

Agriculture based emission-reduction options to support nationally determined contributions in Vietnam and Fiji



Key details

Location

Fiji, Vietnam

Duration

Start Nov 2018

End Dec 2020

Budget

AUD 374,987

Commissioned organisation

Queensland University of Technology

Partners

Australian National University; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; University of Melbourne

Project Leader

Prof. Peter Grace - Queensland University of Technology

Program

Climate Change

Project code

LWR/2017/029



Overview

This project is identifying mitigation options and key capacity development needs in the agriculture sector to support both Vietnam and Fiji in meeting their international Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

This includes an assessment of the role of small landholders and potential impacts on food and income security.

At present, many countries in the Asia-Pacific region are not able to deliver on the Paris Agreement commitments in a cost-effective and sustainable way due to a lack of locally-appropriate agricultural emission-reduction or offset options; a lack of accounting methods that can recognise and capture these emission-reduction options; and short-falls in capacity, inventory information and systems.

This project will leverage the success of recent Australian mitigation and adaptation research, carbon farming offset methods and other emission reduction research internationally to develop a realistic plan for implementing mitigation options for optimising emissions reduction in Fiji and Vietnam – while maintaining smallholder farmers income and food security.

Expected outcomes

- Assistance to science and climate policy in Vietnam and Fiji towards identifying the potential contribution that their agricultural sectors can make towards their NDCs (including the potential co-benefits to agricultural productivity and sustainability).
- Greater avenues for both Fiji and Vietnam to include additional agricultural emission-reduction elements in their Paris Agreement initiatives.
- Increased capacity for science and climate policy in Vietnam and Fiji (and potentially Indonesia and Sri Lanka in future) to identify, adopt and manage emission-reduction options, including surrogate measures to facilitate reporting both through their GHG inventory and in their NDCs reporting, using appropriate tools and resources.
- Improved understanding of the capacity development gaps and gender issues in small landholder communities in Vietnam and Fiji to deliver effective agricultural mitigation, aligned with the co-benefits of improved productivity and sustainability of farming systems and food security.
- Minimised agricultural emissions in Fiji and Vietnam (and indirectly Indonesia and Sri Lanka in future), with farmers improving agricultural efficiency, natural resource management and climate risk management, plus potentially generating diversified income through targeted trading of GHG offsets.
- Deeper engagement and collaboration between agricultural scientists in Australia and New Zealand and their counterparts in the Asia-Pacific, in delivering cost-effective mitigation solutions for farmers in the Asia-Pacific.
- Strengthened capacity of project partners to implement their agricultural GHG inventory, identify and quantify new mitigation opportunities and report agricultural mitigation towards their NDCs.



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