

AGRICULTURE BREAKTHROUGH: PRIORITY INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS FOR 2023

1. The current global food crisis, intensified by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and driven in large part by climate change, conflict and the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, highlights the need for closer international collaboration to improve food security while reducing emissions and protecting the environment.
2. This document outlines the Priority International Actions for 2023 under the Agriculture Breakthrough. These priority actions have been developed collaboratively by country signatories to the Agriculture Breakthrough and leading initiatives. They are informed by the [Breakthrough Agenda Report 2022](#) from the IEA, IRENA and the UN High Level Action Champions. They seek to build on the range of important wider work underway and planned across the international landscape, 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 commit to prioritise our international efforts to deliver on specific priority international actions and projects as listed below.
4. Progress on these actions in 2023 will be tracked through the next Breakthrough Agenda report, reviewed at a meeting of Ministers [*to be confirmed*] in 2023 and reported on at COP28 alongside an updated set of Priority International Actions for Agriculture for 2024.
5. We invite the Breakthrough Agenda Report authors to help us further advance our efforts to achieve the Agriculture Breakthrough Goal by deepening the focus of the Breakthrough Agenda Report 2023 on the priority actions required of governments and initiatives to develop and deploy (all or a subset of) the seven priority innovation areas¹ identified by the Breakthrough Agenda Report 2022, including in fertiliser innovation.
6. In order to implement the Breakthrough Agenda commitment agreed by 45 World Leaders at COP26, set out below are the Priority International Actions that individual countries and governments will take forward:

¹ Innovations to reduce methane emissions from livestock; alternative proteins; innovations to reduce food loss and waste; innovations to reduce emissions from fertilisers; crop and livestock breeding; agro-ecological approaches; digital services.

Priority International Action	How this will be taken forward in 2023	Coordinating body or initiative(s)	Collaborating governments
<p>Breakthrough Agenda Report Recommendation: Governments and companies should work together to deliver higher levels of investment in agricultural research, development, and demonstration (RD&D), to be maintained over the course of this decade. The scale and diversity of collaborative international RD&D initiatives and programs should also be increased. Priority should be given to innovations that can reduce food waste, limit emissions from livestock and fertilisers, improve alternative proteins, develop climate-resilient crops and livestock, and protect soil and water resources. This will accelerate the development and eventual cost-effective deployment of technologies and solutions that can reduce emissions across multiple regions.</p>			
<p>A1. Research, development, demonstration and deployment Deliver higher levels of investment in agricultural research, development and demonstration (RD&D) to generate solutions that simultaneously address the challenges of food insecurity, climate change and environmental degradation. Increase the scale and diversity of collaborative international RD&D initiatives and programmes. Prioritise innovations with the potential to deliver across all four principles of climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture, including those identified by the Breakthrough Agenda Report 2022:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Innovations to reduce methane emissions from livestock 2. Alternative proteins 3. Innovations to reduce food loss and waste 4. Innovations to reduce emissions from fertilisers 5. Crop and livestock breeding 6. Agro-ecological approaches 7. Digital services. 	<p>By countries joining the AIM for Climate initiative to increase and accelerate investment in and support for climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation.</p> <p>By countries engaging with, and financially supporting where possible, AIM for Climate Innovation Sprints as a framework for collaborative, coordinated R&D investment in the priority innovation areas identified by the Breakthrough Agenda Report 2022.</p> <p>By putting in place mechanisms to ensure increased R&D investment delivers positive outcomes across all four principles of climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture outlined in the Breakthrough Agenda Report 2022, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes</i> • <i>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions</i> • <i>Safeguard soil, water resources, and natural ecosystems</i> • <i>Adapt and build resilience to climate change</i> 	<p>AIM for Climate</p>	<p>Ireland Japan Morocco Nigeria Sweden United Kingdom</p>

Breakthrough Agenda Report Recommendation: *The level of international climate finance directed at agriculture should be sharply increased, in line with its importance to global emissions, adaptation and resilience and food security. Governments, multilateral development banks and private sector investors should work together to make finance available to small- to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and smallholder farmers in developing countries on a far larger scale than has been achieved so far. Finance should be accompanied by assistance with the adoption of practices that increase productivity and resilience while reducing emissions and protecting natural habitats. This will support economic development, resilience, and food security, as well as reducing emissions.*

<p>A2. International climate finance Deliver higher levels of climate finance to agricultural SMEs and smallholder farmers in developing countries, accompanied by assistance with the adoption and scaling of practices that increase productivity and resilience while reducing emissions and protecting natural ecosystems.</p>	<p>By delivering a detailed analysis of OECD-DAC financial flows towards agriculture and food systems at global and regional level, including identifying finance and investment gaps in agriculture sub-sectors.</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Initiative (FAST)</p>	<p>Ireland Morocco United Kingdom</p>
	<p>By delivering a detailed analysis of current climate finance flows towards agriculture, forestry and land use globally - including both public and private sector flows - and defining specific priority actions needed on the part of governments, development finance institutions and private sector investors to make climate finance available to agricultural SMEs and smallholder farmers on a much larger scale than at present.</p>	<p>Climate Policy Initiative, on behalf of the ClimateShot Investor Coalition (a group of impact investors working in agriculture and food systems globally)</p>	<p>Ireland Morocco Nigeria United Kingdom</p>
	<p>By initiating development of a roadmap to help investors in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to align portfolios with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C while ensuring the protection and restoration of nature and achieving food and nutrition security goals.</p>	<p>FAO and the FAIRR Initiative</p>	<p>Ireland Morocco United Kingdom</p>

Breakthrough Agenda Report Recommendation: Governments, research institutions, international organisations and the private sector should commit to a long-term process to test, develop evidence, and share learning on approaches to redirecting policies and support for agriculture towards sustainability and climate resilience. This should involve all of the world's largest agricultural producer countries, whose policies heavily influence global markets, as well as countries representing a diverse range of environmental and economic conditions. This will help countries identify the most effective and feasible ways to incentivise the transition to sustainable agriculture.

<p>A3. Policies and public support Test, develop evidence and share learning on approaches to design and implement innovative public policies and programmes to incentivise and support a transition to sustainable agriculture, through the development and adoption of clean technologies and sustainable solutions in the agriculture sector.</p>	<p>By the development, sharing and discussion of evidence between governments on public sector-led approaches, including public-private collaboration, to incentivise development and adoption of clean technologies and sustainable solutions in the agriculture sector.</p>	<p>World Bank/UK Sustainable Agriculture Policy Dialogue, intending to partner with relevant entities including the FAO, OECD and CGIAR</p>	<p>Germany Ireland Morocco Nigeria United Kingdom</p>
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Breakthrough Agenda Report Recommendation: Countries and international organisations should develop internationally agreed standards for monitoring and reporting on the state of natural resources on which agriculture depends, including soil carbon content and health, and pollinator health, as well as on the geographical extent of agriculture. International measurement standards will help support high-quality knowledge sharing on policy effectiveness and enable international trade to play a positive role in supporting the transition.

<p>A4. Advance discussion and share experience on data needs to track the global transition to climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture through the development and adoption of clean technologies and sustainable solutions Identify fit-for-purpose indicators and measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification tools developed by multilateral science bodies. Identify data gaps in key indicators identified by the Breakthrough Agenda Report 2022.</p>	<p>By holding a dialogue to exchange country experience on indicators, data collection and data gaps, with a view to advancing this work in-country and in the relevant international organisations.</p>	<p>Agriculture Breakthrough Coordination Unit</p>	<p>Ireland Morocco Nigeria United Kingdom</p>
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<p>A5. Landscape coordination Improve coordination of activities led by existing initiatives and by governments to</p>	<p>By convening dialogue between country governments and the existing landscape of initiatives focused on the development and</p>	<p>Agriculture Breakthrough Coordination Unit</p>	<p>Germany Ireland Latvia</p>
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develop and deploy clean technologies and sustainable solutions in the agriculture sector.	deployment of clean technologies and sustainable solutions in the agriculture sector to drive improved coordination and avoid duplication of activities.		Morocco Nigeria United Kingdom
A6. Establishment of long-term home for the Agriculture Breakthrough House Agriculture Breakthrough coordination within a long-term structure.	By transitioning the Agriculture Breakthrough from its current temporary home in the UK Government to a longer-term structure, supported by an annual Ministerial-level dialogue and regular officials-level dialogue on the Breakthrough Agenda Report's recommendations for agriculture.	UK Government in close partnership with country signatories of the Agriculture Breakthrough and other institutions and initiatives	

7. We note also the recommendation of the Breakthrough Agenda Report 2022 on international trade in agricultural goods (recommendation 4). We judge that the identification and coordination of Priority Actions to advance progress in this area lies beyond our mandate in the Breakthrough Agenda. We invite relevant multilateral fora and international initiatives to take note of this recommendation.
8. Thirteen countries have so far agreed to participate in the Agriculture Breakthrough: Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. We invite all other States to join the Agriculture Breakthrough.