

Supporting Profitability with Climate-Smart Agriculture

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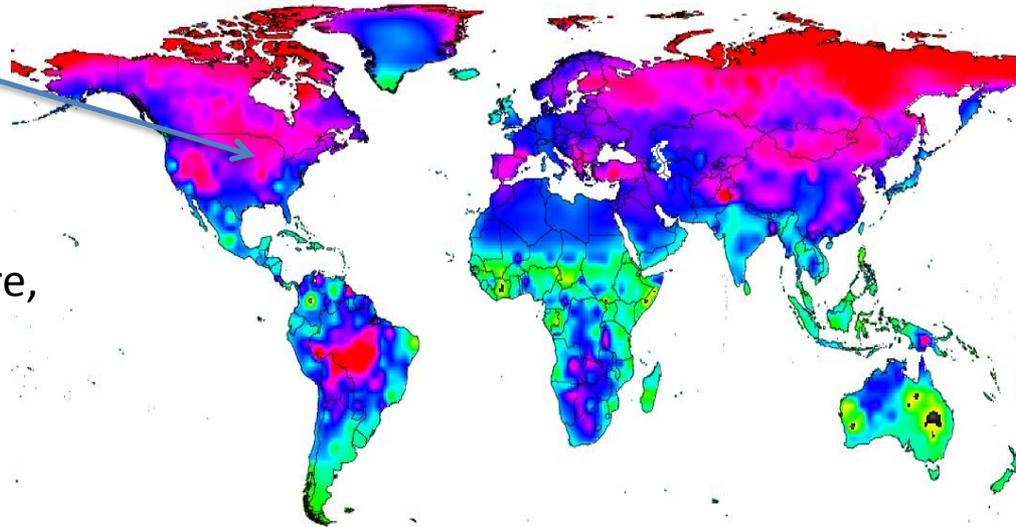
Climate change affects profitability

- Reduced and more variable yields from weather changes
- More pests and diseases
- More costs from adaptation expenses
- Higher prices for products
- GHG mitigation payments/charges

CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECTS YIELDS

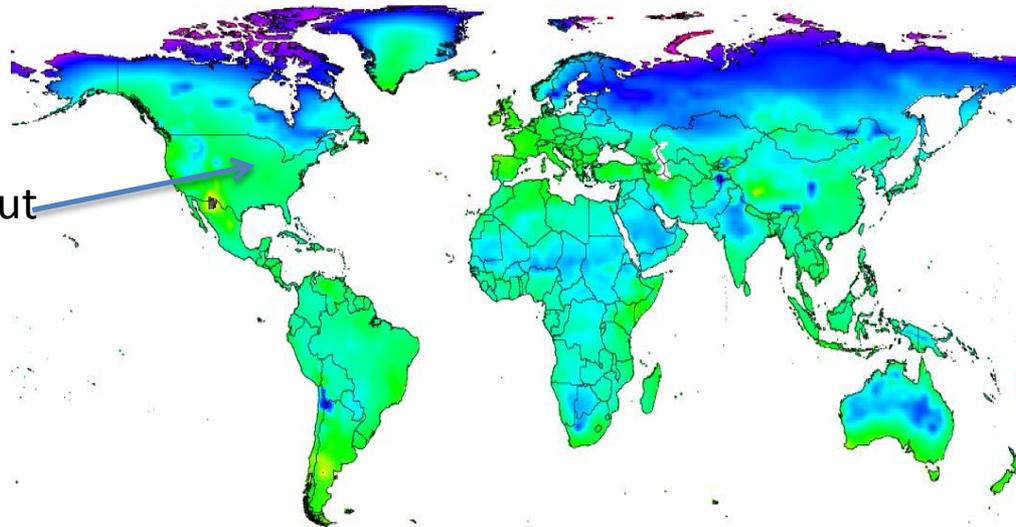
Temperatures increase with climate change

