

# Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Strategies for Impact

# Context

## Expected outcomes

- **12 Outcomes sought**
  - adaptation to progressive climate change (3)
  - adaptation through managing climate risk (3)
  - pro-poor mitigation options (3)
  - integrated decision-making and policy options (3)

## Impacts

- Achieving emission targets
- Enhancing rural livelihoods
- Improving food security

# Example MP7 outcome: policy

“Appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies mainstreamed into national policies in at least 20 countries, in the development plans of at least five economic areas (e.g. ECOWAS, EAC, South Asia) covering each of the targeted regions, and in the key global processes related to food security and climate change”

- Concrete, measurable, but....
- Encompasses multiple impact pathways, at national, regional and global levels

# Influencing Global Climate Change Processes

## Key Outputs

- Regional impact, adaptation and vulnerability assessments
- Assessment of ecosystem services payment schemes
- Validation of GHG emission inventory guidelines
- Implementing IPCC and UNEP scenarios

**How?**

- Provide authors and reviewers
- Capacity building with agencies to conduct regional assessments
- Write review & synthesis papers relevant to assessments

**With whom?**

- Regional and national assessment agencies
- National weather services
- ARIs

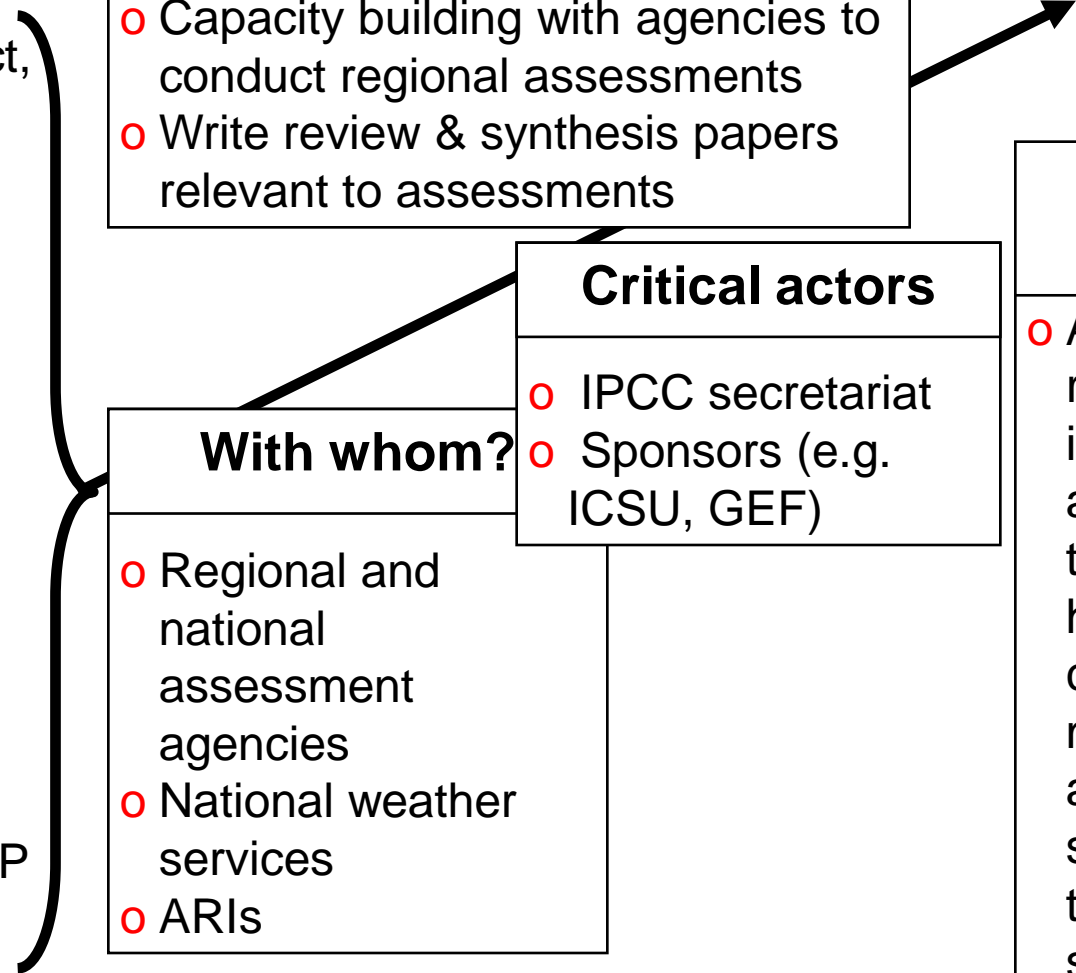
**Critical actors**

- IPCC secretariat
- Sponsors (e.g. ICSU, GEF)

