



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# The Paris Agreement

Perspectives from Agriculture and Land-Use  
Sectors

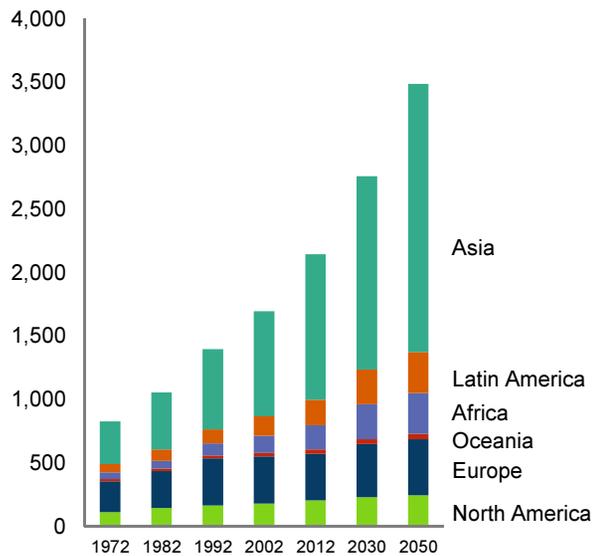
# The Challenge

Food production needs to grow..

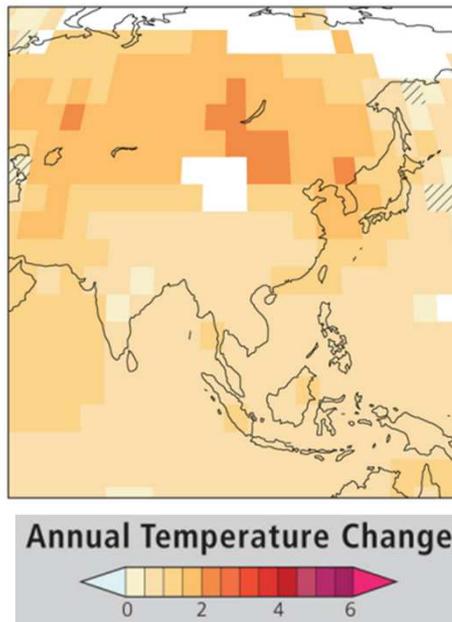
..in the face of a changing climate..

..while addressing GHG emissions.

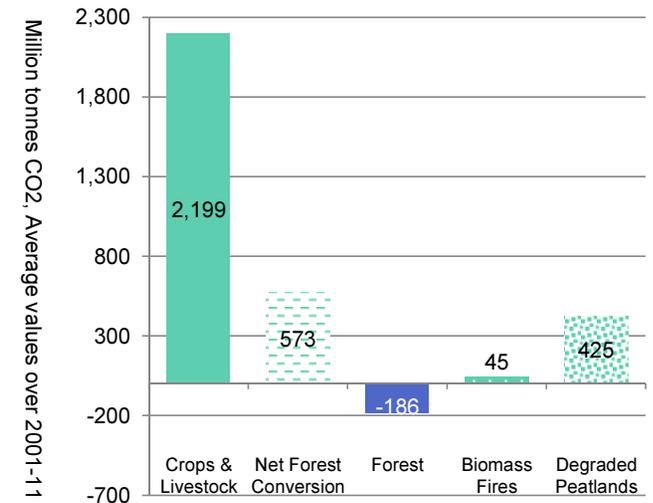
**Food Production by Region 1972-2050**  
(Constant 2004-06 US\$)



**Temperature trend, Asia, 1901-2012**  
(annual trend change in degrees Celsius over period)



**Sources of emissions from agriculture and land use in Asia**  
(average values 2001-2011)

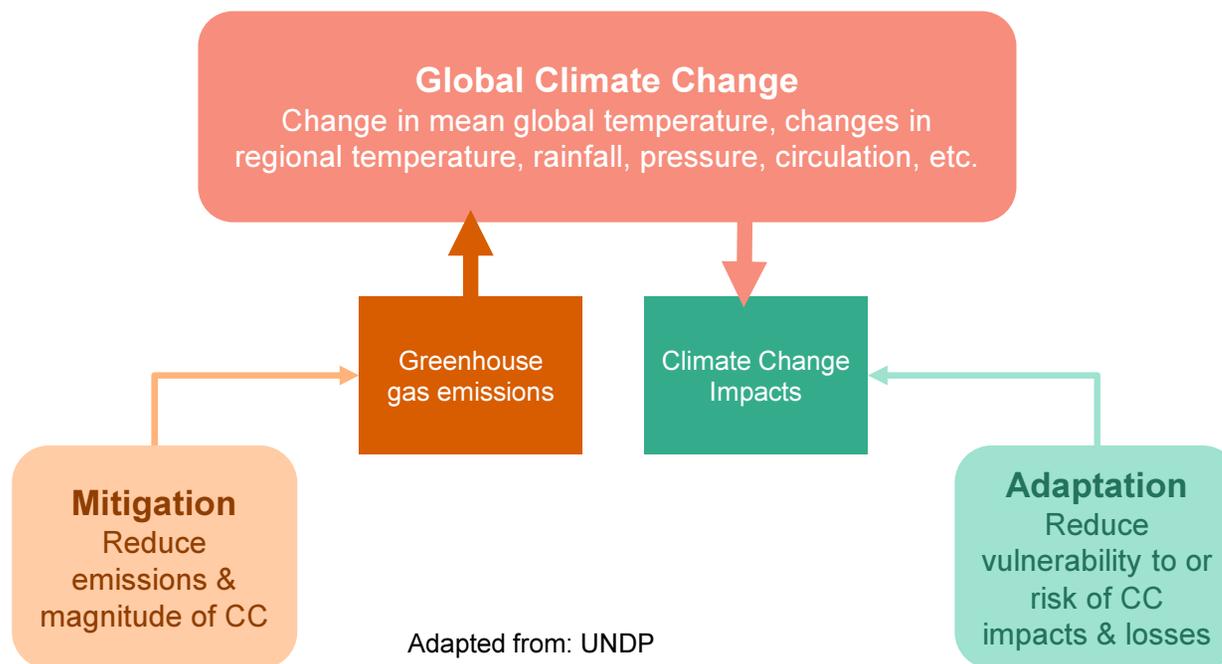


Sources: California Environmental Associates, 2013 – based on FAO, 2012; IPCC, 2014; FAOSTAT, 2015

# Traditional View: Mitigation and Adaptation

## Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Illustrative example



**Mitigation** is a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases

**Adaptation** is the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects.

- In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.
- In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.

Source: IPCC, 2014

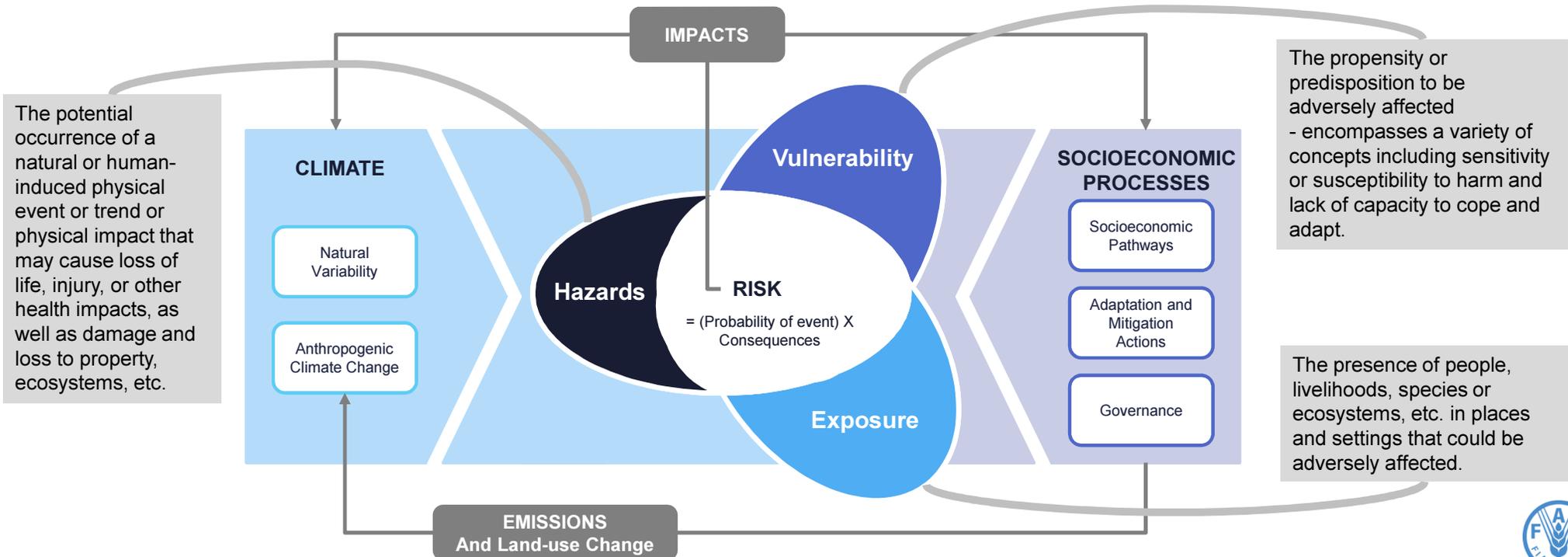
# Key Lessons - Kyoto

- Dedicating **significant negotiation** resources on emissions reductions commitments and their legally binding nature was **not efficient or effective**
- **Monitoring and reporting** of commitments is **essential** for building trust among countries to enact policies and programmes to improve management
- **Flexibility** should be a key element of the adoption process and any future agreement
- **Coverage** must be expanded to have any possibility of curbing emissions

# In parallel - Moves to better integrate risks of & responses to CC at a conceptual level

## Schematic of the interaction among the physical climate system, exposure, and vulnerability producing risk

Risk of climate-related impacts results from the interaction of climate-related hazards with the vulnerability and exposure of human and natural systems