About
10°F



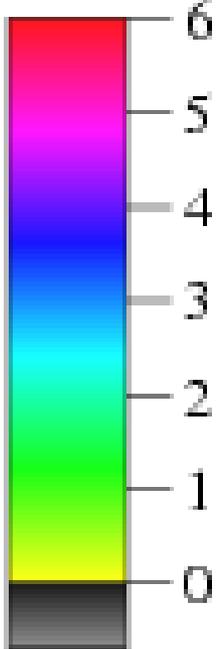
MIROC climate model, RCP 8.5

About
4°F



GFDL climate model, RCP 8.5

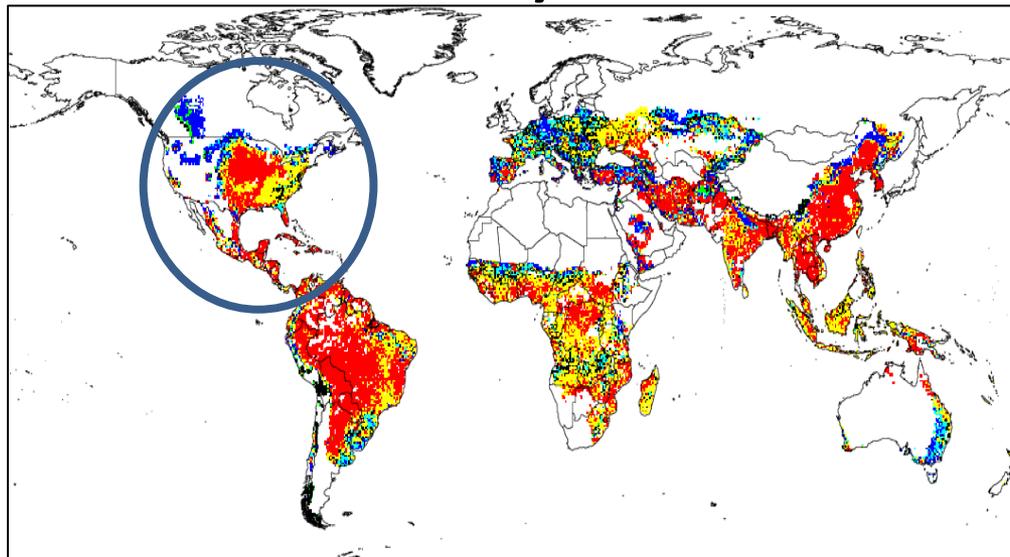
(Change in average
maximum temperature,
2000 – 2050 °C)



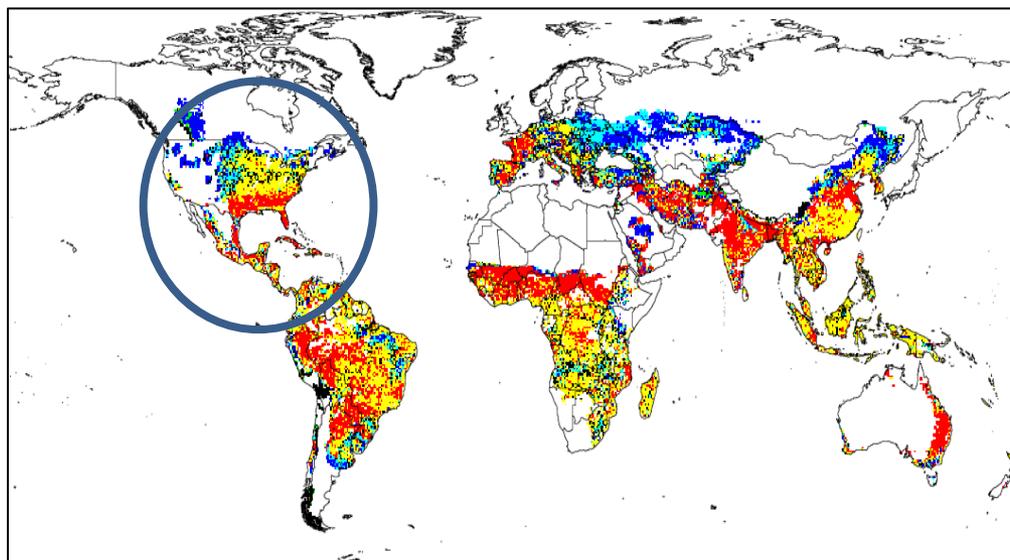
Rainfed corn yield change is mostly negative with today's varieties

