

UNEP Support to IFAD Hub Project

**IDENTIFICATION OF
GLOBAL/REGIONAL/COUNTRY'S CIVIL
SOCIETY PARTNERS, INSTITUTIONS,
PLATFORMS THAT INFLUENCE KNOWLEDGE
ON SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE
ECOSYSTEM IN AFRICA**

A report submitted by

Environmental Pulse Institute

IDENTIFICATION OF GLOBAL/REGIONAL/COUNTRY'S CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS, INSTITUTIONS, PLATFORMS THAT INFLUENCE KNOWLEDGE ON SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE ECOSYSTEM IN AFRICA

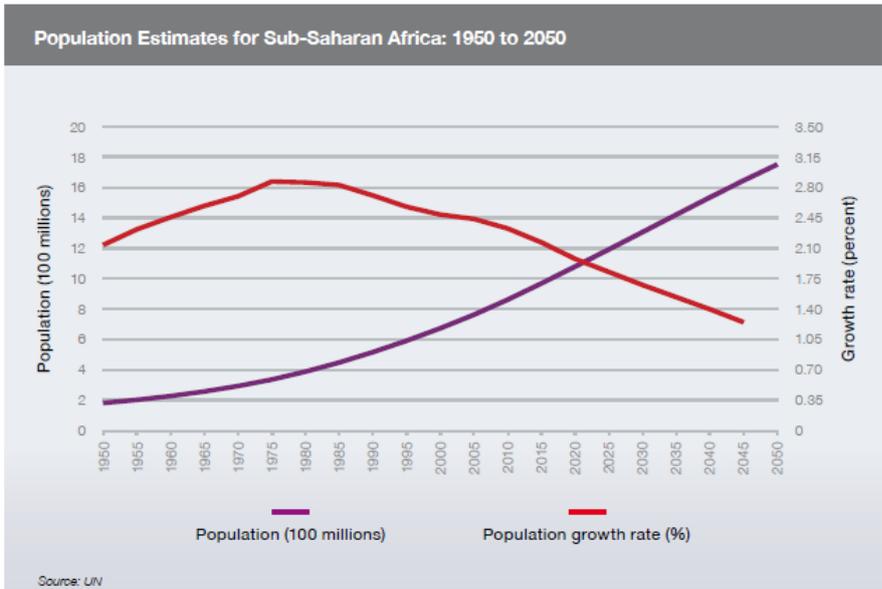
Introduction

This report is produced as part of the outputs for the Hub component of the Cross-cutting capacity building, knowledge services and coordination project for the Food Security Integrated Approach Pilot Program implemented in 12 countries in SSA, namely: Burundi, Burkina Faso, eSwatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda.

The Hub project component is to deliver applied knowledge services to the country projects; facilitate peer learning between the country projects; and connect them to other sources of experience and expertise, among others. UNEP and FAO, in collaboration with other partners are supporting capacity building for target stakeholders to address institutional and policy barriers to inclusion of ecosystem services and approaches into policies and investments for improved and sustainable smallholder agriculture and food value chains. The focus is facilitation of dialogue, models, metrics and practices which bridge the agricultural and environmental agendas and constituencies, at various scales for example toolset to country projects to bring agricultural and environmental actors together (such as different ministries, or even land users with different priority objectives at landscape scale) in order to influence decision-making, based on good practice and science. A 'Science and Policy Interface' (SPI) will be established under this component to support applied scientific knowledge dissemination to inform the policy dialogue.

Context of the study

In 1957 the sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA) population was 200 million people. Sixty years later, the region's population has risen by nearly fivefold to 1 billion. The region's population is projected to hit a 2 billion mark by 2050 and 4 billion by 2100, a scenario depicting one of the highest population increases, relative to other parts of the world. This region's burgeoning population poses a major challenge to Africa's attaining the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, particularly on environmental sustainability due to corresponding levels of food demands and resource extraction – both of which are largely nature-dependent.



Raising population with unequitable access to natural resources is likely to lead to instability. For instance, in Nigeria – the most populous country in Africa, the recent reports indicate escalating levels of conflicts between the country’s herders and sedentary farmers, leading to conflicts with thousands of lives being lost, and could intensify along with increased competition for the country’s finite natural resources, including water and land.

There is thus a need for governments, development partners, and other relevant stakeholders to proactively strategise on options that can sustainably address these escalating imbalances, while still maintaining, and even, raising the multifaceted levels of productivity. Given that majority of the countries in SSA are largely dependent on nature-based agriculture for food and income streams, inculcating ecological perspectives would be the most viable option.

As such, the UN Environment, jointly with other partners, is currently building the momentum for catalysing food security in SSA through an integrated ecosystem approach, as one of the measures that will contribute to harmonizing the population-food-environment nexus in Africa. Integrated ecosystem approach for food security entails identifying production systems that can best respond to the impacts of growing environmental challenges, while adjusting these systems to suit local environmental conditions and society, now and in the future. This approach can help transform agricultural systems to support sustainable development and food security in a fast changing environment. It is about sustainably increasing the production and income, adapting and building resilience to singular or multiple externalities. The initiative will focus on a multipronged approach that will build on existing policy, institutional and knowledge-based structures, both at regional and national levels.

Focus Countries

The Food Security IAP Program targets 12 countries in SSA (Figure 1) that are seriously affected by environmental degradation and loss of ecosystem services, resulting in persistently low crop and livestock productivity, and increased food insecurity for millions of

smallholder farmers. The 12 countries have a combined current population of about 550 million, with a projection that it will hit a 1.2 billion mark by 2050¹.

