



The Farmers' Voice at the World Level  
La Voz de Los Agricultores al Nivel Mundial  
La Voix des Agriculteurs au Niveau Mondial



**Roundtable on “Climate Change and Food Security:  
Taking Stock after the COP15”**

**-Keeping a Focus on Farmers-**

*In cooperation with the OECD Roundtable on Sustainable Development*

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## IFAP Engagement

### UNFCCC COP 15, Copenhagen

- ❖ Official “**Farmers Constituency Group**” in UNFCCC
- ❖ Active **participation** in UNFCCC negotiations events and other related events e.g. WMO events, FAO, OECD, WB, etc.
- ❖ Strengthening **links** with selected individual country negotiators and block countries
- ❖ Organising **side events** during UNFCCC meetings e.g. Agricultural Day- December 12, FAO Danish Government.
- ❖ Building informal agricultural **coalitions** with partner organisations e.g Farming First , Global Donor Platform, IDF.



## Where does **agriculture stand** after **Copenhagen ? (1)**

### Way forward: **two-track negotiation process**

Extension of negotiations to COP16, Mexico, Nov. 2010

1. Kyoto Protocol, implementation phase 2 « **AWG-KP** »
2. Long Term Cooperative Action, new agreement «**AWG LCA** »

### « **A positive mood on agriculture** »

Positive general tone of discussions on agriculture despite failure to adopt negotiating texts



## Where does **agriculture stand** after **Copenhagen?** (2)

### Progress and opportunities for agriculture in Copenhagen

- Consolidation of the informal contact group of parties on Agriculture.
- Agriculture is in the draft LCA negotiating text but all bracketed following the « nothing is agreed until everything is agreed » -principle
- Areas of agreement:
  - Reference to Art 2 of the Convention on importance of food security to address climate change.
  - Recognition of the link between agriculture, food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
  - Request for SBSTA (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice ) to establish an agriculture program of work in SBSTA. Parties need to agree on a timeline for a proposal of submissions.
- Areas of disagreement
  - Trade issue
  - Terminology issue i.e « shall » versus « should »



## Where does **agriculture stand** after **Copenhagen ?** (3)

### Establishment of a **Global Research Alliance on agricultural Greenhouse Gases**

- Positive outcome from Copenhagen
- More than 20 countries involved
- Objectives: contribute to mitigation efforts through both reducing emissions and increasing soil carbon sequestration; increase international research collaboration (public, private)
- **Recognises the need to involve farmers' organisations**



## Remaining challenges for farmers & agriculture (1)

### SHARED vision

- ❖ Increasing global **food production** while adapting to climate change.
- ❖ Need to **link up** agriculture, food security, livelihoods and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- ❖ A fair mention of **food security** needed with reference to art. 2 of the Convention. Not to specific a mention on agriculture.
- ❖ Copenhagen will be decisive



## Remaining challenges for farmers & agriculture (2)

### MITIGATION and sectoral approaches

- ❖ Keep Agriculture in LCA
- ❖ Keep a balanced new draft text presented in Copenhagen because extension of mandate to be further negotiated.

### ADAPTATION

- ❖ Absence of direct mention of agriculture
- ❖ Many think it's not strategic to crowd text with sectoral references
- ❖ But room for agriculture in current text to benefit from adaptation support.



## Remaining challenges for farmers & agriculture (3)

### FINANCE

- ❖ No specific mention to financing activities related to agriculture
- ❖ Need further mention on:
  - Pro-poor financing to be used for agricultural activities
  - Initiatives on adaptation and mitigation to work in concert rather than in separate streams.

### TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER & CAPACITY BUILDING

- IPR remains the main sticking point. Developing countries ask for free access to adaptation-related technologies.



## What if agriculture is not included in the future agreement at COP16? (1)

### Adaptation

- ✓ No risk management tools to cope with and prevent climate adverse effects
- ✓ Research on adaptive new crop varieties, impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle, energy, regional impacts and other systems would be limited
- ✓ The adaptation fund would not be accessible to farmers



**The adaptation cost would fall  
on the sector and farmers**



## What if agriculture is not included in the future agreement at COP16? (2)

### Mitigation

- ✓ Agriculture would be penalised for emissions through unfair tax systems (biased accounting rules, no difference between natural and anthropogenic emissions)
- ✓ The contribution of agriculture to mitigation not recognised e.g carbon sequestration, renewable energy, ecosystem services



**Emission cost would have to be borne by farmers and agriculture to the benefit of other industries**



## Expected outcomes of UNFCCC negotiations (1)

### IFAP Farmers call for:

- ✓ **Full integration** of agriculture in the resuming Climate Change negotiations in the lead up to COP16
- ✓ Recognition of the **specificities of agriculture**:
  - ❖ Recognition of agriculture as affected sector
  - ❖ Recognition of farmers' organisations as partners
  - ❖ Recognition and rewards for farmers' emissions savings carbon sequestration practices (accounting rules) and non food services (ecosystem services), risk management tools



## Expected outcomes of UNFCCC negotiations (2)

- ✓ Access to appropriate financing mechanisms
- ✓ Increased **investments** in sustainable agriculture
  - ❖ Priority in national and international budgets and strategies
  - ❖ Increased productivity in a sustainable manner through developing the whole value chain.
  - ❖ “Knowledge based and people centered” model for agriculture e.g innovation, capacity building
  - ❖ Invest in local production to develop local markets & boost rural areas
- ✓ Involving IFAP in the Global Alliance on Research on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases
  - ❖ IFAP to submit farmers’ needs proposals to be included in the alliance objectives



## Conclusion

The best way to address climate change is to increase investments in sustainable agriculture to make it more modern, thus more resilient and sustainable.



Thank you  
for your attention!

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