Yield change, 2000
– 2050 weather

- old area lost
- loss > 25% of base
- loss 5–25%
- change within 5%
- gain 5–25%
- gain > 25%
- new area gained

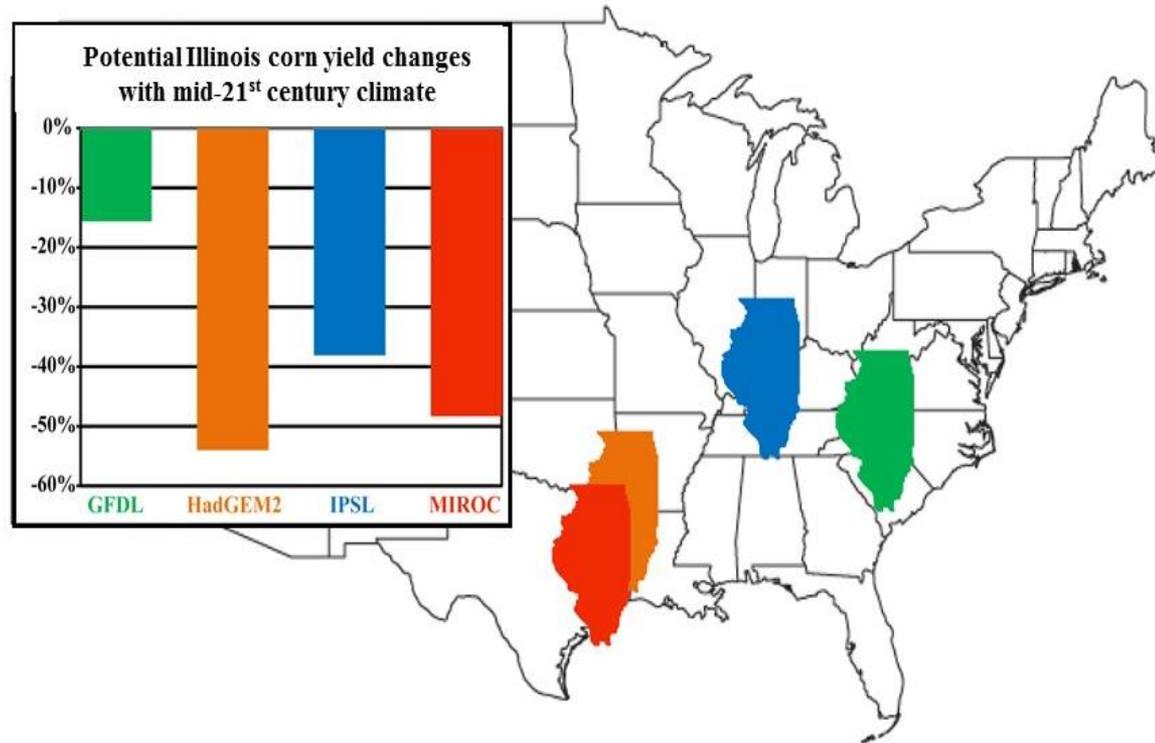


MIROC climate model, RCP 8.5



GFDL climate model, RCP 8.5

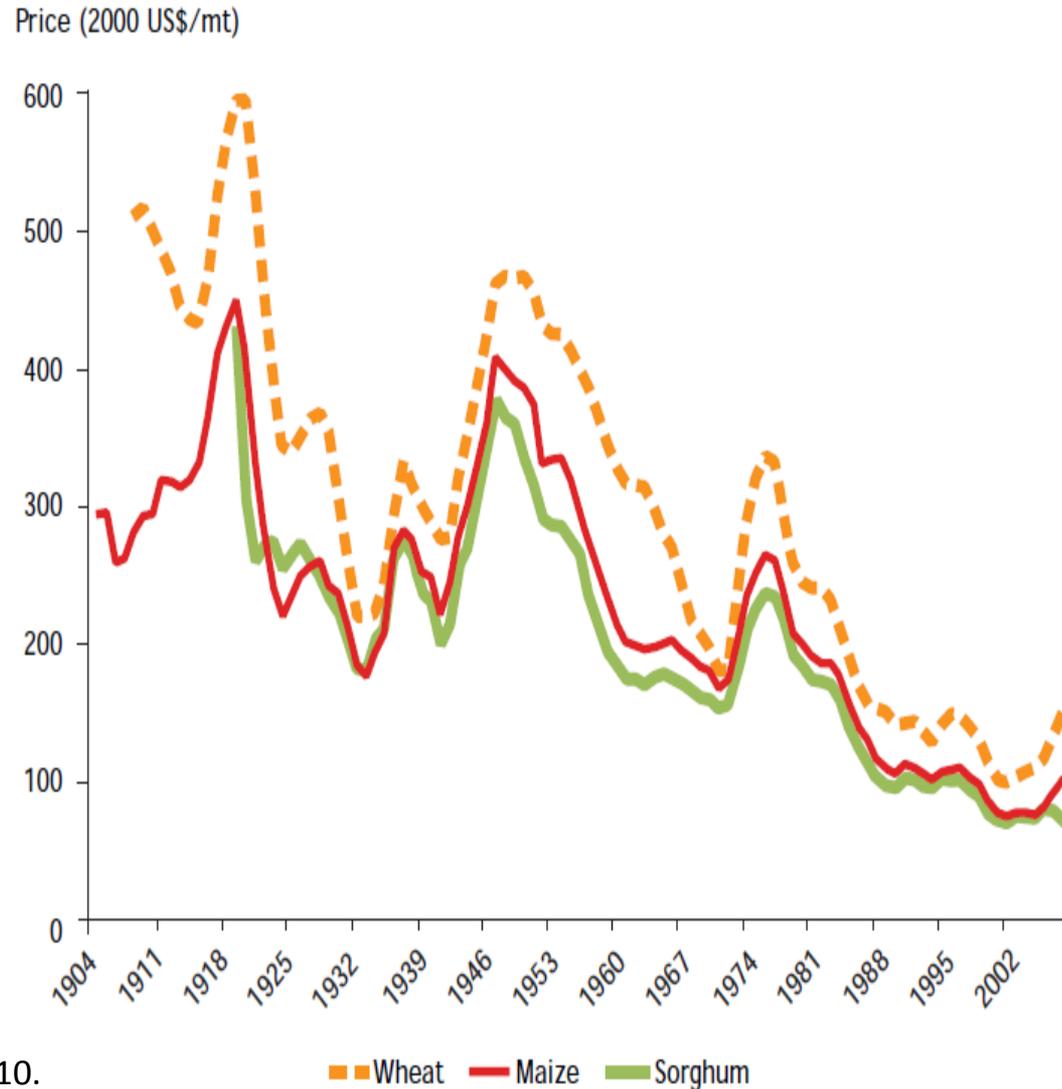
Another take on climate change uncertainties: Illinois will get hotter but could get wetter or drier



Source: Gustafson, et al., 2015, under review

**THE PRICE TRENDS OF THE 20TH
CENTURY ARE LIKELY TO REVERSE WITH
CLIMATE CHANGE**

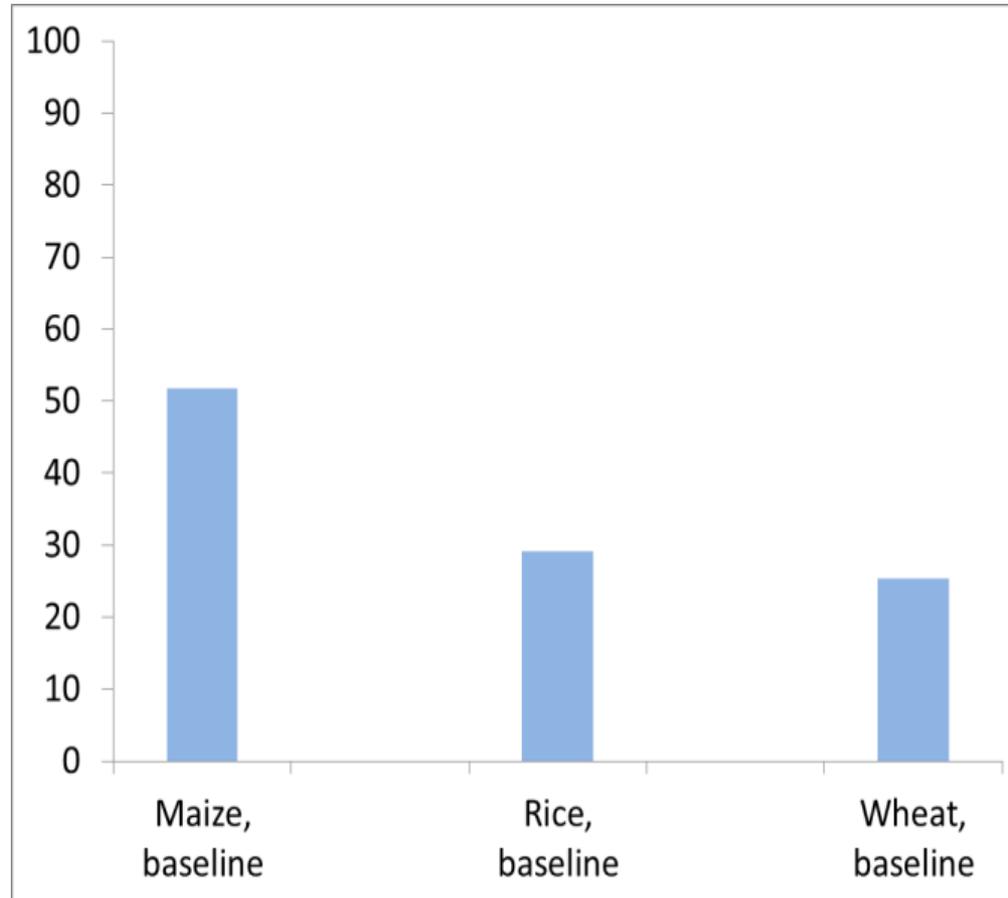
Crop prices declined throughout the 20th century



Source: Nelson et al, 2010.

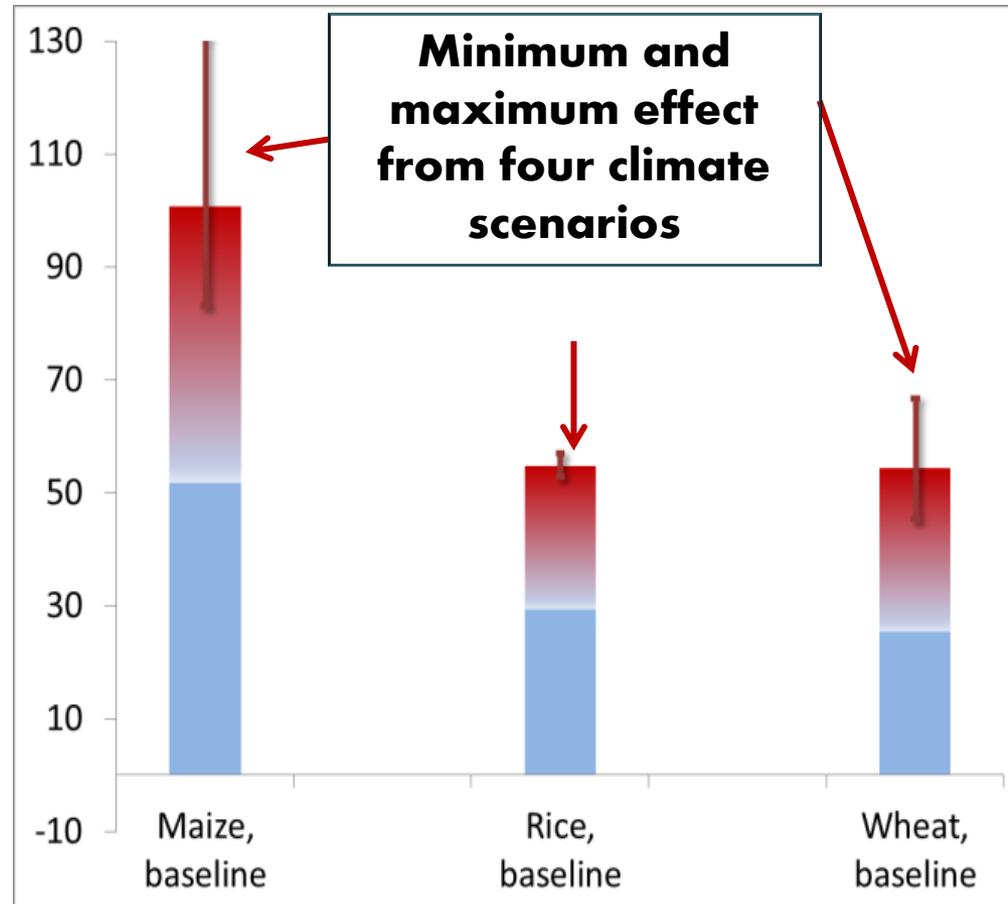
Income and population growth will likely push prices up in the 21st century

(price increase (%), 2010 – 2050, Baseline economy and demography)



