



RÉSEAU CLIMAT
DÉVELOPPEMENT

Sécurité alimentaire & changements climatiques

- > Un « usage des terres » très problématique
- > Des ODD comme opportunités ?



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> Un « usage des terres » très problématique

Introduction : du « zero net emission » à l'objectif de long terme

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3^e problème : un accroissement des accaparements de terres potentiel

Introduction : du « zero net emission » à l'objectif de long terme (Articles 2 et 4 de l'Accord)

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« Zéro émissions nettes =
business as usual +
technologies d'accaparement de
terres ? » (p.3)

**Zéro émissions « nettes » =
zéro engagement clair**

Comment l'objectif « zéro émission nette » risque
de retarder les véritables actions de lutte
contre les changements climatiques et encourager
les accaparements de terres.

Juin 2015

L'« usage des terres » n'est pas explicitement mentionné dans l'Accord de Paris. On parle de « puits » et de « réservoirs »

Préambule

« *Reconnaissant* l'importance de la conservation et, le cas échéant, du renforcement des puits et réservoirs des gaz à effet de serre visés dans la Convention »

Article 4.1

« En vue d'atteindre l'objectif de température à long terme énoncé à l'article 2, les Parties cherchent à parvenir au plafonnement mondial des émissions de gaz à effet de serre dans les meilleurs délais (...) et à opérer des réductions rapidement (...) de façon à parvenir à un équilibre entre les émissions anthropiques par les sources et les absorptions anthropiques par les puits de gaz à effet de serre au cours de la deuxième moitié du siècle (...). »

Article 5

1. Les Parties devraient prendre des mesures pour conserver et, le cas échéant, renforcer les puits et réservoirs de gaz à effet de serre comme le prévoit l'alinéa d) du paragraphe 1 de l'article 4 de la Convention, notamment les forêts.

! AU PARADOXE

-> Si l'usage des terres n'apparaît pas dans l'Accord de Paris, près de 100 pays le mentionnent dans leur CPDN.

- “In preparation for the COP-21 in Paris, more than 175 countries (around 95% of global GHG emissions in 2010) have submitted their emission reduction targets in the INDCs. Nearly 100 countries explicitly mention a mitigation role of the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector.”

Cf. Grassi G., Dentener F., *Quantifying the contribution of the Land Use sector to the Paris Climate Agreement*, novembre 2015.

- Voir la présentation de Joseph Désiré Zebaze (NES Cameroun), « Dialogue inclusif pour la réforme foncière au Cameroun: leçons et perspectives pour le climat », 9 mai 2016.

1^{er} problème: une ambition restreinte

We are not on an emission pathway that takes us below two degrees!
The INDCs will lead to a temperature rise of between 2.7 and 3.7 °C (better than the business as usual trend which might well lead to 4 or 5 °C of warming).



Greenhouse gas emissions rose more steeply in the last decade than in any decade since the beginning of the industrial revolution, in spite of policies to reduce emissions and the global economic crisis.



Deux des quatre prochains rapports spéciaux du GIEC traiteront de la sécurité alimentaire

- L'un directement

A special report will be dedicated to “several land surface issues”:

- desertification,
- land degradation,
- sustainable land management,
- food security,
- and GHG fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.

N.B. While the 5 topics are interrelated, it may be a challenge to address all of them adequately in one report.

- L'autre indirectement

Food Security will also be evoked in the 1.5C's special report.

Les options d'émissions négatives liées aux terres

Biomass energy with carbon capture & sequestration



Reforestation



Forest ecosystem restoration



“Mosaic” landscape restoration




Source: Dooley et Kartha, “Negative Emissions” in Global Mitigation Strategies or The risks of relying on tomorrow’s negative emissions to guide today’s mitigation ambition , COP21, 3 décembre 2015.

2^e problème : une approche approximative et dangereuse


INFEASIBILITY

Negative emission (NE) options do not prove feasible in the future when they are ultimately required.



UNACCEPTABLE IMPACTS

NE options cannot be implemented at the required scale because of unacceptable ecological and social impacts.



REVERSAL

NE options are implemented at the required scale, but human or natural forces, including climate change, compromise land-based sinks and reverse emission reductions.

3^e problème : un accroissement des accaparements de terres potentiel

- Des projections irréalistes en termes de surface nécessaire

In about half of the low and medium atmospheric concentration scenarios the **land use change is very large at more than a billion hectares**, and in one case it is colossal at more than 6 billion hectares. (There are currently roughly 1.5 billion Ha of cropland, 3.5 billion Ha of pasture and 4 billion Ha of forests on the Earth's 13 billion Ha land area.)

- Les pays du Sud sont particulièrement visés

Many of the emission reduction scenarios are likely to have severe impacts, especially in terms of human induced land use change and **particularly in developing countries because the costs are typically lower.**

> Des ODD comme opportunités?



1^e question : les liens entre ODD et Accord de Paris ?

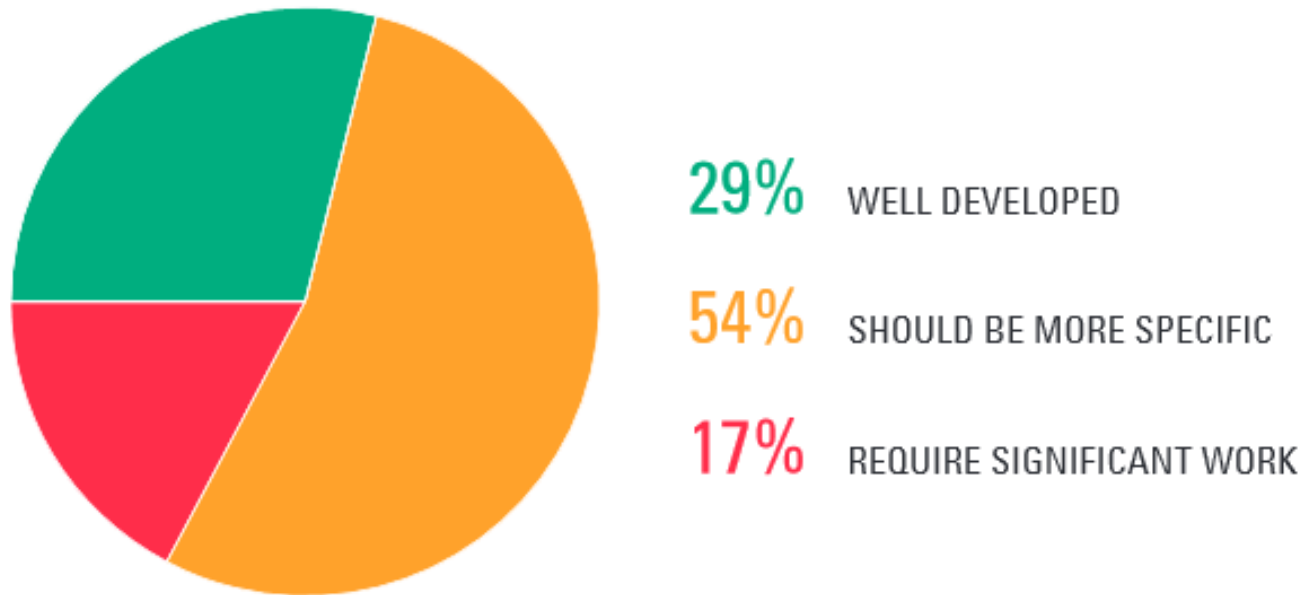
2^e question: les liens entre ODD et INDCs ?

169 cibles, à préciser et mettre en cohérence !

THE SDGs TARGETS

Out of 169 targets, 49 (29%) are considered well developed, 91 targets (54%) could be strengthened by being more specific, and 29 (17%) require significant work.

The analysis of the targets provided in this document could support a technical review of the targets around criteria such as:



1^e question : les liens entre ODD et Accord de Paris ?

➤ **Décision -/CP.21**

« La Conférence des Parties,

(...) Saluant l'adoption de la résolution A/RES/70/1 de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, intitulée « Transformer notre monde : le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 », notamment son objectif 13, (...) »

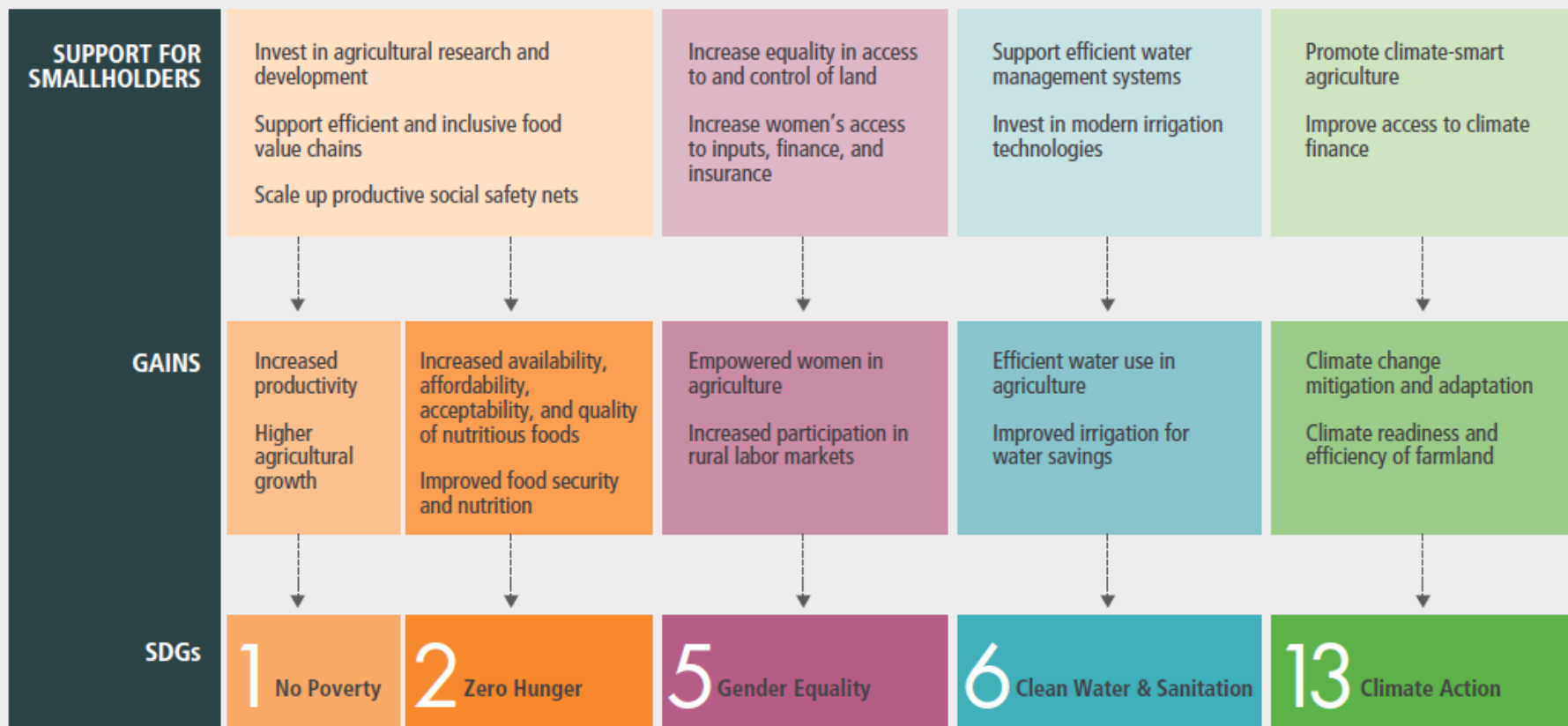
➤ **Dans le Préambule de l'Accord de Paris**

« *Reconnaissant* la priorité fondamentale consistant à protéger la sécurité alimentaire et à venir à bout de la faim, et la vulnérabilité particulière des systèmes de production alimentaire aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques »

➤ **// Cible 2.4 des ODD, d'abord axée sur la production alimentaire**

« D'ici à 2030, assurer la viabilité des systèmes de production alimentaire et mettre en œuvre des pratiques agricoles résilientes qui permettent d'accroître la productivité et la production, contribuent à la préservation des écosystèmes, renforcent la capacité d'adaptation aux changements climatiques, aux phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes, (...) et améliorent progressivement la qualité des terres et des sols »

FIGURE 1 Support to smallholders can contribute to multiple SDGs—key examples



Source: Authors' compilation, adapted from Farming First, "The Story of Agriculture and the Sustainable Development Goals" (2015), <http://www.farming-first.org/sdg-toolkit#home>.

Food-Water-Energy nexus

A growing global population with accelerating urbanization and a deteriorating natural resource base means more people to feed with less water, farmland and rural labour. Satisfying expected increases in water, energy and food needs requires a shift to more sustainable consumption and production approaches, with agriculture and food systems made more efficient and sustainable.

SDG6 – Water

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



How to increase food production using less water is one of the great challenges of the future. Crops and livestock use 70 percent of all water withdrawals and up to 95 percent is some developing countries.

By 2025, 1.8 billion people are projected to be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity.

SDG7 – Energy

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Energy has a key enabling role in achieving food security and better nutrition. Energy prices influence food prices. Food systems, which currently consume 30 percent of the world's energy, will gradually

need to decouple from fossil fuel dependence to deliver more food with less and cleaner energy.

SDG13 – Combat Climate change

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Agriculture has a major role to play in responding to climate change. While temperature rises pose a real threat to global food production, investments in all sectors of agriculture can simultaneously support climate change adaptation

and mitigation while improving rural people's livelihoods.



FAO and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 2015, p.6.

2^e question: les liens entre ODD et INDCs ?

-> Enjeu des **indicateurs**, au niveau international et au niveau national.

Prochaine échéance : The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development , 1-20 juillet, New York (United Nations central platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda).

- 1^e réunion depuis l'adoption de l'Agenda 2030
- Voluntary reviews of 22 countries and thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs
- A range of side events and a Partnership Exchange event.
- Déclaration ministérielle attendue (réunion ministérielle du 18 au 20 juillet)

The Forum is expected to start effectively delivering on its mandates to provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations on the 2030 Agenda's implementation and follow-up; keep track of progress; spur coherent policies informed by evidence, science and country experiences.

POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN...

... SUR LES EMISSIONS NEGATIVES

Deux articles de fond de Carbon Brief d'avril 2016 :

- Explainer: 10 ways 'negative emissions' could slow climate change - Carbon Brief <http://www.carbonbrief.org/explainer-10-ways-negative-emissions-could-slow-climate-change>
- In-depth: Experts assess the feasibility of 'negative emissions' - Carbon Brief <http://www.carbonbrief.org/in-depth-experts-assess-the-feasibility-of-negative-emissions>

Différents rapports (novembre-décembre 2015) :

European Commission

JRC SCIENCE FOR POLICY REPORT

Quantifying the contribution of the Land Use sector to the Paris Climate Agreement

The LULUCF sector within the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

**Giacomo Grassi
Frank Dentener**

EC Joint Research Centre
Institute for Environment and Sustainability

November 2015

Last-ditch climate option, or wishful thinking?

Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage
A report by Biofuelwatch

November 2015

Report Authors: Almuth Ernsting & Oliver Munnion
Contributors: Rachel Smolker & Louise Summerville-Williams

Using nature to pardon environmental pollution
Risks of agriculture sequestration carbon offsets

December 2015

Carbon Market Watch

... SUR LES OBJECTIFS DE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

Le site de référence, régulièrement mis à jour :

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>

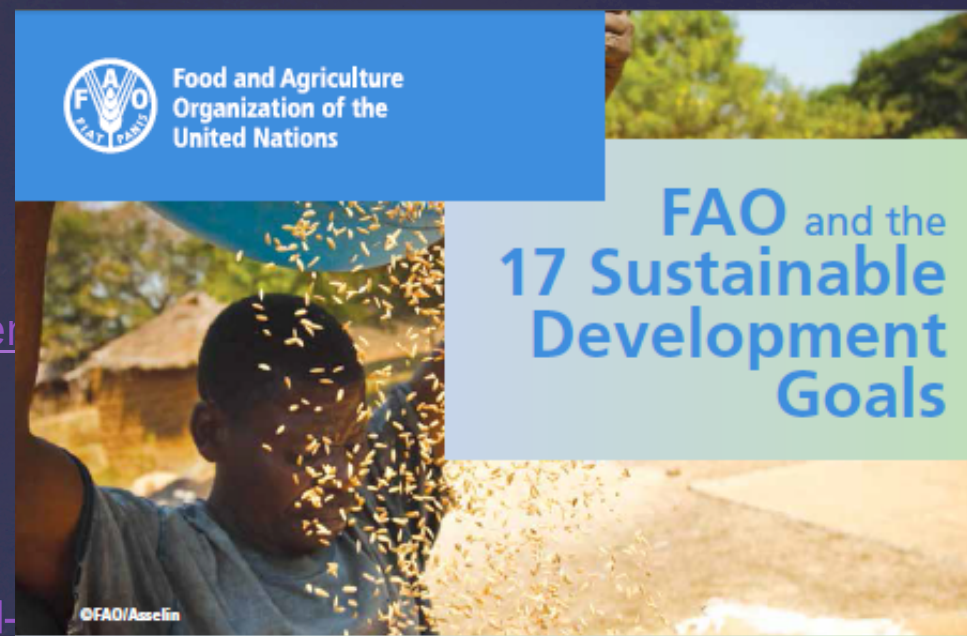
Deux rapports :

- Celui de la FAO (2015)

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2017%20SDGs.pdf>

- Celui de l'IFPRI (2016)

<https://www.ifpri.org/publication/2016-global>



Key FAO messages:

- The Sustainable Development Goals offer a vision of a fairer, more prosperous, peaceful and sustainable world in which no one is left behind.
- In food - the way it is grown, produced, consumed, traded, transported, stored and marketed - lies the fundamental connection between people and the planet, and the path to inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
- Without rapid progress in reducing and eliminating hunger and malnutrition by 2030, the full range of Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved. At the same time, reaching the other SDGs will pave the way for ending hunger and extreme poverty. We can advance faster if we work together.
- The battle to end hunger and poverty must be principally fought in rural areas, which is where almost 80 percent of the world's hungry and poor live. To do this, we need to show a strong political will while also investing in the critical agents of change – smallholders, family farmers, rural women, fisher folk, indigenous communities, youth and other vulnerable or marginalized people.
- It is possible to eradicate hunger by 2030. This requires a combination of pro-poor investments in sustainable agriculture and rural development and social protection measures to immediately lift people out of chronic undernourishment and poverty.
- There are more people to feed with less water, farmland and biodiversity. But the world produces enough food for all. We need to transform our current input-heavy food systems to make them more sustainable – including reducing food waste and loss – through better management and improved techniques in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry. Agriculture also has a major role to play in combating desertification and other negative impacts of climate change.