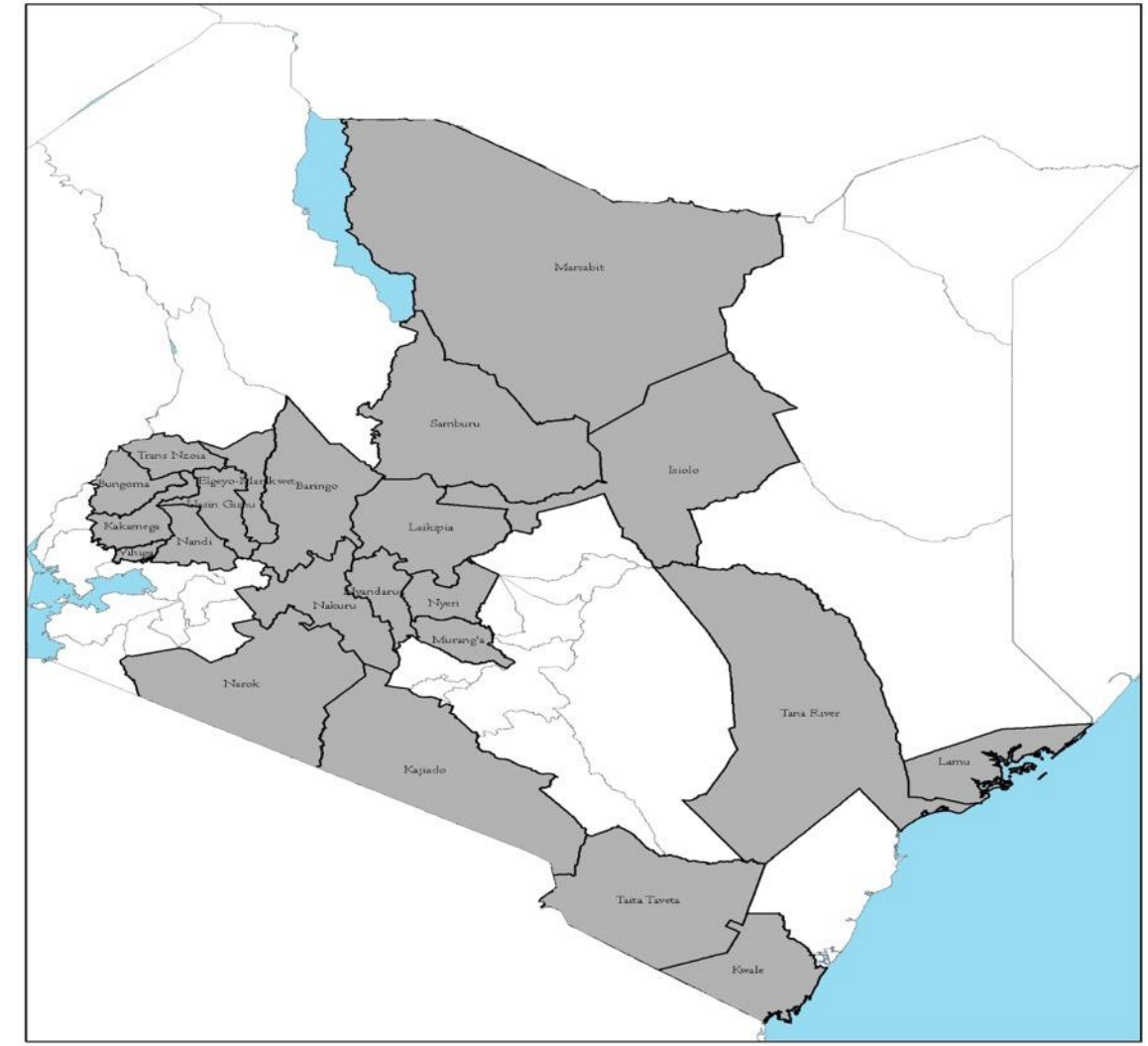




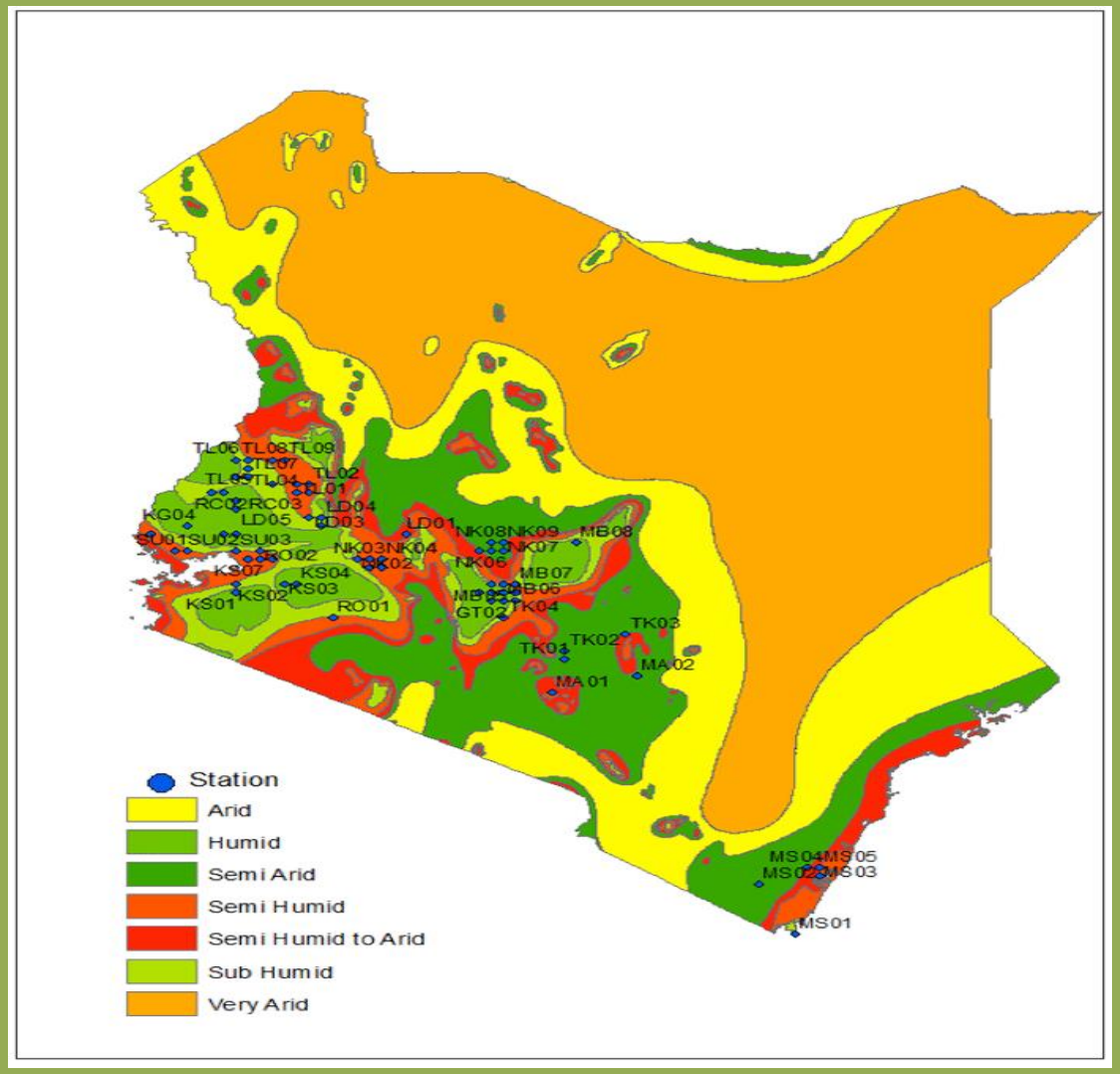


GEF IPs in Kenya: Geographical spread

Counties targeted by GEF IPs



Kenya's Agro-ecological Zones



Experiences and Lessons

Motivations for Kenya's engagement with GEF: GEF's positioning vs Kenya's Priorities

- GEF's broadness of the focus areas
- RFS Programming
- Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR)- Agriculture & Conservation in Kenya.
- Addressing Climate Change

Has the GEF IPs helped achieve GEBs? Yes; helped achieve:-

- Restoration of degraded land in a diverse range of landscapes using a wide variety of approaches, practices and technologies; Greenhouse gases emissions avoided or reduced (tonnes CO_2); Increased climate resilience; Hydrological regulation; Etc

Experiences and Lessons..cont’

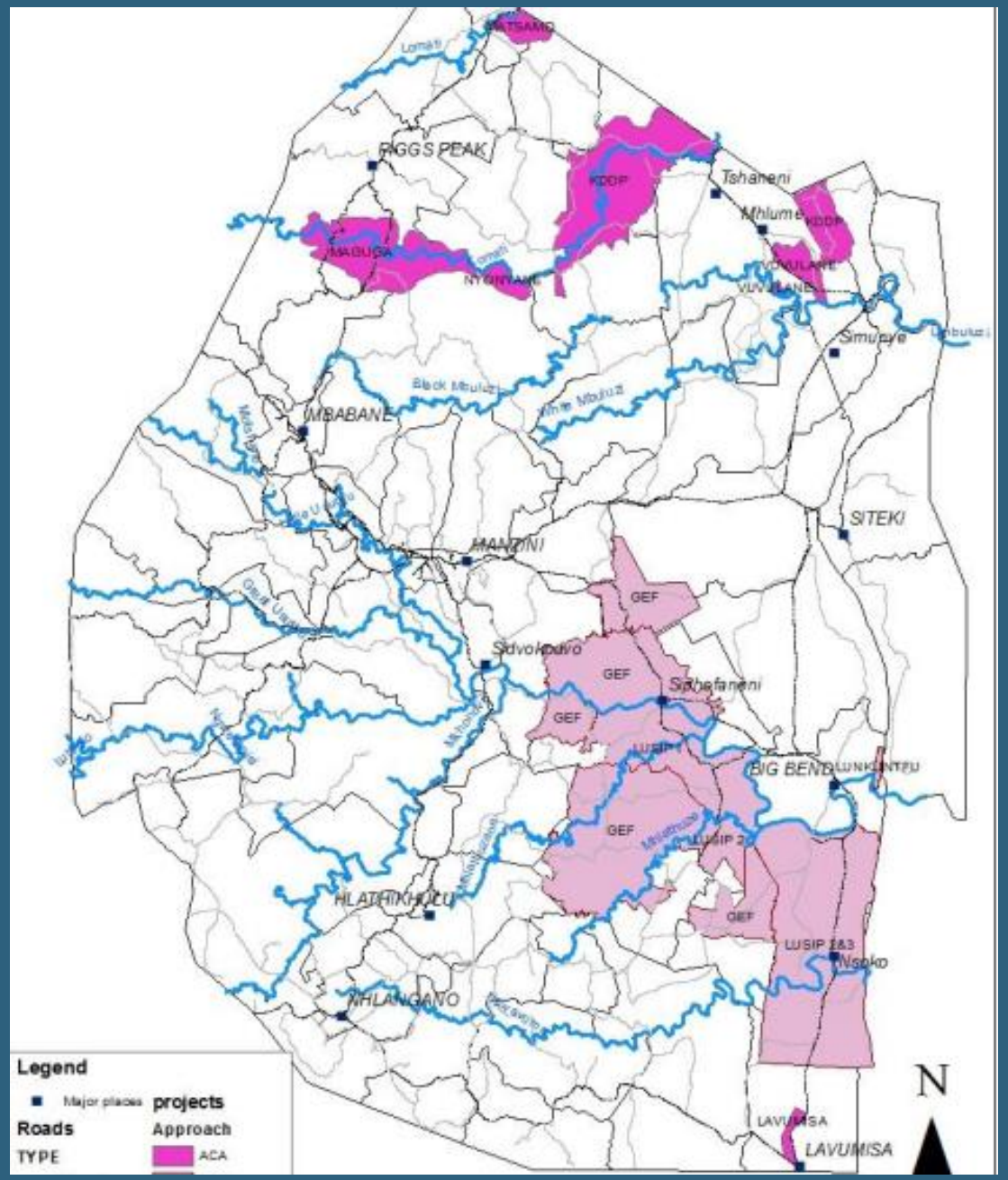
Challenges and how to overcome them

- Weak MRV and follow through on projects outputs, impacts and outcomes and integration of the same in national, regional and global transparency processes. Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency, Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK)
- Lag in policy influencing – Public participation, mixed stakeholders PSCs, Enhanced mainstreaming into National and County Plans, Policy outcomes and deliverables prioritized and agreed and included in the joint workplans and clear milestones and timelines included
- Fragmented policy framework & Policy incoherence - SEAs
- Marginalisation of some groups – Youths, Women, PWDs – Dedicated funding windows
- Sustainability of stakeholder platforms – Federation of groups into saccos

Eswatini experience

Howard V. Mbuyisa

Snr Agriculture Economist, Dept. Economic Planning & Analysis, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Eswatini



Project geography and strategic focus

- The lowveld had been the major beneficiary of GEF 6 and GEF7
- The strategic focus had been building resilience and adaptation capacities of communities mostly impacted by climate change
    - High levels of vulnerabilities are reported in the eastern dry region of the country
- Another focus has been climate proofing and or complementing developmental investments for rural communities
    - Mitigating impact of LUSIP>>> LUSLIM
    - Embedding resilience to SMLP>>>CSARL

Rationale for engaging with the GEF to achieve their national objectives and GEBs

1. Climate change reversal of developmental progress >>> drought/ crop failure/ livestock deaths= dragging drier regions to chronic poverty
2. Participating in GEF and global climate change discussions>>> created awareness on resources availed to countries through GEF
3. Collaboration between GEF and IFAD>>> Allowed for easy support for project design, complementarity and implementation arrangements under one PMU

Challenges of the past projects and these will be overcome in the next program

- **Delays in kick-starting implementation and disbursement**
  - >>> conclude design and financing agreements in good time and set –PMU
- **Project understanding by all parties takes longer than expected**
  - >>>PMU and other implementing partners need rigorous workshops on roles and approaches to executing project
  - >>> early community mobilization, baselines and confirmation of interventions
- **Late infrastructure construction delays benefits**
  - >>> where possible, infrastructure plans should be designed during detailed project design stage or TA for designs be provided during start-up phase

How GEF IPs has been instrumental in achieving GEBs in Eswatini

Biodiversity:

- Biodiversity conservation (with a total of 100ha) -Protection and regeneration of wetlands resulting in ecosystems benefits for communities

Climate Change Mitigation:

- Increased Carbon Sequestration has been realized (48 348 tCO2eq over 20 years on a total land of 1051 ha)= -2.3 t per ha annually

Land Degradation:

- 177ha have been restored in previously degraded lands

Docking GEF-6 (RFS), GEF-7 (FOLUR) into GEF-8 FS IP at Global and Country Levels

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

Evolution from GEF-6 *Resilient Food Systems Integrated Pilot (RFS)* …to GEF-7 *Drylands Sustainable Landscape (DSL-IP)* …and GEF-7 *Food Systems, Land Use & Restoration* (FOLUR) Impact Programs

RFS Legacy and Lessons

Anne-Sophie Poisot and Fritjof Boerstler, FAO

Final RFS Workshop, Naivasha, Kenya

8 June 2023

RFS ***Resilient Food Systems Integrated Pilot***

DSL-IP ***Drylands Sustainable Landscape Impact Programme***

FOLUR ***Food Systems, Land Use & Restoration*** **Impact Programme**

Programme Design & Coordination

RFS ➡ FOLUR ➡ DSL

The people: Team continuity & coherence for lessons learning

- FAO RFS team (project design and technical) is involved in DSL-IP and FOLUR-IP
- "One-Program Management Unit" covering GEF-7 DSL + FOLUR IPs to ensure "One-FAO" approach integrating FAO technical divisions and cross-pollination

The design: DSL-IP learnt from previous design short-comings

- Early engagement by Agencies and Country Projects (CPs) during design is critical
- In DSL-IP, Country Projects closely linked with Hub from the start through identification of common management challenges and activities
- From 10 RFS Agencies to 2 DSL-IP agencies : less complex and heterogenous
- Development of a programmatic Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) for up, out and deep-scaling

Programme Design & Coordination

RFS ➡ FOLUR ➡ DSL

The countries: Engagement by CPs in Hub and by Hub in CPs : country docking!

- Include budgets for Hub services in the FAO and IUCN-led CPs
- Strategic use of “incentive funds” to allow child projects to tap-into global technical assistance to address common, programmatic challenges.
- Cluster global programmatic activities systematically to make it “relevant” to countries and avoid “tools” / “awareness-raising” overload

The partners: Inter-agency cooperation

- Cooperation by programme partners requires effective mechanisms, incentives and agreements for joint programming and adaptive management.
- Exchange meeting on effective programmatic knowledge management between RFS, DSL-IP, Amazon and Congo IPs (Nov 2022 @ COP Climate) https://www.fao.org/in-action/dryland-sustainable-landscapes/events/events-detail/glf-africa---reaching-impact-across-the-board-scaling-up-out-and-deep-through-knowledge-and-integration-based-approaches/en

Technical support and tools

Continuity in evidence-based tools and approaches between RFS, DSL-IP and FOLUR, with improvements

In **RFS**….

- Farmer Field Schools / Agro-Pastoral Field Schools
- SHARP+ for Household Resilience Monitoring
- LADA Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands
- Governance of Tenure

… led in **DSL-IP** to…

- Multistakeholder consultations (national, sub-national, landscape, communities)+ tenure for baseline design
- Innovative “Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM)” covering all steps for informed decision making towards Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUPs)
- Sustainable Landscape Production Framework (SLPF) combining three FAO flagships:
  - Forest and Farm Facility including green value chains
  - Farmer Field Schools / Agro-Pastoral Field Schools
  - Community Seed Banks

Technical support and tools

…led in **FOLUR-IP** to…

- Develop the “Participatory Informed Land Management Approach (PILA)” - an inclusive approach to support countries on integrated landscape assessments, rights-based land-use plan development, management and transformative governance of productive landscapes

Coherent suite of tools

- Across the Country Projects
- Hub Agency has technical support capacity on the tools inscribed in CPs

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

Legacy beyond the GEF portfolio

Some clear successes and institutionalization

- Global Farmer Field Schools Platform= created under RFS, now thriving with 136 countries
- Governance of Tenure integrated systematically within UNCCD (technical guide) and GEF DSL-IP (ILAM) and FOLUR-IP (PILA)
- Importance of community champions and facilitators to bring “integrated approaches” from paper to reality

Ownership by countries and partners are most important asset. From RFS Evaluation Report: **“It takes time and restrained leadership to build trust and ownership. Visibility of all Agencies is important”.**

"Docking" at Global Programmatic Level

GEF-7 FOLUR

GEF-8 FSIP

1. Flagship technical packages

Participatory Informed Landscape Approach (PILA) for **Integrated Landscape Management** and transformative *Governance*

Sustainability Instruments (Standards, True Cost of Food, Licensing / Traceability, **Halting Deforestation** etc.)

Repurposing Agriculture investments and subsidies

Policy and Decision-Making (COAG/COFO Agriculture + Forestry Linkages, UNFSS, CPF, UNFF

And much more….

