# Integrated Agriculture and Food Assessment Report

#### **Funded by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition**



## **Partners include:**

- > University of York, UK
- Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
- > Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)
- Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- > CCAC/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

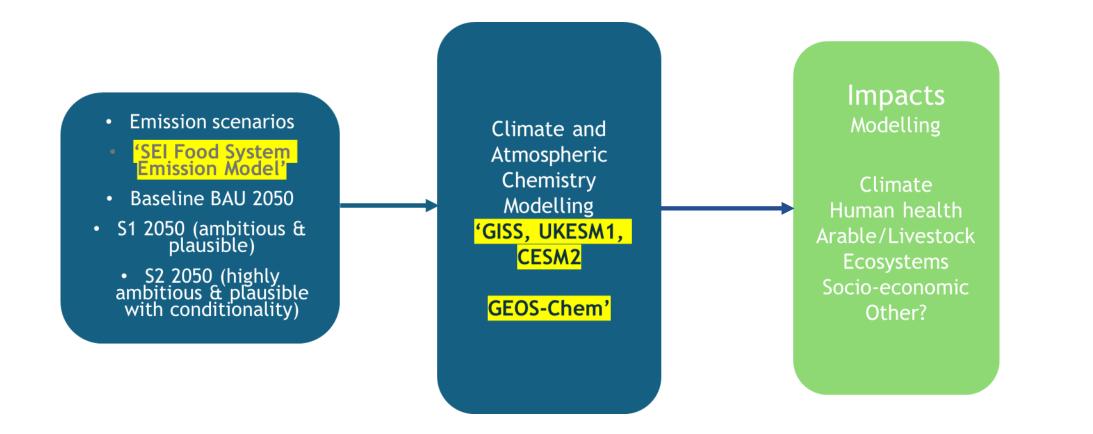


### **Objectives of the Assessment**

Identify and assess priority SLCP and greenhouse gases-focused policies, actions and measures in agriculture and food systems that support the development of a roadmap consistent with the Global Methane Pledge (GMP) target and 1.5°C climate scenarios and would also maximise synergies, and minimise trade-offs, for development and food security (e.g. SDG 2 on Zero Hunger)

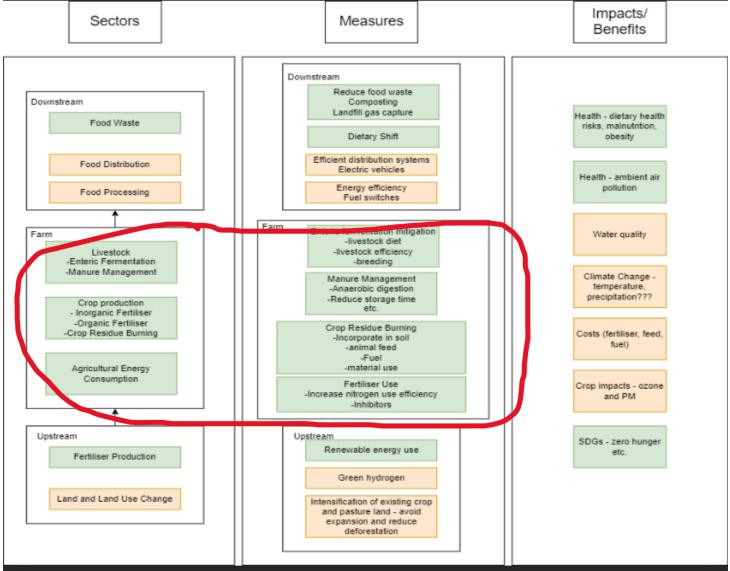


# **General approach**

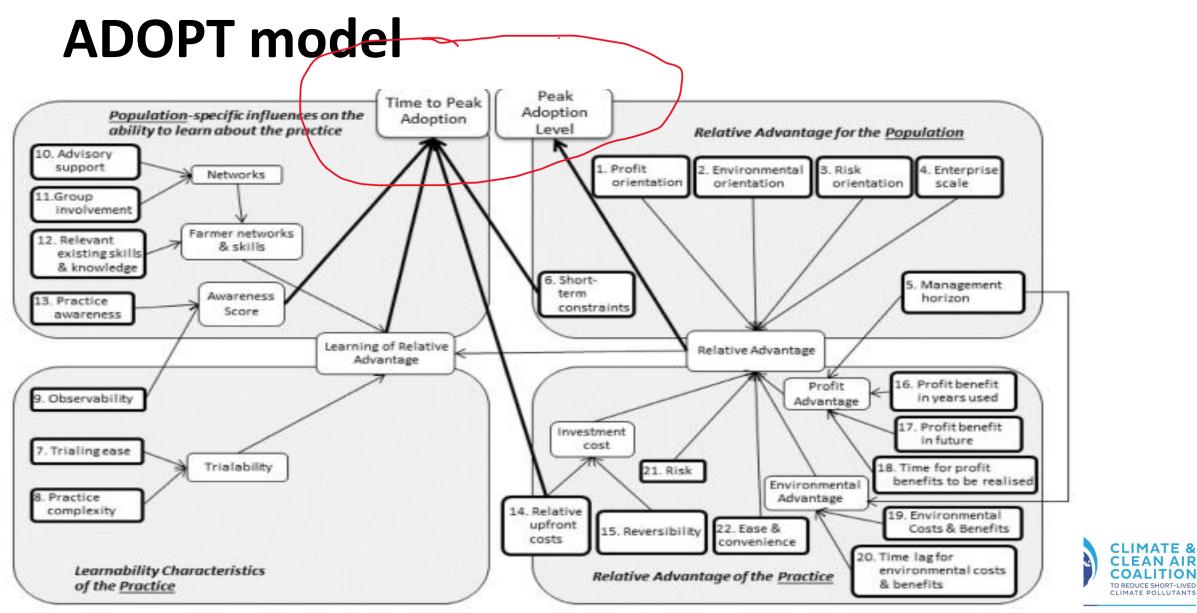




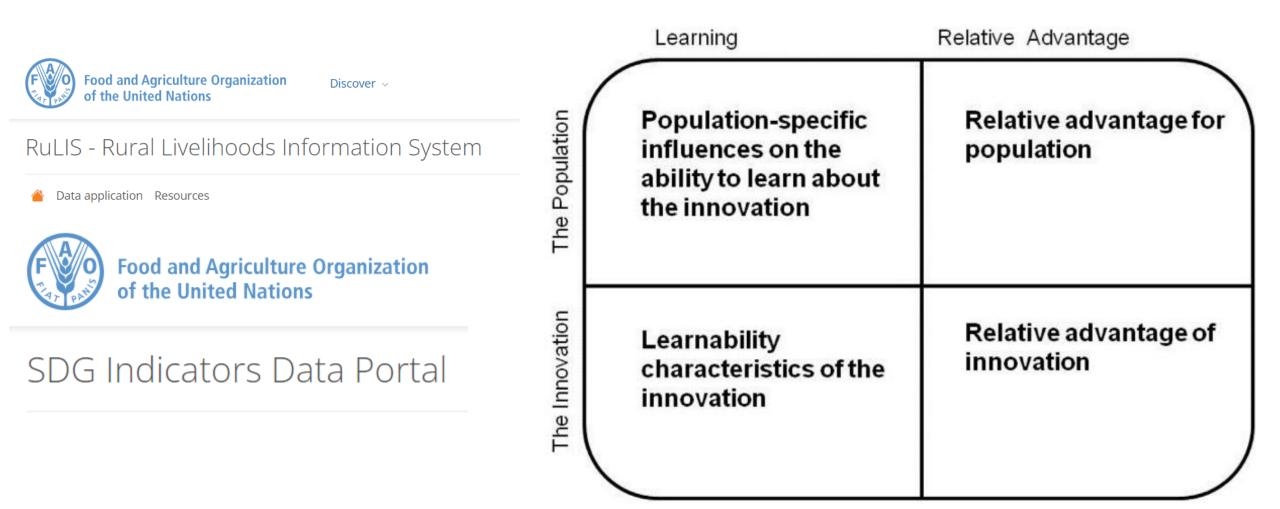
## **Emission scenario development**

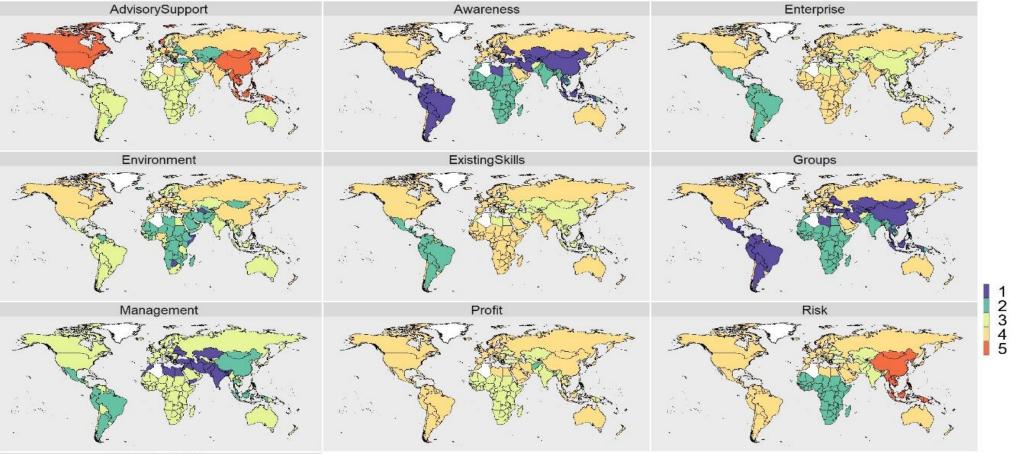






# **ADOPT model farmer characterisation**





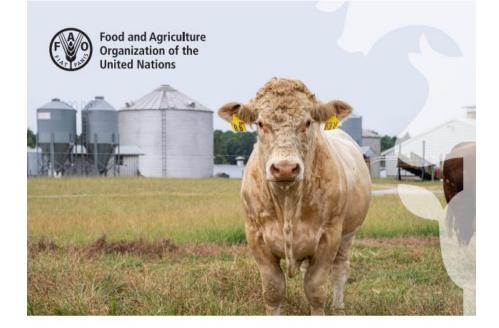
ShortConstraints



Example for non-smallholder livestock farmers



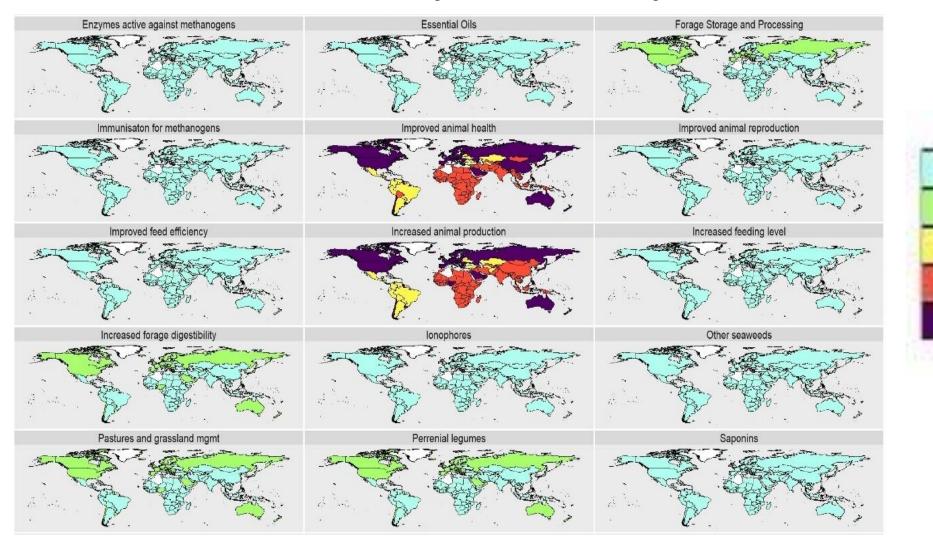
### **ADOPT model measure characteristics**



Methane emissions in livestock and rice systems Sources, quantification, mitigation and metrics

Learning		Relative Advantage		
The Population	Population-specific influences on the ability to learn about the innovation	Relative advantage for population		
The Innovation	Learnability characteristics of the innovation	Relative advantage of innovation		

