

SCIENTIFIC CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR MAINSTREAMING CCA

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PROJECT OUTLINE

- ◉ Short Title: Policy Research on Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change
- ◉ 3yr project led by UKM-LESTARI (Malaysia) with
 - ‘Inside’ partners: IHM (Vietnam), MSSRF (India) and IGES (Japan)
 - ‘Outside partners’: IEDM-KU, UPLB
- ◉ Components: identifying barriers to mainstreaming adaptation, measuring progress in mainstreaming, adaptive policies, and creating network of policy research institutions ARPNAP.

PRIORITY BARRIERS TO MAINSTREAMING CCA

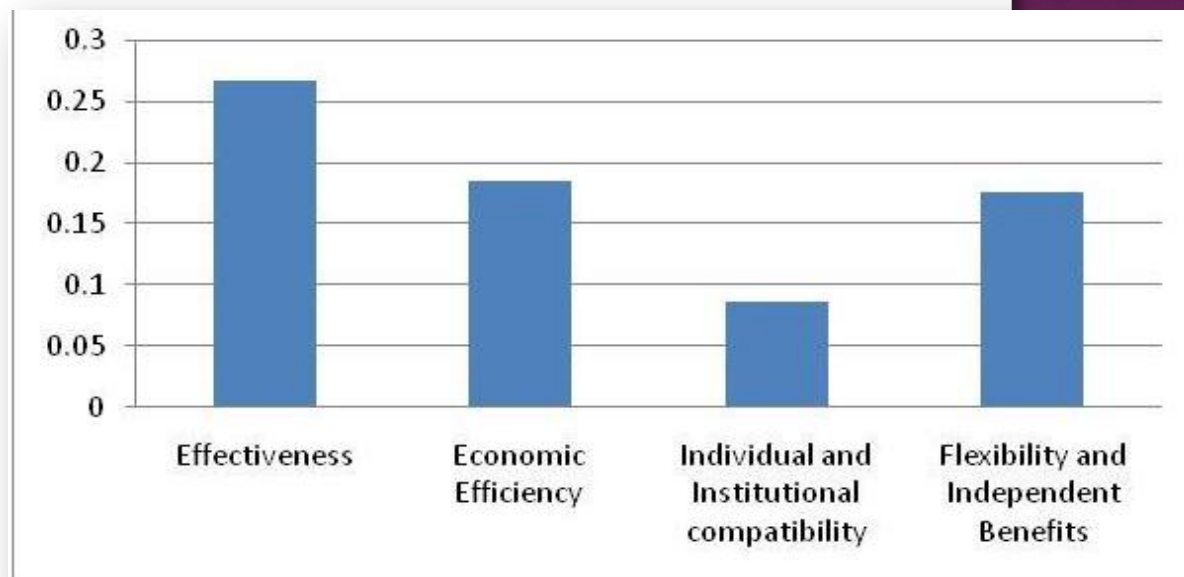
| Country | Barriers | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Scientific Information | Institutions | Scientific Capacity | Financing | Awareness | DS Tools (incl. Metrics) |
| India | Local level | Fragmentation | | Inadequate | Local level | Non-existent |
| Japan | | Mitigation priority | | Inadequate | | Non-existent |
| Malaysia | Local level | | Inadequate | Inadequate | | Non-existent |
| Philippines | Local level | Local capacity | Inadequate | Inadequate | Local level | Non-existent |
| Vietnam | Local level | | Inadequate | Inadequate | Local level | Non-existent |

Based on questionnaire surveys, expert consultations and focused group discussions with local communities

CRITERIA FOR CHOOSING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

Generic criteria emerging from all study countries (not in any order)

- Scalable
- Simple (Easy to adopt)
- Cost-effective/Cost-efficient
- Policy and institutional compatibility
- Robust (effective in diverse climate scenarios)
- Clearly addresses adaptation concerns (provides clear adaptation benefits)
- Easy to monitor



E.g.: Criteria for prioritizing policies and practices in India

MERE ADAPTIVE IS NOT SUFFICIENT

Food and agriculture self sufficiency policies introduced in Japan since 1940s

| Period | Major Issues | Major Policies |
|--|--|--|
| Reconstruction period (1940s-60s) | Labor flow, farm land, restoration of farming, declining farming population | Staple food control act, Agricultural cooperatives act, Agricultural land act, Act on agricultural mechanization |
| Post-Agricultural basic act period (1960s-70s) | Labor flow, farming population decline, environmental quality, income disparity | Agricultural basic-act, free trade, establishment of agricultural cooperatives |
| Low economic growth period (1970s-80s) | Labor flow, farming population decline, environmental quality, income disparity | Land use planning act, reconstruction of paddy fields, national rice cultivators committee |
| Globalization period (1980s-90s) | Labor flow, farming population decline, environmental quality, income disparity | Approval for GATT, free trade, new agricultural policy |
| Structural reforms period (1990s-2000) | Farming population decline, farm land use change, aging of farming population | MAFF Env. Sound agriculture headquarters, staple food control act, new rice policy |
| Realignment of agriculture (2000 onwards) | Farmland use change, rice excess production, decline in farming population, decline in farm land use, crop losses due to heat etc. | Restriction of GMOs by local governments, income compensation scheme for rice farmers |

