FACCEJPI

GLOBAL RESEARCH ALLIANCE ON AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GASES

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

CCAFS

International Conference on Agricultural GHG Emissions and Food Security –

Connecting research to policy and practice

10 – 13 September 2018
Berlin, Germany
Mercure Hotel MOA

Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture

THÜNEN

Sponsered by
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Federal Ministry
of Food
and Agriculture

Version: 31.08.2018

Welcome

Climate change has a major impact on agriculture. The effects are evident in all regions of the world. Weather extremes like e.g. heat waves, long dry periods, tempests and floods are causing reductions in crop and livestock productivity and yields. Agriculture as well has an impact on climate change, as it is causing 10 to 12 % of global emissions (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change AR5).

According to estimations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the global demand for food is expected to increase by round 70 % until 2050. To ensure future food security, while reducing the impact on greenhouse gas emissions, more sustainable and resilient agriculture production is needed. This is in accordance with the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as well as with the EU policy agenda on climate action and food and nutrition security. Therefore, researchers and stakeholder are expected develop reliable and politically feasible measures and win-win solutions to underpin such a transition.

The Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change (FACCE-JPI) institutional partnership with the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA) provides a unique opportunity to take advantage of synergies between the two initiatives and to cooperate at international level in the context of sustainable agriculture, climate change and food security. A concrete action to establish cooperation is to organise an international research outreach conference in Berlin, Germany under the umbrella of FACCE-JPI and GRA, with the participation of the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). The conference will focus on agricultural GHG emission reduction in the light of climate change, sustainable agriculture and food security.

I cordially welcome you in Berlin and I am very much looking forward to a lively, constructive and productive discussion in the coming days.

Hartmut Stalb

On behalf of GRA and FACCE-JPI

German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture

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Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CGIAR-CCAFS)

Thünen Institute

Contact

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Claudia Heidecke

Kirstin Ohlendorf

– Scientific Conference –

Monday, 10th September	
9:00	Registration and Coffee Break
9:30	**Welcome** ◆ Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) on behalf of GRA + FACCE (Hartmut Stalb) ◆ Thünen Institute (Claudia Heidecke)
10:00	**Plenary** *Keynote: Andy Reisinger* Coordinating Lead Author for the International Panel for Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)
11:00	Parallel Sessions (see pages 7 ff.)
12:30	Lunch Break
13:30	Parallel Sessions (continued)
15:00	Coffee Break
15:30	Parallel Sessions (continued)
17:00	Poster Session
18:30	Buffet at the Hotel and Networking

Tuesday, 11th September	
9:00	Parallel Sessions (continued)
10:30	Coffee Break
11:00	Outcome of the Conference and Wrap-up in Plenary Session
12:00	End of Scientific Conference and Lunch

– Stakeholder Conference –

12:00	Lunch and Registration
13:00	**Welcome** *Moderator: Karen Coleman* ◆ Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL), Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture and *GRA Chair, Julia Klöckner (tbc)* ◆ Ministry for Primary Industries, Minister of Agriculture and Minister for Biosecurity, Food Safety, and Rural Communities, *Hon Damien O'Connor, New Zealand* ◆ *FACCE-JPI Chair Hartmut Stalb*

Tuesday, 11th September	
13:30	**Plenary** ◆ Keynote European Commission *Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development Jerzy Bogdan Plewa* ◆ Keynote Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations *Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water Department Assistant-Director General René Castro Salazar* ◆ Keynote World Farmers' Organisation *President Theo de Jager*
14:45	**Coffee Break**
15:15	**Panel Discussion:** **Challenges and opportunities for implementing agricultural mitigation** ◆ FAO, *Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water Department Assistant-Director General René Castro Salazar (tbc)* ◆ EC, *Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development Jerzy Bogdan Plewa* ◆ WFO, *President Theo de Jager* ◆ WWF, EAT Foundation, *Global Food Lead Scientist Sonja Vermeulen* ◆ Food Industry, *tbc* ◆ Agricultural Technology, *tbc*
16:15	**Explanation of different Thematic Groups in Plenary**
16:30	**Thematic Working Groups** **(see pages 19-22)**
to	**1. Livestock (Chairs: M. Scholten, B. Tiesnamurti)** **2. Cropland and Rice (Chairs: Le Hoang Anh, Á. Roel)** **3. Soil Management (Chairs: J.-F. Soussana, H. Silvennoinen)**
18:00	**4. Food Consumption (Chairs: T. Benton, S. Treyer)**
19:00	**Social Event (Spree Cruise)**

Wednesday, 12th September	
9:00	**Overview and Visions by FACCE, GRA and CCAFS Initiatives and Research Projects** ◆ FACCE-JPI Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change (Heather McKhann) ◆ Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases Emissions (Hayden Montgomery) ◆ CGIAR – Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (Bruce Campbell)

Wednesday, 12th September	
10:00	Coffee Break
10:30	**Best Practice Examples from Research Projects** ◆ Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners, Liisa Pietola, Finland ◆ Chairman, Punjab State Farmers Commission, Ajay Vir Jakhar, India ◆ Plan Agropecuario, Gonzalo Becona, Uruguay **Discussion: How to get from research to policy and practice?**
12:00	Lunch
13:00	**Thematic Working Groups** (see pages 23-26) **Cross-Cutting Questions:** 1. Which risks have to be considered and how to minimise these (e.g. leakage effects)? (Chairs: W. Oyhantcabal, tbc) 2. How can food policy support mitigation? (Chairs: M. Niles, H. McKhann) 3. How to catalyse public-private investment (in mitigation)? (Chairs: E. Saini, tbc: NAMA Facility) 4. Knowledge and research gaps: Where do we need to develop cross national research? (Chairs: N. Chirinda, M. Alfaro)
15:00	Coffee Break
15:30	Wrap-up by Rapporteurs
16:30	Outcome of the Conference and Wrap-up
17:00	Closure (Hartmut Stalb)
17:15	End of Conference

Thursday, 13th September
1. Urban Farming in Berlin
2. Organic Farming versus Conventional Farming
3. Mires & Peatland
4. 4 / 1000 Soil Carbon

Structure of scientific parallel sessions

10:00-11:00	Keynote Andy Reisinger			
Topics	1	2	3	4
	Innovative approaches in GHG monitoring and MRV	**Mitigation potential**	**Cost and implementation**	**Global challenges and policies**
	Rapporteur 1	*Rapporteur 2*	*Rapporteur 3*	*Rapporteur 4*
Mon 10.09.2018 11:00-12:30	1.10 Introductory Keynote: Werner Kutsch	2.10 Introductory Keynote: Agustin del Prado	3.10 Introductory Keynote: Ana Maria Loboguerrero	4.10 Introductory Keynote: Ben Henderson
	1.11	2.11	3.11	4.11
	1.12	2.12	3.12	4.12
	1.13	2.13	3.13	4.13
	1.14	2.14	3.14	4.14
Mon 10.09.2018 13:30-15:00	1.21	2.21	3.21	4.21
	1.22	2.22	3.22	4.22
	1.23	2.23	3.23	4.23
	1.24	2.24	3.24	4.24
	1.25		3.25	4.25
Mon 10.09.2018 15:30-17:00	1.31	2.31	3.31	4.31
	1.32	2.32	3.32	4.32
	1.33	2.33	3.33	4.33
	1.34	2.34	3.34	4.34
	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
Mon 10.09.2018 17:00-18:30	Poster Session			
Tue 11.09.2018 9:00-10:30	1.41	2.41	3.41	4.41
	1.42	2.42	3.42	4.42
	1.43	2.43	3.43	4.43
	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44
	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
11:00-12:00	Wrap up and closure			

