

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

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## Background

- 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 climate-related agriculture considerations, in particular those related to climate change mitigation, and as a way to engage other non-state actors.
- 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?
- **2<sup>nd</sup>:** What is, and how does GACSA define its function in the agriculture and climate change nexus?

## Agriculture as a driver of deforestation



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



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

### Literature cited

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