



Global Donor Platform
for Rural Development

Platform Issue Paper

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No. 9 | April 2010

Platform Issue Papers are intended to share information and knowledge to advance the role and potential of ARD for sustainable and more equitable development.

The Papers do not necessarily reflect the position of individual Platform members.

Previous papers include:

No. 4 Why and How to Include Agriculture in a Post 2012 Agreement

No. 5 Agriculture in the LCA

No. 6 Agriculture in the Climate Change Negotiations

No. 7 Issues for Barcelona

No. 8 The Way Forward for Agriculture and Climate Change

¹ All acronyms are explained in the glossary at the end of this paper.

² Nelson, G. et al. 2009. Climate Change: Impact on Agriculture and Costs of Adaptation. IFPRI. ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/pr21.pdf

³ Parry, M. et al. 2009. Climate Change and Hunger: Responding to the Challenge. WFP. documents.wfp.org/stellent/group_public/documents/newsroom/wf_p212536.pdf

⁴ World Development Report 2010: Development and Climate Change. worldbank.org/wdr2010; International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development - agassessment.org

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Agriculture and Climate Change Beyond Copenhagen

Agriculture has a unique place in human development. It will be seriously affected by climate change. Adapting agriculture is critical to food security and the nutrition of the world's population. As a major source of greenhouse gases, agriculture also carries substantial potential for mitigation (**Box 1**).

In 2009, Platform members and partners worked to enhance understanding of the relation between agriculture, climate change, food security and development. In 2010 they will continue their contribution to the climate change debate.

What is needed in 2010

- Text under the common vision for LCA¹ explicitly mentions food security and agriculture
- A SBSTA work programme on agriculture is agreed
- LULUCF inventory of emissions and rules explicitly includes agriculture
- REDD+ considers the prospects for including agriculture in a REDD ++ mechanism that recognises agriculture as one of the main drivers of deforestation
- Agriculture and food security are part of actions in implementing the Copenhagen Accord
- Enhanced understanding of how market and other mechanisms can be used to reduce emissions from agriculture and generate financial flows to developing countries
- Mitigation plans are more coherent with adaptation plans and poverty reduction strategies. This is particularly important for agriculture which is often a priority sector in both NAMAs and NAPAs
- Best practice lessons from agriculture programmes that delivered mitigation and adaptation benefits, and secured livelihoods and food security are used to inform global and national policies
- The accountability framework for the G8 Aquila process on support for food security more explicitly mentions climate change
- Regional and national initiatives, such as CAADP, are supported to integrate climate change into their policies and plans
- The new Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases includes activities that will benefit developing countries and complement the work of other international initiatives
- The CGIAR develops research programmes on pro-poor adaptation and mitigation in agriculture

BOX 1 – AGRICULTURE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY

The world will need to feed 9.1 billion people by 2050 whilst reducing poverty through agricultural growth. The Food and Agriculture Organisation estimates that agricultural production needs to double by 2050 to meet demand. This is an exceptional challenge in itself and is made harder by climate change and the requirement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, and adapt agriculture to higher temperatures, more frequent droughts and floods, and increased pests and diseases. The International Food Policy Research Institute estimates that climate change could reduce irrigated wheat and rice yields by 30 and 15 percent respectively, with 25 million more malnourished children by 2050.² The World Food Programme estimates that the number of people at risk of hunger in 2050 will be 10-20 percent greater than that expected without climate change.³

Agriculture is the mainstay of 75 percent of the developing world's poor and any solution to build resilience to climate change must involve agriculture. Agriculture is also fundamental to wider development initiatives. The Global Hunger Index 2009 links hunger directly to war and conflict, and more widely to other development issues including literacy rates and access to education for women.

As agriculture is a major emitter of greenhouse gases (about 14 percent of global emissions) it is part of the cause of climate change but it is also part of the solution since it has significant potential to mitigate emissions and sequester carbon. The WDR on Development and Climate Change and the IAASTD encourage the promotion of agricultural practices that enhance food security and livelihoods for the poor, improve resilience to climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other impacts on the environment.⁴ Safety nets and social protection solutions are important complementary tools in protecting and promoting sustainable agricultural livelihoods.

Agriculture is important for safeguarding the environment. Many farmers often use several agricultural practices including varieties and crops in the same field to reduce risk and ensure food security. There is scope to go much further. The UN Commission for Sustainable Development has stressed that farming can provide environmental services: meeting the need for clean water through watershed management, biodiversity conservation, and mitigating and adapting to climate change.

What happened in Copenhagen?

While COP15 did not achieve all that was hoped, there was significant progress and opportunities inside and outside the UNFCCC process in relation to agriculture, forestry and food security.

The Copenhagen Accord and Agriculture

The Copenhagen Accord ([Box 2](#)) was a political statement and it was only noted, not agreed, by the final plenary of COP15. It is not binding on any country and does not commit countries to a successor of the Kyoto Protocol. It asks for submissions from developed on emission targets and developing countries on mitigation actions. Many countries have made submissions and associated themselves with the Accord. Two thirds of developing countries that stated sectoral mitigation actions in their submissions included agriculture ([Table 2](#)).⁵¹ While the Accord does not explicitly mention agriculture or food security, it offers opportunities for agriculture.

Main opportunities for agriculture

- Fast track funding of \$30 billion – this is an opportunity for donors and developing countries to allocate funds to agriculture adaptation and mitigation
- During the development of REDD+ needs to look more at agriculture as one of the main drivers of deforestation, and to explore the possibility of REDD++ - mechanism that includes agriculture.
- While the Accord mentioned the need for monitoring, reporting and verification, it did not provide details. When these are developed they could include more on agriculture.

BOX 2 – MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE COPENHAGEN ACCORD

(Complete text in [Appendix I](#))

- Climate change is one of the greatest global challenges. The increases in global temperature should be kept below 2°C. This requires deep cuts in global emissions, as well as a sustainable, low-emission development strategy.
- Least developed countries and Small Island states are most at risk from climate change. There is an urgent need for adaptation actions to reduce their vulnerability.
- Developed countries need to set emissions targets for 2020, with parties to the Kyoto Protocol strengthening existing targets. Developing countries need to slow the growth in their emissions, outline mitigation plans, and have incentives to develop low-emission pathways.
- Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation is critical. A REDD+ mechanism is needed to mobilise finance from developed countries toward this end.
- Developed countries need to raise an additional \$30 billion for the period 2010-2012, and \$100 billion per year by 2020, to help developing countries cut emissions and adapt.
- A Copenhagen Green Climate Fund shall be set up to support mitigation actions in developing countries, and to establish a new mechanism to accelerate technology development and transfer.
- An assessment of the implementation of the Accord should be undertaken by 2015.

Agriculture and the Negotiations

No decisions were taken in Copenhagen on the outputs of AWG-LCA and AWG-KP. However progress was made in the negotiations with respect to agriculture. The question now is how this can be taken forward into the UNFCCC's negotiations in 2010. The AWG-LCA meeting in Bonn agreed for its new chair to prepare a new draft text. It is **essential for agriculture that this includes the progress on the text made last year**. Most important will be the inclusion of a specific reference in the beginning of the LCA text to article 2 of the original convention. This article recognises the importance of food security and the links between agriculture adaptation and mitigation actions. Its inclusion is essential as it will guide overall actions under the agreement.

By the end of 2009 a formal negotiating group was set up to work on text on a SBSTA agriculture work programme under AWG-LCA. In Copenhagen, a consensus was reached with the entire text ([Appendix II](#)) in one bracket, meaning that it was waiting for a COP decision to agree the text. There were areas of contention. For example, on the issue of trade and agriculture, where some parties wanted to avoid any specific action that could constitute a barrier to trade. **An important issue for this year is to reach agreement to take forward an agriculture work programme**: A decision on this may not have to wait until COP16, but could be taken in June at the next SBSTA session in Bonn.

⁵¹ Submissions on mitigation actions from Annex II countries are at <http://unfccc.int/home/items/5265.php>. In addition many developing countries have formally associated themselves with the Accord - <http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/5276.php>

The final draft text on REDD+ did not mention agriculture. Earlier drafts included bracketed text mentioning agriculture along with land use in relation to mitigation actions and forestry. However, as agreement on REDD+ is yet to be reached, it is still possible to consider the link to agriculture and to develop a REDD++ mechanism. This needs to be done while exploring other options on mitigation mechanisms and tackling carbon in agriculture. These could include market mechanisms for carbon trading and other interventions to deliver mitigation benefits while supporting the livelihoods of farmers in developing countries.

Outside the Negotiations

Copenhagen saw a series of interlinked events focusing on agriculture and forestry:

- FAO side event on Climate change and food security unifying commitment and action in land based sectors
- Agriculture and Rural Development Day⁶¹
- Forest Day⁷¹

All were very well attended by a wide range of stakeholders. They were used to develop a common set of messages, which were then summarised in a joint statement ([Appendix III](#)) and delivered at a joint side event. The core message, *that forestry and agriculture are where poverty reduction, food security and climate change come together*, and that this linkage must find concrete recognition in post-2012 agreements, represents an important shift in thinking.

Launch of a new Global Research Alliance

Ministers from 18 countries⁸¹ launched the **Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases** ([Appendix IV](#)). This initiative, proposed by New Zealand with strong U.S. support, aims to reduce agriculture emissions, increase soil carbon sequestration, contribute to mitigation and safeguard food security. The Alliance will seek to increase collaboration and investment in activities to:

- Improve farmers' access to mitigation and carbon sequestration practices and technologies that can increase productivity and promote synergies between adaptation and mitigation.
- Develop understanding to improve the measurement, estimation of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration in agricultural systems, and monitoring of mitigation actions.
- Facilitate the exchange of information on mitigation and technologies between scientists around the world by developing new partnerships.
- Develop partnerships with farmers, the private sector, international research institutions, and non-governmental organisations, to enhance the coordination of research and dissemination of best practices and technologies.

Increased global attention to food security

In 2009 we witnessed a sharpened focus on agriculture and food security. The G8 meeting in L'Aquila pledged \$20 billion and took further steps to develop a global partnership on agriculture and food security. This included the development of a set of principles for a comprehensive and country-led approach and the need to address the challenge that climate change poses to agriculture. Other events included a meeting on food security and climate change at the United Nations General Assembly.

The World Food Summit in November also highlighted the need for adaptation of and mitigation in agriculture, with particular focus on small farmers and vulnerable populations. Regionally, agriculture and climate change received greater attention. In Africa, CAADP commenced the development of a framework on agriculture and climate change and held a joint meeting on climate change with African environment and agriculture ministers.

What next for agriculture?

Uncertainty remains on how best to proceed to reach a new climate change agreement and the relevance of UNFCCC. The first post-Copenhagen UNFCCC meetings, held in Bonn from 9-11 April, sought agreement on how to proceed with UNFCCC negotiations in 2010.⁹¹

Two of the main issues in Bonn were the Copenhagen Accord's relevance to the work of the Ad Hoc Working Groups, and whether the work of the two groups should be linked. There were differing views on both. Developed countries – and those having associated themselves with the Accord –

⁶¹ agricultureday.org

⁷¹ cifor.cgiar.org

⁸¹ Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Vietnam. Since December the following seven countries have also joined the Alliance: Peru, Indonesia, Philippines, Norway, Pakistan, Argentina, and Mexico.

⁹¹ Earth Negotiations Bulletin. Report of Bonn 7-9 April meeting. <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/ccwg9/>

wanted the Accord included in negotiations; other countries wanted to keep UNFCCC at heart of negotiations did not. Most developed countries wanted a close link between the two working groups; most developing countries preferred to keep them separate.

A consensus was reached that included:

- Parties are invited to make submissions to the Chair of AWG-LCA on a roadmap for 2010. But it was agreed to hold two sessions of both working groups. The first will be held in Bonn in June, and the second will be held in conjunction with COP16 in Mexico.
- The Chair of the AWG-LCA will prepare a new text, drawing on the Copenhagen report of the AWG-LCA as well as work undertaken at COP15 (which could include the Accord). The new text will be made available two weeks before the next AWG-LCA session. The Chair of AWG-KP will similarly prepare documentation for its next session.
- It was noted that the chairs of AWG-LCA and AWG-KP will meet under their own initiative to identify information of the commitments of Annex I countries.

The agriculture and rural development community now needs to build on the momentum generated in 2009. The overall goal should be to determine how agriculture can contribute to food security and secured livelihoods, while simultaneously building resilience to climate change, reducing GHG emissions and sequestering carbon. For the coming year it is important to start to put in place the policies and investments to achieve these aims in a way that places low carbon development and peoples' livelihoods at the core of agriculture. This will need to be paired with an overall increase in investment on agriculture and food security. For agriculture and climate change there are four areas where progress is needed:

Agriculture and UNFCCC post-2012 agreements

Globally:

- Securing text under the common vision for LCA that explicitly mentions food security and agriculture so that actions developed under the agreement contribute to this vision.
- Agreement on an agriculture work programme under the SBSTA that should cover mitigation and adaptation, and recognise needs of developing countries and smallholder farmers.
- Development of LULUCF inventory of emissions and rules that explicitly include agriculture.
- Support the development of REDD+ and increase understanding on role of agriculture as driver of deforestation and the possibility of moving to REDD++.

