

# Climate resilient and sustainable agriculture



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

## XXXV

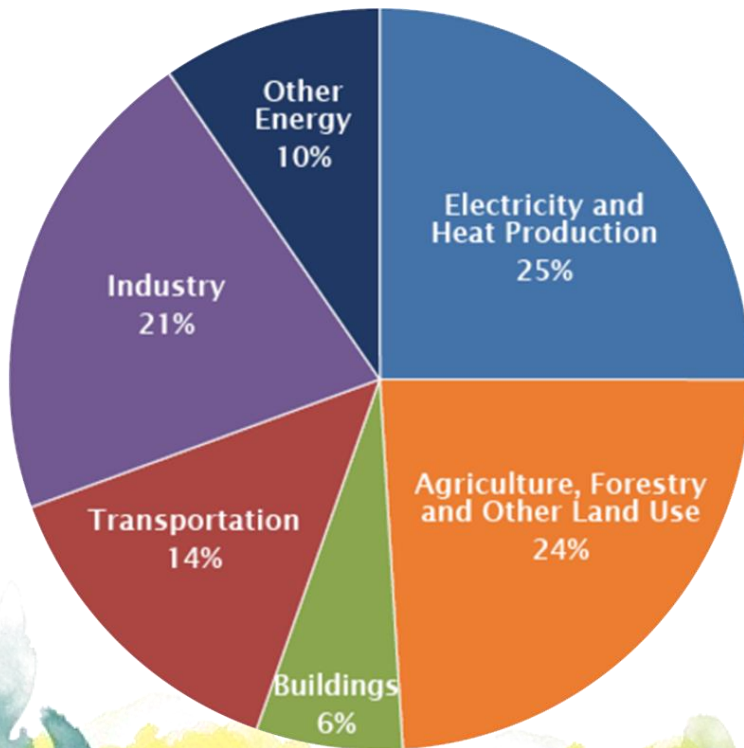
**FAO Regional Conference for  
Latin America and Caribbean**

