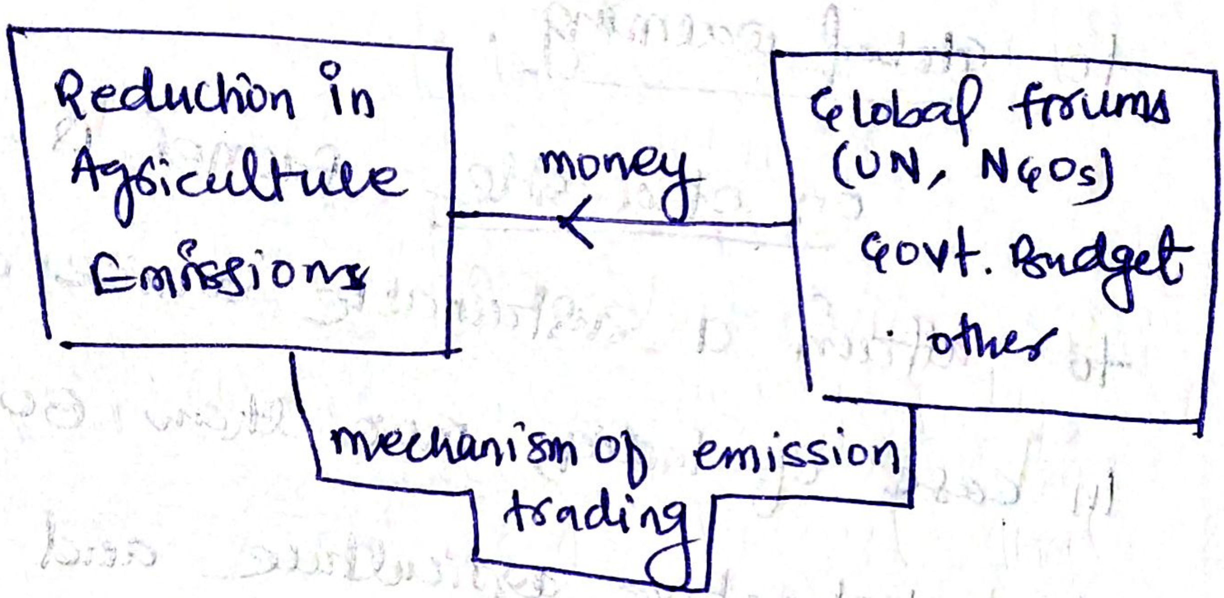
Emission tradding in Agriculture

Emission trading is a mechanism if adopted in agriculture will provide money to farmers for reducing GHG emissions.



Agriculture is one of most responsible source for GHG emissions. According to Land & climate change report of IPCC

Food through → production, transport, food waste } Generate 2/3rd SO_2 emmission, 21-30% CO_2 emissions.

various phenomenon associated with farming like - livestock is a major source of METHANE.

changes in production like mechanisation, wetland conversion and forest cutting chemical fertiliser etc have greatly added to global warming.

on other side farmer is struggling to attain a sustainable source of income. In case of India, more than 80% farmers do substantive agriculture and are BPL.

Thus - poor farmer's need alternative source of income such as carbon trading.

India being largest milk producing, buffallow meat producing and thus methane emitting country require emission market to handle both → Farmers income and climate commitments.

challenges

(i) scalability - more than 80% farmers have less than 2ha land/farmers thus accumulation is a tough task.

(ii) Understanding - complex mechanism of carbon tradding, its jargons etc is difficult to grasp where most are illiterate.

(iii) underdeveloped emission trading in other sector and unsuccessful story of UNFCCC is a big hurdle to influence stakeholders.

Neverthless, government should promote the concept through Environmental fiscal Transfer with the support of state government.