Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

FAO's work on climate change adaptation & the *Voluntary guidelines to support the integration of genetic diversity into national climate change adaptation planning*

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Eliminating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

Challenges

- Increasing demand for food
- Dietary changes
- Diminishing growth rates of yields
- Increasing pressure on natural resources
- Impact of climate change (growing conditions, extreme events)

Responses

- Increase, in a sustainable manner, productivity and income growth in agriculture
- Support adaptation across the agriculture sectors to the expected climatic changes
- Build resilience both to short and long-term changes and extreme weather events

FAO's work on climate change

- At the global level:
  - Support to international governance mechanisms
  - Normative / knowledge products

NAPs country support includes

- Support in developing an integrated adaptation approach
- Supporting the Ministries of Agriculture to be a strong stakeholder in the national NAP process
- Defining a baseline on adaptation and identifying cc knowledge gaps in agriculture sector
- Developing an agriculture specific roadmap for NAPs to be integrated in the national NAP
- Developing capacity and conducting training
- Identify and help leverage climate finance for adaptation
- Conducting advocacy and knowledge sharing on NAPs

- At the country level:
  - **NAP-CSA Programme**
    - Malawi, Uganda; funded by Belgium
  - **Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans** (FAO/UNDP collaboration; funded by BMUB Germany)
    - Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia, + in 2016: Colombia, Gambia, Guatemala

For more information:
www.fao.org/in-action/naps

Genetic resources for food and agriculture

- Crucial for food security, rural livelihoods, sustainability and resilience.
- Need for
  - new and different crop, animal, forestry and fish types in many if not most production systems (breeding, access)
  - increased tolerance to abiotic stresses (characterization)

➢ complementary conservation strategy

➢ secure and mobilize as part of climate change adaptation

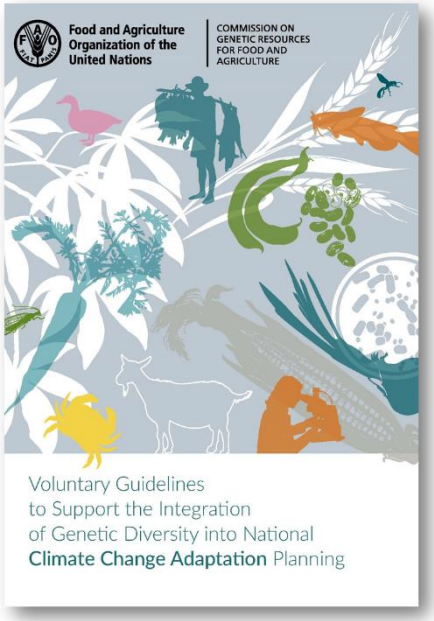
The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

- Permanent forum to specifically discuss and negotiate matters relevant to all components of biological diversity for food and agriculture

Voluntary guidelines to support the integration genetic diversity into national climate change adaptation planning

Objective of the guidelines

- promote the use of genetic resources for food and agriculture in climate change adaptation
- promote the involvement of genetic resources stakeholders in the national climate change adaptation planning process



Development of the guidelines

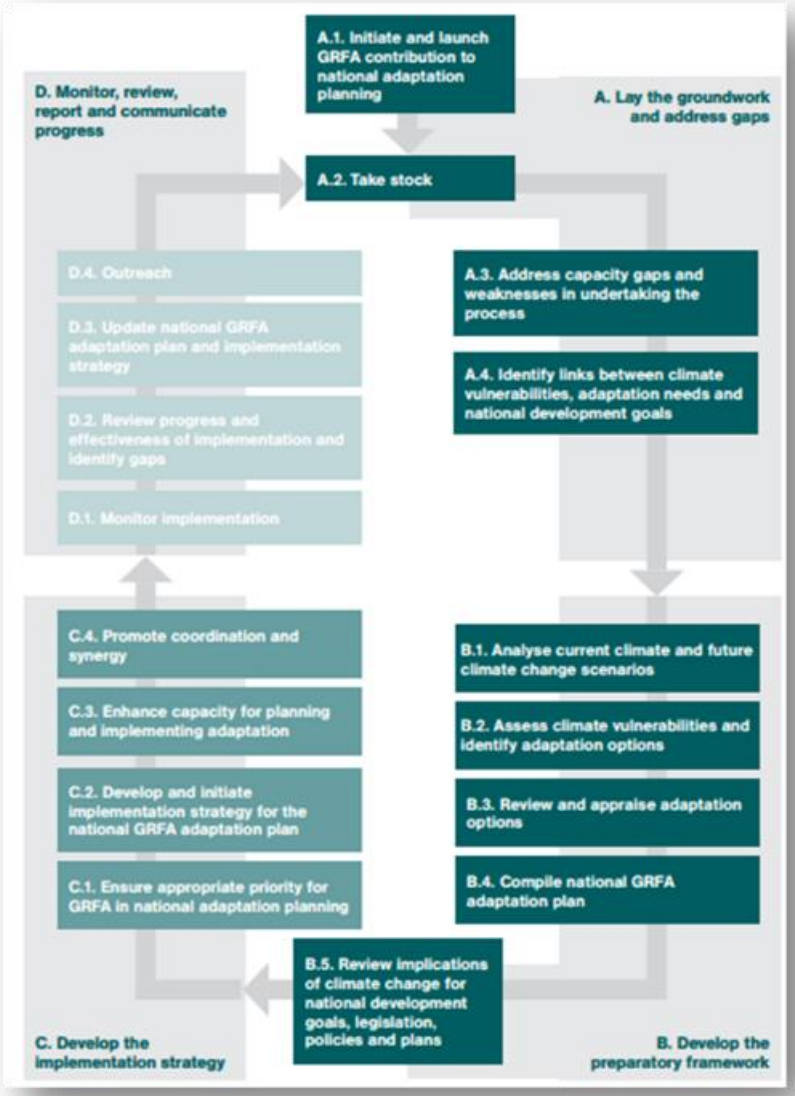
- Consultative process with intergovernmental technical working groups of the Commission

Outline of the guidelines

I. Introduction
II. Rationale
III. Objectives and principles
IV. Elements and steps

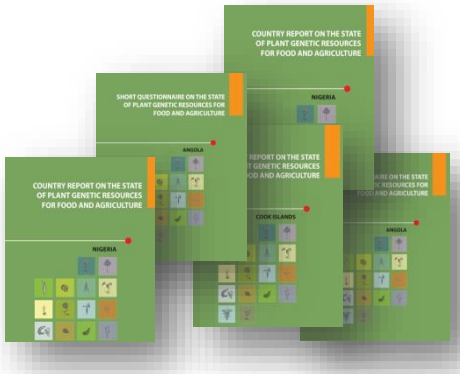
Appendices:

- The importance of genetic resources for adaptation
- Global Plans of Action for animal, forest and plant genetic resources
- Indicative activities for consideration in implementation plans



At your disposal

Country reports



State of the World's reports

Global Plans of Action

National Focal Points

http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/cgrfa-about/national-contact/en/

Conclusion

- NAPs are a crucial element in our response to climate change.
- Integrating agriculture into NAPs is vital. Over 95% of countries that included an adaptation section in INDCs give importance to agriculture.
- Adaptation within the larger framework of food security, in all its dimensions.
- FAO stands ready to support countries and to apply its wide area of knowledge, tools and expertise

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Thank you!

For more information:

FAO: www.fao.org/climatechange

Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa