

Rising to the challenge of establishing a climate smart agriculture

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What is Climate Smart Agriculture?





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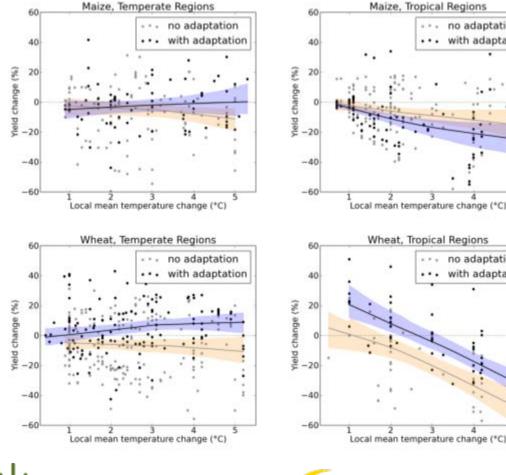
Why is CSA important? - Adaptation

• • • no adaptation

with adaptation

no adaptation

with adaptation



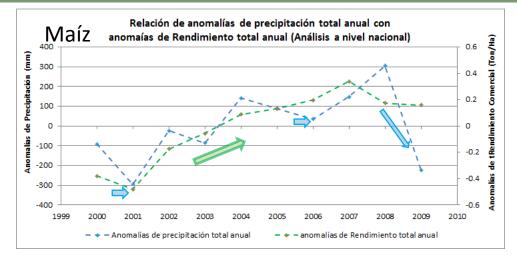
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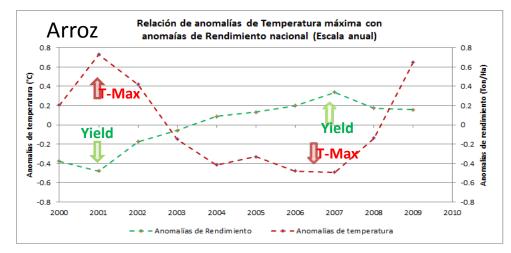
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Global wheat and maize yields: response to warming

Why is CSA important? – Food Security





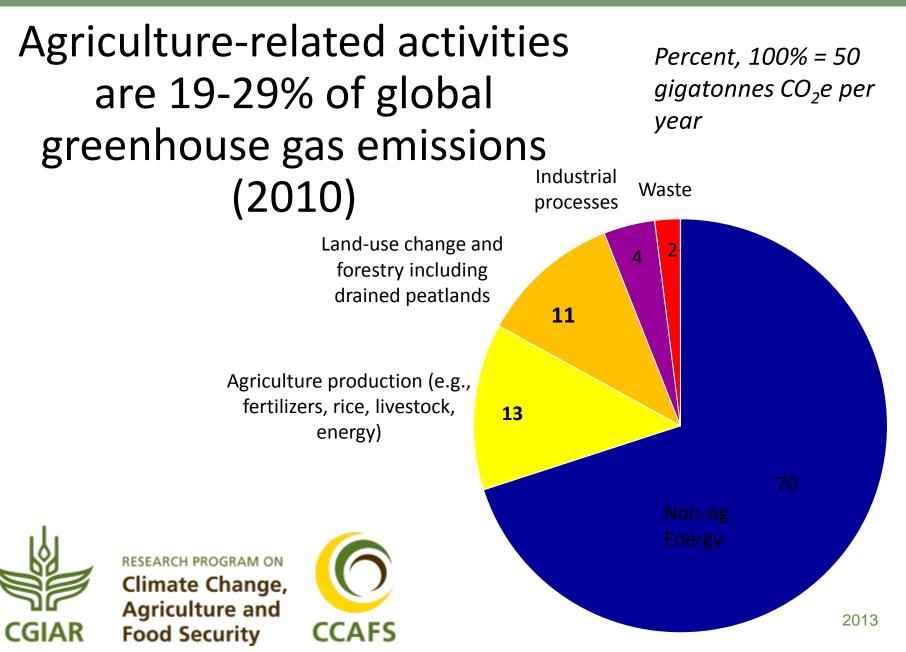
Climate drives yield variation: our systems are **sensitive** to climate, not *resilient* to it



