

SEMINAR ON THE ROLE OF PLANT BREEDING AND PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IN ENABLING AGRICULTURE TO MITIGATE AND ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE



**Report on thematic session 2:
Strategies to address climate change in agriculture**

Mr. Yehan CUI, Vice-President of the Council, UPOV

Thematic session 2: Five presentations

European Union strategy to address climate change in agriculture

Mr. Herwig Ranner, Team Leader - Climate change and agriculture, Unit for Sustainable Agriculture, Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI), European Commission

Climate change: an opportunity for innovation in agriculture

Mr. Solomon Gyan Ansah, Director of Agriculture & Head of the Seed Unit, Directorate of Crop Services, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana

The role of plant breeding for adaptation to climate change in Mexico

Ms. Sol Ortiz García, General Director of Prospective Policies and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture, Mexico

Mitigation of climate change in agriculture

Mr. Alexandre Lima Nepomuceno, Researcher, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), Brazil

Adaptation of agriculture/ farming systems to climate change: exploring genetic options

Mr. George Prah, Deputy Director, Directorate of Crop Services, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana



The EU Strategy to address climate change in Agriculture

Herwig Ranner, DG Agriculture, European Commission

11.10.2022

The European Green Deal



Increasing the EU's Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050

Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy

Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way

Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy

A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment

Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

From 'Farm to Fork': a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system

Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

Designing a set of deeply transformative policies

Financing the transition

Mainstreaming sustainability in all EU policies

Leave no one behind (Just Transition)

The EU as a global leader



European Commission
1.134.199 follower
2 giorni •

Deal on the Climate Law!

The European Climate Law turns our European Green Deal targets into legal obligations:

- reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030
- reaching climate neutrality by 2050

Today's deal between the co-legislators also introduces:

- a process for setting a 2040 climate target
- a commitment to negative emissions after 2050
- the establishment of European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change
- stronger provisions on adaptation to climate change

Climate neutrality will shape the EU's green recovery and a socially just green transition.

More here → <https://europa.eu/!dn66PW>

#EUGreenDeal #EuropeanUnion #ClimateAction



'Fit for 55'

On 14 July 2021, the Commission presented proposals for revision of main pieces of legislations to deliver EU's 2030 Climate Target (-55%) on the way to climate neutrality.

