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

FIPA IFAP

An International Seminar

Climate Change, Agriculture, and Trade: Promoting Policy Coherence

October 29, 2009

Washington, DC

Farmers' priorities on climate change Mitigation and Adaptation

Ajay Vashee
IFAP President

Climate change, agriculture and farmers

- **Farmers are faced with complex challenges**
  - ✓ Climate change,
  - ✓ Food security
  - ✓ Poverty
  - ✓ Energy supply and production

  The **majority** of the world farmers live in the **developing countries** and hit by **severe poverty**

- **Links between climate change, agriculture and farmers**
  - Agriculture covers 1/3 of the world land surface,
  - Farmers largest ecosystem managers,
  - 1/3 of the total workforce.
  - Agriculture accounts for 13.5% of global anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHG) (According to the 4th IPCC report) or eq 6.8 Gt of CO2 eq per year. **A growing trend**

Climate change, agriculture and farmers

- **Links between climate change, agriculture and farmers**
  - Agriculture is also impacted by adverse effects of climate change
  - Agriculture and farmers are part of the solution on mitigation and adaptation
  - But the farmers cannot handle the burden (costs of adaptation and mitigation) by themselves

⇒ **Climate change is everyone's concerns: costs need to be borne by all stakeholders**

How farmers are affected by climate change?

Primary impacts of climate change on farmers

=> direct effect on the on physical & biological environment

- Shifting polewards will hinder crop growth
- Need for changes in crops and harvesting techniques = ADAPTATION

  on harvesting, sowing and management practices.

How farmers are affected by climate change?

Secondary impacts of climate change on farmers

- Deterioration of natural, social, physical and financial capital
will lower farm productivity
and endanger FOOD SECURITY
and increase POVERTY and DESTITUTION

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Farmers need not only remain as victims of climate change,

FARMERS ARE PART OF THE SOLUTION

Farmers' Solutions
to reduce GHG emissions

The main GHGs in Agriculture are

Methane (CH_4), 9% Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) 2% and CO_2 89%

Livestock & manure Rice field	*Manure, N-fertiliser and soil disturbance*	*Machineries, renewables, water, grazing, SLM*
Biogas and fertiliser	Optimise fertiliser and manure application in time and rate	**Use biodiesel**
Optimise growth of cattle for slaughter at younger age *"shorter life cycle"*	Use nitrogen-fixing crops	**Maintain forested areas, cover crops**
Draining rice paddy fields	Limit compaction of soil	**Use minimum tillage and soil disturbance**
		Use compost

70 % of agricultural mitigation potential is in developing countries

Farmers' Solutions to climate change

The IPCC (2007) defines **adaptation** as "an adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities".

Farmers have been adapting to climatic variations for many centuries

Adaptation measures through

- Sustainable agricultural practices
- Technology developments
- Changing planting dates
- Planting different crop varieties/species
- Promotion of alternative crops
- Drought and heat-resistant varieties
- Intercropping
- Sustainable fertilizer
- Tillage practices
- Improved crop residue & weed mgt;
- Water harvesting techniques
- Pest and disease control
- Improving existing irrigation systems
- Improved livestock management
- Agroforestry practices
- Forest fire management

What would happen if

agriculture is not included in the negotiations?

Adaptation

- ✓ No risk management tools
  to cope 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 would happen if agriculture is not included in the negotiations?

Mitigation

- ✓ Agriculture would be penalised for emissions through unfair tax systems (biaised 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

Changed scenario

Agriculture → Important role in Climate Change

Copenhagen Agreement → Opportunity to integrate solutions and farmers' active contribution

How to **maximize** farmers' potential to mitigate and adapt to climate change

IFAP's Policy Recommendations

Positive incentive-based approach vs stick approach (e.g. voluntary carbon credit programs, payment schemes for ecosystems services)	Governments Farmers organisations International cooperation, farmer-to-farmer programs
Invest substantially in sustainable agriculture to increase its resilience	Governments - public spending Private investors, donors Researchers & agricultural extension services
Mainstreaming agriculture in climate change, development programs & policies	Governments (negotiating parties),UN agencies, donors, international/national bodies
Distinction between anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions	Governments and international/national bodies

Optimizing the mitigation potential in agriculture

1. Improvements in efficiency of agricultural productivity
2. Carbon storage & farmers rewarding for sust ag practices
3. Voluntary carbon credit systems
4. Global Evaluation System of GHG emissions from agriculture
5. Energy security through Sustainable bioenergy
6. Good governance & transparent public institutions

Agriculture needs support to adapt to climate change effects

Risk management frameworks

Farm specific cc information

Link up science and policies

Profitability:

Economic development to increase resilience

Integrated approach:

Food, NRJ and Water at farm level

For an ambitious Financing framework

- Positive incentives for climate-friendly agri practices and technologies
  - Finance delivery mechanisms for agriculture e.g. CDM
  - Eocosystem services
  - Innovative financial mechanisms for transfer of technologies
- Funding mechanisms for vulnerable farmers for adaptation
  - Supporting FO's to operate as aggregating agencies for access to financial mechanisms
  - Mainstreaming climate efforts into development projects

Make technology more accessible for farmers

1- Improved tech&
Education & extension services

2- Incentives for existing climate friendly technology

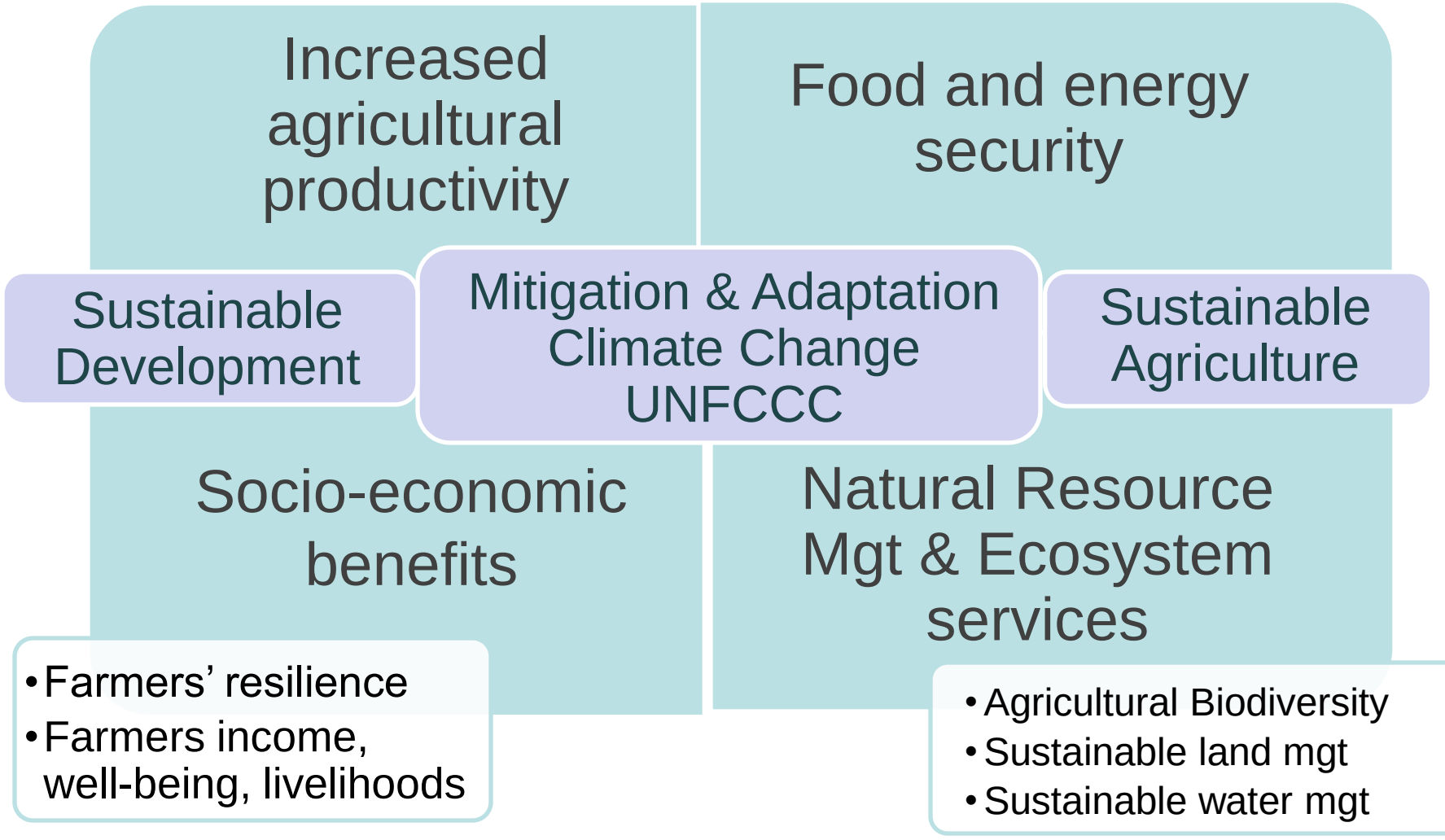
Farmers - Scientists partnerships
Fit for use technology

