



INFORMATION BRIEF

AGRICULTURE/LAND AT THE LIMA CLIMATE TALKS (1-12 DECEMBER 2014)

1. Background

1.1 GENERAL CONTEXT

(i) Expectations for the Lima Climate Talks are high given its proximity to COP 21 in Paris, where in December 2015 an agreement on climate change is to be adopted, with implementation foreseen from 2020. Various meetings in 2014, including the June UNFCCC negotiations in Bonn, the September Climate Summit called by the UN Secretary-General in New York and the ADP June and October meetings in Bonn, sought to enable Parties to decide in Lima the draft elements of the eventual agreement.

(iii) Key issues being discussed by Parties in connection with the text of the 2015 agreement include: the responsibilities of Parties with regard to mitigation – their “intended nationally determined mitigation contributions”, inclusion of adaptation and placing adaptation and mitigation on equal footing, raising ambition on emission reduction pre-2020 (the land sector is being considered here) and financing for adaptation, mitigation and the capitalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Some developing countries and NGOs have called for pledges to the Green Climate Fund of at least USD 15 billion this year.

(iv) The proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals includes a goal on climate change (Goal 13 “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”). The proposal is before the UN General Assembly. In 2015 action is to be taken on a climate change agreement and a post-2015 development agenda, within which the SDGs are to be integrated. How coherence can be built, and synergies captured, across the two guiding documents should be a framing issue for COP 20 in Lima, COP 21 in Paris and UN General Assembly in New York but bridging thematic and institutional boundaries has proven difficult in the past.

1.2 AGRICULTURE/LAND SECTOR CONTEXT

(i) **Agriculture and IPCC.** According to the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC (AR5, 2014), production of major staple crops (maize, rice, wheat) in tropical and temperate regions are projected to be negatively affected by climate change, in the absence of adaptation. Already from 2049, in some areas, production of crops could fall by up to 50%. Adaptation will thus be imperative. It also indicates that agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU) and land use change are now responsible for approximately one quarter of all global greenhouse gases. It had been proposed that that IPCC prepare a technical report on agriculture but it has been decided that an expert meeting will be held first, possibly next year.

(ii) **International and national agendas.** Agriculture and food security under a changing climate have come up the international agenda in recent years. Technical work on agriculture is due to begin next year in SBSTA (see below). Agriculture and food security received ample space in the latest IPCC Assessment Report (AR5, 2014) and figure among the proposed sustainable Development Goals. The forestry sector through REDD has seen tremendous traction at international and national levels to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. REDD governance is now largely in place and extensive readiness action at country level has taken place. Carbon-rich wetlands have been added as an additional Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) activity. Consensus on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) has not yet been achieved within the climate change negotiations, despite progress on some aspects. More recently under the

ADP, the land sector has received attention due to perceptions that its high mitigation potential (and synergies among mitigation adaptation and sustainable development and food security in the case of agriculture) could help to increase ambition in the reduction of emissions prior to an eventual agreement coming into force in 2020.

Countries where agriculture is important to the economy have tended to prioritize agriculture within national climate change policies, strategies, plans, as well as frameworks such as National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA). National REDD programmes have been prepared in many countries. Climate change is also being mainstreamed into national agricultural policies.

Despite, or perhaps because of, its importance to food security, employment and economic growth, the enabling of agricultural adaptation and agricultural mitigation co-benefits has not enjoyed the same measure of international attention and support reserved for REDD. Those countries that have the resources to do so have, however, have undertaken national and subnational level agricultural adaptation and mitigation activities.

(iii) **Linkages among land uses.** Agriculture is an important driver of changes in land use, particularly deforestation due to the expansion of agricultural activities (livestock and crops) into forested lands, but also draining of wetlands and introduction or expansion of aquaculture in mangrove forests. Approaches that look across different land uses and the trade-offs involved are needed in order to find sustainable solutions to competition for land and water resources for sustainable food, energy, income, development and carbon-storage. So far this aspect has not received the attention one would expect within REDD and the broader land sector in the context of climate change. Successful action can be enhanced by taking these linkages into account (e.g. conditionalities on agricultural lines of credit and zoning of agricultural production areas bordering forests with incentives to reinforce zoning have been successfully used to reduce deforestation). International encouragement of more work in this area and commensurate support for implementation would be useful.

(iv) **Climate smart agriculture (CSA)** Agricultural adaptation and mitigation in developing countries needs to be pursued in the context of broader sustainable agricultural development and food security objectives. National mitigation choices can find greater uptake if linked with adaptation, resilience and food security/development benefits. There are many opportunities for generating mitigation co-benefits from agricultural growth and adaptation strategies, and identifying these in specific contexts is an important component of building a CSA approach at country level. CSA recognizes that climate change fundamentally alters how agricultural systems are managed for sustainable food security, development, adaptation and mitigation and looks at these objectives together (rather than separately) to identify context-specific solutions. CSA achieved a certain amount of momentum in 2014. A global Alliance for CSA was launched at the UN Climate Summit in September. A NEPAD-INGO Africa Alliance for CSA has also been launched and a growing number of countries are adopting a CSA approach for the transformation of their agriculture sector under a changing climate.

1.3 KEY ISSUES

Some key issues relating to agriculture/land sector at the Lima Climate Talks include:

(i) **The preparation of the agreement** by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), along with **financing issues**, is likely to dominate COP 20 in Lima.

(ii) **How might agriculture figure in the 2015 climate change agreement?** It would seem likely that agriculture will be considered as part of the land sector, which has been addressed in the ADP's Workstream 2 (see below). At most, there might be one or two sentences on agricultural adaptation and mitigation, as well as recognition of agriculture's role in food production/security and sustainable development.

(iii) How might the land sector be addressed in an eventual agreement? How and to what extent will ongoing work on AFOLU, LULUCF, adaptation-mitigation linkages be utilized in crafting the agreement? How might treatment of the land sector build on the experience of REDD but also look beyond it to the totality of the sector, including how to manage synergies and trade-offs/competition across different land uses for more effective results. It is not clear whether or how ADP work under WS2, including that on the land sector, might be included in the agreement.

(iv) The CSA approach. The CSA approach is highly relevant to the ADP mandate to look at “opportunities for action with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits”. Whether or not attention will be given to CSA in WS2 is uncertain. A number of side and parallel events at Lima will look at CSA (see below).

(v) Will the absence of agriculture in a 2015 agreement negatively affect the sectors ability to access climate funds for agricultural adaptation and mitigation?

1.4 UNFCCC MEETINGS IN LIMA

- Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), 41th session
- Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), 41th session
- Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), 2-7 session
- Conference of the Parties (COP), 20th session
- Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), 10th session

COP and CMP are the main decision-making bodies of the UNFCCC. SBSTA, SBI and ADP are subsidiary bodies reporting to the COP and CMP. Contained in the conclusions of the subsidiary bodies are draft decisions (where there is consensus) for the consideration of the COP and CMP.

SESSION	DATES	AGENDA	DOCUMENTS
ADP 2-7	2 - 11 Dec 2014	ADP/2013/AGENDA	documents
SBSTA 41	1 - 6 Dec 2014	FCCC/SBSTA/2014/3	documents
SBI 41	1 - 8 Dec 2014	FCCC/SBI/2014/9	documents
COP 20	1 - 12 Dec 2014	FCCC/CP/2014/1	documents
CMP 10	1 - 12 Dec 2014	FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/1	documents
Overview schedule			
Side Events			

Control + click to open agenda, documents, overview and side events

2. WHERE AGRICULTURE WILL BE DISCUSSED EXPLICITLY

AGRICULTURE IS NOT ON THE AGENDA OF SBSTA 41 OR EXPLICITLY ON THE AGENDA OF ANY OTHER BODY MEETING IN LIMA.

SBSTA will consider agriculture at its 42nd, 43rd, 44th and 45th sessions. At its 40th sessions SBSTA concluded that the parameters of its consideration of agriculture over the next two years would involve "...scientific and technical work on the following areas:

(a) Development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion;

(b) Assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases;

(c) Identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects;

(d) Identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agroecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems.

