



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security



Agricultural diversification for climate change risk management in smallholder agriculture systems Maarten van Zonneveld, 27 April 2015



- Establish a basis for discussion on how agricultural diversification can be an effective measure for smallholders in the development of climate smart agricultural landscapes, with a focus on adaptation and food security
- Specific examples from Central American coffee landscapes



## **Concepts of agricultural diversification**

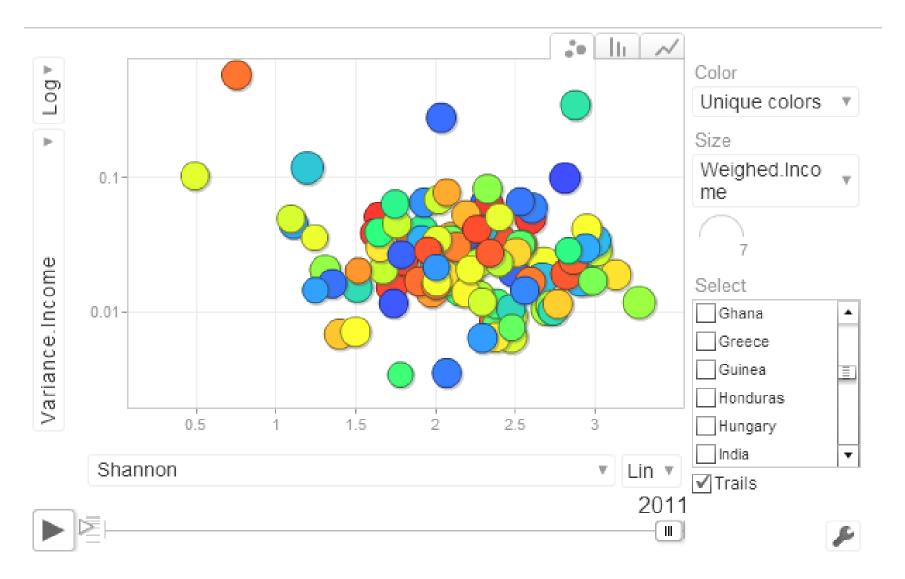
Agricultural diversification is part of diversified farming systems that incorporate agrobiodiversity in production systems through a range of practices like multiple cropping systems, agroforestry systems, field scattering, and crop rotations (Vandermeer 1989; Somarriba 1992; Goland 1993; Leibman and Dyck 1993; Brookfield 2001; Kremen et al. 2012).

Diversification is a dynamic process that reflects change in business activities to respond in a flexible way to changing opportunities and constraints (Barghouti et al. 2003).

Adaptiveness: Actively manage how a system responds to change (Eakin et al. 2012)

