



SYMPOSIUM FOR NDCS, ENERGY TRANSFORMATION & FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA

October 20 – 27, 2017, Midrand, South Africa

OUTLINE OF EVENTS

DATE	ACTIVITY	CONVENING PARTNERS
20 – 21 OCT 2017	African Parliamentary Pre-Cop23 Preparatory Workshop	PACJA, PAP
22 – 23 Oct 2017	Renewable Energy & Transformation: Making It Work For People And Communities	Christian Aid, ACSEA, PACJA, PAP
24 - 25 Oct 2017	Agriculture And Food Security: Making Climate Change Finance Work For Small Scale Farmers In Africa	PACJA, Oxfam, PAP
25 – 26 Oct 2017	Forests, Indigenous Peoples And Local Communities: African Redd+ Consultative Workshop	PACJA, FCPF, PAP
26 – 27 Oct 2017	Media workshop	PACJA, UNEP, PAMACC, PAP

BACKGROUND

When the global community inched on a new set of goals¹ in 2015 to enable countries frame their development policies and plans in the next fifteen years, this signalled a universal consensus on the paradigm shift in global geopolitics where partnerships and collaborations are key ingredients in the attainment of the 17 goals and 169 indicators. The technological advancement and ICT transformation would be a major catalyst in the onerous journey to the attainment of the goals as the movement of goods, services and information has been made excellently easier in the “global village” apparently obtaining in the 21st century.

Goal 17 of Agenda 2030, which calls for the revitalisation of partnerships, therefore, should be a resonating reminder that all goals cannot be achieved in an isolated manner. In the

¹ Succeeding the Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. See <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs> for more information.

resource-climate-constrained world, complementarity, proactive coordination and networking among Actors, at sub-national, national and international levels, as well as within sectors, is vital for the desired take-off.

Essentially, a bottom-up, people-driven and people-centred processes with broader ownership among stakeholders will accelerate any meaningful effort geared towards the attainment of the goals. And a critical look at the goals will show that they are related to each other, and thus the ongoing conversation in Africa and elsewhere on how to strengthen synergy in implementation should be prioritised.

No other area requires this conversation on synergy than international climate change dialogue processes, and the attainment of the Goal 13 on combating climate change and its impacts. Though a stand-alone goal, climate change remains a cross-cutting issue in all goals. However, the most outstanding ones are goals 1 (end poverty in all its forms), 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), 7(ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), 10 (reduce inequality within and among countries),12(ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) and 15(protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss).

The profound clarity with which climate change continues to shape international diplomatic, political and socio-economic interactions is a testament of the growing consensus that the attainment of SDGs will never be possible without integrating climate change into individual countries' development blueprints. 2015 was particularly a water-shed year for the global development and environmental community as this will be remembered for the rare milestones – setting aside all geopolitical contestations to globally agree on two key Accords, SDGs and the Paris Agreement in a pace of three months.

A movement towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient green future, triggered by the epochal SDGs and Paris Agreement is thus an inevitable trajectory that will pre-eminently shape development paradigms in Africa and beyond. Agenda 2063 of the African Union and individual African countries ambitious sustainable development blueprints points towards the carbon-free, climate-resilient green future.

All African countries are in the process of re-aligning their development strategies and plans to capture the spirit of the envisaged global future – powered by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the AU's Agenda 2063. The Paris Agreement's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)² are emerging as major tools of sustainable development in countries, of course with their attendant challenges and opportunities. NDCs have been

² *Actions countries will take to combat climate change – both in terms of adaptation and mitigation. Originally submitted as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, or INDCs, these became binding Nationally Determined Contributions when countries ratified the Paris Agreement.*

criticised, particularly in Africa, of leaning towards mitigation than adaptation, though the latter is a priority issue in the African continent due to the region's apparent vulnerability to the increasingly debilitating impacts of climate change.

NDCs are said to have been “hurriedly crafted and forced” to help African countries by their rich Western counterparts, and that they were designed by foreign consultants who did not understand the local contexts in the countries. A section of African policy makers have been calling for revisiting of NDCs as they view them as unrealistically impossible to implement. But the low-lying fruits in NDCs should be harvested even as discussions about their practicability continue among stakeholders.

Massive resources and adequate technological back-up are required to accelerate implementation of the SDGs and the provisions of the Paris Agreement. There has been widening North-South divide on who should provide these resources, with the Third international conference for development financing³ laying out several recommendations to overcome resource mobilisation headache. Nowhere has this contest been so visible than in international climate change dialogue processes. The 1992 Climate change Convention upholds the principle of common-but-differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR)⁴, recognising the inherent inequalities in development between rich and poor countries.

This has remained an issue of geopolitical conjecture: Is CBDR anchored in the Paris Agreement? Evidently, the Paris Agreement contains no reference to developed and developing countries, and is applicable to all. The Agenda 2030, on the other hand, has shifted the world sustainable development discourse as we know it. While the Millennium Development Goals were characterised by Aid from Rich countries to poor countries, the SDGs envision a development model which promotes partnerships and “growing together” paradigm.

The above scenario should be a wake-up call for African sustainable development and environmental protection communities. African problems – may they be environmental, political, insecurity – will be solved by Africans, while partners can compliment. This calls for strong institutions guided by the best principles of governance, backed by efficient partnerships and coordination.

The Institutions readily exist in the African continent. In addition to the African Union and its specialised Agencies, Regional Economic Integration Communities, UN Agencies as well as key Non-State Actors dot the continent. Yet, fragmentation based on geographical and language have denied the continent a chance to stand tall in the community of nations to

³ See <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/frameworks/addisababaactionagenda>:

⁴ CBDR principle acknowledges all states have shared obligation to address environmental destruction but denies equal responsibility of all states with regard to environmental protection. It is mentioned in UNFCCC article 3 paragraph 1. and article 4 paragraph 1. It was the first international legal instrument to address climate change and the most comprehensive international attempt to address negative impacts to global environment.

articulate its priorities in a unified manner. Not all is lost, however. Over the last two decades, the African Union has undergone tremendous restructuring (from OAU to AU), and Efforts are on high gear to reform further it so as to suit gain relevance in the new global geopolitics.

Perhaps buoyed by its vulnerable situation as acknowledged in the global climate change negotiations, the continent remains one of the most formidable negotiating blocs in international climate change dialogue processes. The visibility of the African Group of Negotiators cannot be gainsaid. And the coordination of climate change dialogue and response processes in Africa has given impetus to other thematic discourses seeking to turn our diversity into opportunities. The reality now, and in the future, is that no country, region, institution or sector will work in isolation. This, certainly, is the era of partnership as envisioned in the Goal 17 of SDGs.

The African Civil Society, under the auspices of PACJA, and the African parliamentarians, under the auspices of the Pan African Parliament, foresaw the ensuing global shift, and over five years, have fostered an enduring collaborative effort which responds to global call for partnership to spearhead action on climate change and other related Goals of Agenda 2030⁵. There are also other African initiatives such as CLIMDEV Africa Programme⁶, African Adaptation Initiative and African Renewable Energy Initiative, among others.

Justification

The Symposium will bring together key stakeholders – parliamentarians, government representatives, civil society, Academia and International organisations to interrogate the state of affairs in international climate change dialogue processes. The symposium will particularly look deeply review Africa's implementation of the provisions of the Paris Agreement, notably the NDCs and the efforts countries are making in the transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient green trajectory.

Convening an array of stakeholders under various thematic segments, the symposium comes few days before the Bonn Climate Change Conference, which will, among other things in its provisional agenda, review the implementation of the Paris Agreements by signatory countries and chart the way forward in addressing bottlenecks identified. It will also be coming almost a month after the 2017 UN General Assembly in New York, with the theme, 'focusing on People: Striving for Peace and a Decent Life for All on a Sustainable Planet'. Resolutions of the UNGA,

⁵ Anchored through a Memorandum of Understanding between PACJA and PAP, this collaboration has established the "African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI), whose main aim is to strengthen capacity of parliamentarians and mainstreaming climate change in African parliaments.

