

CLIMATE-SMART
Agriculture
2015



Global Science Conference

March 16-18, 2015
Le Corum, Montpellier France

A modelling framework to assess climate change and adaptation impact on heterogeneous crop-livestock farming communities

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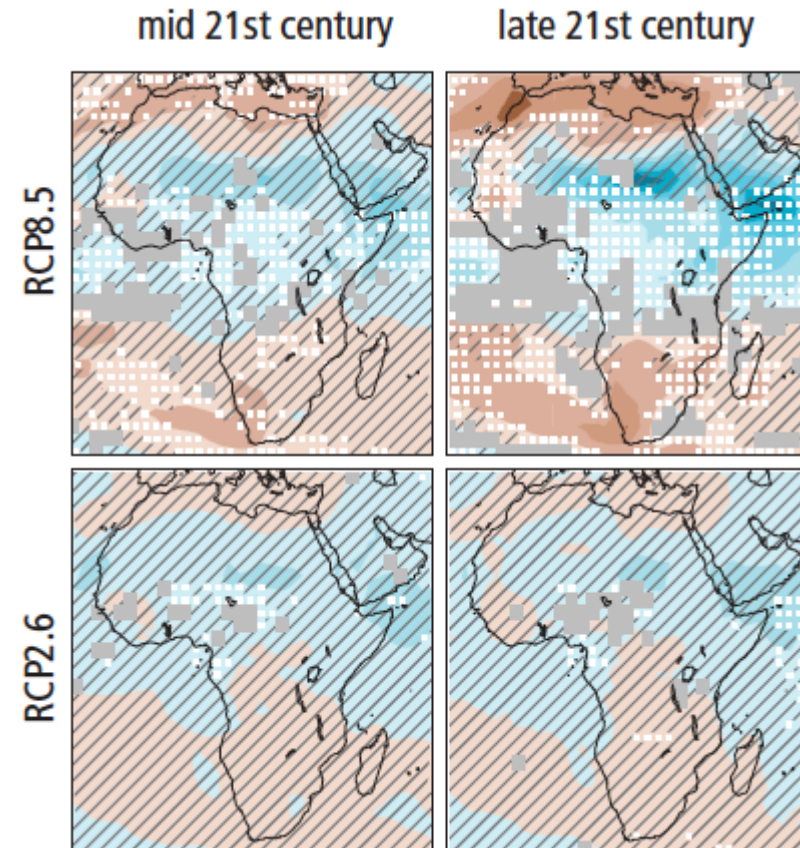
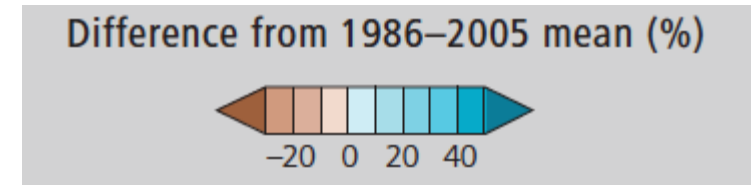
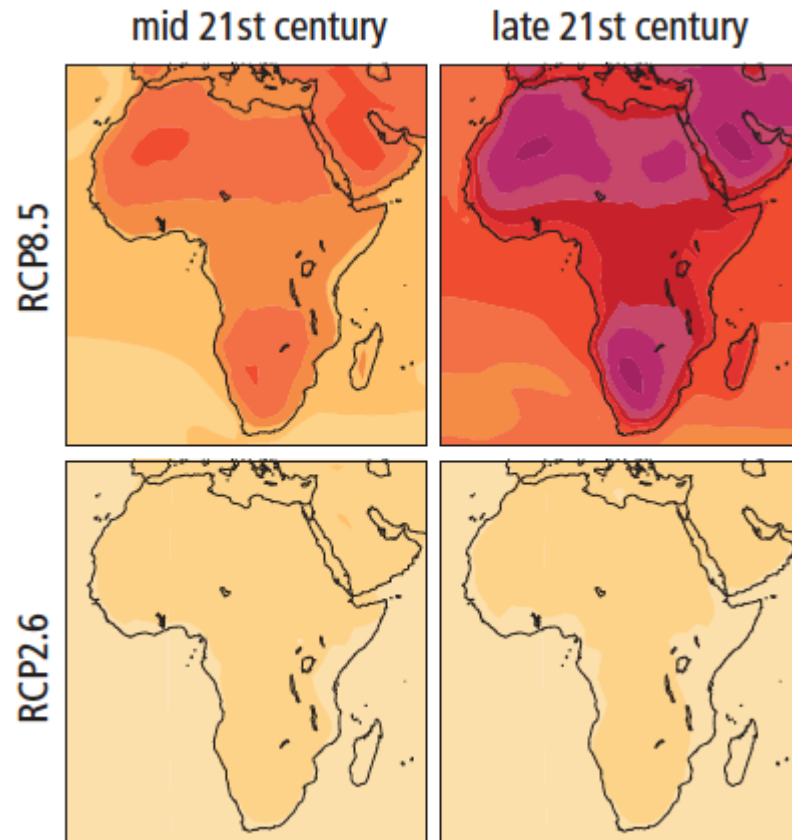
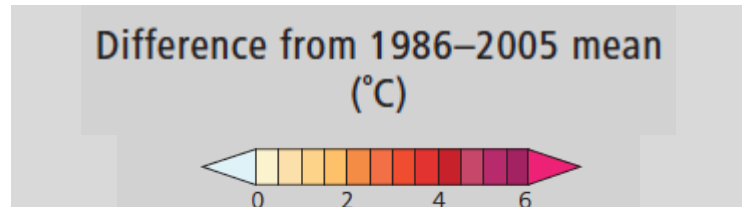
Montpellier