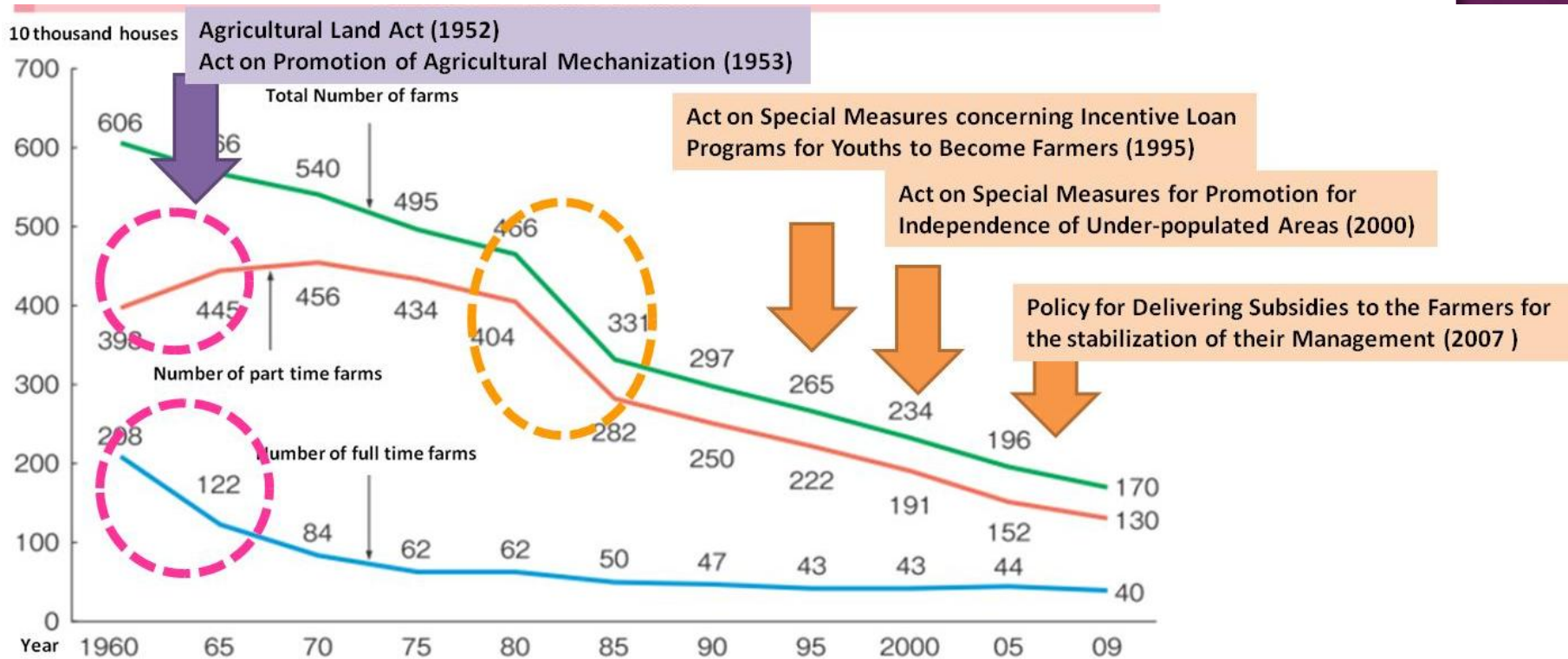
Source: Multiple sources

MERE ADAPTIVE IS NOT SUFFICIENT

| Policy/Act | No. of Amendments | Time Period | Avg. changes per year |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture cooperatives act | 83 | 1948-2010 | 1.3 |
| Agricultural land act | 66 | 1953-2010 | 1.2 |
| Food, agriculture and rural areas basic act | 10 | 2000-2010 | 1 |
| Land improvement act | 55 | 1951-2011 | 0.9 |
| Act on promotion of improvement of agricultural management infrastructure | 19 | 1989-2010 | 0.9 |
| Act on stabilization of supply, demand and prices of staple food | 9 | 2000-2010 | 0.9 |
| Act on special measures for promotion of independence for underpopulated areas | 9 | 2000-2011 | 0.8 |
| Act on special measures concerning incentive loan program for youths to become farmers | 11 | 1995-2010 | 0.7 |
| Staple food control act | 27 | 1943-1994 | 0.5 |
| Act on promoting the introduction of sustainable agricultural production practices | 3 | 2002-2010 | 0.4 |
| Agricultural improvement promotion act | 16 | 1950-2004 | 0.3 |
| Act on promotion of agricultural mechanization | 13 | 1962-2006 | 0.3 |
| Act on subsidies for agricultural improvement | 16 | 1961-2010 | 0.3 |
| Agricultural policy | 3 | 1978-1999 | 0.1 |
| Policy for delivering subsidies to the farmers for stabilization of agriculture | 1 | 2009 | 0 |

