Koronivia workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector

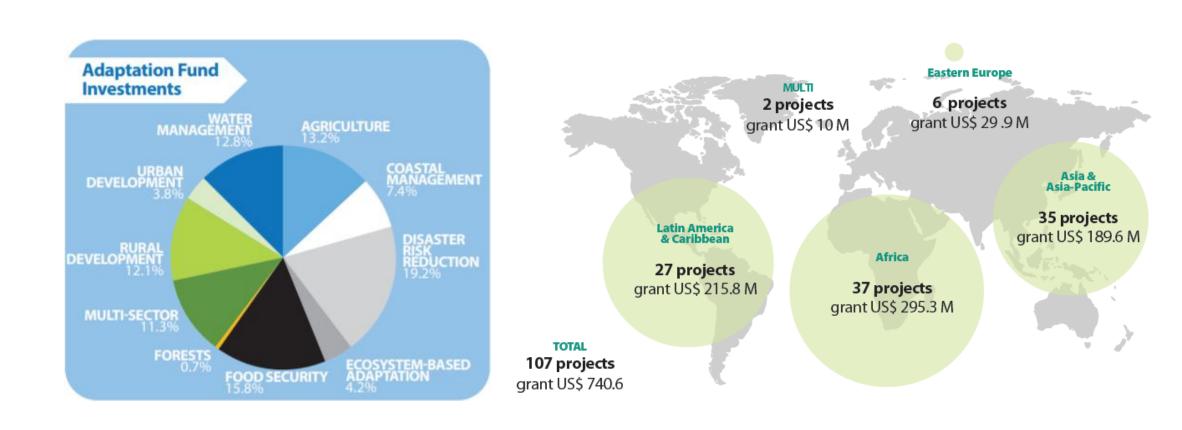
Virtual – December 2, 2020

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More than US\$750 Million of concrete projects and programmes covering 100+ countries (Nov 2020)

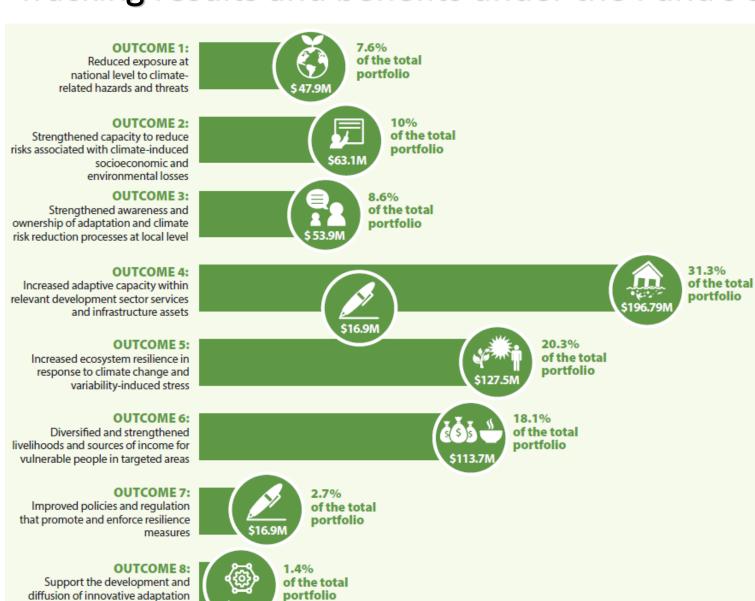


A diversified portfolio with important support to agriculture and food security

- About 30% portfolio dedicated to agriculture and food security for more than \$200 million of direct support
- Other multisector investments towards socioeconomic and food security incl. EBA, rural development, water management and forest for more than \$400 million
- Concrete adaptation actions including climate resilient technologies and practices, drought tolerant seeds, improved irrigation systems, SLM, EBA, access to finance and market, EWS, smart agriculture, etc.
- Multiple co-benefits including achieving SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture).
- Other socioeconomic co-benefits including carbon sequestration, gender equality, sustainable growth, youth employment, etc.
- Other environmental co-benefits



Tracking results and benefits under the Fund's Strategic Results Framework



\$8.6M

practices, tools and technologies



Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda)



Key outcomes:

- √ 45,000 direct beneficiaries with increased capacity
- ✓ 30% increase in crop/ livestock yields
- √ 15% increase in national budgets allocated to climate adaptation activities
- √ 30 Community Adaptation Plans

- <u>Implementing Entity</u>: WMO
- Financing amount: US\$ 6.8 Million
- Objective: Develop and implement adaptation strategies and measures that will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the Horn of Africa to climate variability and change.
- <u>Beneficiaries</u>: Vulnerable smallholder farmers, agropastoralists and pastoralists in the Horn of Africa
- Adaptation measures: promotion of local viable knowledge and practices that build resilience to climate change; Use of climate-smart crop and livestock varieties including drought resistant varieties; crop rotation, livestock, soil and rangeland management approaches; and promoting more efficient use of land, water, energy and other inputs.
- <u>Co-benefits</u>: SDG2&13, Job creation, gender equality, etc.

Madagascar - Promoting climate resilience in the rice sector through pilot investments in Alaotra-Mangoro region



- **Key outcomes:**
- ✓ 26,000 farmers with increased resilience to CC
- ✓ 500 farmers trained with SLM and agroforestry
- ✓ 1 regional resilient rice model developed
- ✓ 5 rice varieties tested and proven resilient
- ✓ 50% increase in sustainable fertilizers
- √ 75% of targeted producers use resilient rice model

- Implementing Entity: UN environment
- Financing amount: US\$ 5.1 Million
- Objective: Increase climate resilience through increased rice production that will withstand projected climate conditions and increased environmental sustainability and ecological services in the rice sector.
- <u>Beneficiaries</u>: Smallholder rice producers
 - Adaptation measures: Best Available Technologies and Integrated Resilient Rice Model (MIRR) implemented, enhanced agro-climatic services, sustainable land and agrobiodiversity management practices, support replication and upscaling of successful adaptation approaches, generate broader scientific knowledge on rice adaptation.
- <u>Co-benefits</u>: Improved climate and weather information, SLM, job creation, Youth empowerment

Jordan - Increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to climate change



Key outcomes:

- ✓ At least 4,700 farmers with increased resilience to CC;
- ✓ At least 2 EWS systems in place for water management and drought;
- ✓ 2,400 farmers registered in EWS database
- √ 1,317,200 m3/yr supplementary water available for agriculture
- ✓ 19,800 New Jobs related to Agribusiness in Jordan Valley

- Implementing Entity: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
- Financing amount: US\$ 9.2 Million
- Objective: Develop the sustainability of wastewater reuse activities and on-farm integrated agriculture in Wadi Mousa as a mean of climate change adaptation.
- Adaptation measures: Integrate reclaimed water use in fodder production; Optimization of wastewater reuse for irrigated agriculture; Integrated on-farm agriculture through the introduction of permaculture; Propagation and redistribution of endangered plant species, medical and herbal plants production and beekeeping.
- <u>Co-benefits</u>: Biodiversity conservation through sustainable agriculture and horticulture; Water management; Food security and job creation; Gender and youth empowerment; indigenous local Knowledge dissemination



Challenges in addressing "socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector" and Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture support

Limited and unpredictable funding

Maximizing benefits requires integration of different sectors/issues

covided priorities to health resilience (donor and recipient countries)

Initial support needed for project design and capacity building

Scaling up – needs for complementarity with other actors

