Mainstreaming climate change into Aid for Trade agriculture projects

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Agriculture’s contribution to climate change

- Electricity and Heat Production: 25%
- Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use: 24%
- Industry: 21%
- Transportation: 14%
- Buildings: 6%
- Other Energy: 10%
Agriculture is a victim of climate change

Some effects of global warming on agriculture

- Loss of biodiversity in fragile environments/tropical forests
- Loss of fertile coastal lands caused by rising sea levels
- More unpredictable farming conditions in tropical areas
- Long-term fluctuations in weather patterns could have extreme impacts on agricultural production, slashing crop yields and forcing farmers to adopt new agricultural practices in response to altered conditions.
Need to build resilience (adapt and mitigate)
How exporters view climate change

% of exporters survey

- Climate change: 29%
- Infrastructure: 29%
- Quality: 33%
- Market competition/competitiveness: 46%
- Price volatility: 71%

Source: Climate change and the Agri-Food Trade: Perceptions of Exporters in Peru and Uganda
Exporter needs for building climate resilience

- climate resilient crop varieties: 86%
- export diversification: 73%
- climate risk insurance: 68%
- institutional and political environment: 68%
- access to finance: 68%
- improved climate information: 59%
- human resources: 55%
- networks and partnerships: 41%
- infrastructure improvements: 32%

Source: Climate change and the Agri-Food Trade: Perceptions of Exporters in Peru and Uganda
Environment mainstreaming - Identify opportunities and risks
Framework for mainstreaming climate resilience in ITC projects

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Increasing climate resilience in Kenya tea sector
**Objective**

- Support the tea sector to improve energy efficiency
- Increase the capacity of farmers and factories to adapt to and mitigate climate change

**Barrier**

- Lack of knowledge and skills
- Lack of awareness
- Limited data (e.g., data for carbon footprint analysis)
- Limited government policy for climate adaptation and mitigation in the tea sector

**Intervention**

- Publish a training manual: "Mitigating Climate Change in the Tea Sector"
- Awareness raising workshops
- Training on climate change impact sensitization, adaptation and mitigation
- Conduct an energy audit
- Technical assistance (e.g., introduce fuel briquettes made from agricultural and biomass waste)

**Outcome**

- Capacity building
- Reduce energy inefficiency and firewood consumptions
- Spread of the energy auditing system
- Legalization of energy audits by Kenyan government
- Reduction of energy costs, leading to high profits

**Direct beneficiaries**

- 5 tea factories
  - Makomboki Tea Factory
  - Ngere Tea Factory
  - Kapkoros Tea Factory
  - Sanganye Tea Factory
  - Momul Tea Factory

**Indirect beneficiaries**

- 65,000 smallholder farmers, of which 30% are women
Reduce emissions

Polythene sheet as roof (cheaper than iron sheet if designed well to reduce wind damage)

Storm water drainage channel

Wind flow dries the wood

Wood planks arranged in alternating layers increases rate of moisture loss
Increase adaptative capacity
Public Goods
Thank you very much!

For further questions please do not hesitate to contact:

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