International technology transfer and capacity building programs

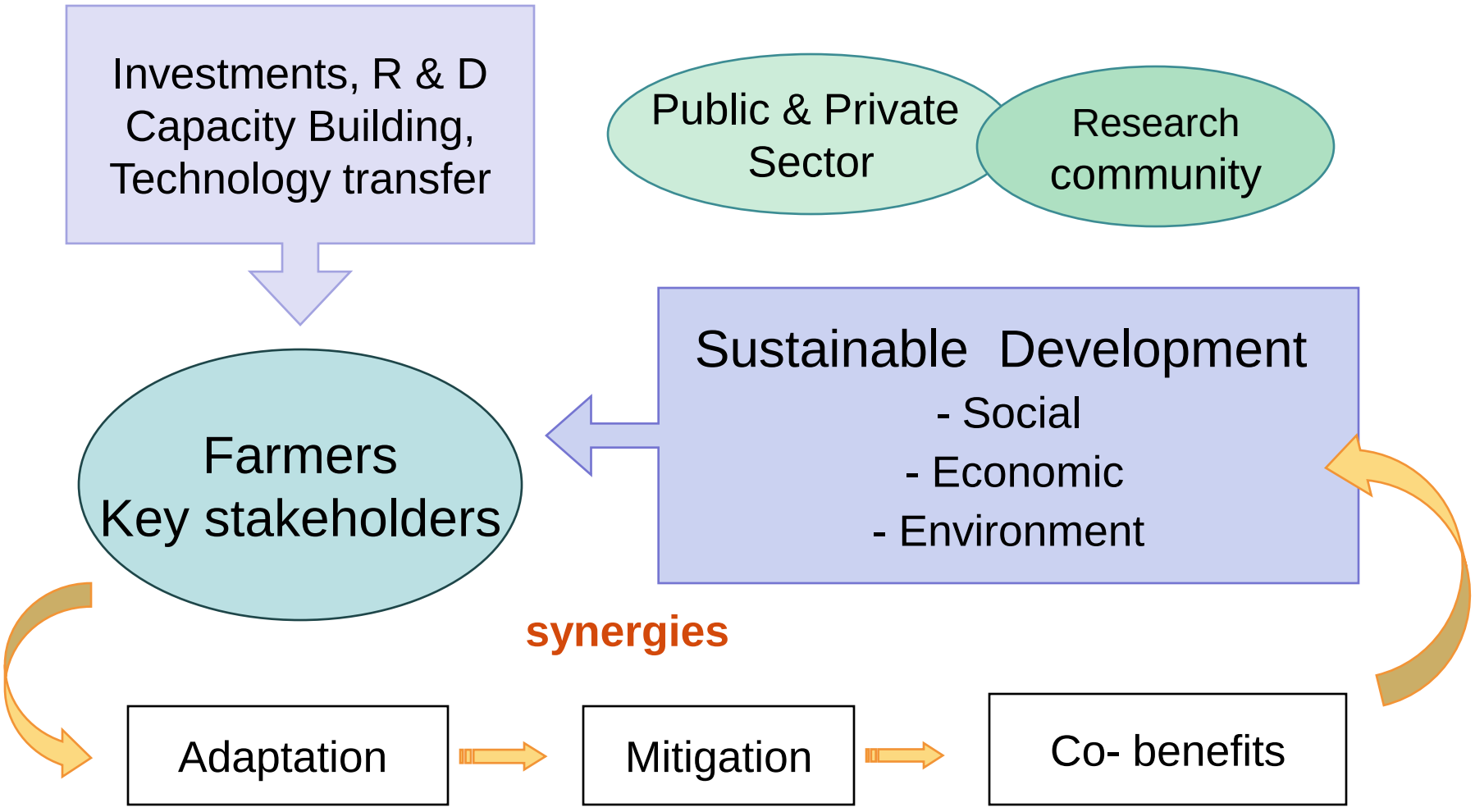
Pro-poor farming research

Enhance scientific information on CH_4 and N_2O

Synergies and co-benefits in sustainable agriculture



Key benefits of agricultural investments



Essential outcomes of UNFCCC negotiations

IFAP Farmers call for:

- ✓ **Full integration** of agriculture in Climate Change negotiations
- ✓ 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 and carbon sequestration practices (accounting rules)
- ✓ Increased **investments** in sustainable agriculture
  - Priority in national and international budgets and strategies
- ✓ Access to appropriate **financing mechanisms**

IFAP Actions
for the Copenhagen Agreement

Building IFAP policy position

✓ **Setting up an IFAP Expert Group on Climate Change & Bioene**

Two objectives

Support IFAP policy formulation and developments through expertise

Ensure IFAP contribution and participation in UNFCCC meetings requiring technical expertise

✓ **Consolidating an IFAP policy position through**

An IFAP declaration on the Bali Road Map to be adopted (May27)

IFAP Specific positions in response to UNFCCC calls for submission on climate related topics of relevance

Climate change and Farming First

An adopted joint declaration

IFAP Actions
for the Copenhagen Agreement

Showcasing farmers' solutions & the positive role of agriculture on climate change mitigation and adaptation

- ✓ Collecting and publishing case studies on specific actions
- ✓ Organising IFAP World Climate Conference (Copenhagen, May)

Raising awareness and knowledge building of farmers on climate change and agriculture through

- ✓ IFAP regional policy workshops on Climate change

  Nairobi (April 09), Damascus (April 09), Bogotá (April), Nepal (September)

- ✓ Improve knowledge and provide a briefing on climate change impacts on agriculture and a briefing on the international process (IFAP-WMO joint issue brief)

- ✓ Improve knowledge and provide a briefing on climate change and the international process (IFAP issue brief).

IFAP Actions
for the Copenhagen Agreement

Building strategic partnerships & alliances

- ✓ MOU with WMO
- ✓ Coordinating and exchanging with FAO, WB, GFAR, OECD
- ✓ Global Donor Platform
- ✓ Farming First coalition (private sector, researchers and farmers)

IFAP Lobby Strategy

In preparation to the Copenhagen Agreement

- 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.
- Building informal agricultural **coalitions** with partner organisations e.g Farming First and Global Donor Platform.

Where does **agriculture stand** in the lead up to **Copenhagen?**

In general « a positive mood on agriculture »

Positive general tone of discussions on agriculture

Progress and opportunities: finding « the right hooks » for agriculture in the new agreement

- Creation of an informal contact group of parties on Ag.
- Agriculture is likely to be part of the Copenhagen Agreement
- Inclusion of an agriculture program of work in SBSTA. Parties need to agree on timeline for proposal submission and on details later.
- Creation of a global alliance on agricultural Mitigation research (proposed by New Zealand)

Remaining challenges for farmers & agriculture

AWG- KP

LUCUCF and agriculture:

- No discussion on including agriculture in LULUCF except croplands and grasslands
- Gaps in data reporting (G77+China)
- No decision on mandatory *versus* voluntary accounting rules on land based emission reductions
- Natural disturbances to be included in the new agreement (Canada and Australia)
- Need to **reform current CDM** to include carbon from soil to be included.

Remaining challenges for farmers & agriculture

AWG- LCA

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 ref. to art. 2 of the Convention. Not to specific a mention on agriculture.

Remaining challenges for farmers & agriculture

MITIGATION and sectoral approaches

- Agriculture back in non paper 2
- New draft text proposed by the informal group on agriculture to the Chair on sectoral approaches
- New draft text to be discussed in Barcelona

ADAPTATION

- Absence of direct mention of agriculture
- Many think that not strategic to crow text with sectoral references
- But room for agriculture in current text to benefit from adaptation support.

Remaining challenges for farmers & agriculture

FINANCE

- No specific mention to financing activities related to agriculture
- Need further mention on:
  - Pro-poor financing to be used for agricultural activities
  - Intiatives 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.

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Thank you for your attention!

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