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Introduction

- Climate change in Africa

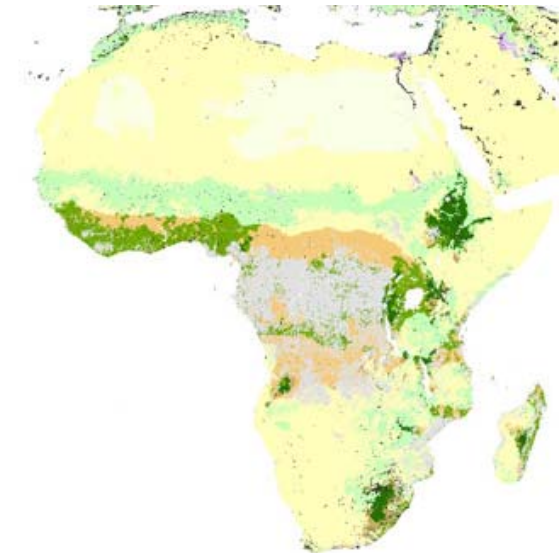
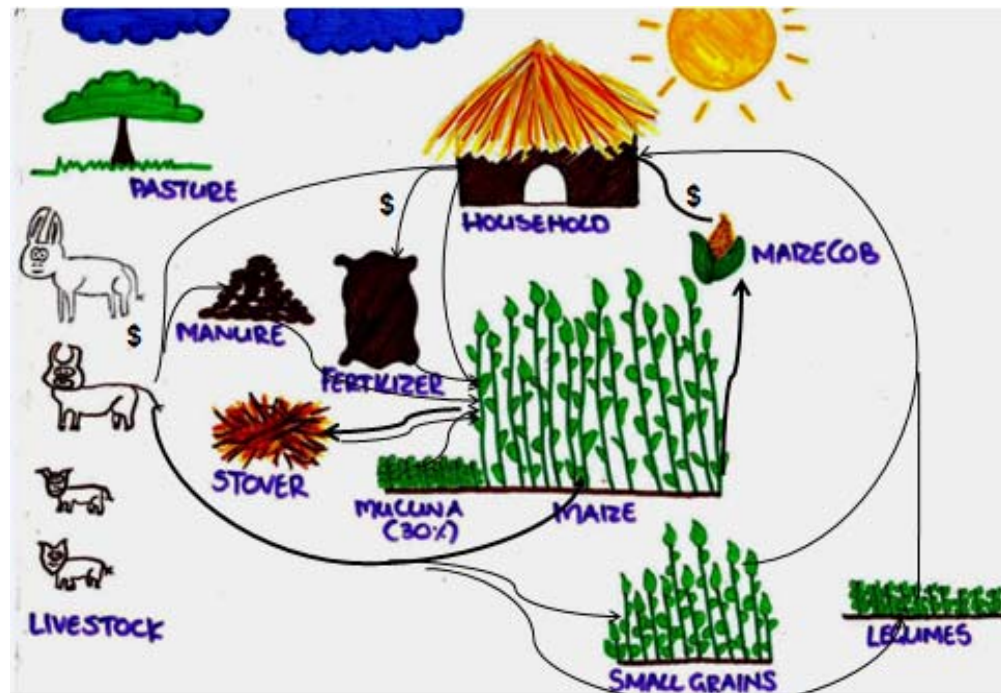


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IPCC, AR 5

Introduction

- Climate change in Africa
- Crop livestock farming systems

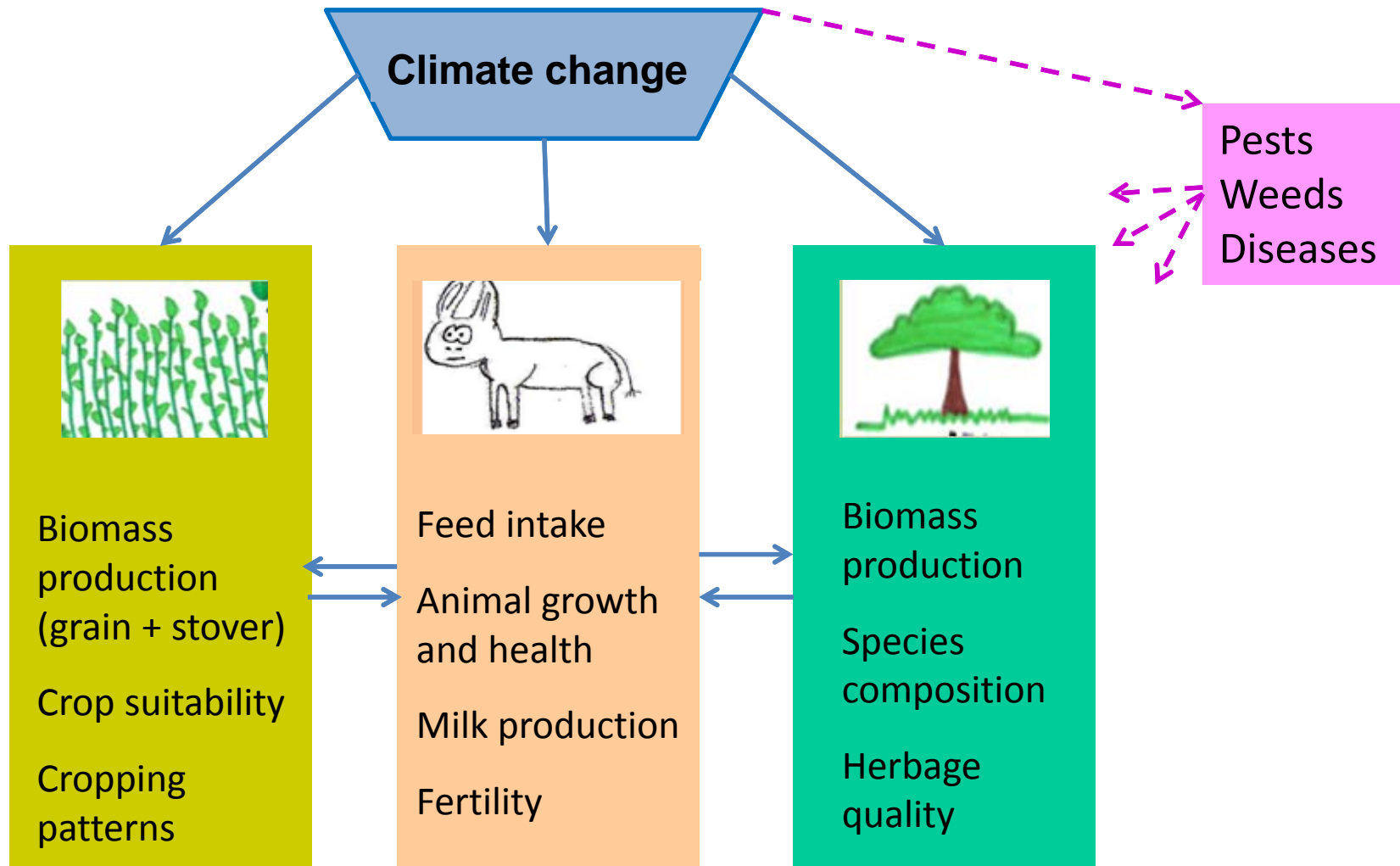


	Rangeland-based	Mixed rainfed
Hyperarid	LGY	MRY
Arid/Semi-arid	LGA	MRA
Humid/Subhumid	LGH	MRH
Temperate/tropical highlands	LGT	MRT

Global Livestock Production Systems v.5 (FAO/ILRI)

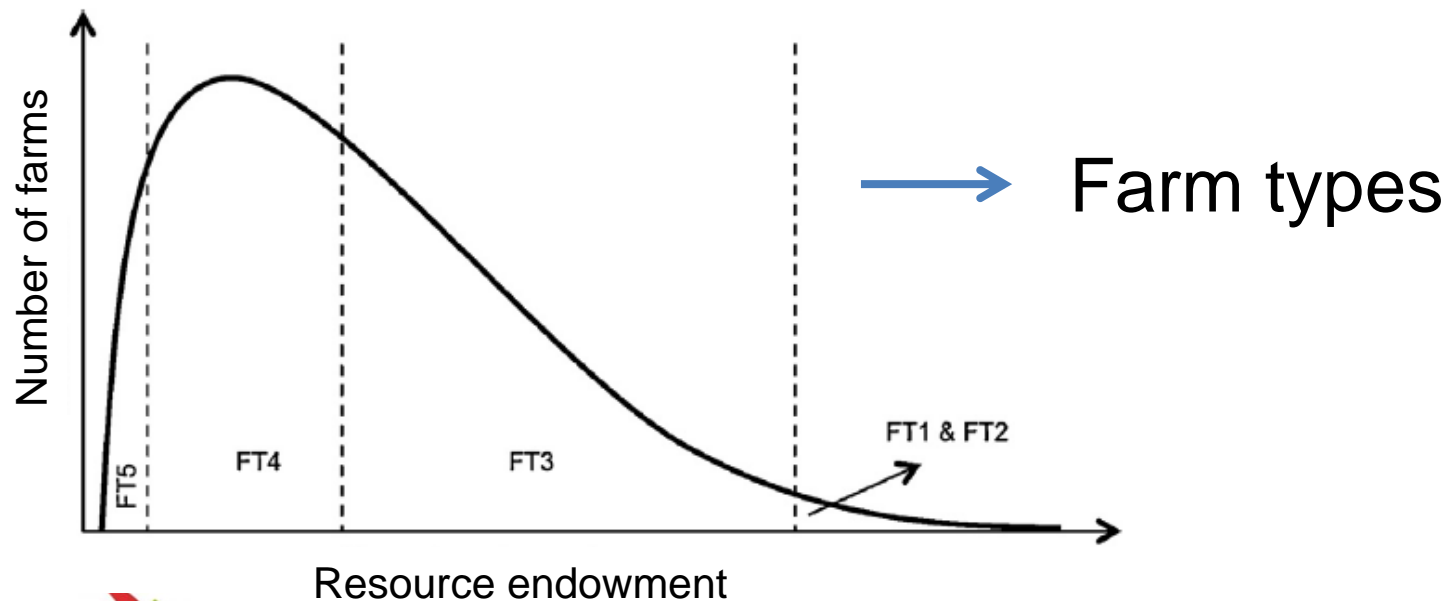
Introduction

- Climate change in Africa
- Crop livestock farming systems



Introduction

- Climate change in Africa
- Crop livestock farming systems
- Heterogeneous farming communities





Objectives

1. Assess the vulnerability to climate change of smallholder crop livestock farmers



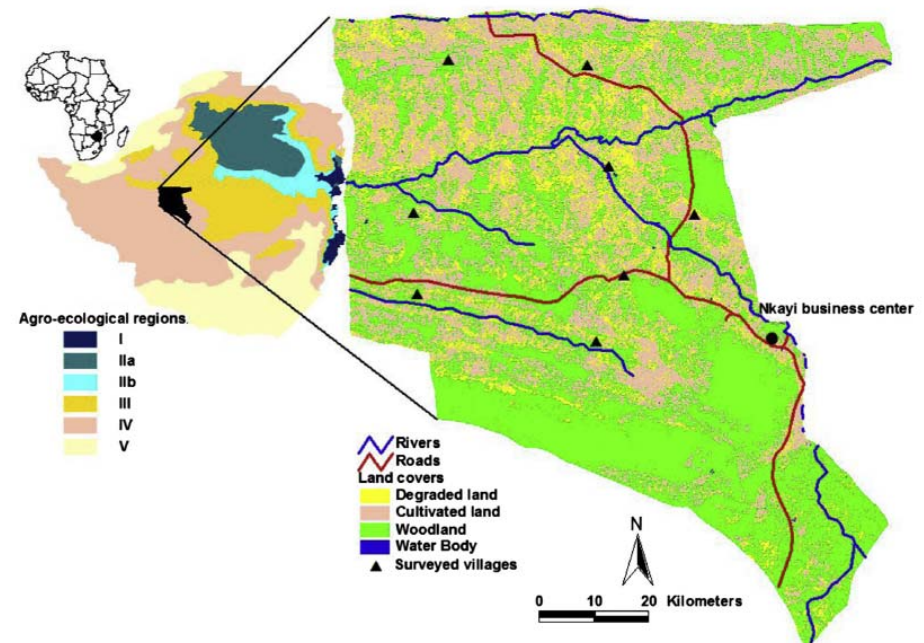
2. Assess potential effect of two options

- Fertilizer applications on maize
- Maize-Mucuna rotation



Study area

- Nkayi District in semi-arid Zimbabwe
- Annual rainfall: 450-650 mm ; high variability
- Poor soil fertility
- Limited input use
- Poor crop and livestock productivity



