

AGRICULTURE BREAKTHROUGH: PRIORITY INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS FOR 2024

1. The current global food crisis, intensified by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and driven in large part by climate change and conflict, highlights the need for closer international collaboration across the entire food chain. Closer collaboration is needed to improve food security by increasing productivity and improving resilience to climate change, particularly for smallholders, while reducing emissions and protecting the environment.
2. This document outlines the Priority International Actions for 2024 under the Agriculture Breakthrough. These priority actions have been developed collaboratively by countries participating in the Agriculture Breakthrough and leading initiatives. They are informed by the Agriculture Chapter of the Breakthrough Agenda Report 2023, written by CGIAR, with support from the UN High Level Climate Action Champions and Chief Scientist of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The actions seek to build on the range of important wider work underway and planned across the international landscape, including as part of the international response to the Global Stocktake and in support of the mitigation work programme, by strengthening international collaboration in specific areas where in doing so we can accelerate progress towards our shared Agriculture Breakthrough Goal to make:

'Climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture the most attractive and widely adopted option by farmers everywhere by 2030'.

3. Noting that each country will have its own national pathway to transition its agriculture sector to climate resilience and sustainability, and with full recognition of the many excellent wider international activities and partnerships already underway, we intend to prioritise our international efforts to advance specific priority international actions and projects as listed below. Experience shows us that actions are more effective and sustainable when private sector and civil society colleagues are engaged from the outset. Therefore, we strongly encourage coordinating bodies and partner initiatives to include private sector and civil society representatives where possible.
4. Please note that this action plan updates and replaces the action plan for 2023. If a country signs up to a priority action, then they are agreeing to progress at least one of the specific proposals under that priority action, but they do not need to agree to progress all the proposals. Progress on these actions in 2024 will be tracked through the next Breakthrough Agenda report, reviewed at a Ministerial meeting in 2024 and reported on at COP29 alongside an updated set of Priority International Actions for Agriculture in 2025.

5. In order to implement the Breakthrough Agenda launched by 45 World Leaders at COP26, and now backed by 56 Governments, set out below are the Priority International Actions being taken forward by individual countries and governments as appropriate to their national priorities:

Priority International Action	How this will be taken forward in 2024	Coordinating body or partner initiative(s)	Collaborating Governments
Breakthrough agenda report recommendation: <i>Increased international climate finance should be directed to unlocking the potential of agricultural technologies and approaches with proven effectiveness.</i>			
<p>A1 International climate finance. Deliver greater quantity and quality of climate finance to support the deployment of sustainable agricultural technologies and approaches with proven effectiveness. There should be a particular focus on agroecological and other sustainable innovative approaches, technologies that reduce food loss and waste (FLW), technologies that reduce livestock and fertiliser emissions, and crop and livestock breeding technologies.</p>	<p>1.1 By catalysing the mobilisation of climate finance for agriculture innovation through working with the Innovation Commission for Climate Change, Food Security and Agriculture to pool funding for and develop a coordinated delivery mechanism with the aim of mobilising finance towards targeted innovations with a ready path to scale, scientific evidence backing and country interests. In addition, countries should support the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM for Climate) through increasing investment in, and deployment of, scalable, science-based, country-supported climate-smart agricultural innovations. Specifically, countries can also demonstrate action by joining AIM for Climate innovation sprints.</p> <p>1.2 By countries working with FAO to increase finance and international assistance for scaling up agrifood system solutions to climate change, including in line with FAO’s forthcoming Roadmap for achieving food security and climate ambitions and working through the Food and Agriculture Sustainable Transition (FAST) Partnership as appropriate.</p> <p>1.3 By working with the FAO, World Bank and other multilateral organisations to reflect Agriculture Breakthrough recommendations on climate finance for agricultural technologies and approaches in new agriculture and food security investments. Encourage all providers of climate and nature finance to adhere to the Principles and Recommendations of the Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance.</p>	<p>Innovation Commission for Climate Change, Food Security and Agriculture and AIM for Climate</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>Governing and Coordinating bodies of multilateral agencies</p>	<p>Denmark Egypt Germany Japan Kenya Morocco Nigeria United Kingdom United Arab Emirates</p>

