

CLIMATE-SMART
Agriculture
20**15**



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Delivering Climate Smart Agriculture: prospects from climate finance

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Framing

The presentation will cover:

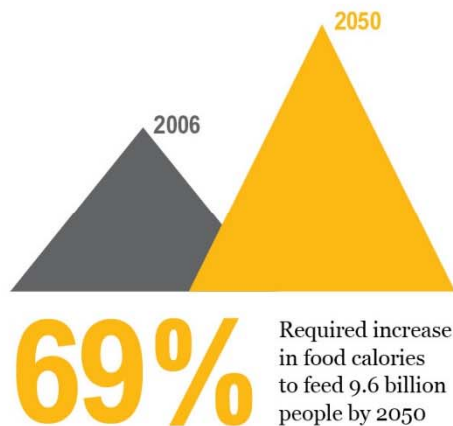
- Background issues relating to climate change finance and agriculture;
- An overview of the current scene and possibilities for change;
- Key opportunities and next steps.

Agriculture as victim and villain

THE GREAT BALANCING ACT

The world must achieve a “great balancing act” in order to sustainably feed 9.6 billion people by 2050. Three needs must be met at the same time.

CLOSING THE FOOD GAP



SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



SOURCE: WRI

Recognition of importance of agriculture



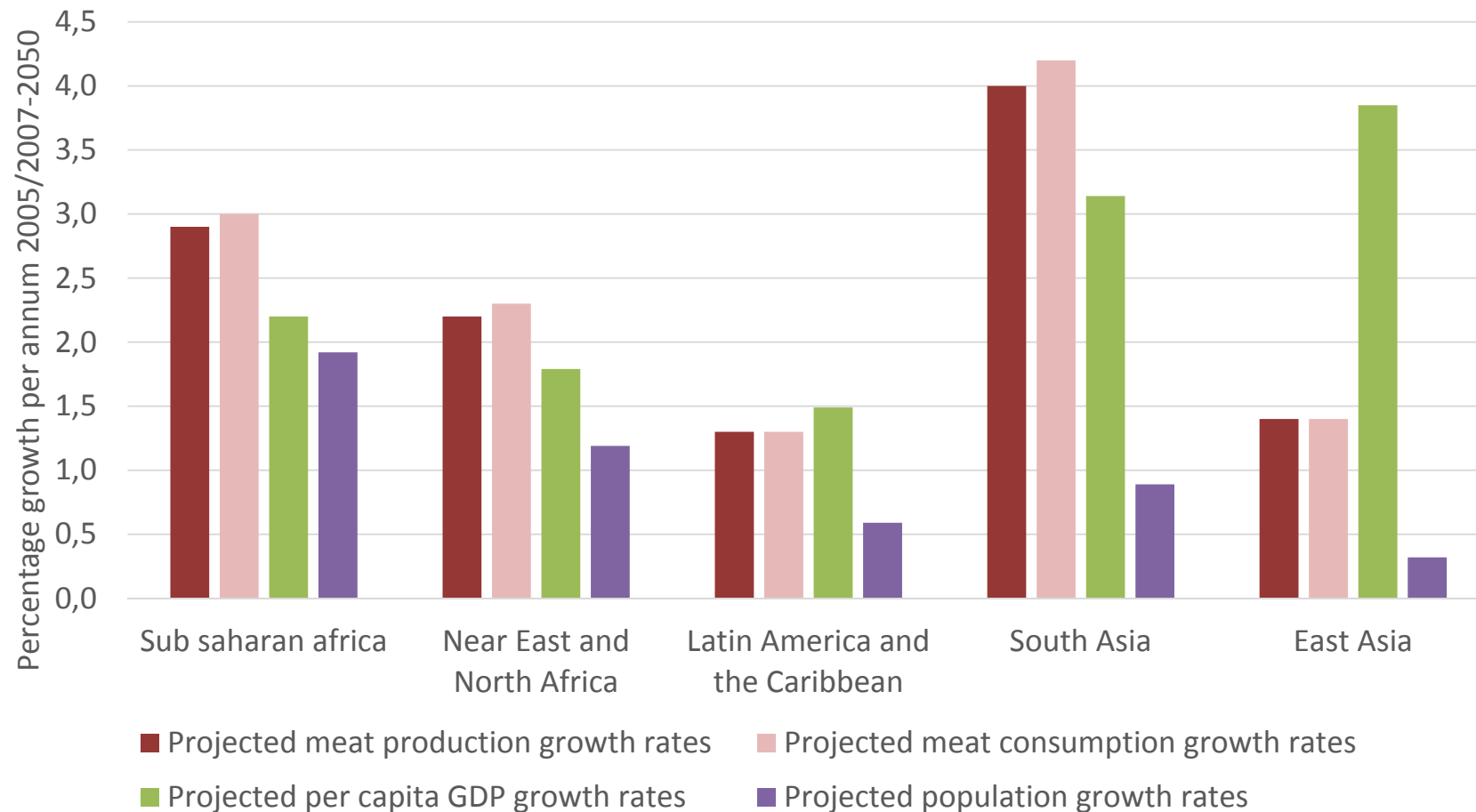
United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

