

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE AT THE WORLD BANK





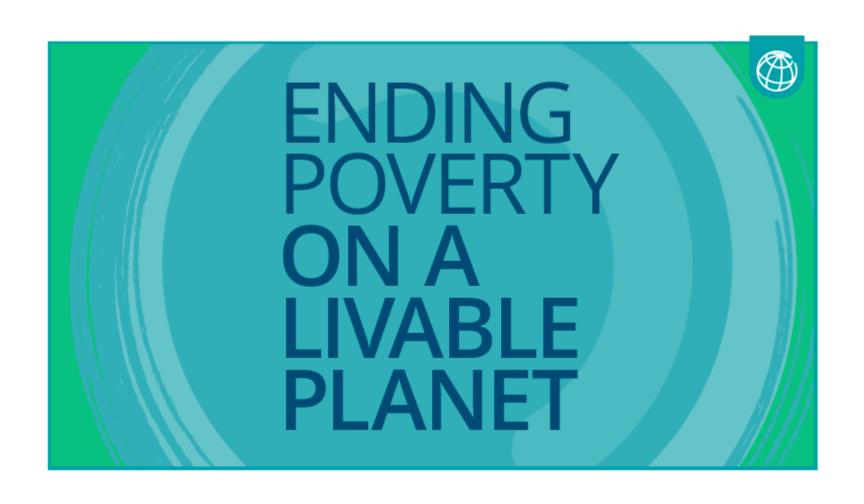
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The World Bank

April 22, 2024



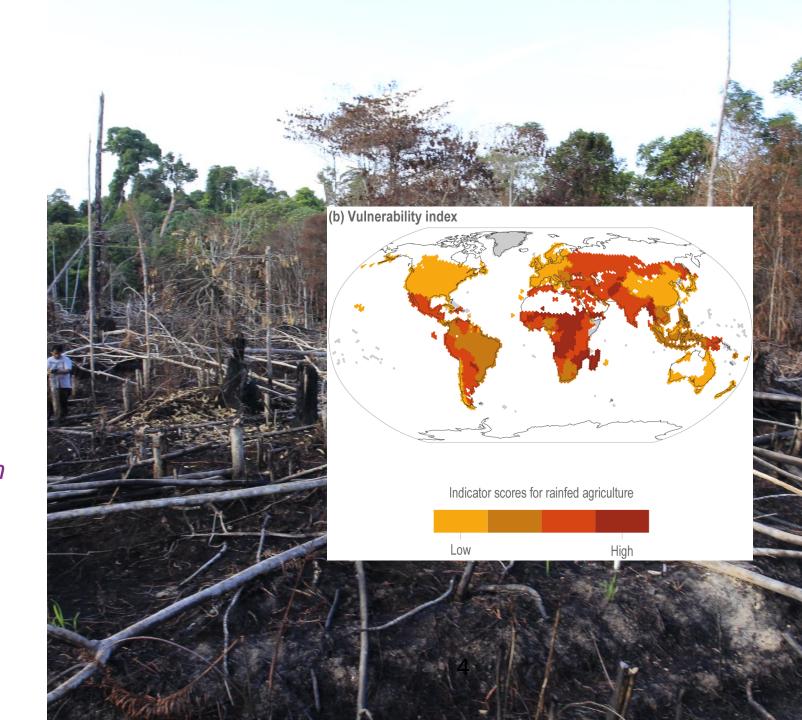
NEW WORLD BANK VISION:



The challenges: Vulnerability

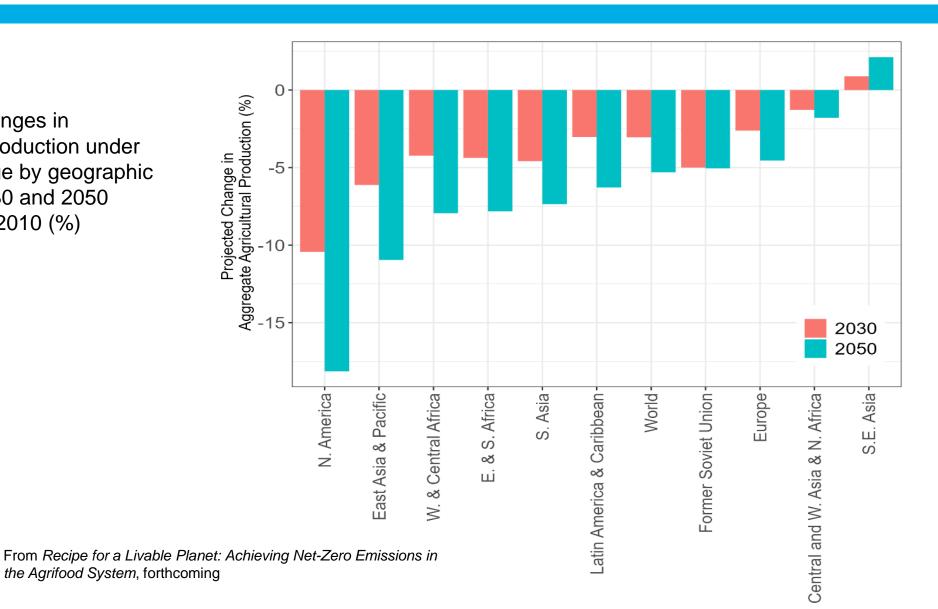
- We need to feed ~10 billion people by 2050
- The agri-food system is particularly vulnerable to climate change
- IPCC AR6 WGII, Ch. 5, 2022:

"Climate-related extremes have affected the productivity of all agricultural and fishery sectors, with negative consequences for food security and livelihoods (high confidence)."

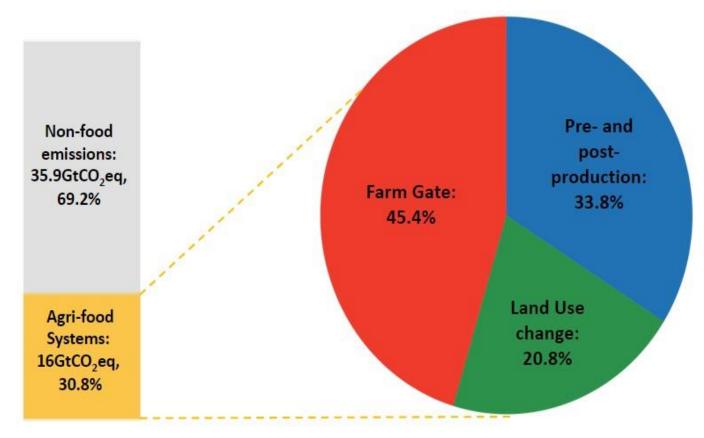


THE CHALLENGE: CLIMATE CHANGE IS INCREASINGLY UNDERCUTTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Projected changes in agricultural production under climate change by geographic region for 2030 and 2050 compared to 2010 (%)



THE CHALLENGE: THE AGRIFOOD SYSTEM CONTRIBUTES NEARLY 1/3 OF GLOBAL GHG EMISSIONS



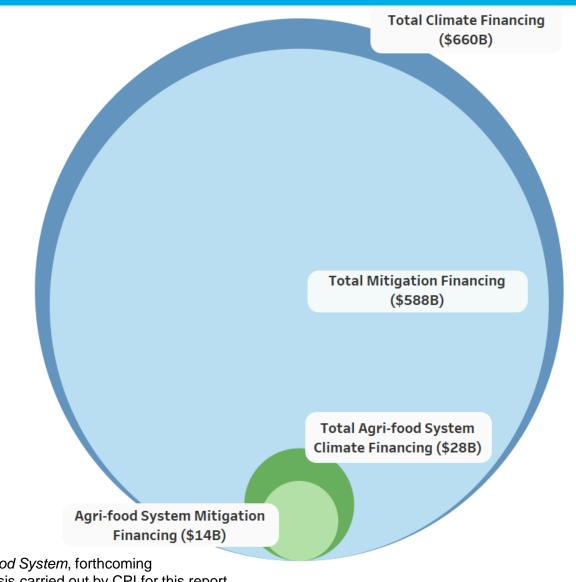
The agrifood system is also the biggest source of:

- Methane emissions
- Biodiversity loss
- Freshwater use

THE CHALLENGE: A MASSIVE FINANCING GAP

Globally, the agrifood system receives:

- 4.3% of total climate financing
- 2.4% of mitigation financing



From Recipe for a Livable Planet: Achieving Net-Zero Emissions in the Agrifood System, forthcoming World Bank rendering using CPI 2022 and 2023, and data from original analysis carried out by CPI for this report

WHAT IS CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE?

- "CSA" coined over a decade ago. It's simplicity has made it appealing and widely adopted.
- > Emphasizes multi-win solutions focused around three elements:
 - Adaptation: Builds the resilience of the agrifood system in response to, or in anticipation of, climatic changes, to reduce their harm, and even benefit from them where possible;
 - Productivity: Enhances the yield (or output) per unit of input; in other words, "produces more with less" to increase food security and farmer incomes; and
 - Mitigation: Reduces emissions and emissions intensity of food production, minimize food loss and waste, and supports sequestration.



