



# Case study 3: agriculture

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CATIE is a consortium partner of the UN Climate Technology Center and Network



Pilots:

Resilient crop varieties and agricultural systems

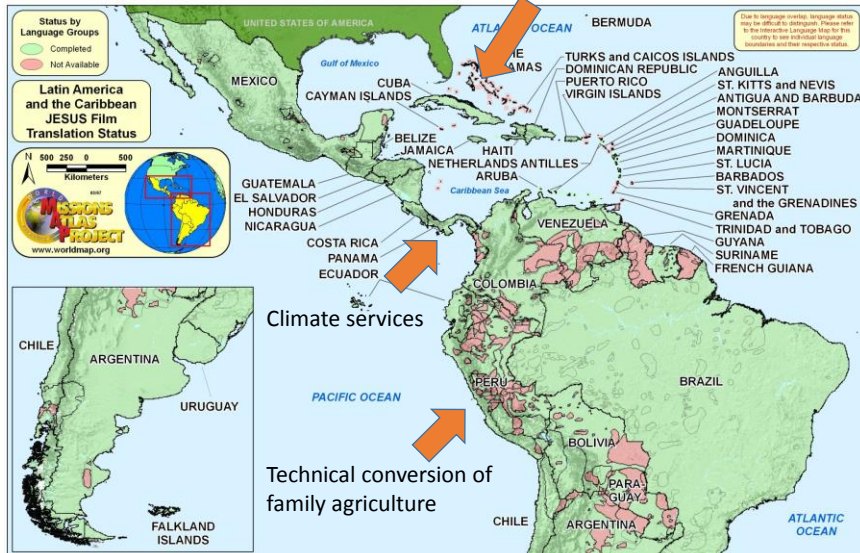


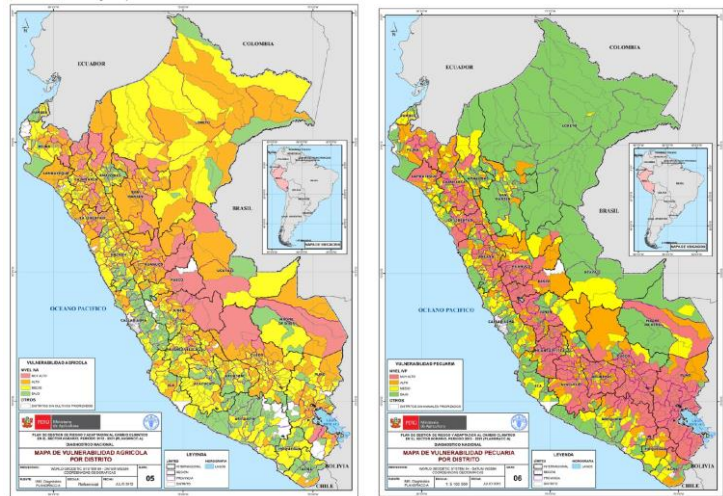
Image from <http://Worldmap.org>

## Peru Pilot

- Peru agricultural sector well advanced, incorporating climate change considerations into planning
    - National CC strategy (2003)
    - National risk management and climate change adaptation plan for the agricultural sector: PLANGARCC-a (2012-2021)
    - Impact and vulnerability analysis for food security under climate change: AMICAF (2015)
    - National strategy for family agriculture (2015) and agriculture policy (2016)
  - While climate change affects crop production and income, its influence on well-being is mitigated by socio-economic factors, such as dependency on agriculture (economic diversity), infrastructure (influencing access to labor and product markets), use of inputs and education.
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- However:
    - Vulnerability of Peru to climate change unevenly distributed
    - Variety in socio-agroecosystems requires differentiated approach
    - Access to technical and financial assistance lowest among most vulnerable families
    - Country needs additional resources (human and financial) for implementation of national plans and strategies to increase resilience and food security of the agricultural families
  - This pilot provides technical support to link plans that contribute to INDC to funding for their implementation
  - Contributes to implementation of technology transfer as set out in Paris Agreement and complementary to activities of CTCN

## Objective:

- Improve the resilience to climate change of rural populations in the most vulnerable regions through strengthening food security and gender empowerment.



Vulnerability per district of agriculture (left) and livestock (right) according to vulnerability assessment 2012

## Proposed activities:

- Because of differentiated vulnerabilities:
  - Identification and up-scaling of potential and existing (local) best practices related to one or more of:
    - Use of quality seeds
    - Methods of irrigation
    - Use of (biological) fertilizers
    - Use of Integrated Pest Management practices
    - Soil and water conservation practices
    - Use of agro-climatic information
  - Strengthening institutions to create enabling conditions for their wider implementation (knowledge and technology transfer, micro-credits, access to markets, increased gender equity)

- Thus contributing to:
  - INDC 2.1: increasing the use of climate smart agricultural practices
  - INDC 2.2: increasing use of agro-climatic information
  - INDC 2.3: reducing negative impacts of frosts and droughts
  - INDC 2.4: reducing damage by pests and diseases influenced by climate change
  - INDC 2.6: increasing access to microcredits
- As well as to SDGs: 1,2,3,4,5,6, 12, 13 and 15
- And providing reference for Panamá and Cuba: several activities address issues of resilient varieties and use of climate services.