2. Institutional / Operational

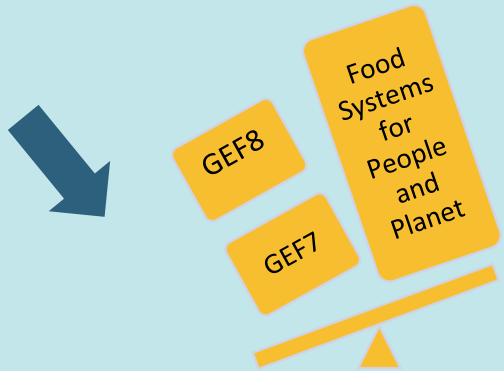
Internal Governance (Seasoned Program Management Unit for "One FAO" Integrated approach)

External Governance (trusted and mature Institutional Partnerships FAO, WB, UNDP, IFAD etc.

And much more…..

FACS Community Platform

Drylands (GEF-7 DSL-IP "Country docking", Regional Exchange Mechanism, Monitoring Dashboard etc.)



Deepen and Leverage for transformational impact at scale

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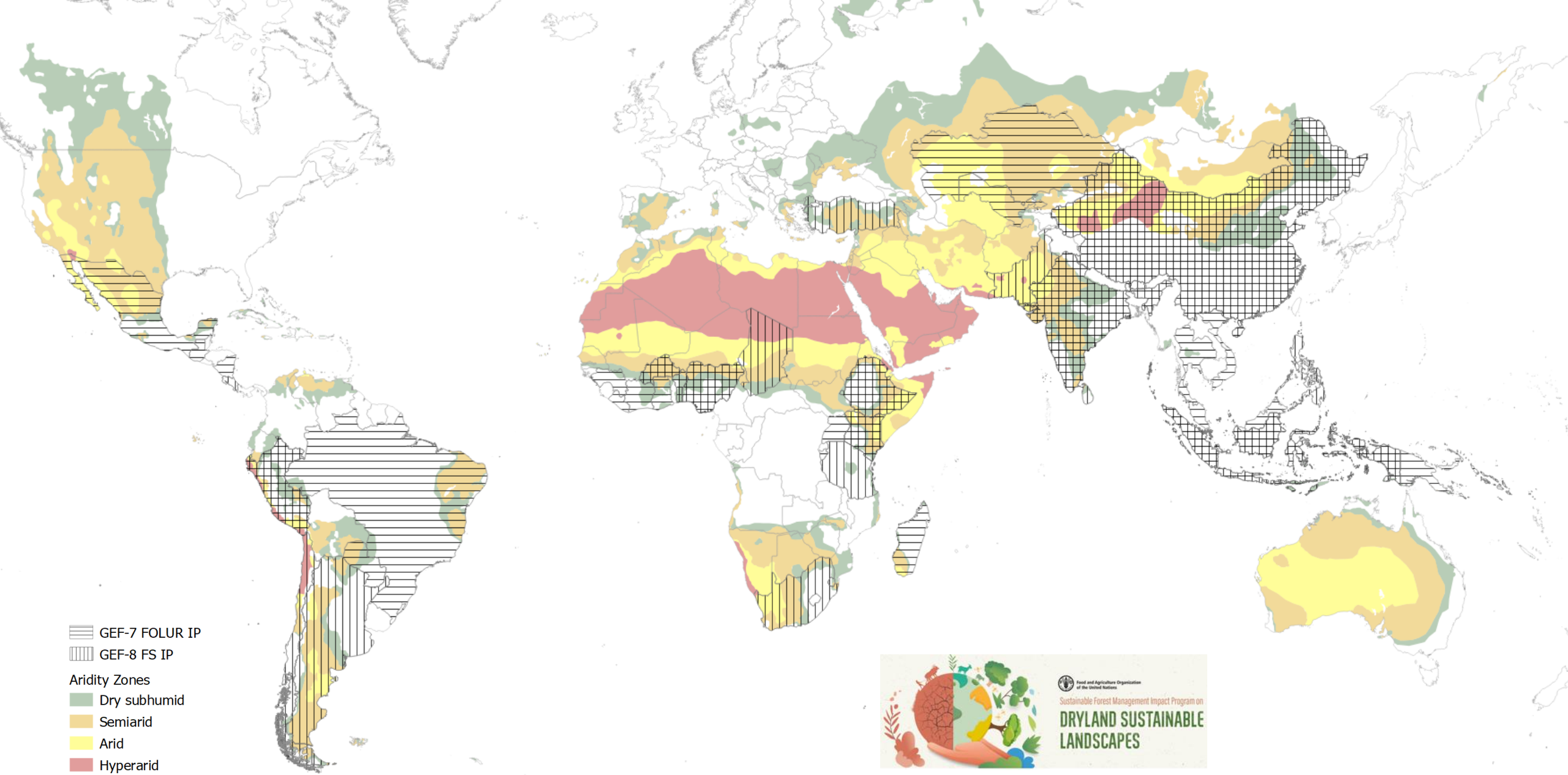

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on

DRYLAND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

AGRA Growing Africa's Agriculture

Bioversity International

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

THE WORLD BANK IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

UN environment

UNIDO

UNDP

World Agroforestry


Thank you!
Farmer Field School group in Burundi

THANKS!