⁶ The initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), mandated at the highest level by AU Summit of Heads of State and Government to create a solid foundation for Africa's response to climate change. See <http://www.climdev-africa.org/> for more information

and the outcomes of the African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), as well as that of the AREI Board will form part of the agenda⁷.

Holding the symposium back-to-back with the ordinary session of the Pan African Parliament (scheduled to take place on 9 – 20 October 2017) will not only underpin parliamentarians as key stakeholders in African climate change and SDGs processes, but will also elevate issues under discussions in the priority ladder of PAP and related AU institutions.

In a continent considered rich in natural resources yet hosting the largest number of people living on less than a Dollar, relying on relief food and chronic energy insecurity, cascading international discourses robust discussions on how ongoing conversations will result into tangible outcomes to benefit those at the frontline of climate crisis is essential. Ambitious Agenda will remain proclamations at international meetings if conversations are not cascaded at the lowest level possible. The symposium should thus be seen in this light: the NDCs, food security and agriculture, energy access and transformation are at the centre of Africa's transition to low-carbon, clean development pathways.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This symposium seeks to achieve the following goal and objectives;

Main Goal:

- To energize and galvanize a critical mass of key African duty holders so as to catalyze broad support for Africa's accelerated transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient green growth in the context of NDCs.

Objectives:

- i. To solidify unities among Actors in involved in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, both in policy and practice, to ensure NDCs contribute to attainment of SDGs
- ii. To exchange/share information, showcase best-practice policy and practice initiatives with a view of learning from each other across sectors, thematic areas and regions.
- iii. To examine the overall international climate change Dialogue process since Paris towards COP23, emerging challenges (including US withdrawal) and come up with a collective way forward.
- iv. To explore and deliberate on converging areas of lobbying, advocacy and mobilisation at international level among parliamentarians and non-

⁷ It is the practice of African Leaders to meet at the sidelines of UNGA to discuss issues affecting the continent. This year, CAHOSCC, under the Chairmanship of Gabon's President Ali Bongo Ondima, will meet to review its agenda. The AREI Board, Chaired by Guinea President Alpha Conde, was also set meet to consider the recommendations of the technical committee report which was done in Guinea Conakry.

state actors, and determine how this contribute to effective policy changes in African countries.

- v. To identify and define the action agenda for different stakeholders towards COP23, during the COP, and for the period beyond the Bonn Climate Change Conference.

DESCRIPTION AND STRUCTURE OF THE SYMPOSIUM:

The symposium constitutes various segments, each based on thematic or sectoral orientation. In other words, we will have “meetings-within-meetings”, where themes and sectors have meticulously been selected based on their recognized contribution in the attainment of the commitment of NDCs by respective African countries in the areas of adaptation and mitigation. Key sectors identified in this regard are agriculture and Food Security, forests and energy.

In addition to being target in individual countries' NDCs, these sectors can be said to hold the key for Africa's economic take-off. For a continent whose GDP relies on natural resources, climate change effects on the sectors cannot be overestimated.

The following will thus be the outline of the segments;

- (A) **AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY PRE-COP23 PREPARATORY WORKSHOP:** Role of parliamentarians in providing enabling legal environmental for NDCs implementation

The workshop builds on the outcomes of the “African Parliamentary roundtable on climate policy and legislation”, which took place at the same venue in March 2017. The Roundtable, among other things, recommended a follow-up meeting to update Parliamentarians on the new developments on the Paris Agreement and African processes, as well as preparation for UNFCCC-COP23. The workshop, which will be held back-to-back with the regular session of the Pan African Parliament, will not only be timely, but also relevant in preparation for African parliamentarian's participation in the UNFCCC-COP23.