Nationally:

- Disseminate best practice of agriculture programmes that have demonstrated mitigation and adaptation benefits, and delivered more secure livelihoods and food security so that they can be used to inform global and national policies and plans.
- Enhance understanding on how market and other mechanisms can be used to reduce emissions from agriculture and on what impact this would have on small holder farmers. This should look at how landscape approaches (e.g. REDD++), other payment mechanisms, and monitoring, verification and reporting (MRV) processes can be structured to benefit smallholder farmers.
- Work to ensure NAMAs are coherent with NAPAs and other adaptation plans, and poverty reduction strategies. This should review how synergies between mitigation, adaptation and development can be brought together in national plans. This is important for agriculture as many countries have identified it as a priority sector in their NAPAs and NAMAs.
- Guidance on how developing countries can best adapt their agricultural systems to climate change, and the potential costs of adaptation.

Agriculture and the Implementation of Copenhagen Accord

- Support investment opportunities for agriculture adaptation and mitigation from the fast track financing of \$30 billion. The focus of these investments should be on building human capital and institutional capacity to achieve food security including the uncertainties from climate change.
- Support the development of REDD+ addressing the issues of agriculture as one of the main drivers of deforestation.
- Encourage the development of monitoring, reporting and verification mechanisms of carbon that includes agriculture.

Climate change integration into agriculture policies and programmes

- National action to achieve coherence of adaptation and mitigation plans and financing into agriculture and food security policies and programmes, and strengthening of the links between forestry and agriculture.
- Work for global partnership on agriculture and food security that has explicit mention of how it will address climate change both in terms of mitigation and adaptation.
- Ensure that the accountability framework for the G8 L'Aquila process on support for food security addresses climate change.
- Support regional and national initiatives such as CAADP to integrate climate change into their policies and programmes.

Research on adaptation and mitigation policies and technologies

- Provide evidence from existing knowledge on agriculture mitigation and adaptation best practices to: firstly, inform UNFCCC negotiations and development of the SBSTA agriculture work programme; and secondly, help countries integrate climate change into regional and national agriculture policies and plans.
- Identify what needs to happen for agriculture to deliver on multiple outcomes (increased productivity, reduced emissions, increased sequestration, resilience, better livelihoods and food security), and move towards low carbon climate resilient and sustainable agriculture.
- Global Research Alliance on Agriculture GHG commences and includes activities that benefit developing countries and complement the work of international initiatives (e.g. those of CGIAR).
- CGIAR develops effective research programme on pro-poor adaptation and mitigation in agriculture.

Conclusion

The Platform and its partners plan to advance the agriculture and agriculture and climate change agenda in 2010. This will include support to activities within and outside the UNFCCC, including a side event at the Bonn meetings in June and the second agriculture and rural development day, in parallel with the COP16 in Mexico.

Outside the UNFCCC process, the Platform and its members plan to mainstream climate change into global, regional and national agriculture policies and programmes, and to strengthen the coalition and consensus between agriculture and forestry stakeholders established last year.

Upcoming events

Nairobi, 4 May. Launch of CGIAR challenge programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Oslo, 27 May. Climate and Forestry Conference to establish interim partnership for REDD+.

Bonn, 31 May-11 Jun. 32nd Session of the UNFCCC Convention Subsidiary bodies

Cancun, 29 Nov-10 Dec. 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16). Plans are to hold Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2 and Forest Day 4 during COP16.

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| II. <u>Draft text SBSTA agriculture work programme</u> | IV. <u>Joint Ministerial Statement on Launch of a Global Research Alliance on Agricultural GHGs</u> |

Table I - Glossary of Terms

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses
AWG	Ad hoc Working Group
AWG-KP	Ad hoc Working Group – Kyoto Protocol (comprises emissions reductions, mitigation). Negotiating text for new treaty.
AWG-LCA	Ad hoc Working Group - Long-term Cooperative Action (comprises shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance). Negotiating text for new treaty.
ARD	Agricultural and rural development
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme. An initiative of the African Union and the NEPAD to increase agricultural growth and achieve food security in Africa.
CCAFS	Challenge Programme of the CGIAR on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
GHGs	Greenhouse gases
IAASTD	International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry – is a greenhouse gas inventory sector that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities (i.e. includes emissions from agriculture a major land use)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MRV	Monitoring, reporting and verification (of carbon)
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDD +	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
REDD ++	As above but including all carbon under agricultural land use
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation (part of UNFCCC)
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (part of UNFCCC)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

Table II - Analysis of national submissions on mitigation actions from developing countries

(@ 22 March 2010)^{10]}

Country	Sectors mentioned in submissions on mitigation actions				
	Agriculture	Forestry	Transport	Energy ^{11]}	Waste
Armenia		x	x		x
Benin		x	x		x
Bhutan	Not specified				
Botswana		x	x	x	
Brazil	x	x		x	
China		x		x	
Congo	x	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica		x	x	x	x
Côte d'Ivoire	x	x	x	x	
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x	x
Eritrea	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon		x	x	x	
Georgia	Not specified				
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x
India	Not specified but agriculture excluded from national efficiency target				
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x
Israel				x	
Jordan	x	x	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x		x	x
Maldives	Not specified				
Marshall Islands	Not specified				
Mauritania	x			x	
Mexico	Not specified				
Mongolia	x	x	x	x	
Morocco	x	x	x	x	
Papua New Guinea	x	x	x	x	
Republic of Korea	Not specified				
Republic of Moldova	Not specified				
Sierra Leone	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore	Not specified				
South Africa	Not specified				
Republic of Macedonia	x	x	x	x	x
Togo		x		x	

^{10]} This is an updated table from Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change in post-Copenhagen Processes, FAO fao.org/forestry/foris/data/nrc/InfoNote_PostCOP15_FA0.pdf

^{11]} This includes actions on energy efficiency, increase in renewable energy sources, and replacement of oil by gas.



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Appendix I

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Copenhagen Accord

The Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministers, and other heads of the following delegations present at the United Nations Climate Change Conference 2009 in Copenhagen:

In pursuit of the ultimate objective of the Convention as stated in its Article 2,

Being guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention,

Noting the results of work done by the two Ad hoc Working Groups,

Endorsing decision x/CP.15 on the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action and decision x/CMP.5 that requests the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments of Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol to continue its work,

Have agreed on this Copenhagen Accord which is operational immediately.

1. We underline that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. We emphasise our strong political will to urgently combat climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. To achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, we shall, recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below 2 degrees Celsius, on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development, enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat climate change. We recognize the critical impacts of climate change and the potential impacts of response measures on countries particularly vulnerable to its adverse effects and stress the need to establish a comprehensive adaptation programme including international support.

2. We agree that deep cuts in global emissions are required according to science, and as documented by the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report with a view to reduce global emissions so as to hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, and take action to meet this objective consistent with science and on the basis of equity. We should cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries and bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development.

3. Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and the potential impacts of response measures is a challenge faced by all countries. Enhanced action and international cooperation on adaptation is urgently required to ensure the implementation of the Convention by enabling and supporting the implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing countries, especially in those that are particularly vulnerable, especially least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa. We agree that developed countries shall provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support the implementation of adaptation action in developing countries.

4. Annex I Parties commit to implement individually or jointly the quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020, to be submitted in the format given in Appendix I by Annex I Parties to the secretariat by 31 January 2010 for compilation in an INF document. Annex I Parties that are Party to the Kyoto Protocol will thereby further strengthen the emissions reductions initiated by the Kyoto Protocol. Delivery of reductions and financing by developed countries will be measured, reported and verified in accordance with existing and any further guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and will ensure that accounting of such targets and finance is rigorous, robust and transparent.

5. Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention will implement mitigation actions, including those to be submitted to the secretariat by non-Annex I Parties in the format given in Appendix II by 31 January 2010, for compilation in an INF document, consistent with Article 4.1 and Article 4.7 and in the context of sustainable development. Least developed countries and small island developing States may undertake actions voluntarily and on the basis of support. Mitigation actions subsequently taken and envisaged by Non-Annex I Parties, includ-

ing national inventory reports, shall be communicated through national communications consistent with Article 12.1(b) every two years on the basis of guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties. Those mitigation actions in national communications or otherwise communicated to the Secretariat will be added to the list in appendix II. Mitigation actions taken by Non-Annex I Parties will be subject to their domestic measurement, reporting and verification the result of which will be reported through their national communications every two years. Non-Annex I Parties will communicate information on the implementation of their actions through National Communications, with provisions for international consultations and analysis under clearly defined guidelines that will ensure that national sovereignty is respected. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support will be recorded in a registry along with relevant technology, finance and capacity building support. Those actions supported will be added to the list in appendix II. These supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions will be subject to international measurement, reporting and verification in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

6. We recognize the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emission by forests and agree on the need to provide positive incentives to such actions through the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus, to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries.

7. We decide to pursue various approaches, including opportunities to use markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote mitigation actions. Developing countries, especially those with low emitting economies should be provided incentives to continue to develop on a low emission pathway.

8. Scaled up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding as well as improved access shall be provided to developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, to enable and support enhanced action on mitigation, including substantial finance to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-plus), adaptation, technology development and transfer and capacity-building, for enhanced implementation of the Convention. The collective commitment by developed countries is to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments through international institutions, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010 . 2012 with balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation. Funding for adaptation will be prioritized for the most vulnerable developing countries, such as the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa. In the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, developed countries commit to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion dollars a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. This funding will come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources of finance. New multilateral funding for adaptation will be delivered through effective and efficient fund arrangements, with a governance structure providing for equal representation of developed and developing countries. A significant portion of such funding should flow through the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund.

9. To this end, a High Level Panel will be established under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties to study the contribution of the potential sources of revenue, including alternative sources of finance, towards meeting this goal.

10. We decide that the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund shall be established as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention to support projects, programme, policies and other activities in developing countries related to mitigation including REDD-plus, adaptation, capacity-building, technology development and transfer.

11. In order to enhance action on development and transfer of technology we decide to establish a Technology Mechanism to accelerate technology development and transfer in support of action on adaptation and mitigation that will be guided by a country-driven approach and be based on national circumstances and priorities.

12. We call for an assessment of the implementation of this Accord to be completed by 2015, including in light of the Convention's ultimate objective. This would include consideration of strengthening the long-term goal referencing various matters presented by the science, including in relation to temperature rises of 1.5 degrees Celsius.



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Appendix II

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AWG-LCA final draft text dated 17 Dec 2009 on Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions in agriculture

[*The Conference of the Parties,*

Reaffirming the objective, principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular its Article 2, Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 5, and Article 4, paragraph 1(c),

Bearing in mind the need to improve the efficiency and productivity of agricultural production systems in a sustainable manner,

Recognizing the interests of small and marginal farmers, the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional knowledge and practices, in the context of applicable international obligations taking into account national laws and national circumstances,

Recognizing that cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions in the agriculture sector should take into account the relationship between agriculture and food security, the link between adaptation and mitigation and the need to safeguard that these approaches and actions do not adversely affect food security,

[*Affirming* that cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions in the agriculture sector should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.]

1. *Decides* that all Parties, with respect to the agriculture sector and taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, [shall][should] promote and cooperate in the research, development, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases, particularly those that improve the efficiency and productivity of agricultural systems in a sustainable manner and those that could support adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, thereby contributing to safeguarding food security and livelihoods;
2. [*Affirms* that cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions in the agriculture sector should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;]
3. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to establish, at its thirty-second session, a programme of work on agriculture to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 1(c), of the Convention, taking into account paragraph 1 above;
4. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 22 March 2010, their views on the content and scope of the work programme;
5. *Requests* the secretariat to compile these views into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-second session.]



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Appendix III

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Joint Statement

Beyond Copenhagen: Agriculture and Forestry are Part of the Solution (14 December 2009)

Forestry and agriculture are where poverty reduction, food security and climate change come together and must be addressed in an integrated fashion was the key message to negotiators from agriculture and forestry communities¹⁰¹ at Cop 15, today. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and sequestering carbon from agriculture and forests must be an essential component of any strategy to keep global warming below the 2 degree Celsius threshold. Climate adaptation and mitigation measures must have multiple sustainable development benefits, including conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The communities:

- Agree it is critical that food security be integrated in the shared vision of the Long Term Co-operative Action text, in order to open the door to adaptation and mitigation support;
- Urge climate negotiators to agree on the early establishment of an agricultural work program under the SBSTA;
- Look for agreement that REDD includes agriculture, forestry and other land uses;
- Believe that the LULUCF accounting system needs to be favourable to agriculture.

The agricultural community is committed to playing an active role in reducing emissions, while increasing the productivity and sustainability of agriculture. We recognize that agriculture must nearly double food production to meet the demands of a growing population expected to reach 9 billion by mid-century while minimizing the sector's emissions.

The forestry community is committed to helping to design and implement new mechanisms to mobilize forests for climate mitigation and adaptation, while exploiting synergies with sustainable development objectives and managing associated risks. We recognize the significance of forest-based emissions and the cost-effectiveness of early action to reduce them. The most important drivers of deforestation originate from outside the forestry sector, including agriculture. There are also significant opportunities to correct current market and governance failures that lead to perverse outcomes for climate change and food security. Forest and agriculture based adaptation strategies are available, but not yet fully appreciated by policy-makers and the general public.

Significant financial resources and political will are needed to better address food security, slow deforestation and forest degradation, and reach emission reduction targets. Investments must be transparent and additional to support for global food security and rural development. These resources must be accessible to all stakeholders, including researchers, civil society and especially forest communities, farmers and their associations. Resources must also be devoted to the research necessary to underpin needed advances in the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of agriculture and forestry-based approaches to mitigation and adaptation.

Policy processes need to be empowering and adaptive to respond to realities on the ground, the desires and aspirations of local communities, and ensure good governance. In particular, the role of local institutions in sustainable natural resources management should be given increased recognition, and the rights and roles of indigenous and local and farming communities especially women and young farmers must be recognized in developing national mitigation and adaptation strategies.

We commit to strengthening cross-sectoral cooperation to address the drivers of deforestation, enhance sustainable agricultural growth and foster rural development. We recognize that addressing climate change is fundamental to food security and poverty reduction today and for future generations.

¹⁰¹ Institutions organising the events included: Food and Agriculture Organization, International Federation of Agriculture Producers, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and its Challenge Program on Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security, Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, University of Copenhagen Faculty of Life Sciences, Center for International Forestry Research, and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.



Global Donor Platform
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Appendix IV

[Comment on this paper and downloads at donorplatform.org/ip9]

Platform Issue Paper No. 9 | March 2010

Platform Issue Papers are intended to share information and knowledge to advance the role and potential of ARD for sustainable and more equitable development.

Joint Ministerial Statement on Launch of a Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Green House Gases

- Agriculture (including livestock, cropping and rice production) plays a vital role in food security, poverty reduction and sustainable development.
- The agriculture sector is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and faces significant challenges in meeting a dramatic increase in global food demand while reducing its contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions.
- The agriculture sector contributes around 14 percent to global greenhouse gas emissions but has many opportunities to contribute to emission reductions and carbon sequestration while still helping meet food security objectives.
- There are opportunities to reduce agriculture greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration by improving efficiency and productivity of agricultural systems through improved management practices and technologies. This can also help to build the resilience and adaptive capacity of these systems to meet the increasing demand for food in a sustainable manner.
- **Underlining the need for food security, we decide to establish a Global Research Alliance on agricultural greenhouse gases to help reduce the emissions intensity of agricultural production and increase its potential for soil carbon sequestration thereby contributing to overall mitigation efforts.**

This Global Research Alliance will seek to increase international cooperation, collaboration and investment in both public and private research activities to:

- Improve knowledge sharing, access to and application by farmers of mitigation and carbon sequestration practices and technologies, which can also enhance productivity and resilience.
- Promote synergies between adaptation and mitigation efforts.
- Develop the science and technology needed to improve the measurement and estimation of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration in different agricultural systems.
- Develop consistent methodological approaches for the measurement and estimation of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration to improve research coherence and the monitoring of mitigation efforts.
- Facilitate the exchange of information between scientists around the world.
- Help scientists gain expertise in mitigation knowledge and technologies, through developing new partnerships and exchange opportunities.
- Develop partnerships with farmers and farmer organisations, the private sector, international and regional research institutions, foundations and other relevant non-governmental organisations, to facilitate and enhance the coordination of research activities and dissemination of best practices and technologies.