Montego Bay, Jamaica, 5-8 March 2018

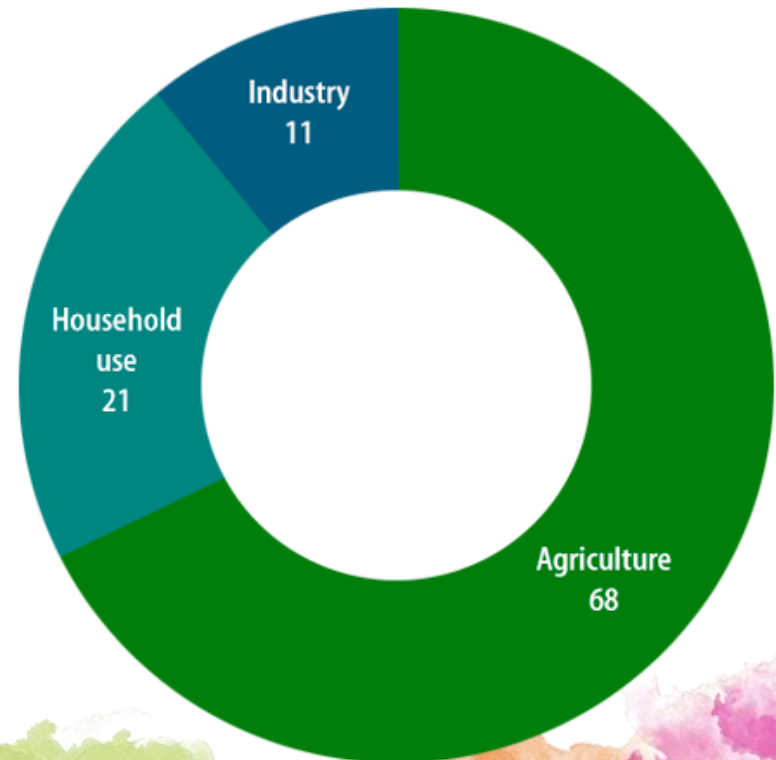
# Current agriculture is unsustainable



**Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions**  
by Economic Sector



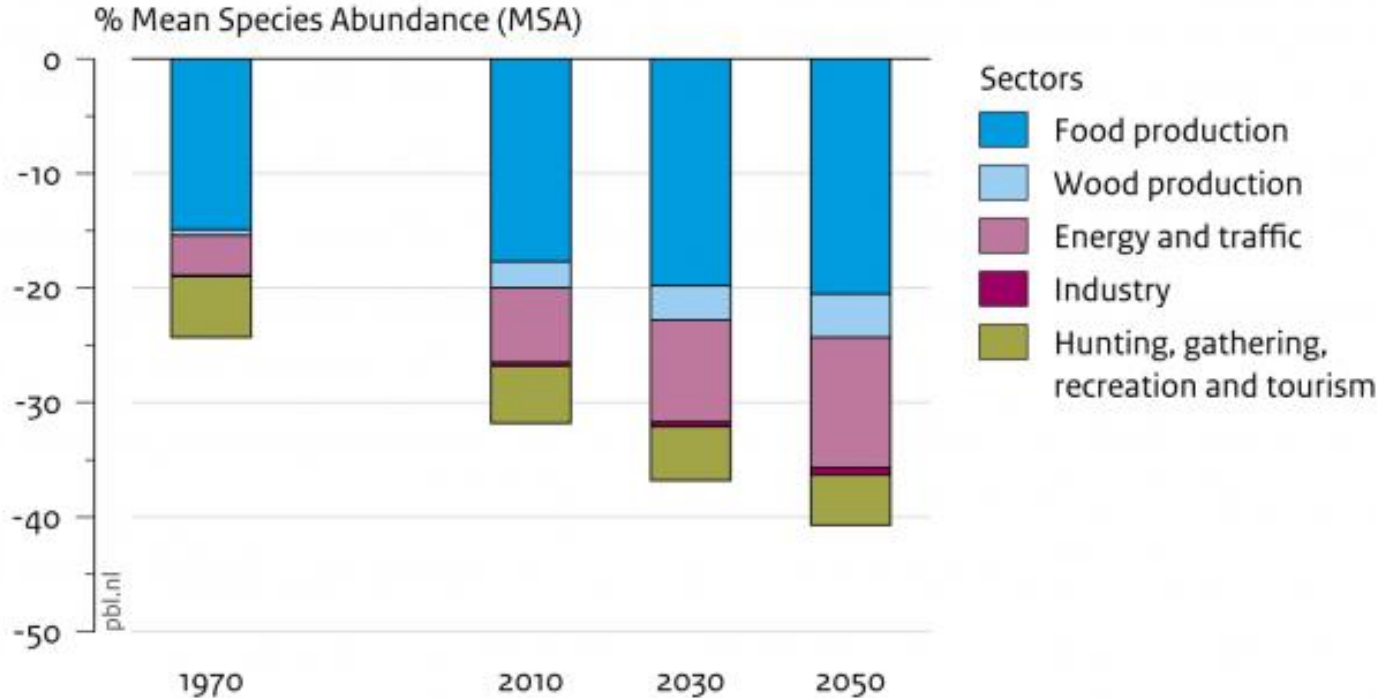
**Latin America and the Caribbean, 2011**  
Distribución of water use by sector  
(percentages)



# Current agriculture is unsustainable



## Attribution of terrestrial MSA losses to different production sectors under the Trend scenario

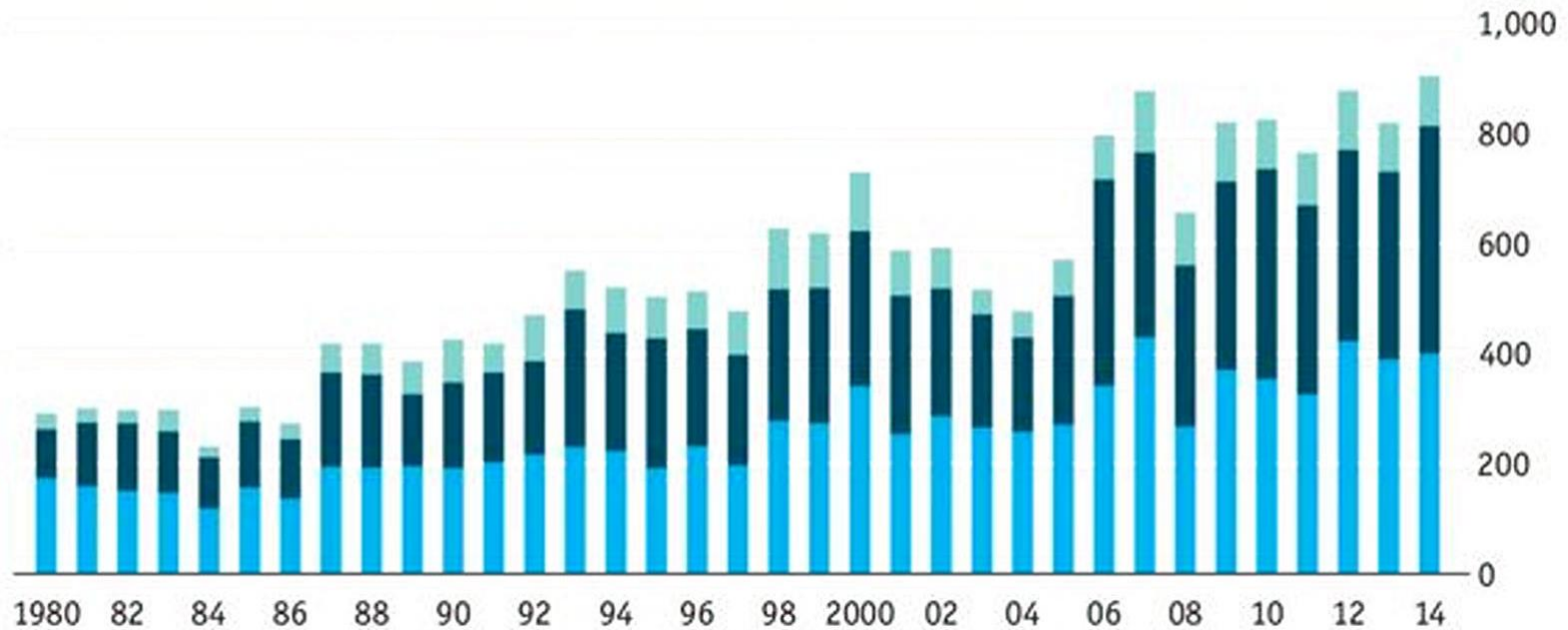


# Climate change increases the frequency and intensity of natural disasters



## Disasters caused by weather and climate

■ Meteorological events (*Storms*)   ■ Hydrological events (*Floods, landslides and avalanches*)  
■ Climatological events (*Extreme temperatures, droughts, forest fires*)

