

SBSTA44 WORKSHOP ON IDENTIFICATION OF MEASURES TO ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE

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20 May 2016

INTRODUCTION

- Over 65% of the continent's population derives its livelihoods directly from smallholder rain-fed farming of crops, livestock and freshwater fisheries
- Africa's diverse agro-ecologies and their associated agricultural production systems are invariably vulnerable on climate change and climate variability
- The increasing frequency and severity of droughts, seasonal dry spells, high and low temperature stresses as well as floods are main threats
- This calls for Africa for adaptation measures that support transformation of agricultural systems.
- Such adaptation measures will require large financial investments at different levels of policy planning, technical and knowledge support, and local/community levels

Adaptation measures

- Policy and institutional related adaptation measures to create an enabling environment for agricultural transformation in the context of the continent's vision, the SDGs and the Paris Agreement
- Technical related adaptation measures to increase productivity and resilience of current agricultural production systems
- Effective adaptation and transformation of agriculture in Africa will be conditional on addressing current knowledge and capacity gaps

Policy and institutional adaptation measures

- Africa requires a major shift in current agricultural policies and supporting institutions in order to create an enabling environment for agricultural transformation in the context of the continent's vision, the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.
- Major areas requiring policy interventions are:
 - a) Establishing mechanisms for fostering new innovative partnerships bringing together private, public and civil society actors;
 - b) Developing new funding mechanisms and frameworks that provide incentives for investment
 - c) Establishing financing mechanisms to support evidence and data generation and use for informed decision making;
 - d) Promoting learning-based research and extension approaches that centered on integration of indigenous knowledge and contemporary scientific approaches;
 - e) Establishing robust institutional arrangement for promoting availability and access to primary production resources

Technical adaptation measures to increase productivity and resilience of current agricultural

- a) Development and/strengthening alternative agricultural (crop and livestock) value chains. This entails a critical review and futuristic analysis of current agricultural value chains and associated roles of different private and public sector actors;
- b) Infrastructure development to support multi-scale and inclusive participation of rural and urban communities in 'new African agriculture';
- c) Promoting new advances in technology development and associated knowledge and capacities on: agro-centered renewable energy (wind, solar, geothermal, hydro); crop and livestock production (including breeding, mechanized production and agro-processing); and soil-water resources management (including fertilizer production; soil/land conservation, improved agronomic techniques, and pest/disease management);
- d) New designs in efficient management of crop-livestock interactions including approaches for transforming current agro-pastoral and pastoral farming systems.

Main knowledge gaps

- This calls for accelerated generation of data and evidence to support the required transformational change processes
- There is a lack of critical mass of technical expertise and organizational structures to meet the demands agricultural transformation
- Weak climate information services and their applications

Processes under the Convention and other international facilitating the identification of adaptation practices and technologies in Africa in the context of agriculture

- ❑ What processes are available to facilitate the identification and dissemination of knowledge and regional workshops include NAPAs, NAPs, NWP, NDC TNA, Cap NA, NatCom
 - ❑ UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and CTCN
 - ❑ ~~Convention bodies SBI and SBSTA s well as constituted~~
Conventional bodies LEG, AC, TEC, GCF
- Linkages between ministries and Agriculture Ministries and national development plan at national level Knowledge generation and documentation under the processes for identification of gaps, needs, priorities
- ❑ Engagement of various stakeholders in the Convention processes bring together for sharing experiences, knowledge and others

Potential areas for synergies among various processes under the Convention to facilitate the identification of adaptation practices and technologies in your country in the context of agriculture

- ☐ Synergy with adaptation process with financial mechanism GCF as well as the technology mechanism and development of frameworks to finance to implementation
- ☐ Capacity building as key to the synergies, Durban Forum on Capacity building and now Paris Committee on Capacity-building whose aim will be to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties
- ☐ Synergy with Research and systematic observations to identify adaptation measures
- ☐ Development of common methods and tools to facilitate identification of adaptation measures like the CGE
- ☐ Approaches of gender mainstreaming in identification of adaptation measures

EXAMPLE OF ACTION UNDERS AFR ADAPTATION INITIATIVE (AAI)



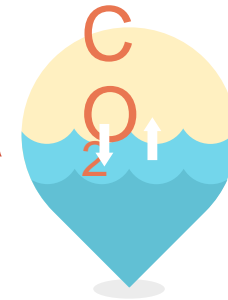
Accelerated Action on Adaptation and Addressing Loss and Damage in Africa



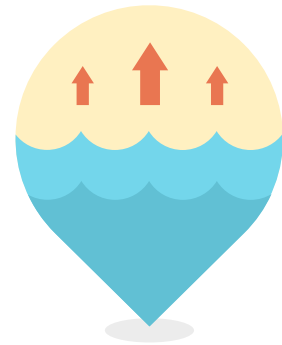
Why?

Climate change impacts in Africa

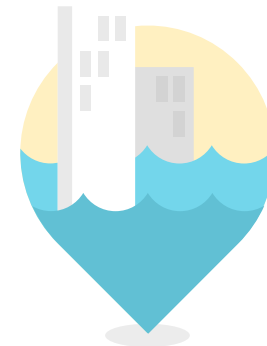
- Historical emissions have already resulted in 0.85° C global average temperature increase, making enhancing adaptation action today imperative (IPCC, 2015)
- Even if warming is kept below 1.5° C not all climate change impacts will be avoided through adaptation
- African countries need to develop and implement approaches to address loss and damage to limit the impacts of climate change on sustainable development and support resilience building efforts



CARBON
CYCLE



water level
rise



city
flooding

Why ?

Political will from African leaders



The AAI was established in response to mandate by African Heads of State at the 25th African Union Summit, held in Johannesburg in June 2015

African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) to develop with the African Group of climate change Negotiators (AGN) a proposal for enhanced support to Africa on adaptation and on loss and damage, in the context of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Green Climate Fund



AMCEN

Why? Gaps and challenges on addressing climate change in Africa



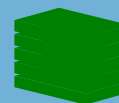
Capacity

Lack of strong policy and institutional frameworks to support the development and implementation of adaptation action and approaches to address loss and damage.



Information

Lack of climate information services adequate in quality and quantity to support decision making.



Finance

Lack of resources to support the development and implementation of adaptation actions and approaches to address loss and damage.

What ?

Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI)

The aim of AAI is to scale up adaptation action and approaches to address loss and damage in Africa.

This goal will be accomplished through four key areas of focus:

- I. Enhancing climate information services,
- II. Strengthening policies and institutions,
- III. Supporting the implementation of concrete adaptation on the ground; and
- IV. Increasing the flow of finance and investments to support implementation of concrete adaptation programmes and projects.

Pillar 1: Enhancing Climate Information Services



Goal: Ensure all African countries have adequate information to develop strategies on adaptation and addressing loss and damage

Activities:

- Maintenance and improvement of infrastructure
- Enhance climate information services
- Capacity building

Pillar 2: Strengthening the institutional and policy frameworks



Goal: Develop and/or strengthen regional and national institutional and policy frameworks to enhance the implementation of adaptation and approaches to address loss and damage

Activities:

- Support the development and implementation of NAPs and NDCs
- Development of national policies and institutions



Pillar 3 :Concrete action on adaptation

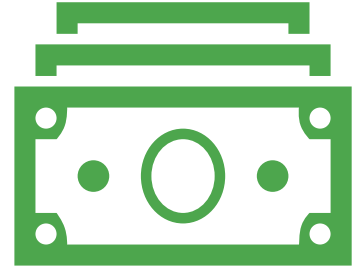


Goal: Scale-up the implementation of concrete on-the-ground adaptation actions in Africa across critical sectors especially agriculture, water, energy, coastal protection, health and natural resource management.

Activities:

- Support the implementation of concrete projects and activities including through:
 - Funding of and scaling up of existing regional initiatives
 - Increasing national access to finance

Pillar 4: Climate finance and investments



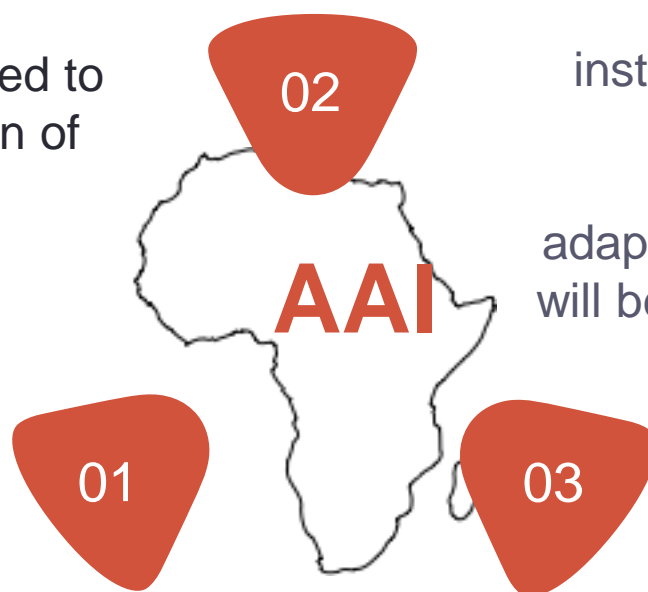
Goal: Increase financial flows to support adaptation and approaches to address loss and damage in African countries.

Activities:

- Increase the capacity of national institutions to access climate finance
- Help countries meet the financial reporting requirements required by donors

How ? Operationalizing AAI

A technical working group (TWG) has been established to guide the operationalization of AAI



Partnerships with institutions/organizations with a proven track record of implementing activities on adaptation and loss and damage will be developed to carry out the work on the ground.



A technical support unit (TSU) will be established to coordinate the activities of established institutions that are already undertaking work relevant to the four pillars of AAI in Africa



Next steps



- Develop a framework for the AAI
- Develop a resource mobilization strategy
- Develop a communications strategy

Asante Sana



Thank You

Merci

Africa Adaptation Initiative