

Making the Polluter Pay

Ensuring a Just Transition by Pricing Agricultural Emissions



Endorsed by:

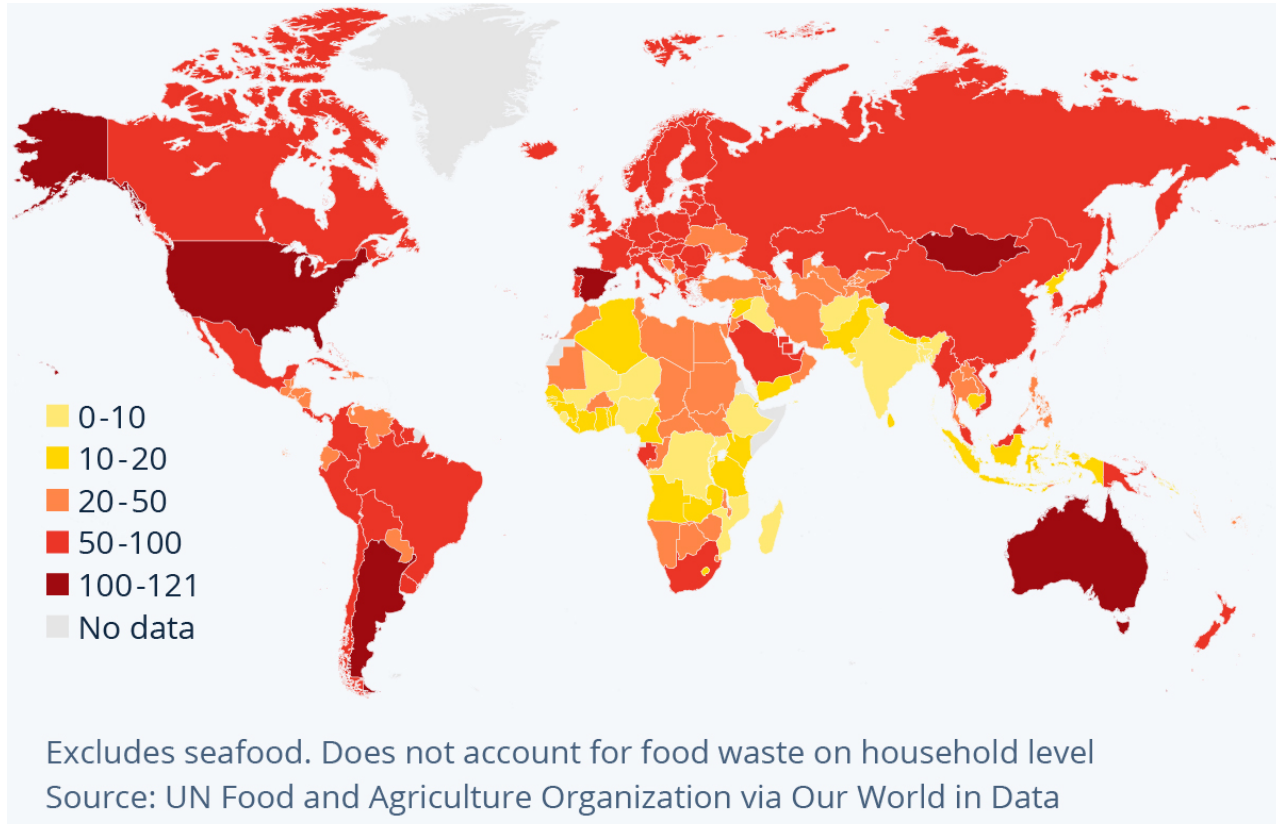


Demands

We believe that COP29 and UNFCCC Climate Conferences thereafter can only be successful if the Closing Statement:

1. Includes “transitioning away from animal protein overconsumption according to national or global dietary guidelines by implementing GHG-Emission pricing mechanisms in agri-food systems.”
2. Urges the EU Commission, OECD countries, and China to lead the way towards harmonized GHG-emission pricing in their agri-food systems.
3. Urges the use of at least 20% of the revenues of above mentioned GHG-Emission pricing mechanisms to finance the Loss and Damage Fund.

Global Meat Consumption (per capita/year)

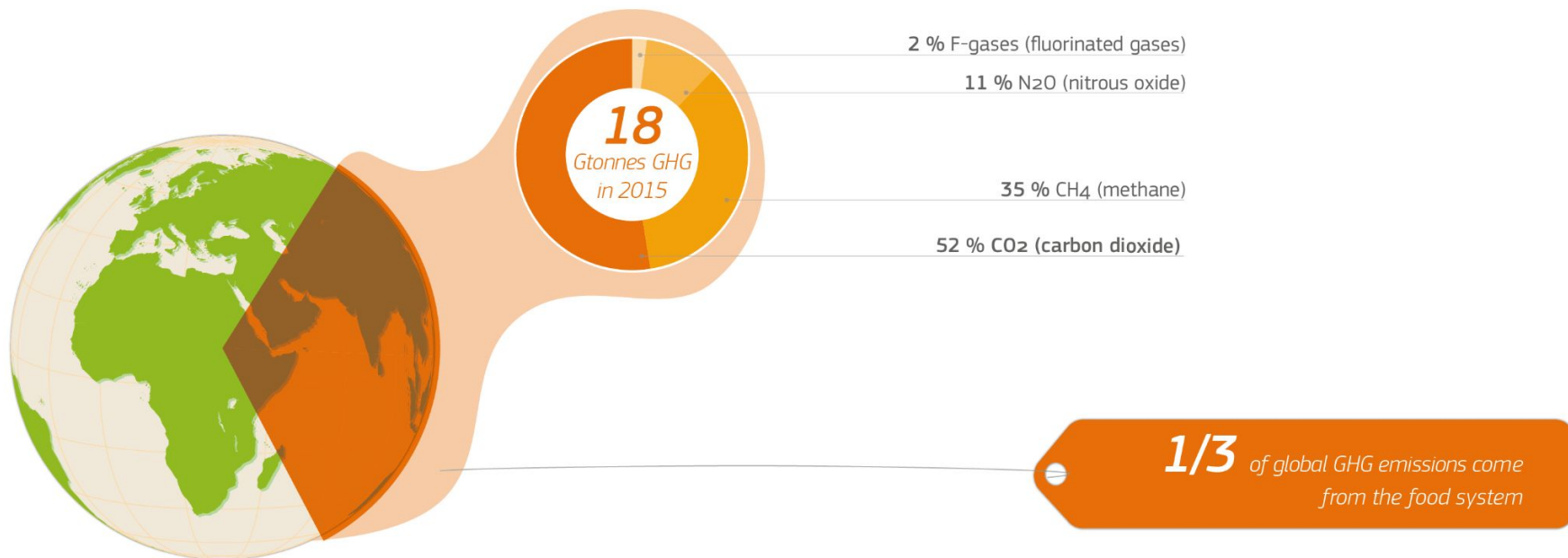


Global Meat Consumption (per capita/year)

- Large Discrepancy:
 - Developing: 26.6 kg per capita/year
 - OECD: 71,4 kg per capita/year
 - China: 61,98 kg per capita/year
- Trend:
 - Herd Size: Increase 37-46% from 2012 until 2050
 - Food System Incompatible with Paris Climate Agreement
 - Goal of net zero emissions by 2050

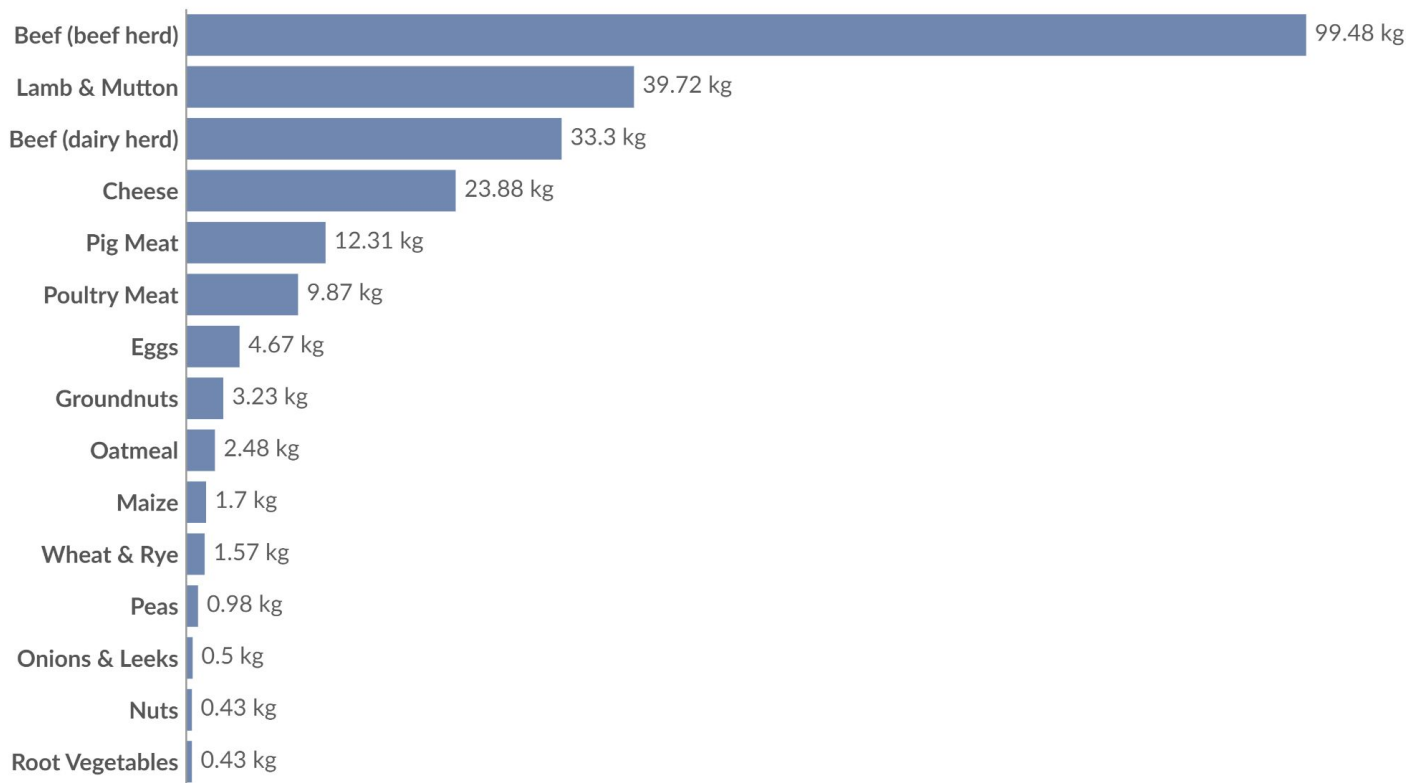


Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Crippa, M., Solazzo, E., Guizzardi, D. et al. Food systems are responsible for a third of global anthropogenic GHG emissions. *Nat Food* (2021). [doi:10.1038/s43016-021-00225-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00225-9).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (in Kgs CO₂eq per Kg of food)



Data source: Poore and Nemecek (2018)

[OurWorldinData.org/environmental-impacts-of-food](https://www.ourworldindata.org/environmental-impacts-of-food) | CC BY



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT

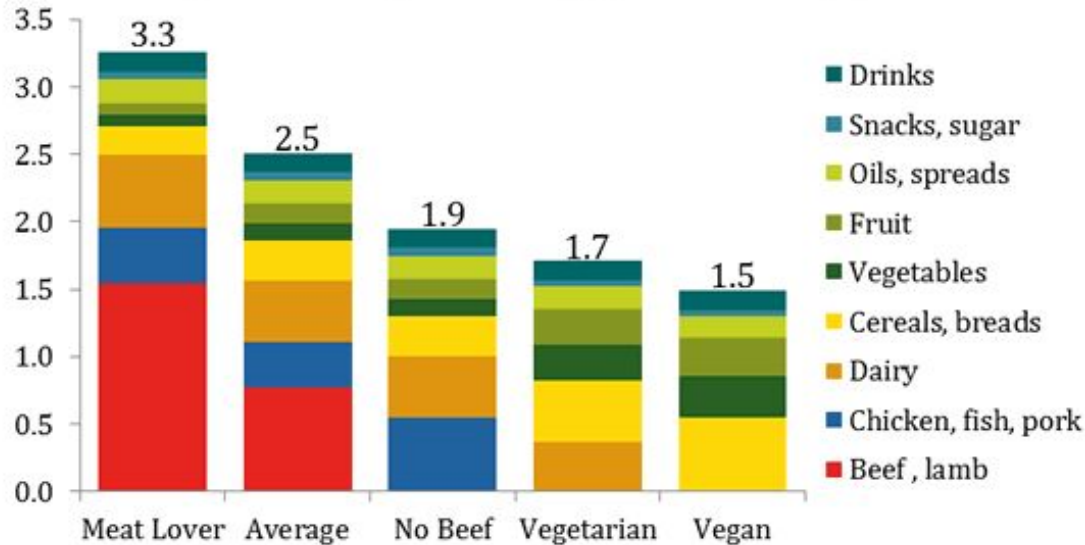


TRUE ANIMAL PROTEIN PRICE COALITION

True prices for meat and dairy

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Foodprints by Diet Type: t CO₂e/person

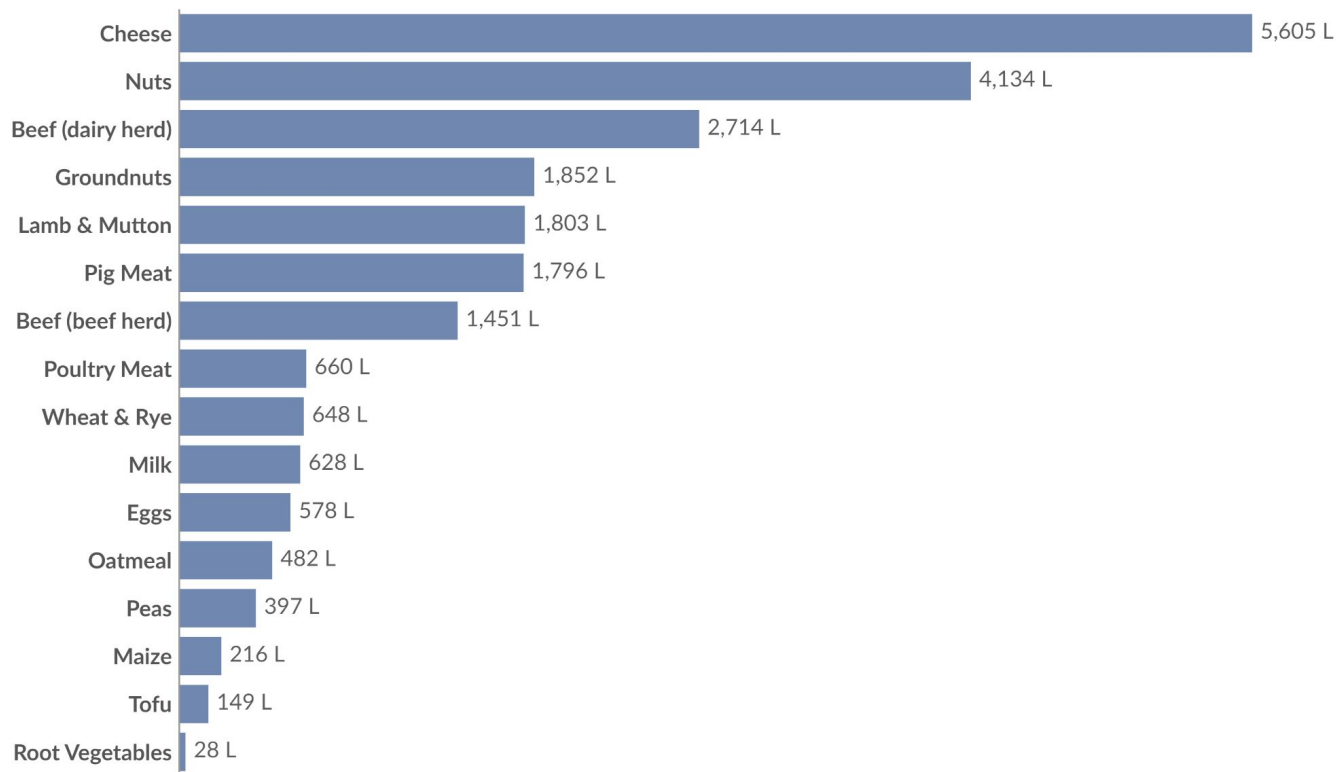


Note: All estimates based on average food production emissions for the US. Footprints include emissions from supply chain losses, consumer waste and consumption.. Each of the four example diets is based on 2,600 kcal of food consumed per day, which in the US equates to around 3,900 kcal of supplied food.

Sources: ERS/USDA, various LCA and EIO-LCA data



Freshwater Withdrawals (In liters per kilogram of food product)

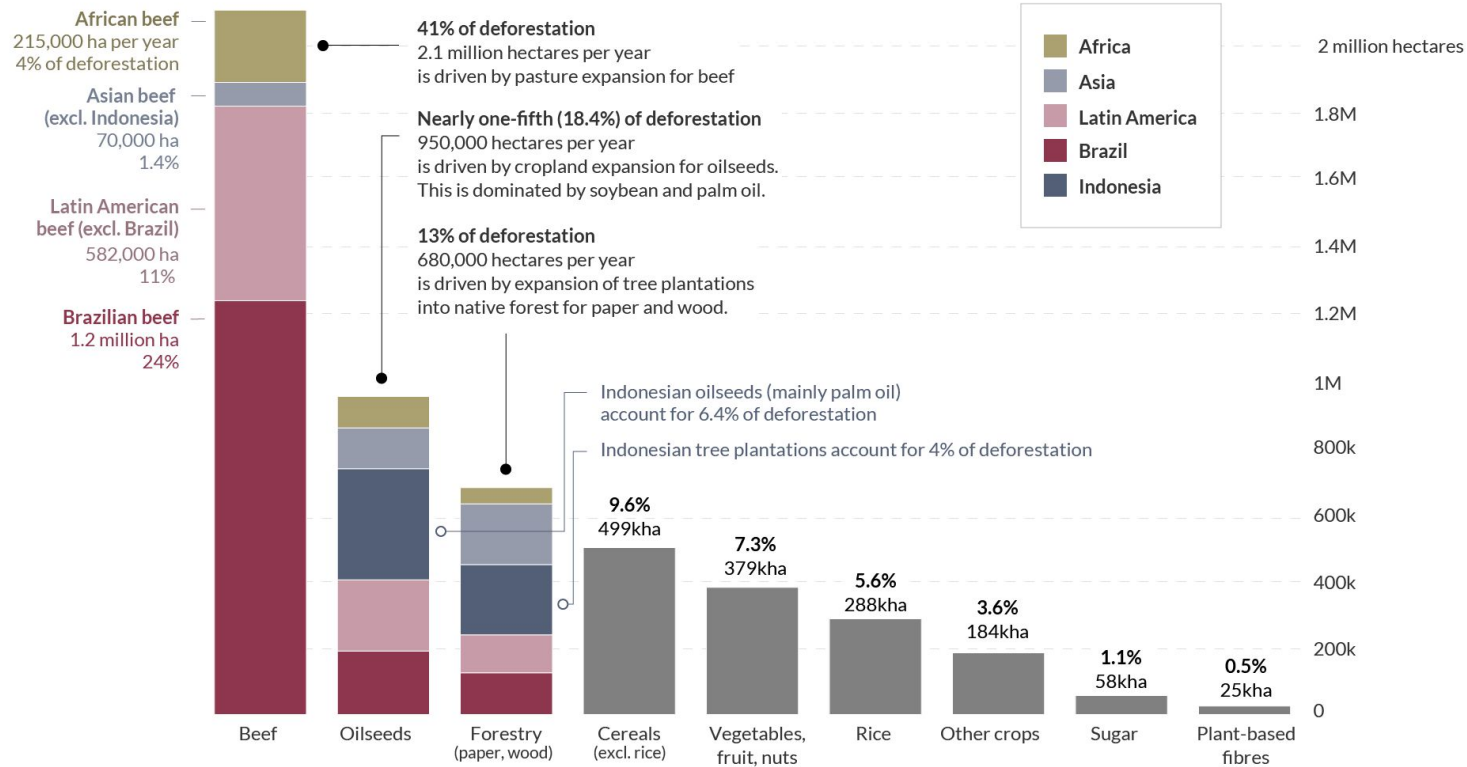


Data source: Joseph Poore and Thomas Nemecek (2018).

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Deforestation (Loss of hectares from 2005-2013)



True prices for meat and dairy

Data source: Florence Pendrill et al. (2019). Deforestation displaced: trade in forest-risk commodities and the prospects for a global forest transition.

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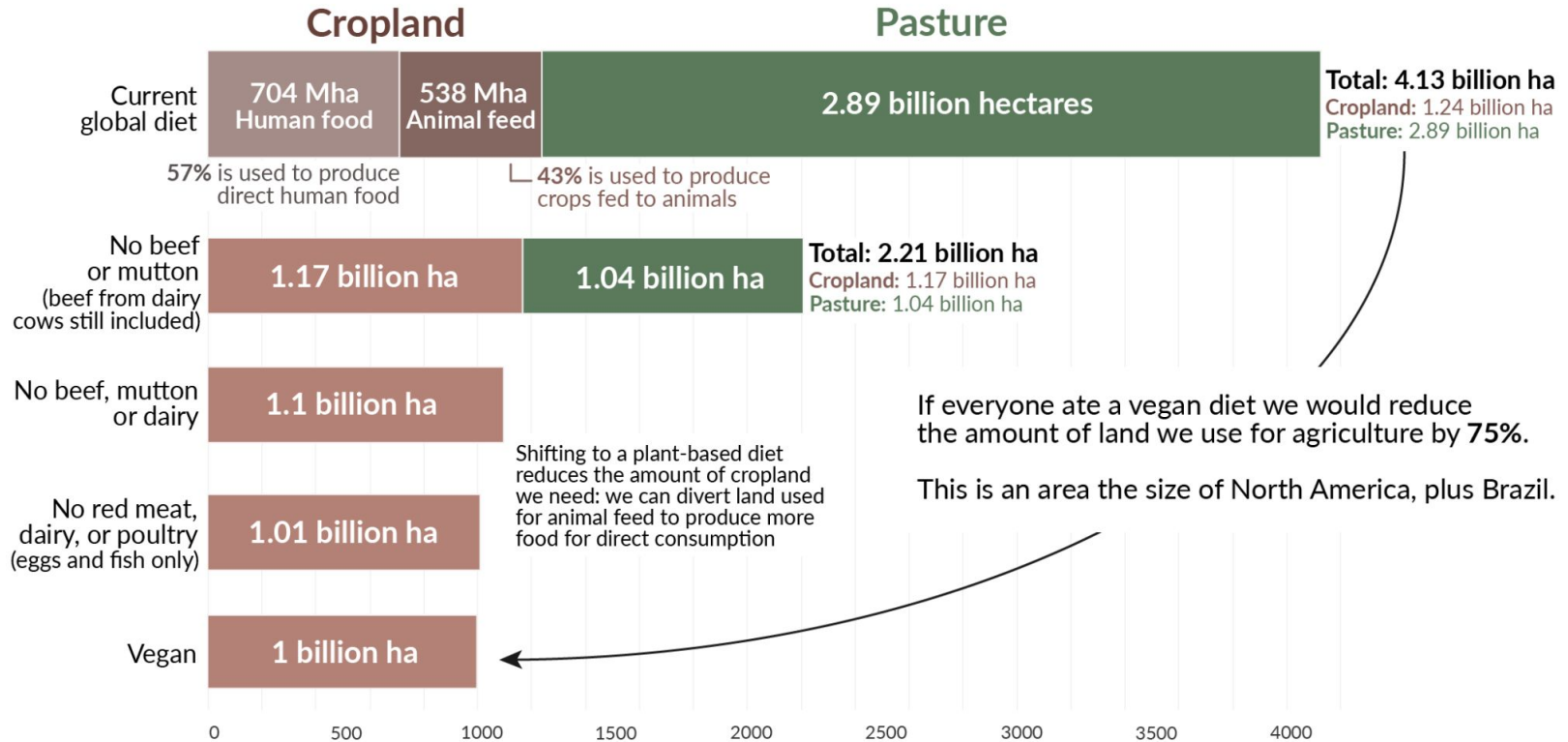
Biodiversity Loss

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Our global food system is the primary driver of biodiversity loss

Our global food system is the primary driver of biodiversity loss, with agriculture alone being the identified threat to 24,000 of the 28,000 (86%) species at risk of extinction. The global rate of species extinction today is higher than the average rate over the past 10 million years.

Land Use (in million hectares)



Data Source: Joseph Poore & Thomas Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. *Science*.

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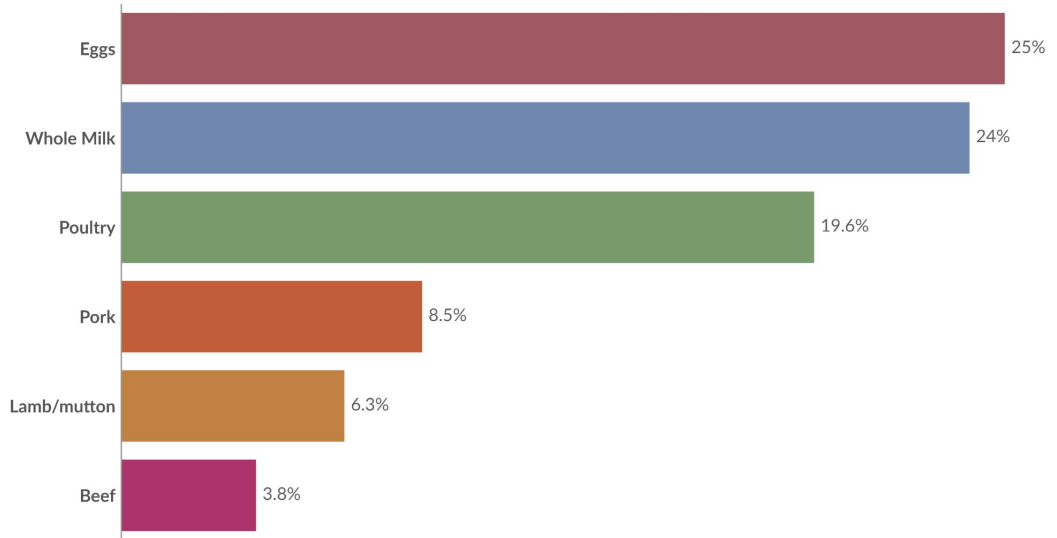
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Food Waste

Protein efficiency of meat and dairy production

Our World
in Data

The protein efficiency of meat and dairy production is defined as the percentage of protein inputs as feed effectively converted to animal product. An efficiency of 25% would mean 25% of protein in animal feed inputs were effectively converted to animal product; the remaining 75% would be lost during conversion.



Data source: Alexander et al. (2016). Human appropriation of land for food: the role of diet. Global Environmental Change. OurWorldinData.org/meat-production | CC BY

“If cereals were used for direct human consumption instead of animal feed, an extra 3.5 billion people could be fed.” ~ United Nations Environment Programme

UAE Declaration

on Sustainable Agriculture,
Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action



**COP28
UAE**

162 Countries committed to “*shifting from higher greenhouse gas-emitting practices to more sustainable production and consumption approaches*”

Recent Reports



Conclusions on Food Systems

- **Animal Protein Overconsumption Major Cause of:**
 - GHG-Emissions
 - Freshwater Withdrawals
 - Deforestation
 - Biodiversity Loss
 - Land Use
 - Food-shortage and Malnutrition
- **162 Countries are Committed to Change**
- **Transition Urged by FAO and World Bank**



COP 29 & Finance



New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance

- Contested, but more than 1 trillion USD needed annually

Operationalisation of the Loss & Damage Fund

- 400 billion USD Needed, 700 million pledged (0,2%)

Potential Revenue of Emission Pricing

<i>Agri-Food GHG-Emission Pricing (0,10USD per 100 grams meat)</i>	Per Capita Meat Consumption (annual in kilograms)	Inhabitants per Country (2023)	Total Revenue
OECD	71,4 kilograms	1,385 billion	98,889 billion USD
China	62,0 kilograms	1,409 billion	87,358 billion USD
Combined	66,7 kilograms	2,794 billion	186,247 billion USD

Importance of Declaration to Nutrition

Sarah LaHaye - Lead, Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN)



Africa Climate Action Initiative

- **History**
- **Mission and Vision**
- **ACAI Pillars**
 1. Bottom-Up Action
 2. Natural Resource Management Policies
 3. Increased Action through Human and Financial Resource Mobilisation
- **Obstacles**



TAPP / ACAI COP 29 Synergy

- Importance of Declaration for Africa
- New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance
- Advocate for Declaration and Gather Support
- Empower Actors in Developing Countries



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Signing is Possible until Monday 18 November 17.00 UTC