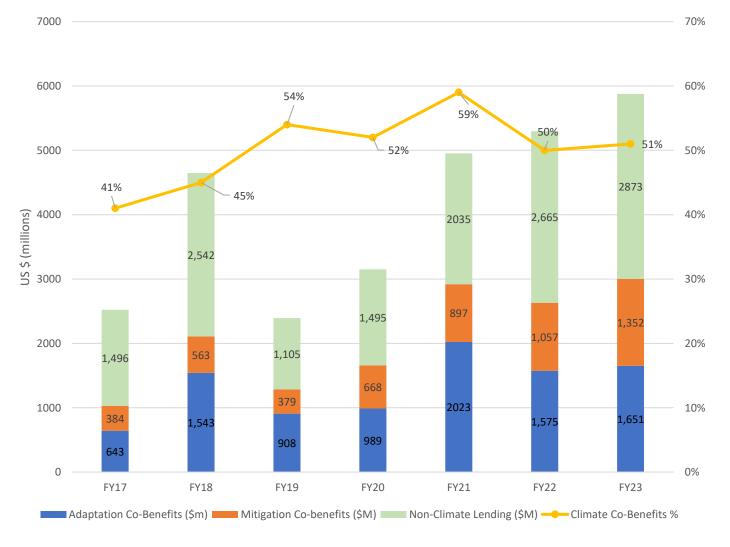
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CLIMATE CHANGE – FRONT AND CENTER



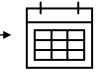
- Increased annual financing for CSA by 8 times since Paris – to nearly \$3 billion
- Around 70% for adaptation, 30% for mitigation

AGF GP Co-Benefits Trend



DECARBONIZATION OF THE AIR AND RECARBONIZATION OF THE LAND THROUGH AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION (DARL)

- > A multi-year World Bank Global Flagship Advisory Services and Analytics program.
- ➤ Objective: To increase World Bank and client understanding of the pathways for achieving net-zero in the global agri-food system, and to develop tools needed to spur action at the country level.
 - ➤ Paris alignment
 - Climate and disaster risks screening
 - ➤ Country climate and development reports
 - > CSA profile
 - > CSA investment plans
 - > Research support
 - ➤ Global flagship Report:



Recipe for a Livable Planet: Achieving Net-Zero Emissions in the Agrifood System

FOODSYSTEMS 2030

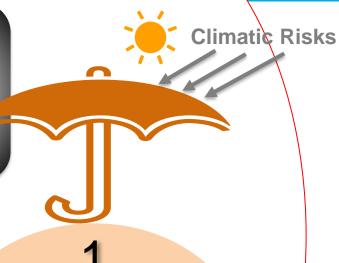
ON-THE-GROUND WORK EXAMPLES OF WORLD BANK PROJECTS FROM THE MENA REGION



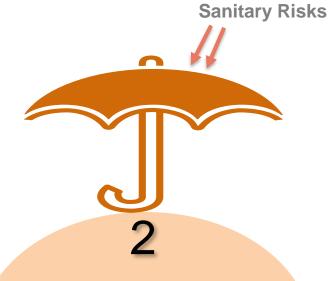
Transforming Agri-food Systems in Morocco



Agrifood system transformation for enhanced resilience in the face of increasing climatic, sanitary and market risks.

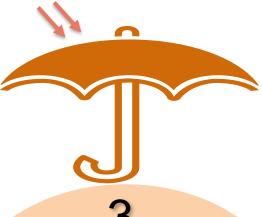


Improvement of climate resilience and risk management in rainfed agriculture



Reduction of sanitary risks in agri-food systems





Enhancement of efficiency and sustainability for targeted value chains.





















RA1

Improvement of climate resilience and risk management in rainfed agriculture

Support to the National No-tillage Program

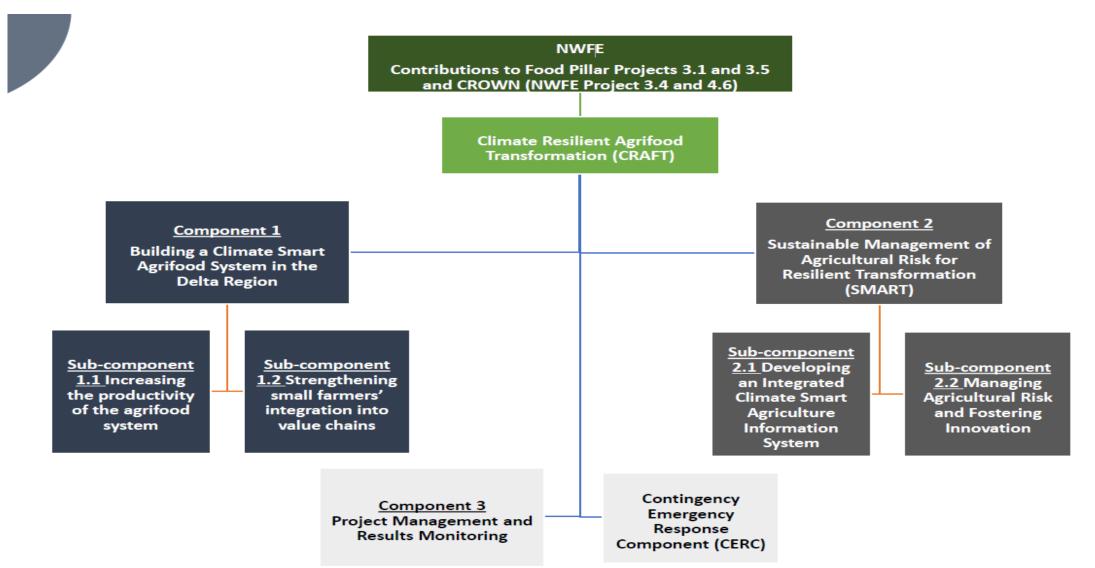
Reform of agricultural insurance

- One million hectares converted to CA
- Increase of area insured against climatic risks from 1 to 2.5 million hectares
- Up to twice the level of agriculture GDP and agricultural exports; and
- Up to twice the level of water efficiency.



Climate resilient agrifood transformation (CRAFT) – Egypt





Climate resilient agrifood transformation (CRAFT) - Egypt



Component 1

- NWFE Objective: The overall objective is to enhance smallholder farmers adaptation to the impacts of climate change risks in Nile Delta and valley.
- •Embedded in the CRAFT PDO by adopting climate smart practices that improve resilience and productivity (including water delivery and emission reductions)

NWFE 3.1

Analytics

•World Bank Analytics: (i)
CCDR Nexus Annex; (i) Egypt
Food System Analysis in
collaboration with FAO; (iii)
CSA economy wide benefits
analysis and AG Emission
Reduction Study done in
collaboration with IFPRI; and
(iv) analysis of supply and
demand side (focus groups
and surveys with farmers); (v)
MFD diagnostic and Egypt
CPSD and (vi) irrigation
modernization ASA

- •Technical Consultations with MALR and MWRI in coordination with MOIC.
- •Field Visits and Consultations with stakeholders (farmers, cooperatives, directorates)
- •DP Project Mapping and qualitative compilation of lessons learnt, from WB and from other donors' projects

Consultations

Building a Climate Smart Agrifood System in the Delta Region

- 11 Increasing Productivity of the Agrifood System
- 1.2 Strengthening market access for small producers in the delta region





Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development and Innovation Program -Jordan



Objective:

To strengthen the climate resilience and enabling environment for agriculture development in selected value chains in Jordan.

Overview: GoJ Challenges **Program Impact** Program Climate change Viability of rainfed systems Results Area 1: Climate Resilience & impacts and under Climate Change worsening water Sustainability maintained scarcity National Agriculture Plan Increase in water use 2022-2025 efficiency of >20% at Declining Results Area 2: Competitiveness & targeted farms competitiveness **Exports** (costs, access to ~10'000 additional export markets) permanent jobs / employment opportunities **Agriculture Sector Delivery Unit (incl Capacity Building)** Add ~US\$360 M to GDP & leverage private investment





Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development and Innovation Program - Jordan



Results Area 1 (RA): Climate Resilience & Sustainability

RA 1.1. Scaling Up Sustainable Rainwater Harvesting in Agriculture

- Planning framework for agricultural rainwater harvesting
- Farm-level
- Community level

RA 1.2: Building Institutional Adaptive Capacity for Innovation

- Scale-up of farmer registry
- Development of extension plan and training of farmers on CSA
- Expand animal health service provision capacity
- Scale-up of digital innovation (digital roadmap, early warning, smart applications)

Results Area 2 (RA): Competitiveness & Exports

RA 2.1: Enabling Services for Value Chain Development and Export Promotion

- Scale-up water use efficiency technologies through ACC grants
- Market intelligence mechanism and market opportunity diagnostic
- Implementation of traceability systems
- Improved service delivery for food safety (accreditation of labs)

RA 2.2: Matching skills supply with demand in agri-food sector

- Training needs assessment
- Skills upgrading and job matching for trainees, including youth, girls and refugees



Paths forward: A Call for Action



Scale up climate financing



Repurpose public agriculture support



Adopt innovative technologies



Measurement, reporting and verification



Thank you

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