

Feedback from the Agriculture and Food Security break out group

Stocktaking

- Some specific examples from Tanzania, Indonesia that were picking up the challenge of connecting up local to national level
- Some other examples that were addressing the challenge of facing the challenge of moving to knowledge use

Some cautions

- If we know climate information perfectly at the right scale, we would not necessarily know what to do in terms of adaptation. There are many other necessary conditions/context that are important.
- If we have stakeholders (policy makers, farmers) in developing action and/or pilots there is more chance of change

How to move to action?

- Develop motivation for change and behavioural change (individual to institutional rules and norms)
- Be visionary with a champion to push the vision for adaptation in agriculture
- Incorporate climate change into development plans
 - Develop strategies that would specifically help incorporate climate change
 - Need to develop functioning institutions that address agriculture and climate change

What makes functional institutions for agriculture Links national policy to livelihoods

Elements

- Legal framework or legal backing
- Allows for Continuous Empowerment
- Capacity for Cross Sectoral communication and information sharing
- Allows for public-private partnerships
- It is participatory adaptive Planning - Recognizes the role and potential of local people/community

Key attributes of functional institute

Skills – at all levels

Tools

Facilities

Possibility for networking

Other issues

- Decentralization of decisions making
- Need for community level functional institutions

How to build functional institutions?

- Sensitization/awareness on cc adaptation
- Undertake Capacity Building activities and processes that also create room for cross sectoral linkages
- Provide a legal framework – backing
- Provide an institutional arrangement/ organizational framework- institutional arrangement should allow both bottom up and top down approaches in dealing with CC. (There could be a need to create institutions at national level, void of government influence, to deal with cc science and provide independent advice –like IPCC)
- Put in place Strategies and Programmes that can be implemented in the context of CC adaptation

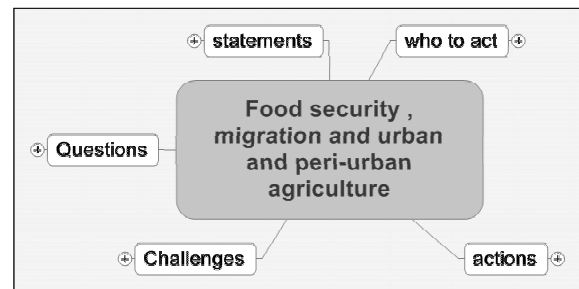
How to move to action (contd)

- Develop and use “boundary organisation” that facilitate knowledge exchange between different groups and/or scale (e.g. farmers/policymakers) and its use
- Incorporate pilots – learning by doing
- Create agriculture systems (approaches) that
 - Incorporate local and regional food systems
 - Engage business/private sector
 - Value ecosystem services other than provisioning (or production)
 - Improve resiliency of small holders

Peri-urban and urban agriculture

- Challenges
 - increase in rural-urban migration and cc would add to that
 - urban agriculture is highly informal - very problematic to link up with formal administrative structures, lack of data on the size of this subsector
 - urban expansion is threatening farmers in the surroundings
 - land-use conflicts
 - pollution of soil and water

Food security , migration and urban and peri-urban agriculture



Who has to act?

- national governments
- international donors
- NGOs
- local administration

Actions

- Participatory land-use planing
- Rural development plans
- Establish links between farmer and scientist/technical experts for:
 - Information on agro-meteorological conditions
 - different/new varieties
 - Market conditions
 - example (Armenia/Mali): split plot, half business as usual, half scientifically optimised --> resulting yield increase to convince farmer to adapt

Actions (2)

- incentives for rural and urban agriculture
- increase availability of off-farm job options in rural settings --> diversification
- establish farmer organizations /networks to share resources, skills and experiences
- implementation of agro-industrial zones

Recommendations (1)

- Make success stories and good practices more readily available and visible
 - Can be part of NWP
 - Can act as an educational/stakeholder engagement resource, material for extension services, farmer days (make videos with celebrities?)
 - Be a device for moving knowledge in database to practical use
 - awareness raising of climate change and adaptation
- Outcomes
 - Change attitudes
 - Development pathways that incorporate climate change adaptation

Recommendations (2)

- Pilots on the ground
 - Successful livelihoods programme
 - Would engage and sensitize multiple stakeholders
 - Develop networks
 - Provide training and Cap building
 - Can demonstrate use of different finance sources – international, national, microfinance
 - Incorporate different sources of knowledge (technical/scientific, traditional, indigenous, climate, agriculture production etc)
- Outcomes
 - Action on the ground and connect farmers-national policy makers
 - Diversified economic activities incorporating adaptation
 - Improved resiliency of communities
 - Knowledge exchange
 - Information on how to incorporate climate change adaptation into development activities

Recommendations (3)

- Actively diversify farming systems
 - Provide multiple agriculture products
 - Multiple income sources – short –term and seasonality dependence, long-term from timber-non-timber forest products
 - Can address other pressures – e.g. land degradation and water stress
 - Can help integrate mitigation (e.g. carbon sequestration) and adaptation (e.g. products during drought – firewood, non-timber forest products)
- Outcomes
 - Provide resiliency in the face of climate variability and change
 - Local and regional ag products (but need to ensure there are markets for them)
 - Dealing with present and building longer-term resource based on NRM

Recommendation (4)

- Strengthen extension services
 - Can provide faster knowledge exchange than other dissemination methods
 - Note: would need to ensure that the extension service staff have up to date knowledge
 - Have direct connection with farmers
 - Can facilitate other activities, e.g. farmer days, farm to farm visits etc
 - Act as a bridge between research and farmers and sub-national to local
- Outcomes
 - faster change that incorporates climate change adaptation into farming practices

Recommendation (5)

- Climate proof agricultural-rural-water infrastructure
 - Agriculture-water and rural infrastructure are all very closely linked; some are built over long-term time frames and are at risk of climate change
 - Rural infrastructure (e.g. road are essential for transport to markets) supporting diversified livelihoods
 - Would link national planners, funders (international and national) with local needs
- Outcomes
 - Climate risk minimization to essential support needed for agriculture
 - Acceptance of and implementation of climate risk into a major development sector