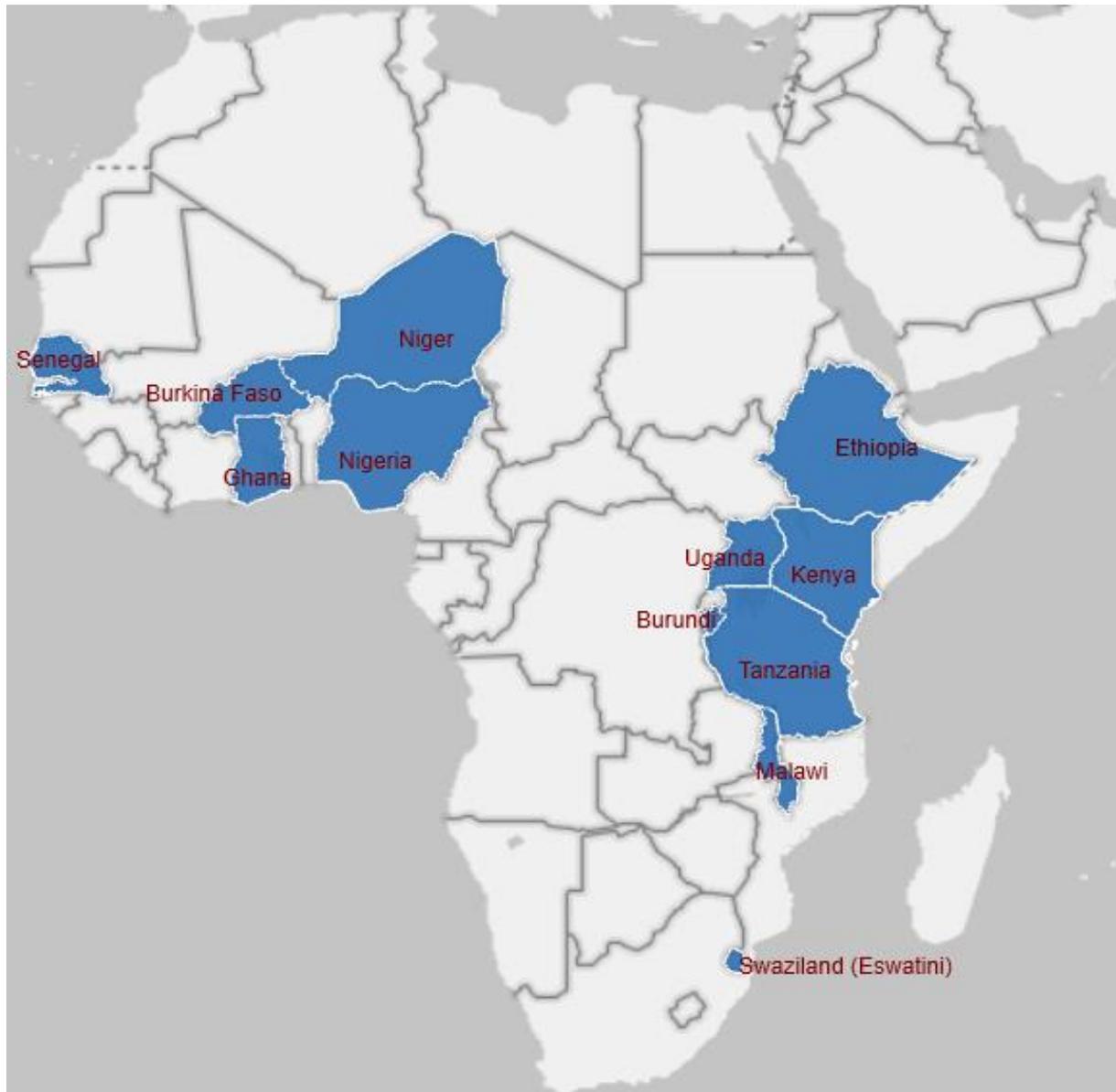


Figure 1: Focus countries

¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via website <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>

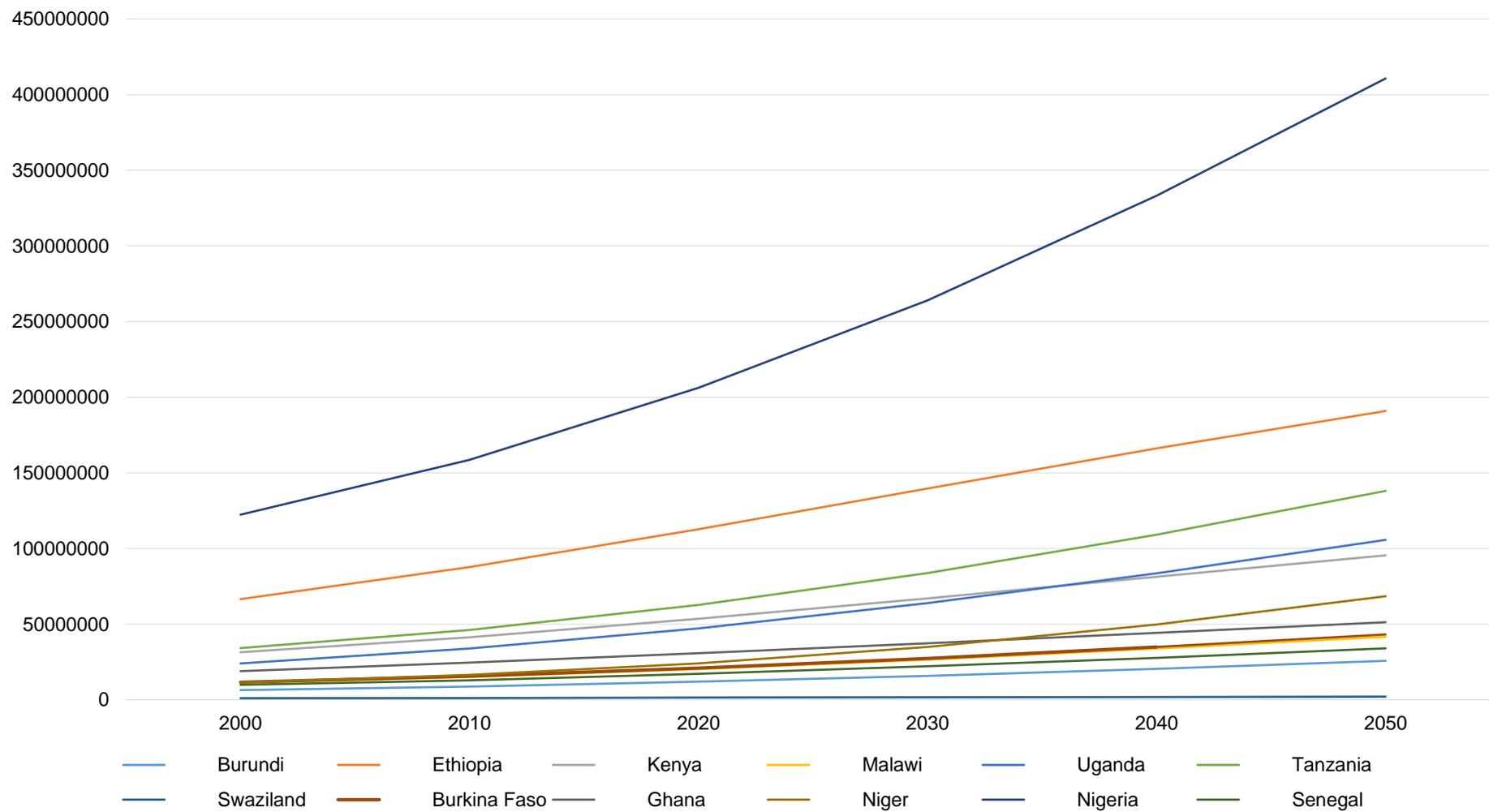


Figure 2: Population state and trends in the focus countries

Table 1: Key performance indicators for food security-environment-people nexus in the IAP focus countries

Focus Countries	Rural?? population (2017 estimates, millions)	Urban population	Land area (sq. km)	Agricultural land (% land area)	Forest area (% land area)	Deforestation (avg. annual %, 2000–15)	Net forest depletion (% of GNI)	Total freshwater withdrawal (% of internal resources)	Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal)	GDP (\$ billions)	Population below poverty line (% of the total population)
Burkina Faso	18.1	29.9	274,000	44.0	19.6	1.0	7.9	6.5	51.0	10.7	40.1 (2009 est.)
Burundi	11.2	12.1	26,000	79.0	10.7	(2.2)	16.4	2.9	77.0	3.1	64.6 (2014 est.)
Eswatini	1.3	21.3	17,000	71.0	34.1	(0.8)	1.9	39.5	97.0	41.0	63.0 (2010 est.)
Ethiopia	99.4	19.5	1,000,000	36.0	12.5	0.6	12.2	8.6	92.0	61.5	29.6 (2014 est.)
Ghana	27.4	54.0	228,000	69.0	41.0	(0.3)	8.8	3.2	66.0	37.5	24.2 (2013 est.)
Kenya	46.1	25.6	569,000	49.0	7.8	(1.4)	3.2	15.5	59.0	63.4	36.1 (2016 est.)
Malawi	17.2	16.3	94,000	61.0	33.4	0.8	8.2	8.4	86.0	6.4	50.7 (2010 est.)
Niger	19.9	18.7	1,267,000	35.0	0.9	1.0	12.0	28.1	67.0	7.1	45.4 (2014 est.)
Nigeria	182.2	47.8	911,000	78.0	7.7	4.1	1.1	5.9	54.0	486.8	70.0 (2010 est.)
Senegal	15.1	43.7	193,000	46.0	43.0	0.5	-	8.6	93.0	13.6	46.7 (2011 est.)
Tanzania	53.5	31.6	886,000	45.0	52.0	0.8	-	6.2	89.0	45.6	22.8 (2015 est.)
Uganda	39.0	16.1	201,000	72.0	10.4	4.1	13.6	1.6	41.0	27.5	21.4 (2017 est.)

Data source: multiple publications including the World Bank's "The Little Green Data Book: World Development Indicators, 2017" <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/239271500275879803/pdf/117480-PUB-Date-6-29-2017-PUBLIC.pdf>; and Inclusive Wealth Report, 2014 http://www.ihdp.unu.edu/docs/Publications/Secretariat/Reports/SDMs/IWR_SDM_2014.pdf

Integrated ecosystem approach for sustainable agricultural livelihoods

Nature-dependent agriculture is responsible for much of the food consumed globally and by poor communities in developing countries. This approach accounts for more than 95% of farmed land in sub-Saharan Africa; 90% in Latin America; 75% in the Near East and North Africa; 65% in East Asia; and 60% in South Asia.

Among the key challenges of the 21st century in SSA include the need to develop economic, social, and governance approaches that are capable of curbing the current levels of poverty and contributing to the attainment of sustainable levels of population and consumption. The approaches should similarly be able to protect the integrity of the natural capital, i.e. life-support systems underpinning current and future societal well-being, thus the need to incorporate them into decision-making.

However, there exist some gaps in this vital frontier, including these 12 focus countries. This calls for a more strategic and systematic focus on the existing action, while reflecting on recent milestones on the subject such as the findings and recommendations of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. These pertinent dimensions include: (a) robust awareness on the interdependence of ecosystems and human well-being; (b) broadening the frontiers of cross-disciplinary science of ecosystems services and relevant policy interfaces; (c) execution of (a) and (b) with a view to spark action on the restoration of natural capital coupled with its sustainable utilization. A success in this three-pronged approach will easily catalyze implementation process, which at the moment has been either rudimentary or entirely lacking in the focus countries.

Relevant platforms and initiatives by UNEP

- (i) The UNEP initiative on Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Food Security Assembly (EBAFOSA) that aims at optimizing the food value chain while ensuring ecosystems are protected and enhanced, is one of the major vehicles for the country projects to communicate their science-based results, for dissemination purposes as well as for use in debates and discussion on informing policy and forms one building block of the policy platform for the IAP-FS.
- (ii) In addition, the UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) provide a model and operational lessons for integrating pro-poor environmental sustainability linkages into national and sub-national development plans, budgets and monitoring systems. It promotes cross-sectoral coordination between ministries of planning and finance, ministries of environment and key sectoral ministries, such as agriculture.
- (iii) UNEP is also leading in integrated environmental assessment through flagship reporting on the state of the environment (e.g. Global Environment Outlook, Africa Environment Outlook) underpinned by data and indicator reporting, gender analysis (Global Gender and Environment Outlook) and supported by UNEP Live.
- (iv) In addition, UNEP is promoting a landscape approach to increase the sustainability of production and food security through ecosystem-based management, as well as valuation and accounting of natural capital for the green economy.
- (v) Together with Bioversity, UNEP is also involved in a range of activities on sustainable management of agro-biodiversity through e.g. strengthening of seed

systems, improving the availability and use of diverse seed and other planting material, and landscape restoration for food security and nutrition.

This study

This study focuses on Output 1.2. that synthesizes the latest scientific and technical knowledge, tools and methods and make it available to decision makers. These are as follows;

- a) Identifying global, regional and country's civil society partners, institutions and platforms that influence knowledge on sustainable and resilient agricultural ecosystem in Africa.
- b) Identify best practices according to science to support integrated landscape management and food security.

The thrust for study, among others, include:

- developing empirical evidence linking decisions to impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services, and human well-being;
- building partnerships with member states, private sector, NGOs, civil society groups, regional groups, philanthropists, other key stakeholders to foster and discreetly integrate natural capital and ecosystem services in key decision-making;
- robust capacity -building and transformation of institutions to effect policy and practices to accord opportunities to align with strategic national and regional priorities. These will catalyze the attainment of food security in Africa through integrated ecosystem approach, i.e. enhancing food production without depleting the resources on which productivity is dependent on.

According to the World Bank's data, the 12 countries have a combined net forest depletion rate (as a percentage of the Gross National Income) of 7.11% with Burundi, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Niger, having an above average rates at 16.4%, 13.6%, 12.2%, and 12.0%, respectively². As the pursuit for upscaling food security situations in the countries take centre stage, the countries natural capital and ecosystem services should be prioritised. This way, the integrity of the ecosystems will not only be upheld, but also tens of millions of subsistence farmers will be lifted out of poverty; a lot of the recently reported conflicts and other social instabilities common in most of these countries have been attributed to dwindling capacity of natural capital and ecosystems services. For instance, reports have indicated a strong correlation between social instability in Lake Chad basin³, covering Nigeria and Niger, among other countries, and various forms of environmental stresses common in the sub-region.

Reversing natural resource based conflicts requires a paradigm shift in the use of natural capital through deliberate mainstreaming of relevant information into national decisions and policies contexts, as well as changing institutions, policies, and incentives to reward long-term stewardship.

² The Little Green Data Book: World Development Indicators

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/239271500275879803/pdf/117480-PUB-Date-6-29-2017-PUBLIC.pdf>

³ UN News: Progress made but Lake Chad crisis is not over, says UN relief chief, urging greater support for region <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/09/1018252>

Knowledge generation and advocacy

Knowledge generation and advocacy is essential in the efforts to upscale food production through sustainable agriculture in SSA. This can be attained through production of analytical tools that allow for detailed studies and specific performance assessments from economic, social and institutional perspectives. Among the existing avenues for meeting this element include partnerships with the state and non-state actors, including civil society groups and the academia, with an interest in the need to instill a paradigm shift in agricultural livelihoods (see the appendix).

Besides, this knowledge generation avails the requisite understanding of the key elements which are pertinent in understanding key aspects of sustainable agricultural livelihoods. These include on the nexus between those who affect the generation of ecosystem services (called providers or suppliers) and those who benefits from ecosystem services (beneficiaries or consumers). Such understanding will allow assessments of the costs and benefits from a given policy, including the distributional consequences across affected parties.

Key stakeholders, including institutions dealing with property and access rights, jointly with the nature of the services in question, help frame the policy context and influence the set of incentives for the private and public sector. In addition, a detailed understanding of institutional landscape and incentive structures can inform effective management and governance. For instance, generating knowledge on judiciously designed policies, such as payments for ecosystem services (PES), would motivate potential ecosystem service suppliers by using payments for action, access, or maintenance of a service, with a view to boosting agricultural livelihoods. Similarly, rights-based wetland management can incentivize wetland users to be better stewards of the ecosystems on which the wetland goods and services are anchored on.

