UNFCCC Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

Intersessional workshop (part 1)

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Member of the UNFCCC PBBC-Network

Implementing sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies

- Sustainable land and water management on farms - synergies with food production are increasing and trade-offs are decreasing
- Challenges associated with agriculture remain
- Innovation and farm-based management practices and efficiencies
- Interventions to facilitate carbon sequestration, biodiversity and ecosystem repair (including integrated land and water management)
- Integrated at the landscape level (cumulative regional impacts and interactions)
- Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (value chain acceleration)

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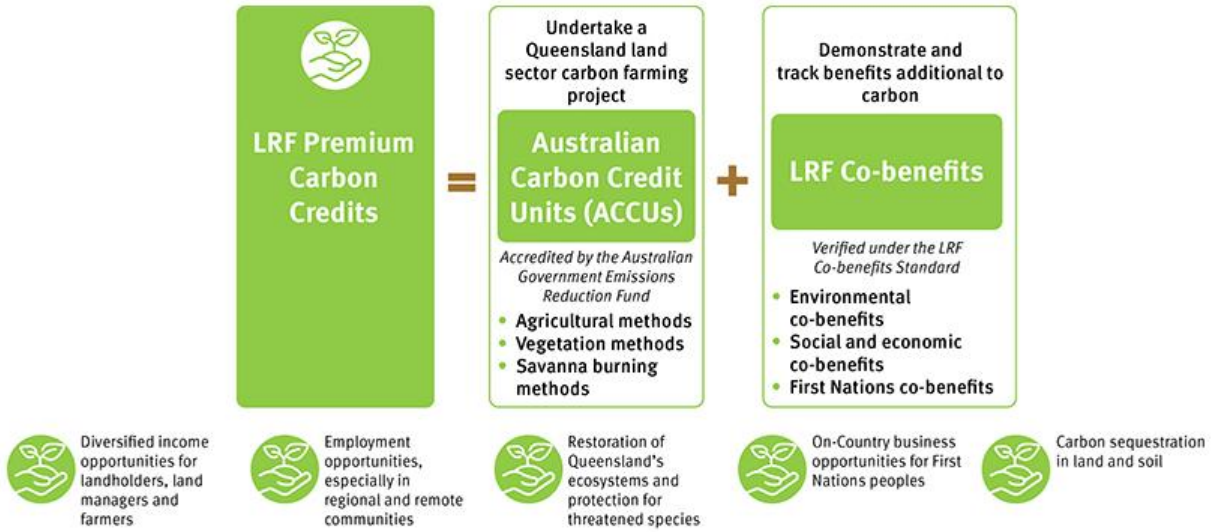
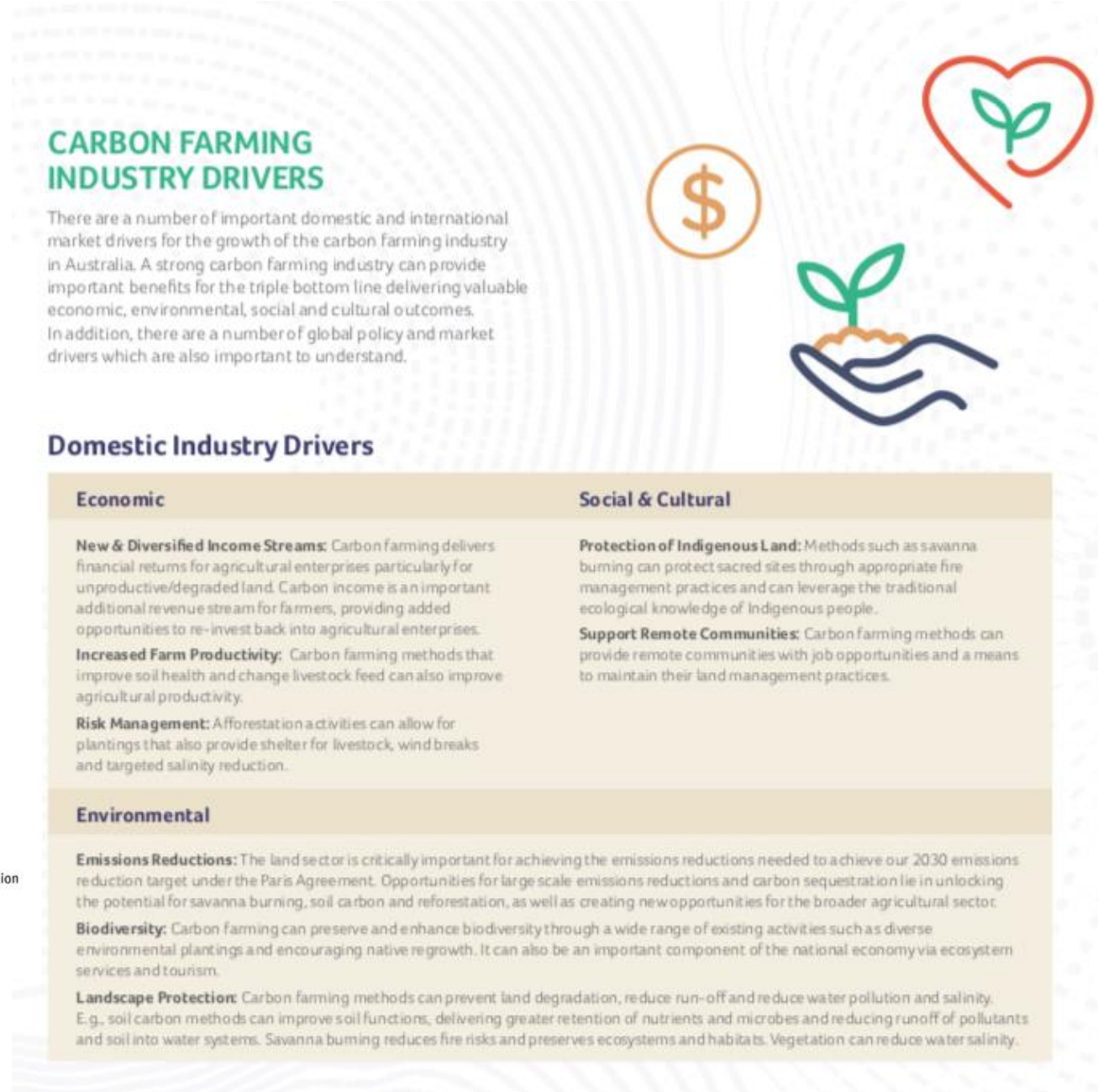
Challenges & Opportunities - Carbon farming

Subnational government funding (Land Restoration Fund)



Source: Queensland Government Land Restoration Fund
https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/climate/climate-change/land-restoration-fund/carbon-farming/australia



CARBON FARMING INDUSTRY DRIVERS

There are a number of important domestic and international market drivers for the growth of the carbon farming industry in Australia. A strong carbon farming industry can provide important benefits for the triple bottom line delivering valuable economic, environmental, social and cultural outcomes. In addition, there are a number of global policy and market drivers which are also important to understand.

Domestic Industry Drivers

Economic

New & Diversified Income Streams: Carbon farming delivers financial returns for agricultural enterprises particularly for unproductive/degraded land. Carbon income is an important additional revenue stream for farmers, providing added opportunities to re-invest back into agricultural enterprises.

Increased Farm Productivity: Carbon farming methods that improve soil health and change livestock feed can also improve agricultural productivity.

Risk Management: Afforestation activities can allow for plantings that also provide shelter for livestock, wind breaks and targeted salinity reduction.

Social & Cultural

Protection of Indigenous Land: Methods such as savanna burning can protect sacred sites through appropriate fire management practices and can leverage the traditional ecological knowledge of Indigenous people.

Support Remote Communities: Carbon farming methods can provide remote communities with job opportunities and a means to maintain their land management practices.

Environmental

Emissions Reductions: The land sector is critically important for achieving the emissions reductions needed to achieve our 2030 emissions reduction target under the Paris Agreement. Opportunities for large scale emissions reductions and carbon sequestration lie in unlocking the potential for savanna burning, soil carbon and reforestation, as well as creating new opportunities for the broader agricultural sector.

