COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA 19-30 OCTOBER 2026 | TAKING ACTION FOR NATURE

True Price™

CGIAR SCIENCE FOR A FOOD-SECURE FUTURE

True Price Assessment Method

A case study of Rainforest coffee from Honduras and Peru

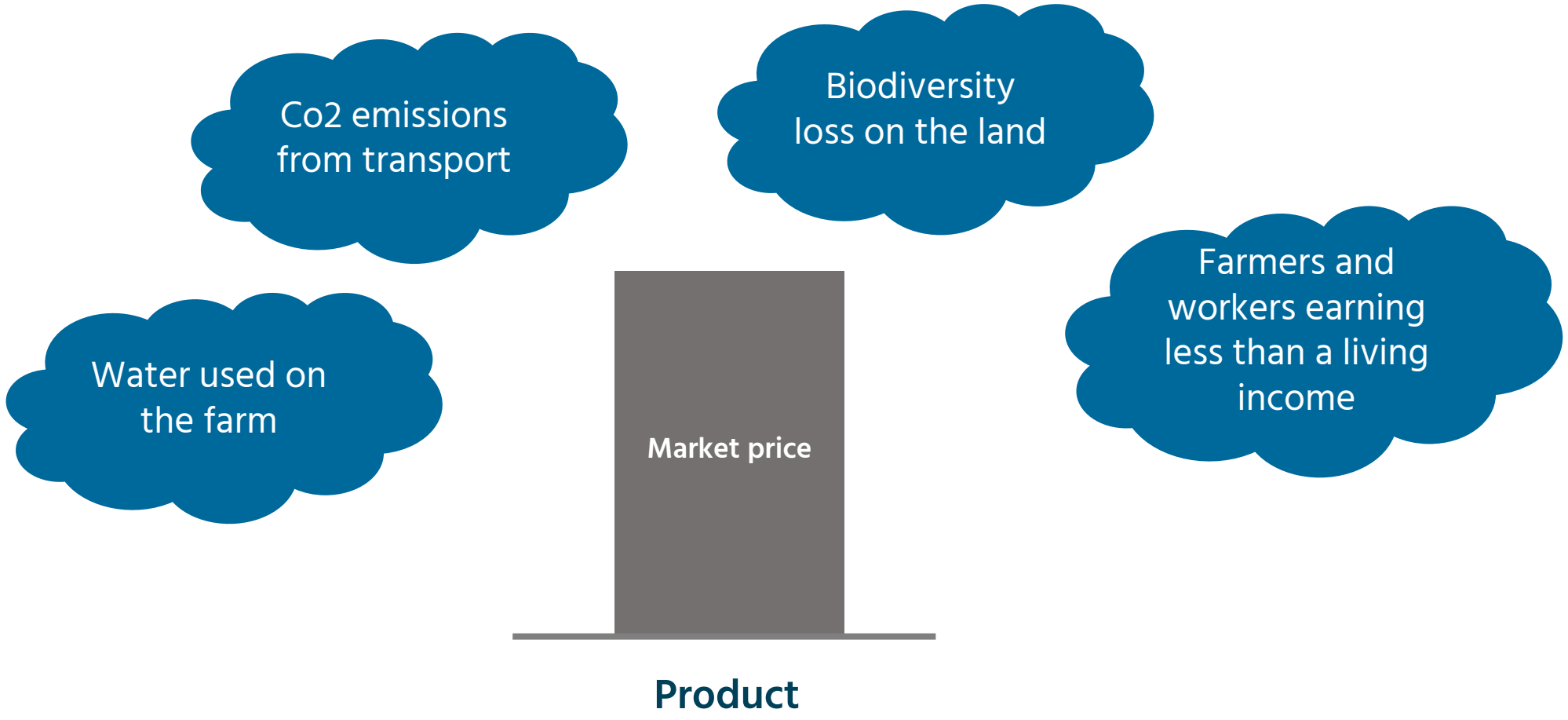
Claire van den Broek

24th October 2026

COP17 Food & Agriculture Pavilion

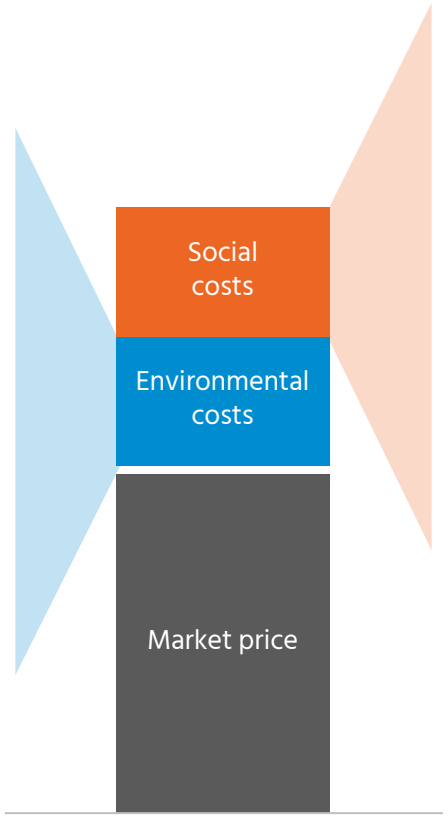


CONSEQUENCES OF PRODUCTION… WHICH IS NOT CAPTURED IN THE MARKET PRICE, THESE COSTS ARE 'HIDDEN'



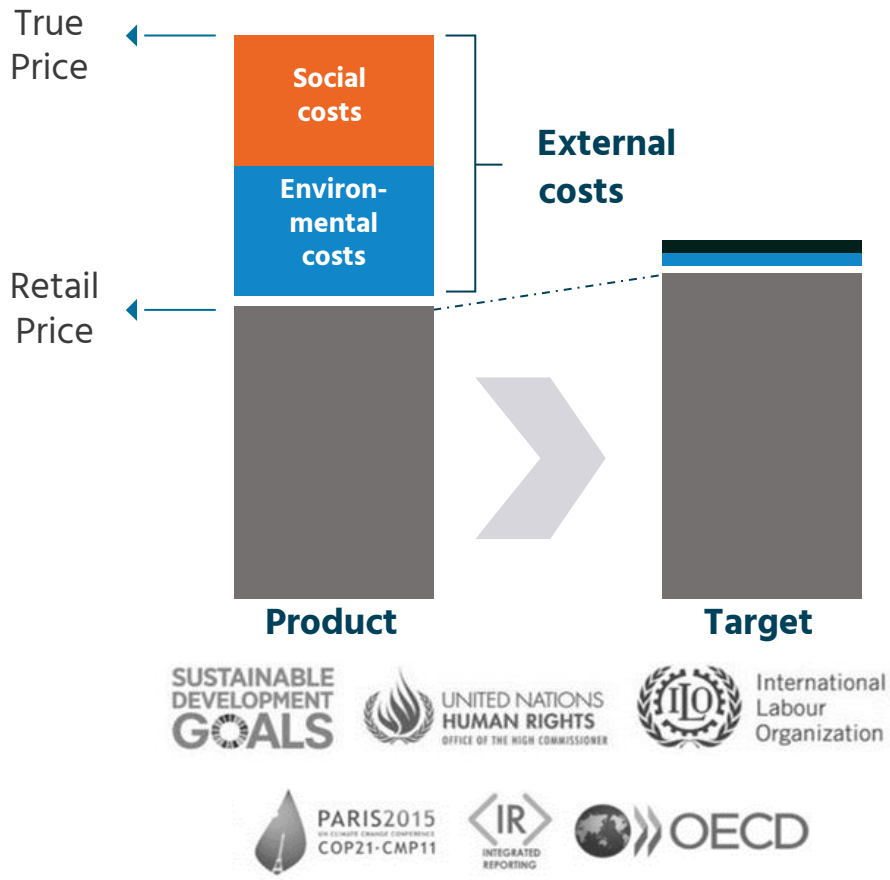
A TRUE PRICE IS A MARKET PRICE + SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS

- Soil pollution
- Water pollution
- Air pollution
- Land use and biodiversity
- Contribution to climate change
- Use of scarce materials
- Land transformation
- Use of fossil fuels
- Scarce water use
- Soil degradation



- Underearning
- Gender equality
- Freedom of association
- Health & safety at work
- Privacy
- Forced labour
- Underpayment
- Intimidation
- Child labour
- Land rights

THE GOAL IS NOT TO MAKE THINGS MORE EXPENSIVE, BUT MORE SUSTAINABLE



WE DEVELOP THE GLOBAL TRUE PRICE STANDARD WITH A.O. DUTCH GOV., WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY, RABOBANK, ABN AMRO, BIONEXT, LTO