Modelling framework

Climate data

Historical (1980-2010):
Mid century (2040-2070):

RCP 8.5 (CMIP5)
20 GCMs

**Projected changes in
temperature,
precipitation**

Crop Model

APSIM

0 kg N/ha
17kg N/ha
52kg N/ha

Maize-Mucuna rotation

**Effects on on-farm maize
and Mucuna production**

Economic model

TOA-MD

Household characteristics
Agricultural production
Prices, costs

**Economic effects of
climate change and
adaptations
on entire farms**

All runs for
160 households

Economic impacts
Heterogeneous populations
Types of households

Livestock model

LivSim

On-farm feed production
(crop residues, forages)

**Effects on livestock
production (milk, off-
take, mortality rates)**

Results - Climate

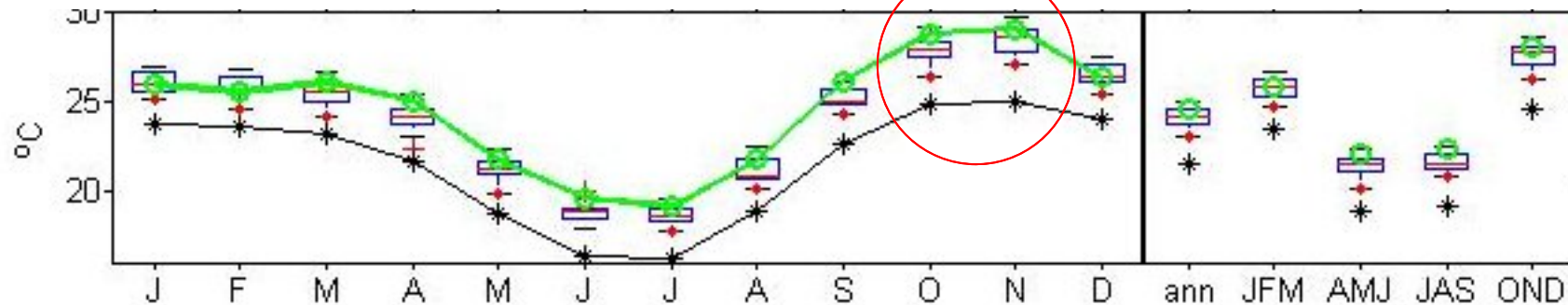
Temperature

- Strong signal: +2 to +3.3°C
- Increase strongest during the early growing season

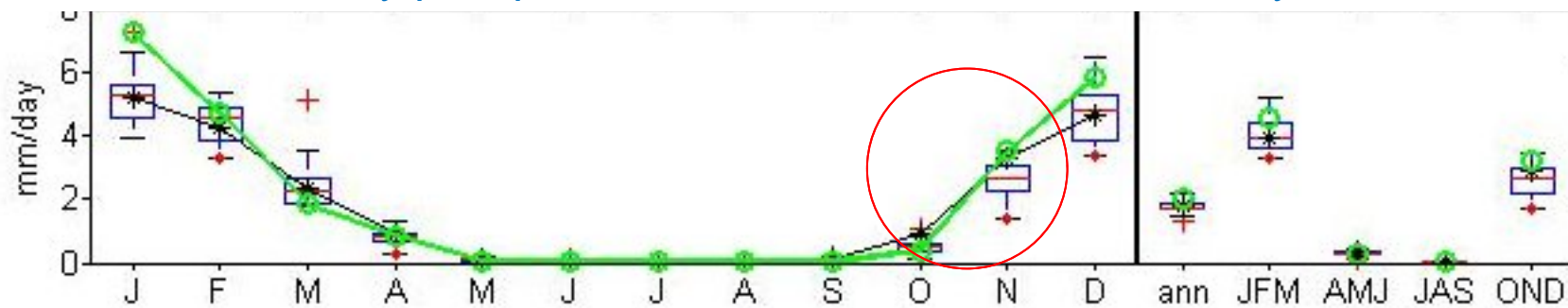
Precipitation

- No strong signal: -0.7mm/day to +0.5mm/day
- Decrease strongest during earlier rainy season

RCP 8.5 mid century temperature scenarios for all GCMs in Nkayi, Zimbabwe



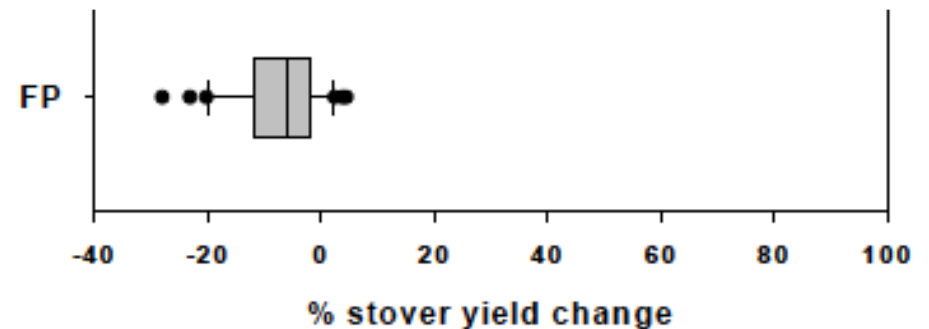
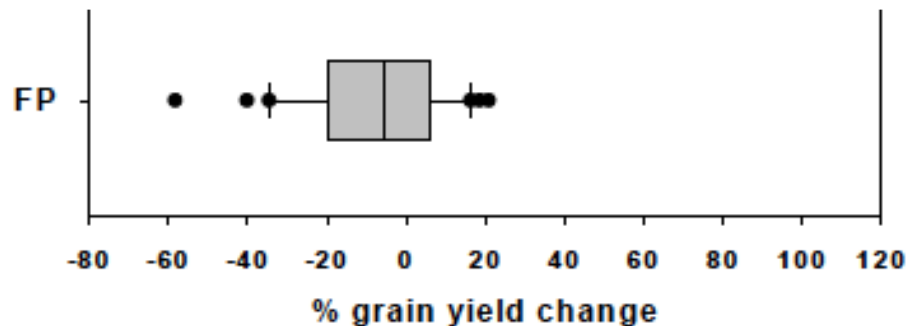
RCP 8.5 mid century precipitation scenarios for all GCMs in Nkayi, Zimbabwe



Results - Crops

Climate change impact:

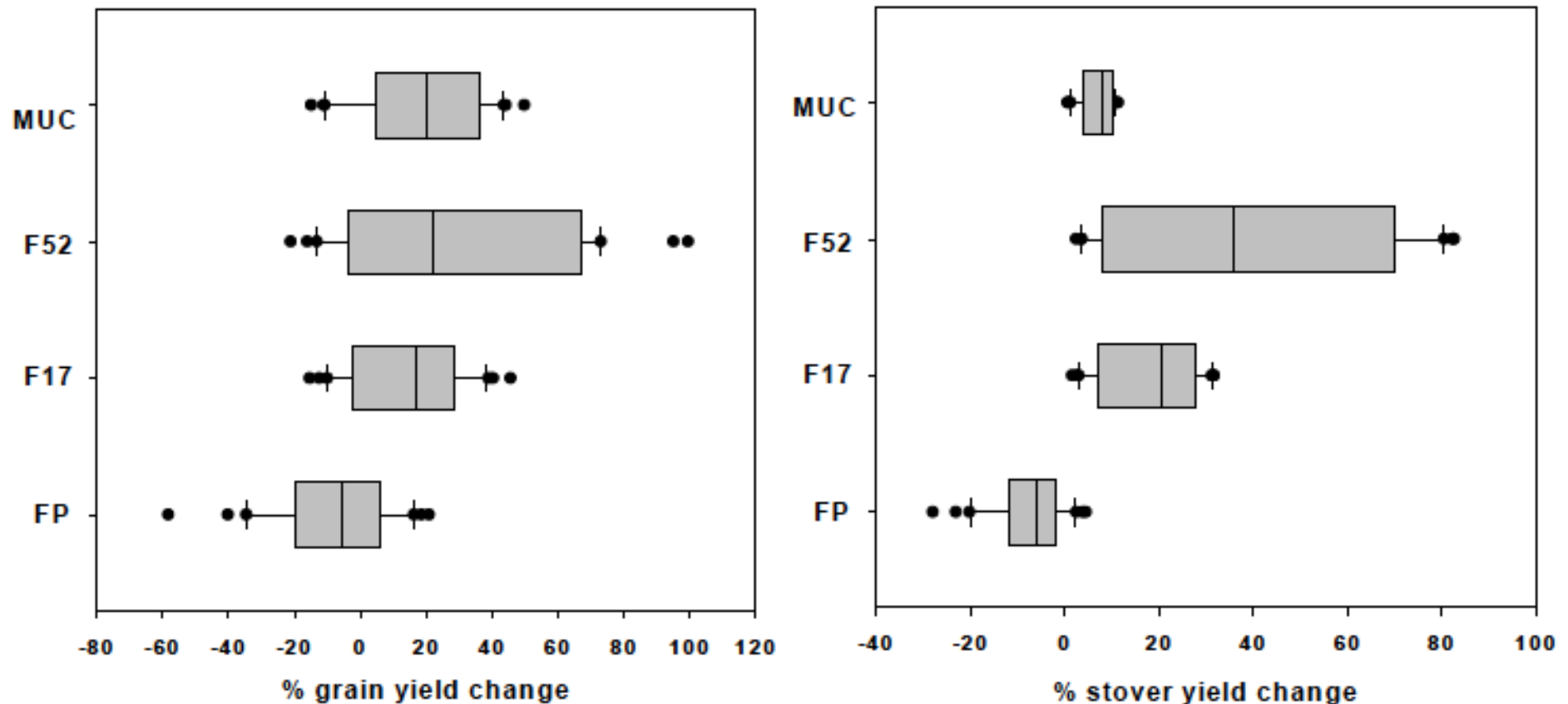
- Grain yields and stover yields decline, but wide variability



Results - Crops

Effect of adaptations

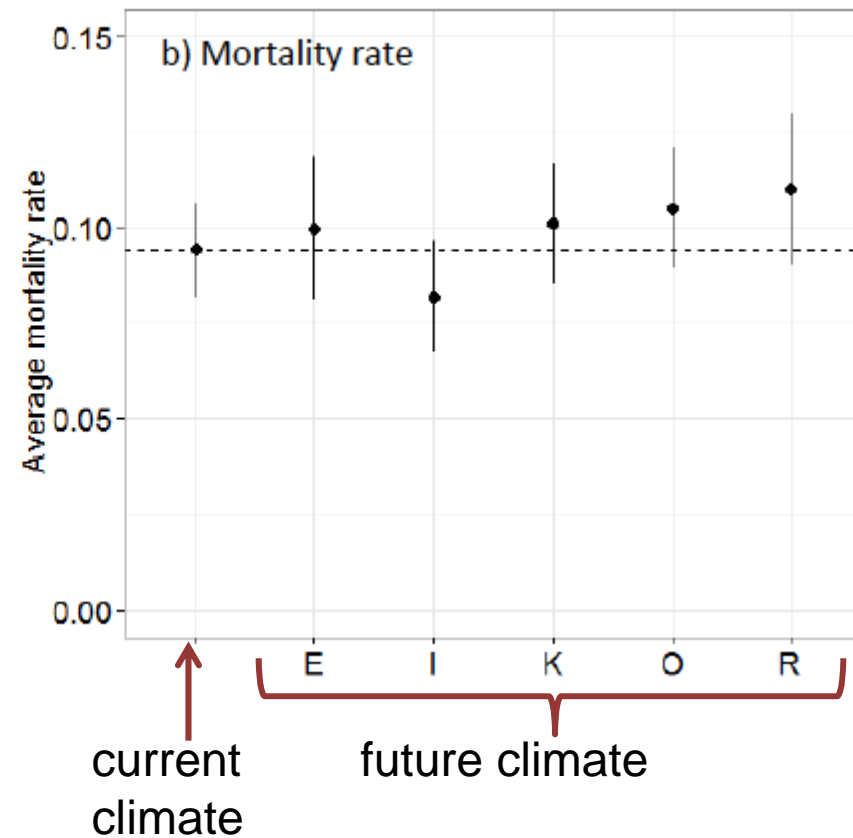
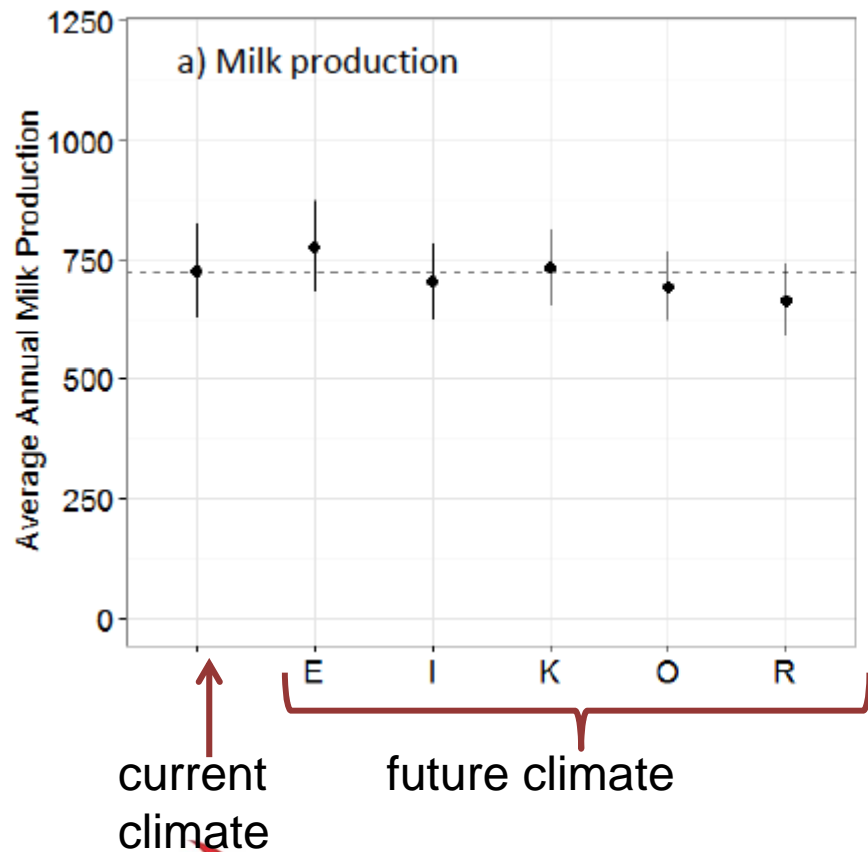
- Microdosing (17 kg N/ha) vs. recommended N rates (52 kg N/ha)
- Mucuna in the rotation: positive effect on maize yield + fodder



Results - Livestock

Climate change impact:

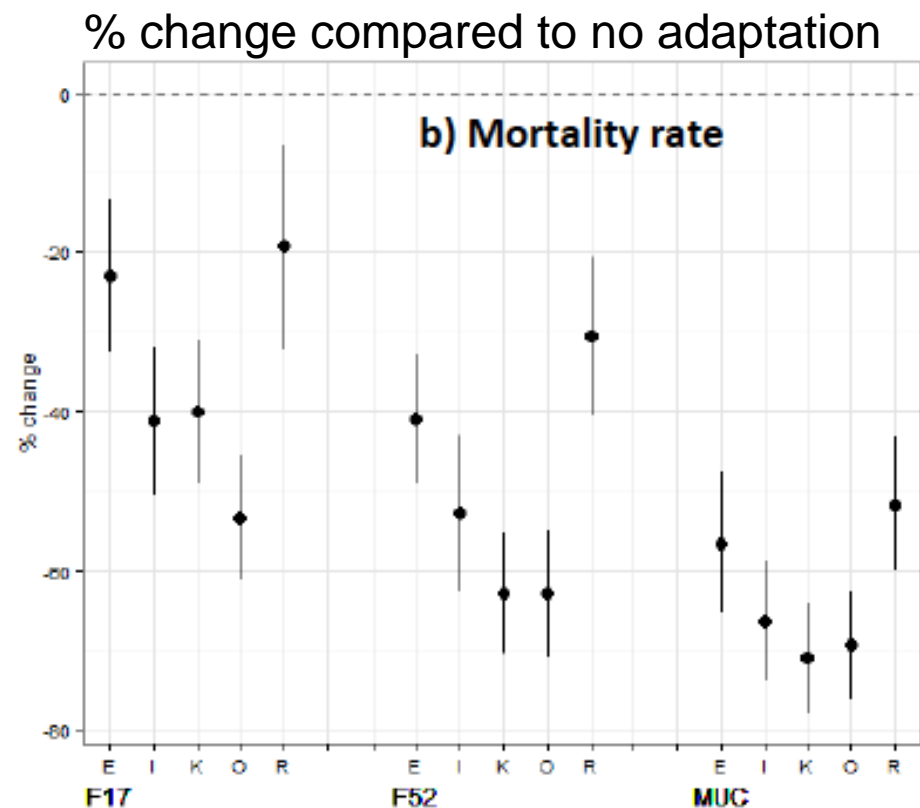
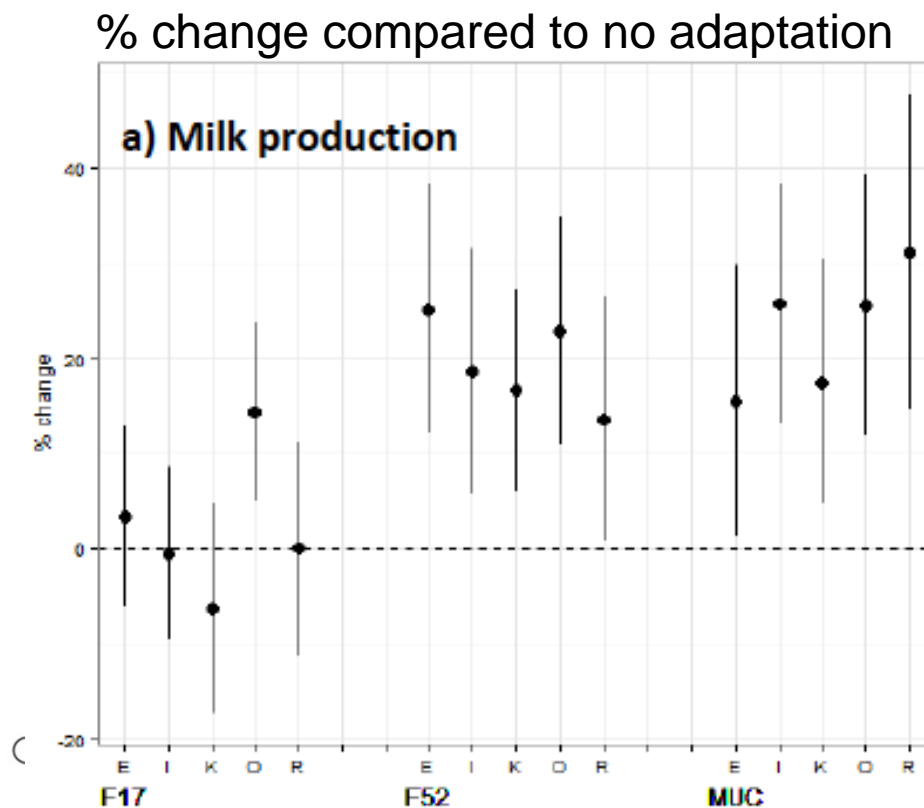
- Very small impact of climate change on livestock productivity



