

CLIMATE-SMART
Agriculture
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The experience in policy dialogue for agriculture and climate change in LAC countries

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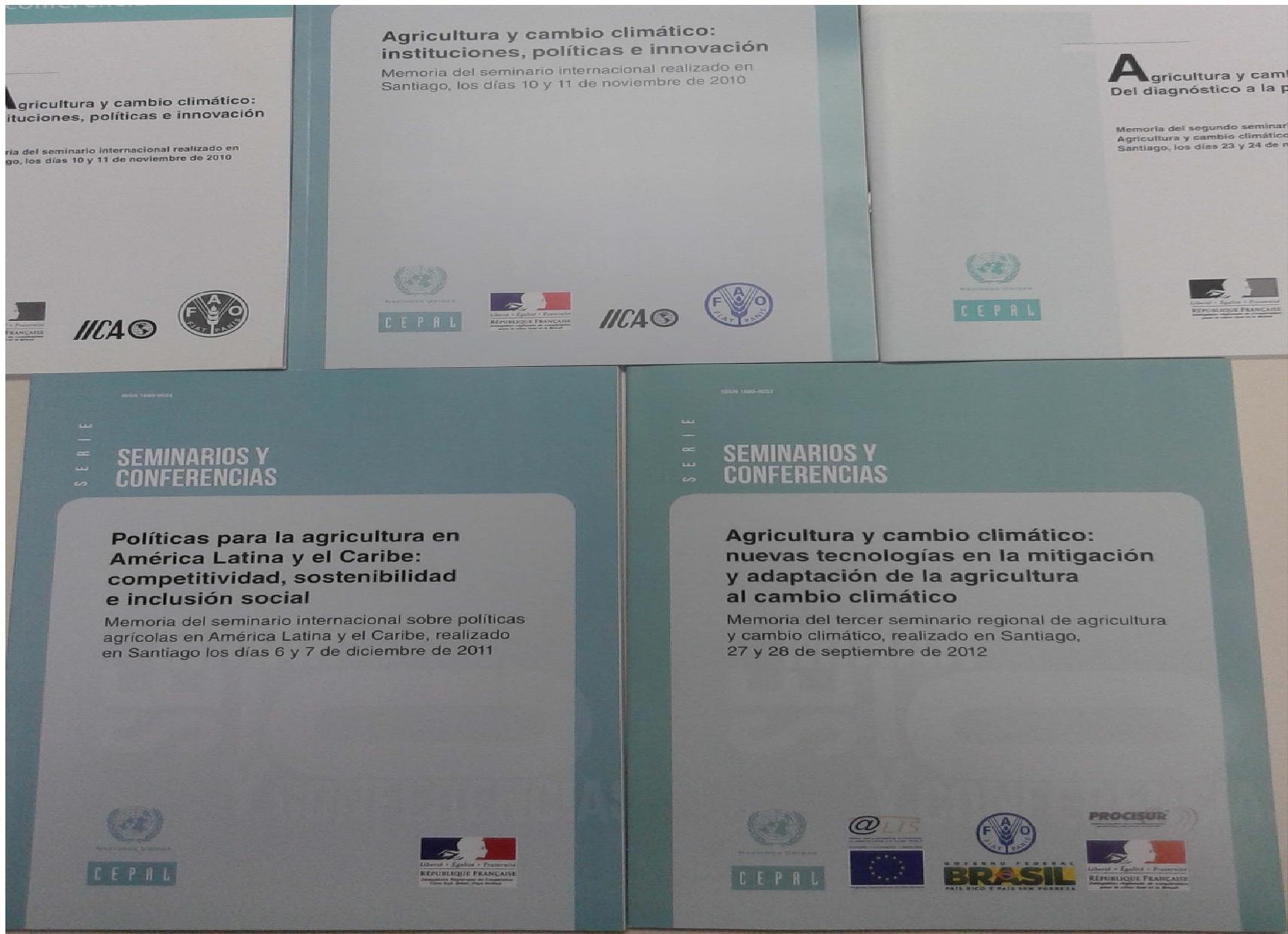


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Topics of the seminars

- **First: Institutions, policies and innovation (2010)**
- **Second: From diagnostic to practice (2011)**
- **Third: New technologies for mitigation and adaptation (2012)**
- **Fourth: Economic and bio-physical modeling (2013)**
- **Fifth: Agro biodiversity, family agriculture and climate change (2014)**



NFCCC - Issues related to agriculture (FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.14)

Development of early warning systems and contingency plans

in relation to extreme weather events and its effects (desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm, soil erosion, saline water intrusion)

Assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems

to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases;

Identification of adaptation measures,

taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, Indigenous knowledge systems as well as possible co-benefits

Identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies

to enhance sustainable productivity, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems

Recurrent issues ... since 2010

Policies

- Extension and advising services need to include Climate Change issues
- Coordinating agriculture policy with other public policies
- Analyzing production and consumption patterns to promote sustainable and inclusive development

Institutions

- Better integration and interactions among professionals in public sector

Research and innovations

- Increase understanding of current agricultural systems in terms of vulnerability and resilience
- Innovation is not only technologies
- Create opportunities for dialogue and participatory investigation

Recurrent issues ... since 2010

Information and communication

- Improve interfaces for communication between Science and Policy
- Use of New Information and Communication Technologies

Conceptual issues are important

- Relevant research questions not very clear yet
 - a) adaptation to what?;
 - b) adaptation of agricultural systems vs. crops;
 - c) how to measure adaptation capacity;

Modeling

- Models are an important tool for policy design and decision making, but not the only one
- Partnerships and regional collaborative work on modeling should be promoted

Recurrent issues ... since 2010

Local knowledge and better resilience

Dialogue between modern and traditional knowledge

Successful adaptations in traditional agricultural systems to be systematized

Integration of family farming system into added-value chains

The role of agro biodiversity as CSA component

Conservation and updated use of agro-biodiversity need to be a priority

Access to genetic resources to family agriculture should be ensured

Agro-environmental / agro-ecological policies allow convergence of agriculture, social, economics and environmental goals

Advocacy for a new Pact recognizing resilience of “agro-diverse” systems in comparison of large monoculture production



Recurrent issues ... since 2010

Cooperation and knowledge exchange

- Policy to strengthen linkages between mitigation and adaptation (co-benefits) as well as resilience capacity
- More cooperation, networking, knowledge exchange and sharing of successful experiences and lessons learnt is needed.



Achievements

Advocacy to include climate change issues in the agricultural policy agendas

Discussion of issues relevant for a New Pact for Climate Smart Agriculture

Production systems, social and economic inclusion
Regional Working Group on LULUCF – REDD+

Space to potentiate collaboration

Within the agricultural sector
Between agriculture and other sectors

Space to share successful experiences and capacity gaps

Space for discussion of knowledge and technology issues

the role of new technologies / of indigenous knowledge
dialogue of knowledge (Diálogo de Saberes)

Lags and advances in the region

Lags

- Climate related insurance systems
- Capacity to take advantage of financing opportunities
- Modeling

Advances

- Creating institutional structures (Inter institutional commissions; Climate Change Units, Task Forces) – many countries
- Public financing – Brazil; Mexico
- Private sector involvement – Costa Rica, Brazil, Chile
- Elaboration of agricultural NAMAs – Costa Rica, Uruguay
- Measurement of local GHG – Chile, Argentina, Brazil
- Public – Private Partnerships in developing information systems – Chile, Mexico, Colombia

Thank you for your attention

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