ARTICLE 2

OBJECTIVE

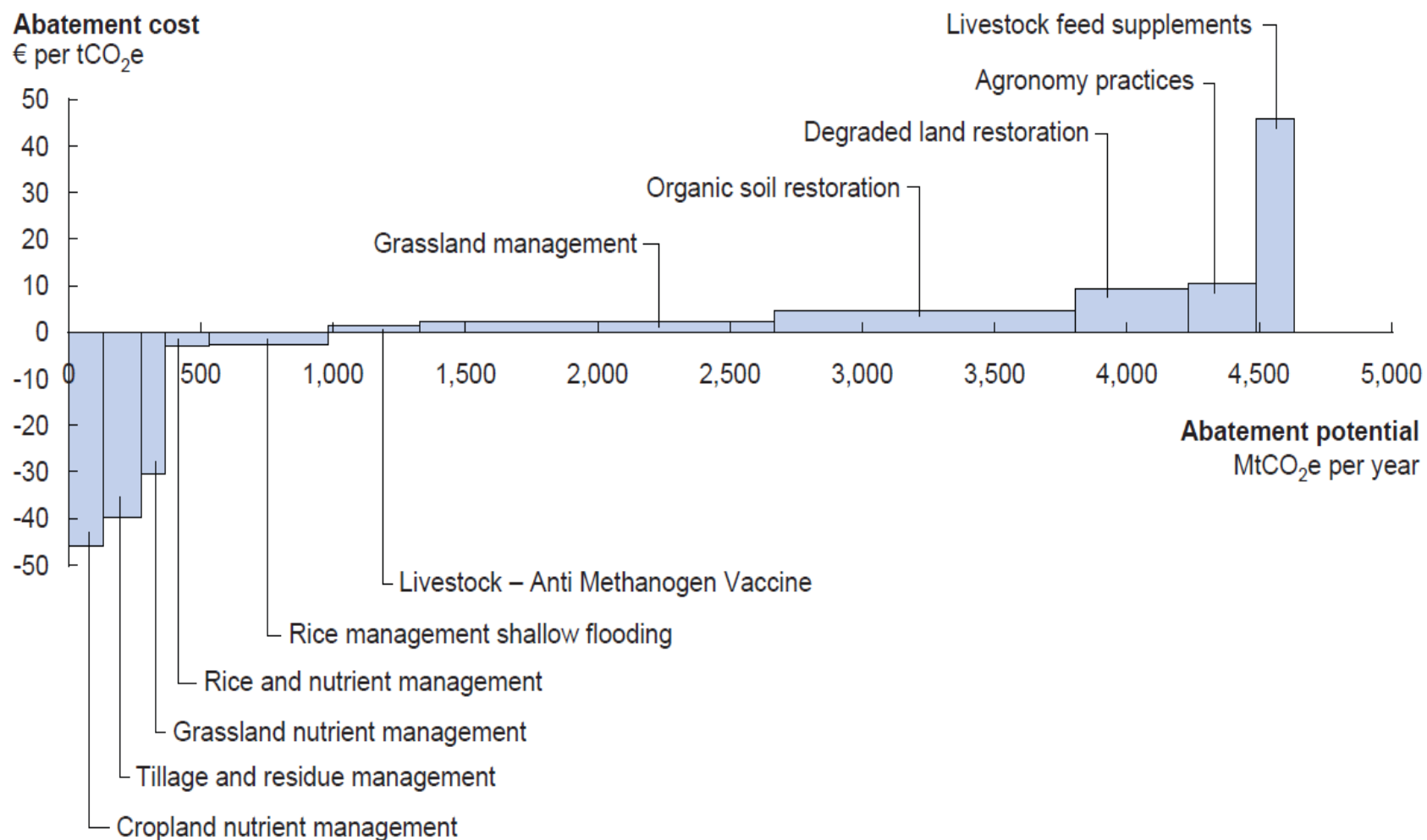
The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

Regional projections for increases in population, wealth, meat production and consumption 2005-2050

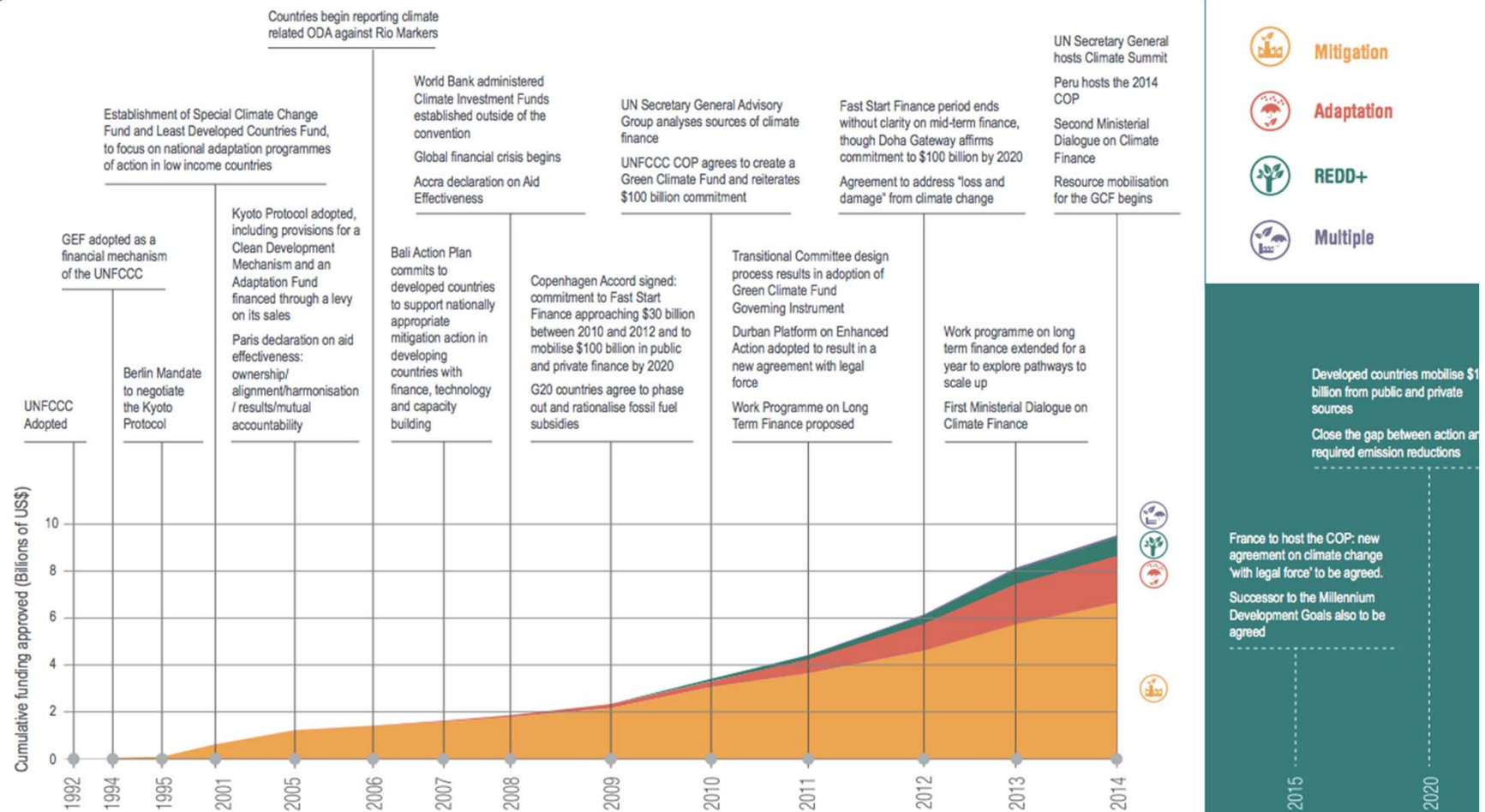


Global GHG abatement cost curve for the Agriculture sector

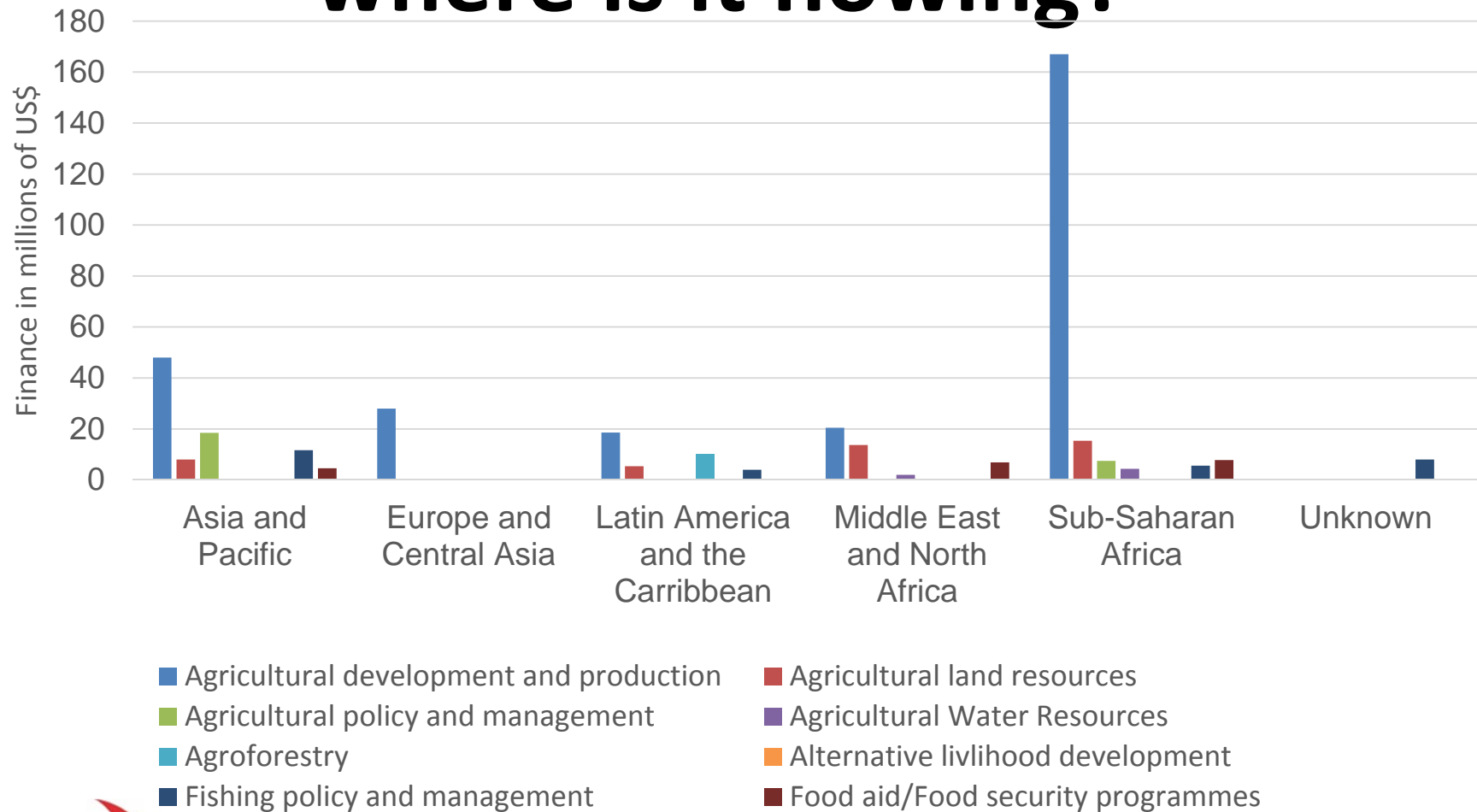
Societal perspective; 2030



Evolution of multilateral climate finance and architecture



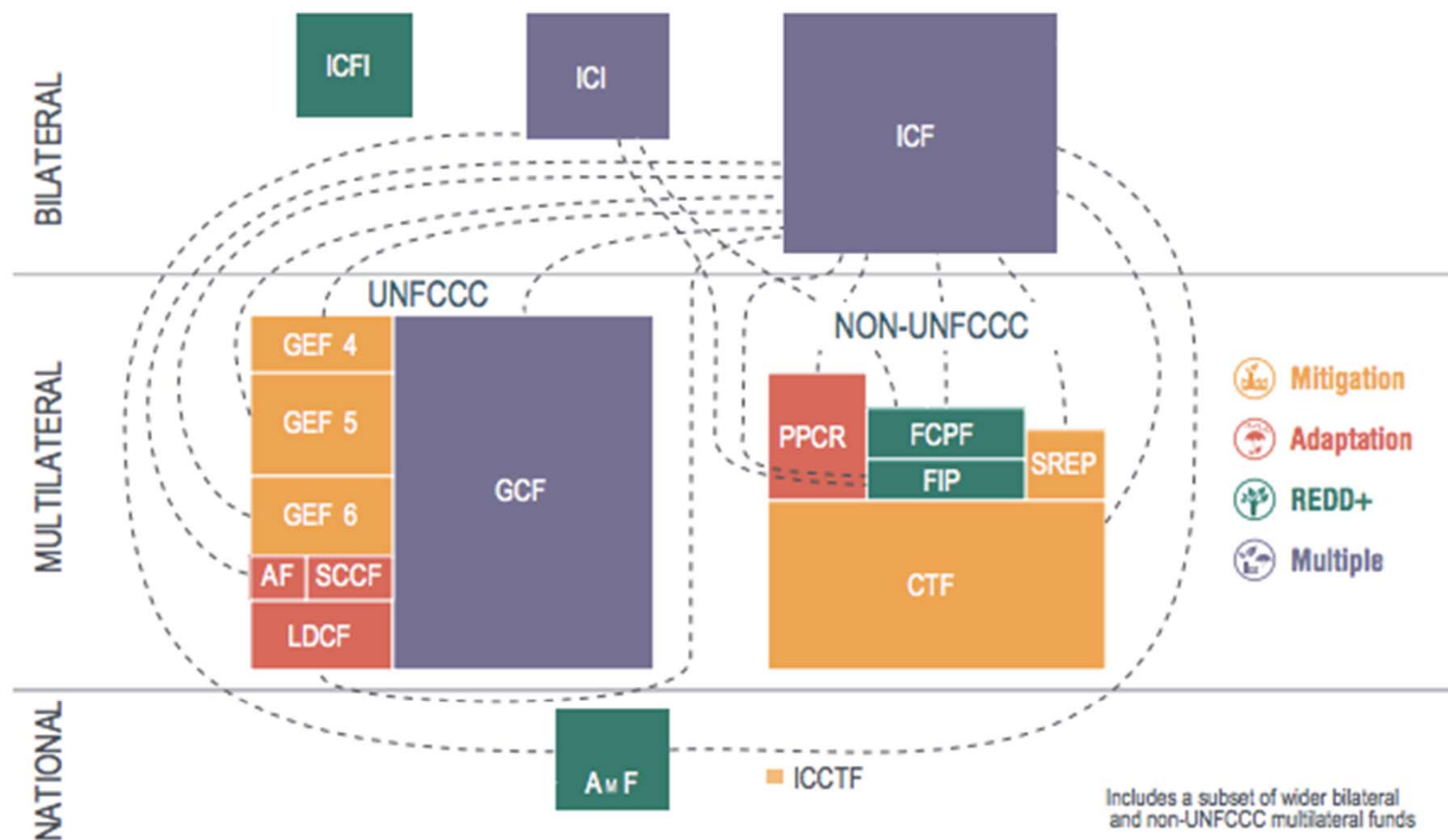
What has multilateral finance for agriculture targeted to date and where is it flowing?



So far...

- International climate policy been developing been mechanisms and generating resources to deliver interventions
- Been resistance to develop strategies on agriculture within the UNFCCC although food security embedded in core objective
- But at national level, agriculture projects been delivered with emerging climate funds (NAPAs, NAMAs)

A changing climate finance architecture



Source: Climate Funds Update (2014)

The role of the GCF

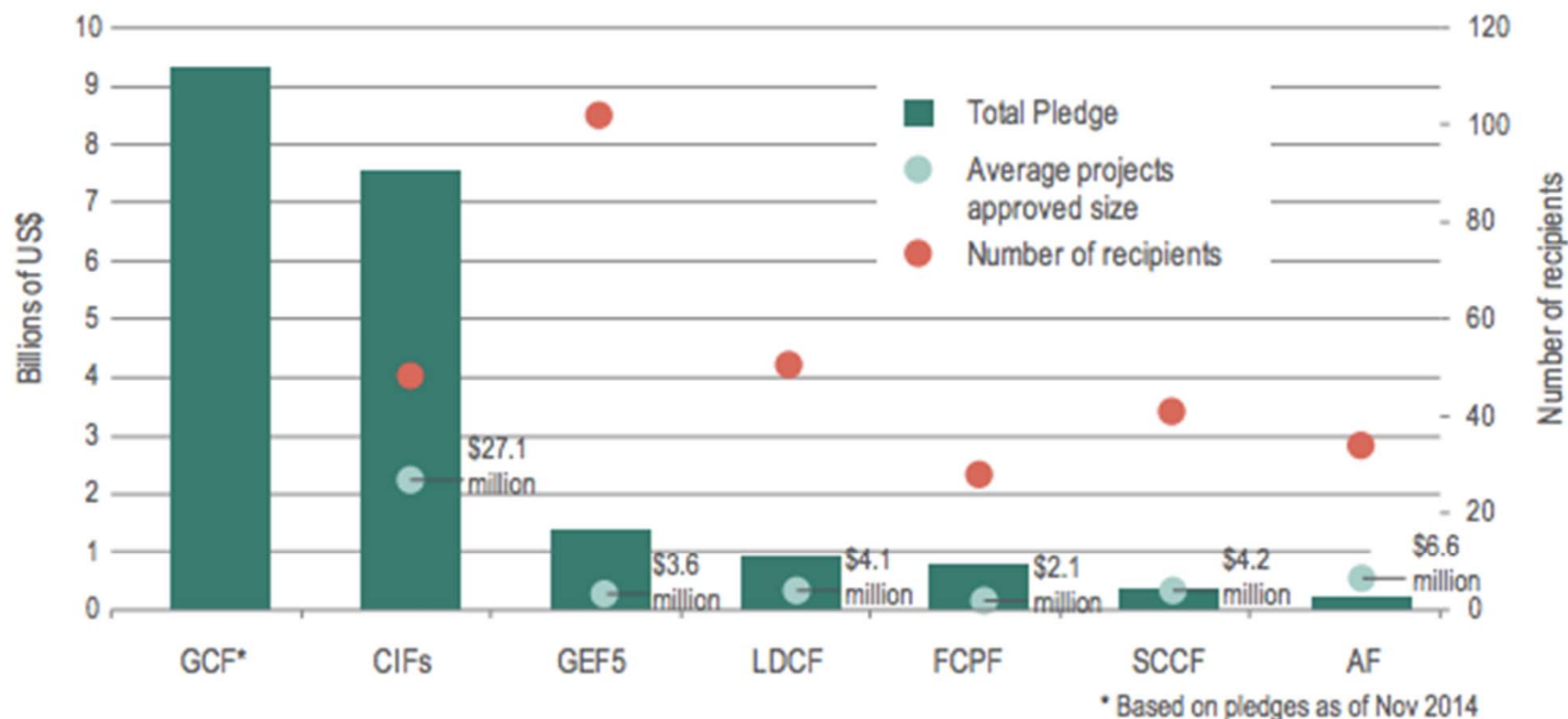
- The GCF (\$10.2 billion now pledged) will seek to fill gaps in the existing climate finance architecture, and target key national priorities and needs building on national climate and development strategies
- It works to country driven programming that reflects expressed national needs and priorities: stakeholders including smallholders, agribusiness, and community based organisations must engage in country programming
- Relevant financing institutions may also seek accreditation as implementing entities of the Fund
- The Fund has recognised agriculture as a key entry point that can deliver multiple mitigation and adaptation results and decisions imminent on CSA

