

Climate Smart Agriculture in Pakistan: FAO experiences

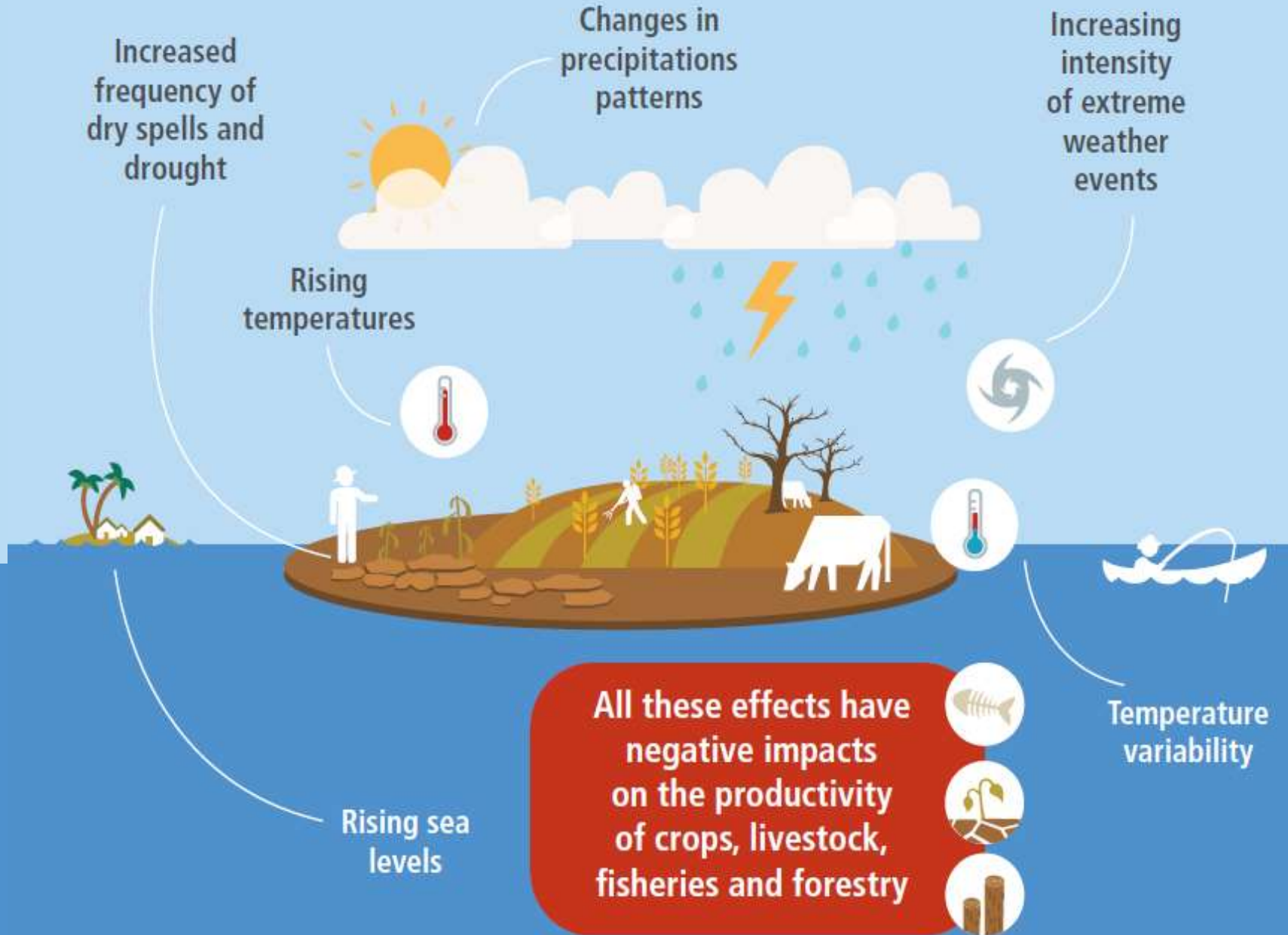
4th Karachi International Water
Conference



