WEBINAR

ENHANCING NDCS in the Agriculture Sector

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 2020
7:30AM ET | 12:30PM BST | 1:30PM CEST

REGISTER NOW: wri.org/ndcs-agriculture

Photo by Dung Le Tien/Pixabay
Agenda

Welcome and introduction, Katie Ross and Mary Levine, WRI

CCAC’s work on agricultural climate action, Catalina Etcheverry, CCAC Secretariat

Enhancing NDCs: opportunities in agriculture, Katie Ross, WRI

Foundations for action, Laurel Pegorsch, Oxfam

Vietnam country case study, Le Hoang Anh, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Uruguay country case study, Walter Oyhantcabal, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries

FAO’s work on NDCs and agriculture, Martial Bernoux, FAO, and Cecilia Jones, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries

Q&A
Access these resources at wri.org/stepup2020
Attendee participation

• Join audio:
  • Preferred method: through Computer Audio
  • Back-up: choose Telephone and dial-in using the phone numbers listed in the webinar confirmation email

• Attendees remain in listen-only mode

• Please select “Q&A” at the bottom of your screen for any questions or comments during the webinar

• Today’s presentation will be recorded and made available within 24 hours

If you experience technical problems during the webinar, please submit questions in the Q&A section or to Mary.Levine@wri.org
Catalina Etcheverry
Climate and Clean Air Coalition Secretariat
OUR WORK ON AGRICULTURAL CLIMATE ACTION

Webinar on Enhancing NDCs: Agriculture
16 April 2020
CCAC AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE

- **Livestock**: Methane emissions from livestock.
- **Manure**: Methane emissions from manure.
- **Rice**: Methane emissions from rice cultivation.
- **Bioenergy**: Methane and black carbon emissions from bioenergy production.

**Statistics**:
- 24% of all greenhouse gases.
- 40% of methane and black carbon emissions.
AIM: To catalyze the practice and policy changes that are needed now, and then to pass the mantle onto organizations such as, FAO and WB, with the clear mandate to expand and scale up this work.

We do this through:

▪ **BUILDING POLITICAL WILL** - via a group of leaders in the field and raising awareness about the actions that can be taken now

▪ **ASSISTING COUNTRIES WITH TOOLS & CAPACITY BUILDING** - to identify increasingly ambitious actions, policies and targets

▪ **SUPPORTING STRENGTHENED COORDINATION** at the national level

▪ **MARSHALLING EVIDENCE THAT ENABLES LARGE-SCALE FINANCING** - To unlock the potential for scale-up
EXAMPLE OF OUR WORK ON LIVESTOCK

We have funded work to show how low-cost strategies to reduce enteric methane emissions can contribute to short- and long-term social and economic development, as well as climate action.

MITIGATION OPTIONS FOR THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Methane mitigation potential from implementation of key livestock management measures in specific regions

- MIXED DAIRY OECD
  - Fat supplementation: 3.1% - 2.3%
  - Manure management: 6.0%

- BEEF CATTLE
  - Improved feed quality: 25.7%
  - Improved fertility and reduced mortality: 21.8%

- SMALL RUMINANTS
  - Improved fertility and reduced mortality: 2.0%
  - Improved feed quality: 1.6%

- MIXED DAIRY
  - Improved feed quality: 2.2 - 2.9%
  - Improved fertility and reduced mortality: 0.6 - 1.0%

- DAIRY CATTLE
  - Improved feed quality: 23.4%
  - Improved fertility and reduced mortality: 3.3%

- COMMERCIAL PIGS
  - Improved fertility and reduced mortality: 17.1%
  - Manure management: 15.4%

Our work with the FAO has shown the potential to implement strategies
CCAC Solution Centre funding was provided to Vietnam to increase the potential for emissions reductions through their planned livestock emissions law, which relates to implementation of the country’s INDC commitments.

The Solution Centre provides small-scale funding to help developing countries achieve a real outcome, such as a policy or other action that can lead to emissions reductions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Mitigation option</th>
<th>Ranked by experts (1)</th>
<th>Ranked by MACC (2)</th>
<th>Ranked by total mitigation potential (3)</th>
<th>Total ranked (4=1+2+4)</th>
<th>Overall priority*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manure composting</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Using biomat</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Using bio-agents</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Feed mix</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>

Overall ranking of different mitigation options at Farm level

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<td>3</td>
<td>Using biomat</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>
Agriculture Institutional Strengthening Coordination is being supported in Nigeria and in Vietnam to sustainably increase the level of action to reduce SLCPs from the sector by further promoting coordination and scaling-up of activities at the national level.
Thank you!

Catalina Etcheverry
CCAC Agriculture Initiative Coordinator
Catalina.Etcheverry@un.org

For more information and resources:
cccoalition.org/en/initiatives/agriculture
Katie Ross
World Resources Institute
RAISING AGRICULTURAL CLIMATE AMBITION: NDCs 2.0
SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES FROM NDCs

• Foster increased action on adaptation

• Support small-scale and vulnerable farms and farmers

• Align the Ag sector with low-emissions transformation

• Bring together climate action with the SDGs

• Attract investment and support
**WIN-WIN SOLUTIONS**

**More sustainable production and consumption measures**, such as reduced food loss and waste and shifts to healthier and more sustainable diets

**Broader land management**, such as improved pastures for grazing; improved soil and water management, including through agro-ecological approaches; reduced use of fire as a management strategy; and improved soil fertility

**Better livestock management** (i.e., better feed, animal health care and breeding) can support higher ruminant productivity and hence the livelihoods and resilience of livestock producers

**Better crop management** can increase the potential yield of crops and help farmers achieve better yields by better coping with environmental constraints, including a changing climate
### AGRICULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ENHANCED NDCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengthen Implementation</th>
<th>Add Specific Policies and Actions</th>
<th>Incorporate Additional Agriculture-Sector Action into an Emissions Target</th>
<th>Facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Strengthened governance arrangements;</td>
<td>E.g.: (- Improve soil and water management; - Improve manure management; - Reduce food loss and waste; - Shifts to healthier and more sustainable diets.</td>
<td>- Strengthen/ create a new economywide reduction target - Strengthen/ create a new sector reduction target</td>
<td>Description of, e.g.:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- More inclusive processes;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Introduction of mechanisms to mobilize finance for NDC implementation;</td>
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<td>- Greater alignment with development plans.</td>
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**Example actions:**

- **Strengthen/ create a new economywide reduction target**
  - Improve soil and water management;
  - Improve manure management;
  - Reduce food loss and waste;
  - Shifts to healthier and more sustainable diets.

- **Strengthen/ create a new sector reduction target**

- **Description of, e.g.:**
  - Assumptions;
  - Processes;
  - How actions will benefit small-scale farmers and the most vulnerable.
ENHANCING NDCs: OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlights
- Climate change directly and indirectly affects food production in many ways, including heat waves and declining agricultural productivity. These impacts will likely become more severe by 2050 and beyond, resulting in food insecurity and the livelihoods of billions of people at risk.
- How is the time to scale up efforts to reshape the agricultural sector, improve its resilience, and ensure that the world has sufficient food to feed the growing population?
- Indeed, the goal of the Paris Agreement cannot be met without transformative changes in the agriculture sector. Implementing these changes will require significant investments in research and development, and it will also require strong international leadership to support these actions.

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Find the paper at:
https://www.wri.org/publication/enhancing-ndcs-agriculture
Laurel Pegorsch
Oxfam America
Enhancing NDCs: Opportunities in Agriculture

Laurel Pegorsch, Climate Change and Energy Policy
Oxfam America
April 16th, 2020
Foundations for Action
FOUNDATIONS FOR ACTION

Scoping the national context

Establishing policy coherence

Involving stakeholders

Modeling & analysis

Strengthening MRV

Intra-governmental coordination

Identifying opportunities for support

Enabling equitable & inclusive governance

Identifying contributions for NDCs

Strengthening MRV
Case Studies: Leading with Development
Agroforestry and Empowerment in Mali
Agroforestry and Empowerment in Mali

Saving for Change Program

- Improved soil quality
- Water management / security
- Diversified incomes
  - Food security
  - Nutrition
- Ecological benefits & biodiversity
- Reduced pressure to convert land
- Strengthen community-to-community capacity building
Community Consultation in Uganda
Community Consultation in Uganda

NDCs, NAPs, Climate Change Bill, Joint Ag Sector Annual Reviews

- Increased accountability
- Underlined need for policy cohesion, transparency
- Grassroots’ needs reflected
  - Finance
  - Extension services
- Capacity building to increase civic engagement
Thank you

Laurel.Pegorsch@oxfam.org
@LaurelPegorsch
Le Hoang Anh
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam
VIETNAM'S CASE STUDY IN EMBEDDING SLCP MITIGATION MEASURES INTO AGRICULTURE SECTOR’S NDC

Le Hoang Anh
Department of Science Technology and Environment,
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
GHG emissions share by sectors/source in Vietnam

Source: MONRE (2017)
Agriculture’s Climate Change Policy and NDC in the national context

Strategic Development Orientation of Agriculture and Rural development sector for period 2021-2030 vision 2045

Implemented with 07 agricultural sub-sectors in the scope of 07 agro-ecological regions nationwide.