Detailed scientific program

1. Innovative approaches in GHG monitoring and MRV (Discussant and Rapporteur to the plenary: Heinz Flessa)		
a. Developing improved methodologies for national GHG reporting		
Room MOA 7 **Time** 11:00-12:30 **Monday** 10th September		
No	**Presenter**	**Title of abstract**
Session Chair: Roland Fuss		
1.10	Keynote: Werner Kutsch	Innovative approaches in GHG monitoring and MRV
1.11	Del Grosso, Stephen	Integrating data management systems and agro-ecosystem models to improve greenhouse gas reporting
1.12	Hutchings, Nicholas John	The IPCC and UNECE approaches to gaseous emissions from manure management differ. Should they be more alike?
1.13	Anthony, Steven	Improving the UK agricultural greenhouse gas emissions inventory
1.14	Tiemeyer, Bärbel	Greenhouse gas fluxes from organic soils in Germany – synthesis and derivation of emission factors for the national greenhouse gas inventory
b. Integrating new measures and regional scales in monitoring		
Room MOA 7 **Time** 13:30-15:00 **Monday** 10th September		
Session Chair: Bärbel Tiemeyer		
1.21	Petersen, Søren O.	A new approach to estimation of methane emissions from manure management
1.22	Bell, Matt	Extracting spot measurements of enteric methane from cow breath
1.23	Nendel, Claas	Regional-scale simulations of N_2O emissions from agriculture
1.24	Khalil, Mohammad Ibrahim	Improved methodologies for the measurement of organic carbon and estimation of stock changes in agricultural soils and their potentials for offsetting greenhouse gases
1.25	Blair, Jonathan	Grassland contribution to carbon sequestration in the LULUCF inventory for Northern Ireland

c. Developing improved methodologies for livestock emission reporting		
Room MOA 7 **Time** 15:30-17:00 **Monday** 10th September		
No	**Presenter**	**Title of abstract**
Session Chair: Dirk von Soosten		
1.31	Wecking, Anne Roswitha	Eddy covariance measurements of N_2O emissions under intensive grazing before, during and after pasture renewal
1.32	Kipling, Richard	Development of a farm-level greenhouse gas emission assessment tool for Welsh livestock agriculture
1.33	Moreno Vasquez, Fausto Camilo	Eddy Covariance´s data preprocessing in livestock agroecosystems
1.34	Gonzalez-Recio, Oscar	Reducing methane emissions will decrease benefits for producers. How can genomics face this limitation?
d. GHG calculators for the farm level: Experiences and perspectives		
Room MOA 7 **Time** 9:00-10:30 **Tuesday** 11th September		
Session Chair: Gianni Bellocchi		
1.41	Buckley, Cathal	Using the EU farm accountancy data network to track GHG farm level emissions in the Republic of Ireland
1.42	Becker, Harald	HUNTER – developing, testing and introducing an excel tool for sustainability benchmarking in plant production
1.43	Dörsch, Peter	Controlling GHG emissions by soil pH management: a kill or cure?
1.44	Schrade, Sabine	Quantification of greenhouse gas mitigation measures in an experimental dairy housing at herd level on a practical scale

2. Mitigation potential (Discussant and Rapporteur to the plenary: Frank O'Mara)		
a. Livestock and grassland management		
Room MOA 5 **Time** 11:00-12:30 **Monday** 10th September		
No	**Presenter**	**Title of abstract**
Session Chair: Frank O'Mara		
2.10	Keynote: Agustin Del Prado	Adressing climate change mitigation potential in agriculture
2.11	Deblitz, Claus	Silvopastoral systems can reduce emissions and create multiple wins in cattle farming
2.12	Kipling, Richard Philip	Challenges to implementing greenhouse gas mitigation measures in Welsh livestock agriculture: A conceptual framework
2.13	Alvarez Hess, Pablo	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from a rangeland beef system
2.14	Gómez, Carlos Alfredo	Evaluation of silvopastroral systems as a strategy to mitigate GHG emissions in the Amazon tropics
b. Rice cultivation and management		
Room MOA 5 **Time** 13:30-15:00 **Monday** 10th September		
Session Chair: Lenin Babu Kamepalli		
2.21	Wassmann, Reiner	Mitigation in rice production systems: Prioritization of technologies and practices based on transformative potentials
2.22	Kritee, Kritee	Recently discovered high nitrous oxide fluxes at rice farms worrisome but manageable with co-management of water and fertilizers
2.23	Sander, Bjoern Ole	Bio-physical and socio-economic assessment for scaling of alternate wetting and drying in vietnamese rice production
2.24	Hoang, Thi Thai Hoa	Nitrogen and rice straw management for mitigation of CH_4 and N_2O emissions under water saving paddy fields of Central Vietnam

c. Cropland management		
Room MOA 5 **Time** 15:30-17:00 **Monday** 10th September		
No	**Presenter**	**Title of abstract**
Session Chair: Claus Deblitz		
2.31	Kamepalli, Lenin Babu	Transforming Indian agriculture into climate friendly by reducing nitrous oxide reduction through need coated urea
2.32	Povellato, Andrea	The challenge of reducing carbon footprint and promoting food quality. A pilot study on durum wheat in Italy
2.33	Meyer-Aurich, Andreas	Climate smart reduction of N fertilizer for a cost-efficient GHG mitigation
2.34	Richards, Karl	Fertiliser type controls N_2O emissions on wet grassland soils
2.35	Janssen, Guy	The Full Lands Integration Tool and moja global: New systems to support advanced integration in GHG inventory systems
d. Soil carbon sequestration, agroforestry		
Room MOA 5 **Time** 9:00-10:30 **Tuesday** 11th September		
Session Chair: Katharina Helming		
2.41	Nyameasem, John Kormla	Impact of forage production and conversions of coastal grasslands of Ghana on soil carbon stock and soil quality
2.42	Fornara, Dario Arturo	High resilience of soil carbon stocks to grassland intensification
2.43	Don, Axel	Land management impact on soil organic carbon stocks – what do we really know?
2.44	Sykes, Alasdair James	Realising the global technical, economic and social potential of soil carbon sequestration as a greenhouse gas removal technology
2.45	Cavallaro, Nancy	A new scientific assessment on changes in carbon fluxes and stocks in North America

3. Cost and implementation (Discussant and Rapporteur to the plenary: Bernhard Osterburg)		
a. Economic analysis of GHG emissions policies / marginal abatement cost curves		
Room MOA 6 **Time** 11:00-12:30 **Monday** 10th September		
No	**Presenter**	**Title of abstract**
Session Chair: Bernhard Osterburg		
3.10	Keynote: Ana Maria Loboguerrero	Cost and implementation of mitigation in agriculture
3.11	Donnellan, Trevor	An analysis of abatement potential of greenhouse gas and ammonia emissions in Irish agriculture to 2030
3.12	Tek Sapkota	Greenhouse gas emissions from Indian agriculture, mitigation options and associated costs
3.13	Nakasaga, Halimah	Cost-effective measures for agricultural greenhouse gas emissions in Uganda
3.14	Häfner, Kati	Farmers' preferences for an agri-environmental measure designed for climate friendly peatland management
b. Scientific evaluation of national climate protection plans, targets and future pathways		
Room MOA 6 **Time** 13:30-15:00 **Monday** 10th September		
Session Chair: Sven Anders		
3.21	Osterburg, Bernhard	Mitigation targets for agriculture in the German Climate Action Plan 2050
3.22	The, Tran Van	Developing investment plan for low emission development interventions from rice production in Vietnam's Nationally Determined Contributions
3.23	Bretscher, Daniel	Exploring technical and political measures for agricultural greenhouse gas mitigation in Switzerland
3.24	Ammar, Hajer	Tunisian Greenhouse Gas emission and methane mitigation options

c. Adoption rates, potentials and barriers		
Room MOA 6 **Time** 15:30-17:00 **Monday** 10th September		
No	**Presenter**	**Title of abstract**
Session Chair: Alex de Pinto		
3.31	Opio, Carolyn Imede	Why adoption of low-cost technologies and practices for livestock is lagging in low-medium income countries?
3.32	Anders, Sven	Climate change beliefs and behaviour – why (or not) farmers adopt GHG mitigating production practices in Canada
3.33	Haile, Kaleab	Farmers' willingness to participate in environmental service provision: The case of evergreen agriculture in Ethiopia
3.34	Mugandani, Raymond	Diagnosis of access to extension, markets and credit in conservation agriculture adoption: Evidence from Zimbabwe
3.35	Zoundji, Gérard	Digital learning for climate-smart agriculture practices in Mali
d. Win-win solutions: Integrative approaches with multiple benefits		
Room MOA 6 **Time** 9:00-10:30 **Tuesday** 11th September		
Session Chair: Gerard Zoundji		
3.41	Helin, Janne Antero	Greenhouse gas mitigation in dairy production – an environmental win-win or dilemma?
3.42	De Pinto, Alessandro	A reductive interpretation of Climate Smart Agriculture limits its positive effects
3.43	Lokupitiya, Erandathie Yamuna Kumari	Coastal salinity intrusion and food security in South Asia: Best management practices with greenhouse gas benefits
3.44	Cenacchi, Nicola	Cropland Restoration as an essential component to the forest landscape restoration approach – global effects of wide-scale adoption
3.45	Herlin, Anders	Assessment methods of animal food systems' sustainability and climate impact

4. Global challenges and policies (Discussant and Rapporteur to the plenary: Lini Wollenberg)		
a. Mitigation and food security; consumption; simultaneously addressing consumption and production		
Room MOA 8 **Time** 11:00-12:30 **Monday** 10th September		
No	**Presenter**	**Title of abstract**
Session Chair: Claudia Heidecke		
4.10	Keynote: Ben Henderson	Global policy options and challenges and policies for GHG mitigation in agriculture
4.11	Frank, Stefan	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture without compromising food security?
4.12	Barbieri, Lindsay Kaye	Agricultural adaptation and mitigation review: Evidence for synergies and tradeoffs
4.13	Wollenberg, Eva	National contributions to climate change mitigation from agriculture: allocating a global target
4.14	Hönle, Susanna Esther	Detecting the status of climate mitigation strategies for agriculture
b. Quantification of leakage effects and global implications / Bio-economy / Circular economy		
Room MOA 8 **Time** 13:30-15:00 **Monday** 10th September		
Session Chair: Todd Crane		
4.21	Frank, Stefan	A multi-model quantification of agricultural non-CO_2 emission reductions to achieve the 1.5 °C target
4.22	Humpenöder, Florian	Large-scale bioenergy production: How to resolve sustainability trade-offs?
4.23	Broeze, Jan	Postharvest food waste reduction measures net effects on GHG emissions
4.24	Bellocchi, Gianni	Multi-model assessment of mitigation options on GHG emissions and soil C stock in agrosystems world-wide
4.25	Namataovu, Hajjarah	Carbon emission avoidance and costs of soil carbon sequestration and agroforestry land-use options

c. Options and challenges for agroforestry		
Room MOA 8 **Time** 15:30-17:00 **Monday** 10th September		
No	**Presenter**	**Title of abstract**
Session Chair: Axel Don		
4.31	Kay, Sonja	Agroforestry: An indispensable tool for climate-smart agriculture in Europe
4.32	Mosquera Losada, Maria Rosa	Agroforestry and climate change: European policies
4.33	Birkenberg, Athena	What are the linkages between carbon neutral coffee and food security? Insights from Costa Rica
4.34	Yeboah, Edward	Engaging local communities in REDD+ and enhancement of carbon stocks: Case study from Ghana
d. Systematic land use management approaches		
Room MOA 8 **Time** 9:00-10:30 **Tuesday** 11th September		
Session Chair: Jonathan Blair		
4.41	Peters, Jan	Fostering climate-smart agriculture on peatlands – strategies and policies for implementation of paludiculture
4.42	Hijbeek, Renske	Sustainable intensification of maize production and greenhouse gas emissions: the road ahead for sub-Saharan Africa
4.43	Crane, Todd	Analyzing the distributional effects of climate change mitigation in developing country livestock systems: Cross-scale political economy of low emission development in East African dairy sectors
4.44	Delgado, Jorge A.	Nutrient Uptake and Outcome network (NUOnet): Connecting nutrient management to GRACEnet
4.45	Gajos, Edyta Monika	Multi-criteria approach to greenhouse gases emission reduction

Poster

Theme 1: Innovative approaches in GHG monitoring and MRV (R. Fuss)		
No	**Name**	**Title of poster**
1	Arango, Jacobo	Validation of the Ruminant model to obtain accurate estimates of enteric methane emissions to support the Colombian NDCs
2	Cain, Michelle	Misconceptions surrounding the role of methane in New Zealand's impact on global climate
3	de Klein, Cecile Anna Maria	Capturing Effects of Diet on Emissions from Ruminant Systems (CEDERS)
4	Grossi, Giampiero	Comparing direct N_2O soil emissions and indirect N-fluxes from a Mediterranean agro-pastoral system using DNDC model and IPCC approach
5	Hoffmann, Mathias	Diurnal patterns, seasonality and ebullition: A comparison of gap-filling strategies for closed-chamber CH_4 measurements to derive a "best-practice" approach and give implications for future study designs
6	Don, Axel	The German Agricultural Soil Inventory – soil sampling for climate change abatement
7	Jorch, Veronika	Gaps, needs and options - A design study for long-term greenhouse gas observation in Africa
8	Keck, Hannes	A Relaxed eddy accumulation system to measure greenhouse gas fluxes from agricultural ecosystems
9	MacLeod, Michael John	Developing a model to quantify change in greenhouse gas emission intensity of agricultural commodities over time
10	Merbold, Lutz	Improved greenhouse gas emission factors for small-holder livestock systems in East Africa
11	Olesen, Jørgen E.	Emissions of nitrous oxide from crop residues – the overlooked source
12	Rosenstock, Todd	Making trees count: MRV of agroforestry under the UNFCCC
13	Tudela Staub, Daniel Felipe	Greenhouse Gas emissions from arable farming: knowing the farming system is crucial
14	van der Weerden, Tony	DATAMAN: Establishment of a database on greenhouse gas emissions from manure for refinement of national inventories.

Theme 2: Mitigation potential		**(v. Alcantára Cervantes)**
15	Bastami, Mohd Saufi	Microbial dynamics during slurry self-acidification on inhibition methane emissions on stored slurry by fermented carbohydrate source
16	Buchen, Caroline	Effects of different grassland renewal techniques on N_2O emissions
17	Chirinda, Ngonid-zashe	Shaded coffee: An adaptation strategy mitigating short-term fertilizer-based soil N_2O emissions from hilly landscapes
18	Drewer, Julia	Nitrogen use efficiency and fluxes affected by timing and N management practices in a rice-wheat cropping system in India
19	Eckard, Richard John	Impacts of climate change on soil organic carbon and productivity in pastures of south eastern Australia
20	Fuchs, Kathrin	Management matters: Testing a mitigation strategy for nitrous oxide emissions on intensively managed grassland
21	Getz, Josephine	The use of peat-based biochar as an additive to manure management systems to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
22	Klöve, Björn	Wise use of drained peatlands in a bio-based economy: Development of improved assessment practices and sustainable techniques for mitigation of greenhouse gases
23	Liebig, Mark A.	MAGGnet: A meta-database to support greenhouse gas mitigation research
24	Oestmann, Jan	The greenhouse gas balance of sphagnum farming on former peat extraction sites
25	Oyeogbe, Anthony Imoudu	Decoupling greenhouse gases emissions in conservation agriculture system: Adaptive nitrogen and weed management
26	Prima, Ari	Study on early fattening in sheep as a strategy to reduce nitrogen emissions
27	Schulz, Franziska	Greenhouse gas emissions of organic and conventional dairy farms – results from a pilot farm network in Germany
Theme 3: Costs and implementation		**(B. Osterburg)**
28	Ahuja, Richie	Scaling up climate-smart farming practices through ICT enabled platforms in India
29	Bartzanas, Thomas	Ammonia and GHG emissions from livestock buildings – LivAge COST action
30	Biewald, Anne	Towards a more climate-efficient sector attribution of agricultural measures in the Climate Action Plan 2050

31	Chmelikova, Lucie	Greenhouse gas balances in organic and conventional farming in Germany – results from the Network of pilot farms
32	Dahms, Tobias	Economic and ecological assessment of solid fuels from re-wetted peatlands
33	Khalil, Mohammad Ibrahim	GHG-MANAGE: Managing and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration in various landscape mosaics
34	Kuzniar-van der Zee, Brenda	FACCE ERA-GAS: ERA-NET Cofund for monitoring & mitigation of Greenhouse gases from agri- and silviculture
35	Paul, Birthe	Agro-environmental trade-offs across smallholder livestock systems in Babati, Northern Tanzania
Theme 4: Global potentials		**(S. Hönle)**
36	Arias-Navarro, Cristina	Coordination of International Research Cooperation on soil CArbon Sequestration in Agriculture (CIRCASA)
37	Birkenberg, Athena	Coffee, climate and certification: Experiences and implications from the world's first carbon neutral certified coffee
38	Doyle, Natasha Jessica	Refining direct fed microbials (DFM) and silage inoculants for reduction of methane emissions from ruminants
39	Glatzle, Albrecht	Livestock's role in climate change: Do we need a shift of paradigm?
40	Krol, Dominika Joanna	Assessment of losses from animal excreta on wet soils
41	Lorenz, Heike	Is pasture-based milk production a climate-friendly alternative to confinement systems? A meta-analysis
42	Salmon, Gareth Richard	Livestock key facts: Investigating popular facts to ensure discussions and decisions are well informed
43	Verger, Charlotte	Integrative Research Group: A cross-cutting group in the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases
44	Verger, Charlotte	The '4 per 1000: Soils for food security and climate' initiative: The international scientific and cooperation program
45	Wichtmann, Wendelin	Paludiculture – climate smart land use on peatland

Thematic Working Group 1: Livestock

Time: 11th September 2018, 16:30–18.00

Reporting back: 12th September, 16:30

Room: MOA 5

Chair 1: Martin Scholten, Managing Director Animal Sciences Group, WRU, NL

Chair 2: Bess Tiesnamurti, Indonesian Centre for Animal Research and Development

Program Committee Support: Hayden Montgomery, GRA special representative

Background

The livestock sector contributes a large share to agricultural greenhouse gases worldwide, but there is also significant mitigation potential at the same time. With regards to a growing population and an increasing demand for livestock products, the reduction of the sector's emission and its environmental footprint are getting more and more urgent. Approximately 14.5 percent of anthropogenic GHG emissions are related to livestock production activities. On the other hand livestock production is an important source for food and income security and is interlinked with grassland and pasture management worldwide.

Key challenges

Currently discussed practices with mitigation potential for large-scale, transformational change:

- Improvement of production efficiencies → Emission intensities vary according to different production systems
- Manure management practices
- Grassland carbon sequestration
- Promising technologies (such as feeding additives, vaccines and genetic selection methods)

Guiding questions for the discussion

1. Which areas or projects are most promising for radical GHG emission reductions in livestock production and should receive most attention?
2. What are successful examples to reduce livestock related emission reductions from your countries?
3. What are the main barriers for adoption of measures? How could a policy design for quantitative reduction targets for livestock related emissions look like? Which incentives or instruments could be implemented?

Thematic Working Group 2: Cropland and Rice

Time: 11th September 2018, 16:30–18.00

Reporting back: 12th September, 16:30

Room: MOA 6

Chair 1: Le Hoang Anh, MARD, Vietnam

Chair 2: Álvaro Roel, INIA, Uruguay

Program Committee Support: Lini Wollenberg, CCAFS

Background

With the rising population the requirements for an increase and a more stable food production are under more pressure. With an increase in production also GHG emissions increase, especially in the basic food provider such as rice and cropland production (cereals, etc.). Especially methane of rice production or nitrate oxide in cropland production contribute in many countries to a large extend to national GHG emissions. New technologies and new management practices are thus decisive for achieving the COP 21 targets and to make an ambitious contribution from the agricultural sector.

