





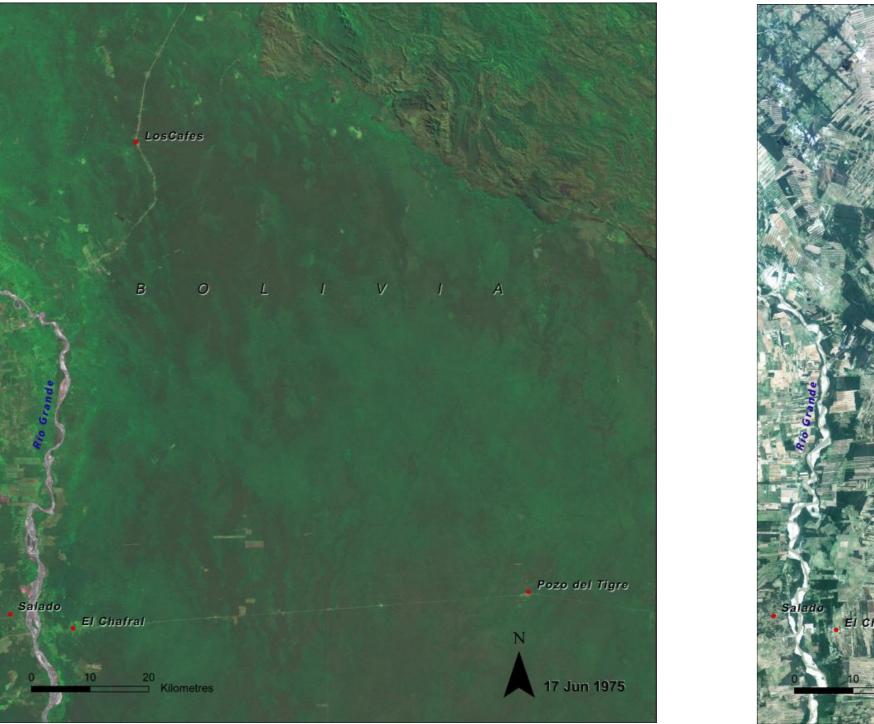
# **GOVERNING THE AGRICULTURE-CLIMATE-FOOD SECURITY** NEXUS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS: THE CASE OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE ON CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

Cinthia Soto, PhD Candidate, Forest and Nature Conservation Policy Group, Wageningen University and Research Centre, The Netherlands Promotor: Prof. Dr. B.J.M. Arts. Co-Promotors: Dr. Hans Hoogeveen and Dr. Ingrid Visseren-Hamakers

## Background

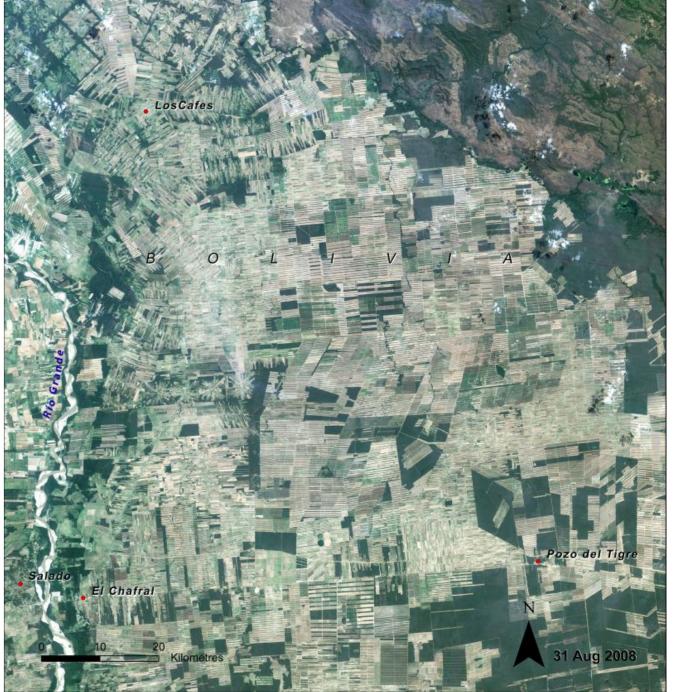
## Agriculture as a driver of deforestation

- Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Uses (AFOLU), account for almost 25% of global anthropogenic emissions (IPCC 2014).
- Agriculture itself is responsible for about 80% of deforestation globally (Kissinger et al. 2012). Agriculture's share in GHG was 11% in 2010 (FAO 2014).
- Agriculture emissions are expected to increase significantly by 2050 (FAO 2014).
- Intergovernmental mechanisms in the field of climate change have provided limited results in addressing the nexus agriculture-climate, while trade continues to have a major role in natural resource use (Soto Golcher and Visseren-Hamakers 2018).
- The Global Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA) was launched in September 2014, as a reaction to the lack of progress in addressing climaterelated agriculture considerations, in particular those related to climate change mitigation, and as a way to engage other non-state actors.



#### Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 1975

Source: ATLAS of our Changing Environment, UNEP, 2010



Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 2008

Land-use change due to soya plantations and agriculture parcels

### Partnership ladder and framing as analytical tools

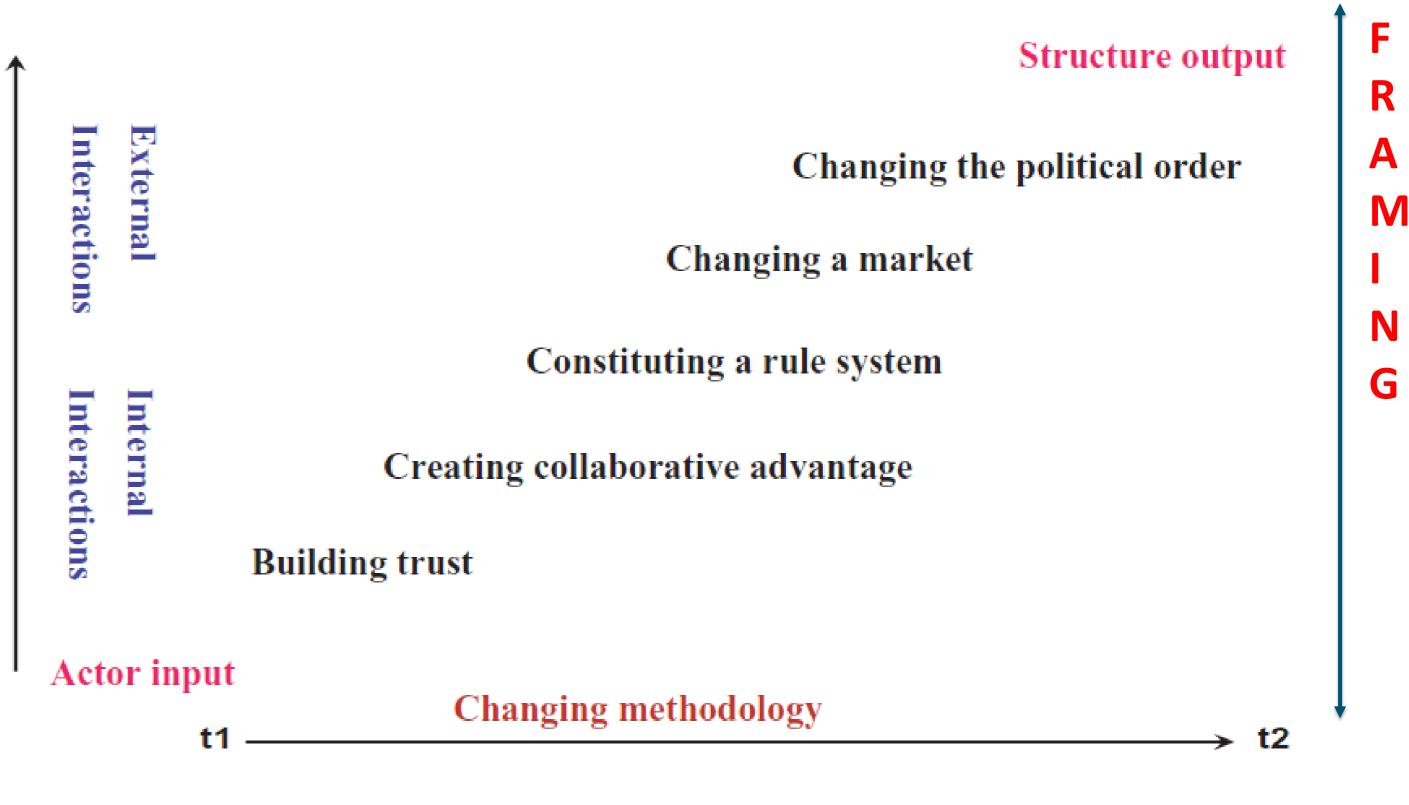
As a partnership bringing together different sectors, which represent diverging views, interests, reasons for joining and understandings of the problems and needed solutions, we consider GACSA a compelling case study to enrich both the partnership literature and framing theory.

## **OBJECTIVE:**

This article aims to analyse how an intersectoral partnership, such as GACSA, is designed and evolves, combining different interests and frames to find a common ground to address the challenges faced by agriculture and climate change. It will address the

following research questions :

• 1<sup>st</sup>: How and to what extent has framing played a role in the design and evolution of GACSA?



Source: Partnership Ladder (Glasbergen 2011) adapted with a framing dimension

#### Literature cited

FAO. 2014. "Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, Emissions by Sources and Removals by Sinks." In 1990-2011 Analysis. Rome, Italy: FAO.

• 2<sup>nd</sup>: What is, and how does GACSA define its function in the agriculture and climate change nexus?

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Forest and Nature Conservation Policy Group P.O. Box 123, 6700 AB Wageningen Contact: cinthia.soto@wur.nl www.wageningenUR.nl