	<p>1.4 By engaging in a Crop Trust-led dialogue to share learning on conservation and use of crop diversity to ensure resilience in food systems. This includes considering how to work with multilateral funding sources (such as the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and multilateral banks) and how to work with public and private research funders to deepen understanding of the importance of seed banks for research and to actively seek ways to build stable and secure funding for seed banks.</p>	Global Crop Diversity Trust	
<p>Breakthrough agenda report recommendation: <i>Promote international sharing of knowledge on policy and implementation to facilitate faster uptake of proven technologies.</i></p>			
<p>A2 Test, develop evidence, and share learning on policy and implementation. There should be a focus on the facilitation of faster uptake of proven technologies and approaches to support climate adaptation and improve sustainability.</p>	<p>2.1 By continuing to engage with the Policy Dialogue to develop policy pathways and case studies, build the evidence base and share emerging good practices for repurposing existing agriculture policies and support.</p> <p>2.2 By engaging with and through the Policy Dialogue and other multilateral platforms to develop evidence-based policy pathways to enable and scale up sustainable technologies and approaches in priority areas such as: innovations for reducing livestock emissions, affordable digital services for smallholders and take up of agroecological and other sustainable innovative approaches that improve water and/or soil health while maintaining productivity.</p> <p>2.3 By participating in two new Good Food Institute (GFI)-led dialogues in 2024 to share best practice in food safety, nutrition, other regulatory issues and public sector-led research and development investment into alternative proteins defined by GFI as plant-based, fermentation-derived or cell-based/cultivated protein products that have the same taste and texture and a similar or better nutritional profile as animal-derived proteins.</p> <p>2.4 By engaging with existing donor and partner working groups that are generating and disseminating knowledge and evidence of high quality agri-food interventions including in support of smallholders. This should include Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade (FACT) Dialogue, Hesat 2030 and the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development.</p>	<p>The Policy Dialogue</p> <p>The Policy Dialogue and FAO</p> <p>The Good Food Institute</p> <p>FACT Dialogue, Hesat 2030 & Global Donor Platform for Rural Development</p>	<p>Canada Denmark Egypt Germany Japan Kenya Morocco Nigeria Sweden United Kingdom</p>

Breakthrough agenda report recommendation: Develop common metrics and indicators to track the adoption of agricultural solutions.			
A3 Advance discussions with the aim of developing common principles and criteria for metrics and indicators to track the adoption and impact of key sustainable agriculture solutions.	3.1 By engaging within the FAO Experts Working Group on Agricultural Ecosystem-based Solutions (Ag NbS) and other key initiatives in this space to support the development of common principles, criteria, and indicators for verifying the sustainability performance of practices, and through considering the implementation of guidance once developed.	Co-chairs FAO and Canada	Cambodia Canada Denmark Egypt Germany Ireland Japan Kenya Nigeria United Kingdom
	3.2 By countries engaging through the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA) Inventories and NDC Network, sharing knowledge, data and inventory methodologies to improve the accuracy and transparency of greenhouse gas emissions reporting and potential emission reductions from mitigation actions.	GRA	
	3.3 By countries attending Champions 12.3-led dialogues to share learning on effective implementation of food loss and waste (FLW) quantifying systems and to talk about the benefits of consistent metrics based on the FLW Protocol. This will support capacity building overall but particularly in developing countries. These discussions would also contribute to the development of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Standard 20001 on FLW management.	Champions 12.3	
Breakthrough agenda report recommendation: Increase support to food system research, development and demonstration (RD&D) to support uptake and scaling of promising technologies and approaches.			
A4 Deliver an increase in agriculture RD&D to support scaling up and greater accessibility of promising technologies and approaches across the entire food chain to support climate adaptation and improve sustainability. There should be a	4.1 By drawing attention to the opportunities presented by the Enteric Fermentation R&D Accelerator Innovation Sprint, led by the Global Methane Hub, with support from knowledge partners, ¹ in advancing coordinated global research, development and implementation of methane mitigating technologies and approaches for livestock farming – either by utilising the knowledge developed or by participating in the Sprint.	AIM for Climate /Global Methane Hub/GRA	Australia Canada Denmark Egypt Germany Ireland Japan Kenya Morocco Nigeria
	4.2 By countries engaging with the GRA, particularly on the methane inhibiting feed additives and rumen microbiome flagships, to deliver increased knowledge and increased international engagement by COP29.	GRA	

¹ Including the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)

<p>particular focus on innovations that can reduce emissions from livestock and fertilisers, and advance uptake of digital services by farmers, especially smallholders.</p>	<p>4.3 By working with CGIAR to support data sharing and utilisation of genomic and phenotype data between CGIAR and national research systems where possible, considering the international and bilateral agreements regulating this issue. Countries should also work with CGIAR and the Global Crop Diversity Trust to ensure such data is linked as appropriate to data on accessions in seed banks or breeding programmes in existing information systems, such as Genesys or other compatible open bioinformatics systems.</p> <p>4.4 By participating in a CGIAR-led dialogue on the implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for agriculture and food systems, focused on the accompanying opportunities and risks with the aim of identifying where and what international cooperation is needed on ethics and governance issues.</p> <p>4.5 By countries participating in existing initiatives that leverage AI to strengthen RD&D for more sustainable, equitable and resilient agri-food systems interventions, including Hesat2030, among others.</p> <p>4.6 By working with the Efficient Fertiliser Consortium to accelerate applied research and evaluation that catalyses development and adoption of enhanced-efficiency and novel fertilisers with the potential to increase nutrient-use efficiency and reduce direct emissions of nitrous oxide and other greenhouse gases.</p> <p>4.7 By supporting the implementation of the research and development activities within the African Union Action Plan on Fertilisers and Soil Health where possible, to scale-up fertiliser and soil health innovations within national action plans.</p>	<p>CGIAR's Genetic Innovations Science Action Area, with support from the Global Crop Diversity Trust</p> <p>CGIAR's Climate Platform and Initiative on Digital Innovation</p> <p>Hesat2030</p> <p>The Efficient Fertiliser Consortium</p> <p>International Fertiliser Development Centre, African Plant Nutrition Institute, African Fertiliser and Agri-Business Partnership, among others</p>	<p>United Kingdom United Arab Emirates</p>
--	--	--	--

Breakthrough agenda report recommendation: *International efforts should work towards enabling the private sector to scale up solutions through global markets.*

<p>A5 Begin strategic dialogues on how to ensure international trade facilitates the transition to sustainable and resilient agricultural systems. There should be a focus on aligning standards, labels and regulations with a particular focus on: alternative proteins, low emission fertilisers, products from agroecological and other sustainable innovative approaches and resilient crop varieties. There should also be discussions on the pricing of agriculture emissions.</p>	<p>5.1 By countries engaging with existing forums such as the Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions (TESSD) and the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) where appropriate to discuss how we can promote and facilitate trade in agricultural technologies that are needed to meet international climate and environmental objectives, such as through dedicated working group sessions, thematic sessions or side events.</p>	<p>TESSD and CTE</p>	<p>Canada Denmark Egypt Germany Japan Nigeria United Kingdom</p>
--	--	----------------------	--

<p>A6 Landscape Coordination. Enhance the coordination and transparency of international collaboration on climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture.</p>	<p>6.1 By utilising the Breakthrough Agenda annual cycle to convene dialogues between country governments and the existing landscape of initiatives focused on how to achieve the Agriculture Breakthrough Goal of making climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture the most attractive and widely adopted option by farmers everywhere by 2030.</p>	<p>Breakthrough Agenda Secretariat working with co-lead Egypt and with networks, alliances and initiatives in the climate and agriculture space</p>	<p>Australia Canada Denmark Egypt Germany Ireland Japan Kenya Latvia Morocco Nigeria United Kingdom United Arab Emirates</p>
--	---	---	--

6. The Agriculture Breakthrough is co-led by the United Kingdom and Egypt. Seventeen countries have so far agreed to participate in the Agriculture Breakthrough: Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates. We invite all other States to join the Agriculture Breakthrough.