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Headline: Sustainable agri deserves center stage at COP22

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Agriculture, including forestry and fisheries, is the sector most threatened by climate change. At the same time, the agricultural sectors produce a fifth of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.

The transformation of the agricultural sectors to address climate change for adaptation and mitigation is essential to tackling hunger and poverty, and offers considerable benefits and opportunities for preserving natural resources.

At the COP21 summit in Paris, countries made unprecedented commitments to adapt to and mitigate climate change.

Now, at COP22 in Marrakech, Morocco, we have the opportunity to make significant progress, by making agriculture a major part of the solution.

Transformation to sustainable agriculture will require tailor-made solutions. The world's primary food producers include around 500 million small holders and family farmers engaged in a variety of farming practices and environmental conditions. As a result, there is no single formula for sustainability.

For that very reason, rapid deployment of support for that transformation is critical.

This year, July and August were the hottest ever in recorded history, underscoring the urgent need to dramatically scale up our efforts on climate action.

The good news is that a radical shift to climate-smart sustainable agriculture is possible, and rural small holders—the most vulnerable of all—can not only adapt but also actively contribute to global climate stabilization.

To do so effectively, they will need support as they do not have any reserves to invest in new farming practices. The sooner we start to focus actions on people in rural areas of developing countries, the better.

Plenty of viable and affordable ideas for climate actions exist. They range from efficient practices used in agroecology and those outlined in the Climate-Smart Agriculture and Save and Grow approaches of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations to techniques such as the broader use of nitrogen-fixing cover crops and methods to cut methane emissions involved in growing rice or raising livestock.

The FAO actively supports countries in these multiple efforts, from improving soil fertility, efficient and sustainable water use, management of crop and livestock varieties to protecting biodiversity and helping member states build technical and policy capacity.

The Paris Agreement, the world's first legally binding global climate deal, explicitly recognizes the importance of harnessing climate action to drive sustainable development—something the

agricultural sectors are uniquely positioned to do.

It is essential that we keep the momentum going.

As rural communities in developing countries are the least responsible for climate change and the most exposed to its adverse impacts, enabling them to respond is both a duty and a collective interest.

Private and public investment will be required urgently. The benefits of immediate action will vastly outstrip the short-term cost.

New funding facilities, such as the Green Climate Fund, are now available. International and public funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture need to catalyze even larger flows of national and private investments. And, given the great potential to eradicate hunger and poverty while also contributing to climate change mitigation, more climate finance should be channeled toward sustainable agriculture.

What we really need now is political will, commitment to execution and policy coherence. If we don't act now, we will not be able to eradicate hunger and poverty by 2030, as foreseen in the global Sustainable Development Goals. Worse, even more people—as many as 122 million—could be at risk of undernourishment by 2030 than would be the case in the absence of climate change.

Marrakech can and should become the place where we assign agriculture its central role in solving the triple threat of hunger, poverty and climate change.

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