Results - Livestock

Effect of adaptations

- High fertilizer rates and mucuna have positive effect on milk
- All options have positive effect on decreased mortality rates

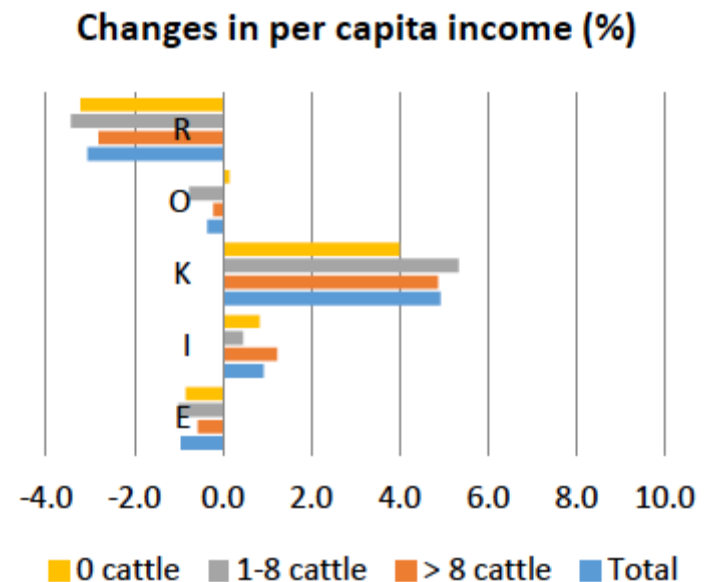
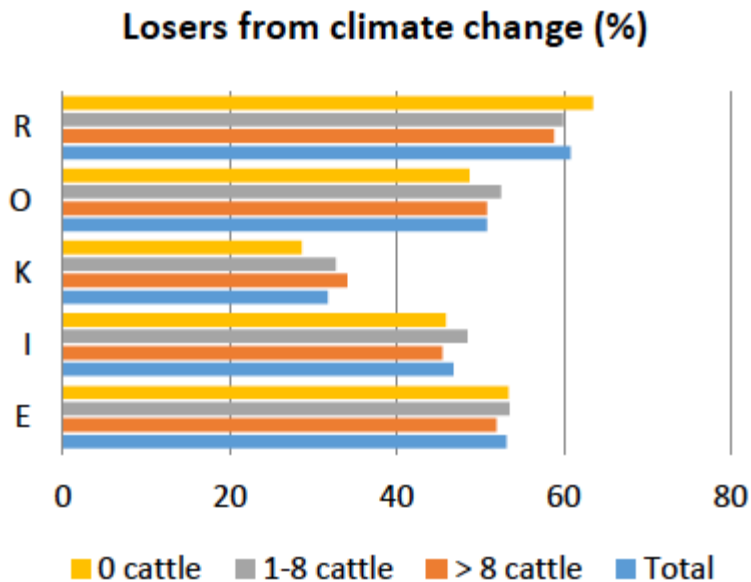