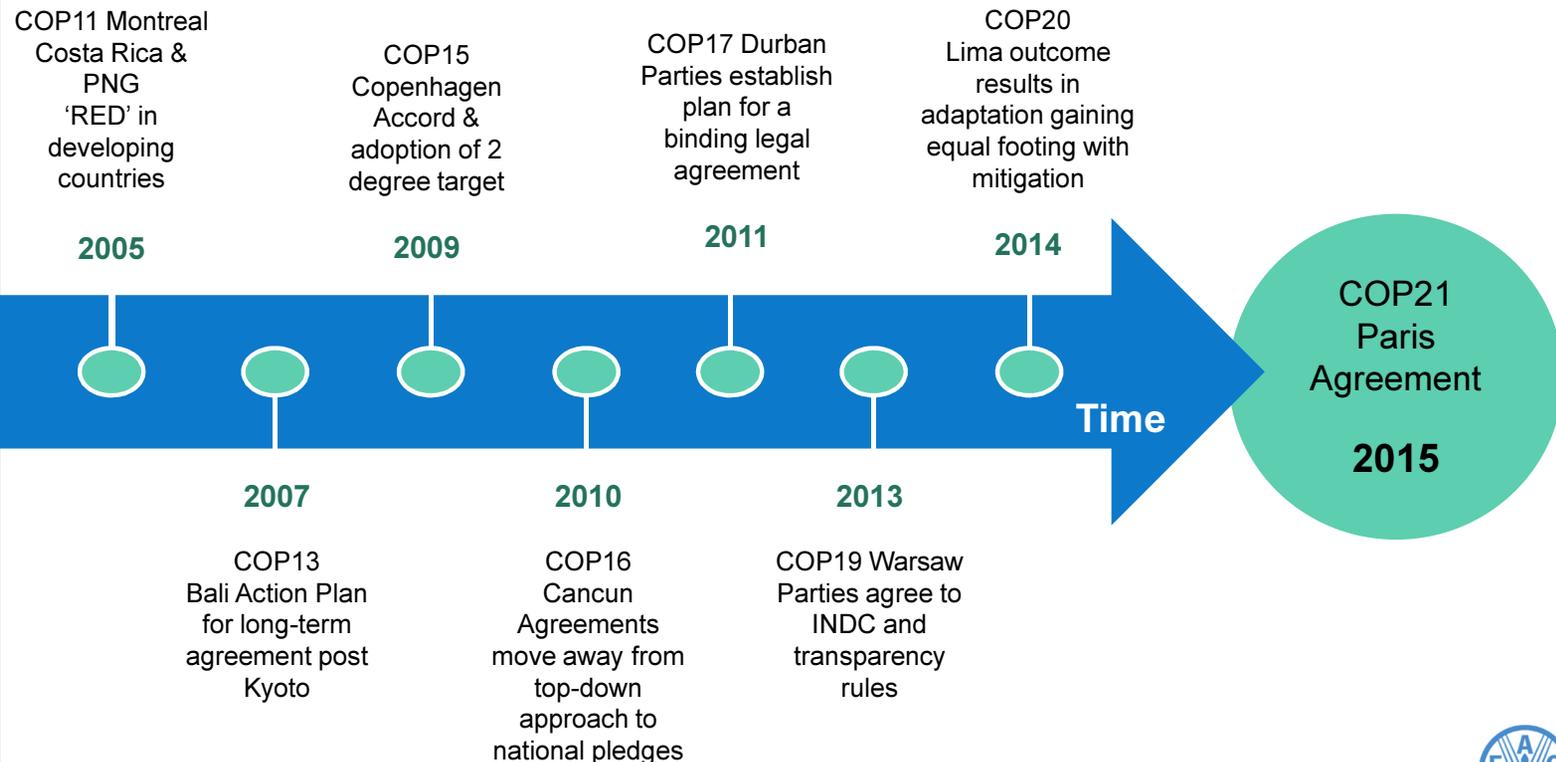
Source: IPCC (2014)



# Path toward a global agreement

## UNFCCC & Kyoto

- Common but differentiated responsibilities
- Focus on mitigation
- Role of forestry has grown over time
- Agriculture largely neglected



# Paris Agreement – Overview

## What is the Paris Agreement?

- An **agreement** by the 196 Parties to the UNFCCC to **act limit** the **increase** in global average **temperature** to **below 2°C**
- Long-term commitment to balance emission sources and sinks

## When will action start & finish?

- Commitment period **commences** in **2020**
- Countries have identified **actions** up to **2025** and at least **2030**



# Paris Agreement – Overview

## How will the Agreement be implemented?

- Agreement **based upon** Nationally Determined Contributions (**NDCs**)
- **Parties** have agreed to be **bound** by an enhanced **transparency framework (ETF)**

## What is an enhanced transparency framework?

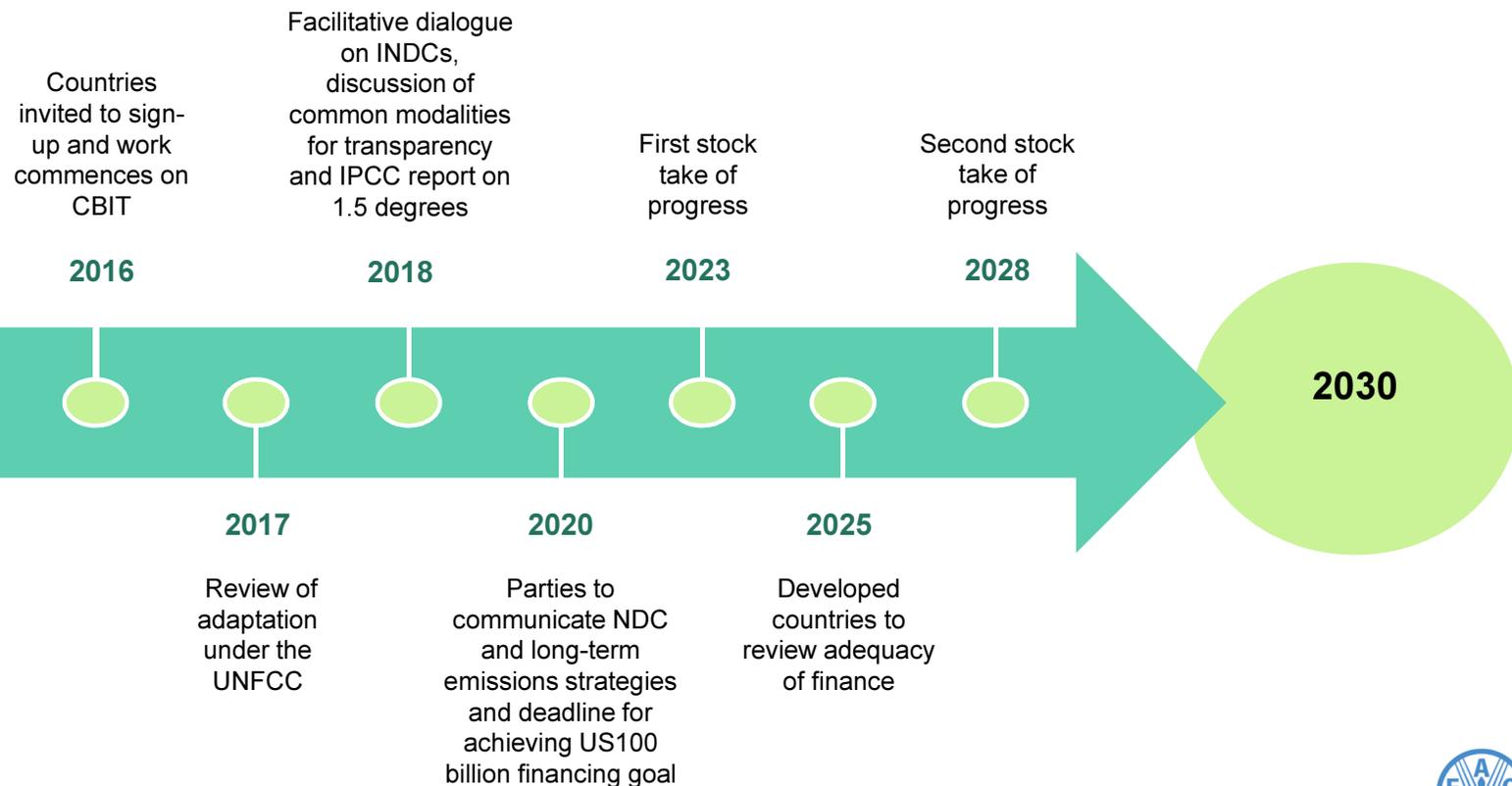
- Countries will be **required** to submit **the following** on a regular basis:
  1. A **national inventory** report of anthropogenic emissions
  2. **Information necessary to track progress** implementing the NDCs



# Road ahead for the Paris Agreement

## Paris Features

- Global (55 rule)
- Country driven
- Partially-binding
- Special long-term role afforded to sinks
- Transparency key tool for implementation
- Equal importance of resilience and adaptation



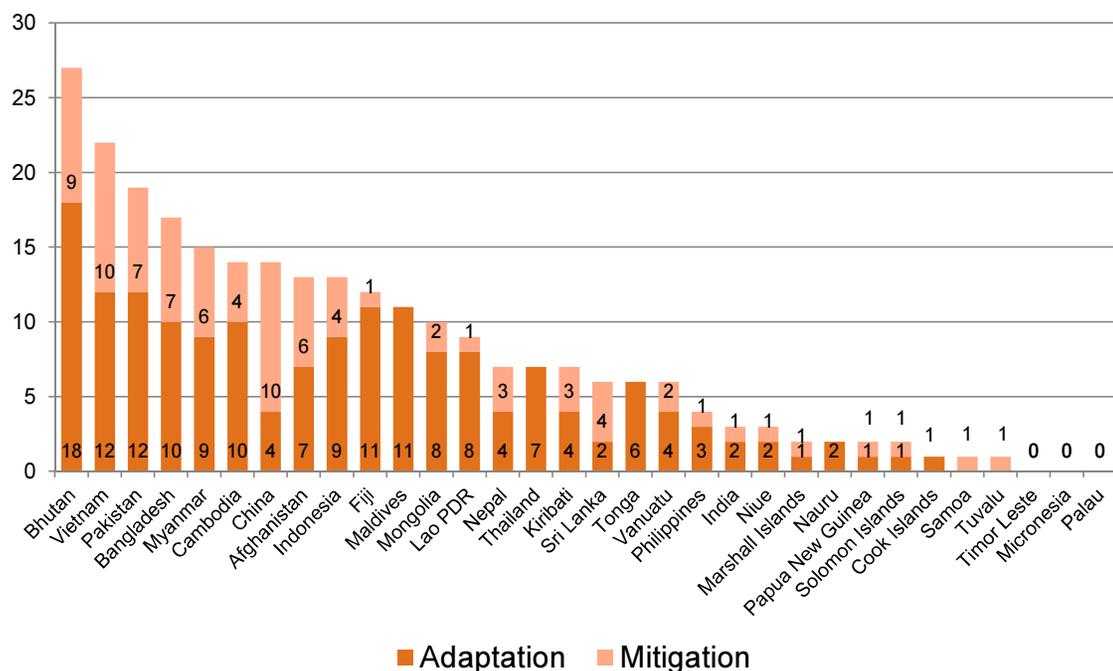
# Implications for Agriculture and Land-use sectors

- **NDC key planning document** for future climate change adaptation and mitigation actions
- **Warsaw Framework for REDD+** and results-based payments enshrined as part of the Agreement
- **Experience** with REDD+ and MRV means **forest sector** may have useful lessons for **Transparency Framework**
- **Opportunities** to highlight and foster **non-carbon benefits** for biodiversity, livelihoods and resilience among others
- Potential to access public and private **finance** to support **NDC implementation**



# Paris and the Asia-Pacific Region

Number of INDC actions for agriculture and land-use sectors in Asia-Pacific (by country)



Source: FAORAP, 2016

- Under the **Paris Agreement** countries in **Asia-Pacific** have **signaled Agriculture** (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture) as a **key concern**
- Countries have identified **256** INDC **priority actions** for the **Agriculture** sectors
- **Action** to address climate change an **“enabler”** for **SDGs**

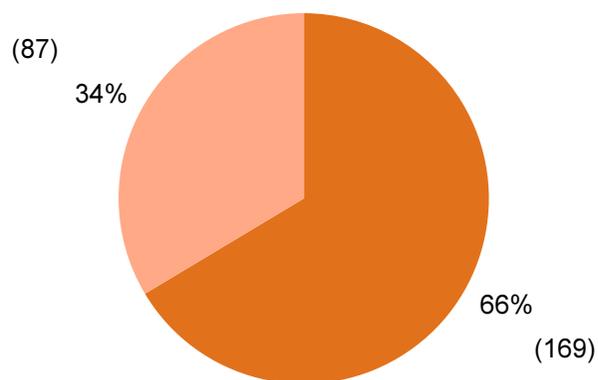
# Priorities for climate action in Agriculture

Adaptation is the most pressing concern...

...and action is required across all agriculture sectors.

Share of INDC actions identified for the agriculture and land use sectors in Asia-Pacific by type

(percentage - number in brackets)



Number of INDC actions identified for agriculture and land-use sectors in Asia-Pacific

(by broad agriculture sector)

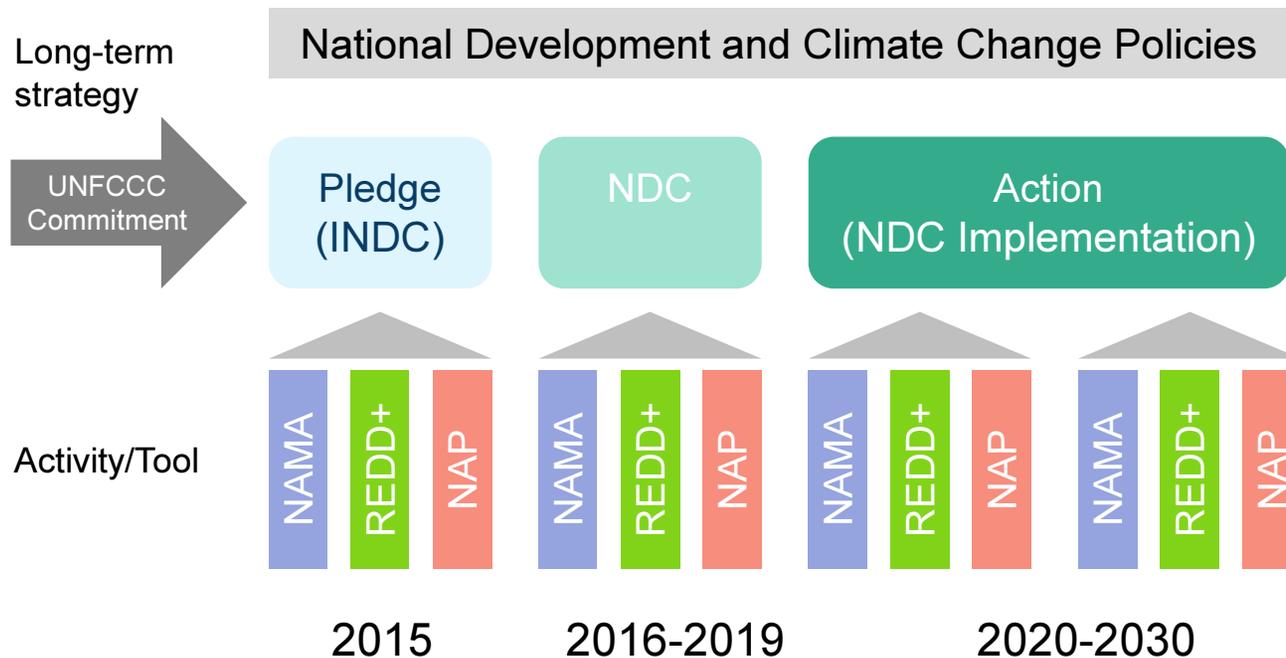


■ Adaptation ■ Mitigation

# NDC is not duplication

## Relationship between INDCs and other UNFCCC planning mechanisms

Illustrative example



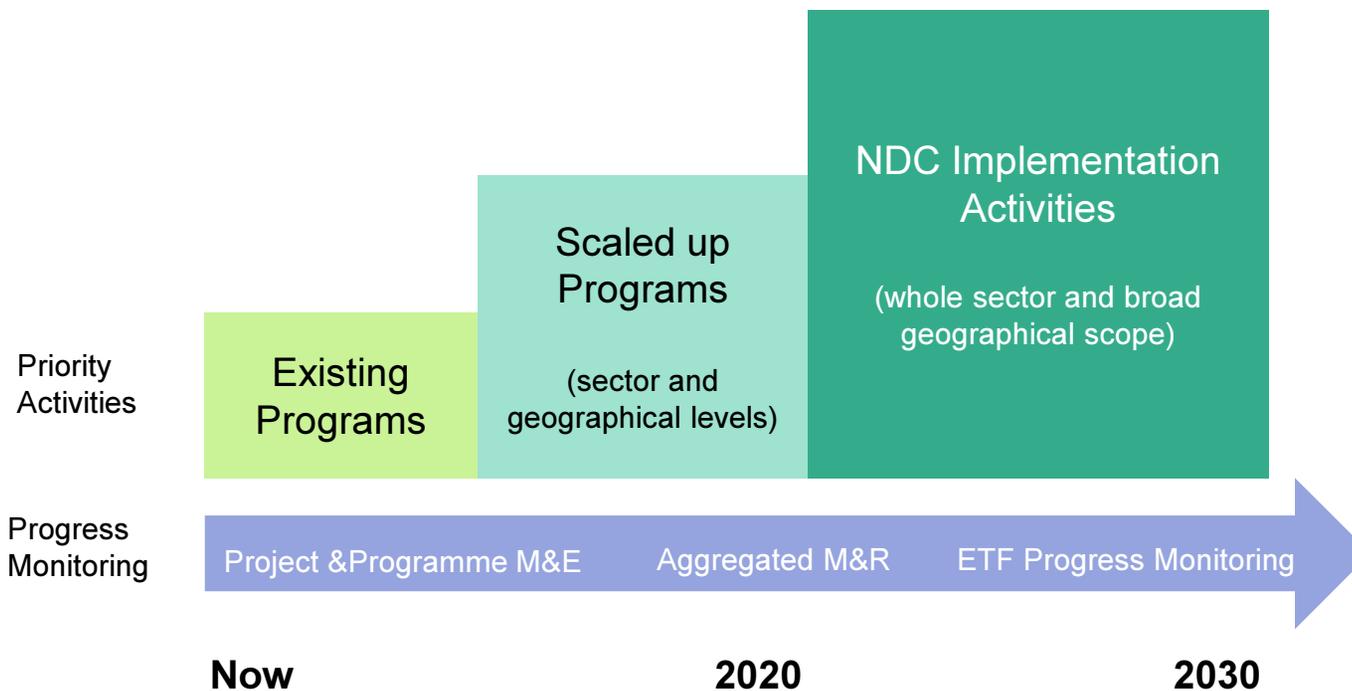
- NDCs rooted in existing policy frameworks
- NDCs will be guided by and build upon existing tools and activities

Adapted from: GIZ, 2015



# Implementation – Some unknowns

**NDC implementation timeline – Escalating programming and reporting requirements**  
(Illustrative example)



- Scaling-up from project level to national level actions
- Meeting transparency requirements for data and verification
- Finance
- Increasing ambition levels

Source: FAORAP, 2016



# Workshop

## On the road to enhanced transparency for NDC Implementation

Understanding Capacity Needs for the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework in Agriculture and Land Use sectors in Asia and the Pacific



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

Donor partners:



New Zealand Government

Organizing partners:

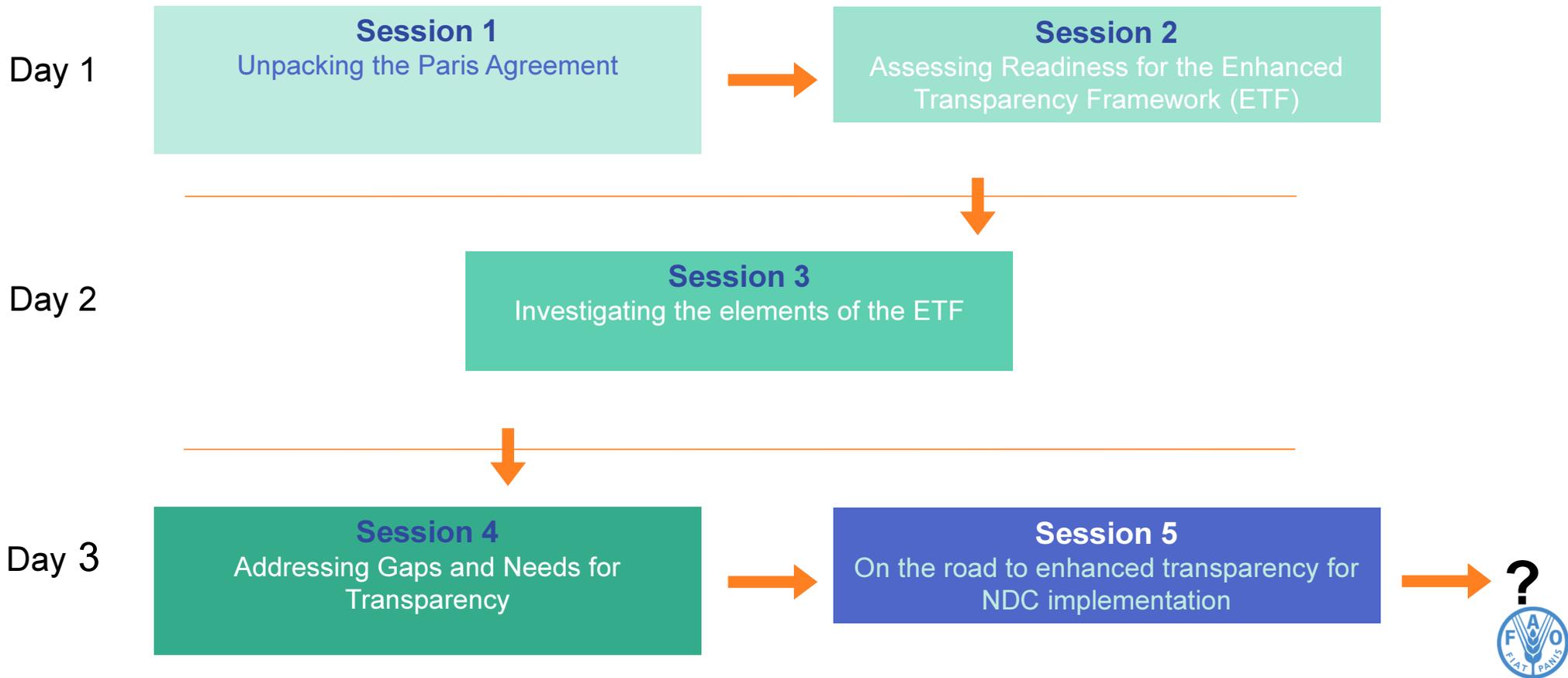


# Workshop Objective

To strengthen country capacity to prepare for implementation and monitoring of National Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement by identifying core technical and institutional capacity gaps and needs for national inventory and monitoring systems for adaptation and mitigation actions in the agriculture and land-use sectors



# Forum Roadmap



# Target Outputs

1. Capacity building action plans for enhanced NDC transparency in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors for countries in Asia and the Pacific
2. A roadmap for enhanced NDC transparency in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors for Asia and the Pacific
3. Summary brief

# Country status

## **GHG Monitoring and Reporting Systems**

- Lack of human capacity for GHG inventory and data collection
- More technical guidance on the use of tools e.g. inventory tools linked to national reporting
- No sustainability in reporting NCs if based solely on consultants
- Already existing coordination in countries and institutional arrangements in place, but level of interactions and details in reporting and planning could be strengthened



# Country status

## Monitoring and Evaluation CC Adaptation Actions

- Lack of integration among line ministries
- Policy framework and political commitment are developing
- Better coordination and reporting from community CCA projects-based is needed if it is to be sustainable
- Low levels of extension support to farmers for the uptake of CCA practices and general lack of know-how
- Good coordination among Ministries on planning, but no proper M&E system yet and many different projects-based indicators
- Need for national climate scenarios (lack of modeling capacity)



# ETF Elements - Transparency

- The enhanced transparency framework (ETF) is a key feature of the Paris Agreement
- ETF requirements will reflect national contexts and capacities and will be based upon existing UNFCCC reporting requirements
- Adaptation requirements are still largely unknown
- Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) is a new trust fund under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for countries to access support to meet ETF requirements
- Countries are interested to mobilize this support to enhance transparency



# ETF Elements – Monitoring and reporting Net GHG Emissions

- Sustainable institutional arrangements are important
- Connecting inventory to the monitoring of mitigation policies could open up opportunities to achieve other development goals
- Data collection and accuracy are an important concern – but need to be enhanced gradually
- Several tools available to support countries
- Coordination for international support could be useful
- Mitigation/Adaptation co-benefits are of growing interest



# ETF Elements - Adaptation

- Adaptation M&E will be a key issue for NDC transparency
- Adaptation M&E is characterized by a number of conceptual, institutional and operational challenges
- Identifying and agreeing upon indicators will be a key challenge for national adaptation M&E
- Need to balance the contextual and participatory benefits of project/community-based adaptation with the requirements for manageable national adaptation reporting systems
- The NDCs will provide countries with a solid foundation for strengthening adaptation M&E in agriculture and land-use sectors

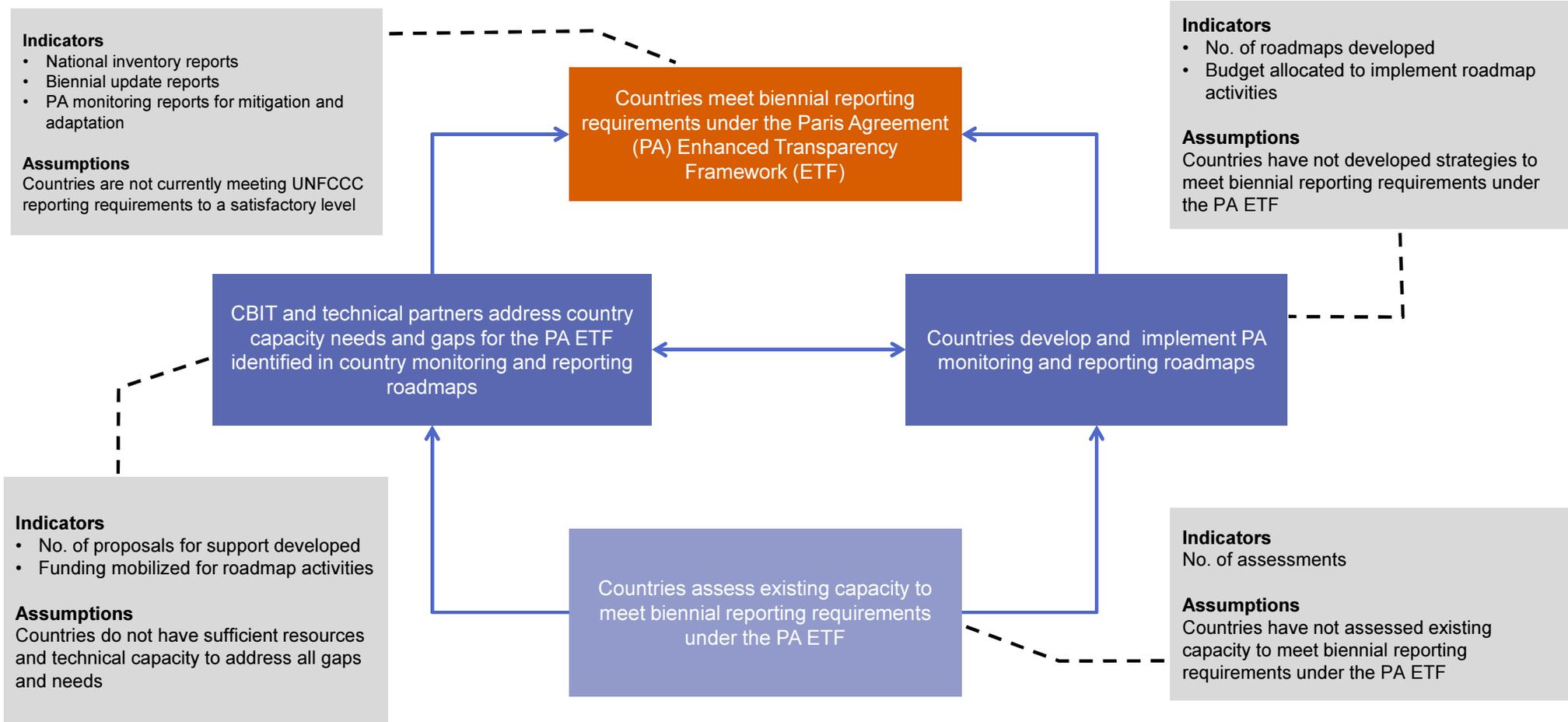


# ETF Elements - JMA

- Joint Mitigation-Adaptation actions aim to capture synergies and demonstrate additional potential benefits associated both mitigation and adaptation actions
- JMA is a relatively new concept and an opportunity for the region to capture benefits from action to address drivers and impacts of climate change
- NDCs already identify opportunities for synergy between mitigation and adaptation priorities
- A number of potential models exist for JMA from the region exist – but specific elements of JMA interventions will need to be better defined
- Monitoring JMA may present challenges



# Regional Roadmap



# Workshop Materials

All workshop materials can be accessed here:

<http://faounfccagworkshop.wix.com/etfforndcworkshop>





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Thank You