

WHAT IS CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE AND WHY SHOULD NEPAL FOCUS ON IT?

SOME FACTS

66% of people in Nepal are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.¹

10th Nepal ranks as the tenth most climate-vulnerable country in the world.²

29% of urban households and 38% of rural households in Nepal are facing food insecurity.³

9.9% of Nepal's GDP is projected to be lost due to the absence of effective adaptation measures, by 2080.⁴

WHAT IS **CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA)**?

“CSA is a way forward for food security in a changing climate. It aims to improve food security, help communities adapt to climate change, and contribute to climate change mitigation by adopting appropriate practices, developing enabling policies and institutions, and mobilizing needed finances.”- FAO.⁵

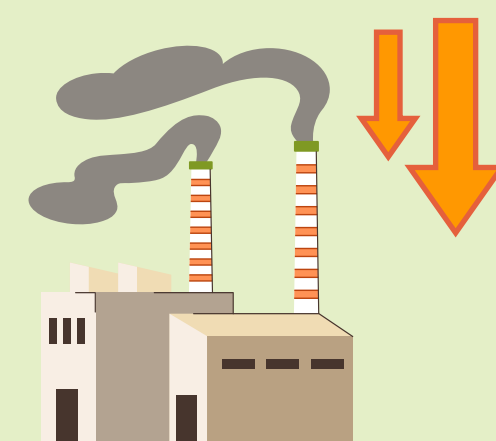
HERE ARE THE THREE PILLARS OF CSA



Sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes



Adapting and building resilience to climate change



Reducing and/or removing greenhouse gases emissions, where possible

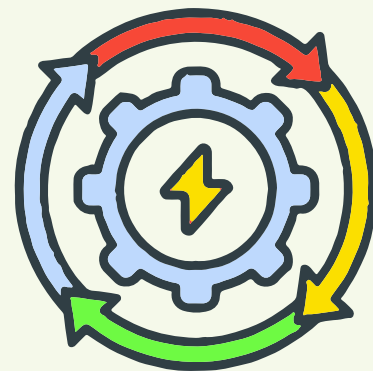


HOW IS CSA DIFFERENT FROM OTHER SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES?⁶



Major focus on change

It explicitly addresses adaptation and mitigation challenges while working towards food security for all.



Focuses beyond farm level

It focuses on outcomes of interventions at different levels, which affects the synergy and trade-offs between productivity & adaptation, and mitigation goals.



New Funding Opportunities

By explicitly focusing on climate change, CSA opens up new funding opportunities for agricultural development, by allowing the sector to tap into climate finance.



Scale and Flexibility

It aims to be flexible and adaptable across different agricultural systems and scales, from smallholder farms to large-scale operations.

WHY MUST NEPAL FOCUS ON THE ADOPTION OF CSA PRACTICES?



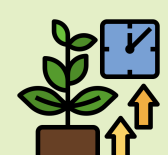
Nepal's agriculture sector faces severe threats from climate change, and immediate action on CSA is essential for long-term sustainability.



CSA can potentially reduce food security risks that are otherwise predicted to escalate due to unpredictable weather and shrinking crop yields.



The economic losses from climate-induced disasters will continue to rise unless resilient agricultural practices are adopted through CSA.



CSA offers a viable solution to enhance agricultural productivity while reducing vulnerability to extreme weather events and stabilizing farmer livelihoods.



Prioritizing CSA now will secure Nepal's agricultural future, improve livelihoods, and ensure the country's food security in the face of climate change.

References:

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