True Price Gap = costs for remediation

Compensate damages +

- **Restoring repairable damage** +
- **Compensation for unrepairable damage**

Purifying water that has become polluted

Compensating for CO2 emissions as long as CO2 capture is not realistic

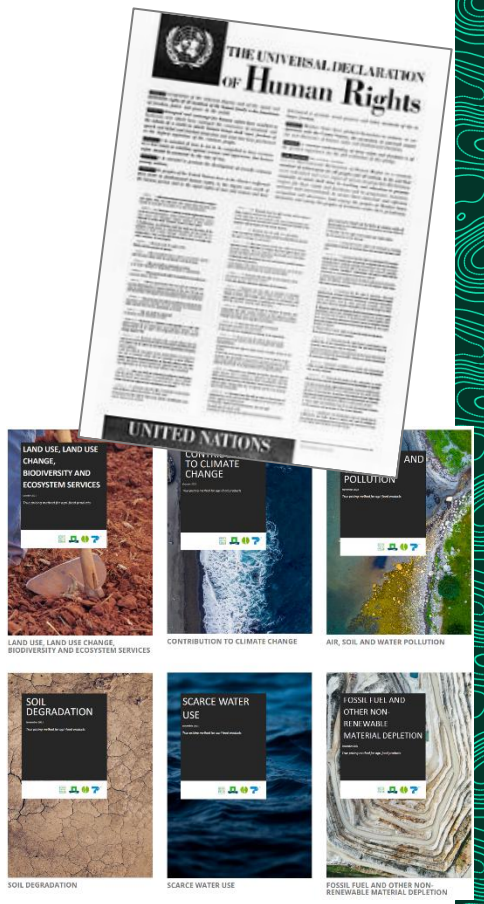
Prevent future damages +

- **Costs to monitor and audit** +
- **Financing improvement**

Investing in knowledge and material to grow plants and flowers to increase biodiversity on a plantation (and thus prevent/limit land use)

Fine for damage to the rights

Penalizing child labor to incentivize companies to prevent (instead of compensating) child labor



GOVERNMENTS ARE TAKING STEPS IN THIS DIRECTION

European Commission

Corporate sustainability due diligence

Fostering sustainability in corporate governance and management systems.



On 23 February 2022, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive on corporate sustainability due diligence. The aim of this Directive is to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour and to anchor human rights and environmental considerations in companies' operations and corporate governance. The new rules will ensure that businesses address adverse impacts of their actions, including in their value chains inside and outside Europe.

Afspraken tussen bedrijven over duurzaamheid

Autoriteit Consument & Markt

Wilt u afspraken maken met andere bedrijven om duurzamer te ondernemen? Dat mag. Maar een afspraak mag niet nadelig zijn voor de consument of de concurrentie beperken.

Het is verboden om samen prijzen af te spreken, de markt te verdelen of concurrentiegevoelige informatie uit te wisselen. Dit leidt tot oneerlijke concurrentie. Dat is verboden omdat prijzen daar hoger door worden, consumenten minder keus hebben en het innovatie in de weg staat. Daarom zijn er concurrentieregels.

De Autoriteit Consument & Markt (ACM) wil niet dat het mededingingsrecht afspraken in de weg staat die bijdragen aan een duurzamere samenleving. Wij laten daarom zien in hoeverre duurzaamheidsafspraken wél mogen. Wij letten er bij de uitleg van de concurrentieregels op wat praktisch en werkbaar is. Zijn afspraken tussen bedrijven om duurzamer te ondernemen goed voor de consument en de samenleving? Dan houden wij ze niet tegen.

Scherpe doelen, scherpe keuzes: IBO aanvullend normerend en beprijzend nationaal klimaatbeleid voor 2030 en 2050

Het eindrapport van het Interdepartementaal Beleidsonderzoek (IBO) Klimaat.



3.16 Informatiecampagne true pricing voedsel

Sectors: landbouw en huishoudens

Type maatregel: Randvoorwaardelijk

Doel: Transparantie vergroten van de impact van voedsel

Omschrijving maatregel

- De echte prijs (true price) van een product is de marktprijs + alle verborgen maatschappelijke kosten (zowel milieukosten als sociale kosten, oftewel de true costs). True pricing draagt bij aan een verandering van concurrentie op prijs naar concurrentie op duurzaamheid.
- Er is een duidelijk onderscheid tussen het informeren over de true costs en true price en het verkalken hiervan in prijsbeleid. In dit riche gaat het om het informeren over en het vergroten van de transparantie van de impact van voedsel door middel van true pricing.
  True pricing is een middel om de verhoudingen beter te vergelijken tussen productgroepen en over productgroepen heen. En het is een middel om te communiceren over de impact van voedsel.
- Een belangrijke volgende stap is het op grotere schaal toepassen van de methode in de praktijk. Hiervoor is het essentieel dat marktpartijen de methode gaan omarmen en toepassen. Een grotere groep marktpartijen wil met true pricing aan de slag, maar zijn nog voorzichtig (first mover dilemma). De overheid kan schaalvergroting faciliteren en versnellen. Het is daarbij essentieel dat een brede groep van partijen uit de markt de methode oppakt en omarmt.
- Er moet een breed inbedding, de methode is nog niet perfect en zal de komende jaren verder verfijnd moeten worden. Tevering leert dat toename data tekort en breder wordt gebruikt de beschikbaarheid toeneemt, de kwaliteit van data en methodiek toeneemt en ook het maatschappelijk draagvlak en vertrouwen toeneemt. Om die reden is het belangrijk in te zetten op het opschalen en breed uitrollen van de methode in de praktijk (naast stappen die worden gezet op gebied van uniformering van de methode). Deze twee ontwikkelingen kunnen elkaar namelijk versterken en versnellen. Dat wil zeggen, leren vanuit de praktijk en stapsgewijs de methode verder opschalen en perfectioneren.

Achtergrond/rationale

- True pricing is een belangrijke stap om uiteindelijk een preciezer prijsbeleid te kunnen voeren en het prijsverschil tussen duurzame en vervuilende producten te verkleinen. Zo kwamen de ACM en het rapport Kortlas meldt aanbevelingen om maatregelen te nemen die het prijsverschil tussen gesubsidieerde duurzamere producten verkleinen (meer prijsbeleid genoemd).
- Het vergroten van transparantie rond de impact van voedsel kan een belangrijke ondersteunende rol spelen in de transitie van de landbouw en het voedselsysteem.

Duchtatigheid en doeltreffendheid

Nog nader te bepalen.

Kwantitatieve inschatting bijdrage aan klimaatdoelen

Er is geen directe bijdrage aan klimaatdoelen, maar wel een indirecte en ondersteunende bijdrage:

- Het vergroot de transparantie over de impact van voedsel en het creëert een prikkel voor marktpartijen om hier actief op te gaan sturen.
- Het draagt op langere termijn bij aan het vergroten van draagvlak en vertrouwen in maatregelen die de impact op milieu en klimaat verkleinen.

Gevolgen begroting

Nog nader te bepalen.

Financiële consequenties burgers/bedrijven

Rijksoverheid

KEY ACTORS EMBRACE TRUE PRICING



Raoul Boucke Echte Prijzen in de Tweede Kamer | Raoul Boucke

ANDERE ECONOMIE, WERKELIJKE PRIJZEN

Met haar programma kiest de ChristenUnie voor een andere economie, waarbij de economie niet langer de spelbreker is om te verduurzamen, maar verduurzaming juist stimuleert door prijzen het échte verhaal te laten vertellen. Zo worden de maatschappelijke kosten niet langer afgewenteld op het milieu, maar meegenomen in het handelen van ondernemers en consumenten. En we zorgen ervoor dat iedereen mee kan doen. Hierbij een kort overzicht (zie voor uitwerkingen elders in dit programma).

…rijs' waarin de maatschappelijke kosten mee
…ngen we desnoods via een minimumprijs
…van belasting op arbeid naar belasting op
…arant terugvloeien naar de maatschappij om die

…scan voor haar eigen beleid. De overheid gaat
…ppelijke kosten en de impact van de begroting
op de brede welvaart transparant worden gemaakt.