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

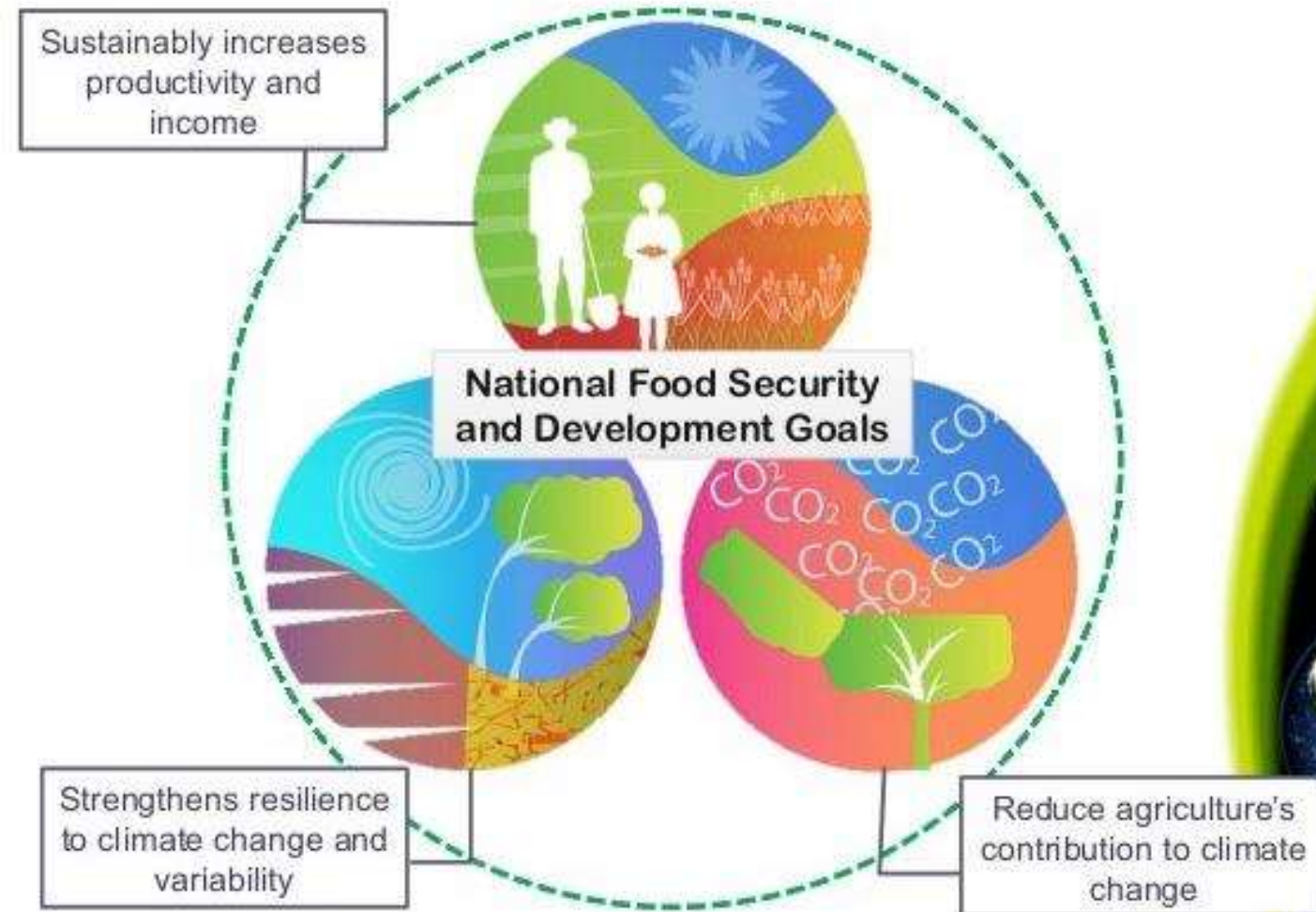
Presentation by:
Banaras Khan

Climate change affects agriculture...



What means Climate-Smart Agriculture?

“Agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, enhances resilience (**adaptation**), reduces/removes GHGs (**mitigation**) where possible, and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals (**SDGs**)”.
(FAO 2013)



- **Climate Smart Agriculture enables farmers to use new technologies and techniques to maximize yields and allow land managers to protect natural systems, with natural habitats integrated into agriculturally productive landscapes (WDR 2010)**
- **transforming agricultural systems**
- **Adaptation: getting more resilient to variability & Getting prepared to long term changes**
- **Mitigation: reduce emissions per kg of output (decorrelate production growth and emissions growth) & enhance agricultural soil carbons sinks**

FAO' Approach to Climate Smart Agriculture in Pakistan

Policy & Planning

- Support to the government in revising the Provincial Agro-Ecological Zones for Punjab and Sindh (*after 1980*), *KP in progress*
- **Establishing** a baseline “Climate Smart Agriculture Profiles” by focusing at 3-tiers (provincial, district, villages)
- Implementation of the Climate Smart Villages Plans approach in selected villages

At Farm level

- identified **Agriculture Resilience Building Initiatives (ARBIs)** through an extensive process of consultation at different levels
- Introduced a range of practices and technologies under three major thematic areas namely disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and natural resource management

CSA Profiling (Provincial and District Level)

FAO Pakistan has undertaken provincial level CSA profiling for Punjab and Sindh (KP in progress)

- ▶ Very first and timely initiative to comprehensively establish a baseline

District level profiling is being done for a diverse range of geographically distinct areas:

- ▶ Chitral and DI Khan
- ▶ Tharparker, Dadu, Kashmore and Ghotki
- ▶ Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh and Jhang
- ▶ North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Khyber, Khurram





CSA at farm level

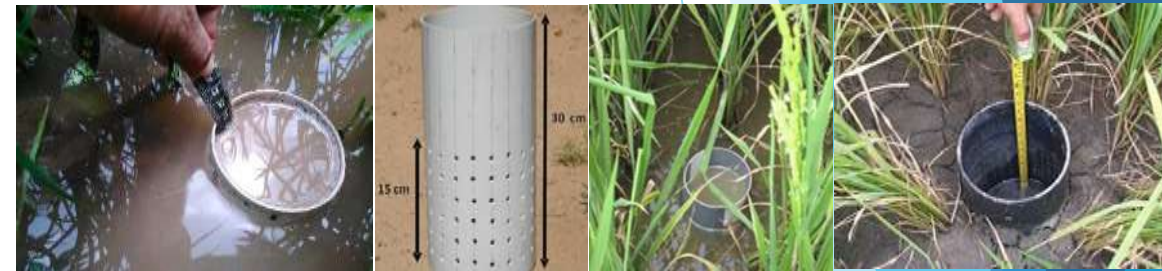
ARBI

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) including introduction and promotion of Flood & Drought Tolerant Rice, Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), Alternate Wet & Dry Method (AWD), Line Sowing and Raised Bed Cultivation of Rice



To promote efficient cropping practices, enhance production and carbon sequestration

ADAPTATION			MITIGATION			PRODUCTIVITY
Heat tolerant	Water Saving	Extreme Weather Event	CO2	CH4	Energy efficient	
	✓	✓		✓		✓



Droughts



Farmers/one village level demonstrational site



Relevant extension departments, research institutions



Thank you

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