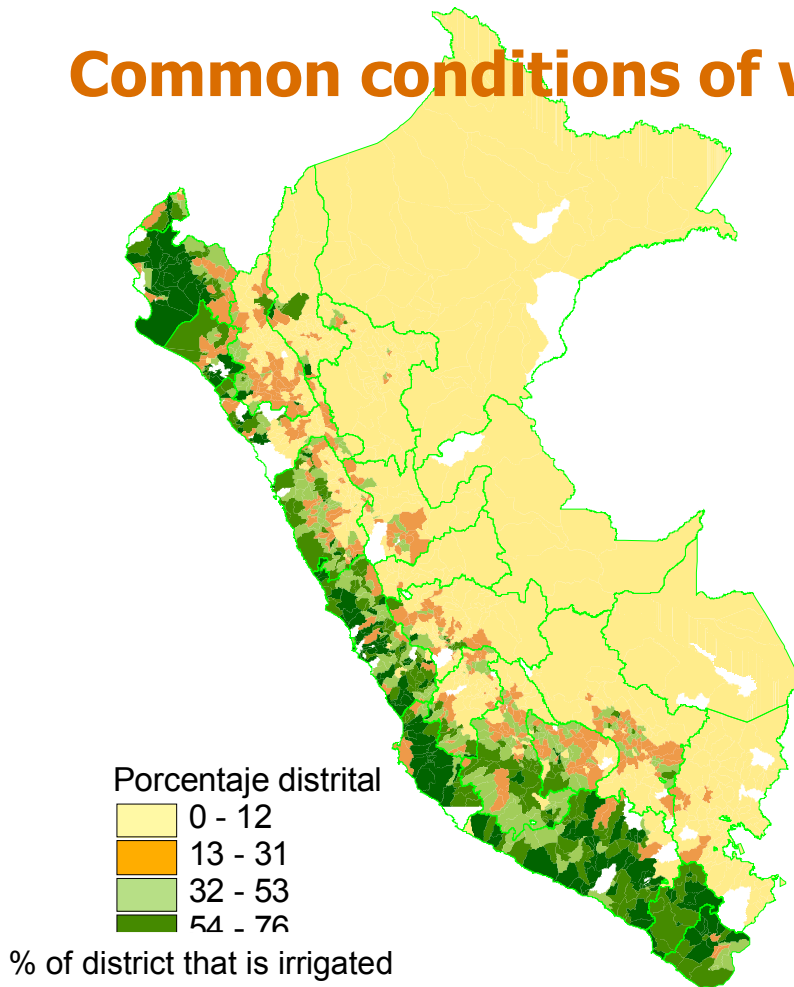


Status of coping with climate risks in agriculture, rangelands, forestry and fisheries in critical areas