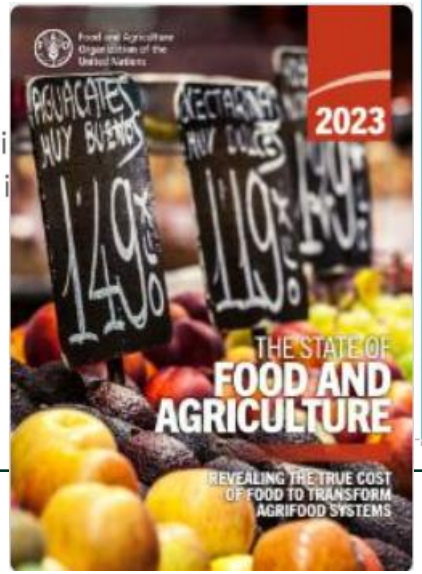
- **Zet de werkelijke prijs centraal.** De ChristenUnie wil de werkelijke prijs als uitgangspunt nemen. We maken daarom budget vrij voor het verstevigen van organisaties als MilieuCentraal die de werkelijke prijs van producten communiceren, met name voor producten die belastend zijn voor milieu of slecht voor het klimaat.

…al veel minder aantrekkelijk het klimaat en de
…le vliegbelasting fors de lucht in, voeren we
…gen en verpakkingen die weinig gerecycled
…haffen we geleidelijk de voordelen in de
…ond- en leidingwater beter belasten, zodat we
…kostbaar zoetwater omgaan. Accijnzen op tabak en alcohol gaan
…er en andere ongezonde producten worden accijnzen ingevoerd.

~~het maatschappelijk verkeer uitleggen.~~	
14.3	het concept true pricing uitleggen.
Belangrijkste begrippen	• ~~absolute omvang~~ • ~~relatieve omvang~~
	• ~~marktaandeel (afzet en omzet)~~
	• ~~vestiging~~
	• ~~commercieel~~ • ~~niet-commercieel~~
	• maatschappelijke behoeften
	• product of dienst • werkgelegenheid • innovatie en/of verbetering • belastingopbrengsten • inkomen • circulariteit
	• maatschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen (MVO)
	• duurzaamheid • sociale vraagstukken • people, planet, profit
	• true pricing/true cost accounting
	• winkelprijs/marktprijs • externe kosten • maatschappelijke kosten en opbrengsten

Making the price difference smaller

ACM believes that the Dutch cabinet should take a serious look at the different options it has to lower the prices of sustainable products. For example, they can do so by loweri… VAT on sustainable products. For conventional products, it i…
…vironmental effects are
…at consumers pay the 'true





The Transparent Project sponsored under the Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE programme) established by Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([30]) is developing the first natural capital accounting methodology, which will make existing methods easier to compare and more transparent while lowering the threshold for companies to adopt and use the systems in support of future-proofing their business. The Natural Capital Protocol is also an important reference in the field of natural capital accounting. While natural capital accounting methods serve principally to strengthen internal management decisions, they should be duly considered when establishing sustainability reporting standards. Some natural capital accounting methodologies seek to assign a monetary value to the environmental impacts of companies' activities, which may help users of sustainability information to better understand such impacts. It is therefore appropriate that sustainability reporting standards should be able to include monetised indicators of sustainability impacts if that is deemed necessary.


Global Partnership True Price
FOOD
GROWS IN ROWS
IRDNA
MAAS
TREAT YOURSELF WELL
PURO
KUMASI
INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
IFPRI
ILRI
CGIAR
EKOPLAZA
Odin
sust'n real

True cost accounting of coffee: Cooperatives in Honduras & Peru

Seed fund project commissioned by MAAS (PURO coffee) supported by Netherlands Food Partnership

True Price™

NFP Netherlands Food Partnership

MAAS TREAT YOURSELF WELL

PURO®



Our assessment

226

Farmers

Smallholder farmers surveyed: 154 from a cooperative in Peru and 72 in Honduras. 2025/2026 season.

7

Impacts

Impacts quantified (2 social and 5 environmental) valued with True Price Monetisation Factors (2025).

1 kg

Green coffee

Functional unit, focusing on the cultivation stage and transport from farms to cooperative.



Primary data collection











06/05/2026 · Recolección de cereza madura.



06/05/2026 · Cosecha y acopio familiar del café.

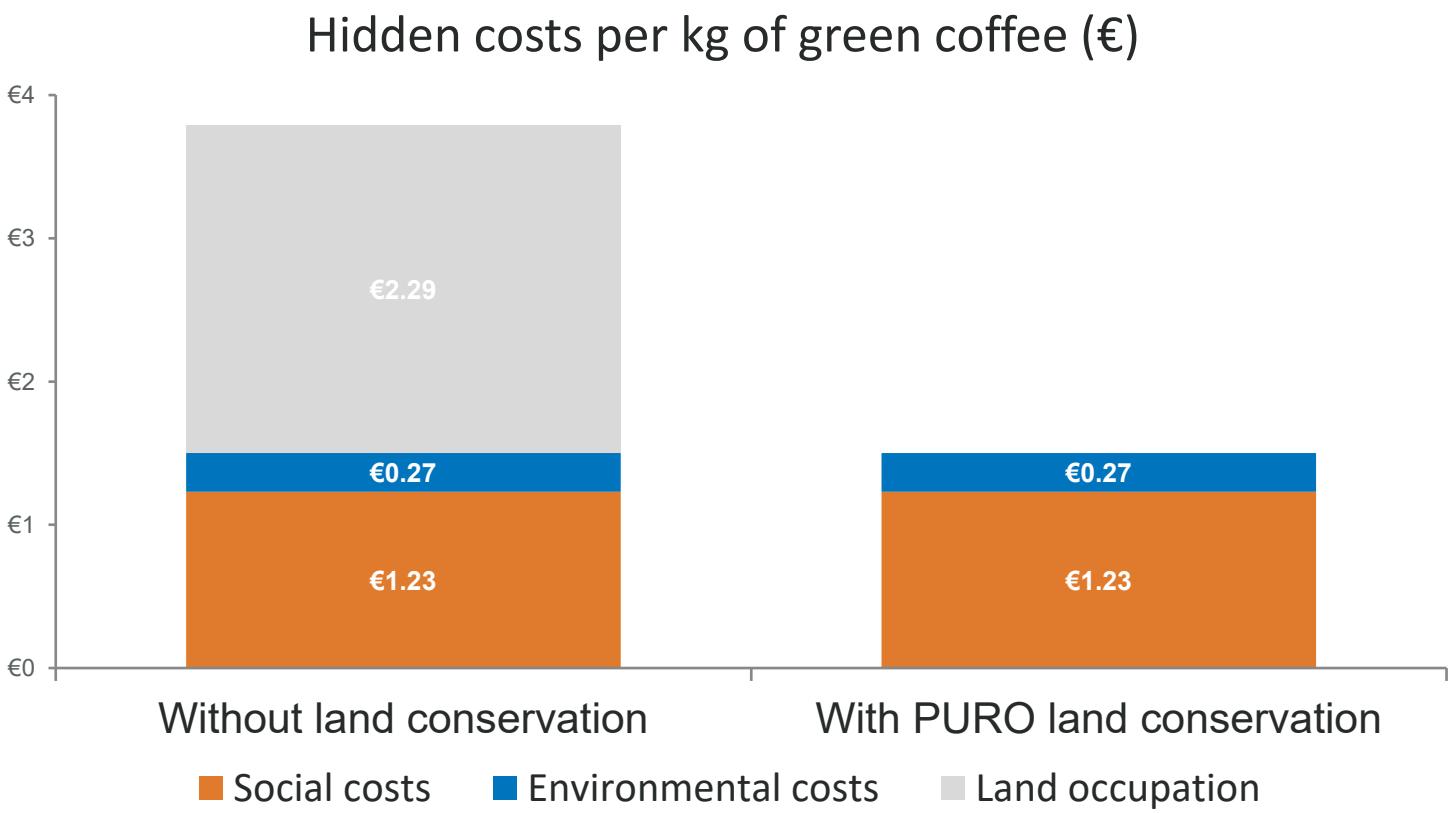


06/05/2026 · Acopio de café cereza para el beneficio.



06/05/2026 · Producción de plantones en vivero.

Land conservation cuts hidden costs from €3.79 to €1.50 per kg of green coffee beans



PURO blend: 80% Peru, 20% Honduras. Farm-gate price: €7.08 per kg green coffee.

€2.29 → €0

land occupation cost per kg, remediated by land conservation

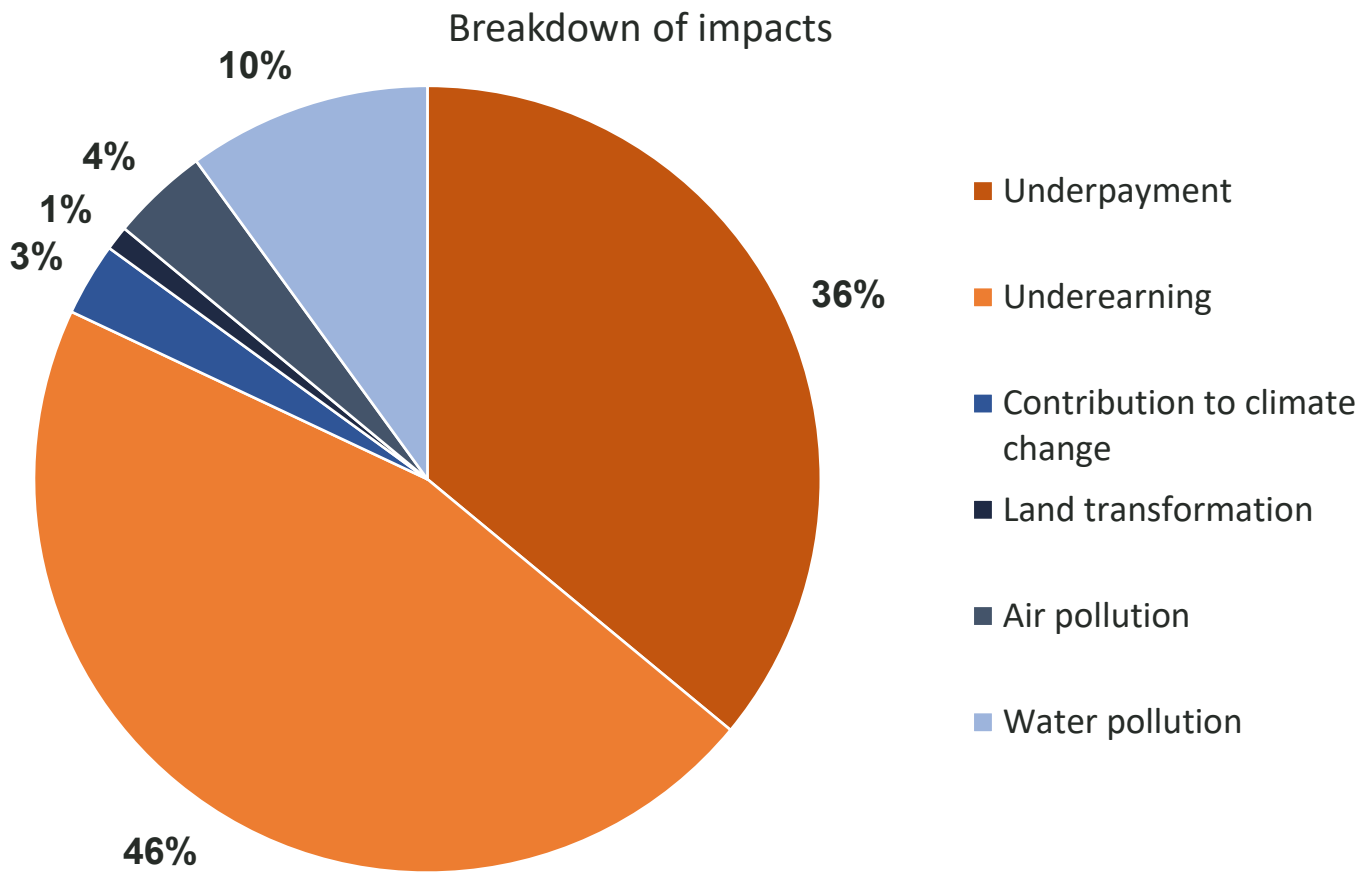
–60%

of total external cost vs. without land conservation

€0.03

hidden costs in a double shot (18 g roasted coffee)

Underpayment and underearning make up majority of the remaining hidden costs



82%

social costs (€1.23 per kg) from underearning and underpayment

18%

environmental costs (€0.27 per kg), led by water pollution

Next steps: from insight to action

Land conservation by PURO

31,429 ha

protected in Peru

620 ha

protected in Honduras

Done with World Land Trust and local NGOs: far more than the land the cooperatives farm for coffee.

1

Living income reference prices

Implement them and track their impact on farmer incomes

2

More levers

Explore other ways to support living incomes, living wages and climate resilience

3

Engage costumers and value chains partners

Develop communication campaigns/ raise awareness and implement true pricing



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Thank you!

claire@trueprice.org

Global Partnership True Price | FOOD

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IFPRI | Alliance Bioversity & CIAT | CGIAR SCIENCE FOR A FOOD-SECURE FUTURE | MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES

The Hidden Costs in Agrifood Systems in Colombia and Peru

Rui Benfica
Senior Research Fellow
Agrifood Innovation and Resilience Unit, IFPRI

CGIAR Pavilion at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

From evidence to action: how True Cost Accounting unlocks holistic progress towards biodiversity targets



Contents

- What is True Cost Accounting?
- IFPRI TCA Research
- The Hidden Costs of Agrifood Systems in Colombia and Peru

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MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES
SCIENCE FOR A FOOD-SECURE FUTURE

What is True Cost Accounting?

- **A systems-based valuation framework** that identifies, measures, and monetizes externalities generated across agrifood systems.
- **A method for revealing hidden costs and benefits** that are not reflected in market prices.
- **A decision-support tool for policymakers and market actors**, enabling more accurate, evidence-based choices that align AFS with equity and sustainability goals.

Externality Type	Impact Types
Health (Human health)	Antimicrobial
	Undernutrition
	Unhealthy diet composition
	Zoonoses (animal to human)
Social (Human & social)	Workplace health and safety
	Forced labour
	Child labour
	Gender wage gap
	Underpayment & insufficient income
Environmental (Natural)	Climate change
	Air pollution
	Water pollution
	Use of scarce water
	Fossil fuel depletion
	Material depletion
	Land occupation
	Soil degradation

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SCIENCE FOR A FOOD-SECURE FUTURE

IFPRI TCA Research

Kenya and Viet Nam

- The True Price of Kenyan Coffee (IFPRI and Impact Institute, 2024)
- The Living Income Gap among Coffee Growers in Kenya (2025)
- The True Costs of Food Production in Rural Kenya and Viet Nam (2025)
- The Hidden Costs of Agrifood Systems in Kenya and Viet Nam (2025)

Colombia and Peru

- True price of Plantain in Colombia (2026)
- True price of Plantain and Cocoa in Peru (2026), ongoing
- The Hidden Costs of Agrifood Systems in Colombia and Peru (2026)

Focus of this Presentation

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The Hidden Costs of Agrifood Systems in Colombia and Peru



I. Objective, data, and coverage

II. Analytical results

III. Policy and program implications

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Alliance
Bioversity & CIAT

I. OBJECTIVE, DATA, AND COVERAGE

- The **objective** is to uncover the hidden costs of food production in the AFS, accounting for environmental and social externalities
- **Data for the Analysis** comes from the **Global Impact Database (GID)** produced by the Impact Institute (Netherlands).
- The GID includes
  - **12 external Impacts** (7 environmental and 5 social)
  - **19** Agri-food system (AFS) **sectors**
- The GID data are quantitative, monetized environmental and social impacts on AFS sectors (total), and at individual value chain stages.
- The data sources include global scientific databases, impact literature, trade, and Environmental, Social, and Governance data.
- Data for this analysis covers **Colombia** and **Peru.**