Updated the NDC

NAP_Ag

ACTION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE; PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

National climate change adaptation in Agriculture

GHG emissions reduction;
Climate change adaptation;
Resources preparation;
Improvement of institutions and policies

CC adaptation;
GHG emissions reduction;
Co-benefits;
Disaster risk reduction.
Policy review

Action identification, prioritization and selection

Potential impact assessment

Ag. sector’s NDCs measures prioritization and selection

List of NDCs measures (actions) of agriculture sector being included in the Country’s NDC updated

- Policies
- Institutional arrangements
- International commitments

- Cost effectiveness (MACC, CBA)
- Scalability
- Co-benefits & economically feasible
- Be able to do MRV/M&E (SMART)
- Technical soundness

- Economic impacts
- Social impacts (food security, gender, vulnerable)
- Environmental
MARD’s INTEGRATION INTO NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

Global/National Process

Paris Agreement INDC->NDC Updating NDC


Updated CCRAP (2016-2020) (819/QD-BNN)
Plan to Implement PA (891/QD-BNN)
Update CCRAP New dev. Strategy For 2021-2030

Agriculture planning & integration
### PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES FROM AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN COUNTRY’s NDC BEING UPDATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Main GHG (SLCP) mitigation measure groups</th>
<th>Examples of specific measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Water management and methods for paddy rice cultivation</td>
<td>AWD, SRI, 1M5Rs, changing rice-crop patterns, nitrogen fertilizer application etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Water management and crop management for the crops other than paddy rice</td>
<td>Water saving irrigation, intercropping,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Manage, recycle and reuse crop residues and by-products</td>
<td>Reuse rice/coffee husks, no burning savannas, straw recycling, bio-char production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Livestock manure management</td>
<td>Bio-gas, composting, producing organic fertilizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Changing feed, controlling rumen fermentation, mixing animal feed</td>
<td>Increasing digestive process, balance N/C feed mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LULUCF</td>
<td>REDD+, agroforestry, long rotation plantation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions

• The results provided from TAs supported projects like CCAC, FAO, UNDP, GIZ etc. projects are very helpful in terms of providing scientific bases for selecting feasible mitigation options of agriculture sector being included in the NDC of Vietnam.

• Consistency in selecting priorities across different planning frameworks and policy initiatives in order to make informed decisions to include the most cost effective, high co-benefit, economically feasible and technically sound mitigation measures in NDC.

• Stakeholder involvements and coordination at all levels, especially farmers and private sector.

• Resource mobilization and cooperation domestically and internationally are crucial in implementing and achieving mitigation targets.
Walter Oyhantcabal
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, Uruguay
Webinar: Enhancing NDCs in Agriculture

Climate smart beef production in rangelands in Uruguay

April 16th, 2020
Walter Oyhantçabal
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery
• Uruguay is a livestock country with an economy strongly based on the agricultural sector (70% of all exports).
Uruguay’s **NDC**: explicit mitigation targets in terms of emissions intensity in the beef sector (per kg beef)

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2025 vs. 1990 own effort</th>
<th>2025 vs 1990 with MOI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CH$_4$</td>
<td>32% less</td>
<td>37% less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N$_2$O</td>
<td>34% less</td>
<td>38% less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources of emissions in Agriculture

- Enteric fermentation: 55.6%
- Manure management, N2O: 0.1%
- N2O, manure deposited on pasture: 30.5%
- N2O, Crop residues: 10.6%
- Fertilizer, N2O: 0.3%
- Feed, CO2: 2.9%
NGHGI as a key MRV tool
Uruguay: National Livestock Information System

High quality updated Activity Data
100% traceability of the cattle herd, with electronic and visual tags
Annual electronic sword declaration by all farmers

• Stock: number of heads by category = updated AD
  (very low uncertainty)

• Land use → Diet composition and quality, as basis for estimating sub-national dynamic Tier 2 EF
IPCC Dynamic Tier 2 methods for Enteric fermentation

• Using spatially disaggregated information on cattle herd by category and diet quality and composition.

• C-S EF for enteric fermentation, including Tier 2 MCF

• Tier 2 \(N_2O\) from manure on grasslands

• Use of FAOSTAT tools for QA/QC
Composition of our T2 so far...

- **Digestibility**: Literature + yearly land use statistics
- **Pregnancy rate**: Early surveys
- **Live weight**: Slaughterhouse statistics + expert judgement + farms registers
- **Weight gain**: Expert judgement + farms registers
- **Etc.**
Our strategy

REDUCING EMISSIONS INTENSITY THROUGH IMPROVED PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY IN BEEF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS, SEQUESTERING C IN SOILS AND BIOMASS (WHERE POSSIBLE)

• \( EI = \frac{E}{Q} \)
Challenges related to MRV removals in grasslands

• There is a need of reliable methodologies and protocols for monitoring SOC stocks changes (recognizing that scaling up of SOC stocks from point sample to landscape units is problematic due to high spatial variability).

• Inclusion of woody biomass (silvopastoral systems, shade and shelter, etc.) can decrease the net emissions.
Climate-smart livestock production and land restoration in the Uruguayan rangelands

Platform for learning and validating for upscaling: GEF and CCAC co-funded, assisted by FAO
Goals for the climate smart project with GEF-FAO in Uruguay

• To mitigate climate change and to restore degraded lands.

• To evaluate the economical, social and environmental impacts and barriers of the alternative management in order to scale up the proposal.
Project targets

• 60 farms (35,000 ha) of direct project intervention (and 400,000 ha of indirect project impact).

• A range of 100,000 to 300,000 tons CO$_2$eq tons of GHG directly mitigated, and ca. 1 to 3 million tons CO$_2$ equivalent indirectly mitigated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Strengthening the institutional framework and national capacities to implement the climate smart livestock management (CSLM)</td>
<td>1. A national CSLM strategy, designed and validated with key stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. NAMA and the MRV system for the beef sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Detailed estimates of GHG emissions intensity reduction and soil C sequestration. (CCAC to support CH4 MRV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Capacities to support implementation of CSLM, including gender perspective.</td>
</tr>
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<td>5. A training program to supporting the rolling out of improved CSLM approaches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Outputs</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 2: Development and deployment of CSLM technologies and practices at field level. | 1. Short and medium-term farm level strategies implemented on 60 project farms with a gender perspective.  
2. A capacity development program focused on the application of the CSLM technologies and practices.  
3. On-farm monitoring system, in place (to monitor GHG emissions, adaptation strategies, financing, land degradation and biodiversity). |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3: Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge-sharing</strong></td>
<td>1. Set of manuals and media products for improved CSL measures and technologies, for use by extension workers and producers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Knowledge-sharing with other countries and dissemination of verifiable data and tested methodologies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Project Mid-term review and Final Evaluation.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
In summary: expected benefits of CSLM

- Productivity and income: higher and more stable.
- Reduced GHG emissions intensity
- C sequestration in soils and biomass.
- Positive effects on biodiversity
- More resilience
- Technologies successfully demonstrated, deployed, and transferred
- Enabling policy environment and mechanisms created for technology transfer
1. **Increasing forage allowance:** 90% herd is managed on natural pastures
   - Better management of forage resources by matching available forage resources to animal requirements

2. **Inter-seeding pasture with grass legumes**
   - Improving quantity and quality of the basal diet
   - Native pastures over sown with legumes to increase pasture yield and quality

3. **Sowing grass legume mixtures and annual fodder crops**
   - Overcome winter and summer deficits
   - Address energy and protein constraints during periods of low availability and quality

4. **Strategic feeding & supplementation**
   - Winter and summer supplementation
   - Dietary flushing
   - Timing of mating to match nutritional requirements of herd to the seasonal pasture supply pattern

5. **Controlled breeding: defined mating season**
   - Genetic management to improve reproductive traits

6. **Genetics:**
   - Heterosis, new breeds, genetic improvement
Final messages

• Co-benefits (or win-win) approaches are a powerful approach to enhance Agriculture in NDCs.

• MRV of mitigation actions and M&E of adaptation is crucial and challenging.

• Strengthening research and extension is key.

• Stakeholders involved from the beginning.

• Means of implementation are required.

• We are all learning by doing: learning together is faster.

• International and regional platforms are fundamental to share and collaborate among countries and institutions.
Thank you!
Martial Bernoux
Food and Agriculture Organization

Cecilia Jones
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, Uruguay
FAO’s work on NDCs and agriculture

Martial Bernoux
Climate and Environment division

Cecilia Jones
Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, Uruguay
FAO is fully engaged on the Climate Change agenda

FAO Strategy on Climate Change focuses on supporting countries toward adapting smallholder production and making the livelihoods of rural populations more resilient.

As part of its Strategy on Climate Change, FAO actively engaged to support countries on the different aspects related to their NDCs.

http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7175e.pdf
FAO’s support NDCs on Agriculture
A snapshot on 4 examples

- Analysis: from Global to Regional analysis, identifying gaps and opportunities
- TWG: Country-to-country exchanges and sharing experiences and knowledge
- Country supports (Uruguay example)
FAO engaged in providing its members countries with relevant background and knowledge from global stocktake to regional analysis of gaps and opportunities.