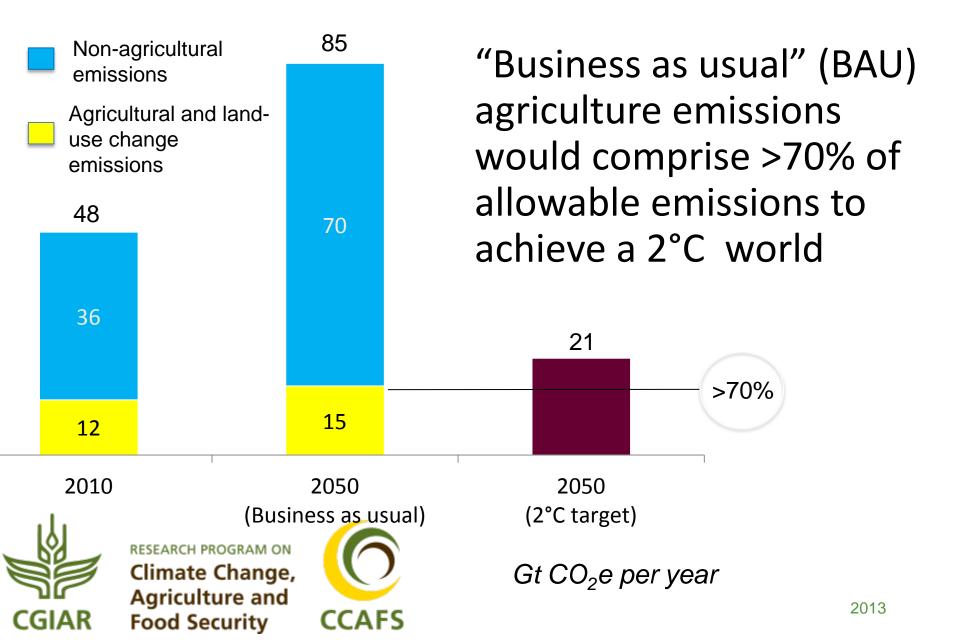
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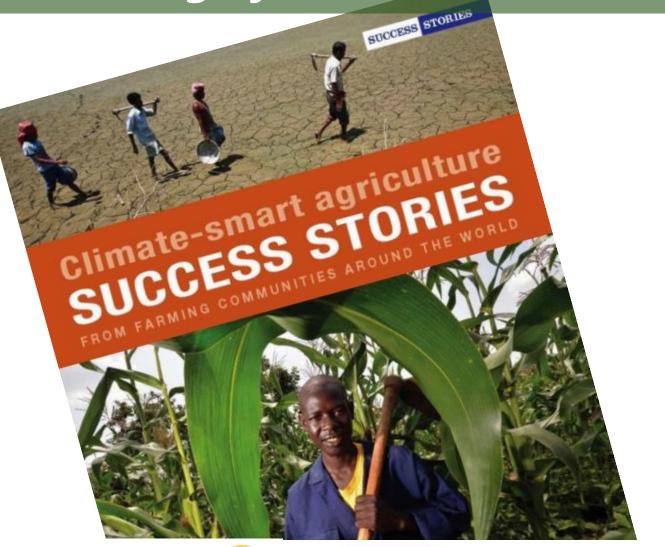
Why is CSA important? - Mitigation



Why is CSA important? - Mitigation



2. There are significant successes in CSA





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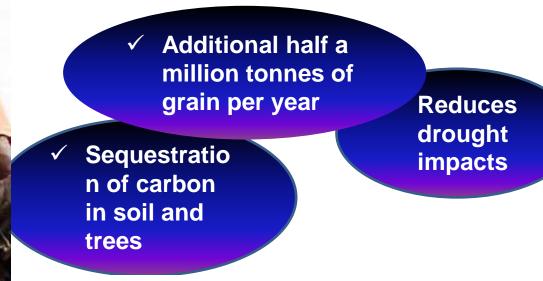






Bringing back the Sahel's 'underground forest' NIGER













2.5 MILLION people better off

200 MILLION new trees on 5 million hectares of farmland

500.000 TONNES more grain

Better soil,

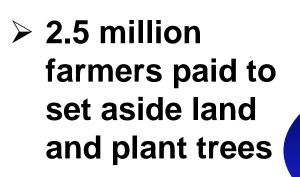
firewood & animal fodder

\$56 MORE BENEFIT per hectare

per year



CHINA Paying for ecosystem services



Increased yields

 Sequestered over 700,000 tonnes of carbon 2 million ha rehabilitated
 – reducing erosion

INDIA Weather-based insurance

12 million farmers & 40 different crops insured

 Allows farmers to access fertilizer and better seed

 Reduces pressure to bring more land under cultivation

✓ Reduces risks 2. But major scaling up is needed **1.4 billion** living in Poverty

1 billion more People by 2030

1.5 billion

people depend on Degraded Land

USD 7.5 billion lost to extreme Weather (2010)

Nearly 1 billion going Hungry

14% more Food needed per decade

So, what are the targets?

Target: Half a billion farmers practicing CSA

Target: Half a billion with enhanced adaptive capacity

Mitigation targets?

DC Targets (2035)

- 22% reduction in agricultural emissions relative to the 'business as usual' baseline
- 46% reduction in forestry and land use change, relative to a projection of current trends

Scholes et al., 2013. Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation in the Developing World



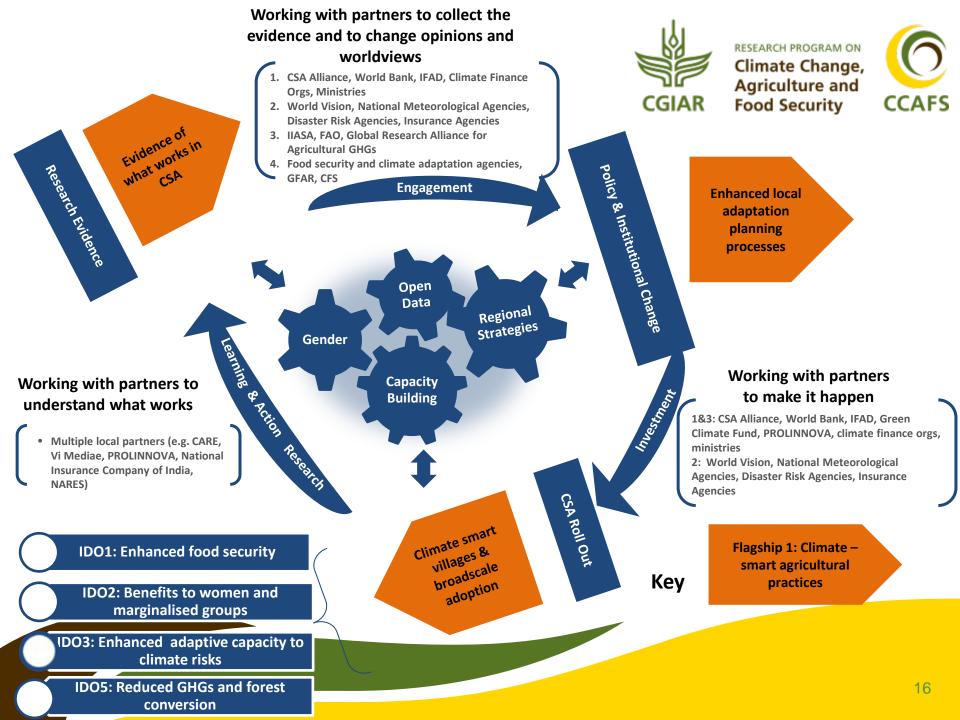


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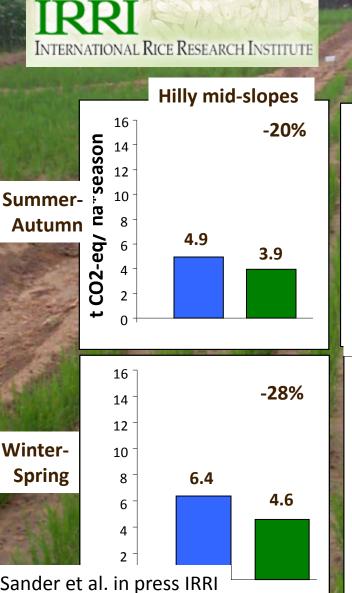
Requires a comprehensive approach

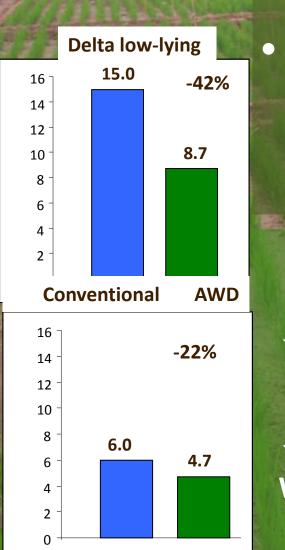
- Partnerships: research and development, science and policy, public and private
- Knowledge generation: practices/technologies, programmatic elements (insurance, climate information services)
- Work on CSA enablers: (sub-)National policies, UNFCCC global process, donor agendas
- Incentive mechanisms: innovative finance, private sector





Alternate-Wetting-and-Drying (AWD)





Keep flooded for 1st 15 days and at flowering Irrigate when water drops to 15 cm below the surface

 \bullet

30% water

20-50% GHG

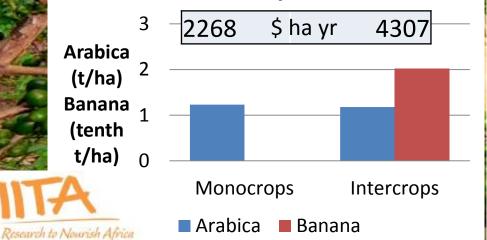
Without compromising yield

Coffee-banana intercropping

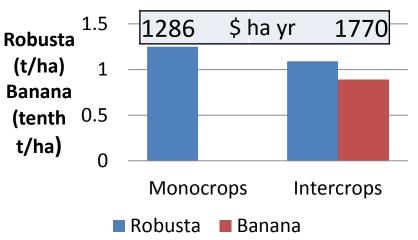
Increased income Enhanced food security Diversification Decreases drought impacts

More carbon in the system

Arabica systems



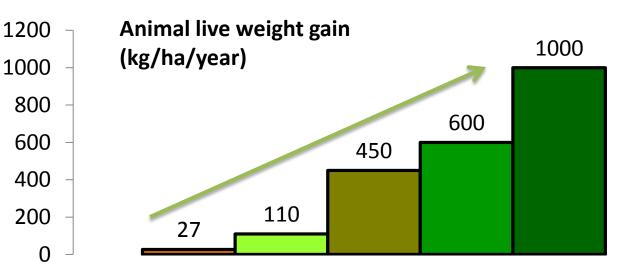
Robusta systems



Crop-livestock integration to increase animal live weight gain (kg/ha/year) in the acid soil savannas of Colombia



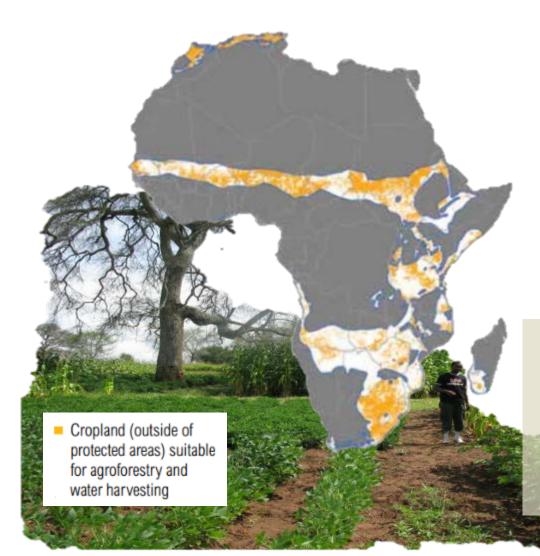




- 🗖 🛛 Native savanna
- Degraded pasture
- Grass/legume pasture with fertilizer
- Improved pasture planted with maize
- Pasture after 3 years of maize-soybean rotation

What if...

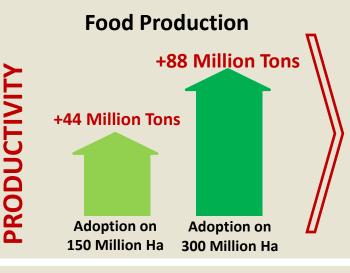
- we spread agroforestry across Africa?



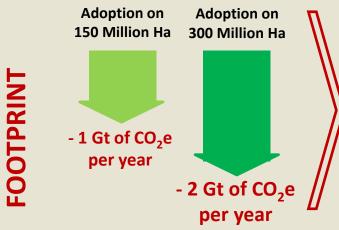
Approximate area suitable for Agroforestry in Africa: ~ 300 Million Ha 140+ Million People below \$1.25 per day

What if...

- we spread agroforestry across Africa?



Carbon Sequestration



- +615 Calories per person/day for 140+ Million poor people
- Average yield increase 50%
- Savings of over
 6 Million tons of synthetic fertilizer

2 Gt Co₂e storage per year corresponds to
 ~1/3 of Global Direct Ag Emissions

 Significantly higher mitigation potential by further increasing tree density and in humid systems

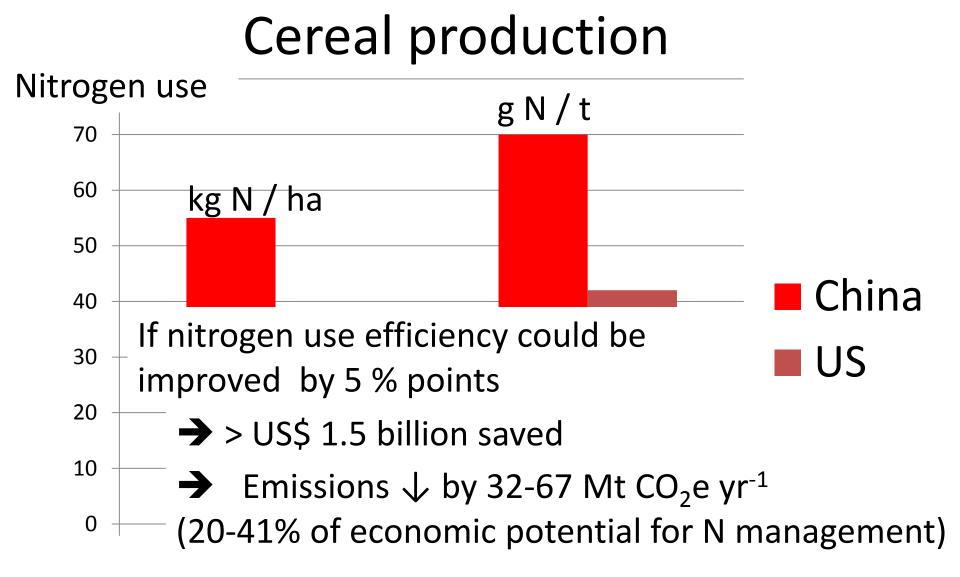
Multiple benefits include:

- Reduced soil erosion
- Additional diversified income from wood products
- Strengthened draught resistance from increased water storage

Agroforestry can be combined with other practices such as water harvesting for additional impact.

RESILIENCE

Carbon sequestration potential (2t C/ha/yr.) above and below ground with low growth habit, low tree density and poor site quality, Nair et al. 2009 Underlying area 300 million ha, 285 million people, assumed increase in yields +50% (conservative), Analysis based on WRI 2013





Kahrl et al. 2010 World Agroforestry Centre Back of envelope calculations

CSA Alliance

- Finance working group
- Policy working group
- Knowledge working group (FAO & CCAFS)

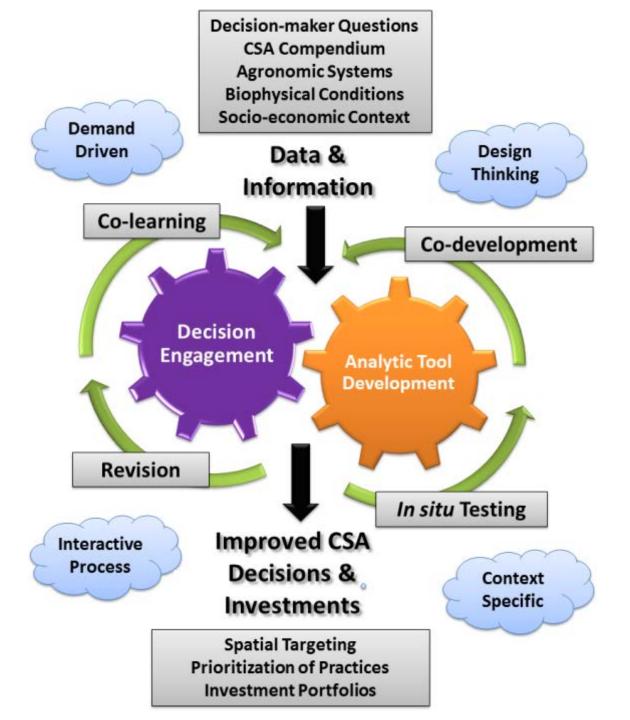
- UN SG Climate Summit in Sept
 - One element: CSA

- Separate, but related:
 - CSA Science Conference March 2015 France



Partnerships for Scaling Climate-smart Agriculture (P4S)





CSA Compendium



Informs CSA prioritization tool

 Overcome barrier of lack of information about possible CSA options in a given context



Informs future research agendas

• Identify gaps in the literature based on CSA pillar, CSA practice, geographic region, etc.



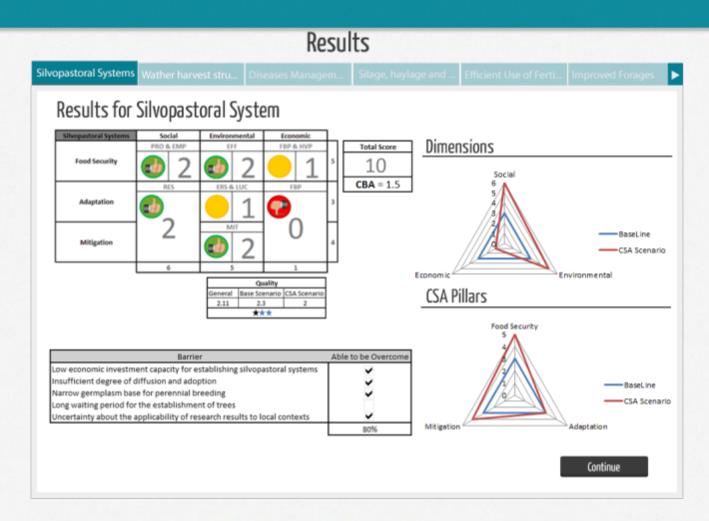
Knowledge Hub for CSA researchers and practitioners

Crowdsourcing to develop database, with reliability of data marked

Scalable climate smart technologies....

