



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



adelphi



Cornell Institute for Climate Smart Solutions



## Scaling up Best Practices

From Climate Smart Agriculture, Agroecology, and Climate Proofing Watershed Projects

COP 22, Blue Zone, Marrakech, Morocco

7 November 2016, 16:45—18:15, Austral Room

Light refreshments will be provided

### Introduction

The session will feature best practices from Climate Smart Agriculture, agroecology, and watershed projects around the world that are strengthening livelihoods of those most vulnerable to climate change and increasing community resiliency. We will share lessons learned from participatory approaches, and highlight the need for policy change.

### Programme

<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
16:45 – 16:50	Introduction	Crispino Lobo, Watershed Organisation Trust
16:50 – 17:00	Early Warning/Early Action	Dr. Maarten van Aalst, Director, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
17:00 – 17:15 3 mins video, 7mins joint presentation	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration in Ethiopia and Kenya	Lawrence Kiguro Associate Director, Livelihoods and Resilience, World Vision Kenya or Assefa Tofu, Programme Manager, Ethiopia Dry Lands Development, World Vision Ethiopia
17:15 – 17:25	Q&A	
17:25 – 17:35	Stakeholder-Driven Climate Smart Farming Program & Decision Tools for farmers	Dr. Allison Chatrchyan, Cornell University
17:35 – 17:45	UNDP Climate Smart Agro-ecology Projects: the case of Cape Verde	Dr. Charles Nyandiga, UNDP
17:45-17:55	Climate Proofing Watersheds and livelihoods in semi-arid India	Dr. Marcella D'Souza Executive Director Watershed OrganisationTrust (WOTR) India
17:55 – 18:05	Making resilience a compass of foreign policy: The G7 Working Group	Thomas Meister, German Foreign Office
18:05 – 18:15	Q&A and Discussion with the Panelists: Lessons Learned and Best Practices for Scaling Up CSA	Crispino Lobo, Watershed Organisation Trust



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



### **Organizers:**

Ms. Manyara Angeline Munzara, World Vision International (South Africa), Email: [angeline\\_munzara@wvi.org](mailto:angeline_munzara@wvi.org).

Mr. Dennis Taenzler, Adelphi Research (Germany), Email: [taenzler@adelphi-research.de](mailto:taenzler@adelphi-research.de).

Dr. Allison Chatrchyan, Cornell University (United States), Email: [amc256@cornell.edu](mailto:amc256@cornell.edu).

Dr. Charles Nyandiga UNDP Small Grants Program (New York), Email: [charles.nyandiga@undp.org](mailto:charles.nyandiga@undp.org).

Dr. Marcella D'Souza, Watershed Organisation Trust (India). Email: [info@wotr.org](mailto:info@wotr.org) and [marcella.dsouza@gmail.com](mailto:marcella.dsouza@gmail.com)

### **Background**

This session will focus on providing lessons learned from tested experiments around the world. The experiences are on assessing vulnerabilities of communities and landscapes to climate and non-climatic risks, climate proofing watersheds, implementing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), agro-ecology and water budgeting. These projects focus on improving the quality of the resource base, strengthening livelihoods of those most vulnerable to climate change and increasing the community's resilience.

Globally over the past 30 years, the world has lost more than 2.5 million people and almost 4 trillion USD because of natural disasters. More than three-quarters of these deaths were in developing countries, and almost half of them in low-income countries. The (IPCC AR5) finds, beyond reasonable doubt that the Earth's climate is warming and reported 95% of the cause is human activity which increases concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere. Surface temperatures in Africa have already increased by 0.5–2°C over the past hundred years. As a result the health, biodiversity, livelihoods and food security of people here and in other developing countries have been affected by climate change. Moreover, climate change impacts have the potential to undermine and even undo progress made in improving the socio-economic well-being of developing countries.

Climate change and El Niño work in tandem, re-enforcing each other's effect. Drier than normal weather conditions, as induced by El Niño, have increased aridity and drought conditions which are also the result of long-term temperature rise due to global warming. It is expected that strong (super) El Niño will occur every 10 years instead of 20 years. This will have a detrimental effect on development in poor countries whose population, already reeling under effects of adverse weather conditions, will be pushed further into poverty. Such weather anomalies have serious implications for agricultural production, especially in the Indian sub-continent where rain fed agriculture is predominant.



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



Today it is essential to look at extreme and frequent weather variability as the ‘new normal’ of a climate changing and to expect more uncertain and extreme weather events. However the response required is a robust and continuous action to adapt and build resilience. Without a better strategy to mitigate their impacts, they will severely challenge the commitment to ‘leave no one behind’.

What makes the issue of climate change more complex is the intricate and complex relation between climatic and non-climatic actors. Non-climatic externalities like institutions, policy, political ties, market forces, family size, human and social capability etc. determine the status of resources such as water, land and soil quality, biodiversity. This is further aggravated by climate sensitivity of resources that are central to the community’s survival, livelihood and wellbeing. Thus, the constant interaction between climatic and non-climatic factors further aggravates the already precarious coping ability of the vulnerable communities, their resource base and their livelihood options. Under such conditions, it becomes vital that the projects drop ‘one size fits all’ approach and instead understand and inculcate the differential vulnerabilities of the communities at risk. It is important to identify the factors that shape these differentiated vulnerabilities and enhance the appropriate adaptive capacity of communities.

The need to design projects based on vulnerabilities / resilience of communities and the landscape to climate and non-climatic risks is a growing. Based on this more resistant and climate smart agriculture and water management is impalpable. Similar is the need to create a link between government agencies that deal with climate change, agriculture and food security in a country. This aids integration of assessment of vulnerabilities that assists in designing customized projects, Climate Smart Agriculture including provisioning of locale specific crop weather advisories, water budgeting, with core policies and planning frameworks of the government. However, scaling up best practices is not without its set of challenges which often ranges from political, financial and institutional to technical. If the SDGS are to be met, projects need to consciously incorporate these to address the problems faced by communities, often varied on social groups and geographical lines.

This event will give participants at COP22 an opportunity to present and discuss responses to the changing climate that work and how they can be further implemented at scale.