Yonel Mendoza Vereau

Oscarsborg, Norway, June 3 – 6 2008

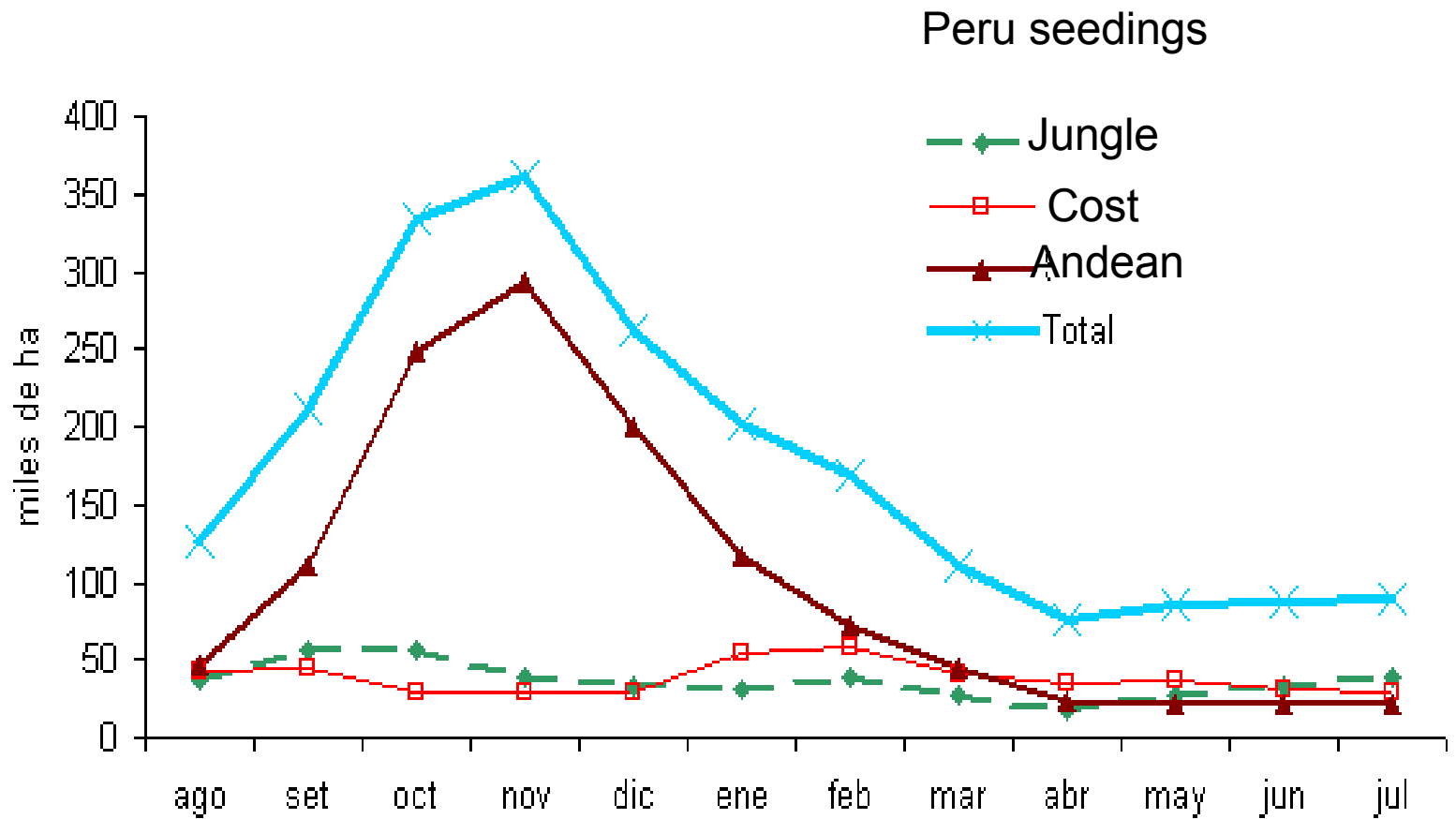
Common conditions of work in developing countries



66% of agriculture of Peru depends on rain

- Drought
- Floods
- Hail
- Frost
- Others

Fuente: Tercer Censo Nacional Agropecuario - III CENAGRO 1994. Elaboración: Ministerio de Agricultura / Dirección General de Información Agraria / Dirección de Análisis y Difusión.



