

Agriculture sector experiences in integrating adaptation planning at national and community level

Louis Bockel

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Three parts

- Agriculture sector : key issues and lessons
- Planning approaches and tools
- Strategic planning challenges towards scaling up



Agriculture sector : key issues and lessons



Agriculture sector presents unique opportunities for integrated climate change planning

- High level of integration of Climate adaptation with food security and poverty reduction strategies
- Agriculture as a key sector in Mitigation (potential of 6-7 GT)
- Significant synergies between Adaptation, Mitigation and Agriculture Development (triple track opportunities)



Lessons from field implementation

- Climate change adaptation is a development issue
 - o techniques for adapting to climate change are location specific
 - o cross-sectoral perspectives are crucial to capture and to respond to farmers' needs
 - o mandated institutions for adaptation including clearly determined sectoral responsibilities are key
 - o establish links with policy making
- Climate change exacerbates existing vulnerabilities;
 - o adaptation must be addressed in the broader vulnerability reduction context
 - o Adaptation is a social learning process;
 - o Re-vitalize research –development link for CCA
 - o Monitor ongoing adaptation practices, alert on risks of mal-adaptation



Planning approaches and tools



1. Working approach to plan local adaptation with farmers

Stakeholder Engagement

- Assess current vulnerability, risks and local livelihoods
 - Assess future climate risks
 - Promote institutional capacities for adaptation
 - Identify, validate and test suitable adaptation options
 - Design location specific adaptation strategies
 - Up-scaling and mainstreaming

Cross Cutting Actions

Community participation

Gender perspective

Training

Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy advocacy



2. Productive socio-environmental safety nets

In Madagascar and Haiti, FAO has proposed an initiative based on municipalities and watersheds for the Strengthening of rural community climate resilience to fill a triple role:

- (i) Strengthen the social safety-net in rural areas (creation of jobs)
- (ii) Strengthen the resilient capacity of infrastructure and fragile areas faced with weather shocks,
- (iii) reduce the recurrence of floods and increase the resilience of rural communities to climate accidents.



Practical entry points to launch local adaptation processes

- Current climate variability and DRM
- Doing better on known Sustainable Land and Water Management practices
- Indigenous knowledge and 'no regret' options
- Awareness raising and capacity building



3. Policy Guidelines : How to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation into agriculture policies

Objective

- increase the resilience of the agriculture sector by incorporating climate change adaptation in agricultural policies
- help policy makers to take advantage of the potential for climate change mitigation

FAO prioritizes a set of high potential adaptation oriented policy options including

- (i) policies to encourage adapted crop development and farming practises,
- (ii) crop and income loss risk management policies,
- (iii) policies to promote soil conservation and land management,
- (iv) irrigation and water resource management policies and
- (v) disaster risk management policies.



Strategic planning challenges towards scaling up



Challenge 1: How to scale up integration of Adaptation in food security strategies ?

Strategies/ Opportunities

- to mainstream climate adaptation into national, sub-regional and regional food and agriculture strategies, policies, plans and programmes
 - Link actions to resilience building at three levels, (i) cropping systems, (ii) local communities and (iii) meso-region-watershed level
 - Link Adaptation with Social Safety nets (public works, urgency funds) and local institutions (self help groups, cereal banks)
- Line agencies as key implementation partners in adaptation
- **Decentralized Adaptation planning through local communities and NGO**



Challenge 2: How to exploit high synergy between adaptation and mitigation?

Opportunities / strategies

- To use a multi-objective approach and appropriate impact appraisal tools
- To Mobilize carbon funding towards conservation agriculture, watershed and land management (increased crop and watershed resilience to drought and floods)
- To combine ex ante appraisal of both adaptation and mitigation on new projects, policies



- **Challenge 3** : How to reach farmers to work on CC Adaptation ?

- Opportunities / strategies**

- o Long-term process approach
 - o Apply a livelihood perspective
 - o Use current climate variability as entry point to get farmers interest
 - o Linking research institutions, extension & farmers for CCA: Identify and test *together with farmers* good practice
 - o technology options; use indigenous knowledge first

- **Challenge 4**: How to better cover regional and sub-regional issues (mega deltas, Himalaya, large river basins,...)

- Partnership with Regional organizations and
 - Promote FAO/UNDP/UNEP multi-agency approaches (as UN REDD)



Thanks



Synergy between climate adaptation and mitigation in agriculture

Agriculture Adaptation Targets

double-target actions

Agriculture Mitigation Targets

cropping systems resilient to drought and water stress

reduce flood recurrence and improve resilience to natural disasters

diversify rural income and strengthen HH economic resilience

Increase protection against disaster (Disaster risk management, insurance)

new cropping technics

adequ. irrigation

land use management

labour-intensive public works

self help groups (saving, stores)

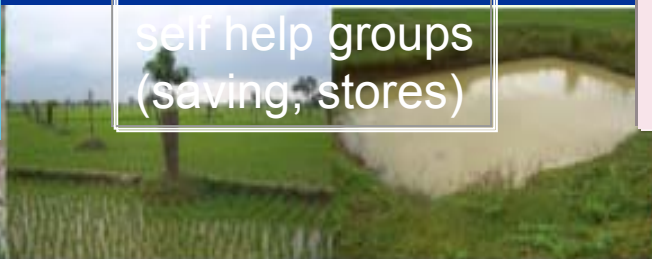
enriched carbon soils

reduced CH4 emissions

rehabilitated land in watersheds

reduced deforestation and slash and burn practices

Reforested areas improved pasture management





2. Objectives, structure, outputs of the tool

- Providing ex-ante measurements of the impact of agriculture and forestry development projects on GHG emissions and C sequestration, indicating its effects on the Carbon-balance
- Legitimizing the use of C balance (mitigation potential) among performance indicators of projects
- Facilitating the mobilization of C funding for sustainable agriculture development actions