As a background, it should be noted that it has taken close to a decade for the conversation between African parliamentarians and the civil society to establish an initiative⁸ that will spearhead proactive participation of key National and regional assemblies in international discourses on climate change and transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient green future.

⁸ See http://www.africaclimatesolution.org/features/Declaration_2nd_PAPNCC_summit.pdf

The establishment of the African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI) through a Declaration⁹ during the Second Pan African Parliamentarians Summit in Nairobi, Kenya in November 2015 was a culmination of rigorous consultations among key partners, among them PACJA, PAP, PAPANCC, the Kenya National Assembly and regional Assemblies.

In addition, there are emerging issues in international climate change dialogue processes which require reflections among stakeholders, and particularly legislative arm of governments. Initiatives such as African Renewable Energy Initiatives (AREI), African Adaptation Initiative (AAI), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other schemes established to contribute to the objectives of the UN Climate Change Convention and the Paris Agreement should be interrogated to determine whether they are living to their expectations. Awareness about the initiatives is less understood by majority of parliamentarians despite the fact that they are the ones expected to anchor them into national Laws.

Thus in the run-up to the COP23, this workshop will provide parliamentarians an opportunity to reflect and share perspectives on global discourse on climate change and related legal/legislative responses. They will discuss and consider recommendations from experts to design a practical action plan for ACLI as a platform to support African legislative institutions in the development and implementation of domestic and regional laws on climate change.

The workshop will also discuss the agenda of the COP23 and come up with parliamentarians recommendations to feed into the main symposium, and which will ultimately be submitted to African Group of Negotiators (AGN), African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) as well as the Committee of Heads of State and Government of Climate Change (CAHOSCC). Strategies for engagement during the COP, including identification of lead persons in key thematic segments of the negotiations, will be discussed and consequently resolved.

(B) FORESTS, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES: AFRICAN REDD+ CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

This workshop will raise awareness and share lessons learned, good practices, challenges and recommendations from the Pan African civil society Capacity building Programme supported by the Forum Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

It will facilitate regional exchanges to encourage first-hand learning and sharing of experiences from civil society engagement in REDD+ Readiness processes, being implemented by PACJA. The beneficiaries of the project are

⁹ There are various declarations' to this end, please see the initial one on: <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/newsroom/all-news/declaration-pan-african-parliamentarian-network-climate-change-papncc> and

Southern CSO networks from the 18 FCPF eligible countries in Africa, namely Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda, who are eligible to participate in regional learning and exchange activities.

Of the 18 countries, Southern CSOs and Local communities from eleven countries are eligible to participate in national-level capacity building, awareness raising and networking activities, namely Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo and Uganda. Under this project, PACJA, the implementing agency, is focusing national level activities on four (5) Countries namely: Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Togo and Mozambique and Madagascar.

The project is consistent with the UNFCCC COP16 recognition of the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, including government, private business and civil society, for effective action on all aspects of climate change. COP16 further invited parties to foster the participation of women, youth, indigenous peoples, civil society groups and relevant stakeholders in decision-making on climate change at the national level and their attendance at relevant intergovernmental meetings.

In response to civil society representatives' calls for knowledge sharing and dissemination, and in order to strengthen regional CSO collaboration, the project aims at designing and implementing a robust regional platform for information exchange and knowledge sharing between CSO networks of the FCPF member countries in Africa as well as other national and regional REDD+ processes and climate change fora.

It is with this background that PACJA seeks to convene the Africa Regional workshop on FCPF in the sidelines of the sidelines of the Committee of the Africa Heads of States on Climate Change (CAHOSOCC) meeting that has been scheduled for 19th-20th October. The CAHOSOCC meeting seeks to review the status of the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Africa. Prior to the CAHOSOCC meeting, PACJA is also planning to hold the Africa Climate Talks II that is geared towards giving an opportunity to Africa CSOs to contribute towards the CHOSOCC meeting agenda.

