

FAO Climate Change Adaptation and support to NAP

Expert meeting on national adaptation plans, 15-17
September 2011; Vientiane, Lao PDR

David Brown,

**Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
FAO**

david.brown@fao.org

www.fao.org



Outline

- FAO and Climate change
- Current experiences (from Fisheries)
- Considerations



FAO and Climate Change

- FAO is the UN specialised technical agency for Agriculture (Agriculture, Fisheries and aquaculture, Forestry, food security)
- FAO Adaptation Strategy/Programme (FAO-Adapt)
- GEF implementing agency
- Support provided through :
 - Country and regional offices (and global level)
 - Priority countries and programmes (eg LDC/SIDS)
 - Results based management framework (Climate change results)
 - UNDAF (FAO-Country Programme Framework)
 - Agriculture sector policies

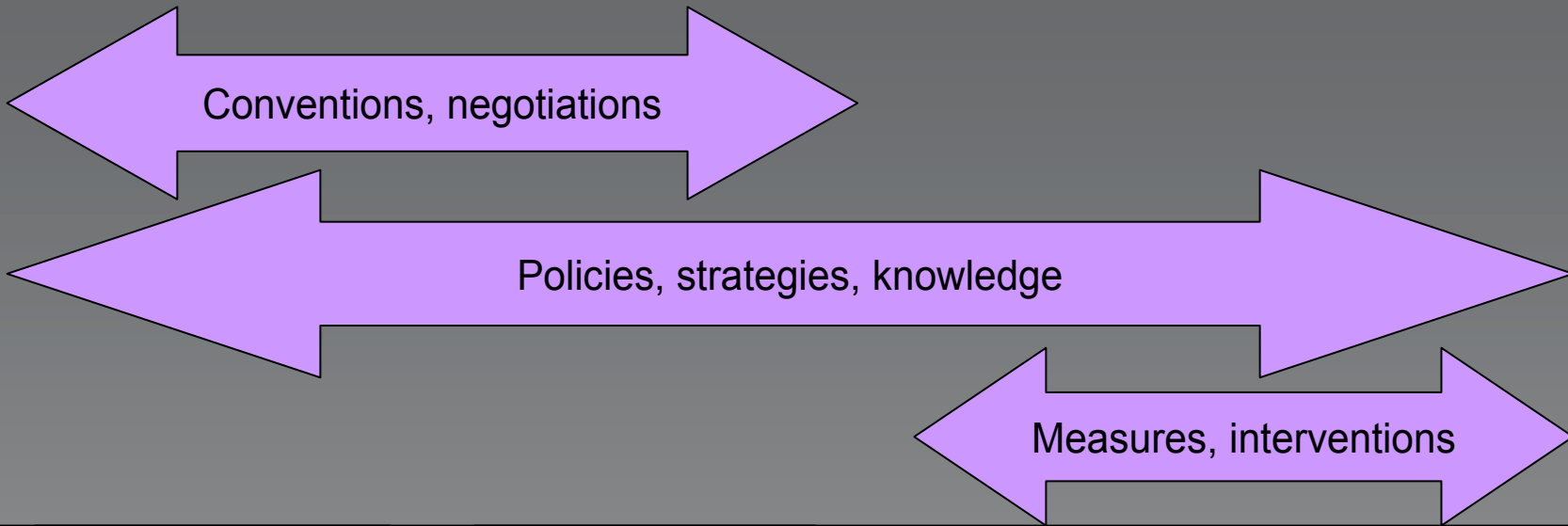


FAO and Climate Change

...FAO Priority action areas in climate change... in agriculture, forestry and fisheries:

1. Data & knowledge for impact assessment, adaptation and mitigation
2. Governance for climate change adaptation and mitigation
3. Livelihood resilience to climate change
4. Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity
5. Methods and technologies for adaptation and mitigation
6. Improved disaster risk management
7. Strengthening land based sectors in climate change negotiations and international agreements

FAO and Climate Change



International	UNFCCC Process, related conventions	Multi-stakeholder platforms	
Regional	Advise negotiation processes Advocacy Technical support to IPCC	Nairobi Work Programme Capacity building Data management & knowledge portals Partnerships Policy guidance Good practices	Field projects/ programmes
National			Impact assessment Awareness raising Mainstreaming cc Technology development & dissemination
Local			

Current support to NAP

- Developing portfolio of programmes/projects in support of (NAP) (Global, Regional and National)
- LDCF : 3 projects, dialogue in 13 additional countries
- Integration of transboundary issues through regional programmes
- Approach
 - Projects based on NAP/NAPA
 - Reviewed NAPA/NAP and plans
 - Follow “normal” FAO and GEF project development cycle
 - Starting to address regional / trans-boundary issues



Example : CC impacts on fisheries and aquaculture

Biophysical changes from global warming



Ocean currents
ENSO
Sea level rise
Rainfall
River flows
Lake levels
Thermal structure
Storm Severity
Storm frequency
Acidification

Effects on:

Production
Ecology

Fishing &
Aquaculture
operations

Communities
Livelihoods

Wider society &
Economy

Impacts on:

Species composition
Production & yield
Distribution
Diseases
Coral bleaching
Calcification

Safety & efficiency
Infrastructure

Loss/damage to assets
Risk to health & life
Displacement & conflict

Adaptation & mitigation costs
Market impacts
Water allocation

Badjeck et al, 2010



Example : Preparing and responding to the impacts in Fisheries:



- **Ecological, Economic and Social Resilience**
 - implementation of ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
 - livelihood diversification, flexible access rights, public and private insurance
- **Technological innovation**
- **Planned adaptation –policy coherence across sectors (water, agriculture, forestry, CZM)**
- **Disaster preparedness and response**



Example : On-going activities on fisheries

- **Understanding impacts** of climate change fisheries and aquaculture
 - Technical Guidelines on adaptive strategies
 - Creating awareness, outreach and develop capacity-building
 - Development of a Portfolio of projects
- **Participating in the IPCC** Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation
- **Co-organizing international symposia**
- **Supporting the “Global Oceans Community”** in efforts to include oceans and coasts in the UNFCCC negotiations (e.g. COP15 Oceans Day)
- **Partnerships : PACFA**



Example : Key findings of the analysis of NAPAs for Fisheries

- Regional and transboundary fisheries management/shared resources
 - These are not explicitly covered in NAPAs (NAPA based on national priorities). River basins (watersheds), LME's
- Secondary impacts should be analysed more systematically (eg watershed management for irrigation, flood protection, mangrove replanting)
- Broader vulnerabilities of the Ag sector should be considered



Considerations

- FAO is fully committed to supporting NAP/A processes
- Agriculture is important in terms of food security, poverty alleviation and CC adaptation
- Strengthening NAP/As to include and align to national sector policies, if required (Food security, PRSP, SWAP, Ag, FI, FO).
- Integrated/cross sectoral approach- regional considerations need to be integrated through interagency/inter-ministry/region coordination and partnerships
- Linking NAPAs to other funding sources to increase effectiveness
- Focus on support to implementing NAP/As, capacity building and learning lessons



Thank you