



Consortium

CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future

CGIAR and Climate-Smart Agriculture

Alain Vidal
June 2014

What is Climate Smart Agriculture?

Climate-smart agriculture combines policies on:



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



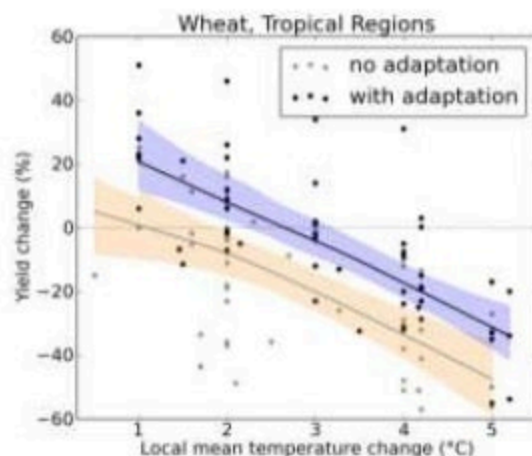
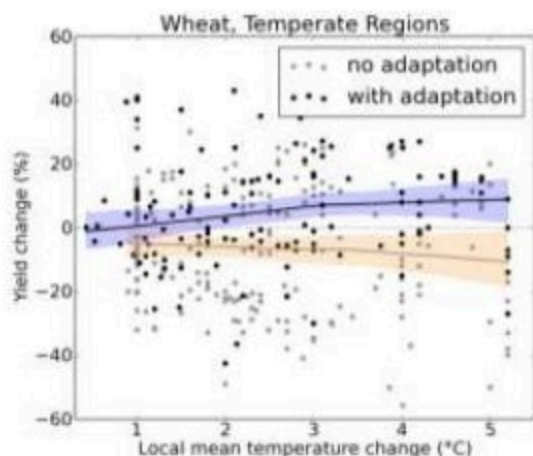
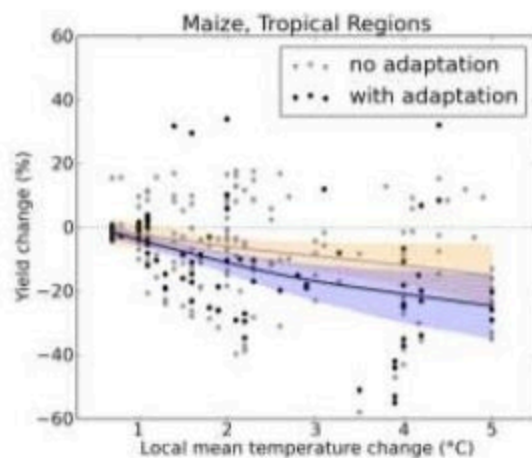
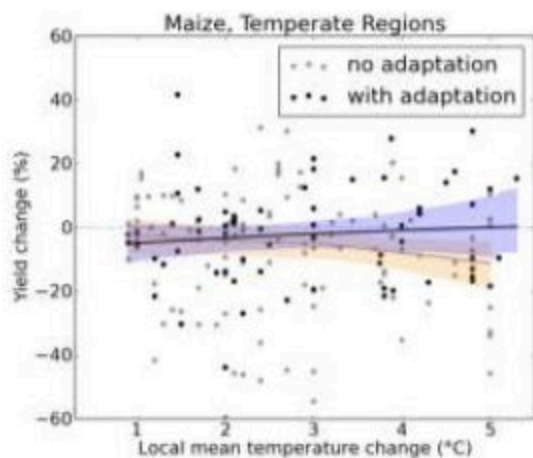
CCAFS