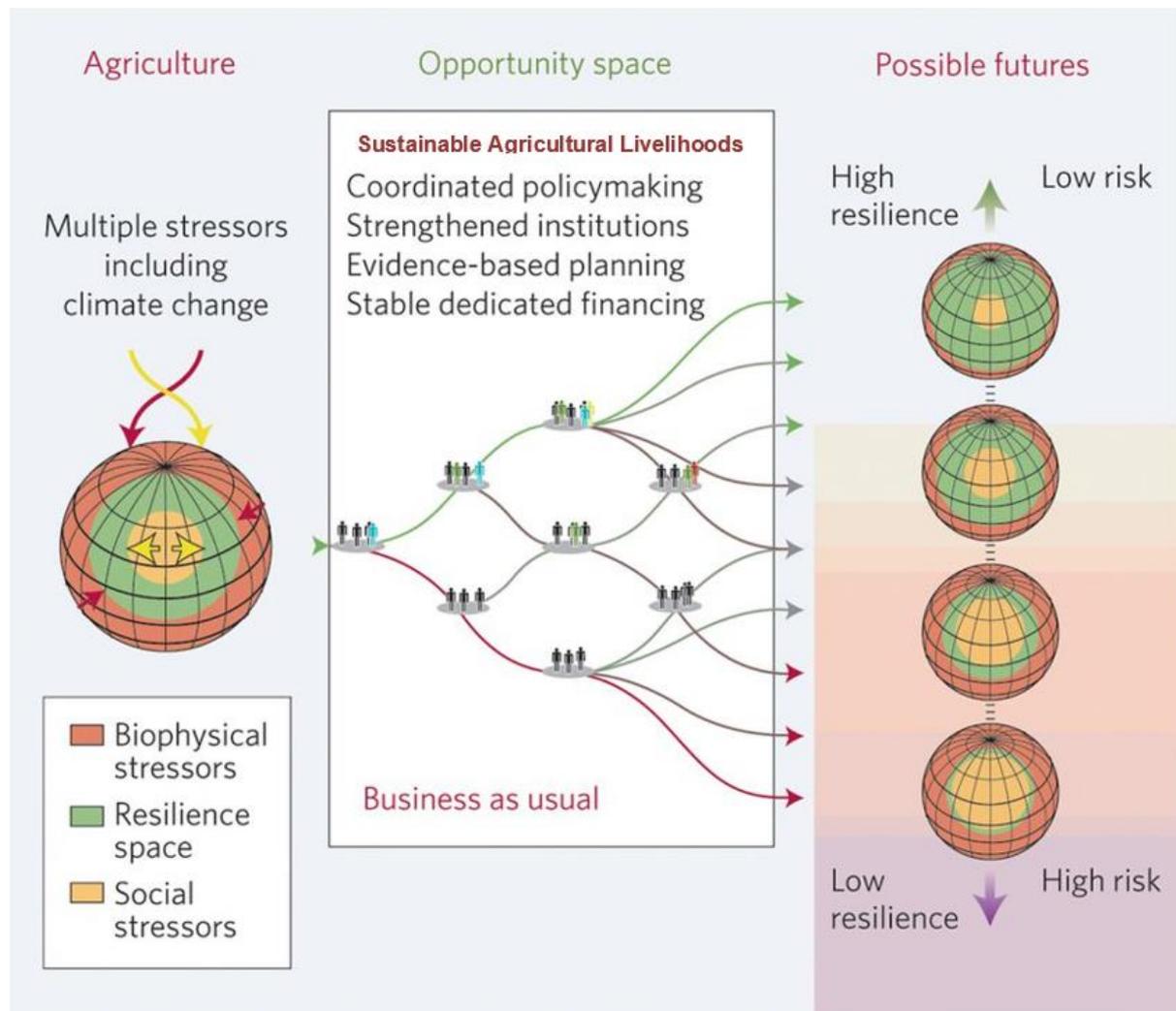
Knowledge generation and advocacy will also catalyze the performance of key elements to sustainable agricultural livelihoods, including:

- ***Expanding the evidence base:*** policy makers need to know the current and projected impacts of climate change, pests, diseases, among others mounting environmental challenges with a heavy toll on agriculture; and how vulnerable the agricultural communities and ecosystems really are. For instance, there is an urgent need to develop a new paradigm for soil and water management in rainfed systems in many parts of SSA. This demands for a holistic approach that includes proper management of natural resources so that the system's productivity can be enhanced and poverty can be reduced without causing further degradation of the natural resource base. And for this to happen, it must be backed by solid evidence that will animate stakeholders to take the requisite leap.
- ***Galvanizing policy action:*** people working in many different fields such as agriculture, climate change, food security, and land use need to collaborate and work together on supportive policies and plans, taking into account the entire landscape. Such policies to incentivize key facets of sustainable agricultural livelihoods. This include avenues for harnessing rainwater and soil moisture more effectively. Other options include supplemental and small-scale irrigation coupled with increased use of

organic and inorganic fertilizer, better access to markets, and increased security over land and water resources; essential to improving the livelihoods of farmers in rainfed areas. More effective utilization of water and moisture on farms can cut losses from dry spells, which claim one in five harvests in sub-Saharan Africa. A more assured harvest gives farmers the security they need to risk investing in other productivity-boosting technologies, such as fertilizers and improved seed . Irrigation allows farmers to grow a second, often higher-value, crop, such as fruits and vegetables that are more sensitive to water-stress. Once farmers are able to grow more lucrative crops, they are on the road to livelihood and food security.

- ***Fostering the support and empowerment of local institutions:*** empowered, agile and well-equipped local institutions are, for instance, indispensable in developing capacities of, and motivating, communities to take action on sustainable agricultural livelihoods at the downstream levels. This include elevating the need to mainstream gender related issues on agriculture and its associated aspects of sustainability, e.g. through climate -smart agriculture.
- ***Exploring innovative financing option:*** financial resources play a very crucial role in advancing the debates and actions on sustainable agricultural livelihoods. Inculcating this vital element, jointly with its enabling ingredients such as partnerships and results-based management approaches, will undoubtedly bring together financing sources that will accelerate the instil a paradigm shift in agricultural livelihoods (among others include for subsidies on ecologically-friendly farm inputs, and insurance options against weather, pests, diseases, etc.).

The paradigm shift in sustainable agricultural livelihoods: graphical summary



Appendix

ACTIVITY 1 - IDENTIFY GLOBAL/REGIONAL/COUNTRY'S CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS, INST., PLATFORMS THAT INFLUENCE KNOWLEDGE ON SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE ECOSYSTEM IN AFRICA

(Focus Countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda)

Platform		URL	What do they do related to food security/ecosystem resilience
Acronym	Name		
AU	African Union	https://au.int/	<p>The vision of the African Union is that of: “An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena.” The AU Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years. Its builds on, and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development. The vision includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern agriculture for scaled-up production, improved productivity and value addition through commodity transformation and services, contribute to farmer and national prosperity and food and nutrition security; and • The continent embeds principally adaptation processes to maintain healthy ecosystems, preserve the African natural environment – as the largest remaining reserve of pristine waters, old growth forests and land in the world.
AAH	Action Against Hunger	https://www.actionagainsthunger.org/	<p>For almost 40 years, across nearly 50 countries, AAH have led the global fight against hunger. The organization profess to save the lives of children and their families. AAH enable people to provide for themselves, see their children grow up strong, and for whole communities to prosper. AAH constantly search for more effective solutions, while sharing their knowledge and expertise with the world. We push for long-term change. The goal is not to give up until the world is free from hunger.</p>
AfDB	African	http://www.afdb.org/en/	The overarching objective of the African Development Bank AfDB Group

