



Agriculture and  
Consumer Protection Department

# Building climate resilience in the agriculture sector of Asia - the *Save and Grow* view –

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## Outline

- Challenges in Crop Production in Asia
- Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems
- Application to Asian agriculture
- Implications for mechanization
- Conclusions



## Challenges in Crop Production in Asia

- Rapidly growing population
- No additional land resources
- Water resources already at verge of overexploitation
- High GHG emissions from rice
- Stagnating crop productivity
- Increase of extreme weather





## Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems

- Save and Grow: the concept of sustainable intensification
- Base concept for Save and Grow: Conservation Agriculture, complemented with other good practices (IPM, IPNM, Biodiversity/Genetic Resources management, integrated water management, SRI...)





## Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems

Conservation Agriculture (CA) is an approach to managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, increased profits and food security while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment. CA is characterized by three linked principles, namely:

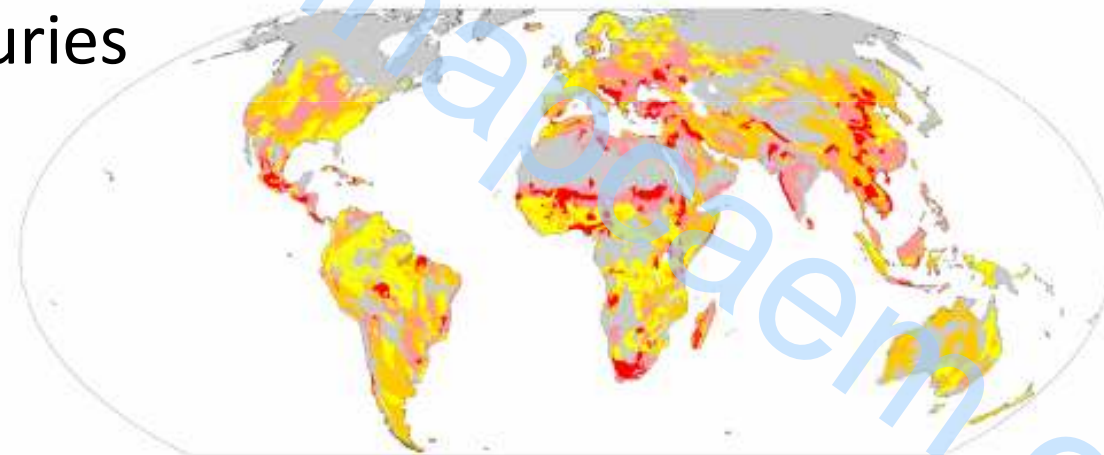
1. Continuous minimum mechanical soil disturbance.
2. Permanent organic soil cover.
3. Diversification of crop species grown in sequences or associations.

([www.fao.org/ag/ca](http://www.fao.org/ag/ca))



## Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems

Climate resilience starts with healthy soils –  
agricultural soils have been degraded over  
centuries



Land degradation :

light medium high very high

FAO -GIS, March 2000

(suggested reading: Dirt – the erosion of civilizations by David Montgomery)

## Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems

Healthy soils build up with soil life and organic matter  
– this is incompatible with  
mechanical soil tillage

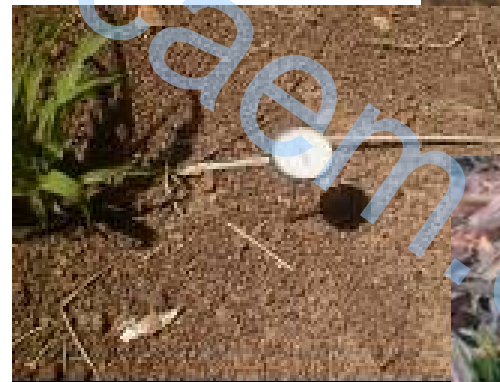




## Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems

Adaptation extreme events:

- Erosion:  
stubble, mulch, crops  
aggregate stability (OM)
- Heat: mulch
- Frost: mulch







## Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems

Adaptation to heavy rain:

- water recharge (biopores)
- water quality (leaching/erosion)
- Better/deep infiltration (flooding during monsoon)





## Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems

Adaptation to drought:

- better rooting
- snow catching with residues
- more water in soils  
(1 % OM = 150 m<sup>3</sup>/ha)
- reduced water losses  
(evaporation)
- better efficiency  
(water/crop -30%)





## Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems

Increase the resilience through:

- diversity in the cropping
- diversity in the overall production
- higher flexibility/more timely operations
- agronomic practices that work for drought, rain, heat, cold, wind





## Save and Grow – Climate resilient systems

Diversity = rotations = long term profit

- different rooting structures
- pest and disease management
- weed management
- soil cover/residue management strategy
- higher long term productivity, risk reduction





## Application to Asian agriculture

Conservation Agriculture based cropping systems adapted to all cropping systems, complemented with other GAPs



Rice



Soya



Wheat



Potato



Cabbage



Maize



## Application to Asian agriculture

The special case of rice:

- No-till, no puddling
- Direct seeding or no-till transplanting
- No hardpan, no permanent flooding
- Option: permanent bed and furrow systems
- Residue retention/management
- SRI based management



## Implications for mechanization

- No ploughing, puddling
- No-till seeding/planting with residue handling



## Implications for mechanization

- Avoid soil compaction – eventually with CTF/permanent bed and furrow systems





## Implications for mechanization

- Harvest preferably combining to reduce turnover time/retain straw residues in field





## Conclusions

- Conservation Agriculture based cropping systems can increase climate resilience and mitigate climate change = climate smart
- This climate smart agriculture impacts on the mechanization requirements and can be facilitated by appropriate technologies
- Suitable mechanization solutions exist already in Asia for those cropping systems



## Save and Grow the Agriculture of the Future – the Future of Agriculture



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