

# SBSTA WORKSHOP

## Issues Related to Agriculture

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# Conceptual background

- Population of Africa is about 1.1 billion people and this is projected to reach 2.5 billion by 2050
- Majority of hungry and malnourished people live in Africa and that calls for concerted efforts to address adaptation in Agriculture
- Farmers depend on small scale subsistence farming and is mainly rain fed agriculture
- Climate change will increase variability in rainfall and temperature among others
- Agriculture contributes between 10 to over 30% of GDP and engages over 75% of Africa population directly or indirectly
- Africa has a diverse cropping/ livestock

## **Experience of Africa on the application of scientific knowledge for enhancing the adaptation in agriculture**

- Application of seasonal rainfall forecasting
- Use of improved seed varieties including hybrid varieties,
- Conservation agriculture
- Water management and irrigation:
- Agro-forestry:
- Fertilizer management
- Use of scientific and indigenous knowledge in climate risk management
- Index based crop weather insurance

# *Adaptation co-benefits*

- Africa understands Adaptation co benefit of climate change as intervention aimed at enhancing adaptation in the agriculture sector that may have additional benefits .

These may could include;

- Opportunity for economic growth and income generation and poverty reduction
- Environmental and ecosystems sustainability
  - Sustainable land management
  - Water use Management and conservation
  - Soil health and fertility management
  - Agro forestry -carbon sequestration
- Ecosystem based management

# Key messages for Africa

- The Africa Group has identified four priority areas that the international community through SBSTA could Financially and Technically support
- Capacity building on the development and application of tools and methods for climate monitoring, modelling, uncertainty analysis, downscaling and early warning.
- Assessment, development and identification of research and technological options and practices for agricultural adaptation, including understanding positive impacts, limits to adaptation, and monitoring systems for adaptation.
- Assessment of technological needs relating to adaptation and promotion of technology transfer
- Enhancing integration of indigenous knowledge and scientific based knowledge

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