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Ranked List of Practices

	Practice	CBA	Quality
	Silvopastoral Systems	1.5	2.11
2	Efficient Use of Fertilizer	1.4	2.87
3	Improved Forages	1.3	2.85
4	Biogas	1.2	2.36
5	Grass-Legume Association	1.2	2.11
6	Water harvest structure	1.2	2.08
7	Silage, haylage and nutritional blocks		2.01
9	Early warning systems		1.89



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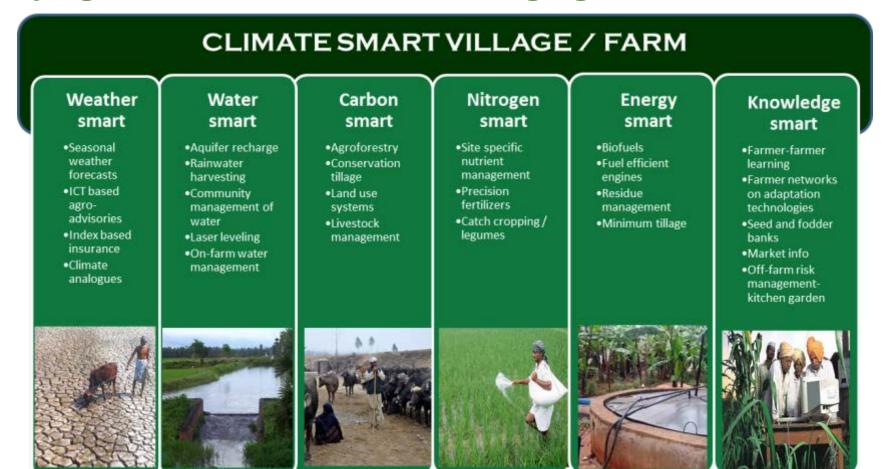
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Climate smart villages:

Key agricultural activities for managing risks



Clima y Sector Agropecuario Colombiano

Adaptación para la Sostenibilidad Productiva









CGIAR

Strong national engagement

Clima y Sector Agropecuario Colombiano

Adaptación para la Sostenibilidad Productiva





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www.aclimatecolombia.org

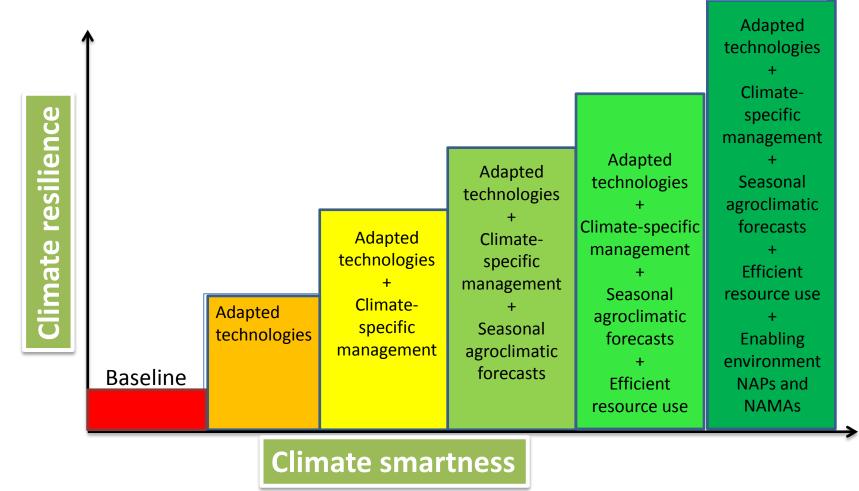
Clima y Sector Agropecuario Colombiano

Adaptación para la Sostenibilidad Productiva





Pulling the pieces together









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