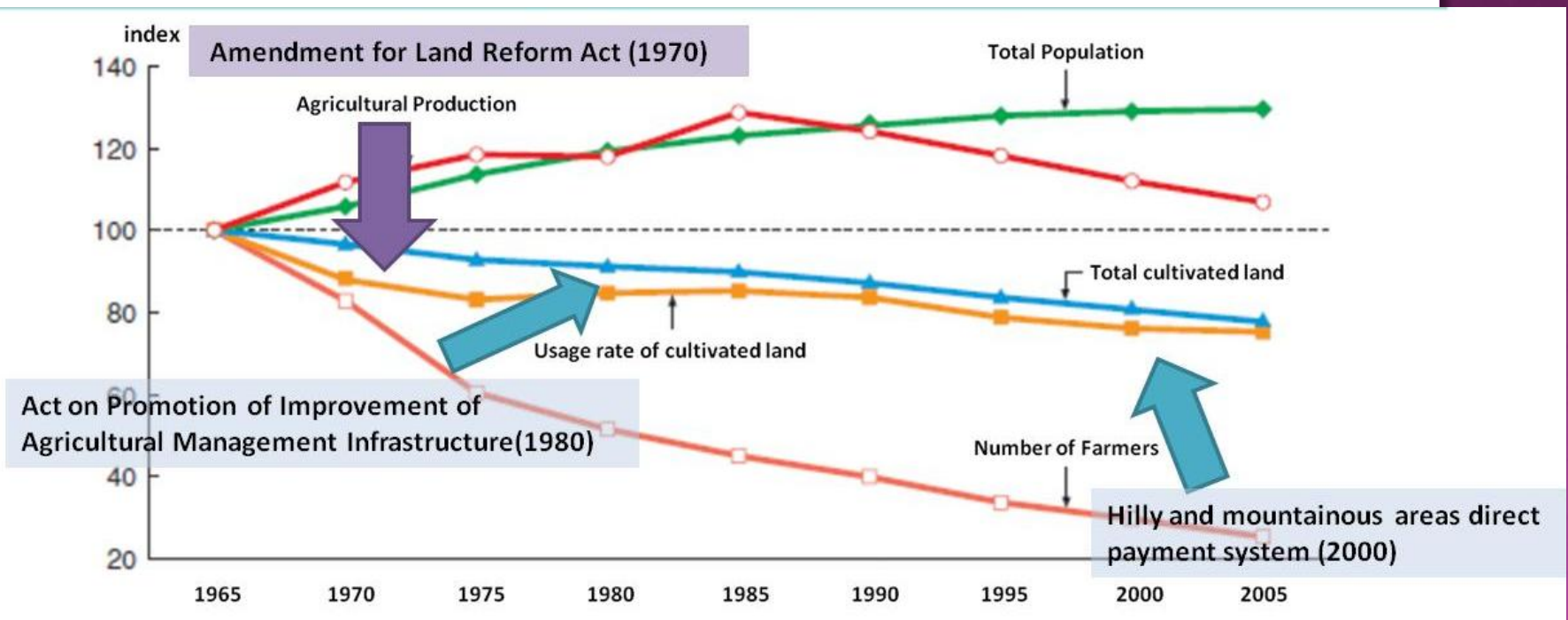
Source: Compiled from multiple sources

Adaptive vs Effective: Declining number of farmers



(Data source: MAFF, 2011a)

Adaptive vs Effective: Declining Agricultural Land



(Data source: MAFF, 2011b)

NOTE: Land usage change includes abandoning of cultivated land and farming land used for other industrial means

ADAPTIVE VS EFFECTIVE: LESSONS FOR CCA

- ◉ Answer if it is an adaptation issue,
- ◉ Achieve consensus within government and institutions responsible for their formulation and implementation,
- ◉ Prioritize ‘effectiveness’ over ‘urgency to show response’
- ◉ Ensure feedback connections between policies and institutions, and
- ◉ Expect things to change as policies are to operate in a dynamic environment.

MESSAGES FOR THE RIO+20

- ◉ Means to reach and address issues at the local level are still at nascent stages and there is a need to strengthen the channels that connect various stakeholders to local level.
- ◉ Channel resources for direct capacity development at local level.
- ◉ Emphasize translating scientific information into points that aid in daily decision making.
- ◉ Greater need for developing decision support tools for *ex-ante* and *ex-post* decision making.
- ◉ Promote horizontal and vertical institutional collaboration

THANK YOU!

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