4. The SBSTA invited Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat their views on issues relating to the elements referred to in paragraph 3(a) and (b) above by 25 March 2015, and requested the secretariat to compile them into a miscellaneous document for consideration at SBSTA 42 (June 2015).

5. The SBSTA also invited Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat their views on issues relating to the elements referred to in paragraph 3(c) and (d) above by 9 March 2016, and requested the secretariat to compile the views into a miscellaneous document for consideration at SBSTA 44 (May–June 2016).

6. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize two in-session workshops on the elements referred to in paragraph 3(a) and (b) above, in conjunction with SBSTA 42, and also organize two in-session workshops on the elements referred to in paragraph 3(c) and (d) above, in conjunction with SBSTA 44.

7. It further requested the secretariat to prepare a report on each of the workshops referred to in paragraph 6 above, with the first two reports for consideration at SBSTA 43 (November–December 2015) and the other two reports for consideration at SBSTA 45 (November–December 2016)."

The conclusions thus map a series of activities over the next 2 years. It is *de facto* a work programme, without being called a work programme. The focus is on adaptation, but adaptation co-benefits are included, which gives space for mitigation that is obtained through adaptation action.

3. OTHER AGENDA ITEMS OF RELEVANCE TO AGRICULTURE

There are a number of agenda items, which may address agriculture or issues of relevance to agriculture but not in an explicit way.

3.1 ADP, 2nd session, Part 7

The ADP is responsible for crafting a draft agreement to be adopted by COP 21 in Paris (December 2015) and implemented from 2020 (addressed in its work stream 1). It is also addressing how to increase ambition to reduce emissions before 2020 (work stream 2). ADP, 2-7 is expected to deliver three outcomes: (i) the elements for the 2015 agreement (a draft negotiating text is to be available before May 2015), (ii) a COP decision on “intended nationally determined mitigation contributions” and (iii) a COP decision on acceleration of implementation of enhanced pre-2020 climate action.

In ADP’s workstream 2 (WS2), Parties are looking at opportunities for actions with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits. Consideration of the land sector has taken place in this context, with high-level events and a Technical Expert Meeting (TEM). FAO was a keynote speaker at the TEM on the land sector at the Bonn meetings (June 2014) and a number of side and parallel events addressed land uses and mitigation. Some parties in their submissions supported the use of TEMs and wished to explore how their reports could be fed into political processes. Several Parties asked at ADP, 2-6 that WS2 be continued beyond 2020. Some supported the use of the TEMs beyond 2015.

Parties with detailed references to agriculture in their submissions to WS2 included: New Zealand, Canada, EU and AILAC (called for more in-depth discussion on land use and agriculture, using the TEMs).

3.2 SBSTA 41

Agenda item 3 “Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change”

Under this item, SBSTA will consider a document (FCCC/SBSTA/2014/MISC.8) on Good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning, collated from submissions. This may be of interest to countries where NAPA and NAPs are under development or implementation.

Agenda item 6 “Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”

Under this item SBSTA will consider non-market-based approaches to support implementation and safeguards. The report on an in-session expert meeting on matters relating to non-market-based approaches includes views on joint mitigation and adaptation approaches, the importance of non-carbon benefits and the need for financing to fit the specific context in which it will be deployed. As these are also important issues for agriculture and CSA in particular, it may be interesting to follow how these issues are being addressed in the context of another land use activity. SBSTA will continue its consideration of the development of methodological guidance in this regard.

Agenda item 7 “Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts” [considered also by SBI under its agenda item 10]

As agriculture is one of the most climate-sensitive sectors, loss and damage from climate change is of interest. For this reason, the discussion on the work plan of the Executive Committee of the Mechanism could be followed. It would also be of interest to see if and how weather insurance and other safety nets are considered under this mechanism. However, the main task of SBSTA and SBI is to formulate a decision for COP to finalize the organizational aspects and governance of the Executive Committee.

Agenda item 11 (c) “Land use, land-use change and forestry under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Kyoto Protocol and under the clean development mechanism”

With no consensus reached at SBSTA 40, SBSTA 41 will continue discussion on possible additional land-use, land-use change and forestry activities and alternative approaches addressing the risk of non-permanence under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Chile had proposed the inclusion of agricultural activities. Non-permanence issues are also relevant for agriculture.

Agenda item 12 (a) - (c) “Market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention”

SBSTA 41 is continuing its consideration of (a) a framework for various approaches, (b) non-market-based approaches and (c) the new market-based mechanism. How the land sector, inclusive of agriculture, might best be able to utilize these various approaches and how action with multiple benefits (being examined in WS2 of ADP) might be rewarded is probably not being considered under this item, but perhaps should be in light of the attention given within ADP to ways of increasing mitigation ambition in the pre-2020 period and doing so through action with multiple benefits for mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development.

3.3 SBI 41

Agenda item 5 “Work Programme to further understanding of the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions” Two documents will inform discussion: the report on the workshop held during SBI 40 (FCCC/SBI/2014/INF. 11) and a document on the extent of matching NAMAs with financial, technical and capacity building support (FCCC/SBI/2014/INF. 24), contained in a Note by the Secretariat [FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.1] The work programme on this matter is to be concluded at SBSTA 41 and conclusions reported to COP 20. A number of countries have or are preparing NAMAs on agriculture (more frequently on subsectors, such as coffee, livestock). For countries contemplating the preparation of a NAMA, this item would be of interest, as would be the Registry on NAMAs maintained by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The secretariat has done excellent work in tracking NAMAs and support received.

Agenda item 7 “Matters relating to the Least Developed Countries” This item concerns the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), which counts among its members an expert on agriculture from Wageningen University. The LEG will embark shortly on a series of training workshops on NAPs in LDCs, The SBI under this item will review progress on work undertaken by LEG and provide, as appropriate further guidance.

Agenda item 9 “National Adaptation Plans” (NAPs) SBSTA 41 will continue to consider country experiences using the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs. The LDC Experts Group (LEG) and Adaptation Committee will report on their work in support of NAP processes. There will be an *Information Paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans* (FCCC/2014/INF. 14) and an *Information paper on national adaptation plan* by the UNFCCC Secretariat (FCCC/2014/INF. 15). This item is likely to be of great interest to countries working on their NAPS. FAO is preparing in consultation with UNFCCC, the LEG, other agencies and countries a set of supplementary guidelines that highlight specific agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector aspects while planning and engaging stakeholders in the NAPs process. The guidelines would have the objective of i) facilitating consideration and integration of food security and agriculture concerns and perspectives into the NAP process; ii) providing elements for non-agriculture specialists to understand what are the agricultural issues at hand and iii) enabling agriculture stakeholders to better identify and understand the issues at stake from a mid/long term perspective and empowering stakeholders to participate effectively in the process. FAO is also preparing project proposals to support countries with the formulation/implementation of agriculture components of their NAPs.

Agenda item 11 “Matters relating to Finance” SBI 41 under sub-item (a) will consider the second review of the Adaptation Fund and recommend a draft decision for consideration/decision by CMP. It will examine under sub-tem (b) the LDC work programme with view to determine further guidance from COP 20 to the Least Developed Countries Fund, administered by the GEF (see COP agenda item 12 (f). For those interested in adaptation financing, this item would be of interest.

3.4 COP 20

Most of the items on the COP and CMP agenda are delegated to the subsidiary bodies (SBSTA, SBI and ADP) for action, which in turn submit their conclusions, with any draft decisions, to the COP or CMP for decision. An exception is “Matters relating to finance” which tends to be handled directly by the COP.

Agenda item 12 “Matters relating to finance”

The COP will consider a series of sub-items relating to finance. All of them are potentially of interest, as they relate to the climate finance architecture. Knowledge of this architecture can help countries to access these mechanisms and for Ministries of Agriculture to position their agricultural adaptation and mitigation activities for funding. Ministries of Environment or Finance may have the lead role in-country and close cooperation with them would be necessary and desirable.