Results – Integrated analysis

Three farm types: 0 cattle, 0–8 cattle, >8 cattle

Climate change impact

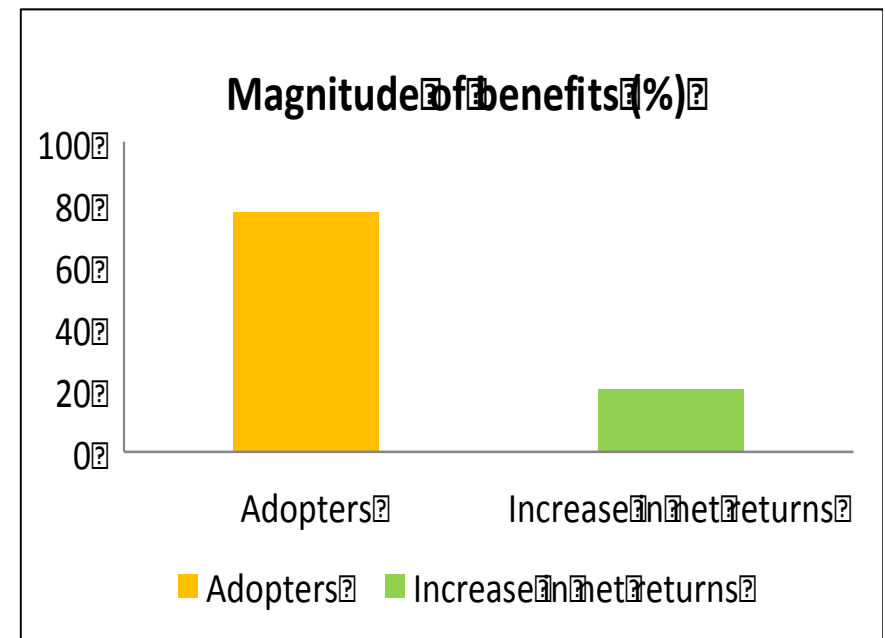
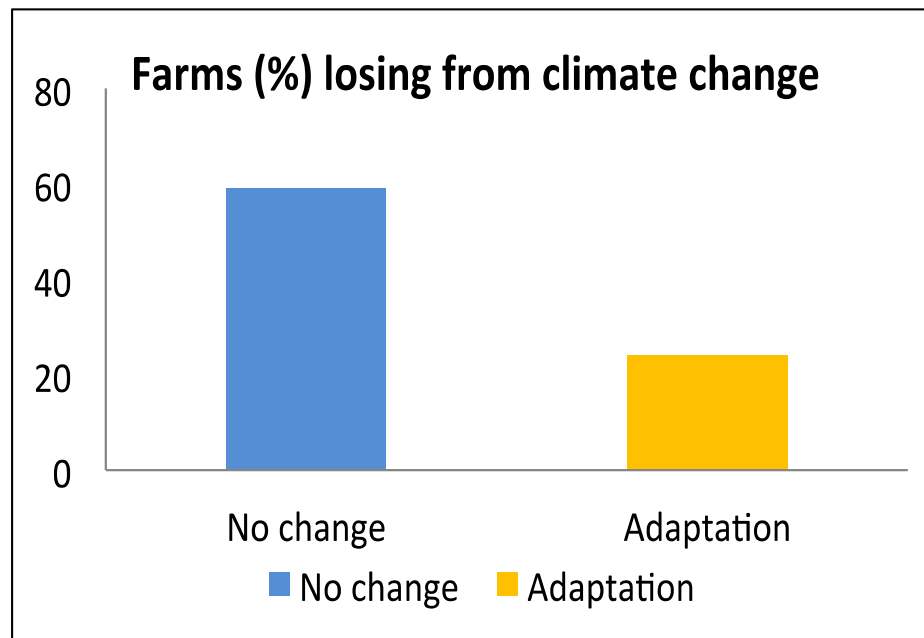
- Percentage of losers varies with GCM and with farm type
- Per capita income changes are small: -3% to +7%



Results – Integrated analysis

Effect of adaptation:

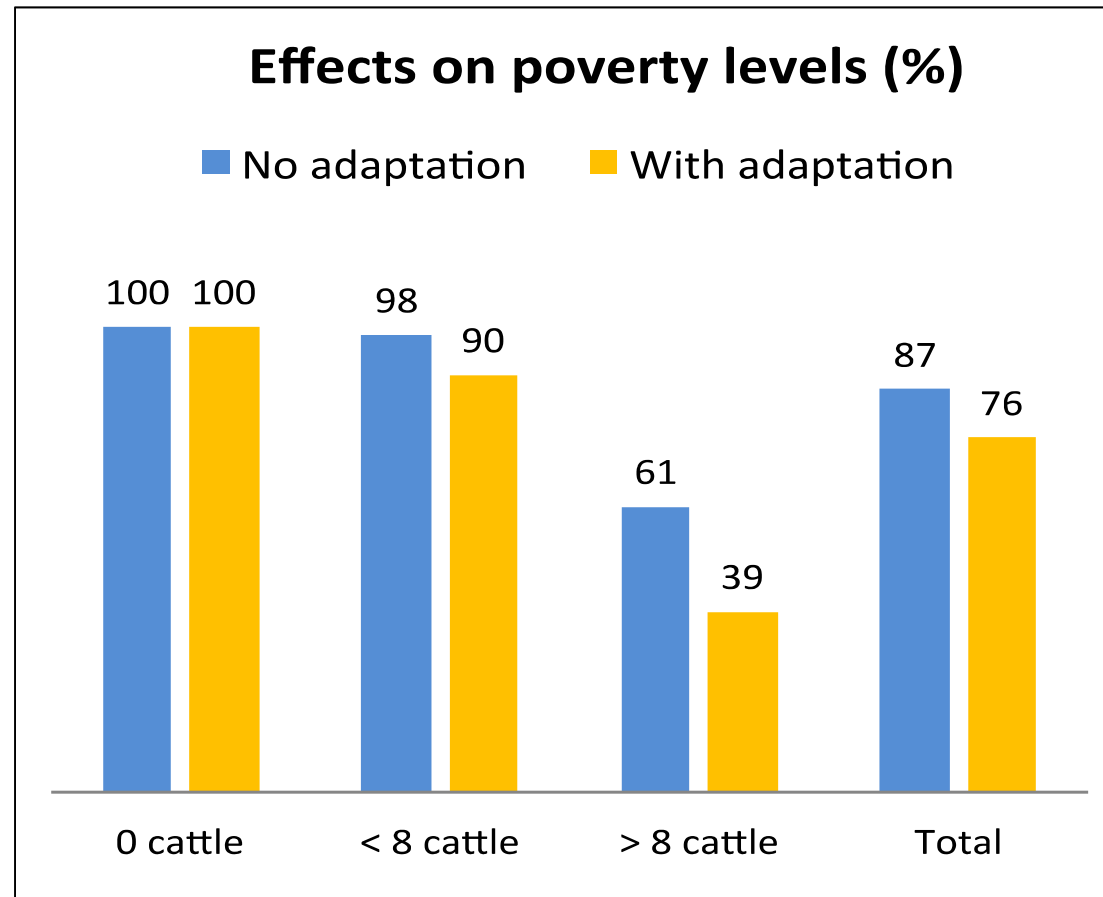
- Package of micro-dosing and maize-mucuna rotation



Results – Integrated analysis

Effect of adaptation:

- Small and medium farms: benefit of 200-500 US\$ per farm -> remain poor
- Better-off farms: benefit of 1200 US\$ per farm -> higher welfare



Conclusions

Integrated modelling framework to

- Assess effects on both crops and livestock, whole-farm economics
- Take into account farm heterogeneity

Most farmers in semi-arid Zimbabwe will loose from climate change

Most farmers benefit from adaptation options, but

- Benefits are small overall
- Small and medium farms will remain below the poverty line

Need for transformative changes and opportunities outside agriculture

Thank you!