**IPCC assessment process**

**Expected outcomes**

- Assessment reports better incorporate agriculture in a way that demonstrates how smallholders can benefit from mitigation actions, and how adaptation strategies can be targeted at smallholders



# Example MP7 outcome: managing climate risk

“Better climate-informed management by key international, regional and national agencies of food crisis response, post-crisis recovery, and food trade and delivery in at least 12 countries”

- Encompasses multiple impact pathways

# Influencing Crisis Response in the Indo-Gangetic Plains

## Key Outputs

- Food system analysis to identify bottlenecks and opportunities
- Key options to improve early warning systems
- Adaptation cost analysis
- Trade off analysis of various risk management systems

## How?

- Link into CSO advocacy groups
- Capacity enhancement of private sector about new possibilities for risk insurance
- Key one-on-one meetings with policy makers

## Critical actors

- Policy makers (e.g. Secretary, Min of Agriculture; Planning Commission)
- Finance companies (e.g. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)
- Public sector (ICAR, CRIDA...)
- Private sector (e.g. IFFCO)
- CSOs (e.g. MS Swaminathan Found.)

Changes in decision making, capacity, etc.

## Expected outcomes

- Better informed agencies to mitigate and manage disasters
- Augmented food storage/distribution systems
- Better social safety nets
- Better early warning

# Few general points

- Have to be very concrete → multiple impact pathways in any MP
- Outcomes and impact pathways need to be defined together with partners and critical actors

Thank you

# Impact Pathway: Adaptation funds (AF, LDCF, SSCF, WB...)

## Key outputs

- Best practices for adaptation (water management, diversification...), and mitigation (conservation agriculture, ...),
- Analysis of trade-offs between adaptation and mitigation, and identification of practices that enhance synergies
- Multi-scale vulnerability assessment and priority setting
- Tools for prioritizing actions (incl. cost-benefit analysis).
- Best practices for participatory planning and integration of local knowledge.

Critical actors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Adaptation fund board members</li><li>○ NGOs</li><li>○ Donors</li><li>○ World Bank</li></ul>

Changes in decision making

How?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Building the capacity of national government representatives and other stakeholders</li><li>○ Involving critical actors from the beginning</li><li>○ Sharing key knowledge</li></ul>

With whom?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Advocacy NGOs</li><li>○ Media</li><li>○ National government representatives</li><li>○ START, Universities</li></ul>

Expected outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Adaptation funds support projects using best practices for adaptation and mitigation in agriculture</li></ul>

Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Adaptation funding contributes to adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sector and the enhancement of food security, rural livelihoods and environmental health</li></ul>

# Impact pathway: Mitigation mechanisms (e.g., carbon/emissions markets or funds)

## Key Outputs

- Demonstration of feasibility and impacts of carbon payment
- Guidelines for MRV relevant to smallholders
- Comparative analysis of institutional arrangements that work for smallholders
- Analysis of trade-offs between mitigation, livelihoods, development and adaptation.
- Guidelines and tools for project developers (incl. GHG assessment, baseline setting...)

### Critical actors

- World Bank, Regional Devt Bank
- Selected Nat. Govt
- Local organizations and project developers
- Investors (private sector)
- Market regulators (EU ETS...)
- Designated Operational Entities

Changes in decision making, capacity, etc.

### How?

- Building capacity of advocacy and development actors
- Involving critical actors from the beginning

### Expected outcomes

- Smallholders implement and benefit from mitigation measures through appropriate institutions and participate in MRV relevant to them.

### With whom?

- Advocacy NGOs
- Development NGOs (OXFAM...)
- Standards (VCS, CCB...)

### Impacts

- Carbon markets benefit to smallholder farmers (men and women)
- Reduced climate change

