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Evaluation of Mitigation and Adaptation Co-benefits (MAC-B) of Agricultural GHG Emission Reduction Strategies Over Time



Situation/Issue

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To promote climate change action and the SDGs, there is growing attention by policy-makers, stakeholders, and researchers on interventions* that contribute to both mitigation and adaptation cobenefits, trade-offs, and synergies





*e.g., sustainable intensification, soil carbon sequestration, crop-livestock systems

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Flagship Project Goal(s)

- Trial a modeling approach for quickly and efficiently determining the likely best options for changing agricultural practices in ways that deliver both mitigation and adaptation benefits.
- Accelerate the process of identifying the most promising options, and thus progress to trialing and scaling more quickly than has generally been done to date.
- Apply this methodology in many regions worldwide.

Pilot project funding from

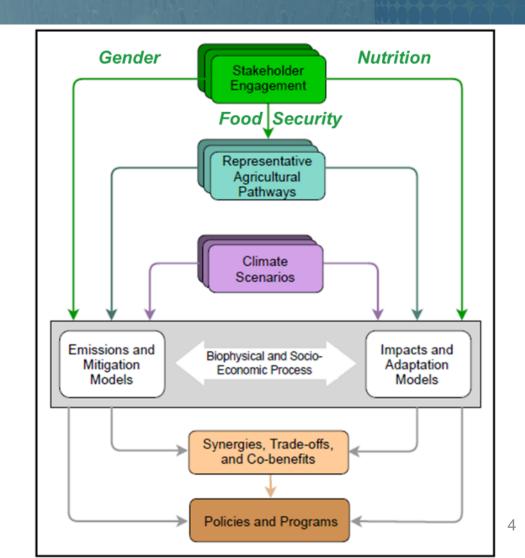




Anticipated Flagship Outcomes/Impacts

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- The MAC-B Flagship Project will develop tools by which national stakeholders can learn how mitigation strategies in agriculture will interact with climate change, as well as adaptation.
- The MAC-B Flagship Project will build on the GRA expert community to develop and apply new protocol-based methods for providing countrylevel decision-makers the evidence base needed to ensure that mitigation strategies have lasting impact.
- The project will generate new knowledge with high scientific impact contributing to the development of NDCs.



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Flagship Project Partners

Bangladesh Rice Research Institute Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Bangladesh Met Department Bangladesh Rural Development Academy CIMMYT Bangladesh AgMIP Columbia University/NASA Oregon State University New York University DNDC-ART

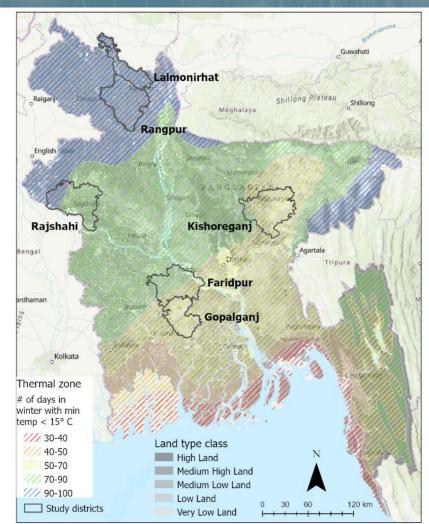


MAC-B Stakeholder Workshop Sep 2022 ⁵



Activities/Results To Date

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- Climate projections: CMIP6 SSP2-4.5; HadGEM, MIROC6
- Crop Models: DNDC-Oryza, APSIM
- Rice yield and cropping management: Field survey conducted in Bangladesh from 2019 to 2021
- Soil data: Extracted from SoilGrid2.0 of ISRIC and corrected by soil profile data from field experiments
- Economic model: TOA-MD

Simulation Experiments for rice systems:

1. Climate change impacts on:

- Conventional continuous flood
- Conventional Alternate-Wetting and Drying (AWD)
- System of Rice Intensification (SRI) with AWD

2. Technology adoption (current and future climate):

Switch from Conventional continuous flood to Conventional AWD

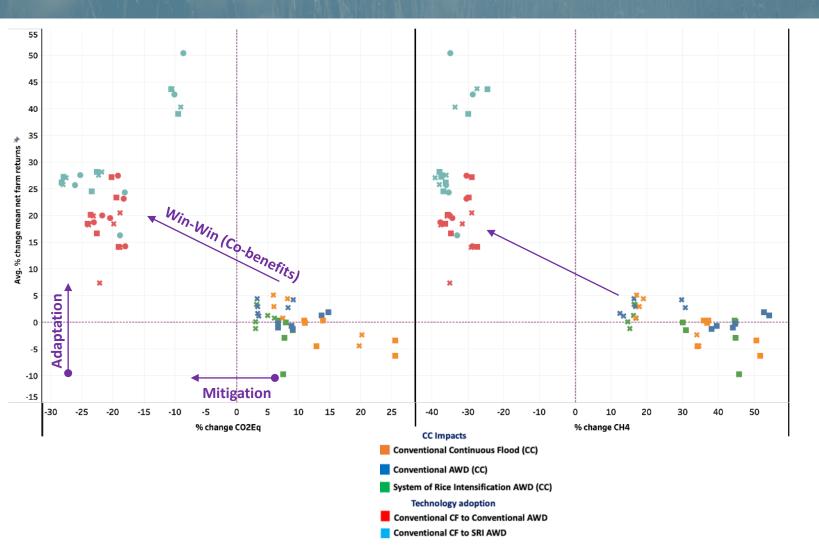
Switch from Conventional continuous flood to SRI-AWD

preliminary results for demonstration purposes only, please do not cite or distribute



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Activities/Results To Date



Tradeoffs between socio-economic and environmental outcomes

Climate change reduces farm net returns in most sites and increases GHG emissions.

Adoption of Conventional AWD or SRI-AWD under current or future climate shows strong reductions in GHG emissions of methane and CO2eq. Changes in N2O emissions vary across sites and farm types (small vs large). Water requirements for irrigation are reduced.

Both Conventional AWD and SRI show potential cobenefits in reducing GHG emissions and increasing income and reducing poverty rates in the region (win-win outcomes). SRI shows the largest benefits.

AWD and SRI are likely to be more resilient to CC compared to continuous flood systems.

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Opportunities to get involved

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- Contribute data, modeling expertise
- Members of the Integrative, Paddy Rice, Croplands, and Livestock Research Groups will have opportunities to participate in applying their data and tools and developing MAC-B protocols for a range of agricultural systems
- Following the current funding model, we will seek funding from GRA country members interested in MAC-B to fund assessments in their own region or other countries of interest

MAC-B Special Issue in CABI A&B



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BMC Part of Springer Nature

Search

Co-Benefits and Tradeoffs to Food Security from Mitigation and Adaptation in Agriculture



This thematic series will publish in **CABI Agriculture and Bioscience**.



If interested, contact Dr. Sonali McDermid sps246@nyu.edu

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