(a) Long-term climate finance. The COP will consider a summary report on the in-session workshop held in June 2014, which addressed developed countries’ strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020; cooperation on enhanced enabling environments; support for readiness activities; and support for needs of developing countries. COP 20 will consider the report and take any necessary action on the outcomes of the workshop. It will also provide guidance on future workshops on long-term finance. The COP will consider the reports and provide guidance.

(b) Report of the Standing Committee on Finance This report does not seem to be available yet. The COP will consider the Report, including recommendations for action by the COP on the following: Biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, Expert input to the fifth review of the Financial Mechanism, Guidance to the GEF and GCF, outcomes of the forum for communication and continued exchange of information among bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance.

(c) Report of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to the COP and guidance to the GCF. The report does not appear to be available from the UNFCCC website. The Board of the GCF is to submit annual reports to the COP, which in turn provides guidance to the GCF. The report is expected to cover progress on the full operationalization of the Fund. The GCF will also report on progress in supporting readiness and preparatory activities, as well as on the outcomes of its process for initial resource mobilization.

(d) Report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to the COP and guidance to the GEF. The GEF report, posted on the UNFCCC website, does not contain the text of the report. The COP will consider the report of the GEF, which is to cover, *inter alia*, implementation of guidance provided by the COP, steps taken to enable activities for the preparation of NAPs in developing countries that are not LDCs and support for country-driven projects identified in technology needs assessments. The Standing Committee on Finance is to provide the COP with draft guidance for the GEF. The COP will provide guidance to the GEF on programmes, policies and eligibility criteria.

(e) Fifth review of the Financial Mechanism. This review is to be finalized at COP 20 and the Standing Committee on Finance was requested to provide expert input in this regard. The Secretariat was requested to provide information on the operation of the NAMA Registry. Background documents for this sub-tem are the Report of the Standing Committee and the Second annual report to the COP on the operation of the registry of NAMAs.

4. SOME SELECTED SIDE AND PARALLEL EVENTS

4.1 SIDE EVENTS

Tuesday, 02 Dec 2014	18:30-20:00 Paracas (300)	UNFCCC Secretariat	The LEG SIDE EVENT The work of the LEG in supporting LDCs on NAPAs and NAPs
Wednesday, 03 Dec 2014	15:00-16:30 Sipan (300)	World Farmers' Organisation (WFO) Caritas Internationalis (CI)	Building Resilience to Climate Change and Managing Disaster Risks through Sustainable Agriculture
Wednesday, 03 Dec 2014	16:45-18:15 Sipan (300)	IFPRI Asociacion para la Naturaleza y Desarrollo Sostenible (ANDES)	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change through Adoption of CSA Practices with a Focus on Gender
Wednesday, 03 Dec 2014	16:45—18:15 Maranga (130)	Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO) Fairtrade Foundation	Fairtrade Carbon Neutral Coffee; How smallholders and communities benefit from fair carbon finance
13:15—14:45 Paracas (300)	13:15-14:45 Paracas (300)	Niger, Clean Energy Nepal, Comité permanent inter-états de lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS)	National Adaptation Planning – Preparing Country Systems to Address Climate Risk in LDCs
Thursday, 04 Dec 2014	15:00-16:30 Caral (130)	Confederación Nacional Agraria * (CNA) Asociación Civil Oikos * (OIKOS) Welthungerhilfe	Indigenous Traditional Agricultural Technology: A mechanism for adaptation in Latin America's Andean
Friday, 05 Dec 2014	13:15-14:45 Machu-Picchu (300)	United Nations (FAO, UNEP, ILO, UN-ECLAC)	Sustainable production and consumption systems: Efficiency, reducing losses and drivers of change
Friday, 05 Dec 2014	15:00-16:30 Caral (130)	Gabon National Council for Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Public Leadership	Co-benefits; How can we maximise synergies between mitigation and adaptation policy & practice?
Friday, 05 Dec 2014	16:45-18:15 Sipan (300)	ICRAF, Indonesia	Synergy between Adaptation- Mitigation in Land-based sector: Best practices in Indonesia and Elsewhere

Friday, 05 Dec 2014	18:30-20:00 Machu-Picchu (300)	Malawi, Munich Climate insurance Initiative	National Adaptation Planning - Preparing Country Systems to Address Climate Risk in LDCs
Saturday, 06 Dec 2014	10:00- 13:00 MfC 1	UNFCCC Secretariat	NAMA Day
Monday, 08 Dec 2014	13:15- 14:45 Sipan (300)	UN (FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNCCD, UN-ECLAC, Government of Peru	Achieving food security and agriculture sustainability under a changing climate
Monday, 08 Dec 2014	16:45- 18:15 Paracas (300)	Univ. of Copenhagen, CIAT, Kenya	Climate smart agriculture innovations to raise rural incomes under climate change
Wednesda y, 10 Dec 2014	16:45- 18:15 Sipan (300)	Union of \concerned Scientists, Bianca Jagger Human Rights Foundation, Nat. Wildlife Federation	How much can the land sector contribute to climate mitigation post-2020?
Wednesda y, 10 Dec 2014	16:45- 18:15 Maranga (130)	Brighter Green, Inc, Chatham House, Humane Society International	Agriculture and the ADP: Principles for Supply and Consumer Action

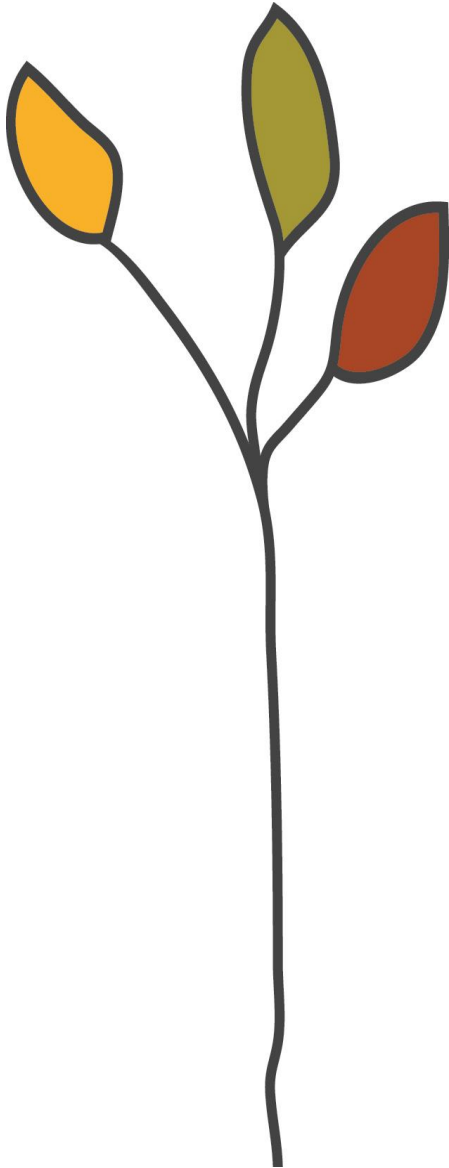
4.2 PARALLEL EVENTS

Monday- Tuesday 1-2 Dec 2014	Hotel San Isidro Inn	CCAFS	Workshop on Approaches and Tools for Agriculture and Climate Change Planning
Wednesday 3 Dec 2014	Hotel San Isidro Inn	CCAFS	Learning session: Mitigating GHG emissions from rural land uses: A decision- support tool for national decision-makers
Saturday- Sunday, 6-7 Dec 2014	All day	CIFOR, UNEP, FAO, Peru Ministries, CATIE, CIAT and others	2014 Global Landscape Forum - Define the role of sustainable landscapes for a new climate and development agenda
Sunday, Dec 2014	10:00-15:00 Novotel San Isidro	CARE, CCAFS, CTA	Seminar on Food and Nutrition Security, Agriculture and Climate Change
Monday, 08 Dec 2014	09:30-12:00 Miraflores (venue TBC)	CCAFS	Farmers, agriculture and the UNFCCC



FAO **EPIC**

ECONOMICS & POLICY INNOVATIONS FOR
CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE



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