SBSTA in-session workshop on the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion

**Question 3** 

Gustavo Barbosa Mozzer







So for start:

What are the potential areas for synergies among various processes under the Convention to facilitate the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in in relation to the current and/or predicted extreme weather events?





# UNFCCC climate change talks has been an extremely important process to highlight a positive agenda regarding the agricultural sector and climate change.

Parties are engaging in constructive discussion under the SUBSTA mandate, following SUBSTA 38 and SBSTA 40 conclusions.

Substantive technical and scientific discussion on climate change has advanced thought the compliance of the mandate of four workshops.

Before Copenhagen climate change had usual only a negative connotation to the agriculture sector, but after Durban, agriculture has been included in the SBSTA discussions. This gave the opportunity for parties to cooperate in a constructive way towards a scientific and technical work on agriculture, in accordance with the mandate agreed of this body.





## Secondly: Its effects in your country in the context of agriculture?

To Brazil, integration is the Key word to face current and/or predicted effects of climate change in the agriculture sector.





Specify actions prepared by Brazil to facilitate the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in in relation to the current and/or predicted extreme weather events are:"

- Intensification of the acquisition and use of information:

- Improved the management of water resources and water use in agriculture:
- Combating desertification:
- Management of pests and diseases:
- Improvement of knowledge on genetic resources:





Specify actions prepared by Brazil to facilitate the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in in relation to the current and/or predicted extreme weather events are:

- Land use, risk zoning, identification of key vulnerabilities, modeling, simulation and design of integrated scenarios:

- Adaptation of production systems for their economic, social and environmental sustainability:
- Technology transfer:





A structuring national adaptation plan is current in development. We have established a Systematical evaluation of crop risk in the form of climate hazard maps. This is a key component for the zooning and planning of federal strategy in the agriculture sector.

Cemader



Data on weather conditions and forecasts is now widely disseminated among farmers







Ministério da Agricultura

Pecuária e Abastecime





**Brazil is strongly engaged** in the construction of a MRV system, with one specific component dedicated to the agriculture sector.

**Brazil is working** to implement a National **Program for** Climatic Intelligence,

**Brazilian System** for Monitoring and Observation Impacts of Climate Change

Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação









Aim to integrate relevant information from various sources and translate it into usable assets, accessible by various forms, including the Internet and cell phones.





Brazil has been engaged to further understand the future impacts of climate change by downscaling the climatic circulation models

Simulation of Agricultural Scenarios to predict how crop systems will be affected The integration of scientific community in Brazil is also a key component via the Climate Network Embrapa has also consolidate its research portfolio related to Climate Change











Embrapa



## Thank you

## **Embrapa**

#### gustavo.mozzer @embrapa.br