While the negotiations thus far in the lead up to the COP 23 have focused on the technical details of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, there is a need to revisit the whole architecture of the agreement and to open the negotiation on the political questions regarding the agreement. The Africa Climate talks II will thus accord an opportunity to the African civil society

representatives and other actors drawn from diverse backgrounds – women, youth, and indigenous peoples, smallholder farmers – to interrogate the extent to which the agreement is capable of delivering a stabilized climate system in such a time frame as to avoid irreversible global warming and the implications of the Paris Agreement for Africa. Essentially, such agreement would provide a viable, enforceable and adequate framework to guarantee an effective global climate response.

African civil society has a key role to inform these processes and influence decisions taken by parties and member States. For this reason, it is crucial that their involvement contribute to a common African agenda especially on REDD+ is also crucial and should also inform decisions that touch on the lives of the people.

The FCPF regional meeting therefore will be a platform for CSOs across Africa to share experiences on REDD+ readiness processes while at the same time contributing towards the CAHOSOC meeting agenda.

(C) RENEWABLE ENERGY & TRANSFORMATION: MAKING IT WORK FOR PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

The Paris Agreement sets out a long-term goal to put the world on track to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels – and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. On its part, AU's Vision 2063 seeks to transform the region's economy with massive energy investment viewed as the key catalyst for the envisaged take-off.

The continent is however at the crossroad on whether to remain locked in fossil fuel-based development models, or walk with the rest of the world to embrace renewables. Raging debate among African stakeholders, and opinion is widely divided, on whether we abandon exploration of fossil-fuels altogether and revert to renewables.

While a section of stakeholders hold to the argument that the energy mix is what is required, others feel that in the climate constrained world, moving into renewable energy sources will not only be contributing to climate mitigation, but will also be making economic sense in a continent endowed with massive wind, solar and geothermal. Yet, others feel that the industrialized countries should let developing countries exploit their fossil fuels to reach the level of development they attained, then open dialogue on the shift once they attain the same level of development.

All these contestations were silenced in Paris, and each countries is a partner in the march towards low-carbon, climate-resilient green future. The PA ostensibly balanced the interests of the major economies and concerns of poor countries. And though opinion is divided on whether the NDCs are sufficient to meet the objective of the climate change Convention to

preserve the health of the planet, it is essential to acknowledge the fact that in the environment of suspicion and non-south divide, atleast some framework to take the world forward is in place.

For Africa, the Paris Agreement came with its outcomes which stakeholders should implement as they look forward to future engagement to secure enhanced global response to climate crisis. With massive resources expected flow from Donors to implement the NDCs in various countries in Africa mainly in the renewable energy sector, countries should be proactive enough to create enabling environment for this purpose.

In Paris, the G7 committed to put US\$10 Billion into the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), a with the aim of curing chronic energy poverty by supporting decentralized, modern, off-grid and people-owned energy systems not only for lighting, but also cooking, driving smallholder agribusiness and charging mobile phone.

If implemented in its current design, AREI will undoubtedly help alleviate energy poverty and contribute to African energy leapfrog. The worry, however, is that almost two years after its launch in Paris, it is embroiled into leadership crisis after the Head of Interim Delivery Unit quit in a huff citing interference by Western Donors. Many African stakeholders are worried that that, like other initiatives, AREI may be a false promise which may not deliver on its goal. African people should not this happen; from governments to non-state actors, honest conversations should be held to

Even before this crisis was resolved, the African Development bank, which is the AREI Trustee, temporarily hosting the Secretariat, indicated its intention to withdraw for reasons revolving around control. The apparent mistrust among partners in AREI could have originated from what is viewed as EU's deliberate attempt to hijack the initiative. PACJA, among other organisations, has voiced its opposition to EU's meddling with the work of AREI.

Though AREI has catalyzed considerable actions interest among Actors, there are various other initiatives scattered across Africa which are worth paying attention. In other words, the campaign around the shift to renewables should be broadened, and more importantly, coordinated to ensure that it these renewables meets the need of the people. Merely directly funding to renewables doesn't translate into addressing energy poverty and extending the reach.

Already, under the Tokyo International Conference for Africa's Development (TICAD), Japan has pumped US\$6 Billion into AfDB's Energy Programme, the "New Deal for African Energy". There has been concern on whether this money will be directed to fossil-fuel or renewable energy. The Obama Power Africa Programme is another initiative seeking to increase household with

electricity in Africa whose future hangs in the balance following the election of Donald Trump, who has promised to cut any climate funding and withdraw from Paris Agreement.

Trump's election has not only dealt a blow to international climate action, but also the funding of the Green Climate Fund, the multilateral financial institution which was established to provide financial support to key sectors such as energy. The Obama Administration had committed US\$3 Billion to the GCF, but only managed to deliver US\$ 1 Billion, leaving the rest into abeyance after Trump trashed all his predecessor's plans.

Since the establishment of AREI, PACJA and partners have spearheaded conversations aimed at building a critical mass of stakeholders – Civil society, Private Sector, Academia, indigenous people, youth, women, etc, - to play a proactive role in the processes regarding the initiative. This culminated into the formation of the African Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA), whose main goal is to ensure the rapid shift witnessed as RE become mainstream are guided by the vision of AREI. The initiative

The energy segment during the symposium will thus build on the conversations we have been having across Africa and elsewhere in the world, including Cairo, Germany, Addis Ababa and India. This will also be a moment to interrogate the progress made in renewable energy discourses in Africa, and particularly what AREI portends for the region.

The meeting will also discuss and come up with concrete action plan to strengthen the governance of ACSEA. An interim steering committee will be picked to enhance accountability.

(D) AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY: MAKING CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCE WORK FOR SMALL SCALE FARMERS IN AFRICA

Largely considered as the root cause of poverty, climate change is contributing to increased hunger in the world. According to FAO report¹⁰ release on 15th September 2017, the number of hungry people rose from 777million to 815 million due to climate change and conflict. 30% of those hungry are in Africa. The prolonged droughts and frequent floods have left millions of people in Sub-Saharan Africa at the verge of death and starvation. Livelihoods have been eroded, families displaced and migration has risen. This jeopardizes attainment of the Sustainable Development goals, the African Union Agenda 2063 and Malabo Declaration in Africa.

The world leaders and Africa Union needs to rethink how they are tackling the climate change. To produce more in a changing climate, adaptation for

¹⁰ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2017. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017. Building resilience for peace and food security. Rome, FAO.

small scale farmers should be prioritized because they feed the continent. Over the decades, the systematic discrimination of small scale farmers especially women in access to resources has left them vulnerable to climatic shocks. Rural women farmers lack adequate capacity to deploy vital technologies required to cope and adapt their farming systems and methodologies to changing climate - they have limited access to climate information, extension services, drought tolerant seeds and employment opportunities to diversify their income sources.

Enhancing the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers to climate change requires mobilization of fund from diverse sources. The international climate finance could make a difference. However, there has been more focus on mitigation other than adaptation to climate change. Oxfam has finalized a study that analyzed both government and donor investments in climate adaptation and agriculture including a review of the international climate finance. The finding shows that climate funds are being channeled to other sectors. For instance, in Ghana half of the climate finance was allocated to agriculture in 2014. In Nigeria, the government spend 4.9% of its international aid on agriculture and rural development between 2007-2015.

During the workshop, a research paper titled "Making women Farmers count in agriculture and climate adaptation funds" will be launched. The event is aimed at ensuring the African governments and donors see the need to increase the quality and quantity of investment towards agriculture and adaptation to climate change with a focus on smallholder farmers.

Participants will share understanding of status of public and donor investment in agriculture and climate adaptation, and identify potential follow-up actions for improved cooperation between stakeholders on the implementation of Paris agreement, and particularly agriculture in the Bonn Climate Change Conference.