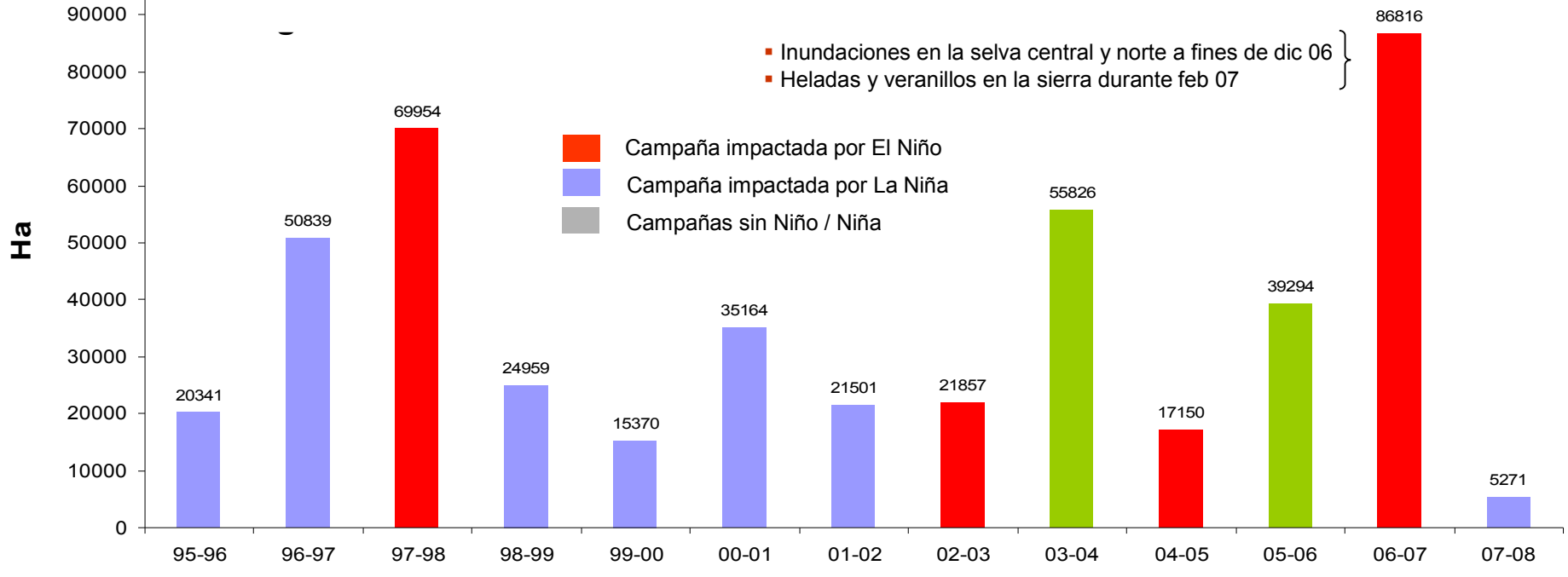
Fuente: Tercer Censo Nacional Agropecuario - III CENAGRO 1994. Elaboración: Ministerio de Agricultura / Dirección General de Información Agraria / Dirección de Análisis y Difusión.

Strategies

- Seed different varieties of the same crop in the same area
- Seed in different altitudes
- Practice land rotation
- Seed associated crop (maize and peas)
- Agro forestry
- More resistance crops varieties to climate extremes
- Use of weather and climate forecast to reduce negative impacts
- Weather based insurance is being used as a transferring mechanism
- National governments try to take care of the extreme and low frequency risks
- Farmers take care of both high and low frequency risks
- Crop modelling

Perú: loses because of climate variability

More than 15 000 ha are lost every agricultural campaign



Fuente: Tercer Censo Nacional Agropecuario - III CENAGRO 1994. Elaboración: Ministerio de Agricultura / Dirección General de Información Agraria / Dirección de Análisis y Difusión.

Mayor loses in poverty regions

What do we need?

- (a) systematic use of climate information to reduce the uncertainty that impacts planning and decision making
- (b) climate-informed technologies that reduce vulnerability to climate variability (e.g., crop diversification, water harvesting, irrigation, improved water use efficiency, breeding for heat or drought tolerance), and
- (c) climate-informed policy and market-based interventions that transfer some part of risk away from vulnerable rural populations (e.g., innovate use of insurance and credit, social safety nets, proactive disaster management)

Rangelands

- Climatic variability on rangeland affects both the quantity and nutritional quality of feed
- The importance of managing for climate variability is highlighted by the negative impact of frequent droughts on herd or flock production, farm income and rangeland condition
- Adjustment of grazing pressure, or the number of stock relative to the available feed, is the most important strategy in climate risk management

Conclusions

- Small holders take care of both small and high frequency risks, while governments on low frequency risks
- Climatic variability is the major fact of negative impacts on agriculture, rangelands and forestry .
- There is no clear messages between scientifics and skate and small holders to use information to reduce vulnerability to climate variability

Thank you