

MORE ABOUT PARALLEL SESSION:

CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE: SYNERGIES OR TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN GOVERNANCE LEVELS AND DOMAINS

Organizing team:

Juliana Dias Bernardes Gil, Sander van den Burg, Marijn Faling, Cinthia Soto

Panellists:

- Harry Smit, Rabobank, Senior Analyst Farm Inputs Team.
- Hans Hoogeveen, Dutch Ambassador/ Permanent Representative of The Netherlands to the UN Food and Agriculture Organizations in Rome (FAO and IFAD).
- Bruce Campbell, program director Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) program, CGIAR.
- Oxfam/CARE
- ?

Panel description:

This session is based on a panel discussion among actors from different sectors: government, private sector, research, NGO, convened by a moderator. Inputs for the discussion will come in the form of 3 pitches by 3 researchers on different challenges involved in cross-sector collaborations (see table below).

Many contemporary problems including food insecurity, hunger, and climate change require concerted actions from actors including government, NGO, business and research (Lipper et al., 2014). This involves the spanning of various sector boundaries and overcoming differences in views, objectives and backgrounds (Faling, Biesbroek, & Karlsson-Vinkhuyzen, 2018).

One of the approaches aiming to address food insecurity and climate change is climate-smart agriculture (CSA), an umbrella concept that integrates SDG 2 'zero hunger' and SDG 13 'climate action' to increase agricultural productivity and incomes, build resilience to climate change, and mitigate greenhouse gases (FAO, 2010), but also touches upon other SDGs (for instance, 12 'responsible consumption and production' and 15 'life on land'). Coordination is supposed to address interlinked challenges more effectively but frequently comes with significant challenges to policymakers including competing objectives, fragmentation, and inconsistency, to name but a few (Candel & Biesbroek, 2016).

The speakers in this panel discuss the synergies and trade-offs in policy and governance of CSA (or food security, agriculture, and climate) and address challenges and opportunities for collaboration across sectors. The panel focuses on three issues in particular:

- a) Different frames and interpretations of CSA
First, CSA is a rather broad umbrella concept. Because actors from different sectors often have different ideas, beliefs and objectives, they interpret CSA in different ways and might be attracted to the concept for different reasons. Guiding questions include: what are different interpretations? And are these different interpretations facilitating or obstructing successful collaboration?
- b) Combining different mandates and interests
Actors from different backgrounds working together on CSA, through inter alia, partnerships, have different understandings of the situation, problem prioritization, and favour different solutions. Questions include how to combine individual interests and mandates with partnership's objectives and find common goals and understandings in a heterogeneous stakeholder context, to address the challenges of environmental sustainability and food security in the face of climate change.
- c) Policy (in)coherence
CSA is a topic that spans different policy fields by relating to agricultural policies, climate policies, and others including food, nature and water policies. Each of these policies have their own governance approach and policy instruments, which may result in contradictions due to a lack of coordination between departments, incompatible objectives or different

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time-horizons. Questions to address include whether coherence is key for the development of CSA, and if so how coherence could be advanced.

Session overview:

CSA: synergies and trade-offs between sectors	Time (in minutes)
Introduction of session and panel	10
Pitch 1: framing and interpretations CSA Marijn Faling	5
Discussion on topic 1 (moderator translates pitch into questions, panel discusses) (intro pitch 3)	20
Pitch 2: Combining different mandates and interests Cinthia Soto	5
Discussion on topic 2 (moderator translates pitch into questions, panel discusses) (intro pitch 3)	20
Pitch 3: policy (in)coherence LEI	5
Discussion on topic 3 (moderator translates pitch into questions, panel discusses)	20
Q&A audience	25
Wrapping up	10

References:

- Candel, J. J. L., & Biesbroek, R. (2016). Toward a processual understanding of policy integration. *Policy Sciences*, 49(3), 211-231. doi: 10.1007/s11077-016-9248-y
- Faling, M., Biesbroek, R., & Karlsson-Vinkhuyzen, S. (2018). The Strategizing of Policy Entrepreneurs towards the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture. *Global Policy*.
- FAO. (2010). *Climate-Smart agriculture: policies, practice and financing for food security, adaptation and mitigation*. Rome, Italy: FAO.
- Lipper, L., Thornton, P., Campbell, B. M., Baedeker, T., Braimoh, A., Bwalya, M., . . . Henry, K. (2014). Climate-smart agriculture for food security. *Nature Climate Change*, 4(12), 1068-1072.

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