Consortium

CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future

Why is CSA important? – Adaptation



Global wheat
and maize
yields: response
to warming



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



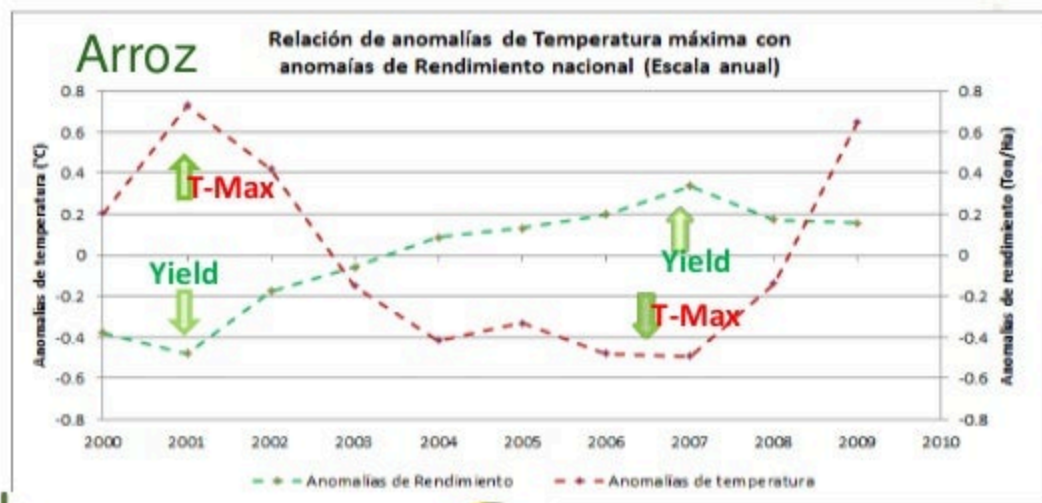
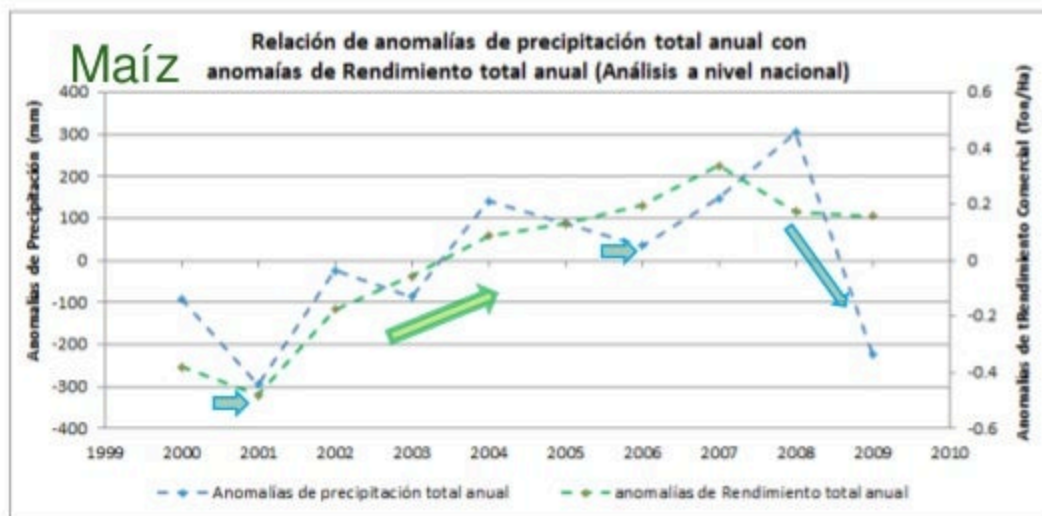
CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future