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gef global environment facility INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

IFAD Investing in rural people

AGRA Growing Africa's Agriculture

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UNDP Experience from GEF-6 through GEF-7 to GEF-8

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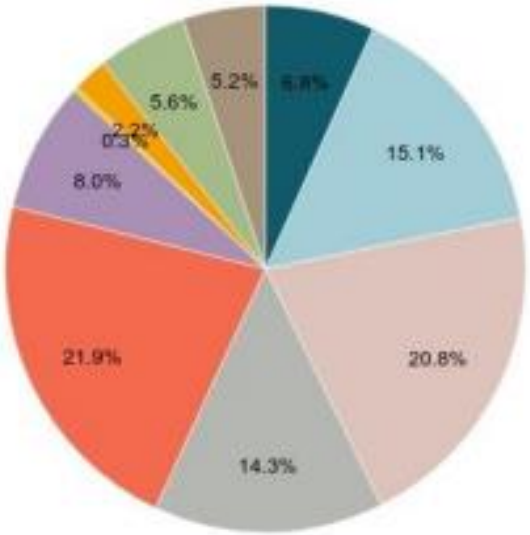
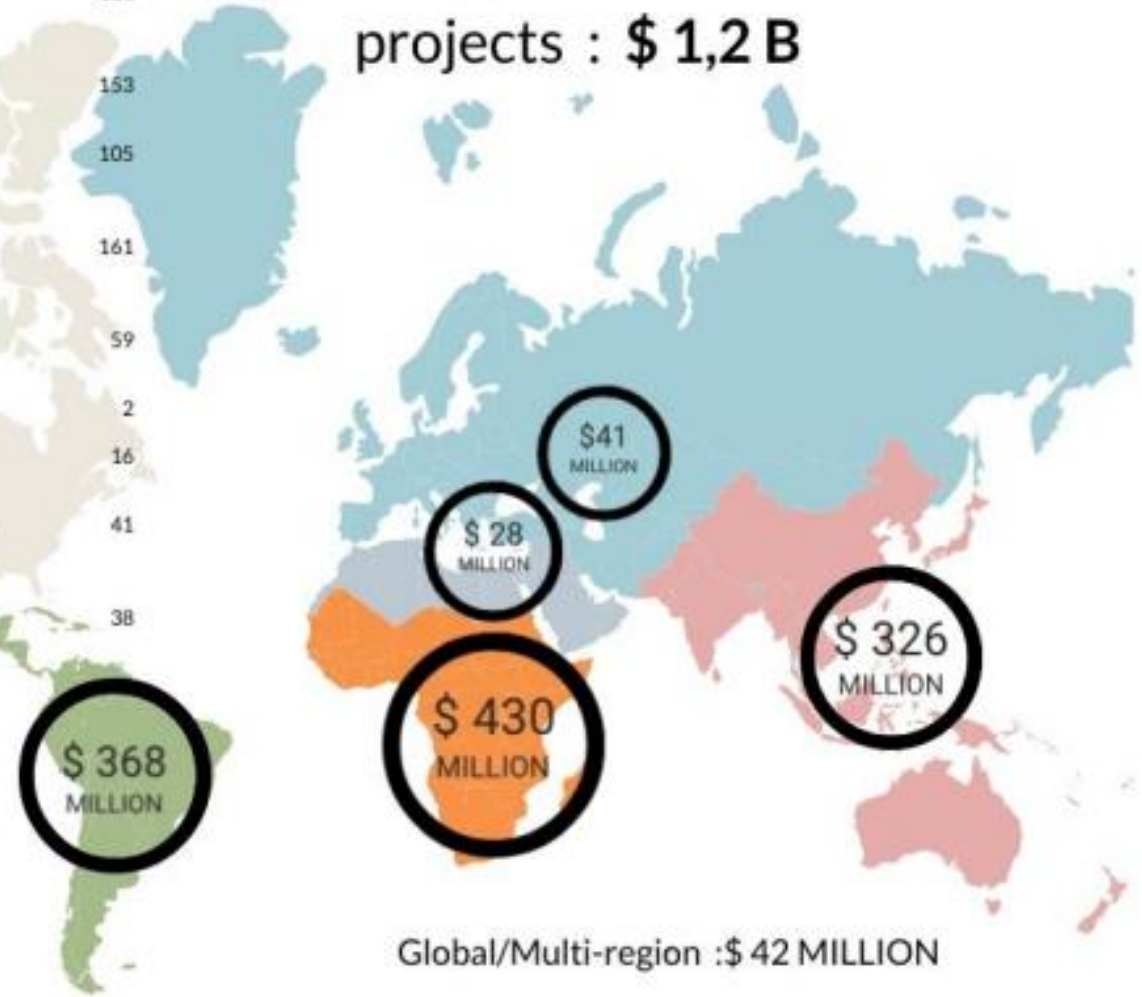
Portfolio analysis of UNDP's Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems projects



Transformative pathways	Numbers of projects :
Transform global diets and improve food security	50
Align food systems policies, subsidies, investment finance and economic incentives to decrease forest loss	111
Increase, stabilize and diversify producers' livelihoods and income	153
Strengthen the resilience of food and agricultural commodity production systems to climate impacts	105
Transform production landscapes and jurisdictions to protect biodiversity and tackle climate mitigation	161
Increase water security and improve drought risk management	59
Sustain pollination services	2
Strengthen agreements and practices related to access and benefits sharing of genetic resources	16
Ensure access to sustainable energy for producers, and align agricultural, biofuel and climate policies	41
Reduce food loss, food waste and agricultural waste and pollution	38

Total Budget of UNDP FACS projects : **$ 1,2 B**



Global/Multi-region :$ 42 MILLION

29
Tools supporting projects related to FACS

446
All these projects have impacted 446 landscapes in 110 countries

65
Partners and donors involved with UNDP on projects related to FACS

GEF 6: Transformational Practices

Five transformational practices can support the effective delivery of an integrated approach.

1. **Establishing inclusive and collaborative spaces** in which stakeholders including governments, producers, and the private sector can interact with each other, build trust and develop collaborative actions.
2. **Ensuring consistent and quality participation of partners** at all levels and ensuring that resourcing, capacities, and distribution of responsibility are well configured.
3. **Embracing systemic thinking and tools** to ensure sound design, inform decision-making during implementation, and serve as the basis for monitoring, evaluation, adaptation, and learning.

4. Adopting agile adaptive processes for recognising and adapting to dynamics in the system that the programme is seeking to change.

5. Using innovative tools and measures of progress that focus on real-world impact and, incentivise programmes to focus on transformation over output that are capable of capturing emergent and systemic change.

UNDP Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

GOOD GROWTH PARTNERSHIP

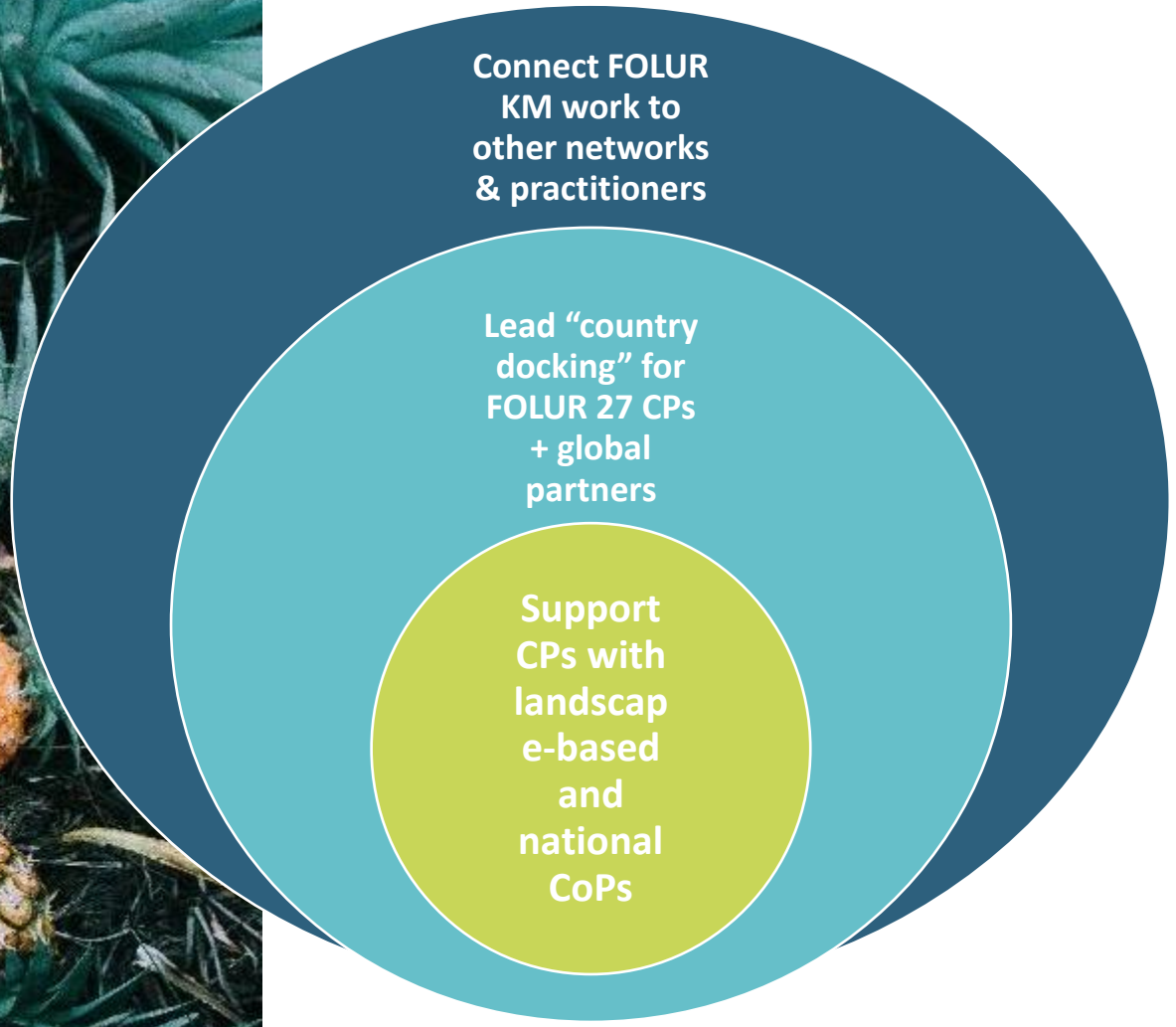
Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

GEF 7: FOLUR

Food · Land Use · Restoration

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

FACS Community

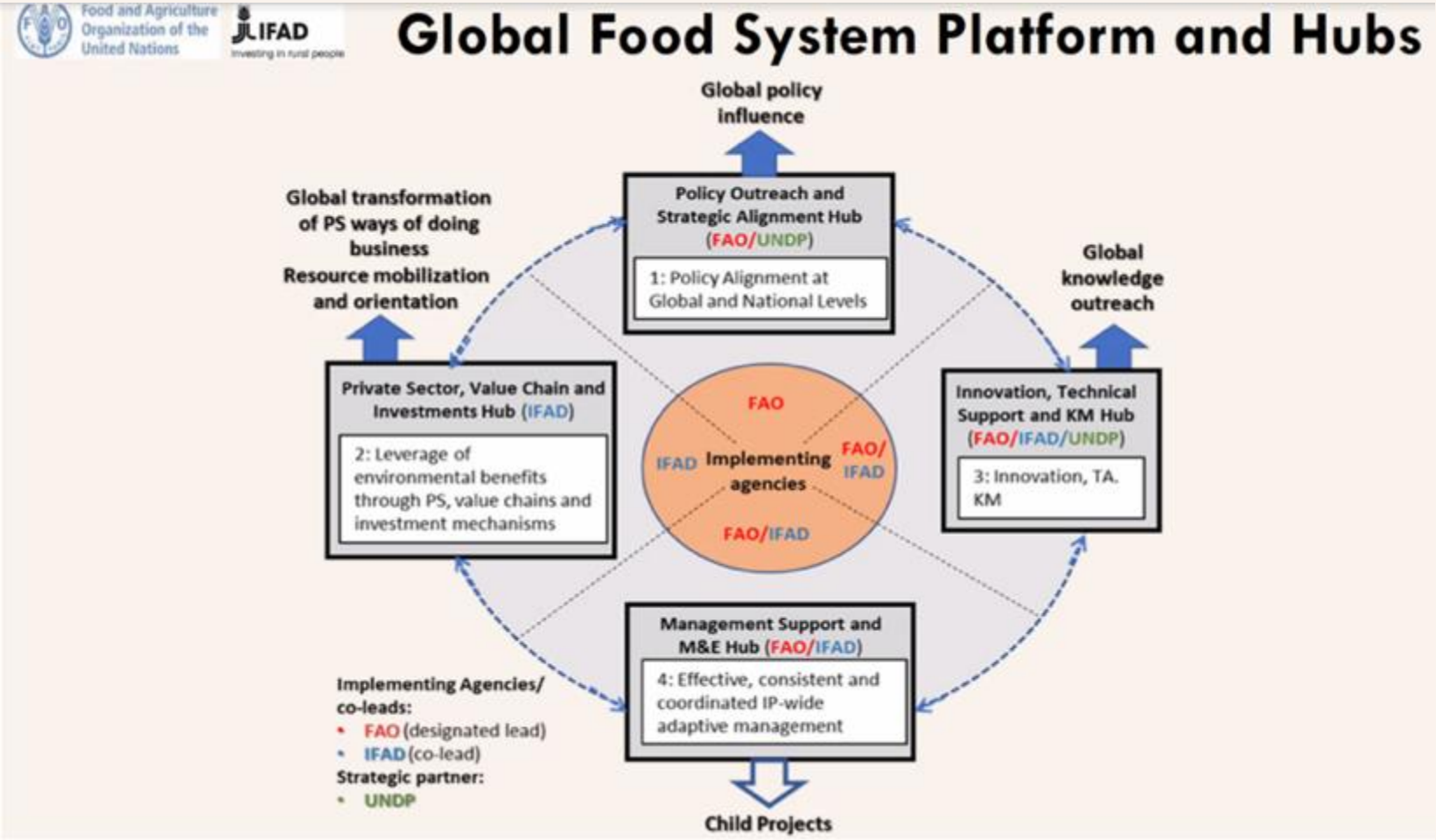


FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SYSTEMS COMMUNITY

GEF-8 Food Systems (FS) Integrated Programme

FAO-IFAD led IP

The Global Component, where **UNDP** is a strategic partner, will be structured as per the following:




Thank you!

Closing remarks

Jahan-Zeb Chowdhury
IFAD