

# Taking action to deliver agriculture growth, jobs, food security in face of climate change

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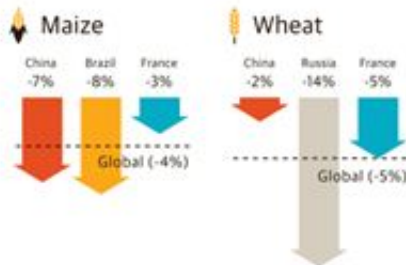
## Climate change, food and farming: 2010s

According to the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC, climate change is affecting food and farming now



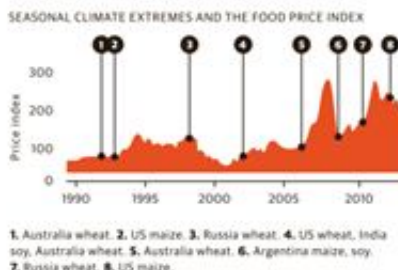
### It is affecting crop yields

Maize and wheat yields show climate impacts



### It is putting up prices

Recent price spikes for food have been linked to extreme weather events



Download infographics in the press room ([link in Editor's note above](#)). Credit CCAFS. SOURCES: Porter, J. R., Xie, L., Challinor, A., Cochrane, K., Howden, M., Iqbal, M. M., Lobell, D., Travasso, M. I. 2014. Food Security and Food Production Systems. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <http://www.ipcc-wg2.gov/> With data from Lobell et al 2011, FAO 2014, US DOL 2014.

According to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, climate change is affecting food and farming now. Credit: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

The influential Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, released this week, concluded that climate change is already

damaging food production and increasing food prices, and will have further impacts in the future. Responding to this, representatives from the research community, civil society, farmers organisations, donor agencies and private sector are gathering in London today to identify actions the world must take to help farmers adapt to climate change and help deliver a more food-secure and prosperous world.

The meeting, which is organized by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Bank, global risk adviser Willis, the International Sustainability Unit, and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), will focus on the implications of the new IPCC report. The much-anticipated document raises fresh concerns for [food security](#) and farming, especially in tropical regions like South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The discussion will also highlight opportunities for adapting [food](#) systems to changing climates.

"The IPCC assessment shows that the threat to food security is not just a problem for the future, but something that is happening right now and demands immediate attention," said Pramod Aggarwal, who leads adaption work in South Asia for CCAFS and is also a reviewer of the IPCC report. "The challenges are significant," he added. "But options to adapt abound and innovation has always been a constant feature of agriculture."

The IPCC report provides an unprecedented degree of scientific consensus about how the build-up of greenhouse gases from human activities is already affecting food and farming—and how those impacts could rapidly intensify over the next few decades. For example, the IPCC finds evidence that climate change is already linked to lower wheat and maize yields, diminished fish catches, spikes in [food prices](#), and new levels of food insecurity among the world's poorest people. And

in the future, globally negative impacts will be more common, although food production in the high latitudes, such as in northern China and the United Kingdom, could in some cases benefit from climate change. The tropics appear particularly vulnerable.

The IPCC indicates that overall crop yields in Africa and South Asia could decline by eight percent by 2050 and yields from tropical fisheries could decline by as much as 40 percent. Yet during this same period, demand for food is expected to surge as diets change and [populations rise in the developing world](#). In Africa, there will be twice as many people in 2050 as there are today. The population of Nigeria alone could soon reach 440 million, surpassing that of the United States.

## The future of food and farming: 2050s

By 2050, climatic impacts on food security will be unmistakable. There are likely to be 9 billion people on the planet, most people will live in cities and demand for food will increase significantly.



### Widespread impacts on food and farming are highly likely

Average decline in yields for eight major crops across Africa and South Asia



Marine fisheries will also be affected



Download infographics in the press room ([link in Editor's note above](#)). Credit CCAFS. SOURCES: Porter, J. R., Xie, L., Challinor, A., Cochrane, K., Howden, M., Iqbal, M. M., Lobell, D., Travasso, M. I. 2014. Food Security and Food Production Systems. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <http://www.ipcc-wg2.gov/> With data from Cheung et al 2010, Cochrane et al 2009, Knox et al 2012.

By 2050, climatic impacts on food security will be unmistakable. There are likely to be nine billion people on the planet, most people will live in cities and demand for food will increase significantly. Credit: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

The IPCC report also shows there is a high risk that climate change could erode food security in Central America, Brazil and parts of the Andean region. But participants at the meeting will point to many options for adapting to climate stresses that can significantly lessen or even negate negative impacts. For example, just adopting an improved crop variety routinely provides more than a 20 percent boost in yields, suggesting the need for greater investments in crop gene banks and breeding programs.

Food production in vulnerable areas can remain viable, but investments in the appropriate agriculture innovations are needed now, because some of the most effective ways to deal with climate change, like more resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds, can take up to 20 years to develop.

"In the developing world, where 500 million smallholder farms are responsible for up to 80 percent of food production, it is critical that we act now by investing in practical solutions that strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers and improve the sustainability of their livelihoods," said Michel Mordasini, vice-president of IFAD, a specialized UN agency investing in rural people.

The good news is that the latest IPCC assessment provides policymakers with the scientific consensus and evidence needed to justify greater investments in adaptation, especially in developing countries.

"Those living in poverty are most at risk," said Lynne Featherstone, the UK's parliamentary under secretary of state for international development. "Helping people in poor countries adapt to these challenges is vital if we are to minimize the impacts of climate change and sustain economic growth."

Many countries are pioneering a wide range of climate-related

agriculture adaptation efforts that can become models for interventions elsewhere. These innovative initiatives can be found across the developing world. For example:

- In India, Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi and Mozambique, poor farmers and herders [are taking advantage of innovative forms of crop and livestock insurance](#) that provide affordable protection from extreme weather. Just last week, poor herders in a drought-stricken region of Kenya were [compensated for losses through a livestock](#) insurance program sponsored in part by DFID and developed by a CCAFS partner, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).
- DFID is helping to fund work by CCAFS partners at the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) to advance [EverGreen Agriculture](#)—the integration of trees into crop and livestock systems. This approach is helping millions of smallholder farmers across Africa protect themselves against drought and hunger, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These "fertilizer trees" improve soil fertility and increase food production, while providing an array of benefits such as fodder, fuel, medicine, fiber and income.
- IFAD's new Adaptation for [Smallholder Agriculture Programme \(ASAP\)](#) is deploying approximately US\$350 million to help eight million smallholder farmers adapt to climate change. This is scaling-up many existing adaptation approaches in IFAD's portfolio. These existing projects include IFAD's work [in Northeastern Brazil](#), where IFAD, through GEF support, helped local communities use small underground dams and wells to store rainwater, which supported production of vegetables. [In Niger](#) and neighboring [Nigeria](#), IFAD is helping communities recover thousands of hectares of desert.
- Nicaragua developed a comprehensive national adaptation strategy for cocoa and coffee production after research by a

CCAFS partner, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), showed that [cultivation of both crops could be altered by climate change](#), with higher temperatures forcing coffee to higher elevations and cocoa potentially moving to areas now occupied by coffee.

- CCAFS is also leading efforts in Africa and South Asia to work with [smallholder farmers](#) to supplement traditional knowledge with improved weather forecasts and [other types of climate information](#) to help guide their use of improved crop varieties and other farm inputs.

"Our growing consensus on the impact of climate change on food security should accelerate the expansion of proven adaptation strategies and new programs," said Sonja Vermeulen, Head of Research for the CCAFS program, whose analysis of the IPCC's findings was published today. "We need to see an increase in public investments, and also a more creative use of private capital and insurance products that can help farmers and vulnerable communities prepare for a future that is likely to feature more frequent encounters with weather extremes."

There is great need for adaption efforts that look beyond the farm gate to address other aspects of food security that face climate risks, such as crop storage, transportation and markets. The menu of adaptation options should also include the possibility of significant shifts in food production. For example, [climate change](#) could require farmers to start cultivating entirely different, more "climate-friendly" crops, such as cassava, or to relocate to areas with more accommodating conditions.

**More information:** "Agriculture growth, jobs, food security and climate: Taking action in response to IPCC" is a high-level discussion taking place on Thursday, April 3 in response to the latest findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The objective is to examine the implications of the IPCC findings for agricultural

growth and development, jobs and food security, and identify actions and options for moving forward in agriculture, particularly with respect to investing in smallholder farmers. The event begins at 10:00 am in London, and can be viewed live at [engage.vevent.com/index.jsp?eid=3726&seid=13](https://engage.vevent.com/index.jsp?eid=3726&seid=13) . The recording will be posted after the event.

Provided by Burness Communications

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