Key challenges

- Elaborate, encourage and implement new water management strategies in rice cultivation
- Stimulate and enforce measures in agriculture worldwide
- Enhance adoption of promising measures in rice and cropland production and evaluate long-term applicability

Guiding questions for the discussion

1. Which areas are most promising to reduce GHG emissions in cropland and rice management?
2. Do you know of any successful examples from your country that could be replicated elsewhere?
3. What are the main barriers for adoption of such measures? How could regulations and public policies induce a change of paradigm? Which incentives or instruments could be implemented?

Thematic Working Group 3: Soil management (Sequestration, Emissions, Agroforestry, 4/100, Peatlands)

Time: 11th September 2018, 16:30–18.00

Reporting back: 12th September, 16:30

Room: MOA 7

Chair 1: tbc

Chair 2: Hanna Silvennoinen, NIBIO, NO

Program Committee Support: Claudia Heidecke, Thünen Institute

Background

Soil management is decisive not only for climate mitigation but also for other relevant environmental issues (such as water and biodiversity) and a productive farming system. With the 4/1000 initiative launched at COP21 the role of agricultural soils in climate mitigation was emphasized and has gained increasing attention since then. However, this includes more than just enhancing 4 per mille more of carbon in soils: Peatland management needs to be implemented, current carbon losses need to be stopped, agroforestry needs to be evaluated and incentives developed, soil carbon monitoring needs further refinements – just to name a few. This thematic group discusses options and challenges to realistically and sustainably improve soil management worldwide.

Key challenges

Some current challenges in the area of soil management are:

- Knowledge-gaps in status and trends of soils worldwide
- Monitoring systems still missing
- Popular topic with increasing attention and high potential but common understanding and priorization missing

Guiding questions for the discussion

1. Where in which regions is the highest potential for SOC-sequestration and where do we see soil carbon losses, also in mineral soils? What are best-management practices?
2. How can soil carbon be monitored cost-effectively?
3. How can it be assured that measures on mineral and organic soils are constantly practiced and emissions are not reversed?

Thematic Working Group 4: Food Consumption

Time: 11th September 2018, 16:30–18.00

Reporting back: 12th September, 16:30

Room: MOA 8

Chair 1: Tim Benton, University of Leeds

Chair 2: Sébastien Treyer, Director of Programs, IDDRI

Program Committee Support: Caroline Lesser, FACCE-JPI Secretariat

Background

Countries around the globe are faced with the need to produce more food for a growing global population, whilst having to cope with climate change and reduce their carbon footprint. Ensuring more sustainable and resilient food production and consumption is therefore high on the international agenda[1]. Yet such a change requires important adjustments across entire food supply chains, involving a wide range of stakeholders: farmers, food industry actors, consumers and policymakers.

Adopting a comprehensive and integrated food systems approach ("from farm to fork") will be important to facilitate coherent and coordinated changes along the entire chain, including to promote **more sustainable (and healthy) food consumption habits and a more effective handling of food waste**. Currently, the food sector (incl. primary production) accounts for more than 25 % of GHG emissions worldwide. The expected increase in meat and animal product consumption by 2050 would further increase GHG emissions by 80 %, according to a report from the EC Food2030 High-Level Conference[2].

Key challenges

- Encourage the adoption of more sustainable diets based on alternative protein sources
- Encourage local food production and consumption
- Reduce food loss and waste by implementing circular economy principles
- Ensure more coherent agriculture, food, (health) and climate change policies

Guiding questions for the discussion

1. Which demand-side measures related to food consumption, food value chains, and food loss and waste are most promising to reduce GHG emissions while ensuring food security?
2. Do you know of any successful examples from your country that could be replicated elsewhere?
3. What are the main barriers for adoption of such measures? And how could regulatory, fiscal or other public policies induce a change of paradigm?

[1] Cf. UN Sustainable Development Goals, International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems, 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Program

[2] EC Food2030 High-Level Conference Background Document (October 2016)

Thematic Working Group 5: Cross Cutting Questions: Risks and side-effects

Time: 12th September 2018, 13:00–15.00

Reporting back: 12th September, 16:30

Room: MOA 5

Chair 1: Walter Oyhantcabal

Chair 2: tbc

Program Committee Support: Claudia Heidecke, Thünen Institute

Background

Climate mitigation also in the agricultural sector is high on the political agenda and gains more importance with the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture decided on the COP 24 in Bonn in 2017. However, climate mitigation measures can also have side-effects, positive effects such as win-win solutions for soils, agroforestry or water quality improvements due to less fertilizer application. But also negative risks and impacts on the environment (enlargement of bioenergy and resulting deforestation) or on food security need to be taken into account. More extensive agricultural production could lead to lower yields, less food but also less farm income and can therefore impact on rural household income. Due to due to indirect impacts on prices and supplies agricultural commodities also leakage effects occur that can have adverse effects on mitigation potentials. These different risks and side-effects are difficult to specifically quantify and address in mitigation policies.

Key challenges

For enforcing mitigation in the agricultural sector key challenges are:

- To investigate all different side-effects and to quantify these, especially in the long-run
- To address these risks and side-effects in national mitigation plans and climate mitigation measures
- To get a common understanding and solutions on a global scale and to find international solutions

Guiding questions for the discussion

1. Which different side-effects need to be considered on a global scale?
2. How to minimize negative side-effects and at the same time enhancing climate mitigation from agriculture?
3. What are possible solutions for improving international communication, assessments and policies to address these risks and side-effects?

Thematic Working Group 6: Cross-cutting questions: Food policy

Time: 12th September 2018, 13:00–15.00

Reporting back: 12th September, 16:30

Room: MOA 6

Chair 1: Meredith Niles, University of Vermont

Chair 2: Heather McKhann, INRA

Program Committee Support: Lini Wollenberg, CCAFS

Background

Climate change has generated a debate around food policies, as it is clear that growing population on one side and the trespassing of planetary boundaries on the other create a narrow pathway to sustainable food security. While it is necessary to carry on in looking for solutions that increase the productivity – in a sustainable way – in contexts where there is a gap with potential levels, it is more and more evident the need to address the multiplicity of food security dimensions, in particular access to food, food losses, and nutrition. Obesity and non-communicable diseases clearly show that food policies need to address dietary habits and the factors that influence them. As a consequence, there is a growing consensus on the need to rethink food policies with a system approach that consider not only the production phase but also looking at processing, distribution and consumption.

Key challenges

- Develop of new policy frames that adopt a systemic approach
- Work out policy tools that address dietary habits, for example by looking at the role of retailing and at the processing industry
- Exploring the link of quality policy with food and nutrition security, for example looking at the role of biodiversity
- Involving family farms in the process of construction of sustainable food systems

Guiding questions for the discussion

1. How does climate change challenge existing policy paradigms? How food policies should change in order to align with the commitments of the COP 21?
2. Food policies and agricultural policies are largely disconnected from each other. How to foster policy integration in a context of climate change?
3. What is the role of food system actors in the new context? What are the most promising policy tools that should be introduced to address the new challenges?

Thematic Working Group 7: Cross-cutting question: How to mobilize public-private investment (in mitigation)?

Time: 12th September 2018, 13:00–15.00

Reporting back: 12th September, 16:30

Room: MOA 7

Chair 1: NAMA-Facility

Chair 2: Eugenia Saini, FONTAGRO

Program Committee Support: Hayden Montgomery, GRA

Background

With the Paris-Agreement, the private sector is explicitly asked to participate in enhancing climate action and contribute to achieve the global mitigation target. At the moment, private entities have different options how to engage in climate action. In terms of "Public-Private-Partnerships" they are regarded as an equal partner at all stages of the respective activities. Many of the initiatives targeting agriculture and climate change have incorporated a structure of partnerships including countries, international organizations, science, civil society and the private sector (e.g. GACSA, AAA+, 4/1000, etc.). Another option implies investments in funds that run projects related to agriculture and climate change (e.g. eco-business-fund, F3 Life, FONTAGRO, Root Capital, Green Climate Fund…). In both cases the private sector can of course expect revenues from participating, however, these might differ in nature.

Key challenges

PPPs and funds contain both challenges and opportunities for enhancing climate-action in the agricultural sector. While on the one hand, private investments are seen as necessary to close the finance-gap, critics point out that there is a lack of legitimacy and meta-governance. Most often, criteria for the projects are defined in the scope of the initiative, the project itself or by the investment-company. There is also no obligations or guidelines how to monitor effects and where to report it. And finally, the question remains, what happens to issues that are not generating enough attention or expect less revenue.

Guiding questions for the discussion

1. What are your experiences with PPPs/funds regarding the agricultural sector and climate change? What effects have been achieved? How are they measured?
2. What are incentives for the private sector to participate in PPPs/invest in funds? What are the advantages or risks on the other hand to catalyze public private investment?
3. Could meta-governance (guidelines and criteria, independent monitoring and reporting) improve the effectivity of private sector involvement in PPPs/funds? How could this look like?

Thematic Working Group 8: Knowledge and research gaps: Where do we need to develop transnational research?

Time: 12th September 2018, 13:00–15.00

Reporting back: 12th September, 16:30

Room: MOA 8

Chair 1: Ngoni Chirinda, Aarhus University, CLIFF Network co-Coordinator

Chair 2: Martha Alfaro, Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias, INIA, Chile

Program Committee Support: Silvia Baralla, FACCE-JPI Secretariat

Background

Transnational research collaboration is particularly important in the area of agricultural GHG mitigation as it can help **generate global knowledge and practical solutions** to tackle a challenge that is global in nature, and that cannot be addressed by one country alone. Such research can (i) help share, collate and integrate data, e.g. on the effects of climate variability on different crops, farming systems and agricultural landscapes, (ii) help compare the impact of various agricultural practices on GHG mitigation, resilience to climate change and food security across countries and identify best practices for policymakers, farmers and other stakeholders, (iii) facilitate the sharing of national research infrastructures (e.g., laboratories, observatories, databases and repositories) and research and GHG measurement methods, and (iv) enable networking and knowledge-sharing amongst researchers. However, transnational research collaboration is also challenging, as it requires time for relationship-building and identifying the right partners and topics for collaboration, as well as the introduction of an adequate enabling environment at the national level.

Key challenges

- Examine emerging policy and end-user needs, take stock of existing research and identify specific topics that warrant new trans-national research collaboration
- Put in place national mechanisms and rules that facilitate trans-national research collaboration
- Translate trans-national research findings into new evidence and knowledge for policymakers, farmers and other stakeholders at the local, national and international levels

Guiding questions for the discussion

1. Which issues warrant additional transnational research collaboration? Why?
2. How can national research funding agencies and policymakers further promote the development of trans-national research collaboration? Which modalities and rules need to be put in place?
3. How can we ensure that transnational research is aligned to countries' strategic research objectives as well as to wider national and international policy goals on climate change?

Excursion 1: Urban farming in Berlin

Date:	Thursday, 13th September 2018
Time:	9:15 am – 5:00 pm
Location:	Kreuzberg, Schöneberg, Pankow
Organizers:	Regine Berges, Kirstin Ohlendorf
Languages:	English
Costs:	No additional fees; a lunch box will be provided

Contact

Kirstin Ohlendorf | kirstin.ohlendorf@thuenen.de | Telephone +49 (0) 531 596-5244

Thematic Outline

In the past hundred years, the population of urban areas increased from 34 % in 1960 to 54 % in 2014 of the total global population (WHO). This trend has consequences for the food security and the depletion of natural resources. With urban agriculture and urban gardening, cities benefit from more productive green spaces and combat the urban heat island effect. An increase in green areas could lead to lower temperatures, cleaner air and a reduction of GHG emissions from land consumption and from transport.

The destinations of the excursion highlight three agricultural/farming projects in Berlin – from an urban garden over an aquaponics farm system to a truly global field. All of them offering different approaches to the question: How to make agriculture and farming work in the future?

Time schedule (first draft)

9:15	**am**	Departure from MOA Hotel (Conference Venue) to Kreuzberg
10:00	**am**	Start Guided Tour Prinzessinnengärten (U-Bahn station „Moritzplatz“)
11:00	**am**	Departure from Prinzessinnengärten to ECF Farm Berlin
11:30	**am**	Start Guided Tour ECF Farm (S-Bahn station „Südkreuz“; Bus stop „Eresburgstraße“)
12:30	**pm**	Lunch Break
1:00	**pm**	Departure to Botanischer Volkspark Blankenfelde-Pankow
2:30	**pm**	Start Guided Tour Weltacker
3:45	**pm**	Departure from Blankenfelde-Pankow to MOA Hotel
5:00	**pm**	Arrival at MOA Hotel

Excursion 2: Organic farming versus conventional farming – comparing different emissions of production systems

Date:	Thursday, 13th September 2018
Time:	9:00 am – 2:30 pm
Location:	Ecological farm Marienhöhe
Organizers:	Thünen-Institute of Organic Farming
Languages:	English
Costs:	No additional fees; a lunch box will be provided

Contact

Hans Marten Paulsen | hans.paulsen@thuenen.de | Telephone +49 (0) 4539 8880-316

Thematic Outline

This excursion will focus on GHG emissions of an ecological production system in comparison with conventional farming. During the excursion we will visit the ecological farm Marienhöhe in Bad Saarow by Berlin, a farm with biological-dynamic focus, crop and livestock production and forestry with a long historical background. During the visit latest research results will serve as a background for discussing GHG emissions and other side-effects by different production systems.

Time schedule (first draft)

9:00	**am**	Start at the MOA Mercure hotel, conference venue by bus
10:00	**am**	Arrival at farm, guided tour at Marienhöhe
11:00	**am**	Discussion of different GHG emissions and comparison of production systems along project results by Dr. Paulsen
12:00	**pm**	Lunch break
1:30	**pm**	Departure at Marienhöhe
2:30	**pm**	Arrival at MOA Hotel

Excursion 3: Peatland management near Berlin

Date:	Thursday, 13th September 2018
Time:	9:30 am – 5:00 pm
Location:	Brandenburg (north-west of Berlin)
Organizers:	Jutta Zeitz, Bernhard Osterburg
Languages:	English
Costs:	No additional fees; a lunch box will be provided

Contact

Bernhard Osterburg | bernhard.osterdorf@thuenen.de | Telephone +49 (0) 531 596-5122

Please note:

Weather conditions might change quickly, waterproofed clothes are highly recommended – especially sturdy shoes.

Thematic Outline

Large parts of fens and mires in Germany have been drained, mainly for agricultural use. The mineralization of these drained organic soils causes high greenhouse gas emissions, and the soil quality is declining due to subsidence and compaction. In this excursion we will visit fens areas in the Northwest of Berlin (Rhinluch, Havelländisches Luch). While pastures and grasslands prevail, the fen areas also comprise important nature reserves. We will visit land and water managers, nature conservation agents and researchers and talk about the particular challenges of peatland management.

Time schedule (first draft)

9:30	**am**	Departure from MOA Hotel (Conference Venue)
10:00	**am**	Nature conservation station Rhinluch / Nature Conservation Centre, Linum
10:30	**am**	Walk through fen areas near Linum
12:00	**pm**	Lunch Break
1:00	**pm**	Departure at Linum
1:30	**pm**	Visit of the Agricultural Research Centre Paulinenaue, ZALF
3:30	**pm**	Departure at Paulinenaue
5:00	**pm**	Arrival at MOA Hotel (stop-overs at railway stations)

Excursion 4: How to achieve the 4 per 1000 goal? – Demonstrations of soil organic matter management in Brandenburg

Date:	Thursday, 13th September 2018
Time:	8:45 am – 4:00 pm
Location:	Dannenberg and Trampe, Brandenburg (North of Berlin)
Organizers:	Federal Office for Agriculture and Food, University of Potsdam (Wiggering), Thünen Institute of Climate-Smart Agriculture (Don)
Languages:	English
Costs:	No additional fees; a lunch box will be provided

Contact

Viridiana Alcantara C. | Viridiana.AlcantaraCervantes@ble.de | Telephone +49 (0) 228 6845-7312

Thematic Outline

The "4 per 1000 Initiative: Soils for Food Security and Climate" aims to assist countries and non-state partners to develop evidence-based projects, actions and programs, to protect and increase SOC stocks, the target rate of a 4 per 1000 (0.4 %) per year being an aspirational goal. It aims to avoid loss of organic matter from soils and improve soil carbon sequestration with the ultimate goal of improving food security and mitigation of climate change as well as adaptation to its effects.

Many land users are already contributing to maintain and enhance soils' carbon storage function through successful soil organic matter management, which ensures multiple benefits in terms of soil fertility and agricultural productivity. Visiting two dairy farms (one showcasing the transition to organic farming and one example of extensive grazing) in Brandenburg, North of the City of Berlin, this excursion will illustrate the benefits and challenges that farmers experience from soil organic matter management. Along with demonstrating the motivation of farmers for taking good care of their soils, the excursion will point out which lessons can be learned for the "4 per 1000 Initiative", including potentials for up-scaling.

Time schedule (first draft)

8:45	**am**	Departure from MOA Hotel to Dannenberg
10:30	**am**	Start at dairy farm (in transition to organic); Mr. Petermann in Dannenberg/Mark
12:00	**pm**	Departure from Dannenberg to Trampe
12:30	**am**	Lunch Break
1:00	**pm**	Start at dairy farm (extensive grazing); Mr. Lampe in Trampe
2:30	**pm**	Departure from Trampe to MOA Hotel
4:00	**pm**	Arrival at MOA Hotel

General information

1. Registration:

The registration will take place at the foyer on the first floor close to Moa 10 of the conference venue and will be open from 10th Sep at 8:30 am.

Please wear your name tag at all times while attending the conference and the associated events (buffet and networking event, Spree cruise, excursion).

If you're registered for the social event (Spree cruise) on September 11th 2018, the name tag will also serve as your entrance ticket.

2. Venue and how getting there:

The ‚International Conference on Agricultural GHG Emissions and Food Security – Connecting research to policy and practice' will take place at the Mercure Hotel MOA Berlin in Germany.

Mercure Hotel MOA Berlin
Stephanstraße 41
10559, Berlin – Germany

Tel: +49(0) 30 394043-0
Fax: +49(0) 30 394043-999
Mail: Ha0f7@accor.com

How to get to the venue

From the train station: Please take S-Bahn no. S5 (direction Westkreuz), S3 or S75 (direction Spandau) and get off at the stop Zoologischer Garten. Change to underground/subway U9 (direction Osloer Straße) and get off at the stop Birkenstraße. The hotel is about 100 m away.

From the airport:

From Tegel airport: Your best choice is bus TXL (direction S+U Alexanderplatz). Get off at the stop Turmstraße and Change to bus M27 (direction S+U Pankow) and get off at the stop Havelbergstraße. From there it is a short walk of around 5 minutes to the Mercure Hotel MOA Berlin.

From Schönefeld airport: The best way is to take the express train (S-Bahn) or the regional train (Regional Express) to Zoologischer Garten. From Zoologischer Garten you take the U9 (subway) in direction Osloer Str. Please leave the U9 at the Station Birkenstr. From there its just 200 metres to the Mercure Hotel MOA Berlin.

By car:

The MOA offers 550 parking spaces for reasonable prices and direct entrance to the hotel. The car park is part of the shopping centre "MOA Bogen", please enter Birkenstrasse 21 into your GPS. After the entrance barrier turn left, at the top deck you will find the direct entry to the hotel reception.

3. Rooms for the Conference

The plenum (welcome, plenary etc.) will be in room Moa 7, the GRA Council Meeting will be held in room Moa 9.

The parallel sessions will take place in the rooms Moa 5, 6 and 8.

Moa 10 will be the used for the coffee breaks and the poster session will be held there.

Lunch and buffet will be provided in the atrium (second floor) – one level above the conference level.

(Please refer to the map in the attachment)

4. Internet access

Wireless internet access is provided during the conference.

5. Social Dinner at the 10th of September 2018

Participants of the scientific conference

We invite our guests of the Scientific Conference to join us for a buffet and networking event in the atrium of the hotel from 06:30 pm until 09:00 pm. Food and beverages – please refer to the menu – are on us (from 06.30 pm – 08.30 pm).

Participants of the GRA Council Meeting

The social diner for the participants of the GRA Council Meeting will take place at the restaurant Sphere on top of the TV Tower at Alexanderplatz.

A bus will pick up the GRA members at the entrance of the venue at 06:30 pm and will take them to the TV Tower. The tickets for admission will provided at the location. Diner will last from about 07:30 pm until 10:00 pm.

There'll be a security check before you ride one of the two lifts for 40 seconds up to the revolving restaurant in 207 m height. Smoking is prohibited at the venue.

The transfer back to the hotel leaves at 10:30 pm and takes you back to the Mercure hotel MOA.

6. Social Dinner at the 11th of September 2018

You are invited to join a 3 hours cruise on the Spree River of Berlin. A buffet and beverages according to the menu are provided.

Unfortunately, places are limited. Please register in advance and as soon as possible.

The first boat will leave at 07:00 pm from the riverside. A second smaller boat will leave shortly afterwards from the landing stage Spreebogen. See directions for the Spree Cruise for further instructions!

It takes approximately 25 min to walk from the MOA Hotel to the landing stage at the riverside. We will start to walk together from the entrance of the MOA Hotel at 06:30pm.

It is important to wear your name tag while boarding the boat in order to make the boarding process as smooth and seamless as possible.

For participants who are unable or do not want to take the short walk, a bus will go to the landing stage – leaving at 06:40 pm and return at 10:30 to the MOA Hotel.

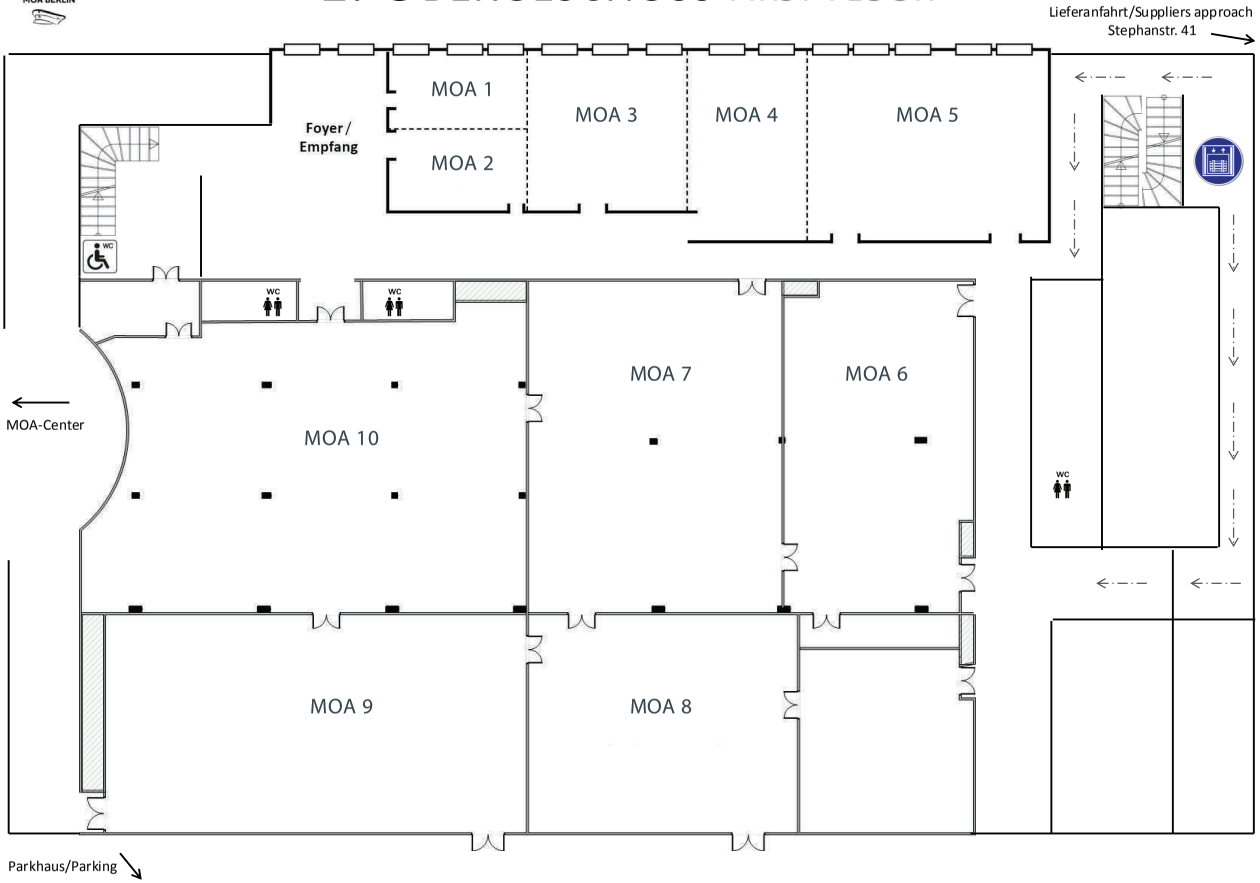
7. Excursions

Lunch boxes will be provided for the excursions. They'll be handed out in the morning of the 13th September 2018 next to the entrance of the MOA Hotel at Stephanstrasse 51. Please be there about 15 min before the departure of the bus.

All buses leave from and return to the entrance of the MOA hotel at Stephanstrasse 51! If you want to be dropped of on the way back at a railway station please approach the organizers of the excursions.

1. Urban Farming in Berlin:
   Bus leaves at 09:15 am and will be back at about 5:00 pm.
2. Organic farming versus Conventional farming:
   Bus leaves at 9:00 am and will be back at about 2:30 pm.
3. Mires & Peatland:
   Bus leaves at 09:30 am and will be back at about 5:00 pm.
4. 4/1000 Soil Carbon:
   Bus leaves at 08:45 am and will be back at about 4:00 pm.

1. OBERGESCHOSS FIRST FLOOR



Directions for the Spree Cruise

"It's about 1.5 km (25 min) walk from the venue..."

- → After leaving the entrance of Mercure Hotel MOA, turn left and cross Birkenstraße onto Stromstraße
- → Walk down Stromstraße
- → Turn left into the street Alt Moabit. At No.99 – Abion Spreebogen Waterside Hotel – turn right and walk down to the riverfront.
- → Turn right again and you see the landing stage "Spreebogen"

GPS Coordinates: 52°31'23.9"N 13°20'35.3"E

Sustainability at the AgriGHG 2018 conference

We are committed to increase the sustainability of the AgriGHG 2018 conference.

Different aspects are considered:

Food & Beverages:
No pork or beef on the menu and a higher number of vegetarian dishes, as well as local and certified food.

Avoiding food waste – recycling of food

No use of disposable cups – water will be provided in glass decanters

Straws are only available upon request

Avoiding the usage of small packing for i.e. milk and sugar

Transport:
Walking tour to the landing stage (Tuesday evening) for the majority of the participants

Venue is accessible via public transport

Paper overload:
Book of abstract only electronically available (pdf) and as a databank on the AgriGHG 2018 website

Reduction of the amount of brochures, flyers etc.

Feedback via the interactive tool sli.do

Interactive tool Sli.do

In order to make the event more interactive and to find out about the expectations of the conference, we will use the interactive tool sli.do. The tool will be used once before the conference (in form of a survey) and on Tuesday, 11th September 2018 during the plenary and the panel discussion. We encourage you to join in at the Q&A and in up voting the most interesting questions. Additionally the feedback on the conference will also be available on sli.do as a survey. All contributions are anonymous.

Publisher

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Photo

Fotolia © gudrun

Cover design and technical editing

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