



USAID
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USAID Climate Change Adaptation Programs

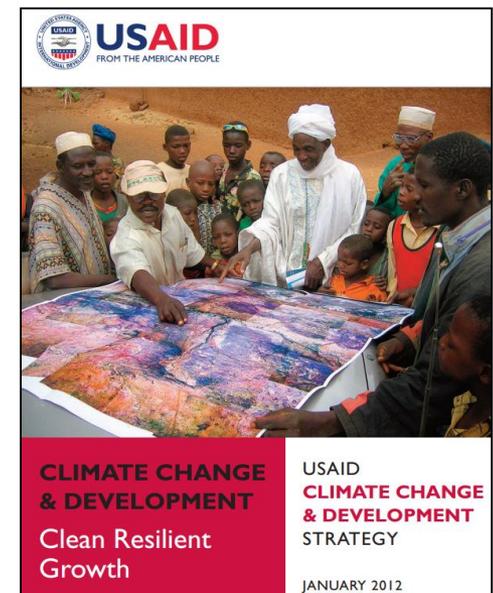
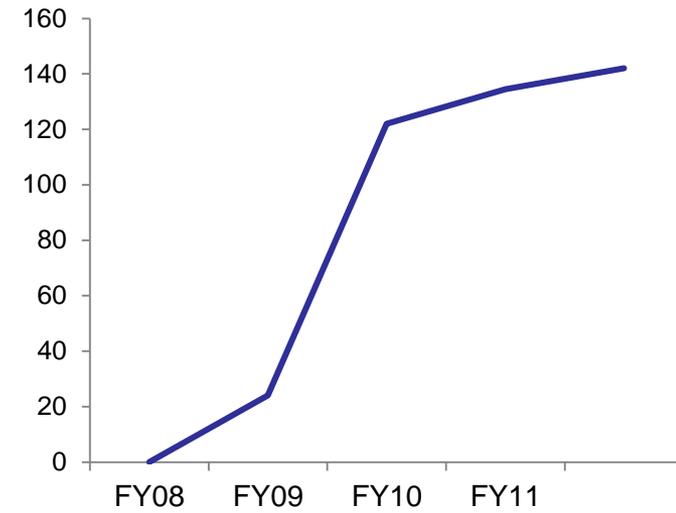
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NORA FERM

USAID GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE OFFICE

Overview of USAID Adaptation programming

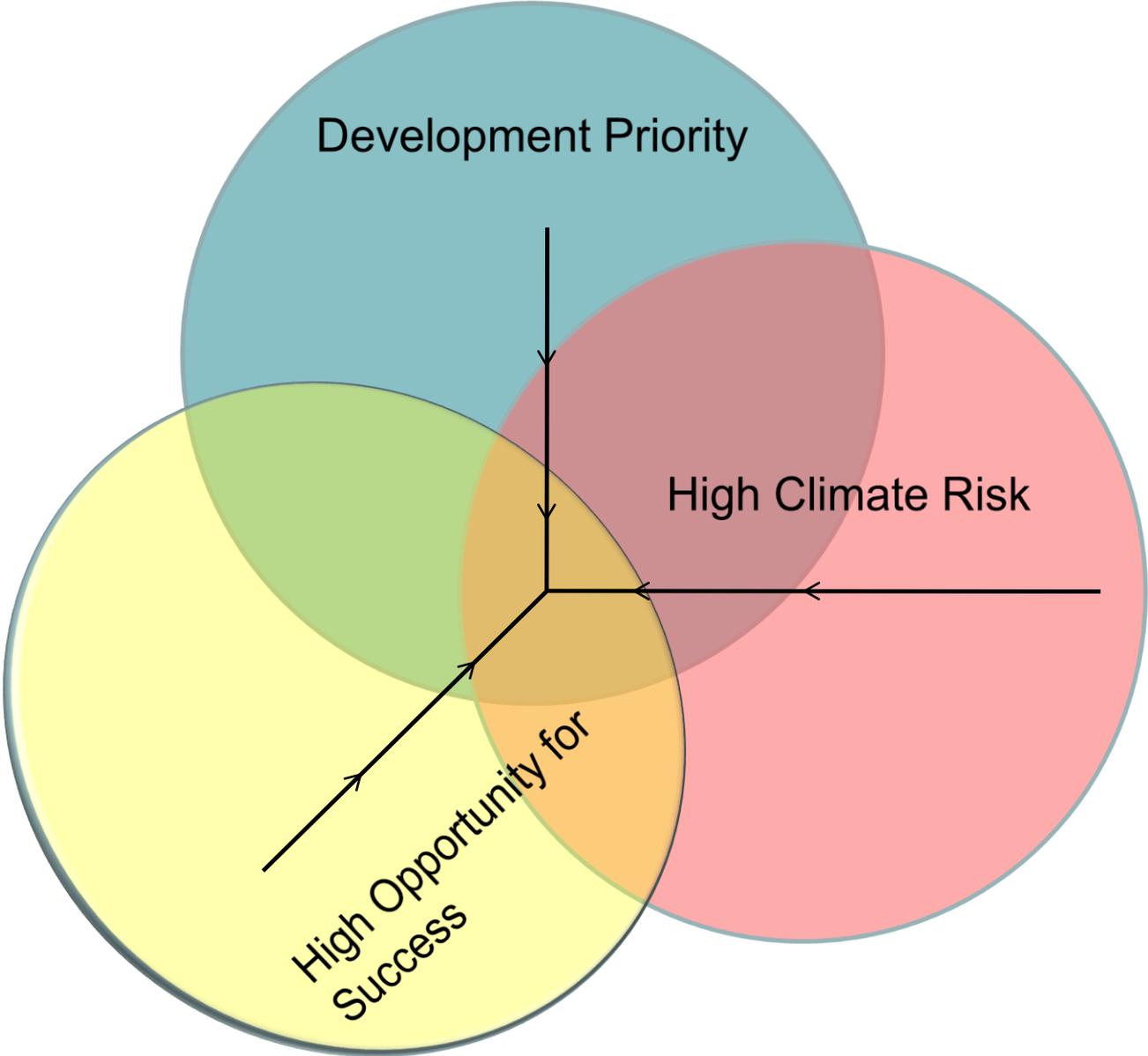
- USAID funding for Adaptation
 - \$24M in FY2009 → \$142M in FY2012
- USAID Climate Change and Development Strategy
 - Adaptation pillar: helping countries and communities prepare for and adapt to changes in climate
 - Least developed countries
 - Countries in Africa
 - Small island developing states
 - Glacier-dependent countries
 - Also, integration of climate consideration into all areas of USAID programming



Three types of Adaptation programming

- 1. Improving access to science and analysis** for decision making in climate-sensitive areas or sectors;
- 2. Establishing effective governance systems** to address climate-related risks; and/or
- 3. Identifying and disseminating actions that increase resilience** to climate change by decreasing exposure or sensitivity or by increasing adaptive capacity.

Making the most of Adaptation investments



Vulnerability = f (Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive capacity)

- **Exposure:** Is an asset (e.g., crops) out in the elements?
 - Potential exposure to flooding, drought, sedimentation, high winds, etc.
 - Agriculture is exposed, highly dependent on weather/climate
 - To reduce exposure: Economic diversification, relocation, etc.
- **Sensitivity:** Does exposure matter?
 - Are crops suitable to a range of temperatures and precipitation profiles?
 - To reduce sensitivity: Crop diversification, irrigation, drainage, etc.
- **Adaptive capacity:** Can farmers respond?
 - Do farmers have information about what is likely to happen?
 - Do they know what to do with that information?
 - Do farmers have access to savings, credit, insurance?



Importance of the decisionmaking timeframe

- Adaptation program should address **mid- to long-term** projected climate conditions, not just current climate variability, while being flexible in response to the uncertainty in those projections;
- Different sectors = different timeframes for decisionmaking (e.g., seasonal vs. multi-decadal) = different info needs & interventions
- But over time, farmers may need to make larger shifts in order to adapt.
 - Will insurance help signal when those changes are needed?

Examples of adaptation programs in agriculture

Kazakhstan – wheat production

- Stakeholder workshops: how are farm-level decisions made? Under what timescales (e.g., annual, multi-year)? with what information? what is needed?
- Understand info used for short vs. long term decisions such as:
 - Allocation of land to different crops
 - Selection of crop varieties (within a year/over time)
 - Timing of planting/harvesting
 - Soil management/cultivation practices
 - Chemical inputs
 - Investments in equipment
- Discuss types of info currently used, e.g:
 - Historical data, climate scenarios, crop modeling, ag advisories, early warnings, daily forecasts, seasonal forecasts, market information
- Where do farmers get info today & which sources do they trust?
- Starting to look at state-provided insurance, but also other risk management options (e.g., addressing differences in productivity)



Examples of adaptation programs in agriculture

- *Cambodia* – crop diversification, drip irrigation, rehabilitating irrigation canals, agroforestry to prevent flooding
- *West Africa* - Training representatives of hydro and agro-met services to develop seasonal forecasts – help farmers make strategic choices about which crop varieties to plant, what inputs to invest in
- *Central America* – Training of trainers on climate resilient ag, farmer exchange visits, grad school curriculum; climate services work



Buckets for climate risk management

- Insurance is not the best way to deal with all risks
- It should complement other adaptation interventions
- Importance of accurate price signal on risk

