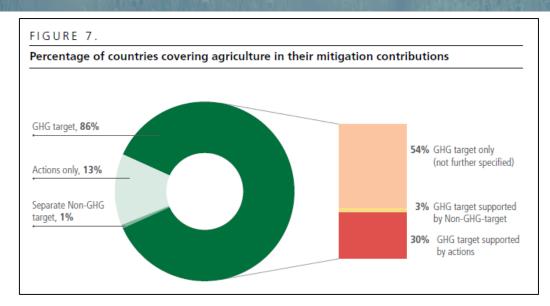
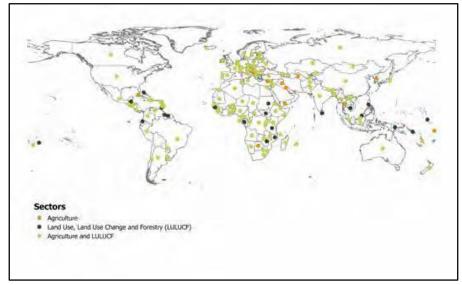


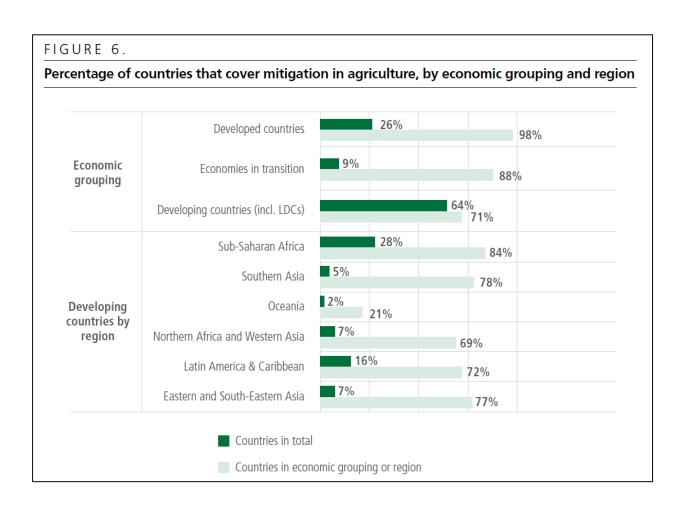
Setting the scene for impact



Agriculture in national climate plans





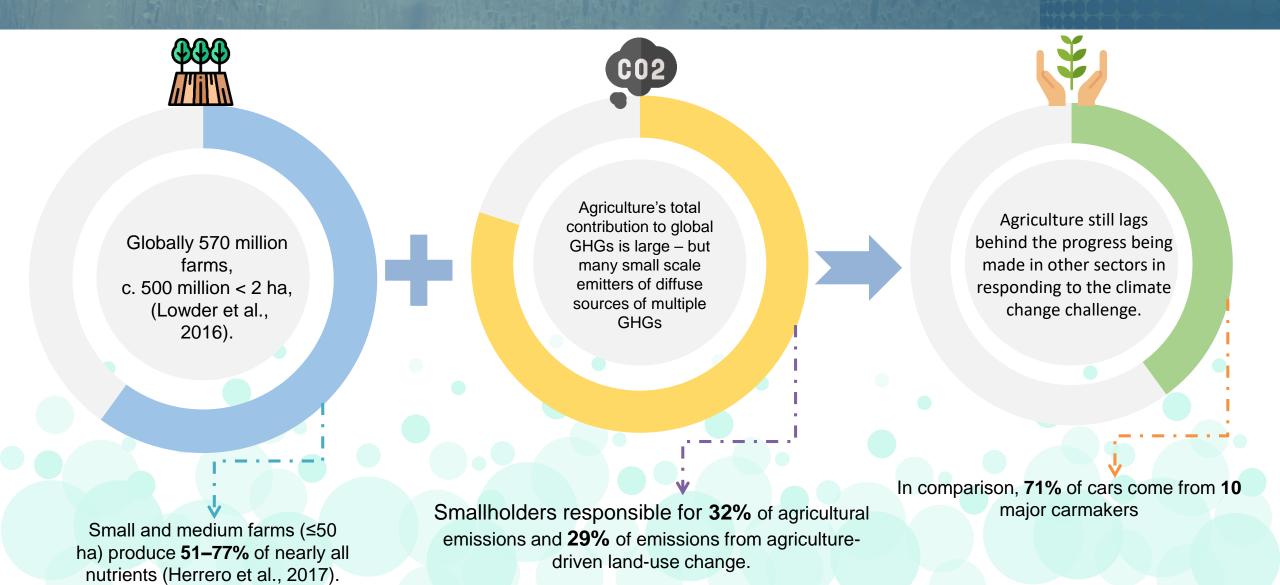


FAO, 2016. The agriculture sectors in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: Analysis, by Strohmaier, R., Rioux, J., Seggel, A., Meybeck, A., Bernoux, M., Salvatore, M., Miranda, J. and Agostini, A. Environment and Natural Resources Management Working Paper No. 62. Rome.

Agriculture is hundreds of millions of small emitters



ON AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GASES



Agriculture faced with significant challenges



Scarcity of capability and capacity in many parts of the world

- Need to develop pipeline of next generation of science leaders (Masters, PhD, Post-Docs).
- Need research infrastructure

Significant quantification challenge remains

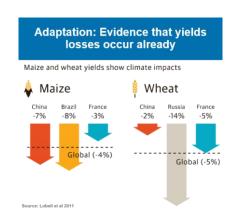
- Emissions vary significantly in time and space
- Activity data inadequate in many countries
 - Five of 140 developing countries can routinely capture livestock GHGs in national GHG inventories
 - Five of 22 mitigation actions currently able to be routinely captured in national GHG inventories in EU countries

Climate change impacts make mitigation more difficult

- Harder to retain carbon in soil (many regions dryer, hotter)
- Reduced quality of crops and forages
- Reduced productivity and yields in already vulnerable regions

Significant growth in demand for nutrition, fuel, carbon storage, et cetera

- Land use competition can increase
- Synergies between mitigation and other SDGs possible, but not automatic



GLOBAL RESEARCH ALLIANCE

ON AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GASES

AT A GLANCE









Livestock Research



Croplands Research Group





22 partner organisations

Over **3000** scientists involved in activities of the GRA

12 international collaborative projects supporting the GRA

172 fellowships awarded to recipients from 45 countries







40 technical training workshops held



technical guidelines, resource materials and databases produced







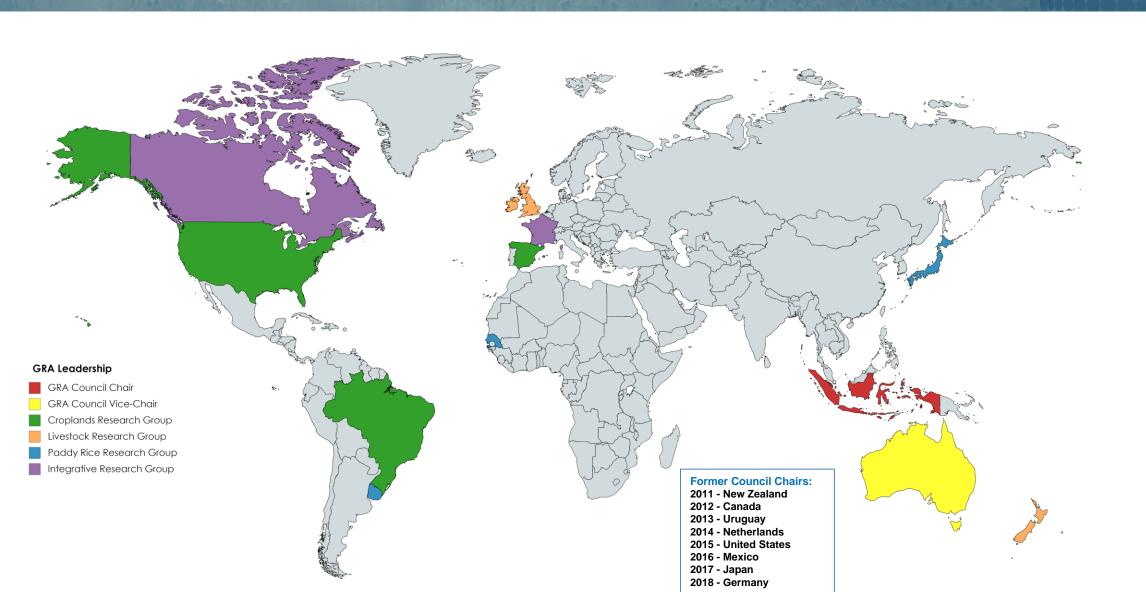






















PLATFORM

Future







CGIAR



World Soil Information



























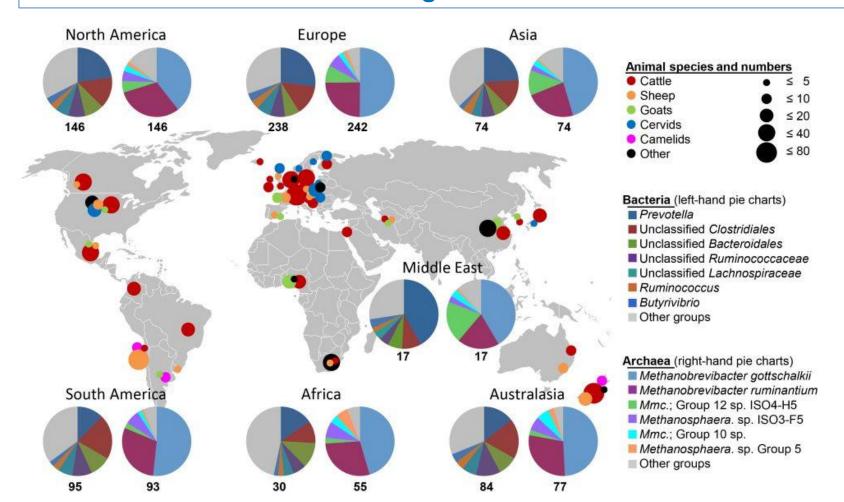


SAARC





Global solutions to reduce methane from ruminant animals are feasible because the microbes causing the emissions are similar around the world



140 scientists from 73 organisations in 35 countries contributed to the rumen census, with microbial samples collected

over two years.

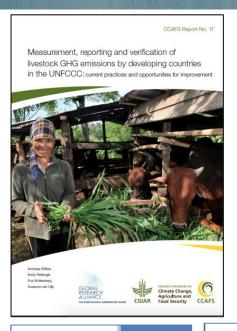
Global Rumen Census

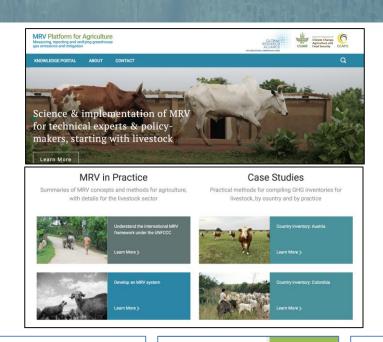


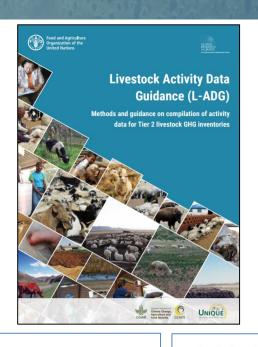
You can't mitigate what you can't measure



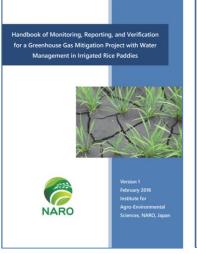
ON AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GASES



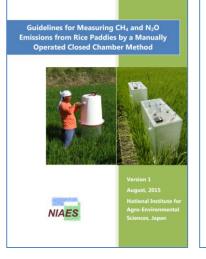














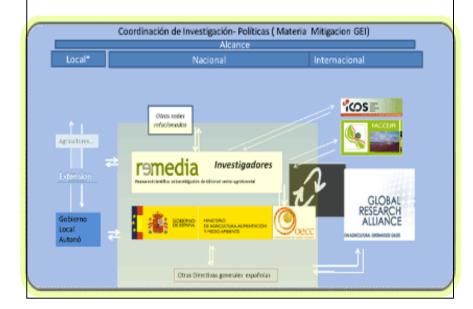


Since 2012, MAGGnet has compiled metadata from over 337 experimental studies from 23 countries.

Progress to date

Members getting organised

- Formation of national networks of expertise
- Connecting scientific community to policy community
- Aligning national funding with GRA priorities
- Transferring lessons to others



Regions getting organised

- Platforms of scientists, rural professionals, policymakers, farmers and agribusiness.
- Integrating climate change into research and innovation agenda
- Building capability



Higher education

- Increasing participation of Universities in national policy priorities
- Developing curricula





CLIFF-GRADS

So far, 124 PhD students, from 32 countries, based in 50 different institutes from 30 different countries.

Benefits:

- Early career scientist capability
- New institutional links
- Alumni networks
- Strengthened GRA membership
- New research ideas





Farmer study tours

Building farmer-farmer and science-farmer networks

Farmer leaders from 20 countries have been represented over five study tours

Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay, Poland, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda and Uruguay.





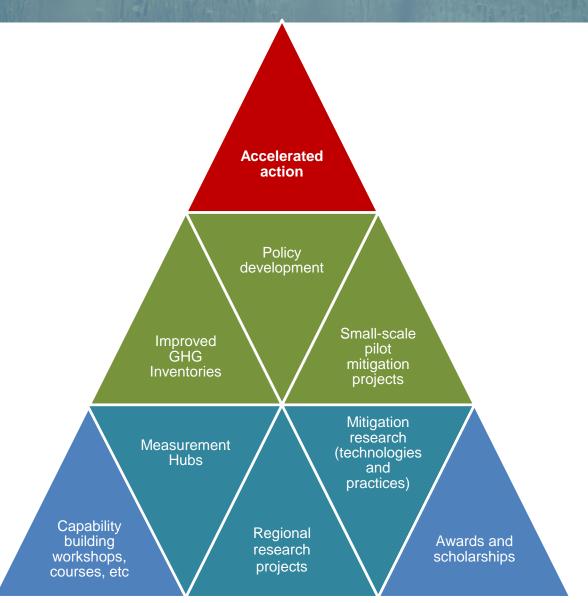
Multi-partner research calls



- Leveraging funding
- Connecting research institutions from different regions
- Multi-disciplinary research

Priority investments and strategic objectives





- Need to address tension between sector's roles and objectives, i.e. nutrition vis-a-vis mitigation vis-a-vis livelihoods.
- Have to find ways to 'internationalise' science investment to maximise efficiencies and facilitate collaboration
- Need to work first within existing systems and provide evidence base for action.
- Need to emphasise co-benefits for sustainable development to achieve buy-in and remove barriers.
- Need for scaled-up resources (public and private) proportional to the scale of the challenge
- Need long-term investment to retain human capability and research infrastructure
- More rapid progress in removing siloes between research, agriculture, environment and development agencies.

