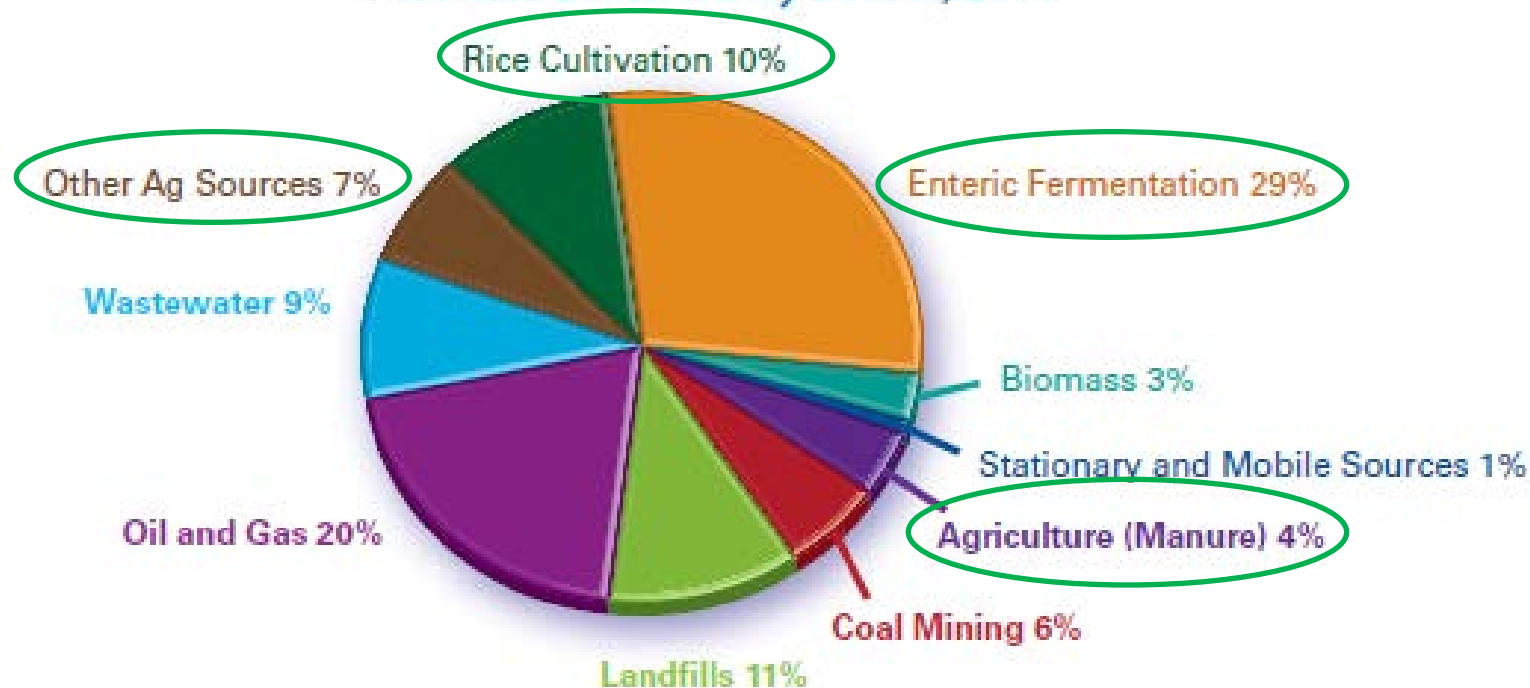


CCAC Agriculture Initiative

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Why Agriculture?

Figure 1: Estimated Global Anthropogenic Methane Emissions by Source, 2010



- Agriculture accounts for ~50% of global methane emissions; livestock accounts for ~33%. *Source: U.S. EPA, 2010.*
- Agriculture & forestry (open burning) accounts for ~35% of global black carbon emissions (Bond et al. 2013)

Why Agriculture?

- Responsible for providing food for a growing population and employment for 20% of the global population (65% of the population in developing countries).
- Emissions from GHGs and methane are expected to grow.
- Investing in agriculture is one of the most effective strategies for reducing poverty and hunger and promoting sustainability.
- CCAC: share and implement best practices for minimizing methane and black carbon from agriculture in a manner that also enhances food security and livelihoods.