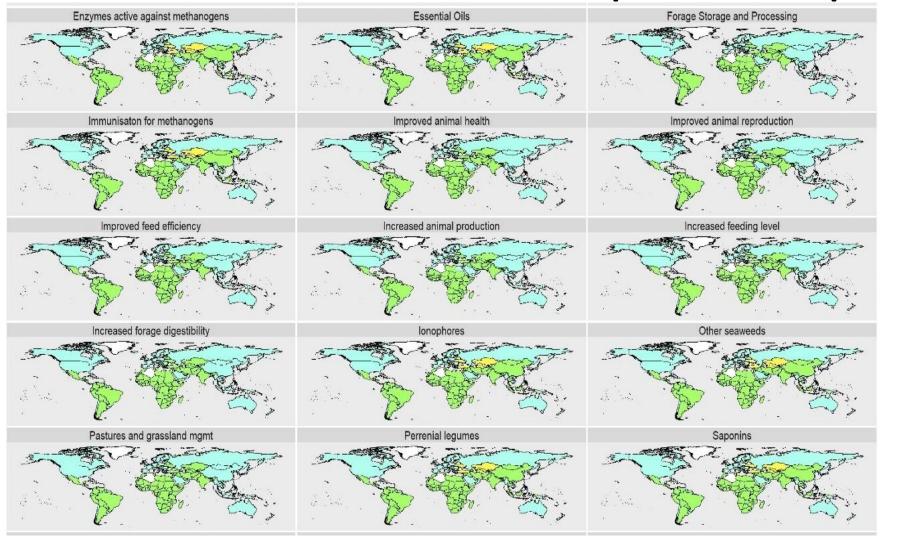
### ADOPT model peak adoption: Livestock EF

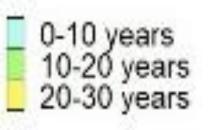


<20% 20-40% 40-60% 60-80% >80%



### ADOPT model time to peak adoption







# Why we need your help?

- >100 measures assessed
- Farmer and measure characterisation >20 assessment questions
- Measures and farmer characterisation by region and farm type

# How robust and realistic are the current peak adoption and time to peak adoption values?



# **Testing our assumptions**

- Use a survey approach with a subset of ADOPT questions and selected mitigation measures
- Questions chosen are those which appear to have the largest influence on peak adoption and time to peak adoption
- Measures chosen are those that potentially have large impacts
- 8 questions, 6 measures, and 2 farm types
- Answers compiled by measure, region and farm type
- Modelling inputs modified to reflect stakeholder feedback



North America/Europe	Central & South America	Africa	Asia & the Pacific	
Improved forage digestibility to reduce enteric CH4	Improved forage digestibility to reduce enteric CH4	Improved forage digestibility to reduce enteric CH4	Improved forage digestibility to reduce enteric CH4	
Chemical inhibitors to reduce enteric CH4	Chemical inhibitors to reduce	Chemical inhibitors to reduce	Chemical inhibitors to reduce	
	enteric CH4	enteric CH4	enteric CH4	
Utilising animal wastes for biogas collection and utilisation	Utilising animal wastes for biogas collection and utilisation	Utilising animal wastes for biogas collection and utilisation	Utilising animal wastes for biogas collection and utilisation	
Direct reseeding to reduce	Direct reseeding to reduce rice	Direct reseeding to reduce rice	Direct reseeding to reduce rice	
rice CH4 emissions	CH4 emissions	CH4 emissions	CH4 emissions	
Utilising crop residues for	Utilising crop residues for	Utilising crop residues for	Utilising crop residues for	
animal feed to reduce	animal feed to reduce	animal feed to reduce	animal feed to reduce	
emissions from crop burning	emissions from crop burning	emissions from crop burning	emissions from crop burning	
Fertiliser/manure timing and	Fertiliser/manure timing and	Fertiliser/manure timing and	Fertiliser/manure timing and	
placement measures to	placement measures to reduce	placement measures to reduce	placement measures to reduce	
reduce N emissions	N emissions including	N emissions including	N emissions including	
including inhibitors	inhibitors	inhibitors	inhibitors	



Relative advantage for the population									
On what proportion of the target farms is there a major enterprise that could benefit from the innovation?	Almost none	A minority	About half	A majority	Almost all				
Smallholder/small family farms									
Large family/corporate farms									
Learnability characteristics of the innovation									
What proportion of the target population will need to develop substantial new skills and knowledge to use the innovation?	Almost none	A minority	About half	A majority	Almost all				
Smallholder/small family farms									
Large family/corporate farms									
Relative advantage of the innovation									
Relative upfront investment by the user to implement the measure	Very large	Large	Moderate	Minor	None				
Smallholder/small family farms									
Large family/corporate farms									



# Survey December 2 – 13<sup>th</sup>, 2024

#### Link to survey will be sent separately via email