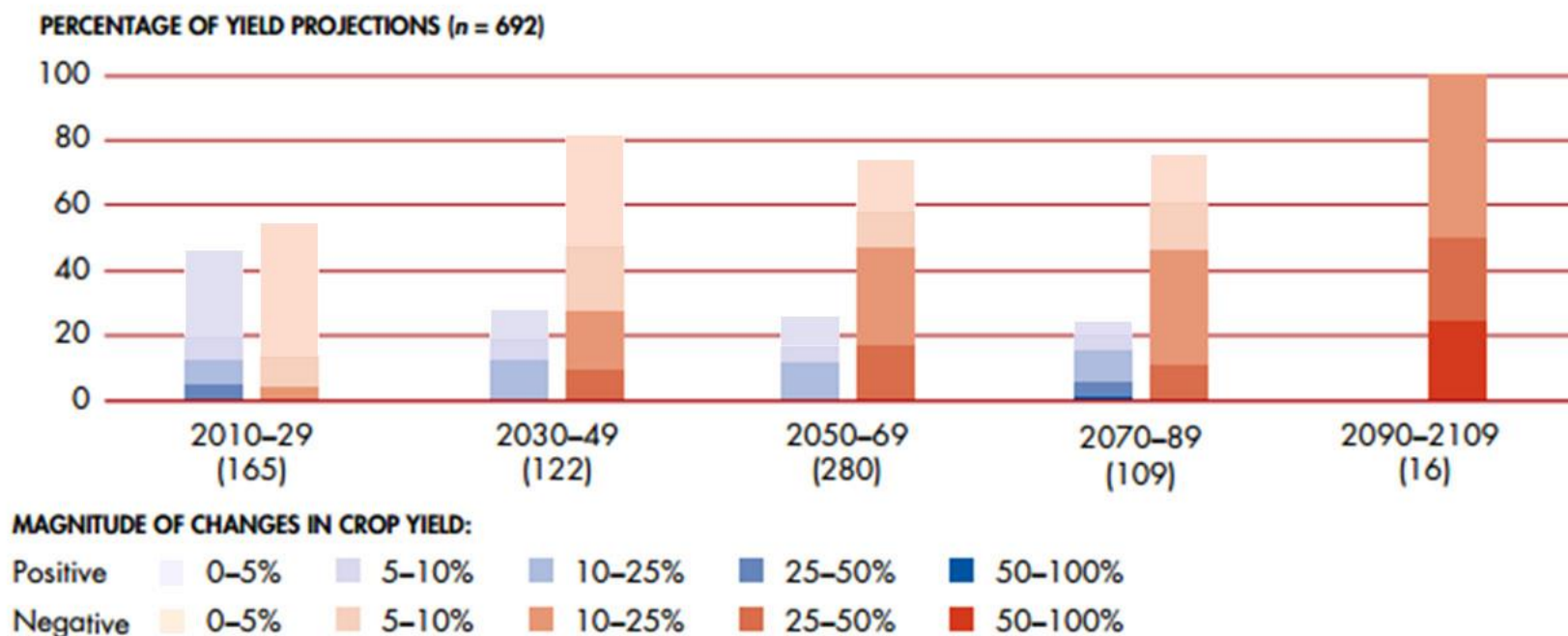




# Lower yields will affect food security and the trade balance



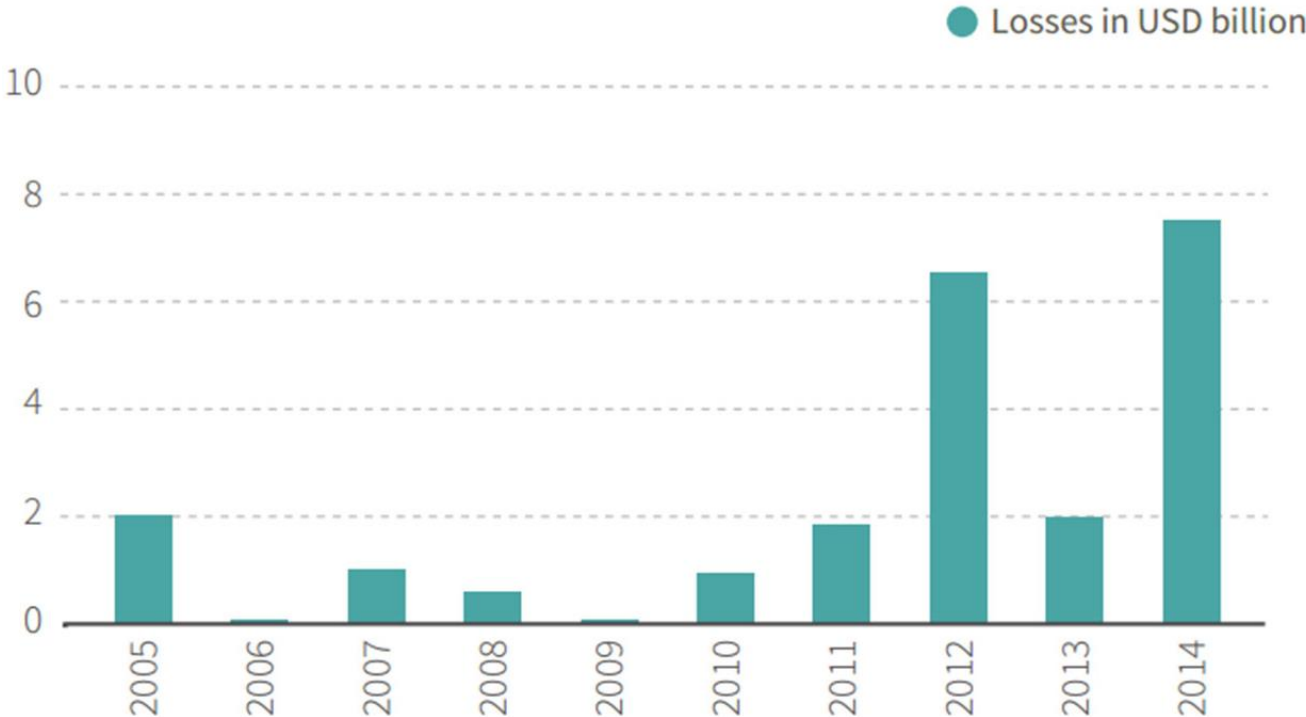
## Projected changes in crop yields in developing regions owing to climate change



# High economic cost of disasters



## Total crop and livestock production losses due to disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean



# High proportion of funding from national sources



## Climate Finance in LAC in 2015

(Million USD)

	Amount	Climatic Funds	Multilateral Banks	National Development Banks	Other national resources	Climate Bonds	Total
2015	<b>Total</b>	302.22	7834.62	9684	1184.24	1063.75	20068.98
	Percentage of total	1.5	39.0	48.3	5.9	5.3	100.0%

39.0%

54.2%

93.2%





# Reduction of environmental impact of agri-food systems



- Sustainable production intensification (ISPA)
- GHG emissions mitigation
- Zero net deforestation
- Control of illegal fishing and promotion of sustainable fishing
- Sustainable use of biodiversity and water





# Disaster risk management in the agricultural sector



- CELAC's Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security
- Strengthening of disaster risk management units
- Addressing risk vs emergency response
- Response capacity
- Impact assessment (damages and losses)



# Development of policies/strategies and institutional capacities

- Model law for climate change, agriculture, and food and nutrition security
- Legal frameworks and national institutional structures
- Strengthening intersectoral coordination for disaster risk management and climate change





# FAO facilitates climate/environmental funding for the agricultural sector



- Environmental and climate projects
- Direct access to international funds
- Support to the implementation of NDCs



# Climate resilient and sustainable agriculture



## Agriculture sustainability and resilience to climate change

- Reduction of the environmental impact of agri-food systems
- Disaster risk management in the agricultural sector

## Financial and institutional capacity for adaptation

- Climate/environmental financing in the agricultural sector
- Development of policies/strategies and institutional capacities





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**THANK YOU**