

Evidences

Study #4339

Contributing Projects:

- P1591 - Policy imperatives for Southeast Asia's regional food systems under climate change

Part I: Public communications

Type: OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

Status: On-going

Year: 2021

Title: Climate-Smart Agriculture profiles implemented across Pakistan are being used by Provincial governments and their partners to design new programming and capacity development initiatives at district and local levels

Short outcome/impact statement:

The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT developed Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) profiles for three Pakistani provinces (including 13 districts and 44 villages), training 80 national experts and FAO staff who trained over 1,000 farmers and agricultural practitioners. The updated profiling method has been used to support the design of Farmer Field School curricula in Sindh, the programming of local civil society organizations, and has been endorsed by the Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provincial governments.

Outcome story for communications use:

Pakistan is one of the most climate vulnerable countries globally, ranking 8th in terms of climate related losses (2000-2019) . Water availability per capita is projected to fall to just 1,100 m³ by 2025, down from 5,000 m³ in 1951, transitioning Pakistan from a "water-stressed" to a "water-scarce" country . While temperatures are projected to increase by 1.4°C - 3.7°C by 2060, well above the global average. Areas in the South that are already characterized by their high temperatures will witness an increasing number of extreme hot days (35°C). The impacts of these hazards are felt acutely by the agricultural sector which is characterized by high climate vulnerability and low adaptive capacity .

The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, supported by the Food and Agriculture Office (FAO) of the United Nations, has implemented a program of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) profiling across Pakistan. The CSA profiling methodology is designed to set out the logical steps and key considerations that should be taken on board when identifying and prioritizing context specific CSA interventions. National stakeholders are engaged throughout the development process, sharing insights on the agricultural context and climate vulnerability, before co-developing and documenting the most effective response strategies that are sensitive to the local context.

To date over 1,000 government officials, research staff, agriculture sector experts, value chain actors, international partners, and farmers have been consulted and trained through the initiative, creating a comprehensive assessment of the agriculture sector and the most promising CSA interventions. The findings of the extensive consultation have been used to develop a series of National and 3 Provincial Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Profiles, 13 District Climate Risk Profiles (DCRPs), and 44 Climate Smart Village (CSV) plans across three provinces in Pakistan. The results of the district and village level consultations were also uploaded onto an online dashboard, allowing users to sort and aggregate data by different localities to generate provincial and national level insights, supporting evidence-based policy making and programming at all levels.

The recommendations enclosed in the reports have been used to inform the programming of provincial agriculture departments, international organizations, and local civil society organizations. Results from the National, Provincial, District and Village level profiling were used to inform the programming of the FAO under the BDRP Project, with recommended CSA interventions introduced into the curricula of the Farmer Field Schools they were running in Sindh. Furthermore, Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) a local CSO was using the online dashboard to support the design of capacity building activities in the districts they were running projects. The process of developing the profiles itself has been seen as a capacity building exercise, with extension staff commenting on how it supported them in the identification of climate risks and evaluation of effective response strategies.

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome: <Not Defined>

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies : Yes

Policies contribution:

- 347 - CIAT/CCAFS developed a CSA investment plan for Bangladesh. The science generated for the CSA Investment Plan fed into a actual investment plan for the livestock sector in Bangladesh. (<https://tinyurl.com/2l5ktssb>)

Stage of maturity of change reported: Stage 1

Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDOs:

- Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations
- More productive and equitable management of natural resources

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Too early to say

Description of activity / study: <Not Defined>

Geographic scope:

- Sub-national

Country(ies):

- Pakistan

Comments: Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Key Contributors:

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- CCAFS - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Contributing Flagships:

- FP1: Priorities and Policies for CSA

Contributing Regional programs:

- SAs: South Asia

Contributing external partners:

- Agriculture Department Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- UAP - Agricultural University Peshawar
- FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- PMAS - Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi

CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

1. CIAT; World Bank. 2017. Climate-Smart Agriculture in Pakistan. CSA Country Profiles for Asia Series. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); The World Bank. Washington, D.C. 28 p. <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/83340> 2. CIAT; FAO. 2018. Climate-Smart Agriculture in Punjab, Pakistan. CSA Country Profiles for Asia Series. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), FAO, Rome, 36p. <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/99181> 3. Wilderspin, I.; Giles, J.; Hildebrand, J.; Lizarazo, M.; Khan, M.; Grosjean, G. (2019) Climate-smart agriculture for disaster risk reduction in Sindh, Pakistan. CSA Country Profiles for Asia Series. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), FAO, Rome, 44 p. <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/109890> 4. Miller, V., Giles, J., Khan, M., Mumtaz, H., Savelli, A., Grosjean, G. (2021) Climate-smart agriculture in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. CSA Country Profiles for Asia Series. Rome (Italy): Alliance of Bioversity International & CIAT; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations 53 p. <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/113510> 5. CSA Profiling Online Dashboard. 2021. Alliance of Bioversity International & CIAT; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. <https://ciatph.github.io/alliance-csa-pakistan/>