Consortium

2013

Why is CSA important? – Food



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



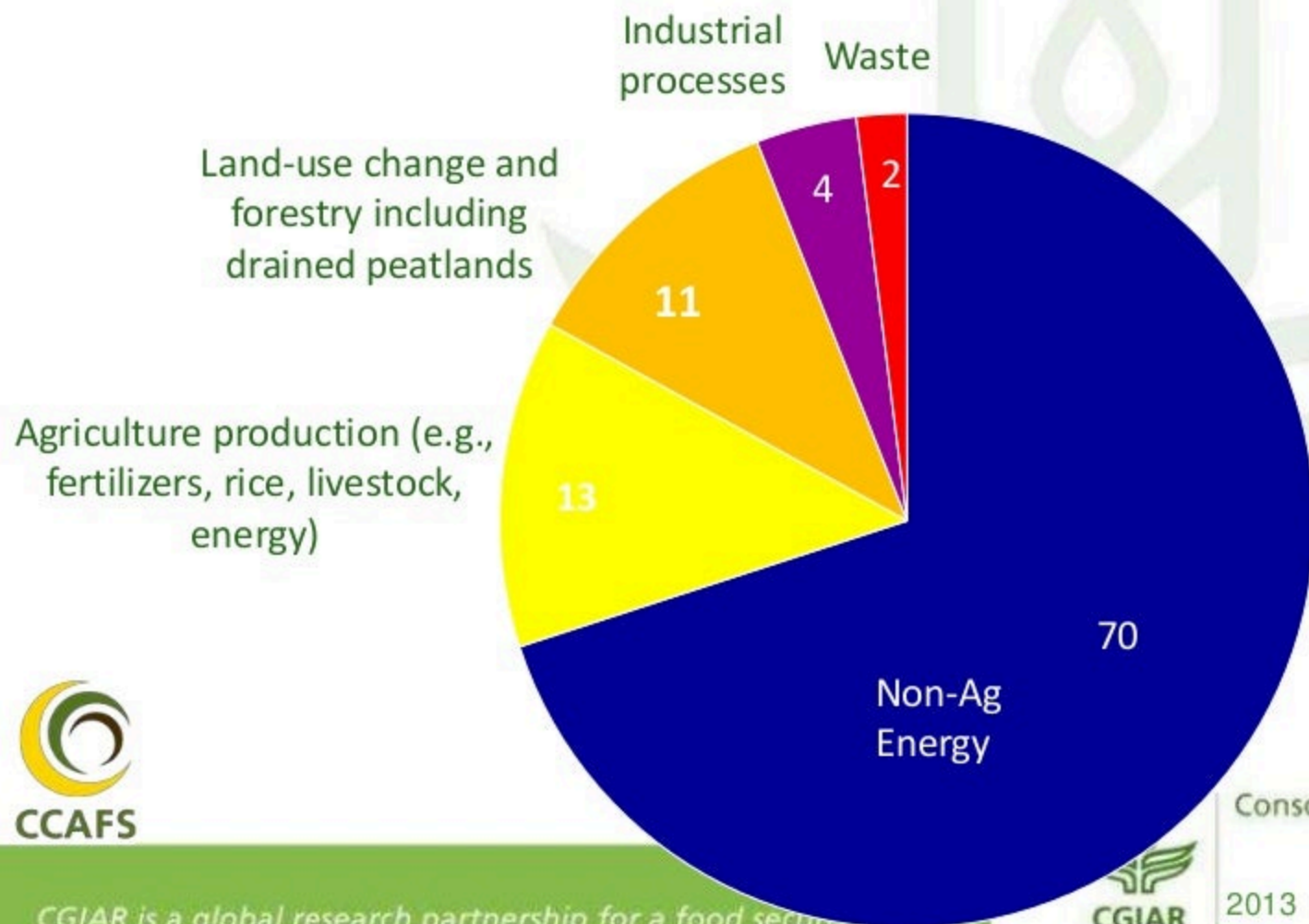
RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



Why is CSA important? – Mitigation

Agriculture-related activities are
19-29% of global
greenhouse gas emissions (2010)

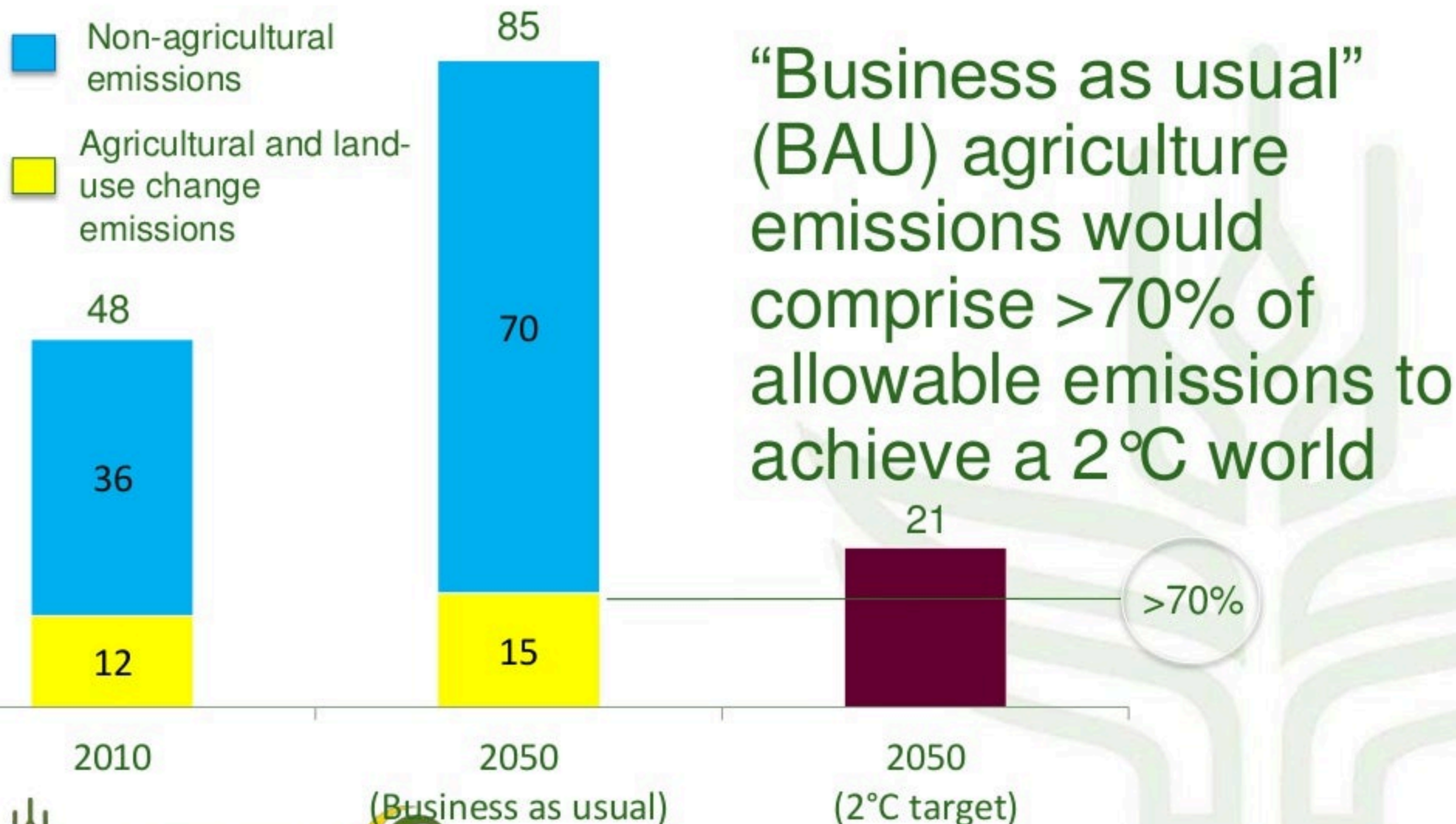
Percent, 100% = 50
gigatonnes CO₂e per year



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



Why is CSA important? – Mitigation



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



Gt CO₂e per year

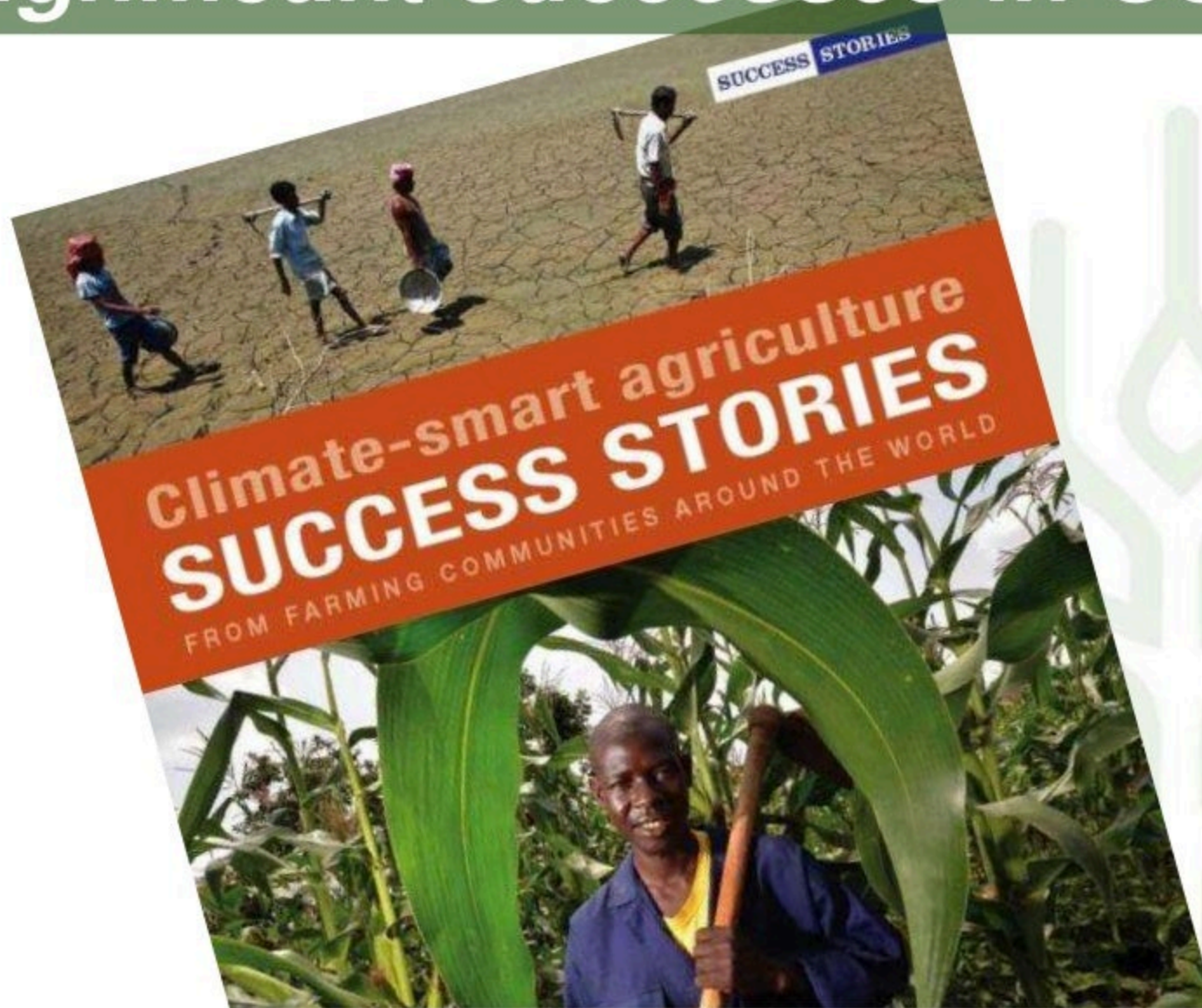


Consortium

2013

CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future

Significant successes in CSA



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





- **2.5 million farmers paid to set aside land and plant trees**

✓ **Increased yields**

✓ **Sequestered over 700,000 tonnes of carbon**

✓ **2 million ha rehabilitated – reducing erosion**

Climate-smart coffee-banana systems



- Microclimate: shading can reduce temperature by $>2^{\circ}$ Celsius
- Shade biomass increases carbon stock \rightarrow CC mitigation
- Shade plants increase revenue and food security for smallholders

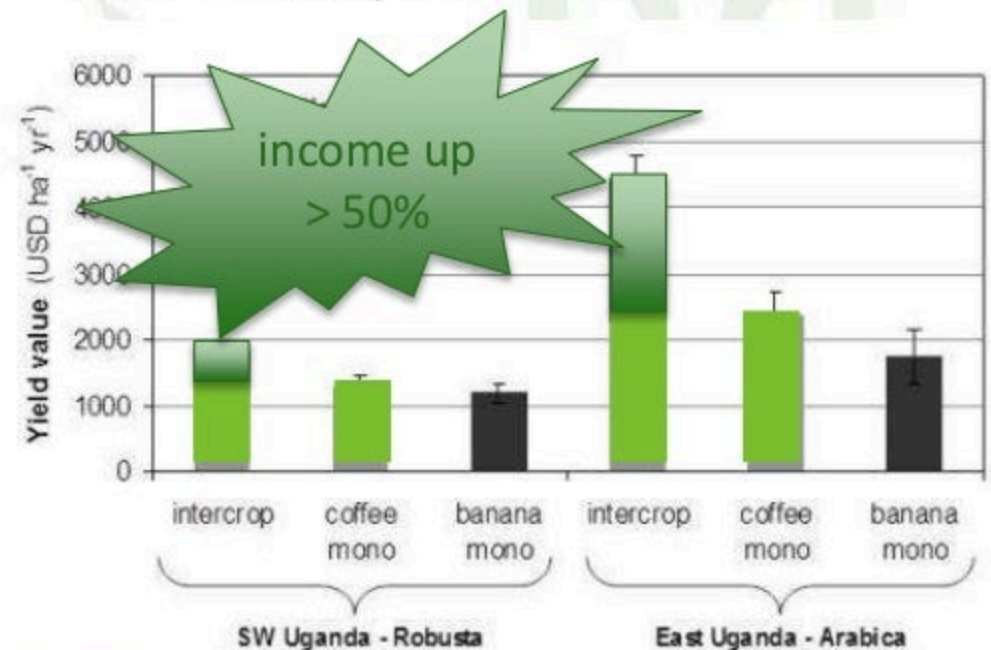
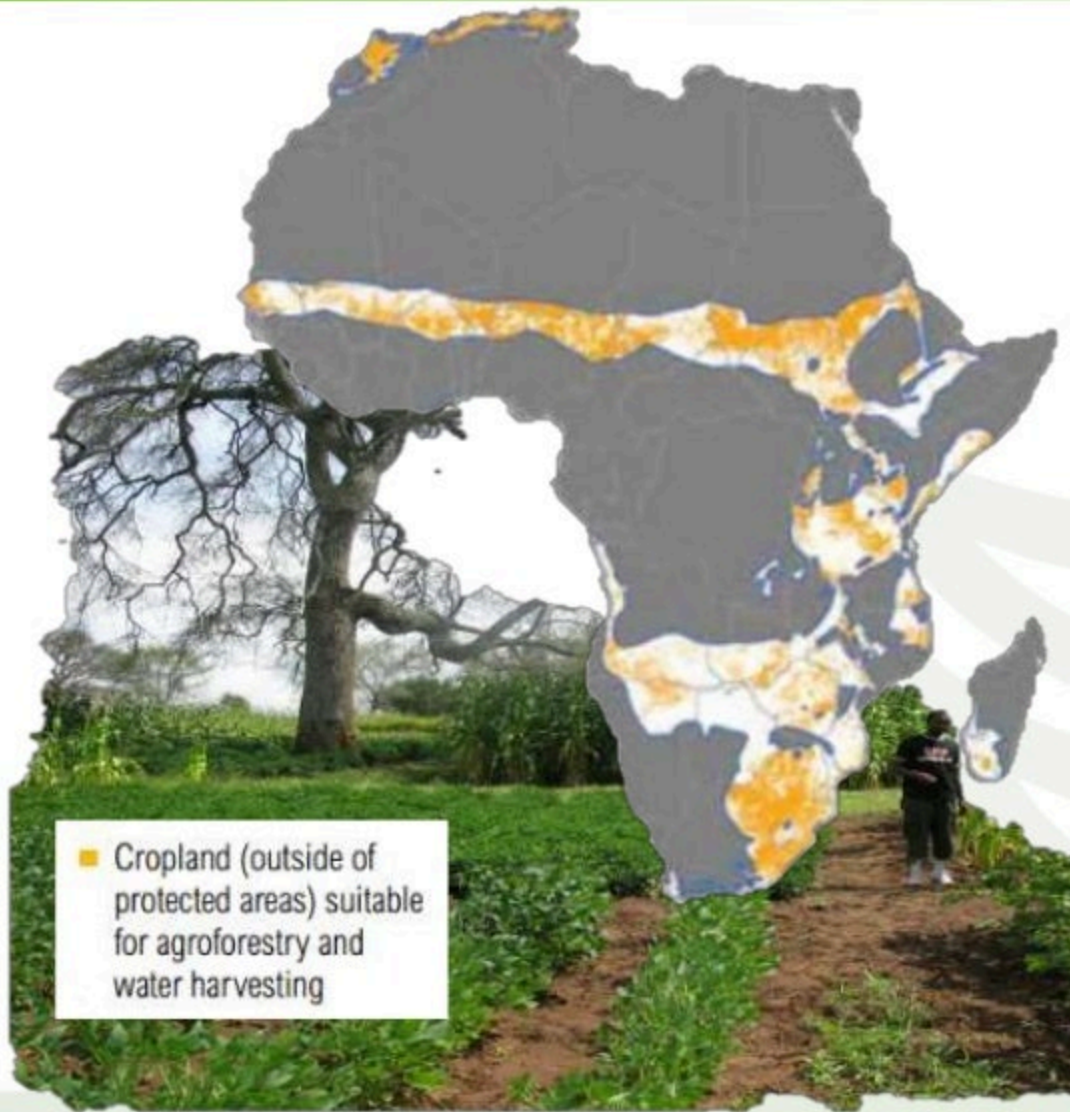


Figure 1: The total yield value of intercropped fields was much higher than monocropped coffee or banana in farmer control fields

What if...

- we spread agroforestry across Africa?



Approximate area suitable for Agroforestry in Africa:

~ 300 Million Ha

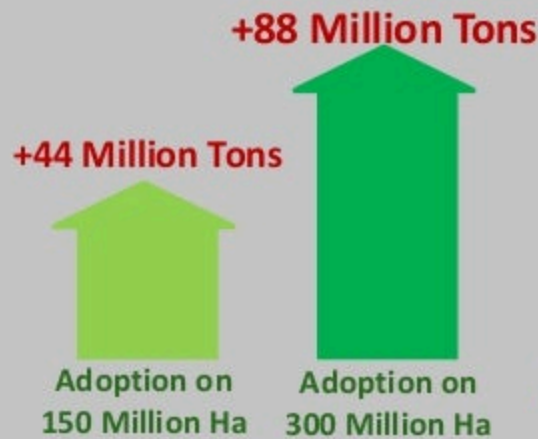
140+ Million People below \$1.25 per day

What if...

- we spread agroforestry across Africa?

PRODUCTIVITY

Food Production



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

FOOTPRINT

Carbon Sequestration



- 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

RESILIENCE

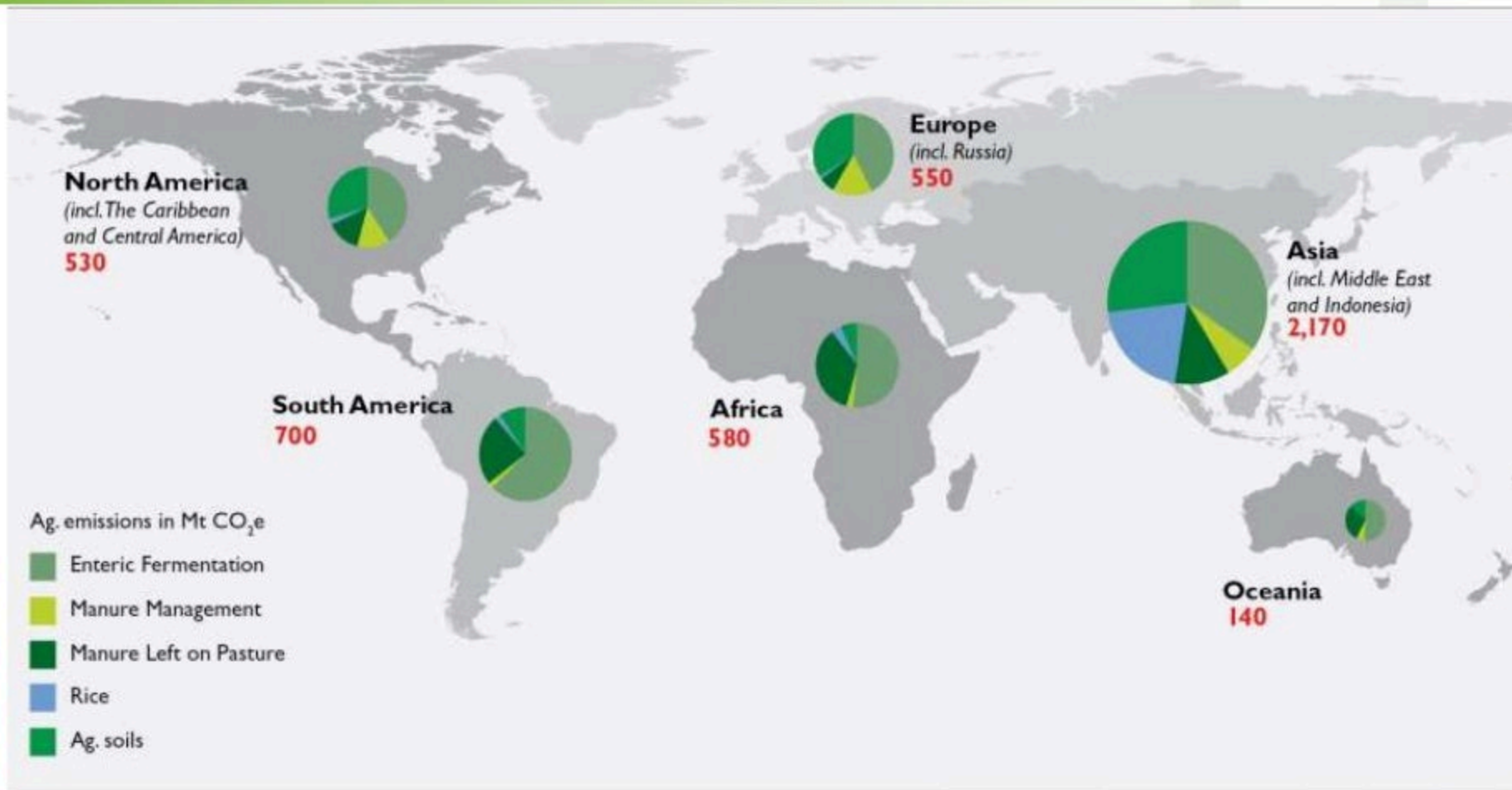
Multiple benefits include:

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

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

Consortium

Direct agricultural emissions are spread across regions and across production sectors

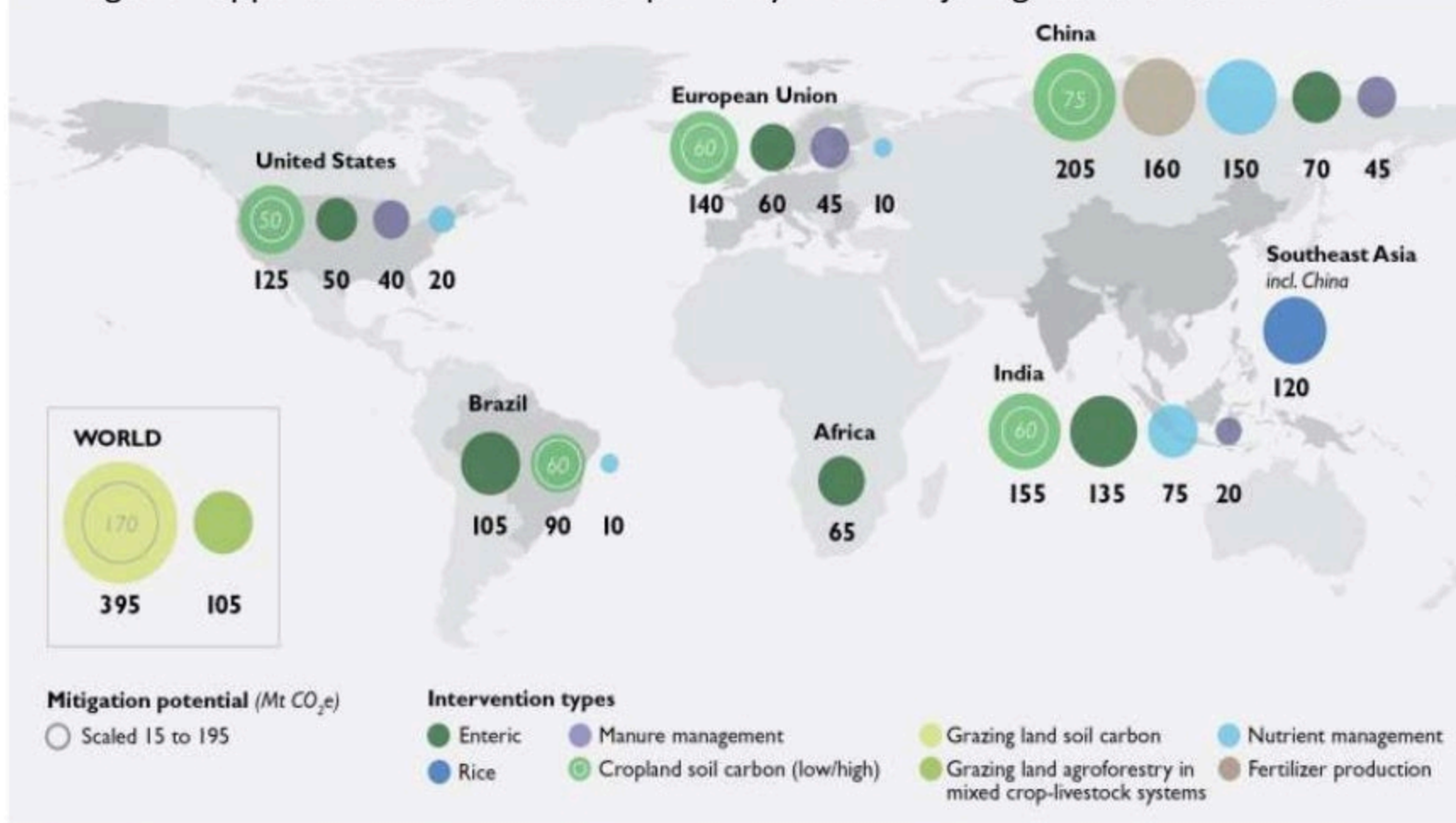


Source: FAOStat data from 2010 (accessed 2013); area of pie charts scaled to regional emissions.

"Ag soils" includes synthetic fertilizers, manure applied to crops, field application of crop residues, and nitrous oxide from cultivated organic soils.

Mitigation opportunities by country

Mitigation opportunities are clustered primarily in the major agricultural economies.



Source: CEA analysis.

➤ **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**

Adaptations to deal with higher climate variability and climate risks

- Better weather forecasts and climate information reaching farmers, governments, emergency relief
- Social safety nets to help vulnerable people recover from climate shocks
- Weather insurance in agriculture reaching more farmers

We will need major innovations in how we eat and farm

To cope with climatic changes, we may need to consider:



Completely different diets



Shifting production areas for familiar crops, livestock and fisheries



New approaches to managing waste, water and energy in food supply chains



Restoring degraded farmlands, wetlands and forests

CSA Alliance: AR and ARD institutions united with International Organizations and NGOs



english

Home

About

Alliance

Sourcebook

Practices

Publications

Events

News & Social Media

Media Center

Contacts



Food security and climate change can be addressed together by transforming agriculture and adopting practices that are "climate-smart".

CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future



Consortium



Consortium

THANK YOU

CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future

www.cgiar.org

www.slideshare.net/cgiar