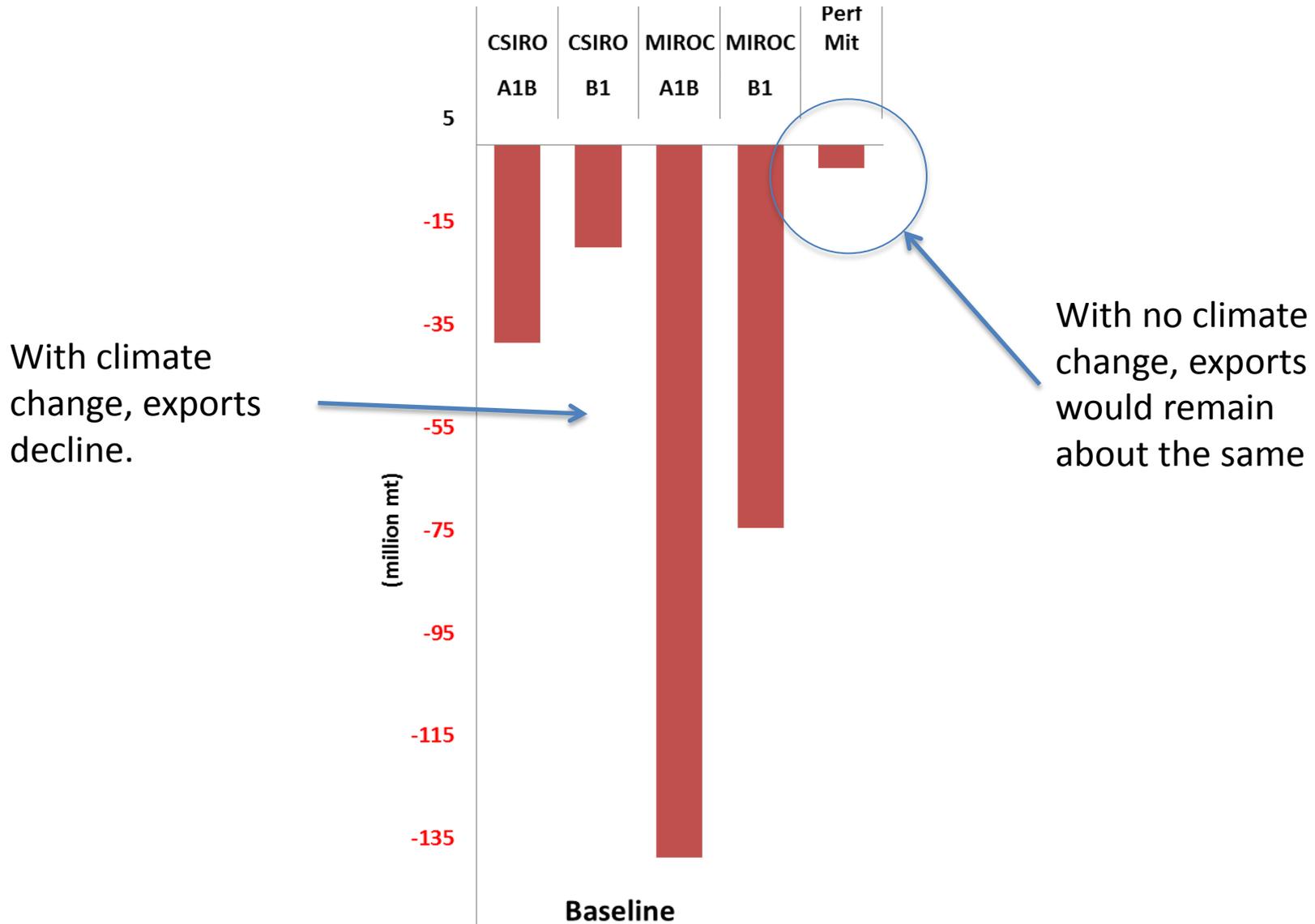
Climate change will push them up more

(price increase (%), 2010 – 2050, Baseline economy and demography)



CLIMATE CHANGE ALTERS GLOBAL CEREAL TRADE

Change in Net Exports of Cereals from Developed Countries (2010-2050, million mt)



Responding to Climate Change for Profit Today and Tomorrow

- Short run – plan for today’s weather
- Medium run
 - Get best science about range of potential changes in weather *in your area* (means and variability)
 - Explore options for low hanging fruit (change in variety, crop mix, easy management practices)
- Long run
 - Plan capital investments that are robust to a range of potential weather changes
 - Consider activity changes that are weather-robust

Examples

- Iowa
 - Climate change has already meant more early season heavy rains
 - Responses – more tile drainage; improved seed treatments; more capacity for rapid planting
- Illinois
 - Climate change has meant longer growing season
 - Response – more double cropping
 - “in double cropping areas, growers have the season to produce a crop that can nearly rival full-season beans if the weather cooperates, so it pays to invest in the right agronomy” (Dr. Daniel Davidson, <http://ilsoyadvisor.com>)

What about the West?