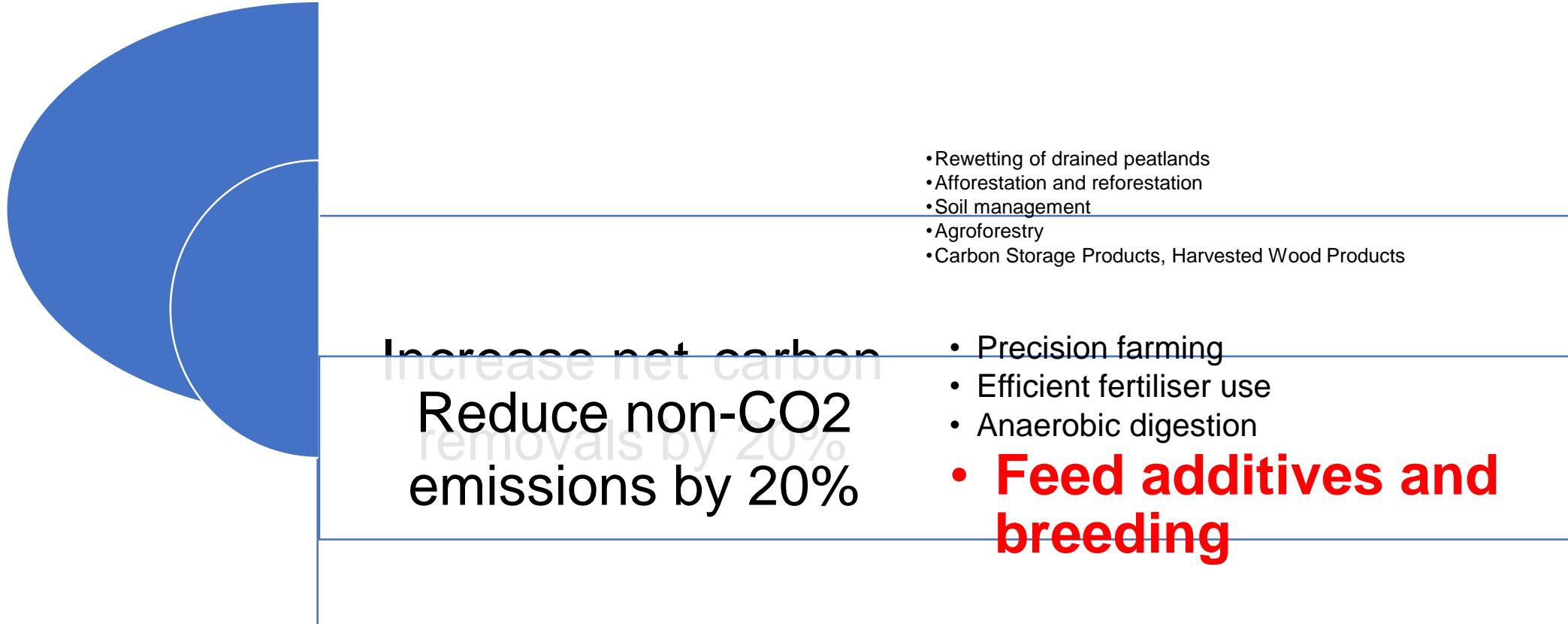
Climate neutral EU land sector by 2035

Neutrality can be reached by different **combinations** between LULUCF and non-CO₂ agricultural mitigation practices.

Different mitigation potentials are related to **carbon price**.

Carbon removals with **NBS** have low mitigation costs (EUR 10 per ton).

For example, fallowing histosols shows high mitigations already at low carbon price.



Carbon farming



A **green business model** rewarding land managers for improved land management practices, resulting in carbon sequestration in ecosystems and reducing the release of carbon to the atmosphere.

Dual opportunity for the

:
[redacted]

- New business around carbon **sequestration** in soils and vegetation
- New value chains offering long-term carbon **storage** in bio-based products

Benefits of carbon farming:



Increased carbon removals



Additional income for land managers



More biodiversity and nature



Increased climate resilience of farm and forest land

From 'Farm to Fork' designing a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system

Main targets in the Farm to Fork strategy



The **use of pesticides in agriculture** contributes to pollution of soil, water and air. The Commission will take actions to:

- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030.
- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use of more hazardous pesticides by 2030.



The **excess of nutrients** in the environment is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. The Commission will act to:

- ✓ **reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%**, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility.
- ✓ **reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%** by 2030.



Antimicrobial resistance linked to the use of antimicrobials in animal and human health leads to an estimated 33,000 human deaths in the EU each year. The Commission will **reduce by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030**.



Organic farming is an environmentally-friendly practice that needs to be further developed. The Commission will boost the development of EU organic farming area with the aim to achieve **25% of total farmland under organic farming by 2030**.



CLIMATE CHANGE: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INNOVATION IN AGRICULTURE.

*Solomon Gyan Ansah (PhD)
Directorate of Crop Services
Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Accra-Ghana*

Seminar to explore the role of plant breeding and plant variety protection in enabling agriculture to adapt to, and mitigate, climate change, October 11 and 12 (virtual), October 26, 2022 (hybrid)

SOME FOCUS AREAS WHERE INNOVATION IS APPLIED TO **CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE**

These include:

- a. Early maturity, drought tolerant, Nitrogen and water use efficient crop varieties
- b. Resistance to existing and new emerging diseases and pests (eg cassava brown streak virus, maize lethal necrotic virus disease, fall army worm etc)
- c. Conservation Agriculture;
- e. Artificial Intelligence
- f. **Meteorological** data to predict rainfall or drought, pest evasion etc
- g. Investment in irrigation and water harvesting structures

Seminar on the role of plant breeding and plant variety protection in enabling agriculture to mitigate and adapt to climate change

The role of plant breeding for adaptation to climate change in Mexico

Sol Ortiz García

General Director of Policies, Prospective and Climate Change
Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development
Mexico



AGRICULTURA
SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA Y DESARROLLO RURAL



**Ricardo
2022 Flores
Año de Magón**
PRECURSOR DE LA REVOLUCIÓN MEXICANA

Public policies to achieve food security



Mexico. Sectorial Program for Agriculture and Rural Development 2020-2024

- 1.- Achieve food self-sufficiency by **increasing production and productivity** of agriculture, livestock, and aquaculture-fishing.
- 2.- Contribute to the well-being of the rural population through the **inclusion of historically excluded farmers** in rural and coastal productive activities, taking advantage of the potential of the territories and local markets.
- 3.- **Increase sustainable production practices in the agricultural and aquaculture-fishing sector in the face of agro-climatic risks.**





Importance of plant breeding

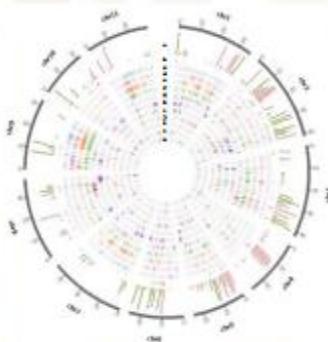
Actions to promote plant breeding and seed quality to face climate change



- 1 ➤ Take advantage of existing varieties**
- 2 ➤ Adopt and use new varieties**
- 3 ➤ Generate varieties according to needs**



Genomes of Mexican crops



Crop	Species	Size	Genome Status
Common name			
Agave	<i>Agave tequilana</i>	2.7 Gbp	Finished
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	920 Mbp	Published
Chili*	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	3.5 Gbp	Published
Beans	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	590 Mbp	Published
Mexican lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	350 Mbp	Finished
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	2.3 Gbp	Published
Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	507 Mbp	Finished
Vainilla	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i>	3.2 Gbp	Finished
Blackberry	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	246 Mpb	Finished

*Not generated by Mexicans

Genomics to accelerate
the characterization and
improvement of
strategic crops in Mexico



What else is needed for adaptation to climate change



- **In situ conservation** of genetically diverse populations to allow evolution to continue and the generation of adaptive traits;
- **Ex situ conservation** to ensure the maintenance of diversity of species, populations and varieties, including those from areas expected to be highly affected by climate change;
- **Diversified farming systems:** management practices that increase diversity tend to increase resilience to the various effects of climate change;
- **Sustainable soil management** practices that also contribute to mitigation;
- Knowledge, coordination, communication, collaboration, connection & commitment (6C).



Ricardo
LÓPEZ
MAGÓN

PRECURSOR DE LA REVOLUCIÓN MEXICANA

“Mitigation of climate change in agriculture”

ALEXANDRE NEPOMUCENO, Ph.D.
Embrapa Soybean General Head

Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation



Embrapa

49 anos

MINISTÉRIO DA
AGRICULTURA, PECUÁRIA
E ABASTECIMENTO



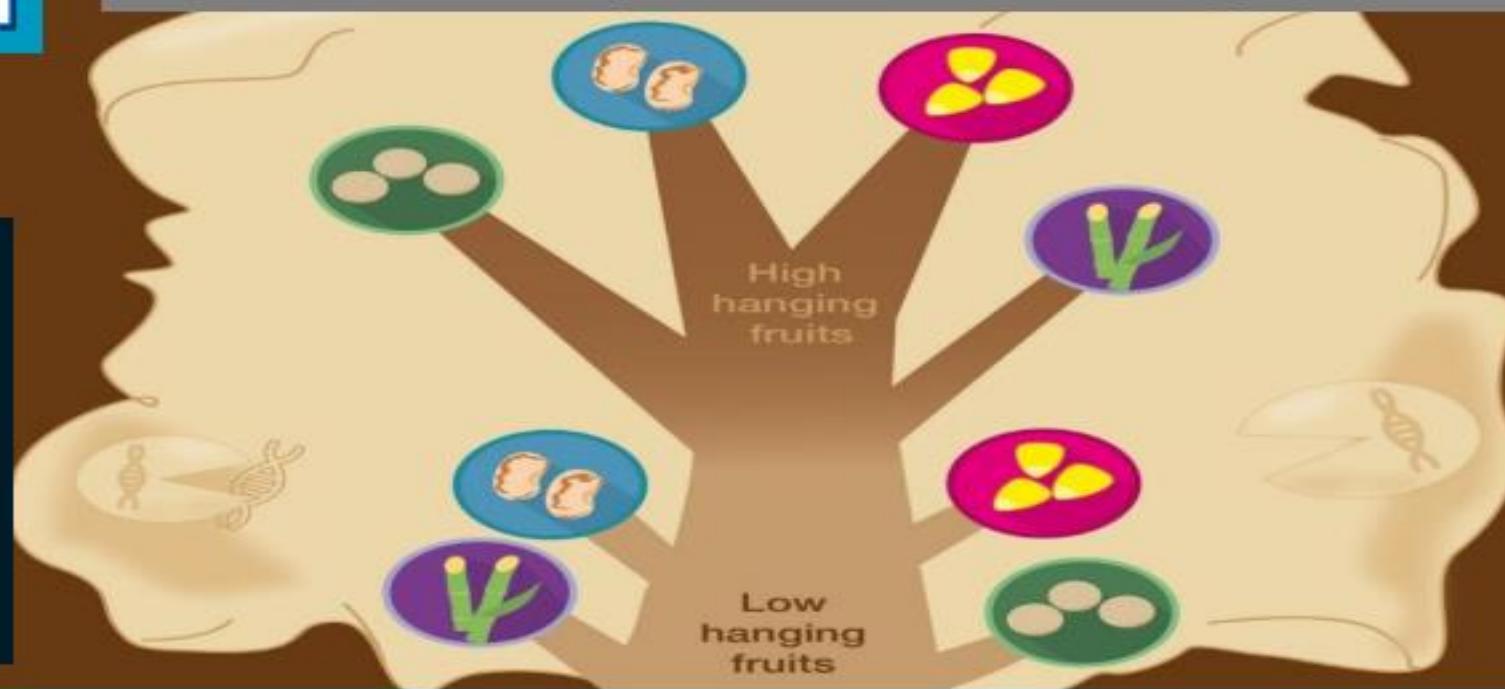
**How to deal with this
Challenge?**

CRISPRrevolution

Soja

Leading project
on Genome
Edition at
EMBRAPA

Four Crops and Two Strategies



Knock-out (SDN1)

Soybean: Anti-nutritional Factors/Drought

Sugarcane: Cell wall structure (2G Ethanol)

Corn: Cell wall structure (2G Ethanol)

Common Bean: Tegument Color

HDR (SDN2)

Soybean: Drought

Sugarcane: Drought

Corn: Drought

Common Bean: Drought

Geneticamente editada para aumento da digestibilidade da biomassa



Geneticamente editado para aumento da digestibilidade da biomassa



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MINISTRY
OF
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

GEORGE PRAH
**DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DIRECTORATE OF CROP
SERVICES**

Adaptation of agriculture/ farming systems to climate change: *exploring genetic options*

MINISTRY
OF
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Developing the appropriate strategies 1

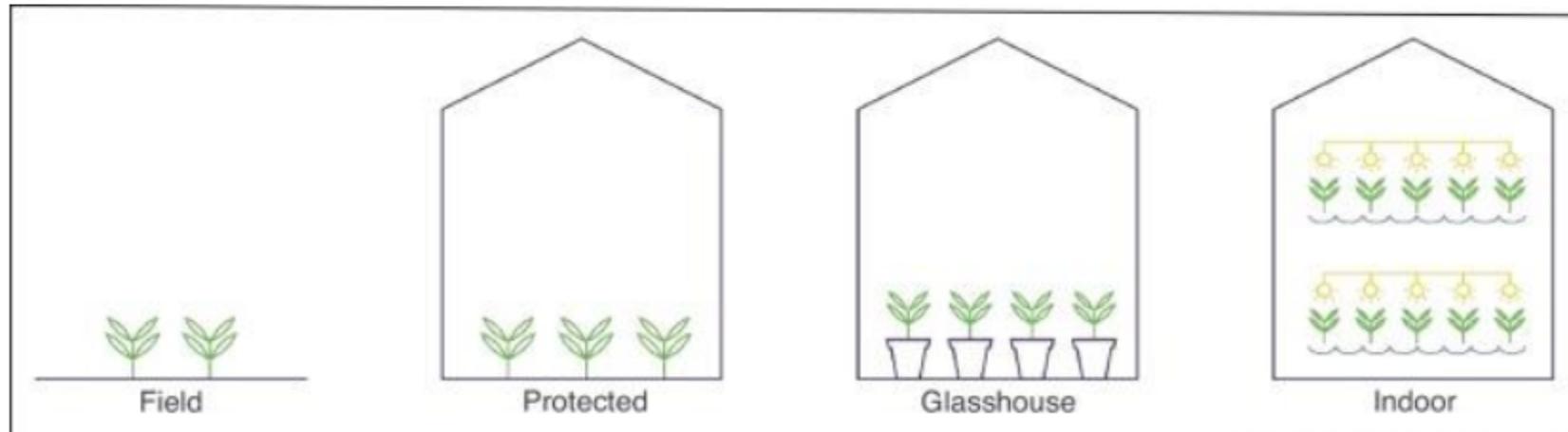
The adaptation of agriculture or making agriculture resilient to climate change requires the implementation of a myriad of complementary strategies:

- moving agriculture to new locations to follow environmental change
- adopting protected agriculture by partially or completely controlling the environment.
- Utilizing environments hitherto classified as not useful for agriculture to mitigate climate change effects
- ⁶ □ Developing new agronomic packages for crops to mitigate climate change effects

Developing the appropriate strategies 2



Manipulating production/agronomic systems



Source: Current Opinion in Plant Biology, 2020

Developing the appropriate strategies 3

- Utilization of underutilized crop species to be able to contribute to climate adaptation and mitigation
- Domestication of new species and the improvement of existing ones to adapt to climate change effects
- Extensive use of wild relatives of crops capturing much more of the available climate smart plant biodiversity into elite genotypes.
- Strengthening gene banks to preserve important genotypes for future utilization
- Accessing UPOV PLUTO database to support breeding

**Genetic
option**

Genetic improvement technology



Traditional Crop Modification

selective breeding and hybridization



Genetic Engineering

High yielding, pests and diseases control, manipulation of genome for improved varieties, including farmer preferred traits (PVS, PVB)



Genome Editing

Removal of genes responsible for deleterious traits affecting storage Nutrient uptake

Brief summary

- **Strategies to mitigate the climate change in agriculture:**
 - reducing CO₂ and Non-CO₂ emission by enhancing climate resilience of agroecosystems towards green development, such as reduce use of pesticide, fertilizer improve soil quality, etc.
 - rewarding managers for improved farmland management practices, resulting in carbon sequestration in ecosystems.
- **Strategies to adapt to climate change in agriculture:**
 - improving crop variety traits adapting to climate change by conservation of plant species, by using breeding technology such as traditional breeding and hybridization, genetic engineering and genome editing, etc.
 - enhancing food production system adapted to climate change, such as investment in farmland construction, smart agriculture, technology innovation, etc.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FOR FOOD SECURITY

IMPROVE SOIL
HEALTH & MANAGE
EROSION

OPTIMISE
IRRIGATION

SWITCH TO PLANT
VARIETIES TOLERANT
TO HEAT, DROUGHT &
FLOODING

PRESERVE
BIODIVERSITY

MIXED CROP AND
LIVESTOCK
FARMING



UNIVERSITY OF
WESTERN CAPE

DST-NRF
Centre of
Excellence
in Food Security