



SUCCESS STORIES

- Cotton-Wheat Production System in South Asia: A Success Story (2008), C.D. Mayee *et al.*
- Linking Farmers to Market: Some Success Stories from Asia-Pacific Region (2008/1), Rosendo S. Rapusas *et al.*
- Lentil Production in Nepal (2007), Ramakrishna Neupane *et al.*
- Selected Success Stories on Agricultural Information Systems (2006), Sahdev Singh
- Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) Culture in the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal (2005/1), A.K. Rai *et al.*
- Sustaining the Green Revolution in India (2004/3), S. Nagarajan
- Some Success Stories in Classical Biological Control of Agricultural Pests in India (2004/2), S.P. Singh
- Lentil Improvement in Bangladesh (2004/1), Ashutosh Sarker *et al.*
- Success Story on the Control of Newcastle Disease in Village Chickens (2003/1), Robyn Alders
- Resource Conserving Technologies: Transforming the Rice-Wheat Systems of the Indo-Gangetic Plains (2002/1), Raj K. Gupta *et al.*
- Farming of Carrageenophytes in the Philippines (2001/1), Rafael D. Guerrero III
- Bivalve Mariculture in India (Pearl Oyster, Edible Mussel & Oyster) (2000/1), V.N. Pillai *et al.*

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TSUKUBA DECLARATION ON ADAPTING AGRICULTURE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The last few years have witnessed a wide range of concerns on climate change and the challenges associated with it, particularly as highlighted in IPCC reports. Several thematic conferences, symposium, workshops have been organized globally and the topic well-discussed. Emerging challenges are still being debated for an action-oriented approach impacting climate change. Overall, such global climate changes are affecting agriculture through their direct and indirect effects on crops, soils, livestock, pests and diseases, and hence global food security. And this challenge is more pertinent to Asia which is the home for more than one half of the world population. Alleviating poverty and attaining food security are the major concerns to most countries within Asia-Pacific region. Reorientation of agricultural research is thus considered imminent and is a global priority in the context of climate change.

APAARI through its expert consultations has been debating on emerging issues vis-a-vis ARD concerns in the Asia-Pacific region. Accordingly, adaptation to, and mitigation of climate change, was identified as an important subject by its members during an earlier Expert Consultation on "Research Need Assessment" organized in 2006. The issues of climate change and food crisis were also the major themes of the G8 Summit hosted by Japan in July 2008. All these events necessitated further debate on this topic with regional focus in view. Accordingly, APAARI and JIRCAS had jointly organized a "Symposium on Global Climate Change: Imperatives for Agricultural Research in Asia-Pacific" from 21-22 October 2008 at the International Congress Center, Tsukuba, Japan. This event was also co-sponsored by GFAR, CIMMYT, ICARDA, ICRISAT and AVRDC.

The Symposium was attended by 158 participants from 30 countries representing APAARI member NARS, CGIAR, IARCs, GFAR, ACIAR, JIRCAS, ARIs, universities, regional fora, NGOs, FOs, private sector and the donor organizations. The deliberations were conducted in four technical sessions that dealt with research strategies in national and international context, panel discussion on adaptation and mitigation options, followed by plenary session-emerging with specific recommendations. The landmark of the symposium was the "Tsukuba Declaration on Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change", adopted unanimously by the participants.



The following 'Tsukuba Declaration on Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change' was unanimously adopted.

- We recognize that the Asia-Pacific region sustains almost half of the global people, with high rates of population growth and poverty. Agriculture continues to play a critical role in terms of employment and livelihood security in all countries of the region. At the same time, this region has the largest concentration of hungry and malnourished people in the world. Droughts, floods, heat waves and cyclones occur regularly. Climate change is likely to raise regional temperatures and lead to decline in fresh water availability, sea level rise, and glacial melting in the Himalayas. We recognize that the IPCC has considered the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region, especially the megadeltas of Asia as very vulnerable to climate change.
- Attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly alleviating poverty, assuring food security and environmental sustainability against the background of declining natural resources, together with a changing climate scenario, presents a major challenge to most of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region during the 21st century.
- Water is a key constraint in the region for attaining food production targets and will remain so in future as well. Steps are, therefore, needed by all the stakeholders to prioritize enhancing water use efficiency. In addition, measures for water storage using proven approaches such as small on-farm ponds, large reservoirs, groundwater recharge and storage, and watershed approach managed by the farming communities require attention.
- We fully recognize that increasing food production locally will be the best option to reduce poor people's vulnerability to climate change variations. Available agricultural technologies can help increase the yield potential of crops that has not yet been tapped in many countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Hence, a concerted effort, backed by policy makers at the national level would be the key to enhance food security as well as ensuring agricultural sustainability.
- New genotypes tolerant to multiple stresses: drought, floods, heat, salinity, pests and diseases, will help further increase food production. This would require substantial breeding and biotechnology (including genetically modified varieties) related efforts based on collection, characterization, conservation and utilization of new genetic resources that have not been studied and used. CGIAR Centers, Advance Research Institutes (ARIs) and the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) of the region have a major role to play in this context. This will require substantial support in terms of institutional infrastructure, human resource capacity and the required political will to take up associated agricultural reforms. We, therefore, fervently call upon the national policy makers, overseas development agencies (ODA), other donor communities as well as the Private Sector to increase their funding support for agricultural research for development in the Asia-Pacific region.

- We also recognize that a reliable and timely early warning system of impending climatic risks could help determination of the potential food insecure areas and communities. Such a system could be based on using modern tools of information and space technologies and is especially critical for monitoring cyclones, floods, drought and the movements of insects and pathogens. Advanced Research Institution, such as JIRCAS, could take the lead in establishing an 'Advance Center for Agricultural Research and Information on Global Climate Change' for serving the Asia-Pacific region.
- The increasing probability of floods and droughts and other climatic uncertainties may seriously increase the vulnerability of resource-poor farmers of the Asia-Pacific region to global climate change. Policies and institutions are needed that assist in containing the risk and to provide protection against natural calamities, especially for the small farmers. Weather-crop/livestock insurance, coupled with standardized weather data collection, can greatly help in providing alternative options for adapting agriculture to increased climatic risks.
- Governments of the region should collaborate on priorities to secure effective adaptation and mitigation strategies and their effective implementation through creation of a regional fund for improving climatic services and for effective implementation of weather related risk management programs. Active participation of young professionals is also called for.
- We do recognize that there are several possible approaches to enhance carbon sequestration in the soils of the Asia-Pacific region such as greater adoption of scientific soil and crop management practices, improving degraded lands, enhanced fertilizer use efficiency, and large scale adoption of conservation agriculture. To be effective, these would require simultaneously improved use of inputs such as fertilizers, crop residues, labour and time. This soil carbon sequestration has the added potential advantage of enhancing food security at the national/regional level. We do urge the global community to ensure appropriate pricing of soil carbon and related ecosystem/environmental services in order to motivate the small farmers to adopt new management practices that are linked to proper incentives and rewards.
- APAARI has been instrumental in stimulating regional cooperation for agricultural research in the Asia-Pacific. Global climate change and its implications for agriculture underline the need for such an organization to become even more active at this juncture. APAARI, in collaboration with its stakeholders, especially CGIAR Centers, ARIs, GFAR and other regional fora, should continue facilitating regional collaboration in a Consortium mode and take advantage of new initiatives such as Challenge Program on Climate Change for building required capability to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure future sustainability of all concerned in the region.