Colombi





Peru

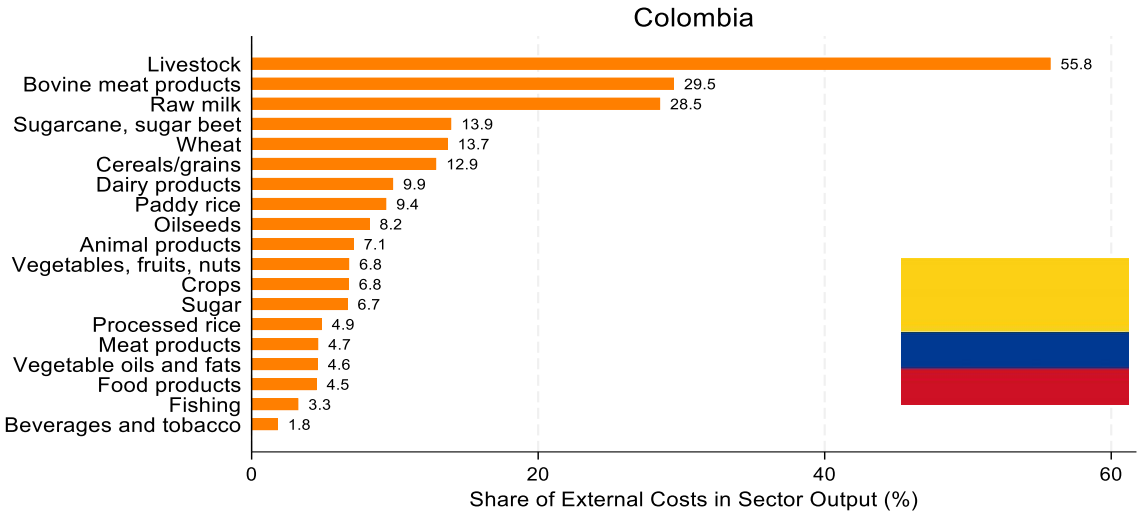


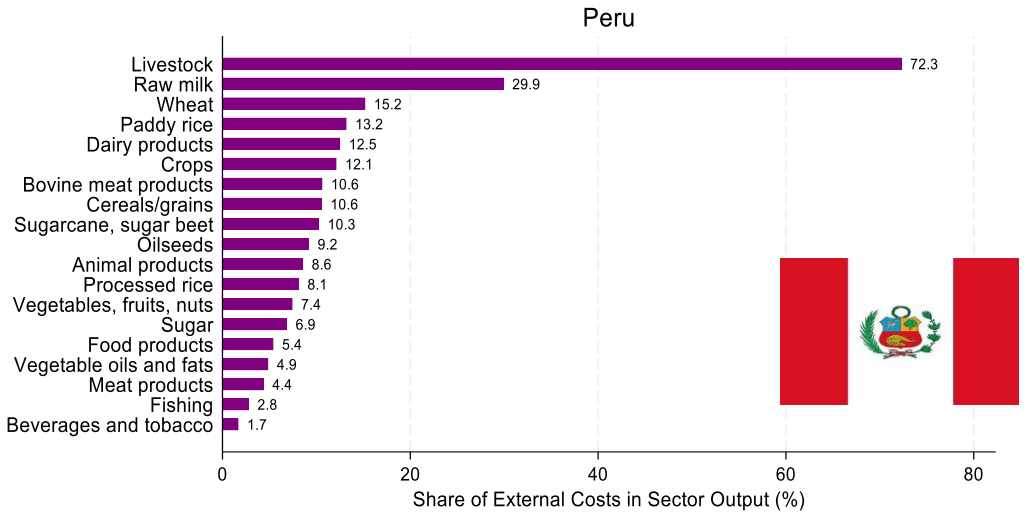
II. Analytical results

A. The weight of externalities in AFS output
B. Structure of externalities
C. Ranking of sectors and composition of externalities
D. Relative importance of external impacts
E. External costs across AFS Value Chain Stages

A. Overall weight of externalities in AFS output

All Agri-Food System (AFS)	Share of External Costs in Output (%)			
	Colombia		Peru	
	All Sectors	Crops only	All Sectors	Crops only
	12.0	10.0	13.0	11.0

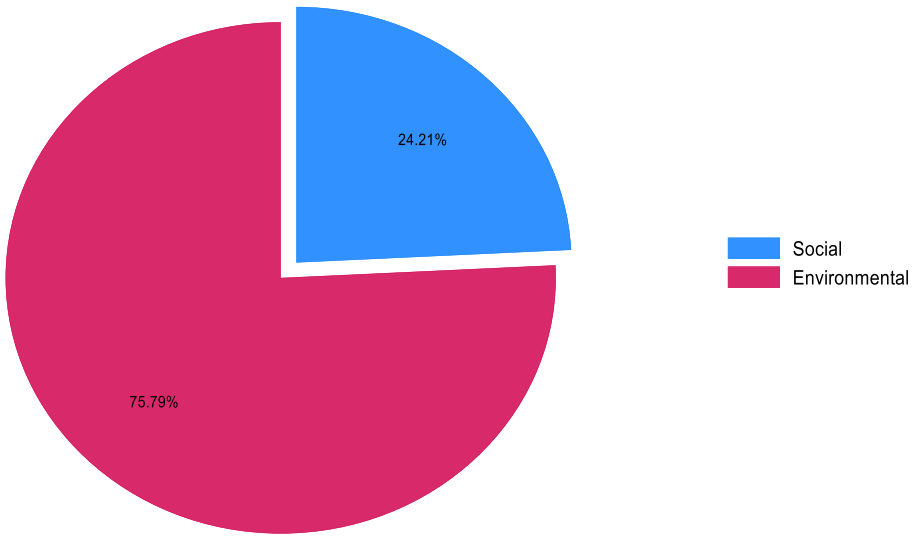


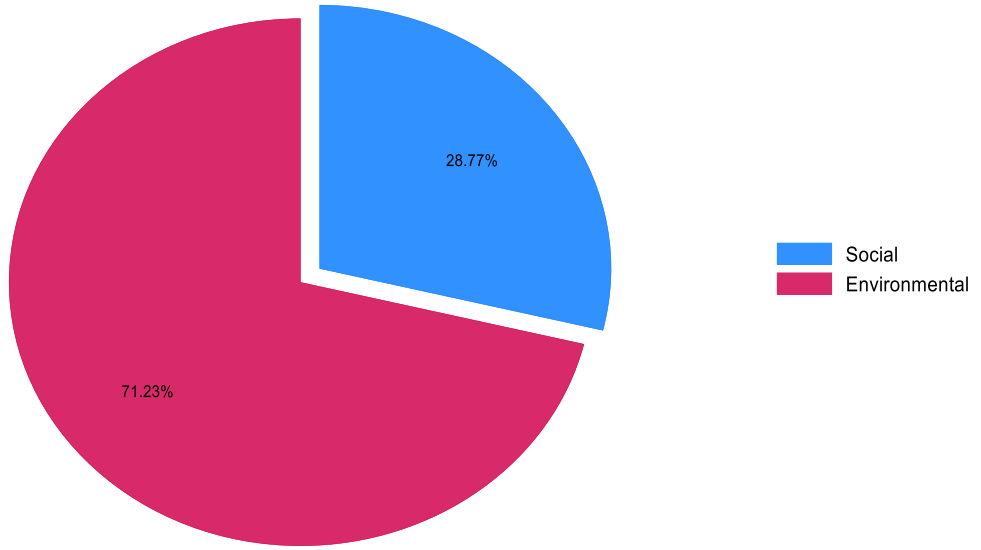


Key Findings:

- In the aggregate externalities are 12% of AFS output value (Colombia) and 13% (Peru)
- Within each sector (regardless of relative sector size), **livestock** has the highest externalities in both countries

B. Structure of external costs: Environmental vs. Social



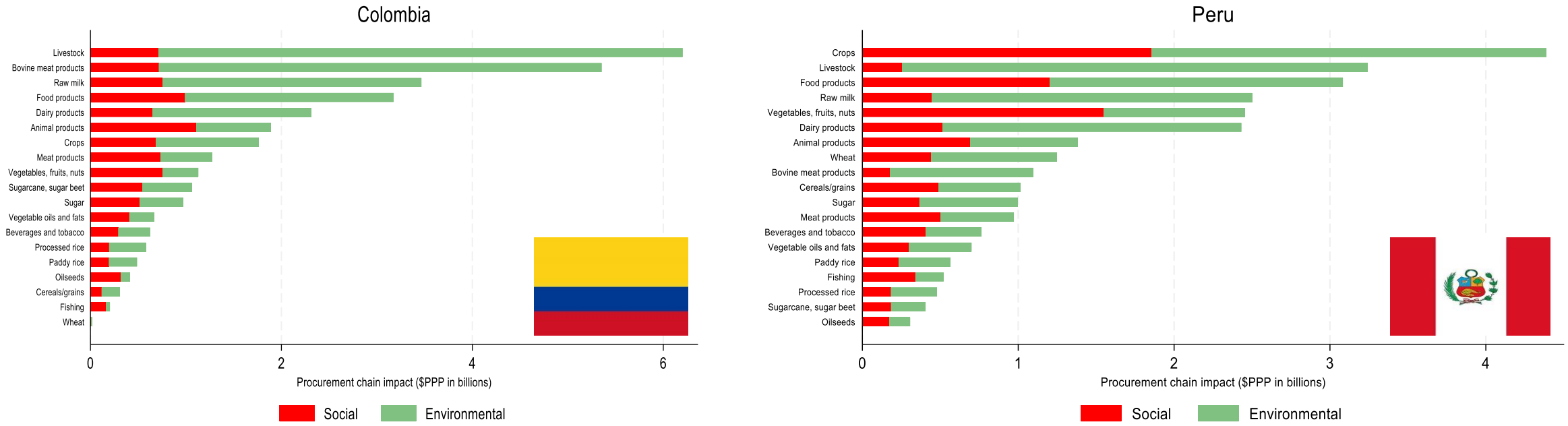


Key Findings: Overall, **environmental externalities** are dominant over **social costs** in both countries.