Platform		URL	What do they do related to food security/ecosystem resilience
Acronym	Name		
	Development Bank		<p>is to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries (RMCs), thus contributing to poverty reduction.</p> <p>The Bank Group achieves this objective by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing and allocating resources for investment in rmcs; and • Providing policy advice and technical assistance to support development efforts. <p>The AfDB 'Feed Africa' strategy, launched in 2015, aims to invest US\$24 billion into African agriculture over a ten-year period.</p>
AFR100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative)	http://afr100.org/	<p>AFR100 (the African Forest Landscape Restoration is a country-led effort to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030. AFR100 contributes to the Bonn Challenge, the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI), the African Union Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals and other targets</p>
AGORA	Access to Global Online Research on Agriculture	http://aims.fao.org/agora_r4l	<p>Coordinated by the FAO on behalf of its many public and private partners, the goal is to support the effective use of agricultural research, education and training by academics, students, practitioners and government personnel with access to high-quality, relevant and timely agricultural information on the internet.</p>
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	https://agra.org/	<p>In 2006, The Rockefeller Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation partnered to launch the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, or AGRA, based on a shared vision that investing in agriculture is the surest path to reducing poverty and hunger in Africa. AGRA works across the continent to help millions of smallholder farmers boost their farm productivity and incomes. Today, AGRA is catalysing and sustaining an inclusive agricultural transformation in Africa by increasing incomes and improving food security for 30 million farming households in 11 focus countries including Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi.</p>
B&MGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	https://www.gatesfoundation.org/	<p>The Foundation believes that solutions to Africa's greatest challenges can come from within Africa. The role is to support African partners whose bold ideas and creative approaches have the potential to save</p>

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			lives, improve health, and help farming families all across the continent. They devote half of the foundation's resources to projects in Africa and to helping African countries learn from one another (Ethiopia, Nigeria). They also focus our efforts on partnering with local government and NGOs in several other African countries to advance healthcare, improve agricultural production, strengthen financial services for the poor, and improve maternal and child health. These countries include Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania.
BI	Biodiversity International	https://www.biodiversityinternational.org/	This Biodiversity International Initiative studies how agricultural and tree biodiversity can be better used within food production systems. Working in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda
BLI	BirdLife International	https://www.birdlife.org/africa	BirdLife has nine Global Programmes, varying from those which are well-established, to more recently developed ones, each responding to specific conservation issues. In addition to the Global Programmes there are individual regional programmes. These supports the Global and Regional Conservation Programmes to help the Partnership focus and collaborate on common priorities. They provide a framework for the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluating of conservation work in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi
C4	Climate, Conservation, Communities, and Carbon	http://c4es.co.za/	In 2011, world leaders met in Bonn and set the ambitious goal of restoring 150 million hectares of degraded forest land by 2020. Their goal was named the Bonn Challenge. The Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 within the Convention on Biological Diversity has a similar goal, namely the restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems globally. Two challenges facing these goals are how to fund this large-scale restoration and how to ensure that it is implemented effectively. The C4 team specializes in overcoming these challenges and developing funding mechanisms as well as restoration protocols for specific ecosystems. Over the past decade, C4 has worked on 148 projects across 77

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			<p>countries across Africa, Asia, Central America, and the Caribbean. Clients include the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), private firms such as CarbonPlus Capital, and national governments.</p> <p>C4 has done work in Ghana, Eswatini, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda</p>
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	https://www.cbd.int/	<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has 3 main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conservation of biological diversity 2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity 3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources <p>The ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention. The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.</p>
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	https://www.cgiar.org/	<p>CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future dedicated to reducing poverty, enhancing food and nutrition security, and improving natural resources. Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) is flagship program in tis context. The overall goal of CCAFS is to catalyse positive change towards climate smart agriculture (CSA), food systems and landscapes. CCAFS takes its mandate from the CGIAR vision: “a world free of poverty, hunger and environmental degradation”. Impacts are sought in three dimensions (CGIAR System Level Outcomes):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing poverty 2. Improving food and nutrition security for health 3. Improving natural resource systems and ecosystem services
CI	Conservation	https://www.conservation.org/	<p>More than 30 years, Conservation International CI has been protecting</p>

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	International		nature for the benefit of all. CI is building upon years of scientific knowledge, practical experience and technical and financing expertise to form partnerships with governments, businesses and communities. The aim is to develop innovative strategies to better protect ecosystems, and influence policy and investment decisions to implement these strategies on the ground. Also share best practices with decision-makers to increase our impact on a global scale. CI is investing to protect healthy ecosystems and the many benefits they provide that are essential to human well-being — from continual access to food, water and other natural resources to political stability and economic success.
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture	https://ciat.cgiar.org/	<p>CIAT as a part of CGIAR system develops crops, agricultural practices, interventions, and policies to maximize health and nutrition benefits with focus on :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding better crops • Crop conservation and use • Value chains for nutrition <p>CIAT also helps communities, regions, and countries strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change and extreme events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-smart agriculture • Land use and restoration • Ecosystem Action
CIF	Climate Investment Funds	https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/	The \$8 billion Climate Investment Funds (CIF) accelerates climate action by empowering transformations in clean technology, energy access, climate resilience, and sustainable forests in developing and middle-income countries. The CIF's large-scale, low-cost, long-term financing lowers the risk and cost of climate financing. It tests new business models, builds track records in unproven markets, and boosts investor confidence. The CIF is empowering climate-smart development planning and action in 72 developing and middle-income countries worldwide confidence to unlock additional sources of finance.
CIRAD	French	https://www.cirad.fr/	Its work centres on several main topics: food security, climate change,

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	Agricultural Research Centre for International Development,		<p>natural resource management, reduction of inequalities and poverty alleviation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In East Africa, CIRAD and its partners are working to support public policy, design tools and methods for managing agrosystems and the environment sustainably, and boost agricultural product quality and animal health, in relation with human health. • In the dry zone of West Africa, CIRAD's commitments as regards national and regional agricultural research and development organizations, higher education, and farmers' organizations and the private sector, are primarily geared towards guaranteeing food security for local people, through the intensification of agricultural production systems and sustainable, diversified agricultural development that respects environmental resources, which are often highly degraded in arid zones. • West Africa - Forest and Humid Savanna - West African countries are particularly badly affected by the impact of climate change and population growth. CIRAD and its partners are thus devoting a large part of their research operations to ensuring the food and energy security of local populations, while respecting the environment. • In southern Africa, CIRAD is working with the main institutions on research into governance systems and regional and local policy as regards emerging animal and plant diseases. In Madagascar, production systems (rice growing, livestock) are being developed in highland areas. Throughout southern Africa and Madagascar, interactions between the natural environment and the agricultural environment pose numerous questions that are being addressed in a multi-disciplinary fashion by teams from CIRAD and its partners. They relate to biodiversity management, the compatibility of conservation and production, food safety, and land tenure and migration issues.
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for	https://www.uneca.org/	ECA's mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development. One important aspect

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	Africa		of ECA's work on natural resources is the conduct of policy-oriented research aiming to support the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for the proper management of natural resources in Africa. ECA works to promote measures to address environmental concerns in the exploitation of Africa's natural resources.
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	http://www.fao.org/	<p>The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. The goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With over 194-member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide. Followings are key priorities of the organisation: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition • Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable • Reduce rural poverty • Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems • Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System	http://fews.net/	<p>FEWS NET, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on acute food insecurity. Created in 1985 by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) after devastating famines in East and West Africa, FEWS NET provides objective, evidence-based analysis to help government decision-makers and relief agencies plan for and respond to humanitarian crises. Analysts and specialists in 22 field offices work with US government science agencies, national government ministries, international agencies, and NGOs to produce forward-looking reports on more than 36 of the world's most food-insecure countries. The "NET" in our name represents our vast network of partners, ranging from collaborators in data collection and analysis to consumers of our reporting. Works in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda</p>
FE	Future Earth	http://www.futureearth.org	Future Earth set up in 2015, builds on more than three decades of global

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			<p>environmental change research through the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), DIVERSITAS and the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP). Future Earth begins life as a new paradigm emerges in international politics, with the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change. Future Earth has played a significant role at the interface between science and international policy throughout these processes. Now, Future Earth will coordinate and catalyse the world-class research necessary to support the transition to sustainability. Some of the key challenges, among others, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver water, energy, and food for all, and manage the synergies and trade-offs among them, by understanding how these interactions are shaped by environmental, economic, social and political changes. • Decarbonise socio-economic systems to stabilise the climate by promoting the technological, economic, social, political and behavioural changes enabling transformations, while building knowledge about the impacts of climate change and adaptation responses for people and ecosystems. • Safeguard the terrestrial, freshwater and marine natural assets underpinning human well-being by understanding relationships between biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and services, and developing effective valuation and governance approaches
GCF	Green Climate Fund	https://www.greenclimate.fund/	<p>The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a new global fund created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. GCF helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change. It seeks to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development, taking into account the needs of nations that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts.</p> <p>The objective of a recent approved project “Increasing Agricultural and Ecosystem Resilience through Ecosystem based Adaptation</p>

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			<p>Agroforestry” is to increase the agricultural and ecosystem resilience of 1,125,000 vulnerable small-scale farm households, covering an area of approximately 1,000,000 hectares, and to enhance carbon sinks across 8 counties through Ecosystem-based Adaptation. Specifically, the project will make use of locally-appropriate agroforestry systems (“EverGreen Agriculture”), a highly cost-effective intervention. The project will target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60,000 households in Burundi (Muyinga, Cankuzo, and Muramvya Districts) • 325,000 households in Malawi (All districts⁴) • 70,000 households in Eswatini (Swaziland) (Hhohho, Manzini, Lubombo regions) • 140,000 households in Tanzania (Mtwara, Lindi, Masasi, Nachingwea Districts) • 275,000 households in Uganda (Karamoja, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Mubende, Kibale, Hoima, Masindi Districts)
GDI	German Development Institute	https://www.die-gdi.de/	<p>Agriculture can play a key role in many countries for accelerating overall economic growth and job creation – particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. But agricultural development would need to respect environmental challenges. Furthermore, for the poorest people social protection schemes are an essential part of food security, especially in conflict regions. For other household’s social protection can be a social safety net that enables them to invest and preserve productive capital during periods of crises, thereby increasing resilience.</p> <p>In a large research and consulting project, funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) analyzes how development cooperation can become more effective and contribute to increased food security in rural areas of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) , specifically focusing on following questions:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to achieve food security until 2030? • How can agricultural production be increased sustainably? • How can the impact of climate change or other stressors be

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			<p>mitigated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the future perspectives for smallholders and large-scale agro-investments, which interdependencies exist? • Do we need a structural transformation in rural areas? • Which mix of social, economic and technical policies is needed to reach different household and farm types in rural areas in order to support their different needs and potentials in an optimal way? • How can the design and implementation of social protection schemes be improved to achieve both relief and longer-term objectives?
GEF	Global Environment Facility	https://www.thegef.org/	<p>The Global Environment Facility was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided over \$17.9 billion in grants and mobilized an additional \$93.2 billion in co-financing for more than 4500 projects in 170 countries. Today, the GEF is an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector that addresses global environmental issues.</p> <p>The GEF's Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program is supporting efforts to design systems that protect our planet's biophysical processes and resources, absorb greenhouse gas emissions, provide nutritious and affordable food for the growing number of people worldwide, and strengthen the resilience and prosperity of rural populations. Achieving these outcomes could generate 80 million jobs and create an additional US\$2.3 trillion in productive growth by 2030. The Food Security Program fosters sustainability and resilience by creating or strengthening institutional frameworks, scaling up integrated approaches, and monitoring and assessment of global environmental benefits. This contributes to maintaining globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services, bringing 1.1 million hectares (ha) of landscapes under improved production practices, and an additional 2.1 million ha under sustainable land management. It also supports a transformational shift towards a low emission and resilient development</p>

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			path, mitigating 59 million tonnes of carbon.
GF	Grameen Foundation	https://grameenfoundation.org/	Grameen Foundation is a global nonprofit that creates breakthrough solutions spanning financial, agricultural and health services. They use digital technology and strengthen local partner networks to design and deliver solutions that open opportunity for women and families living in poverty. The integration of Grameen Foundation and Freedom from Hunger in October 2016 expanded the geographic footprint in Latin America and Africa, and their combined work now directly supports poverty elimination in 16 countries. Partners of Grameen Foundation and Freedom From Hunger continue to implement programs in an additional 13 countries.
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute	http://gggi.org	Through its Sustainable Landscapes Strategy, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) supports partner countries pursue economic growth while protecting, restoring, and using productive landscapes in ways that are inclusive and sustainable. GGGI identifies financial and policy solutions and shape investment deals which are holistic, cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary Taking a landscape approach, GGGI targets key barriers and bring a diverse range of stakeholders on board. The landscape approach moves away from project and sector specific interventions to a more holistic and integrated way of pursuing economic growth. GGGI aims to shape well-designed business models and projects that delivers three returns on investment: financial, natural capital and social returns. In collaboration with partner governments, private sector, and a range of other partners, GGGI develops risk reduction and return enhancing instruments to attract more private capital to sustainably produced natural resource based sectors. Partner governments play a key role in creating an enabling framework through the provision of suitable regulatory support.
GRET	Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques	https://www.gret.org/	Founded in 1976, GRET is an international development NGO, governed by French law, which acts from work on the ground all the way up influencing policy, with the aim of providing durable and innovative answers to the challenges of poverty and inequalities. Its professionals

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	(France)		<p>provide lasting, innovative solutions for fair development in the field and work to positively influence policy. GRET's 739 professionals work on 191 projects per year in 25 countries. Its Natural Resources management program covers three lines of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing, developing and promoting natural resource (agro-forestry, forest, agricultural water) and renewable energy systems that are sustainable, economically lasting, suited to the needs and constraints of local populations, and that help preserve biodiversity and fight climate change; • Setting up good governance of natural resources and energy through management and co-management, delegation and regulation modalities and mechanisms within institutional frameworks under construction; and • Sharing information through training and capacity building, pooling good practices, running exchange and reflection networks. <p>GRET works in Burkina Faso ,Niger, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Tanzania.</p>
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/	<p>The World Agroforestry Centre ICRAF as a part of the CGIAR system, is a centre of scientific excellence that harnesses the benefits of trees for people and the environment. Leveraging the world's largest repository of agroforestry science and information, we develop knowledge practices, from farmers' fields to the global sphere, to ensure food security and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>ICRAF is the only institution that does globally significant agroforestry research in and for all of the developing tropics. Knowledge produced by ICRAF enables governments, development agencies and farmers to utilize the power of trees to make farming and livelihoods more environmentally, socially and economically sustainable at scales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West & Central Africa - Niger, Nigeria - Activities in the region focus on the roles that Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration plays in delivering agricultural systems that can improve productivity and livelihoods in the parklands of the Sahel. We also explore how improved planting materials are affecting the contributions of key tree

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			<p>crops to the GDP of humid countries while delivering benefits for climate change and income).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern and Southern Africa - Burundii, Estawtini (Swaziland), Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda. Areas of focus include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better engagement of youth and women in agroforestry-related businesses • Improvement of cross–sector analyses and collaboration • Improvement of communication, especially in local media and local languages <p>Cutting across all of these is support to policies that seek to mainstream agroforestry principles and practices into national development plans, strategies and projects and the facilitation of functional country and regional (e.g. EAC, SADC, IGAD), agroforestry networks.</p>
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	https://www.ifad.org/	<p>IFAD is an international financial institution and specialized United Nations agency based in Rome, the UN's food and agriculture hub. Since 1978, IFAD has provided US\$18.5 billion in grants and low-interest loans to projects that have reached about 464 million people. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) invest in rural people, empowering them to increase their food security, improve the nutrition of their families and increase their incomes. IFAD help them build resilience, expand their businesses and take charge of their own development.</p>
IFPRI (AFR)	International Food Policy Research Institute (Africa Region)	https://www.ifpri.org/	<p>IFPRI, as part of CGIAR system, has had a long history of engagement in Africa, and today it invests about 50 percent of its programmatic budget in work on the continent. To better meet research needs and achieve greater impact on the ground, IFPRI launched country project offices, as well as the Eastern and Southern Africa Office (ESAO) and the West and Central Africa Office (WCAO).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern and Southern Africa Office (ESAO), headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, helps to strengthen IFPRI's position as a major contributor to food policy research, capacity strengthening, and policy dialogue within the region. The office supports the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

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			<p>(CAADP) and actively works with the African Union Commission; regional bodies such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Southern African Development Community; and individual countries to provide evidence-based solutions to shape agricultural policies, investments, and programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West and Central Africa Office (WCAO), headquartered in Dakar, Senegal, helps to strengthen IFPRI's position as a major contributor to food policy research, capacity strengthening and policy dialogue within West and Central Africa. The Office supports countries with the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and actively works with the African Union Commission, regional bodies such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and individual countries to provide evidence-based agricultural policy solutions.
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development	https://www.iied.org/	IIED is a policy and action research organisation. IIED promote sustainable development to improve livelihoods and protect the environments on which these livelihoods are built. IIED specialise in linking local priorities to global challenges. IIED is based in London and works in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and the Pacific, with some of the world's most vulnerable people.
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute	https://www.ilri.org/	The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) works to improve food security and reduce poverty in developing countries through research for better and more sustainable use of livestock. ILRI is a CGIAR research centre – part of a global research partnership for a food-secure future.
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	https://www.ipbes.net/	The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is an independent intergovernmental body, established by member States in 2012. It provides policymakers with objective scientific assessments about the state of knowledge regarding the planet's biodiversity, ecosystems and the benefits they provide to people, as well as the tools and methods to protect and sustainably use

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			<p>these vital natural assets.</p> <p>Our mission is to strengthen knowledge foundations for better policy through science, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development. To some extent IPBES does for biodiversity what the IPCC does for climate change.</p>
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	http://www.ipcc.ch/	<p>The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the international body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization WMO and United Nations Environment Programme UNEP to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.</p>
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	https://www.iucn.org/	<p>IUCN's mission is to Influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.</p> <p>IUCN has been working in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern and Southern Africa for several decades and officially opened its offices in the region in the 1980s, pioneering a number of conservation initiatives. The IUCN East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) works across 22 countries in the Horn of Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa and the Western Indian Ocean: • West and Central Africa - The West and Central Africa region, from the Gulf of Guinea to the southern limit of the Sahara to Gabon, comprises 23 countries. This region crosses a climatic gradient characterized by annual average precipitation ranging from 250 mm to 3,000 mm, which gives it a climatic peculiarity and a great diversity of ecosystems (terrestrial and maritime) containing a unique floristic and faunal diversity.
IWMI	International Water	http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/	<p>IWMI's work helps release the potential of improved water and land management for addressing key development challenges within the</p>

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	Management Institute		<p>framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>At the national level, researchers work with government ministries and agricultural research institutes as well as with a wide array of development partners, including private enterprises. In addition to conducting research with them, IWMI provide capacity building and training on diverse topics, while also supporting master's and doctoral students. Central to the success of national and local water initiatives is knowing where and how to intervene for maximum shared benefits. Supplying answers to these questions is what IWMI does best.</p> <p>IWMI also helps attain the objectives of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), collaborates with the Secretariat of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) and supports various regional initiatives as well. These include the agricultural policy of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy and Food Security Action Plan of the East African Community, and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).</p>
MA	Millennium ecosystem assessment	https://www.millenniumassessment.org/	<p>The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment MA was called for by the United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2000. Initiated in 2001, the objective of the MA was to assess the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being and the scientific basis for action needed to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of those systems and their contribution to human well-being. The MA has involved the work of more than 1,360 experts worldwide. Their findings, contained in five technical volumes and six synthesis reports, provide a state-of-the-art scientific appraisal of the condition and trends in the world's ecosystems and the services they provide such as clean water, food, forest products, flood control, and natural resources and the options to restore, conserve or enhance the sustainable use of ecosystems.</p>
RF	Rockefeller	https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/	<p>The Rockefeller Foundation believes the fight against hunger, especially</p>

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	Foundation		<p>when anchored in science and markets, can be won. Food security is critical for both human welfare and economic growth in Africa. By supporting new scientific advances in human nutrition and food production, and carrying forward commitment to a Green Revolution in Africa, The Rockefeller Foundation is committed to reaching hundreds of millions of people with nourishing food while improving the sustainability of the global food system.</p> <p>The work on food is currently implemented through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YieldWise Food Loss • YieldWise Food Waste and • Alliance for Green Revolution (AGRA) launched in 2006, which is focused on doubling yield and incomes for African farmers.
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	https://www.eda.admin.ch/	<p>Food security and supporting sustainable agricultural systems that help make it possible are global challenges. The SDC provides support to small farmers of both genders for the efficient use of natural resources conserving them for future generations, this all in the context of social and economic changes and the impact of climate change.</p>
UN	United Nations	www.un.org	<p>On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force. Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.</p> <p>Sustainable development calls for concerted efforts towards building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for people and planet. For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. These elements are interconnected and all are crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies.</p>
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to	https://www.unccd.int/	<p>Established in 1994, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is the sole legally binding international</p>

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	Combat Desertification		agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found. The Convention within the framework of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) focusses on issues related to land and drought, land and human security, land and climate, land and sustainable development goals
UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund	http://www.uncdf.org/	The UN Capital Development Fund makes public and private finance work for the poor in the world's 47 least developed countries (LDCs). The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) of the UN Capital Development Fund serves as a mechanism to integrate climate change adaptation into local governments' planning and budgeting systems, increase awareness of and response to climate change at the local level, and increase the amount of finance available to local governments for climate change adaptation. Local authorities of the least developed countries (LDCs) are uniquely positioned to identify the climate change adaptation responses that best meet local needs. Further, they typically have the mandate to undertake the small- to medium-sized adaptation investments needed to build climate resilience.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	http://www.undp.org/	UNDP's support to countries on climate change and disaster resilience is shaped by three important global agreements: the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNDP works with countries to help them reduce greenhouse gases and advance a long-term goal of zero-carbon development. At the same time, we work together with partners to adapt to the impacts of climate change, enhance access to clean energy, reduce the risk of disasters and, where needed, support resilient disaster recovery. Taken all together, these efforts are the path towards sustainable development that is risk-informed, zero-carbon and resilient.
UNEP	United Nations	https://www.unenvironment.org/	UNEP has a number of activities related to ecosystem assessment,

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	Environment Programme		<p>services, valuation, ecosystem-based adaptation and linkages with food security. The Poverty-Environment Initiative supports poverty-environment mainstreaming programmes in 24 countries across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and Latin America and the Caribbean with the aim of increasing the capacity of governments to mainstream environment into national development processes and their implementation. While each country programme has been initiated to meet country-level demand and is tailored to specific national policy processes, the country programmes reflects the global Poverty-Environment Initiative scale-up outputs aiming to contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-poor environmental outcomes being mainstreamed into development policies, plans and budgets making them more inclusive and pro-poor, gender responsive, and environmentally sustainable. • National and regional institutional capacity and coordination systems being strengthened to implement, monitor and report on pro-poor, gender responsive sustainable development policies and plans. • Pro-poor environmental outcomes being integrated into regional and global institutions and sustainable development debates
UNEP TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity	http://www.teebweb.org/	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) is a global initiative focused on “making nature’s values visible”. Its principal objective is to mainstream the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into decision-making at all levels. It aims to achieve this goal by following a structured approach to valuation that helps decision-makers <i>recognize</i> the wide range of benefits provided by ecosystems and biodiversity, <i>demonstrate</i> their values in economic terms and, where appropriate, suggest how to <i>capture</i> those values in decision-making.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	https://unfccc.int/	The UNFCCC secretariat is part of the United Nations. The UNFCCC secretariat (UN Climate Change) was established in 1992 when countries adopted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In addition to focussing largely on facilitating the intergovernmental climate change negotiations the secretariat provides

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			technical expertise and assists in the analysis and review of climate change information reported by Parties.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	https://www.usaid.gov/	<p>The US Government remains the largest donor of food assistance in the world, with Food for Peace (FFP) programming more than \$2 billion annually.</p> <p>The Vision: USAID's Office of Food for Peace and its partners envision a world free of hunger and poverty, where all people live in dignity, peace, and security.</p> <p>Mission - We work together with others to reduce hunger and malnutrition and to ensure that adequate safe and nutritious food is available to, accessible to, and well utilized by all individuals at all times to support a healthy and productive life.</p> <p>We are committed to contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to pursuing USAID's mission to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies. Expressing the compassion and good will of the people of the United States, we mobilize America's resources to predict, prevent, and respond to chronic and acute hunger overseas. Through our emergency programs, we strive to provide food assistance to save lives, reduce suffering, and support the early recovery of populations affected by both acute and chronic emergencies. Our development programs help reduce the long-term need for food assistance by increasing household and community resilience and by strengthening the capacity of developing societies to ensure access to and utilization of food by their most vulnerable communities and individuals, especially women and children.</p> <p>USAID is working in all 12 project countries.</p>
WB	World Bank	https://www.worldbank.org/	<p>With 189 member countries, staff from more than 170 countries, and offices in over 130 locations, the World Bank Group is a unique global partnership: five institutions working for sustainable solutions that reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries.</p> <p>The World Bank Group works with partners to improve food security and build food systems that can feed everyone, everywhere, every day.</p>

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			Activities include encouraging climate-smart farming techniques, improving supply chains for reducing food losses and strengthening safety nets to ensure vulnerable families have access to food and water.
WFP	World Food Programme	http://www1.wfp.org/	<p>The World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience. As the international community has committed to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition by 2030, one in nine people worldwide still do not have enough to eat. Food and food-related assistance lie at the heart of the struggle to break the cycle of hunger and poverty.</p> <p>On any given day, WFP has 5,000 trucks, 20 ships and 92 planes on the move, delivering food and other assistance to those in most need. Every year, WFP distribute more than 15 billion rations at an estimated average cost per ration of US\$ 0.31. These numbers lie at the roots of WFP's unparalleled reputation as an emergency responder, one that gets the job done quickly at scale in the most difficult environments.</p> <p>Thanks to half a century of experience, the World Food Programme (WFP) has acquired a comparative advantage in building resilience for food security and nutrition. Achieving Zero Hunger (SDG Goal 2) means that States must be able to draft and implement policies that promote food security and nutrition objectives. These underpin nations' capacity to withstand shocks and stress factors which limit the availability of food or constrain access to it. To be relevant and effective, food security and nutrition policies must be rooted in strong governance, responsive institutions and an enabling environment. A combination is often involved of disaster risk management plans, robust social protection systems and inclusive economic and social programmes. Countries include:</p> <p>Burkina Faso, Burundi, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi , Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, , Tanzania, Uganda</p>
WMO	World	https://public.wmo.int/	WMO is the specialised agency of the United Nations for meteorology

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	Meteorological Organization		<p>weather and climate, operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences.</p> <p>The goal of the Programme is to strengthen the operational resources of National Meteorological Services to further provide weather/climate information and services to rural farmers and strengthen early warning systems for weather and climate risk management in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>Many Africans live in areas that are prone to droughts and floods, and famine or disease outbreaks. Climate imposes additional pressures on vital sectors, such as agriculture, health and water, which already face development challenges, limited funding and infrastructure, and ecosystem degradation. These, in turn, lessen Africa's adaptive capacity, increasing its sensitivity to projected climate change. Strengthening the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to provide better climate services will enhance the adaptive capacity of African Member States. Incorporating better climate risk management into development policies and strategies will enhance socio-economic development and improve the well-being of African peoples.</p> <p>The purpose is that smallholder farmers are able to access, interpret and use climate information and related agro-advisories for farm level planning and decision making. The first phase of this project has shown an increase in crop yields of up to 34% for some of the farmers who used the climate information provided.</p>
WRI	World Resources Institute	www.wri.org	<p>According to WRI research, the world will have to close a gap of nearly 70 percent between the amount of food available today and that required by 2050. It must reduce agriculture's impact on climate, ecosystems, and water. And it needs to ensure that agriculture supports inclusive economic and social development. WRI works to meet these three needs. We develop analyses, partnerships, and strategies to secure a sustainable food future.</p> <p>WRI's World Resources Report project develops solutions to the world's food production and consumption problems. They identify ways to reduce</p>

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			<p>food loss and waste and analyze strategies to sustainably increase food production, such as restoring degraded lands back into productivity, increasing pastureland yields, and improving land and water management. WRI advance methods to reduce food production’s impact on the environment, such as climate-smart agriculture. Some projects include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Restoration Initiative (GRI) – Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Malawi • Forest Legality (FLI)– Ghana • Governance of Forests Initiative (GFI) – Malawi • Land and Resource Rights Initiative (LRR)– Tanzania • Access Initiative (TAI) – Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature	https://www.worldwildlife.org/	<p>WWF works to secure a living planet that will sustain a more affluent population. From refining production and distribution to combating waste and environmental impacts, we want to improve how the world grows, transports and consumes this precious fuel.</p> <p>One of the biggest threats to biodiversity and ecosystems is where and how we produce food. WWF is working with retailers, buyers and producers responsible for key food commodities to establish credible, certification standards. These standards—including those already established for aquaculture, beef, soy, cotton, sugar and palm oil—measurably reduce key environmental impacts.</p>