Innovations: <Not Defined>

Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:

The Alliance team developed updated methodologies for District Climate Risk Profiling (DCRP) and Climate Smart Village (CSV) planning and trained 80 national experts and FAO staff in their implementation. They in turn consulted over 1,000 government officials, research staff, agriculture sector experts, value chain actors, international partners, and farmers. The consultations were documented in the form of 13 DCRPs and 44 Climate Smart Village Plans with the data published on an online dashboard to support agricultural decision making [1].

The results from the National, Provincial, District and Village level profiling [1-3] were used to inform FAO's programming under the Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan Project, with recommended CSA interventions introduced into the curricula of the Farmer Field Schools they were running in Sindh [4]. Furthermore, Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) is using the online dashboard [1] to support the design of capacity building activities in the districts where they are active [5].

The results of the CSA Profiling initiative have received media coverage across Pakistan, highlighting the importance of CSA for Pakistan's agriculture sector, and outlining the policy and financing conditions necessary for scaling [6-8]. Alliance staff have also been invited to speak at regional webinars, sharing their experiences in Pakistan with a regional audience [9].

The CSA Profile for Sindh [3] was so well received by the Provincial Secretary of Agriculture that the document was shared with new recruits as part of the onboarding process. The extension department also commented on the benefits of the workshop in training provincial officials on climate change and how to review and prioritize effective response strategies [10]. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Profile was recently endorsed by the Secretary for Agriculture for its relevance in supporting CSA initiatives in the province [3].

References cited:

- [1] CSA Profile Launch Punjab. (2019).
(<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1896241/climate-smart-agriculture-study-launched>)
- [2] CSA Profile Launch Pakistan. (2017). (<https://www.eci.ox.ac.uk/news/2017/1203.html>)
- [3] CSA Profile Launch Sindh. (2020). (<https://tinyurl.com/y976b5eq>)
- [4] CSA Profiles for Pakistan, Punjab & Sindh. (2017-19).
(<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/resources/publications/csa-country-profiles>)
- [5] Email FAO. (2021). (<https://tinyurl.com/y9akgwym>)
- [6] CSA Profiling Online Dashboard. 2021. Alliance of Bioversity International & CIAT; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (<https://ciatph.github.io/alliance-csa-pakistan/>)
- [7] Miller, V., Giles, J., Khan, M., Mumtaz, H., Savelli, A., Grosjean, G. (2021) Climate-smart agriculture in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. CSA Country Profiles for Asia Series. Rome (Italy): Alliance of Bioversity International & CIAT; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations 53 p
(<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/113510>)
- [8] Email Sindh Rural Support Organization. (2021). (<https://tinyurl.com/y8s67bb7>)
- [9] Email Sindh Agriculture. (2021). (<https://tinyurl.com/y95fop4s>)
- [10] Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) Webinar on CSA in South Asia. (2021).
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hnIfhc9naQ&t=2s>)

Quantification: <Not Defined>

Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:

Gender relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: All of the reports have components on gender issues in agriculture [1-4]. The District and Village level profiling presented in the online dashboard include gender enablers for greater CSA adoption [5].

Youth relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Youth** relevance: All of the reports have components on youth issues in agriculture [1-4]. The District and Village level profiling presented in the online dashboard include youth enablers for greater CSA adoption [5].

CapDev relevance: 2 - Principal

Main achievements with specific **CapDev** relevance: Training of Trainers was a key activity. Reports highlight the key capacity gaps of farmers and agricultural practitioners along with enabling support required to build capacity at all levels [1-5].

Climate Change relevance: 2 - Principal

Describe main achievements with specific **Climate Change** relevance: Climate change is a priority focus of the work with all reports containing information on past hazards and projected climate change. The identified CSA practices are to promote climate change adaptation, continued productivity, and reduced emissions [1-5].

Other cross-cutting dimensions: <Not Defined>

Other cross-cutting dimensions description: <Not Defined>

Outcome Impact Case Report link: [Study #4339](#)

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