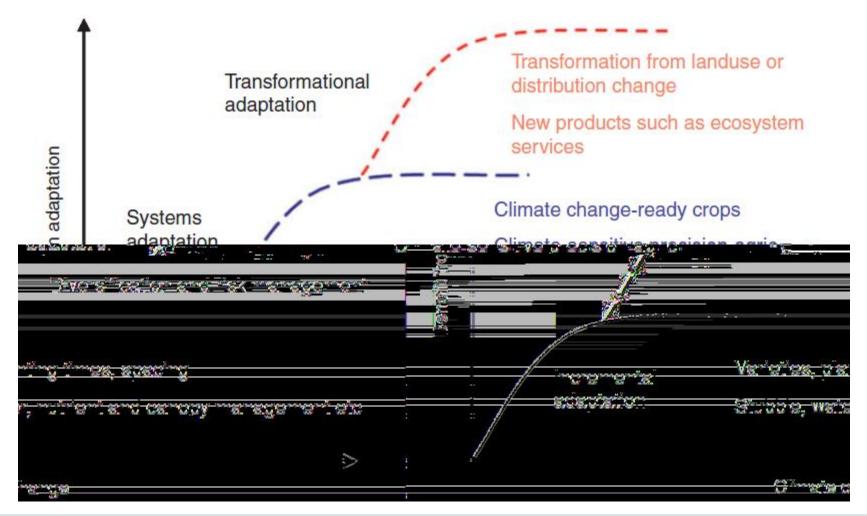








# Agricultural diversification under transformative characteristics of climate change

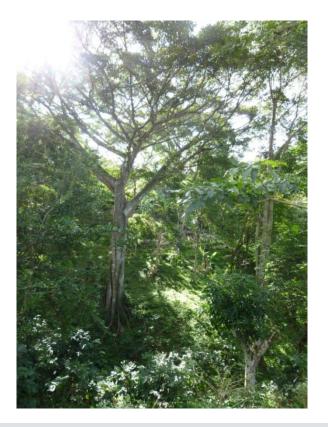


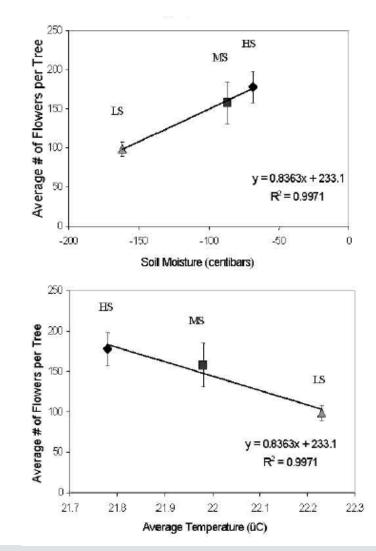


Rickards AC, Howden SM 2012

# Agricultural diversification for climate amelioration and buffering against extreme events

#### Agroforestry systems Forest-agriculture mosaics

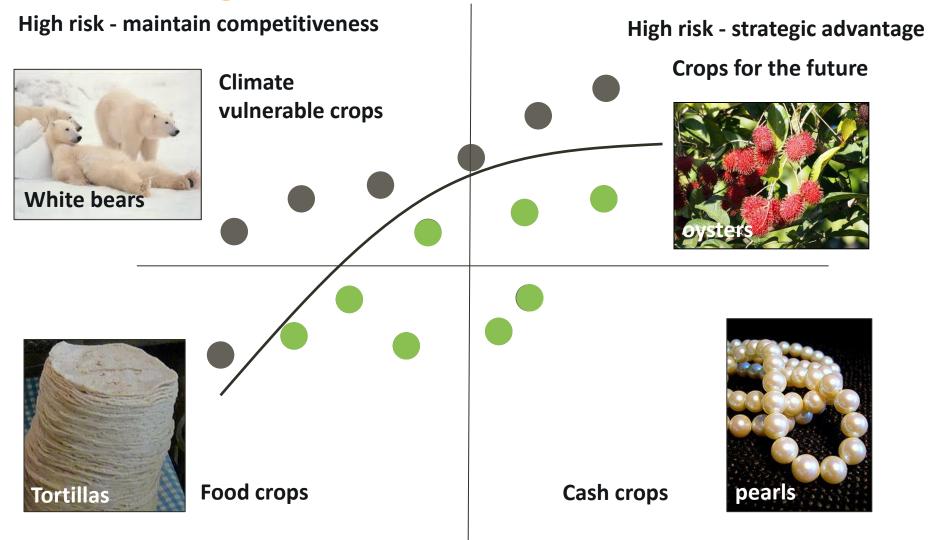




Lin et al. 2008



### **Balancing food and cash crops**



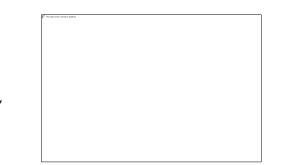
Low risk - maintain competitiveness

Low risk - strategic advantage





Transformation coffee systems and coffee farmer livelihoods under progressive climate change and after extreme events

