Plan to Accelerate
Integrating Agricultural Development and Methane Mitigation

Axis: 3. Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems | 6. Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators including on Financing, Technology a…
Key Objective: 8. Land restoration and sustainable agriculture
Solution: Integrating Agricultural Development and Methane Mitigation
Host initiative: Clean Air Task Force, Climate & Clean Air Coalition, Environmental Defense Fund
Participating Initiatives/Partners: Clim-Eat, ILRI, IRRI, World Bank, TNC, Spark Climate Solutions, FAO, Aim for Scale, Soils for Life, Brazilian government (MAPA), Imaflora, Global Roundtable of Sustainable Beef, and a growing coalition of regional partners, research institutions and private sector actors.
Scope:
Provide global coordination to accelerate the integration of climate action implementation and development of livestock and rice systems, positioning agriculture as a solution to bend the climate curve this decade. Acknowledging the interdependency between healthy and sustainable diets for all, emissions abatement (particularly methane), and long-term resiliency of livestock and rice systems, the proposed framework is farmer-centered and recognizes the need to reconcile economic development and food production with the urgent delivery of contextually appropriate climate solutions.

- Geographic: Global, with regional focuses where necessary
- Sectoral: livestock and rice sectors - this covers both extensive, semi-intensive, and intensive livestock, grazing and confined, production systems and a focus on paddy rice cultivation for the methane abatement opportunity
- Other aspects: cuts across adaptation, deforestation, circular bioeconomy, clean air, water, nutrient management, soil health, food security, biodiversity, land restoration, and equitable and just food system transition. It also impacts food security and economic development. This PAS directly supports achievement of multiple SDGs (2, 6, 13, 15) and contributes to Global Methane Pledge targets, making it a high-leverage intervention for both climate and development outcomes.

Overview:

Brief summary:
Livestock and rice feed billions of people globally yet produce about 40% of anthropogenic methane; scaling solutions that improve nutrition, strengthen farmer livelihoods, and protect ecosystems can bend the curve of these emissions this decade. Success requires coordinated action that rapidly cuts methane and other super-pollutants—the fastest lever to bend warming before mid-century and shield vulnerable communities.

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Driving low-emission growth across these systems is central to meeting global food and nutrition demand within planetary boundaries, and investments in this area will be critical to scale progress.

Longer text:
Livestock and rice systems are an integral part of the climate solution. Success requires cooperation and focus towards triple win solutions that improve global nutrition, enhance farmer livelihoods, and reduce emissions. It also requires that we simultaneously reduce emissions of methane and other superpollutants. We know methane emission reductions are the fastest way to slow global temperature rise, and the key to avoiding the worst consequences of climate change by mid-century. As these consequences will disproportionately impact the livelihoods of farmers and the most vulnerable populations, solutions must also be pursued with an emphasis on just and equitable implementation.

Agricultural methane has only in recent years been elevated as an emissions mitigation focus due to an increasing understanding of its contribution to climate change, especially near-term warming. Countries already have technologies and practices today to reduce agricultural methane through improvements in management, animal health, feeding, genetic resources, and water use. These must be deployed rapidly across a variety of social, environmental, and economic contexts that connect to cultural beliefs, the need for sustainable and healthy diets, land use, and farmers' livelihoods. Accruing multiple benefits for people and planet over time is a nonlinear process and requires whole-system change. Recognizing the complexity inherent in this sector, we nonetheless take this opportunity to begin documenting as a community the ways in which we are tracking progress and change over time.

This PAS will spotlight the urgent need for countries to deploy every technology and practice available to contribute to the collective goal of reducing global methane emissions and bend the emissions curve with a clear trajectory toward the 2028 Global Stocktake. It will support countries best prioritize context-appropriate livestock and rice-related emissions reductions within their climate actions, and understand the different levers that need attention, as well as how they must work together. Anchored in the three pillars of the 2023 Stocktake (mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation), this PAS will emphasize how effective interventions can deliver "triple wins" of reducing emissions, improving access to nutrition through healthier and more productive animals, and supporting livelihoods by enhancing resilience and productivity for farmers. It will also address barriers to adoption of solution sets, including fragmented MRV frameworks, limited extension services, and lack of investment to scale progress.

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Levers Assessment: *(each lever is described in the guidance document)*

While levers below indicate different levels of maturity, we find that all are inherently interlinked and in many cases, one lever works in direct support of another's ability to "mature", or as a barrier. While this PAS is focused on sustainable livestock and rice production and lower methane emissions from both, it must be situated not just in these levers comprehensively, but also as part of the larger agrifood system and in conjunction with other PAS that affect, and are affected by, the work detailed here.

In addition, while different geographic regions may be targeted or advanced and named here, we emphasize that for any interventions, challenges, or progress named, the specific contexts including production systems, landscapes, ecological and cultural systems demand that different solutions are employed even within a country or region.

While this plan is focused on mitigation and the global goal of reducing emissions, the levers we focus on must support those stakeholders who we depend on to take much of the action, e.g. farmers, private sector, governments and other decision makers. As such, we recognize that success depends on the levers' ability to be solutions to these stakeholders' livelihood priorities, such as adaptation to current and emerging climate stresses, as well as productivity, profitability, labor savings, etc. In other words, achieving global mitigation targets must be a co-benefit of more immediate livelihood, business and policy priorities.

- **Risk-informed decision-making:** Medium maturity
  - *Rationale:*
  - *Livestock and rice are key components of global diets and economic development. Although there is strong evidence of the climate impacts of livestock and rice production, coordinated action across stakeholders–particularly national governments–is spotty due to the perceived challenge of reconciling context-specific agriculture development, systems adaptation, and food production with methane and other GHG mitigation. Misinformation is still a challenge, hence the need for a more coordinated effort focused on the opportunity for livestock development and climate action to be coupled, and to bring transparency to the sector.*
  - *Maturity of decision-making to integrate climate action into livestock and rice production can be strengthened and accelerated at all levels by prioritizing context-specific research and scaling of triple win solutions and practices, coupled with strong capacity building of public and*

private advisory services, increasing exchange across actors globally, coordinating communications approaches, and developing financial and market-based mechanisms that supports access of governments and farmers to finance. Particularly at the policy level, strong livestock and rice sectorial plans that prioritize climate action while also supporting development are needed, reverting perverse subsidies and focusing on implementing important available levers that are urgently needed.

- *Lastly, integration of all parts of the sustainable livestock system and rice - such as water use, soil health, biodiversity, fertilizer use, amongst many others - is necessary for success.*

- **Technology shifts:** Medium maturity
  - *Rationale:*
  - *Methane can be reduced in livestock and rice systems by implementing an array of technologies and practices, which will impact emissions differently depending on the baseline of the system in which they are deployed, such as degree of intensification, levels of available knowledge and inputs, and costs. Many technologies focused on efficient production and management practices that are available today are already leading to a reduction in methane emissions; however, the availability and implementation of these technologies by farmers is unevenly distributed globally. Other technologies can deliver rapid climate impact but face limiting implementation costs. Bundling technologies and practices that deliver triple wins of economic gains, food production, and climate benefits, should be prioritized, as it also paves the way for the use of breakthroughs.*
  - *Therefore, technology shifts that will allow for integration of livestock development and climate action must be looked at with a context-specific lens. While more local research and development is needed in some contexts, in others the need leans towards development of market-based mechanisms to signal tech scaling and adoption opportunities. In certain cases, costs of inputs or access to finance are bottlenecks for scaling economically feasible technologies. Technology shifts require scaling coordination and policy support, but the appropriate technologies and effective levers are very context-specific. Policies supporting technology shifts must also account for the inter-relationship between the context in which technology is implemented and potential co-benefits or potential negative impacts that cross other areas, such as water and fertilizer use and biodiversity.*
  - *In low- and middle-income country contexts, where there is a greater need for increasing livestock production for food security, technologies that reduce methane intensity (measures of emissions per kg of meat/per liter of milk etc) should be prioritized.*

- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** Low maturity
  - *Rationale:*

