

# COP 25 in Chile (and after) as opportunities to present points of view

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## Latin America: Sustainable Beef Vision Summit

July 10-12, 2019

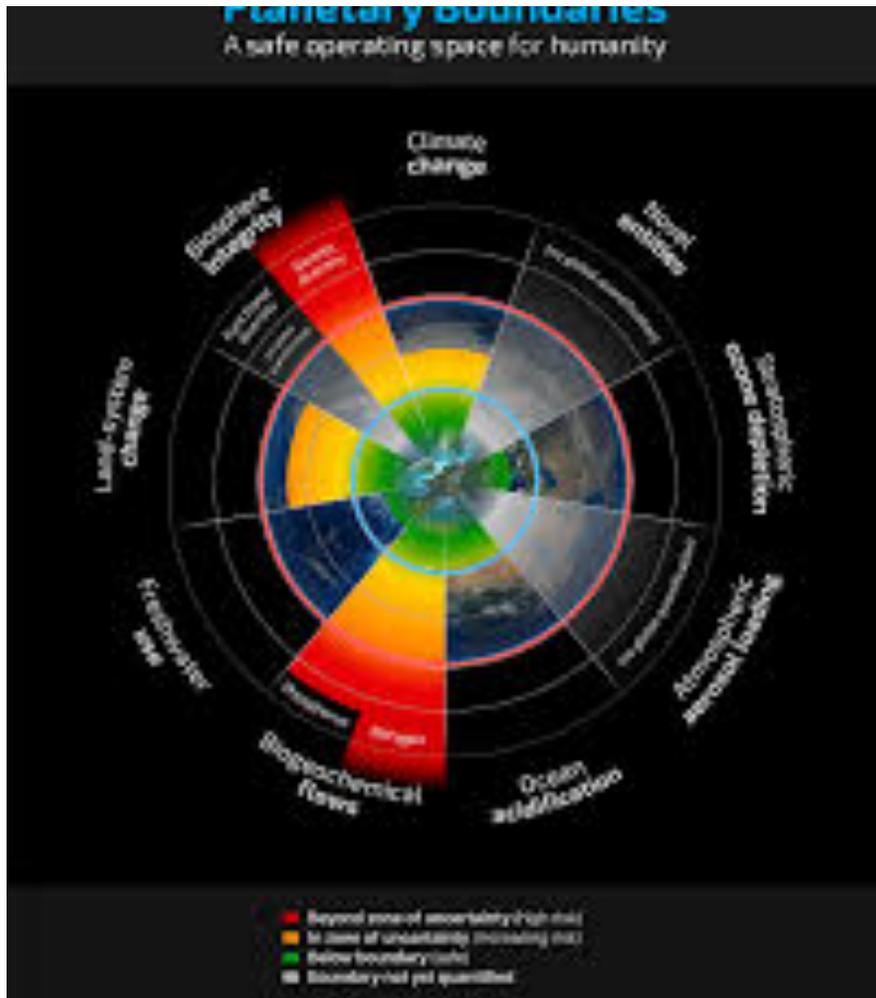
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# Personal reflections on Low C/C neutrality

- LCA analysis from the cradle is needed. All gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O) and C pools have to be included.
- C sequestration has an important role to play for mitigation and for adaptation. If points of view related to this potential are expressed, it should be thought how to ensure it will be maintained stored. Stocks do not count, fluxed do count.
- C sequestration can be reverted (e.g. forest fires, soils disturbances, release carbon stored during many years and the benefit is lost).
- No C reservoirs can accumulate C forever: forest reach maturity, soils saturate in some point in time. Compensation service is temporary.
- It is much more likely to sequester C in degraded lands.
- If trees are used for compensation and are cut, the C sequestered the great majority returns to the atmosphere. C increase in stocks in HWP can be accounted.
- Minimizing emissions and maximizing sequestration is the best way forward.
- One of the main Agriculture GHG is methane: a short life gas, So: stabilizing its emissions stops the contributions to global warming.
- Sustainability is much more than GHGs



The nine  
planetary  
boundaries



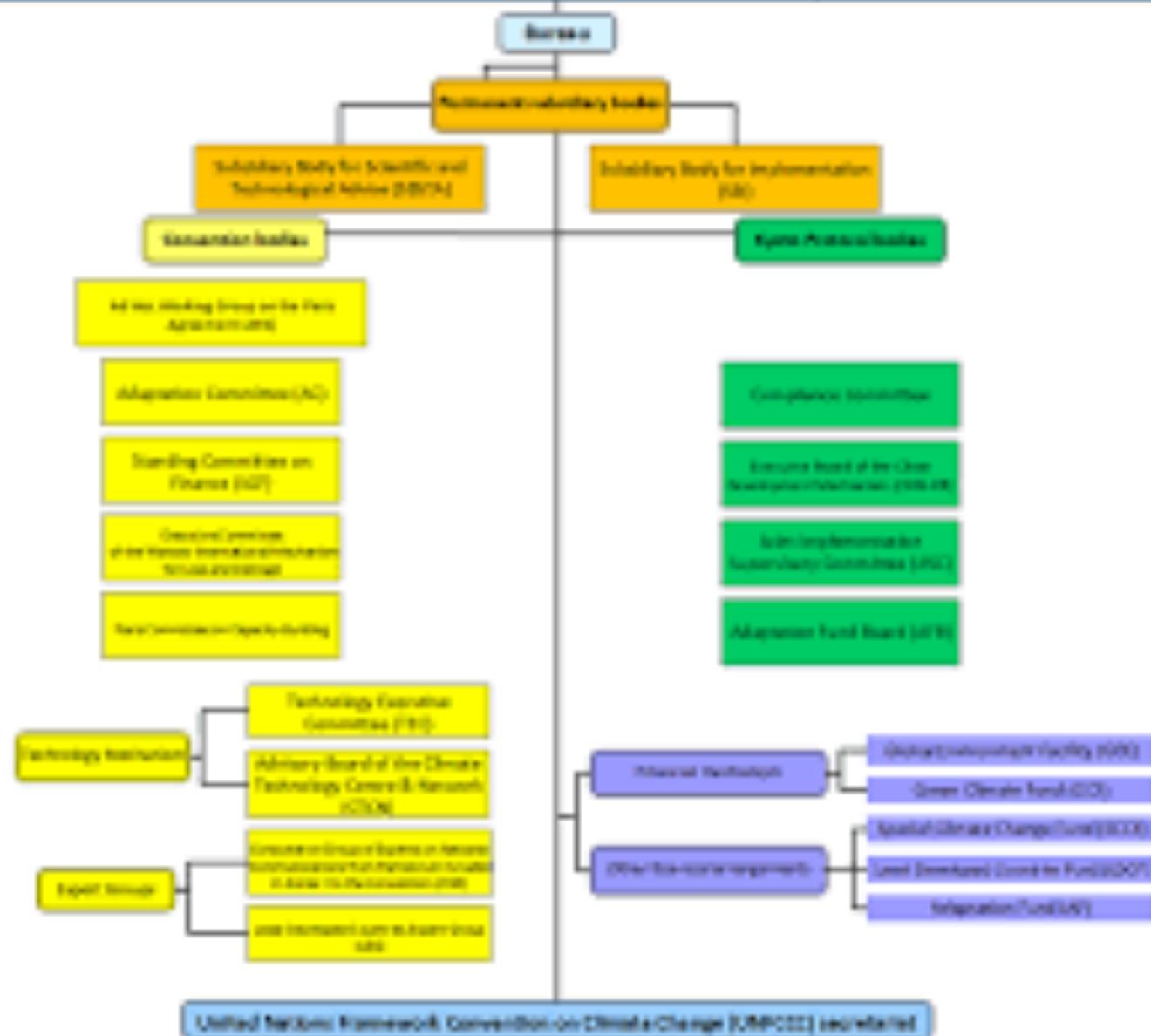
# COP 25: Chile, diciembre de 2019

# Preliminary concepts

- **UNFCCC**: What is a COP? What are the subsidiary bodies SBSTA and SBI?
- one agenda item for Agriculture, created in COP 23 (Bonn, 2017). Great milestone. No other sector has an agenda item.
- Recognition of the particular vulnerability of food production and the utmost importance of preserving food security and implement on the ground. (It took several years to achieve an agreement)
- **Paris Agreement**: mechanism under the Convention. No sectoral approaches but encompasses agriculture.
  - **NDCs**: Mitigation and Adaptation

# Koronivia Joint Work in Agriculture

- SBSTA & SBI working together
- Workshops + Moving outcomes of workshops to implementation
- How implementation can happen on the ground?  
Through:
  - Constituted Bodies (CBs)
  - Financial entities (GCF, GEF, AF)
- The **COP** can provide guidance to CBs and FE



# Koronivia Roadmap till 2020

- December 2019 (COP 25): Workshop on manure management
- June 2020: workshop on livestock
- Submissions before workshops can be send by Parties and observers  
= opportunities to send points of view.

## Also relevant to take into account:

- IPCC Special Reports on 1.5 and on Land
- 2023: First Global Stocktake (Are we in the direction to avoid temperature to pass the 2 C?, Is there a need to increase ambition of the new NDCs?)
- 2024: First BTR.

# NDCs (bottom up contributions)

- Refer to:
- ***Mitigation:***
  - countries decide what they include.
  - NAMAs
  - MRV is required
- ***Adaptation***
  - NAPs
  - M&E

# Some concepts that have been part of the position of many developing countries

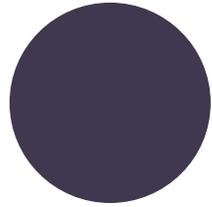
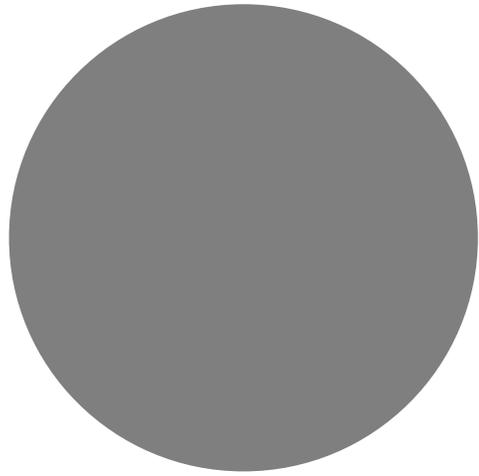
- Adaptation in food production is a priority
- Livestock is key to ensure food security. Mitigation in beef production should not be achieved reducing production.
- Livestock provides livelihoods for more than 1 billion people.
- Ruminants have the ability to transform non edible cellulose into high value protein.
- Ruminants are key to preserve biodiversity of grasslands. Grasslands and herbivory are two sides of the same coin.

- Emissions from livestock are of biological nature (not fossil, which is by far the main driver of global warming)
- There are not (so far) technological options to eliminate enteric methane; there are alternatives to reduce its emissions intensity per unit product.
- There are significant opportunities to produce low carbon beef, reducing emissions intensity and there is a potential to sequester C (not always, not everywhere).
- Many mitigation options in Livestock can increase resilience and productivity. In this regard, even if the capacity to store C reaches a limit, the C stored as soil organic matter has great and durable benefits on fertility, stability of the soil structure and water holding capacity, which is to say: sustainability!



Opportunities to  
express points of  
view in the UNFCCC  
process: between  
20,000 and 30,000  
people attend COPs

- Side event in COPs. Next COP 25 is in Chile
- Stand to deliver information
- Through countries delegates
- Through high level interventions (ministers).
- Through submissions before Koronivia workshops: SBs meeting 51 (Chile) on manure management and in June 52, on Livestock
- Through a side event during SBs 52 meeting.



*Thanks much! Muito  
Obrigado!*