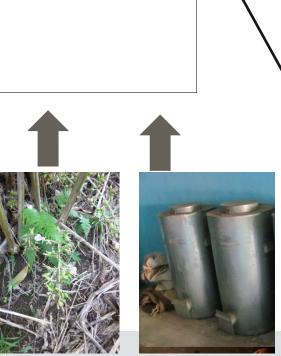














#### **Drawbacks of agricultural diversification**

- Short-term investment costs for long-term benefits
- Learning curve to manage new crops and systems
- New crops may host new diseases
- Uncertain markets for new crops
- Trade-offs because of limited land and labor availability
- Limited availability to seed material, information and equipment
- Economy of scale favors specialization



## **Enabling environment for diversification**

- Analyze effectiveness of policies and programs that support flexible and local implementation of adaptation measures
- Market diversification for smallholders (non-traditional export crops)
- Methods to analyze and promote diversification of consumption preferences
- Organizational and institutional strengthening to support diversification at larger scales



# Activities and tools to support farmers and their organizations in choices to diversify

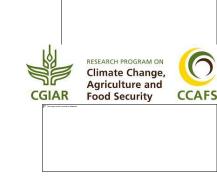
- Understanding drivers of diversification and specialization
- Development of decision-support tools to estimate reduction of production and price risks through agricultural diversification
- Participatory planning to integrate CSA options and define optimal scales for diversification
- Prioritization and evaluation of crops and trees of interest to farmers for diversification and linked to food systems and value chains
- Access to information on management and seed availability of crops, trees and production systems





# **Evaluation of horticultural crop potential for agricultural diversification**

Central America is area of high horticultural crop diversity

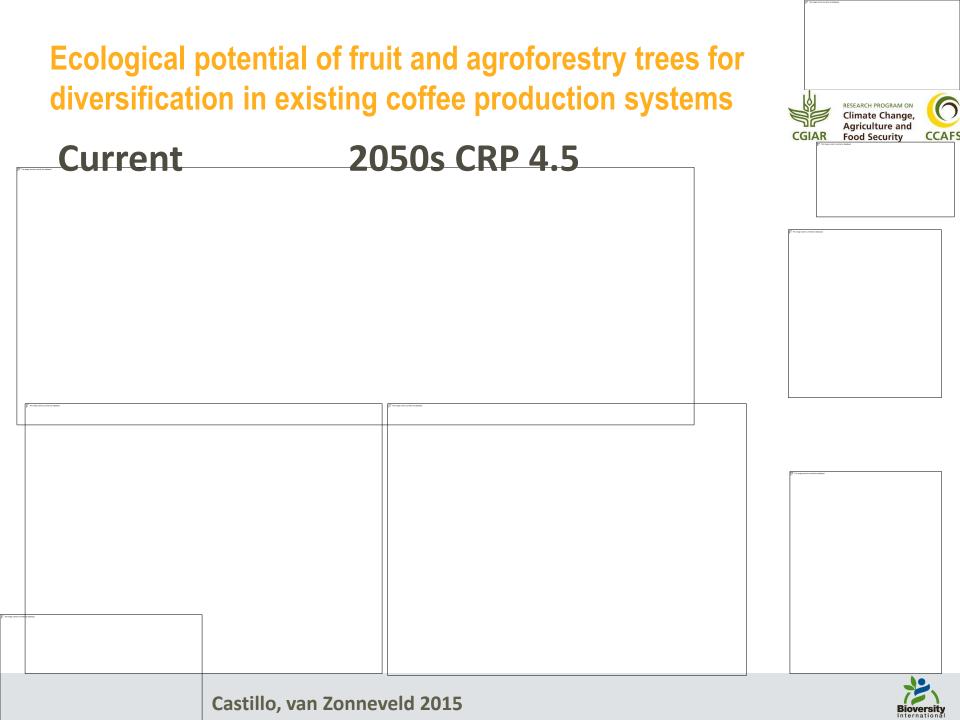


- Horticultural production is being promoted in Central America as export diversification option
- Important source for diet diversification and nutrition

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## Thank you

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