- *Many initiatives are focusing on capacity building, but policymakers, national extension services, and private sector advisory lack the resources to make tailored recommendations to farmers on mitigating their methane emissions while still prioritizing yields, income, and productivity. Implementation of innovative technologies may be hindered by a lack of specialized and localized technical services. This is even more critical in low- and middle-income countries, and particularly for small farmers. Digital extension is promising but context specific At the farm level, there is an opportunity to empower farmers as methane and low emissions livestock and rice systems champions if the economic benefits are clear and access to practices and technologies is facilitated. At the policy level, context-specific knowledge on how to integrate and prioritize climate action and livestock and rice development is an opportunity, as well as the development of tools of monitor and report progress as part of their climate plans and NDCs. Prioritizing knowledge and capacity building of public and private advisory services as part of countries' plans can significantly unlock livestock development and positive climate impact potential.*

- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** Low maturity
  - *Rationale:*
  - *Smallholders, women, indigenous communities, and other minority groups remain under-represented in a variety of decision-making spaces. Monitoring, reporting, and verification, as well as traceability burdens, often exclude these groups from access to finance. Policies supporting agricultural development and climate action targeting the unique challenges of these groups remain scarce.*
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- **Standards & Taxonomies:** Low maturity
  - *Rationale:*
  - *Better defining of context-specific sustainable livestock standards and associated metrics would allow for more realistic and effective monitoring, reporting, and verification. For livestock, standards are nascent. For rice, standards are more advanced. These definitions are critical as they can guide national plans and international emissions reduction commitments as part of private companies' initiatives and countries' NDCs. Government-defined guidance, taxonomies and standards could also overcome the challenge of multiple available emissions calculators that cloud transparency in emissions reporting and progress monitoring.*

- **Supply:** Low maturity
  - *Rationale:*

- *Supply of low methane livestock and rice products already exists, as there are many systems across and within regions implementing practices that have a positive impact on reducing emissions. Measuring these claims, accounting for context-specific situations and the broader production system, and how it crosses over with water use, biodiversity, soil health, and other parameters, is a significant challenge globally. This challenge also interconnects with almost all other levers discussed here, particularly standards and taxonomy for what constitutes a low-emissions product; requirements for transparency in claims; country-level degree of monitoring; reporting and verification of methane-reducing implemented practices and their results over time; and farmers' access to methane-reducing technology and practices (through access to finance or extension services, for instance).*

- **Demand:** Low maturity
  - *Rationale:*
  - *Although there is widespread knowledge about the need for livestock and rice systems to reduce their emissions, deliberate demand for low-emissions livestock and rice products is still incipient. In many markets, consumers will opt for products with positive climate claims, but at the same price point. Furthermore, the challenges associated with other levers, such as standards and taxonomy, technology shifts, finance, and policies, and others, also impact the development of demand for such products. Transparency in emissions accounting is also an important roadblock.*
  - *Demand for triple-win solutions that positively impact farmer economics, improve food production, and deliver emissions reductions exists, but roadblocks for widespread implementation must be removed. Demand for breakthrough innovations that deliver impactful climate impacts but are not cost-competitive or adequate for an array of contexts is also weak, with unclear revenue streams hindering development and scale.*

- **Public/private finance:** Low maturity
  - *Rationale:*
  - *The overall public and private finance scenario to support reductions in emissions of livestock and rice is limited: Only 4% of climate finance goes to agrifood systems, and an even smaller share is going to the livestock and rice sectors. Beyond the availability of finance, access to products is also limited, with inadequate and uneven access to loans across different livestock and rice production contexts and farm sizes. Financial products are not necessarily aligned with farmers' needs and their risk in adopting new technologies and practices, with short grace periods, unrealistic collateral requirements, and high interest rates limiting farmers' willingness to innovate, especially small ones.*

- *Policies integrating climate impacts, financial needs, and solutions scaling exist in some countries, but opportunities exist to scale them across multiple contexts. Advanced market commitments and other innovative initiatives can help create market signals for the development and scaling of breakthrough technologies. Blended financing mechanisms should also be explored.*
- *Philanthropy is playing a role in supporting context-specific research and other projects, but it is insufficient to fund the transformation the sector needs long-term. Private sector initiatives that aim to pay farmers for implementing practices, scope 3 reductions, and carbon market participation are voluntary and sparse, and therefore, there is still a significant gap to fill.*
- *Lastly, the cost of transparency, which impacts monitoring, reporting and verification, emissions claims, potential development and access to carbon markets, and the development of innovative policies – is underdeveloped and expensive.*

- **Partnerships and collaboration:** Low maturity
  - *Rationale:*
  - *In order for an agriculture methane mitigation agenda to work, adaptation and resilience wins often need to be identified in conjunction, and for this, partnerships are essential. This is a key area of opportunity to strengthen all the levers of this Plan to Accelerate. Multiple initiatives exist focusing on different, sometimes perceived as competing priorities of livestock and rice development, and climate action. These are complementary actions that must be urgently integrated into sectors' priorities. There are fragmented efforts across many initiatives and country objectives, with a risk of duplicative efforts. There is a need for better coordination, especially on policy development, locally adapted research and development, technology transfer, and implementation.*
  - *As important is the need to coordinate the actions of this plan across multiple other Plans to Accelerate including Restoration of Degraded Landscapes, Regenerative Agriculture for Healthy Soils, AI for Agriculture, and Sustainable and Healthy Diets for All. The impact of all these initiatives on emissions reduction is context-dependent and should be evaluated under a systems approach.*

- **Policy & regulatory:** Low maturity
  - *Rationale:*
  - *Policy maturity will be achieved when climate action and agricultural development are integrated. Countries must integrate their climate commitments into national policies and action plans in order to realistically move to implementation. Many countries still have not incorporated the livestock and rice emissions into their NDCs, let alone sub-sectoral strategies for their sector's development, and this is a consequence of measurement complexity. Some progress has been made on updating country inventories to Tier 2, but many countries still lack the capacity, finance, and data collection resources to update their inventories. By integrating livestock and rice methane reductions directly into national climate and agriculture policies, countries can enhance credibility of agricultural GHG inventories and mitigation targets,*

establish clear motivations and targets for direct allocation and domestic treasury planning, and access new climate finance through innovative green mechanisms. Furthermore, countries may be able to attract investments in the livestock and rice sectors.

- *Limitations on calculating emissions inventory due to limited activity data and not country or region-specific emissions factors, monitoring, reporting and verification limitations and cost, livestock traceability, limited trustworthy methods to estimate soil carbon dynamics, and overall costs also limit the development of more robust policies and regulations.*
- *Lastly, incentives with negative environmental impact must be redesigned to integrate development and climate action.*

- **Public opinion:** Medium maturity
  - *Rationale:*
  - *Strengthened support for implementation of direct actions to reduce methane emissions in livestock and rice systems exist when co-benefits that positively impact livelihoods, income, and other more immediate farmers' needs are clear. Communication must be strengthened across all levels, as misinformation that can prevent support for action is still prevalent, especially in the livestock sector.*
  - *Country-level support for action is increasing, although slowly. This is reflected in updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), but more effective integration between climate action and development policies is needed.*
  - *Corporate and government initiatives are further incentivizing sustainable practices through subsidies, carbon credits, and efforts to increase market access.*
  - *From the perspective of civil society, there is a consensus that agricultural systems must change to meet the global demand for food while also enhancing climate action, including methane mitigation. Some skepticism may exist about the use of new methane-reducing technologies, which must be addressed as well.*

Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any): []
[Details on the expected impact of this plan, including which levers it focus and target/KPIs from the 2030 Climate Solutions, GST, SDGs or other processes]

The Integrating Agricultural Development and Methane Mitigation Plan to Accelerate outcomes are expected to accelerate countries' and sector' action towards scaling low-emission livestock and rice production. This includes:

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- An expansion of countries' inclusion of reducing methane emissions from livestock and rice systems into their NDCs;
- An integration of climate actions with agricultural development as part of their sectorial policies and plans;
- Target setting and clear monitoring, reporting, and verification mechanisms;
- Greater flow of finance directed at supporting sustainable livestock and rice development
- A clear path towards reducing livestock and rice methane emissions.

Alignment:

- Global Stocktake: Addresses call to reduce non-CO2 GHGs with highest-impact near-term opportunity
- SDGs 2, 13, 1, 8: Advances zero hunger, climate action, poverty reduction, and decent work simultaneously
- Paris Agreement Article 2.1(b): Aligns food systems with climate pathways

Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement#	Committed Stakeholders
Tens of millions of farmers have access to digital extension globally	Extension and advisory services	Scale Digital Extension Services to tens of millions of farmers across various LMIC contexts	Existing a…	Knowledge & …	AIM for Scale (Digital Advisories Initiative)	June 20…	Multi-stakehol…	CCAC (Digital Extension Roadmap)
Governments learn about the development of integrated agricultural development and climate policies	Government capacity building	Strengthen the capacity of governments to integrate climate commitments into sectoral development plans	Existing a…	Knowledge & …	FAO FARM	June 20…	Multi-stakehol…	CCAC Country Engagement Programs, CCAC Agriculture Flagship, CATF, Imaflora
Governments learn about the development of integrated agricultural	Government capacity building	A series of south-south learning events between African and Latin American policy makers on livestock and climate issues	Existing a…	Policy & regul…	Alliance Bioversity-CIAT	Novemb…	Countries	ILRI, CCAC, GIZ, AU-IBAR, CATF

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development and climate policies								
Governments and private sector are knowledgeable about context-specific, feasible MRV	Government capacity building	Support Co-Development and Operationalization of Livestock MRV Systems, providing data, methods, and technical guidance for livestock and manure emissions.	Existing a…	Knowledge & … Policy & regul… Standards & T…	FAO FARM; in Africa: ILRI	June 20…	Multi-stakehol…	CCAC Country Engagement Programs, CCAC Agriculture Flagship, ILRI, CATF, GRSB, National universities, NARS, Relevant ministries, Imaflora
Countries, farmers, and technology developers have clarity over opportunities and gaps to access finance, and the need to develop innovative products suitable for livestock and rice farmers' needs	Access to finance, support for policy development	Global mapping of policies, bank products, and market based mechanisms that can unlock scaling of low methane livestock and rice, including social justice and access to small farmers.	New action	Public/private … Policy & regul… Demand Inclusive deci…	CATF, Spark Climate co-lead	June 20…	Multi-stakehol…	IRRI, Spark Climate, CATF, ILRI, World Bank, EDF, FAO, AIm for Scale, Clim-Eat, Brazilian government (MAPA), World Bank, GRSB, Imaflora
Countries have clarity over context-specific costs of implementing methane-reducing technology in rice and livestock systems	Support for policy development	Develop marginal abatement cost curves (MACCs) and scenario analyses to guide prioritization of livestock mitigation actions and investments.	Existing a…	Knowledge & …	ILRI	Novemb…	Technical insti…	Bangor University, IRRI

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Countries have clear investment plans to integrate and scale agricultural development and climate action	Access to finance	Support the development of livestock mitigation investment plans and tools to access climate-finance mechanisms and de-risk private investment.	Existing a…	Policy & regul…	ILRI	Novemb…	Multi-stakehol…	MAPA (Raiz), FAO, CCAC (Agriculture Flagship and Country Engagement Programs) CATF, EDF, IRRI, ILRI, World Bank, Imaflora
Countries adopt tier 2 and 3 emissions factors	Generation of National Tier 2/3 Emission Factors	Generate and validate country-specific emission factors for enteric fermentation and manure management with national inventory teams to strengthen national GHG reporting.	Existing a…	Standards & T… Knowledge & …	ILRI	Novemb…	Multi-stakehol…	Inventory teams, FAO
Farmers and countries have clarity regarding the impact of multiple technologies and practices on methane reductions	Technology use and impact	Development of evidence-based tool on trade-offs and co-benefits of bundled livestock innovations in different farming contexts	New action	Standards & T… Technology sh…	Clim-Eat	June 20…	Multi-stakehol…	GRSB
Farmers and countries have clarity regarding the impact of multiple technologies and practices on methane reductions	Technology use and impact	Provide technical backstopping to implementation projects to calculate emissions before and after interventions, verify mitigation impacts, and identify cost-effective strategies for scaling.	Existing a…	Technology sh… Standards & T…	ILRI	Novemb…	Multi-stakehol…	GIZ, World Bank. GRSB, IFAD, IRRI, Imaflora

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Farmers and countries have clarity regarding the impact of multiple technologies and practices on methane reductions	Technology use and impact	Demonstrate and scale low-emission biogas and manure systems that reduce methane, recover nutrients, and provide renewable energy co-benefits with support for policy development	Existing a…	Technology sh… Policy & regul…	ILRI	Novemb…	Multi-stakehol…	National energy & livestock ministries, private biogas firms, GIZ, SNV, CATF, CCAC,
Countries and the productive sector have visibility over context-specific technologies, and they are promoted	Technology use and impact	Advance horizon scanning and creative collaboration models for scaling innovation and policy ambition in LMICs, and promote context-specific technology and practice adoption for reducing methane in livestock and rice	Existing a…	Technology sh… Knowledge & …	Clim-Eat	Novemb…	Multi-stakehol…	IRRI, CATF, Aim for Scale, FAO, CCAC, Imaflora
Context-relevant science and knowledge on technologies and practices focused on reducing livestock methane is shared across actors	Technology use and impact	Creating an integrative space for connecting CGIAR livestock and climate research and outputs with next users and donors through the development of a livestock solutions hub.	Existing a…	Partnerships … Knowledge & …	ILRI	Novemb…	Technical insti…	ILRI, ICARDA, Alliance Bioversity-CIAT , IFAD, FAO, NZ GHG Centre, ICAR India, UC Davis, SRUC, KALRO
Context-relevant science and knowledge on technologies and practices focused on reducing rice methane is shared across actors	Technology use and impact	Measurably increased access and implementation of seed varieties and technologies in targeted geographies	Existing a…	Technology sh… Knowledge & …	ILRI	Novemb…	Multi-stakehol…	IRRI, SNV

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By 2028, all active DMAA companies will have publicly disclosed their methane inventories, published their Dairy Methane Action Plans, and begun executing those plans. Companies will also report progress on both their emissions reductions and implementation of action plans.	Private sector action	Dairy Methane Action Alliance (DMAA) drives measurable methane reductions across global dairy supply chains through corporate commitments and implementation of evidence-based Dairy Methane Action Plans (DMAPs)	Existing a…	Partnerships …	EDF	June 20…	Companies	DMAA
Double the number of countries integrating **Animal Health as a Climate Solution** in climate policies and financing	Animal Health for Climate-Smart Livestock Systems	Evidence-based animal health interventions integrated into national climate policies and financing mechanisms to reduce livestock methane emissions while improving productivity	Existing a…	Policy & regul…	EDF	Novemb…	Multi-stakehol…	GMH, Ag Emissions Centre, ILRI, GRA Animal Health Network, GDP, National governments, and others
Building foundational science for **Animal Health as a Climate Solution** though a global research initiative on livestock disease and emissions impacts in 9+ countries (up	Research	Global research network across 9+ countries to identify specific animal health interventions that address methane emissions in eight primarily lower- and middle- income countries and generate country-specific herd health assessments, quantify	New action	Knowledge & … Standards & T…	EDF	Novemb…	Multi-stakehol…	GRA Animal Health Network, GDP, Edinburgh Napier University, Ag Emissions Centre, and

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to 30 pending additional funding)		climate impacts of key animal health conditions, and identify evidence-based intervention pathways						various research institutions
Demonstrate the effectiveness of **Animal Health as a Climate Solution** through research and demonstration projects that inform research, measurement and modelling, implementation and policy pathways.	Proof of concept	Demonstrate the effectiveness of on-farm animal health interventions (e.g., mastitis in Kenya and India, parasite management in Argentina) to quantify climate benefits, productivity gains and economic outcomes providing field validating experience base for research, demonstrating triple-win outcomes.	Existing a…	Risk-informed… Knowledge & …	EDF	Novemb…	Technical insti…	ILRI, Dairy co-operatives, Global Methane Hub, GDP, National and regional government groups and research institutions
Dairy entrepreneurs are providing new productivity optimization and climate-smart dairy services to at least one million farmers in India	Extension and advisory services	Support scaling of training for dairy entrepreneurs in conjunction with leading states and entities in India	Existing a…	Knowledge & … Demand Risk-informed…	EDF	Dec 2030	Countries Cities and loc… Multi-stakehol…	Regional and local government, farmers, and agriculture entrepreneurs in India
Countries collaborate and exchange experiences to accelerate action towards reducing agricultural emissions	Strengthen global partnerships	The CCAC Agriculture Flagship offers an opportunity for triangular collaboration and experience exchange across regions and globally in the key levers of sustainable livestock production and rice, including multiple pollutants	New action	Partnerships … Knowledge & … Policy & regul…	CCAC	Novemb…	Multi-stakehol…	CCAC, CATF, EDF, Clim-Eat, Imaflora, countries' governments, ILRI, IRRI, and a growing number of partners

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