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ABSTRACT BOOK



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security**



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and
Food Quality of the Netherlands

Theme 6:

Fostering enabling policies and institutions

Oral presentations

Designing climate knowledge networks to link research with agricultural professionals and producers for timely action

Author (s):

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Description:

The research community has progressed in identifying climate-smart approaches for different contexts, yet significant gaps remain in making this information accessible, understanding, and actionable for producers and decision-makers. USDA targeted science-action gaps by developing Climate Hubs where existing technical agencies partner to create regionally-specific content and dissemination methods. We present two innovative models for agricultural climate networks in Mexico and Central America that integrated lessons from the USDA hubs to clarify opportunities to leverage existing regional climate services and develop new capacity. In Mexico, the government, research institutions, and broader stakeholders from agriculture and linked sectors prioritized pathways to complement the established MasAgro Hubs, including a climate change community of practice to inform public policy, enhance technology co-design and adaptation, and support decision-making around agro-climatic challenges. In Central America, IICA convened key stakeholders to prioritize science-policy-action gaps and opportunities for multinational cooperation and capacity building that can be tailored and grounded at national and subnational levels. Lessons from these approaches related to institutional arrangements, divergent needs, and finance leveraging, among others, will be presented as input to institutions designing climate knowledge networks in other regions.

Mainstreaming Climate Smart Agriculture into a regional policy in a fast-track formulation process: lessons from the Central American Region

Author (s):

Laura Meza (IICA); Marieke Veeger (UCI), Deissy Martinez Baron (CIAT/CCAFS), Jean-Francois Le Coq (CIAT/CIRAD), A M Loboguerrero (CIAT/CCAFS)

Description:

Mainstreaming climate solution in policy is key for transformation of agriculture in climate change context. Rapid policy changes are necessary to cope such urgent issue. While role of science in mainstreaming climate change process is widely recognized at international and national level, especially for raising awareness and agenda setting, the role science for policy construction has been further less analyzed. In this communication, we analyze the successful case of the rapid formulation and adoption of climate-smart agriculture approach by Central American governments, as a way to address both adaptation and mitigation issues while promoting agricultural development. By mobilizing analytical frameworks that combine policy process and policy-oriented research literature, we identify key factors that enabled this particular process. These factors encompass a combination of long and short terms characteristics of the regional policy arena, and science policy dialogue, as well as, engagement relationships and methodological features. Findings aim to provide lessons learned that feed the science-policy dialogue to jointly contribute to agricultural transformation in a climate change context.

Ease of doing adaptation and mitigation in agriculture: Can NDCs keep up to the promise?**Author (s):**

Shalika Vyas, CCAFS-BISA; Arun Khatri-Chhetri, CCAFS-BISA; Pramod Aggarwal, CCAFS-BISA

Description:

Paris agreement resulting in Nationally Determined Contributions is often hailed as a major breakthrough in collective global climate action. Among other sectors, agriculture is recognized as a cardinal part of this agreement for most of the countries, focusing to preserve, enhance and strengthen farming systems to ensure future food security under changing climate. This paper evaluates, at a global level, critical role of existing constraints which can prevent nations from implementing adaptation and mitigation in agriculture, thus rendering NDCs unfeasible and difficult to implement. Different global indicators are synthesized, using Data Envelopment Analysis, into a composite probabilistic index, which determines globally enabling environment for adaptation and mitigation. Additionally, multi-dimensional quantitative approach is employed by analyzing the calculated ease of technology adoption index with nexus of current NDC commitments, scope for adaptation/mitigation and country needs; to identify potential hotspots of urgent policy action. We also profile country specific policy priority areas for co-creating enabling environment for adaptation and mitigation. As countries learn to adjust to new realities of changing climate, planned adaptation and mitigation measures in agriculture can help, if enabling conditions are improved and policy gaps are addressed, as identified in this paper.
