CLIMATE-SMART Agriculture 2015

Global Science Conference

March 16-18, 2015
Le Corum, Montpellier France

Practices and enabling conditions for CSA: current status in seven countries in Latin America

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Scope of CSA country profiles

Objective: to provide a quick, concise and comparable baseline of the state of CSA across countries of interest to the World Bank

Methodology:

- Focus: main production systems and associated farmers
- Interviews, surveys and secondary data reviewed to describe/identify:
  - National agriculture context
  - Climate change impact
  - CSA technologies and practices
  - Institutions and policies for CSA
  - CSA finance options and potential sources
- Not statistically representative

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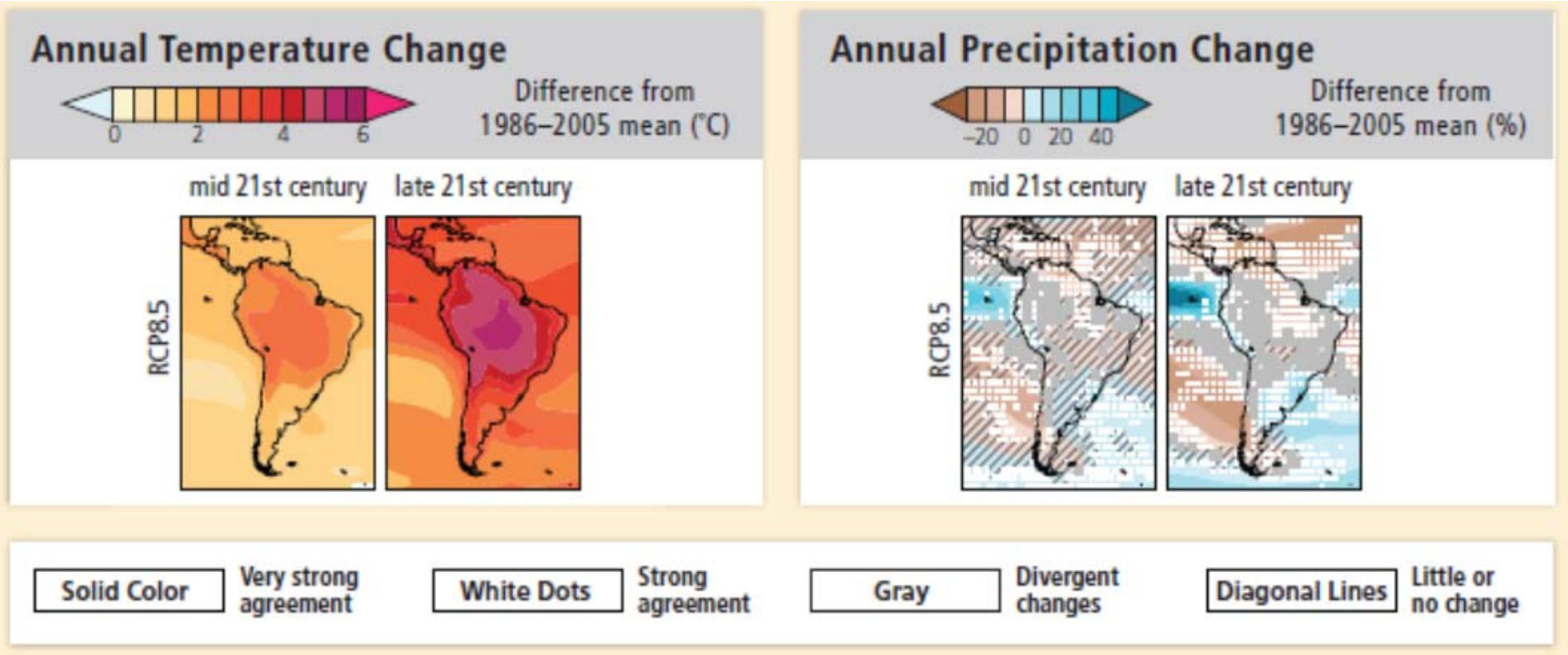
Exposure to CC

Source: IPCC 2014



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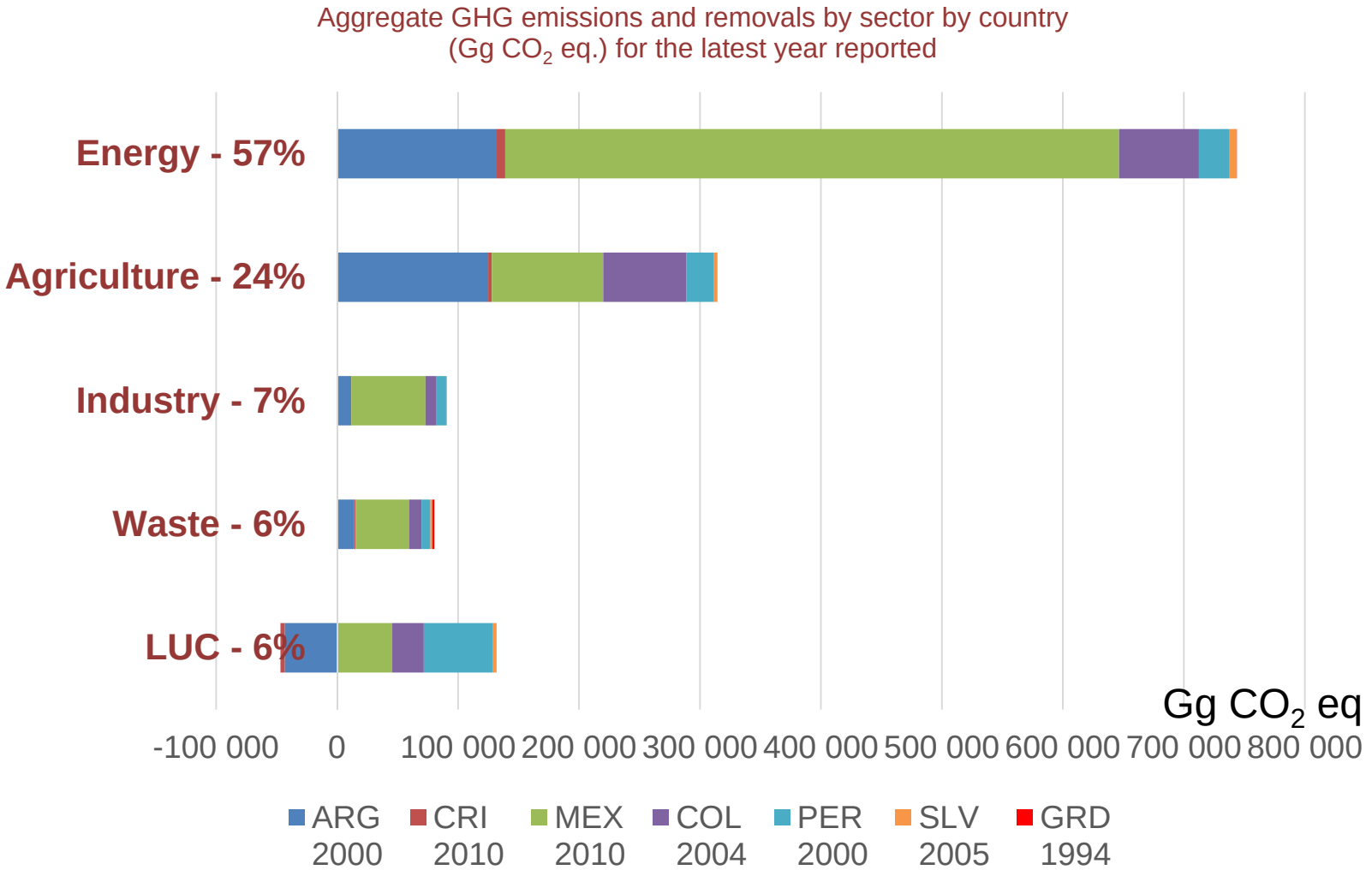
GHG emissions from agriculture



Sources: National Communications to UNFCCC

Social & economic relevance of agriculture

	ARG	COL	PER	CRI	MEX	SLV	GRD
Agricultural exports (% of total)	53	15	17	36	6	21	3
	Soybeans maize wheat	Coffee Flowers Banana	Coffee Vegetables Asparagus	Banana Pineapple Coffee	Barley beer Tomato Tequila	Coffee Sugar Maize	Nutmeg & cardamom Cocoa Banana
Employment in agriculture (% EAP)	1	7	27	13	13	21	13
Income per capita (current US$)	12,073	5,817	5,292	8,650	8,095	3,433	ND
Importance or agriculture for food security/ sovereignty	Self-sufficient	Growing self-sufficiency	Growing self-sufficiency	Growing dependency on imports (basic grains)	Growing dependency on imports (basic grains)	Growing dependency on imports (Maize, meat and dairy products)	Highly dependent on imports

Data source: WTO & FAOSTAT

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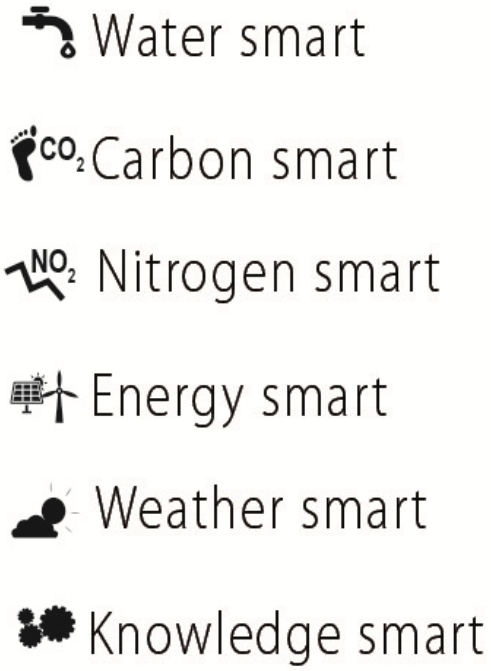
questions …

- Of the ongoing agriculture practices, which are considered climate-smart?
- What is their degree of adoption?
- What CSA practices are most promising?
- What are the political and institutional constraints and opportunities for their dissemination and long term viability?



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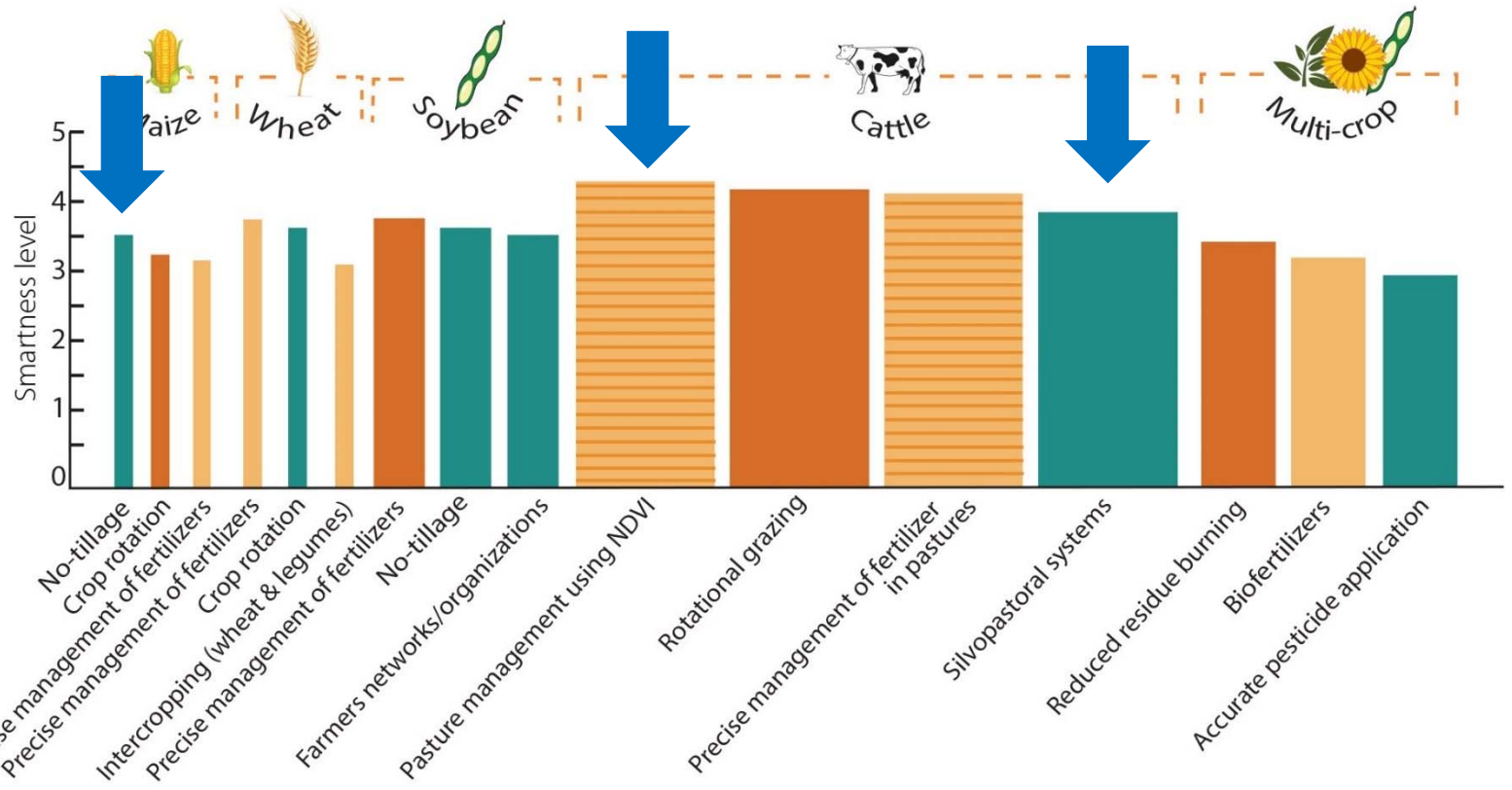
Smartest practices for each production system

Argentina



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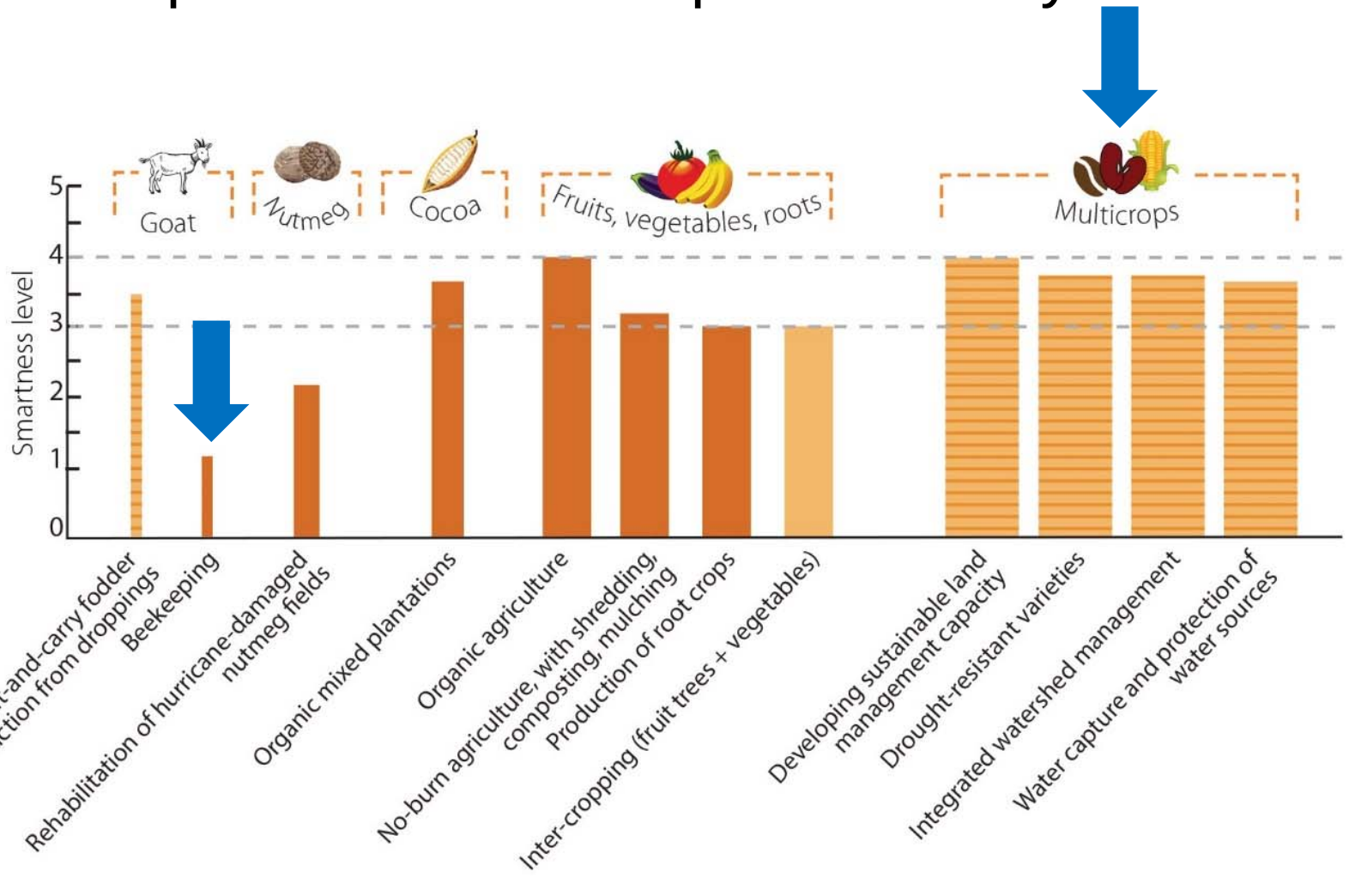
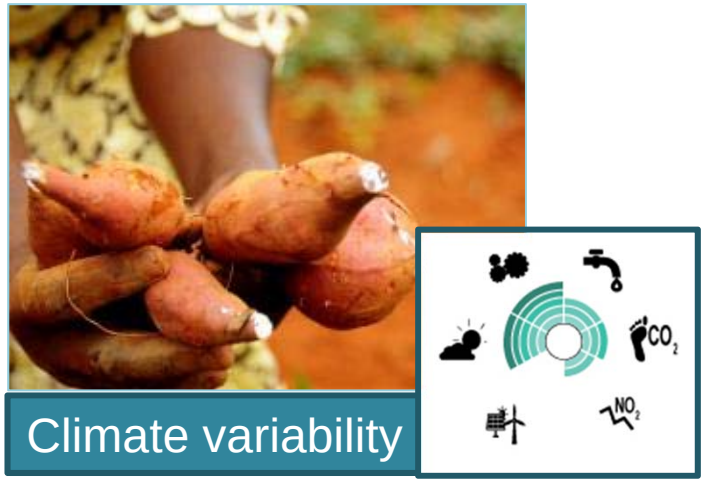
How smart are CS practices?
What is their degree of adoption?