C. RANKING OF SECTORS AND COMPOSITION OF EXTERNALITIES

Composition of externalities

Total external costs (total footprint, $billions)

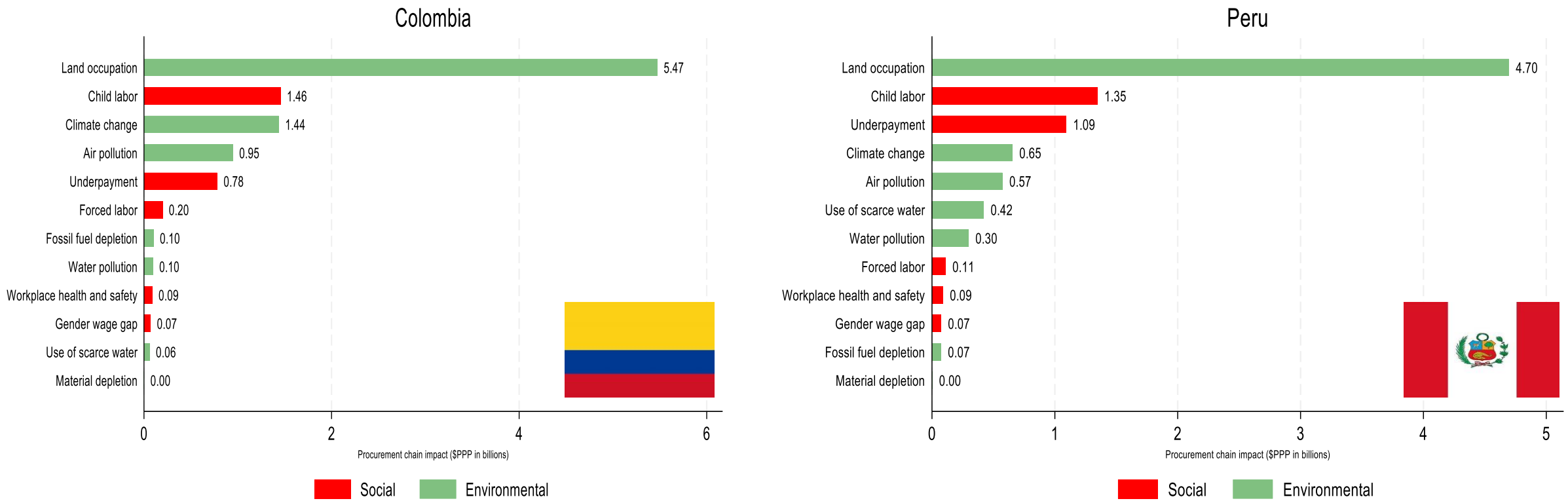


Key Findings:

- When accounting for total footprint (considering sector size) **livestock and bovine products** dominate in **Colombia**; while crops, livestock and food products are dominant in **Peru.**
- Overall, **environmental externalities** dominate, with some exceptions, e.g., animal products , vegetables/fruits/nuts, fishing.

D. Relative importance of external impacts

Ranking of Absolute external costs, all sectors (total impacts), $ (billions)

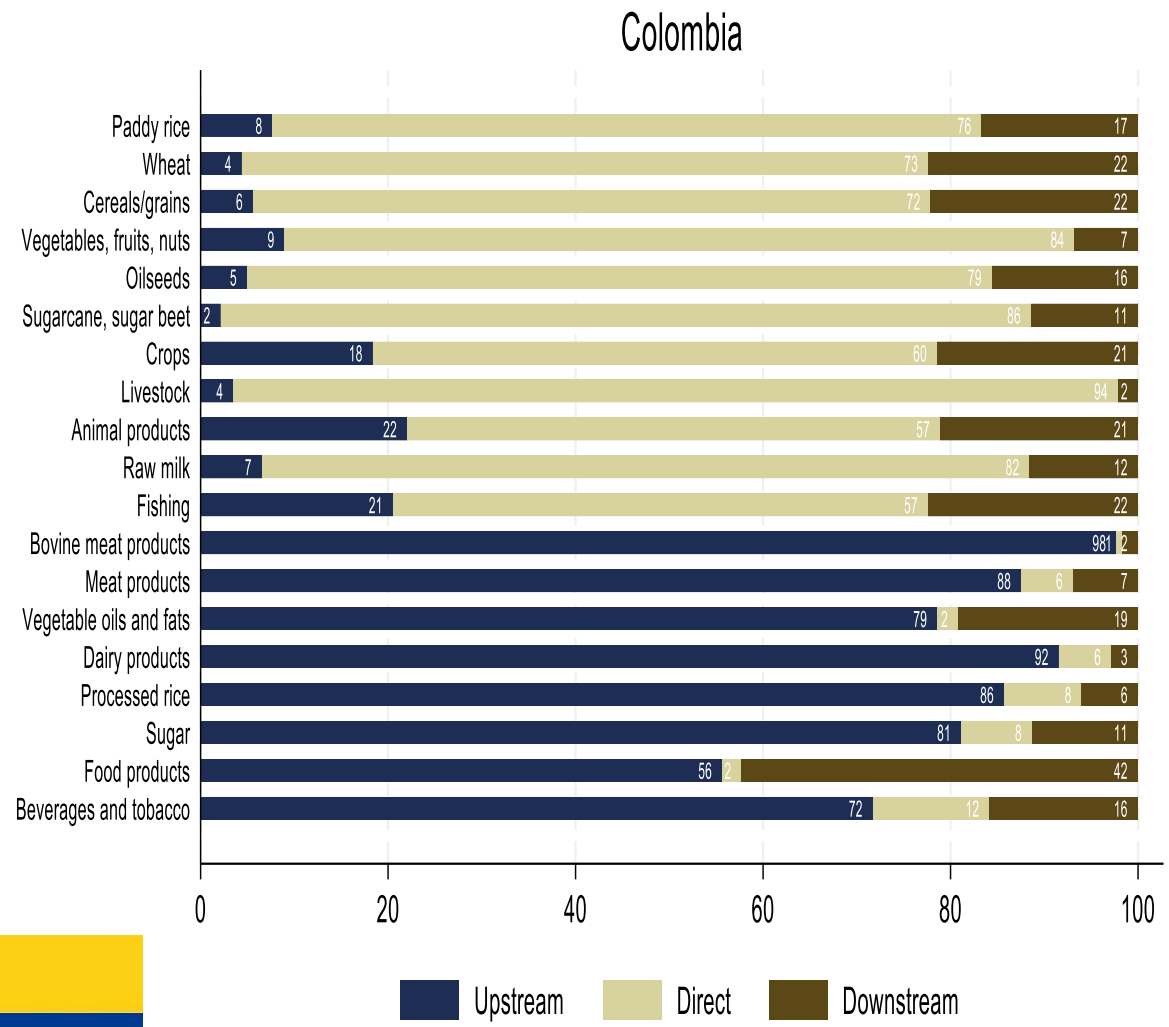


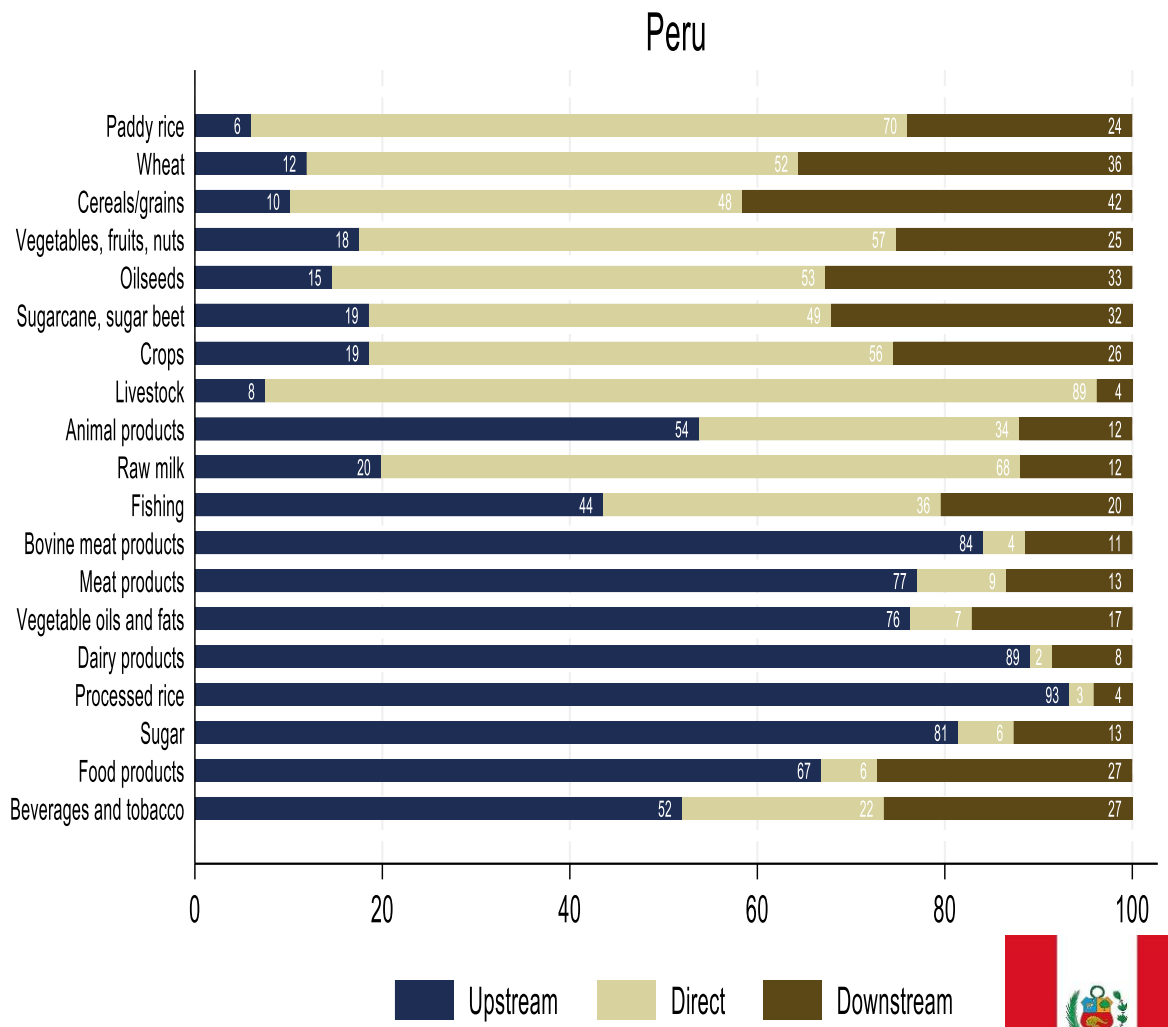
Key Findings:

- **Land occupation** is the most significant individual impact in both Countries, followed by **child labor**.
- Other important impacts are **climate change**, **air pollution**, and **underpayment.**

E. External costs across AFS Value Chain Stages

TOTAL External costs across value chain stages BY SECTOR (%), all sectors





III. Policy and Program Implications [1]

- **High social costs** are rooted on **low prices** of agricultural commodities, **high costs of production**, and **high levels of informality** in the sector.
  - Low prices pressure producers to cut costs leading to downward pressure on wages (**underpayment**), lower profits (**insufficient income**), and the deterioration of working conditions (**forced labor and harassment**).
  - The high costs of **hired labor** leads farmers to increase the use of **family labor** in the place of hired workers which can increase **child labor** in smallholder farms.
- **Environmental externalities** are important in both countries.
  - The production practices involving **chemical use**, make it critical to promote actions aimed at minimizing the loss of biodiversity and value of ecosystem services due to **land occupation**, **soil degradation**, and **climate change**.
  - Smallholder economic vulnerability (low profits) limits their ability to uptake the necessary investments in sustainable agricultural practices.

III. Policy and Program Implications [2]

- Policies/investments to minimize externalities are key for sustainable food systems. Those include:
  - Innovative **'land savings'** technologies that minimize costs and slow down the pace of occupation of new lands with higher biodiversity value.
  - **Sustainable agricultural practices** that minimize the excessive use of chemical inputs
  - Strengthening the **role of collective action** through farmer associations/cooperatives for better bargaining power in labor (wages) and product markets (prices)
  - **Regulations** to enforce minimum wage laws, & compliance of worker's rights.
  - **Interventions** to reduce child labor, the incidence of forced labor, harassment and poor working conditions.
- Countries will have to address **trade-offs between growth and external costs** by ~~focusing on promoting social equity & environmental sustainability without~~ compromising productivity growth.

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Thank you!

Շնորհակալություն!

(Shnorhakalutyun!)

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The True Cost Accounting Action Agenda

A community-built plan to mainstream TCA by 2030

Jenn Yates

Director, TCA Accelerator



About the TCA Accelerator

The TCA Accelerator is a global network advocating for the transition to a just, sustainable, and healthy food system through widespread adoption of True Cost Accounting

WE DO THIS THROUGH

- **Stakeholder coordination and mobilization**
- **Strategic communications**
- **Innovative analysis**

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True Price™

IKEA Foundation

CAPITALS COALITION

(TMG) ThinkTankforSustainability Töpfer Müller Gaßner

TRANSFORMATIONAL INVESTING IN FOOD SYSTEMS

UNEP

GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF FOOD

Why True Cost Accounting Matters

TCA provides a fuller picture of the costs and benefits across the agrifood system.

Most accounting approaches only measure economic impact.

Economic Value

Land access, machinery, infrastructure, energy, materials, wages, productivity, price, profits, taxes, business growth

+

Health Impacts

Working conditions, food security, fresh water, nutritious food, disease burden

Environmental Outcomes

Emissions, deforestation, pollution, pollination, pest control, restoration, biodiversity

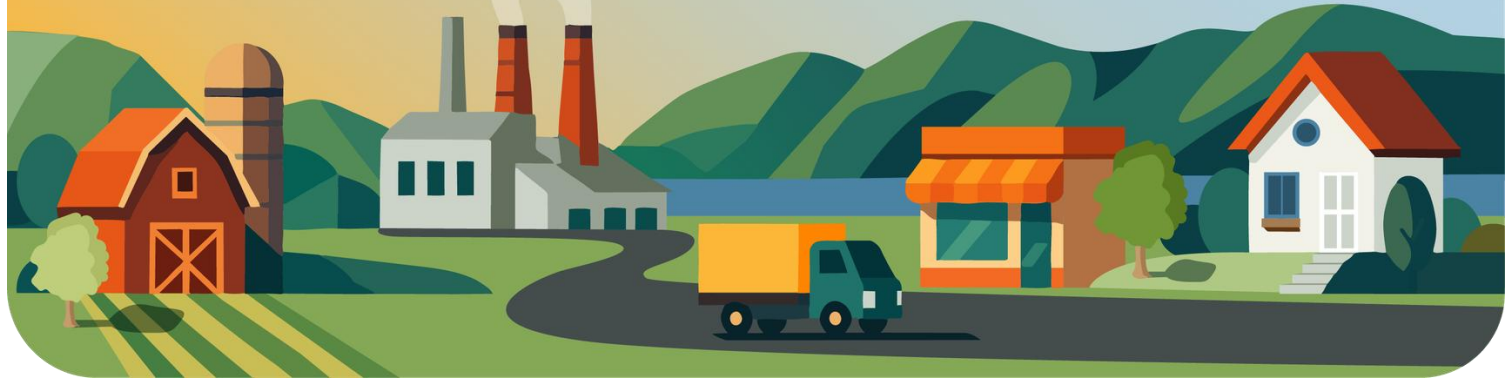
Social Outcomes

Cultural knowledge, livelihoods, equity, community

True Cost Accounting helps decision-makers compare choices based on their full impacts — not economic value alone.

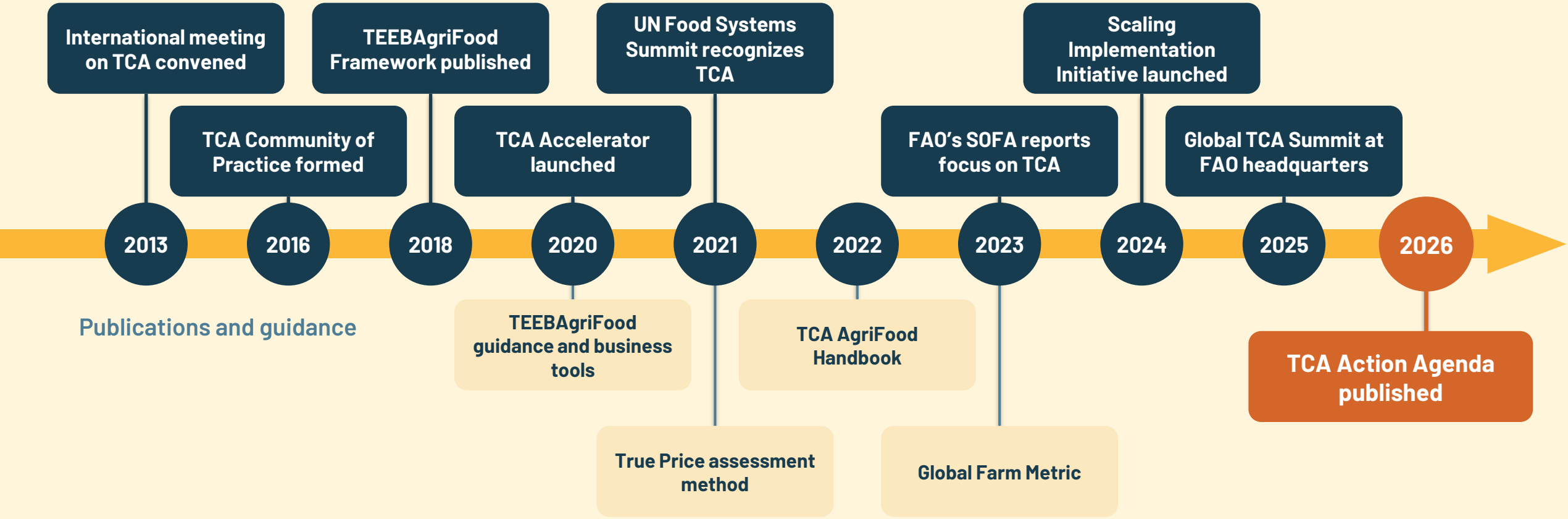
The Agrifood System

Agricultural Production ▸ Manufacturing and Processing ▸ Distribution, Marketing, and Retail ▸ Household Consumption



Major milestones

in the history of True Cost Accounting



TCA Case Studies Demonstrate Real-World Potential

The TCA community has built a strong body of evidence

67+ case studies since 2015

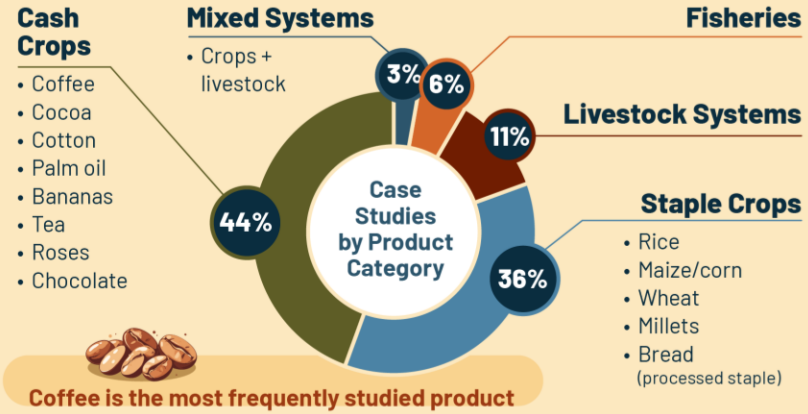


Conducted in 36+ countries



Notable TCA projects also conducted in:
Europe, North America, and Australia

Across dozens of agrifood products



Coffee is the most frequently studied product

With the support of 44+ global partners including:

- Multilateral Organizations and National Government Agencies
- Research and Academic Institutions
- NGOs and Philanthropy
- Private Sector and Market Actors



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The TCA Action Agenda

The first comprehensive strategy by and for the TCA community, with actions to mainstream TCA by 2030

Read the full report

tcaaccelerator.org/actionagenda

Inside the Action Agenda

Detailed priorities to bring TCA to the mainstream by 2030, plus a companion website with real-time updates and ways to join and lead actions

CROSS CUTTING

22

interdependent actions

COMPREHENSIVE

5

thematic areas

COMMUNITY BUILT

200+

contributed through workshops, summit, and written feedback

COMMUNITY DELIVERED

186

endorsing organizations, and growing



tcaaccelerator.org/actionagenda

TCA Principles

In accordance with the UNEP's landmark TCA framework — the TEEBAgriFood Evaluation Framework — TCA evaluations must be:

1	**Comprehensive and systemic**	Weigh positive and negative impacts on human, social, natural and produced capital, and how they connect
2	**Inclusive and collaborative**	Give everyone affected a voice at every stage, from framing the question to taking action
3	**Based on robust data**	Use the most robust methods and data available, and be clear about their limits
4	**Transparent**	Document and disclose the process, methods and results, to build trust and prevent misleading claims
5	**Relevant to real decisions**	Start with a real question, compare options, and show the trade-offs of each

Using TCA to unlock progress on biodiversity goals

True Cost Accounting can help governments advance meaningful progress Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) targets

TARGET 14

Mainstreaming

Integrate biodiversity into policies, regulations and planning across all levels of government and all sectors

TARGET 15

Disclosure

Enable business to monitor, assess and disclose biodiversity risks, dependencies and impacts

TARGET 18

Incentives

Reduce harmful subsidies and scale up positive incentives for biodiversity

TARGET 19

Finance

Mobilize $200 billion a year from all sources, including $30 billion through international finance

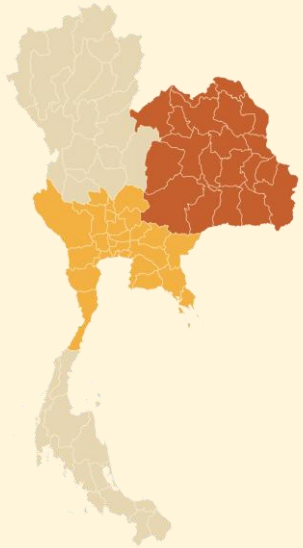
TARGET 21

Data

Put the best available data, information and knowledge in the hands of decision-makers

Case study: sustainable rice in Thailand

What if sustainable rice practices spread to more than 80% of Thailand's rice land by 2045?



STUDY REGIONS

- Northeast
- Central

$49.5 billion

in net benefits from 2022 to 2050, compared with business as usual

About 60% goes to the public and 40% directly to farmers

Source: UNEP TEEBAgriFood Thailand Synthesis Report (2024), most ambitious scenario. Study led by Khon Kaen University with EU funding. Net present values at a 5% discount rate. Map regions follow Thailand's four-region system.



Climate = lower emissions plus carbon stored in soil · Health = less air pollution from burning rice straw

FARMERS

60%+

higher yields

in the Northeast, with lower costs and less than half the pesticide spending

CLIMATE

1.85 billion

tonnes CO_2e avoided

between 2022 and 2050, with a further 2.43 billion tonnes stored as soil carbon

WATER

30–40%

less water used

as sustainable practices expand, especially in irrigated areas, with better water-use efficiency

MEASURED, NOT PRICED

- **More predatory insects** that keep pests in check, in the Central region
- **More trees on farms** including native species, especially in the Northeast
- **Stronger communities** more trust, gender equality and wellbeing among farmers



Case study: Colombian Amazon

Could value chains for native Amazonian palms create jobs and keep forests standing? A 2022 study in Caquetá compared four land-use futures to 2050

	Business as usual	Conservation only	Palms only	Palms + conservation
Forest	–10,500 ha	+45,400 ha	+74,000 ha	+77,600 ha
Pasture	+10,100 ha	–34,900 ha	+11,900 ha	–49,900 ha
Potential new jobs	Few	None	~213,000	~220,000

WHY PALMS + CONSERVATION CAME OUT AHEAD

CARBON

~2×

forest carbon stored

85 to 160 million tonnes, compared with today

WATER

No loss

in local water recharge

the only scenario that avoids a projected loss of up to 14%

PEOPLE

Preferred

by local stakeholders

for its gains in both nature and jobs, over business as usual

Jobs are modelled potential, assuming 10% of land suited to agroforestry is developed. Source: Fundación Natura Colombia with UNEP, TEEBAgriFood bioeconomy and Amazonian palms synthesis report (2022), Orteguaza River basin, Caquetá.

Key Takeaways



THE CALL

COP17 asks non-state actors to step up

The draft decisions for CBD COP17 call on non-state actors to accelerate their contributions, including by helping Parties overcome barriers and fill implementation gaps (Item 9(a)).



WHAT TCA OFFERS

TCA shows the full picture

TCA is uniquely placed to help policymakers balance policy priorities with climate and biodiversity goals by illuminating social, health, economic and environmental impacts.



OUR ANSWER

The TCA Action Agenda answers this call

It lays out actions for the TCA community and aligned initiatives to accelerate progress toward sustainable, biodiverse, and equitable agrifood systems.

Read the Action Agenda and join an action

tcaaccelerator.org/actionagenda