



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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