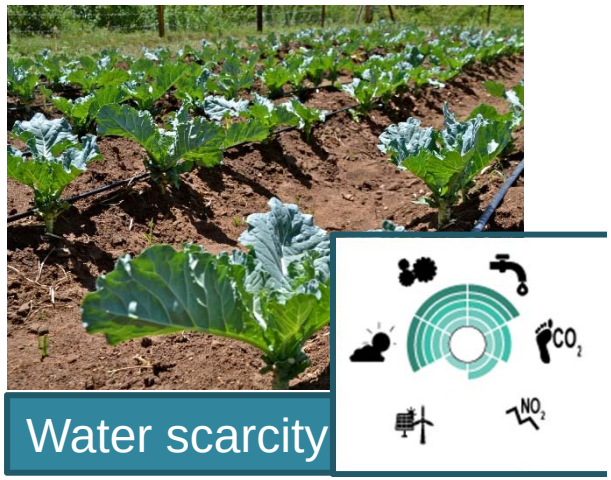
Selected practices for each production system

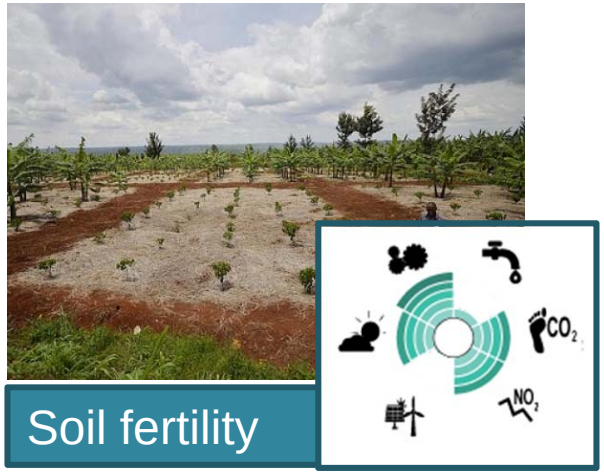
Grenada



A typology of CSA practices







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Photos: CCAFS & CATIE

Common challenges for wider CSA implementation …

Resources	Elements
Natural capital	• Land tenure and distribution – sowing pools • Access to water • Patterns of land use
Knowledge	• R&D to identify and validate CSA techniques tailored to local contexts • Knowledge sharing networks • Integrated Decision Support Systems
Finance	• Credits • Agriculture insurance
Institutions	• Farmers organizations and associated local institutions
Policy	• Inter-sectorial dialogue • Short-term visioning & long-term planning • Bottom up feedback • Low emissions / adaptation development policies

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… and some encouraging examples

Case	Achievements	Joint effort for	Stakeholders
Organic cocoa plantations, Grenada	Increased resilience to tropical storms & droughts Products diversification	Market access	Cocoa farmers cooperative + export company + German certification company
Innovation hubs for conservation agriculture, Mexico	Near 37,000 ha with higher productivity and lower input costs	Knowledge generation and dissemination	government, private sector and research institutions
Water harvesting, Peru	Recharged aquifers Improved production (livestock and orchards)	Knowledge dissemination	Local NGO + local organizations + Andean governments
Meteorological Observatory, El Salvador	Network for observation and distribution of agro-climatic information	Climate monitoring	National and local governments
Market incentives for conserve Patagonia s grasslands, Argentina	Management and conservation plans 6 million hectares of pastures certification (by 2018),	Market access	Outdoor clothing company, an international NGO for conservation and a regional sheep farmers association

Thanks!

You can find the profiles in both English and Spanish and all supplemental materials at:

http://dapa.ciat.cgiar.org/CSA-profiles/

and on the **WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal**