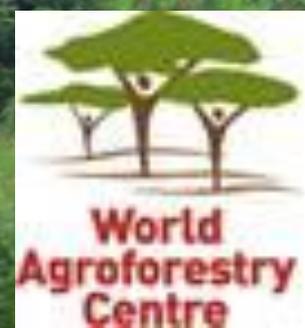


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# IMPLEMENTING ACTIONS: FINANCE, TECHNOLOGY AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
**Climate Change,  
Agriculture and  
Food Security**



# Key messages

- Farmers cope with climate variability by diversifying their management practices and through financial, social and institutional safety nets
- Farmers primary concern are food and nutritional security followed by considerations about longer-term ROI and the long-term provisioning character of their land
- Responses to climate variability and change and other drivers of change may require shifts in management practices that can have beneficial effects on the climate system if they are considered from the outset
- For farmers to consider investing in practices that can be considered climate-smart, they require technical and financial support, an enabling environment and appropriate supply chains

# Three examples

- East Africa Dairy Development program (EADD)
- Alternative Wetting and Drying (AWD) of rice in Vietnam
- Regreening the Sahel in Niger with Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration

# Key messages

- National and international policies can support the introduction of climate-smart agriculture practices by providing appropriate legal frameworks and funding
- In this way food and nutritional security targets can contribute to the mitigation of climate change without negatively affecting development outcomes
- By focusing on development outcomes with mitigation co-benefits, international agreements can best support the introduction of agriculture and other land uses that are sustainable and provide secure livelihoods