Developing the Initiative

- Consensus driven.
- Lead partners actively engaged in initial discussions:
 - Canada, US, Bangladesh, Ghana, European Commission, World Bank
 - Many teleconferences and discussions!
 - Solution: **Three work areas in distinct subsectors that address emissions from agriculture.**
- Initiative serves as an umbrella under which components operate.
 - Each component being led by different group of partners
 - Working with the Secretariat to ensure UNEP processes are followed and proposals garner significant support from CCAC decision-making bodies

Initiative Overview

- **Objective:** Share and implement best practices for minimizing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) from agriculture, including CH₄ & BC
- Consistency with broader climate change objectives and enhancing food security and livelihoods
- **Focus:** Identifying and facilitating best management practices and technologies, tailored to national and local circumstances to reduce SLCPs
- **Emissions types:** Livestock (CH₄), paddy rice (CH₄), open burning (BC)
- **Approach:**
 - Build on existing research, knowledge and technologies, including the GRA, CGIAR, CCAFS, the Global Methane Initiative, FAO, World Bank, & others.
 - Where appropriate, the CCAC may also help to accelerate and scale up work in relevant fora, or initiate new work where gaps exist.
 - Promote scale-up of existing efforts through awareness raising, high-level political will, partnerships, and resource mobilization.
- **Lead partners:** Canada, U.S., Bangladesh, Ghana, European Commission, World Bank (working with the GRA and FAO)
- **Canada:** Initiative-level coordination, communications and outreach, liaising with the Secretariat, Steering Committee and Working Group

Open Agricultural Burning Component

- **Targeted Countries/Regions:** Eastern and Central Himalayas, Andes and Patagonia
- **Lead Implementer:** ICCI
- **Primary Objectives:** To develop concrete options for emissions reductions from open burning, targeting at least two staple crops/technologies in each of two target regions
- To design two pilot projects in each region aimed at demonstrating those options and scaling up alternatives to open burning in both target regions and globally.
- **Expected Results:**
 - Replicable and scalable open burning mitigation options
 - determining the nature of open burning in the target regions of the Eastern Himalayas and Andes
 - creation of regional open burning networks and partners through the tool of convening two regional conferences
 - the development of shovel-ready pilot mitigation projects with specific actions targeted to each region and crop type.
- **Funding:** Approved \$300K USD for Phase 1 Activities
- **Next Meeting:** Early April 2014

Paddy Rice Production Component

- **Targeted Countries/Regions:** Bangladesh, Colombia and Vietnam
- **Lead Implementers:** The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
- **Primary Objectives:** Assist countries to consolidate information to plan priority areas for mitigation in paddy rice and implement a trial national agricultural development initiative to promote farmer-led innovation in AWD in eligible areas.

Alternate wetting and drying (AWD) is widely accepted as the most promising mitigation practice for paddy rice currently due to its high methane reductions and multiple benefits.

- **Expected Results:**
 - Phase I will engage partners, develop the central information hub, support countries to compile information and create maps of areas with high potential for mitigation in paddy rice. This information will be used to plan a trial national outreach initiative for AWD+ in Phase II. Phase I will last 18-months.
 - Phase II will develop a network of farmer demonstration sites where the benefits of AWD+ can be demonstrated. It will also implement the national outreach initiative and monitor results. More regional partners will be involved through task forces to establish guidelines and standards.
- **Funding:** Request for \$600K USD for Phase 1 Activities (submission in Feb 2014)
- **Next Meeting: Autumn 2014**

Livestock Component

- No explanation needed here 😊
- Importance of this component in an initiative-wide context:
 - Most advanced in terms of development
 - Serving as an example for the Paddy Rice and Open Burning components
 - Recipient of the largest funding allocation for agriculture

Next Steps for the Initiative

- Stakeholder Engagement
- Industry
 - What are we seeking from the private sector?
 - Aim is to provide a clear incentive.
 - Identify opportunities to network, raise awareness and develop interest
 - GLOBE 2014 – March 2014 (Vancouver, BC)
 - Focus will be on livestock/manure management
 - Develop opportunities for industry to provide us with ideas on how they view their role within the initiative.
- Farmers Groups, Communities, Development Organizations, Local Governments
- Effective Communication
 - Website, social media, promotional materials, stakeholder engagement.

Next Steps for the Initiative

- Political Will
 - Raising agriculture as an issue within the HLA
 - Work with the FAO to develop an initiative-level approach to address agriculture
 - Utilise components to generate political will to accomplish action
- Expanding and Improving Components
 - Enteric Fermentation
 - Additional phases of existing components
 - Other ideas?
- **Next Meeting: April 2014 (Paris, France)**