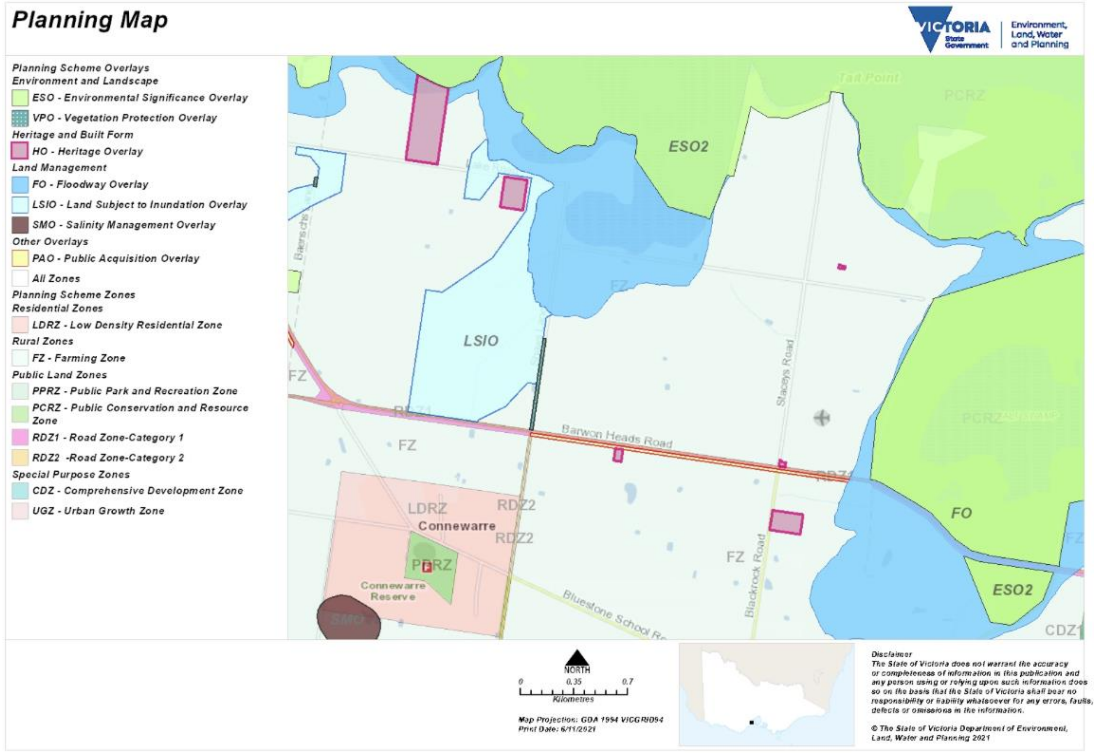
Biodiversity: Carbon farming can preserve and enhance biodiversity through a wide range of existing activities such as diverse environmental plantings and encouraging native regrowth. It can also be an important component of the national economy via ecosystem services and tourism.

Landscape Protection: Carbon farming methods can prevent land degradation, reduce run-off and reduce water pollution and salinity. E.g., soil carbon methods can improve soil functions, delivering greater retention of nutrients and microbes and reducing runoff of pollutants and soil into water systems. Savanna burning reduces fire risks and preserves ecosystems and habitats. Vegetation can reduce water salinity.

Source: Carbon Market Institute 2017 Carbon Farming Industry Roadmap
https://carbonmarketinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Carbon-Farming-Industry-Roadmap.pdf

Opportunities to use and build on existing examples

- Carbon and environmental market frameworks, biodiversity and sustainability certification (biodiversity offsets, Reef Credit scheme, carbon credit units)
- Co-benefit (environmental, biodiversity, social, cultural) funding and incentives – farm scale access and simplicity
- Interdisciplinary research and business and industry partnerships, technology
- Voluntary action and commitments
- Benefits to international collaboration, knowledge sharing, benchmarking and scaling-up sustainable land and water use for food security in a manner consistent with UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, SDGs and complementary to NDC review cycles and ambition



Source: Victorian Government *Vic*Plan
https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/

Questions?

Thank you

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