Land-use and Sustainable Agriculture/Food Production

Description

Climate change caused by global warming affects all continents and all sectors of human life. In Africa, 80% of the population depends on agriculture, including livestock. This agriculture is now recognized as a cause and victim of global warming. Africa, although low emitter of anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHGs), the main causes of global warming, suffers serious impacts of climate change, especially in terms of agricultural activities and food production (droughts, floods, pests and diseases, rainfall shifts, etc.). Increased competitions and conflicts over water, agro-sylvo-pastoral resources and land are leading to depletion and degradation of ecosystems, while at the same time, demand for agricultural and animal products continues to grow with population growth and rampant urbanization.

Fortunately, Africa offers some initiatives on both land use and agricultural practices. These initiatives, drawn from ancestral practices and scientific research, are already helping to adapt and even achieve significant levels of GHG emission mitigation. It is therefore time to capitalize on all these achievements and to think about an Africa CO2 compensation certification.

Concerning land use, various classified forests, flower reserves, village groves and pasture, are all places where CO2 emitted into the atmosphere is stored. Agricultural and livestock practices include reforestation, fallow, crop rotation, organic manure to supplement or replace chemical fertilizers, use of biodigesters and renewable energies in agriculture and food production. Furthermore, there are various awareness-raising campaigns and efforts to combat harmful practices such as excessive wood cutting, bushfires and divagating animals.

CO2 compensation Certification in land use, sustainable agriculture and food production will therefore require a good knowledge of the multiple green initiatives and the study of their real or expected impact. Synergy of actions with other areas such as forestry, water, education, politics, economy, etc. in Africa is also needed to achieve a better assessment, which is the key to a good certification.

1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in African agriculture and food production
2. Mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through sustainable agricultural practices
3. Renewable energies in agriculture and food production / Use of biodigesters and methane reduction
4. Carbon footprint of managed land and CO2 compensation certification
5. Sustainable agricultural practices and CO2 compensation certification

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