- Prepare for more water scarcity
 - Give water rights holders economic incentives to conserve
 - Recognize that water can flow uphill if attracted by enough money
 - Find profitable low-water products and management techniques
- Prepare for higher temperatures
- Prepare for more weather extremes

POLICY ACTIONS TO IMPROVE PROFIT

Selected Policy Recommendations from the 2014 Chicago Council Report*

1. Bolster location-specific research on climate change impacts and solutions, increase funding for data collection, and partner widely
2. Include climate change adaptation in trade negotiations

* Advancing Global Food Security in the Face of a Changing Climate,
Available at <http://bit.ly/1j6YFhK>

**1. BOLSTER RESEARCH ON CLIMATE
CHANGE IMPACTS AND SOLUTIONS,
INCREASE FUNDING FOR DATA
COLLECTION, AND PARTNER WIDELY**

Recommendations

- Fund more and varied biological research on adaptation and mitigation
 - But don't lose track of need for greater productivity
- Develop more sophisticated models and collect better data
- Upgrade and strengthen university and private-sector partnerships
- Recognize/take advantage of the global nature of the problem

Progress

- USDA Foundation for Food and Agricultural Research
 - Public-private partnership for agricultural research
 - \$200 million from federal sources to be matched by \$200 million from non federal sources
- USDA Regional Climate Hubs
 - Bringing information to the decision-making scale
- USAID Innovation Labs
 - Applying US university intellectual prowess to food security challenges
- Growing number of university-based food security initiatives
- International
 - Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gasses
 - Climate Smart Alliance

Examples of specific research topics

- Tolerance to higher temperature and ozone
- Resilience to increased variability
- More varied farming practices that leverage system dynamics
- Management strategies for combating pests and diseases
- Increased productivity and food use of orphan crops

Examples of blue sky research opportunities

- Transfer nature's improved photosynthesis to more plants (C3 to C4)
- Convert annual crops to perennial
- Adapt more crops to exploit the nitrogen-fixing advantages of legumes
- Incorporate the biology of salt tolerance in more crops

Some specific data needs

- Weather
- Water availability, quality, and future water requirements
- Land cover and land use
- Biological performance of crops and livestock in varying environments

Improved modeling for priority setting and evaluation:

What is the ROI in research?

- Not possible to fund all opportunities
- Research benefits pay off in the future
- Models allow assessment of potential benefits versus costs
- Improved modeling now can make future investments more productive

**2. LEAD EFFORTS TO PLACE CLIMATE
CHANGE AND FOOD AND NUTRITION
SECURITY AT THE CENTER OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS**

Recommendations

- Include controls on export restrictions in international negotiations
 - Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP)
 - Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)
 - African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)
- Incorporate climate change adaptation and resilience in the WTO work program on food security

Progress

- Crystal ball is fuzzy, but
 - TPP closer than TTIP
 - Congress and administration in discussions about fast track authority
 - AGOA up for reauthorization this summer
- Export ban regulation?

For additional information

- Nelson, G. C. (2014). *Advancing Global Food Security in the Face of a Changing Climate*. Chicago: Chicago Council on Global Affairs - <http://bit.ly/1j6YFhK>
- Nelson, G. C., van der Mensbrugghe, D., Ahammad, H., Blanc, E., Calvin, K., Hasegawa, T., ... Willenbockel, D. (2014). Agriculture and Climate Change in Global Scenarios: Why Don't the Models Agree. *Agricultural Economics*, 45(1), 85–101. doi:10.1111/agec.12091
- Nelson, G. C., Valin, H., Sands, R. D., Havlík, P., Ahammad, H., Deryng, D., ... Willenbockel, D. (2014). Climate change effects on agriculture: economic responses to biophysical shocks. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 111(9), 3274–9. doi:10.1073/pnas.1222465110
- Nelson, G. C., Rosegrant, M. W., Palazzo, A., Gray, I., Ingersoll, C., Robertson, R., ... You, L. (2010). *Food Security, Farming, and Climate Change to 2050: Scenarios, Results, Policy Options*. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute. doi:10.2499/9780896291867
- Nelson, G. C., & Van der Mensbrugghe, D. (2014). Public-sector Agricultural Research Priorities for Sustainable Food Security. IFPRI and FAO, Washington, D.C. and Rome.