FAO engaged in providing its members countries with relevant background and knowledge

Developing a methodology to work on Agriculture sectors

Linking the NDCs with SDGs

http://www.fao.org/3/CA5543EN/CA5543EN.pdf

The Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use

• Since 2017, FAO has been facilitating the TWG on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use under the umbrella of the NDC Partnership.
• Two co-chairs: Uruguay and Australia
• An annual meeting of TWG members defining the agenda
• Supported by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).
• Currently over 40 member countries and EU, and member institutions (UN systems, International Organizations, other institutions).

The Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use

E-Discussions

Members share experiences and consult each other through the TWG Dgroup and FAO facilitates discussions on related topics and share updates through this forum.

Online learning events

Webinars with expert interventions and country experiences related to the e-discussion or other topics.

Peer-to-peer exchanges

Informing and sharing updates on the international agenda such as the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

Joint events

WILDFIRES AND NDC IMPLEMENTATION: results from an e-discussion of the Thematic Working Group on agriculture, food security and land use

Friday 6 December, 10.30-11.30
NDC Partnership Pavilion
Organized by Mongolia and CIFOR/FTA, with the support of FAO

Towards ambitious and inclusive NDCs: integrated water resource management in Namibia

Thursday 5 December, 13:30-14:30
NDC Partnership Pavilion
Organized by Namibia, with the support of FAO

Agriculture and Land Use Sectors in Latin American and the Caribbean
NDCs: identifying gaps in mitigation and adaptation policies, and promoting participative solutions

Thursday 5 December, 12:00-13:00
NDC Partnership Pavilion
Organized by FAO, UNDP, and Representatives of the Government of Uruguay, Colombia and Guatemala
The Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use

Country case studies

Zimbabwe

Morocco

Mongolia

Uruguay

Reducing emissions intensity and improving natural resources management through livestock in campo natural in Uruguay

Background

Uruguay’s livestock sector is vulnerable to climate change, as it depends on the productivity of the rangelands. Recent weather events, including droughts, are expected to become more frequent and intense in the future. The sector is already experiencing increased temperatures and damages.

The agricultural sector accounts for 13 percent of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Uruguay. In particular, the livestock sector is responsible for 54 percent of total methane emissions and 45 percent of emissions in the agriculture sector. Inefficient management of cattle production over large rangeland areas, in particular, explains the high emissions and degradation.

Cattle ranching in Uruguay is characterized by low productivity, particularly among small and medium-sized farms. The producers are increasingly exposed to higher costs and environmental degradation, which leads to a decrease in livestock productivity and profitability.

Adaptation

- Development, adoption, and implementation of a National Adaptation Plan for Agriculture by 2025.
- Adoption, by 2030, of at least one new policy and one new measure to enhance climate change resilience and biodiversity.

- Protection of forest and carbon stocks on farms and in agroforestry systems.
- Adaptation of management practices and input costs that protect the soil and water resources.
Country supports (examples)

**CAEP – NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package**

- FAO resources & additional **2.2 million USD** from a dedicated Technical Assistance Fund
- NDC enhancement and implementation, at least **19 countries** by Q1 2021

**SCALA - Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans**

- **€20 million**
- **6 years (2020-2025)**
- at least **12 countries**
- Co-led by **FAO and UNDP**
- Funded by the German Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

**NDC-Country Support through FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)**

Examples Regional TCP with African Union Commission

**Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)**

Examples: CBIT-Afolu and several national projects

**Supporting the Agriculture Initiative of the CCAC**
Uruguay’s NDC sets ambitious mitigation and adaptation contributions

- Includes goals by sector – AFOLU commits to reduction in intensity of emissions in meat, reduction of emissions in dairy effluents and croplands and increase/maintain C sequestration in forests and soils.
- In 2019 the country developed a yearly public MRV system to help track progress and provide transparency.
- Uruguay is receiving support from FAO to strengthen the MRV system and make progress on the development of indicators and baselines.
National planning for adaptation is one of the goals of the NDC. Uruguay participated on the NAP-Ag global program.

- Launched its NAP-Ag in September 2019.
- 2025 Action Plan – Actions that support adaptation and contribute to national mitigation efforts
- M&E of the NAP-Ag and MRV of the NDC - overlapping indicators.
The NAP-Ag was developed with the support of the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans Programme (NAP-Ag) implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

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• Country and regional emissions data and context
• Sub-sector emissions data
• Countries’ actions in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
• Resources and tools to help countries turn agriculture commitments into action

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