Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Guarantee food security through diversification and promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices for crop, livestock and fisheries production including conservation of germplasm for land races and their wild relatives. Enhance decentralized climate information services for early warning and long-term projections on the effects of climate change to support sustainable management of the production systems, infrastructure development and public health.

At risk

Smallholder farming
Monocropping
Extensive farming systems
High dependence on rain-fed agriculture
Unsustainable land use practices
Intra-seasonal variability

Effects

Prevents effective crop rotation and diversification that help build climate resilience.
Increases the risk of agriculture production failure and lack of diversification needed to build resilience.
Increased risk of having low productivity cropping systems over large areas (maize) in areas can become unsuitable for production.
Production and productivity of small and animals can be affected by climate variability.
Increased climate change risks for food security, nutrition, health, living standards and ecosystems, especially in smallholder agriculture. Frequent flooding makes agriculture extremely risky.

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

NAP-Ag

Zambia

At risk

GDP composition

The current NAP process focuses on increasing awareness of climate change adaptation challenges and opportunities as well as broadening stakeholder engagement through consultations and briefings.

CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS AND EFFECTS

Agriculture accounts for almost 1/5 of the country’s GDP. Agriculture employs over 1/2 of the population.

NATIONAL ADAPTATION AND AGRICULTURE POLICIES

Guarantees food security through diversified crops and provision of climate-smart agricultural practices for crops, livestock and fisheries including conservation of germplasm for local races and their wild relatives.

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Prioritization of climate-smart agriculture in the NAP is crucial for taking into account the potential impacts on the production systems, infrastructure development and public health.

PRIORITY ADAPTATION ACTIONS

Guarantees food security through diversified crops and provision of climate-smart agricultural practices for crops, livestock and fisheries including conservation of germplasm for local races and their wild relatives.

Enhance decentralized climate information services for early warning and long-term projections on the effects of climate change to support sustainable management of the production systems, infrastructure development and public health.

Mainstream-climate change adaptation into country development plans and strategies.

Key potential enablers for adaptation planning

1. Established land management systems for improved decision-making, implementation and tenure security to support long-term investments.
2. Economic diversification and climate benefits of agricultural productivity for improved adaptation of diversified production systems that create improved productivity, income and environmental resilience.
3. Knowledge and extension services for development and roll out of CSA technologies, which provide knowledge and guidance for the effective implementation of adaptation actions.
4. Development of incentives, such as credit and risk management products, for smallholder farmers to attract their investment in CSA practices.
5. Downscaled climate model projections and decentralized early warning systems to enhance farmer preparedness.

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