The GCF and climate smart agriculture

Potential investment priority	Expected results area	Geographical region targeted
1: Climate-compatible cities	Transport (M) Buildings, cities, industries and appliances (M) Livelihoods of people and communities (A) Infrastructure and built environment (A)	Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe
2: Sustainable climate-smart agriculture	Forestry and land use (M) Livelihoods of people and communities (A) Food and water security and health (A) Ecosystems and ecosystem services (A)	Africa, Asia, with an emphasis on LDCs
3: Scaling up finance for forests and climate change	Forestry and land use (M) Food, water and health (A) Ecosystems and ecosystem services (A)	Africa, Asia, Latin America
4: Enhancing resilience in SIDS	Livelihoods of people and communities (A) Food, water and health (A) Infrastructure and built environment (A) Ecosystems and ecosystem services (A)	SIDS
5: Transforming energy generation and access	Energy generation and access (M)	Africa, Asia, with a special focus on energy access in LDCs

Abbreviations: A= adaptation. M = mitigation. LDCs = least developed countries. SIDS = small island developing states.

The GCF as a significant opportunity space



Source: Climate Funds Update 2014

Next Steps for “CSA community”

- Track outcome of GCF Board Meeting end of March 24-26 and the framing of decisions
- Work with national entry points to GCF
- Support development of transformative integrated projects to meet GCF criteria
- Continue to develop improved measurement and reporting systems for CSA
- Support countries develop their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Next steps 2015

- Countries may consider opportunities to address adaptation and mitigation in agriculture in developing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which will be central to a 2020 climate deal
- The role of agriculture in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also needs to be considered
- Opportunities to reduce emissions and strengthen resilience in agriculture need to be mainstreamed – in national strategies and ODA

Next Steps in 2015

- Other climate funds GEF6, (IFAD) can explore new approaches to supporting sustainable climate smart agriculture in developing countries
- 2015 agreement at Paris COP21 may reinforce the reference to food production in Article 2 and provide greater momentum on funding
- Efforts on Sustainable Development Goals must be consistent with climate change action

Key Points

- Emissions and vulnerability of agriculture a VITAL issue for climate change policy
- CC finance has been funding a range of projects in agriculture as funds have been developed (despite UNFCCC negotiations)
- On the cusp of a step change as the key Green Climate Fund has recognised CSA as a priority.
- So now the CSA world has to show what can be achieved as only got \$10 billion not \$100 billion/year so far



<http://www.climatefundsupdate.org>

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Comprehensive information on the
objectives and scope of dedicated
public climate finance: