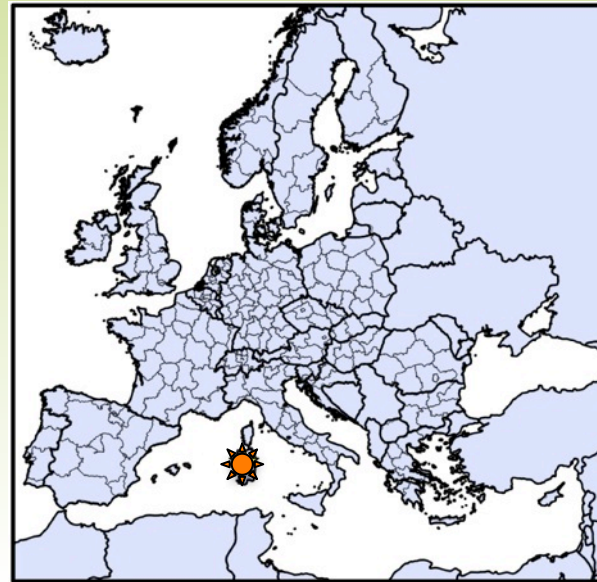




Oristano, Sardinia, Italy

Winner and losers from climate change in agriculture: a case study in the Mediterranean basin

Pier Paolo Roggero, Giovanna Seddaiu, Luigi Ledda, Luca Doro, Paola Deligios, Thi Phuoc Lai Nguyen, Massimiliano Pasqui, Sara Quaresima, Nicola Lacetera, Raffaele Cortignani, Davide Dell'Unto, Gabriele Dono





Framing research question(s):

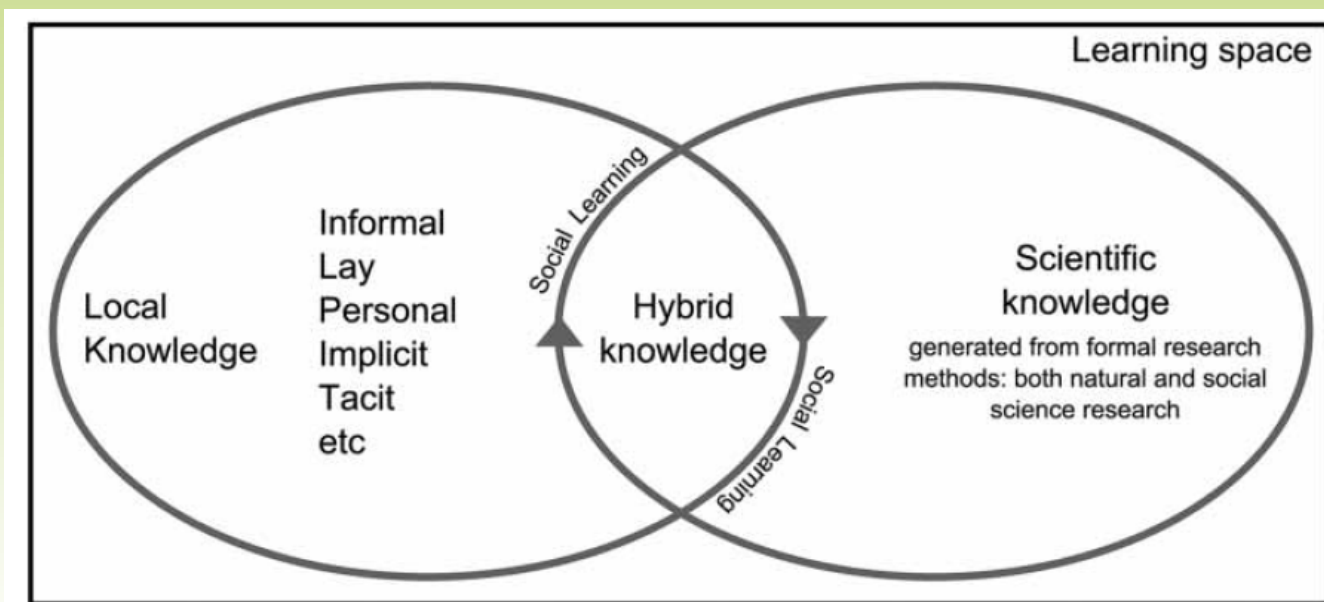
- How to support effective adaptive responses to CC and stimulate proactive attitudes of farmers, policymakers & researchers?
 - Which level of response are we interested to support?
 - Level 1 - No response
 - Level 2 - Compliant
 - **Level 3 - Efficient management**
 - Level 4 - Breakthrough projects, strategic, win-win
 - Level 5 - Strategic management at all levels to ensure resilience
 - Level 6 - Champion, visionary, influential organization
- How to co-construct the nature of the issues about CC adaptation?
 - i.e.: How to identify the right questions to engage pathways within the “adaptive space” (Wise et al GEC)?





Hybrid knowledge paradigm

- “CC adaptation” is a socially constructed concept
- Contextualized **background experience** informs...
 - ...CC understanding and response-abilities/capacities
 - ...farmers’ CC perception that drive changes in practice



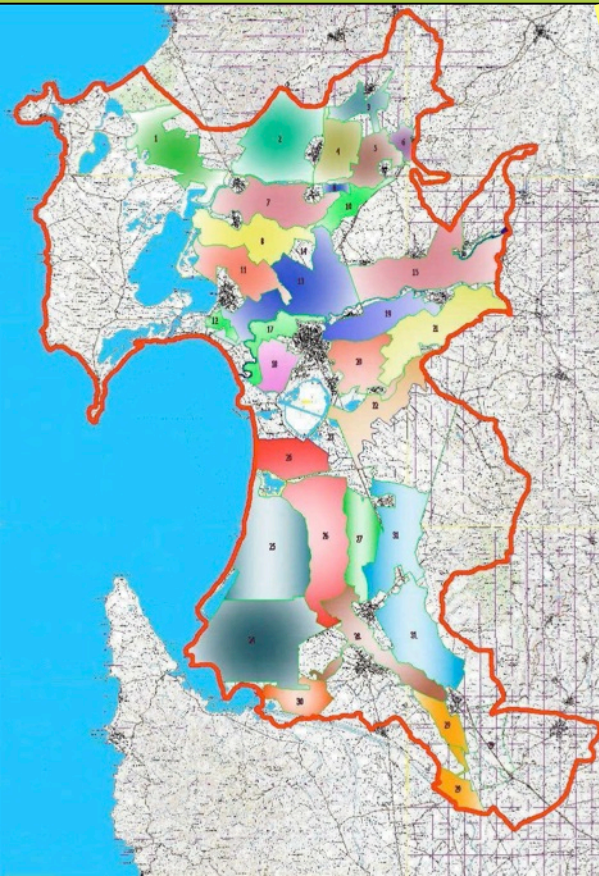


The «Oristanese» case study

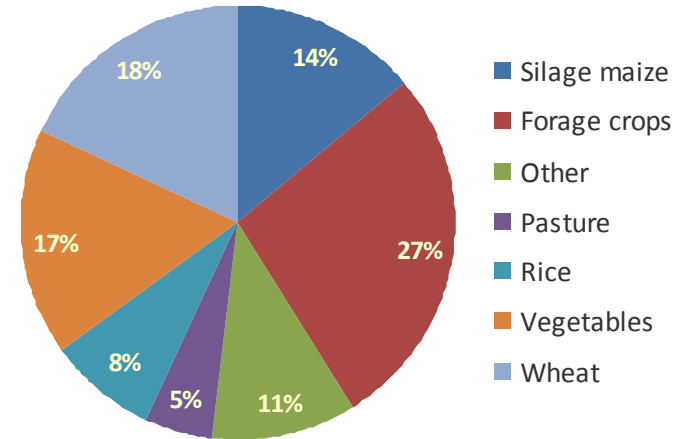
- One of the 6 Italian case studies (www.agroscenari.it)
 - Interdisciplinary team @work
 - Contextual data available from other projects
- **Very diversified agricultural district in a Mediterranean context**
 - Irrigated and rainfed farming systems
 - Variety of cropping systems, intensity levels, farm size
- **Multiple stakeholders**
 - Cooperative agro-food system
 - Producers' organizations (rice, horticulture)
 - Variety of extensive pastoral systems



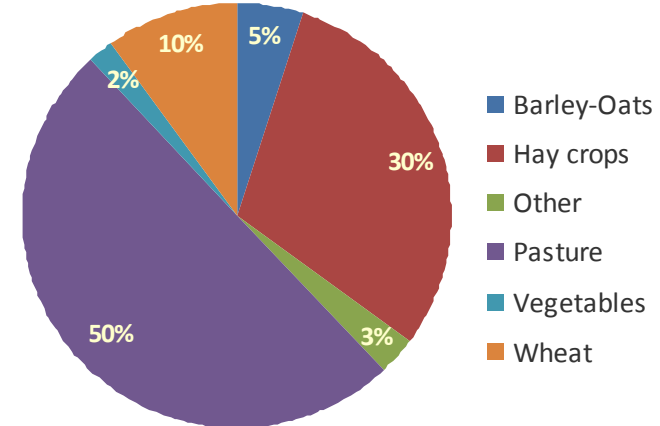
Oristanese



Infrastructured area for irrigation: 36,000 ha



Rainfed area: 18,000 ha





Main farming systems

Dairy Cattle



silage maize
Italian ryegrass
triticale, alfalfa

Dairy sheep



Permanent or temporary pastures, autumn-winter hay-crops (winter grazing+ hay or grain)

Rice



Horticulture





Farming system typologies

	<i>% total land area</i>	<i>% total net income</i>
Irrigated crops	57.7	82.5
Rice	5.2	4.2
Citrus	1.6	3.9
Dairy cattle A	7.6	32.6
Dairy cattle B	2.4	5.7
	10.0	38.3
Greenhouse	1.1	1.7
Vegetables - Cereals	23.5	24.2
Cereals - Forages	15.2	8.7
Tree and arable crops	1.1	1.5
Rainfed crops	42.3	17.5
Vegetables - Fruit	0.8	2.3
Cereals - Forages	4.4	2.0
Sheep A	7.4	2.5
Sheep B	14.6	3.8
Sheep C	15.2	6.9
	37.2	12.2



CC impact assessment

RAMS scenarios forced by sea T coupled with atm (2000-10 vs 2020-30)

WXGEN

150 years PC vs FC

Calibration

Local weather dataset (59 yrs)

Calibrated EPIC model for main cropping systems

Calibration

Local cropping system dataset

@RISK

P distributions of performance of main crops and net ET under CP vs FC

Social learning

Farmers and local organizations, participatory field experiments

Social learning

Calibrated 3-stages DSP model for main rainfed and irrigated farm typologies and @district scale

Calibration

Local farming systems dataset

Social learning

Researchers, policy makers, farmers organizations

Social learning

Emerging policy options and recommendations

What-if scenario analyses Farmers' adaptive responses under uncertainty

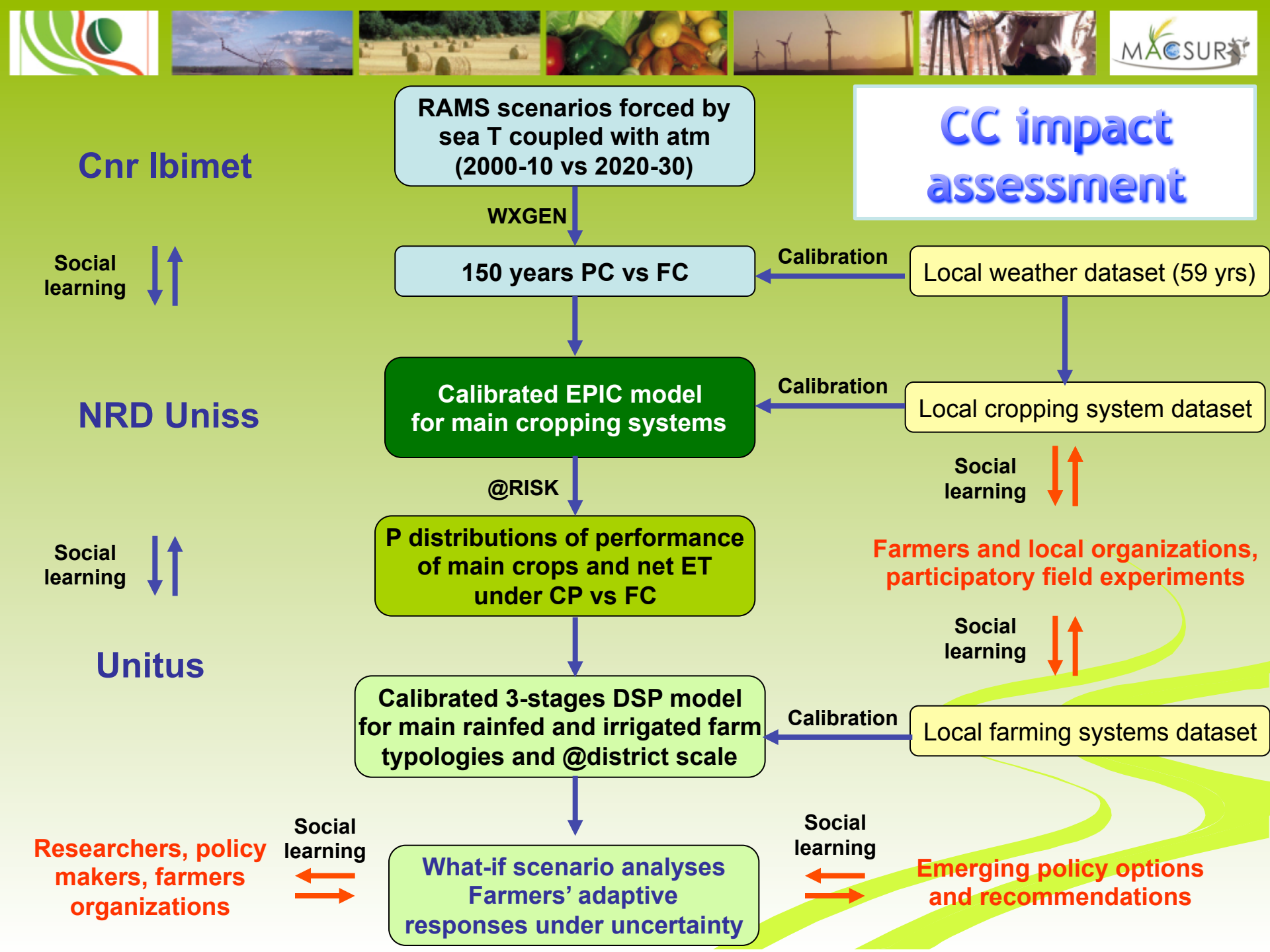
Cnr Ibimet

Social learning

NRD Uniss

Social learning

Unitus





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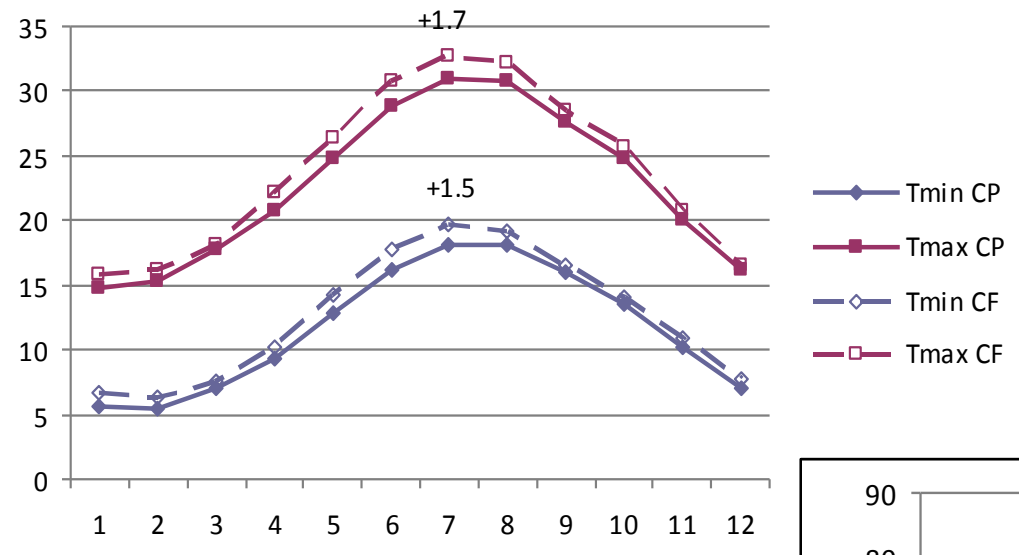
Social learning

Emerging policy options and recommendations



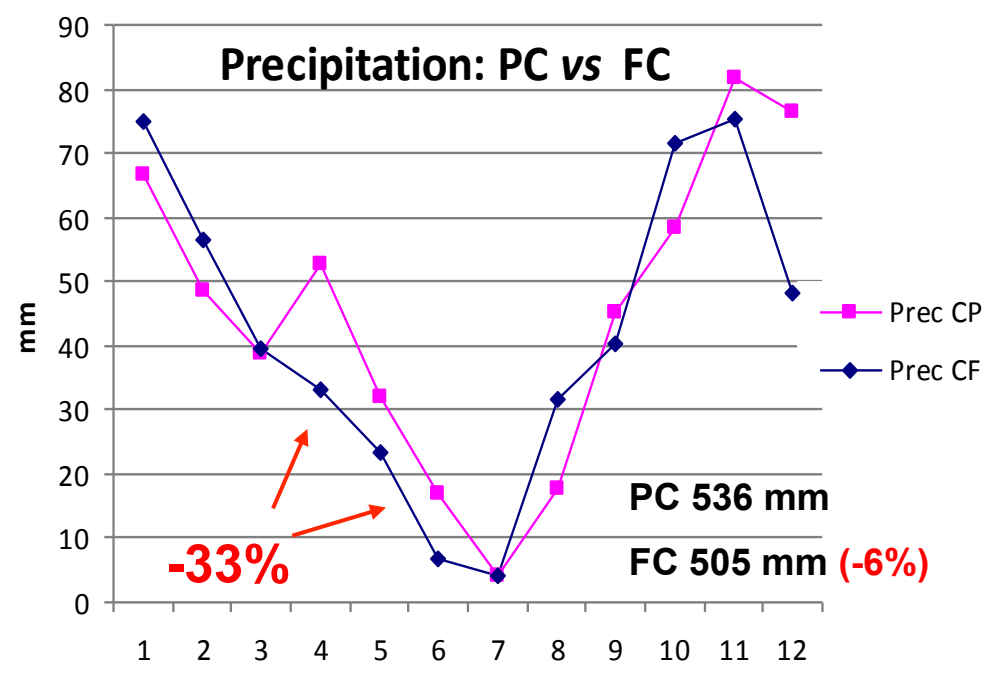
Climate change signals

Temperature: PC vs FC



- ◆ Tmin CP
- Tmax CP
- ◇ Tmin CF
- Tmax CF

Precipitation: PC vs FC





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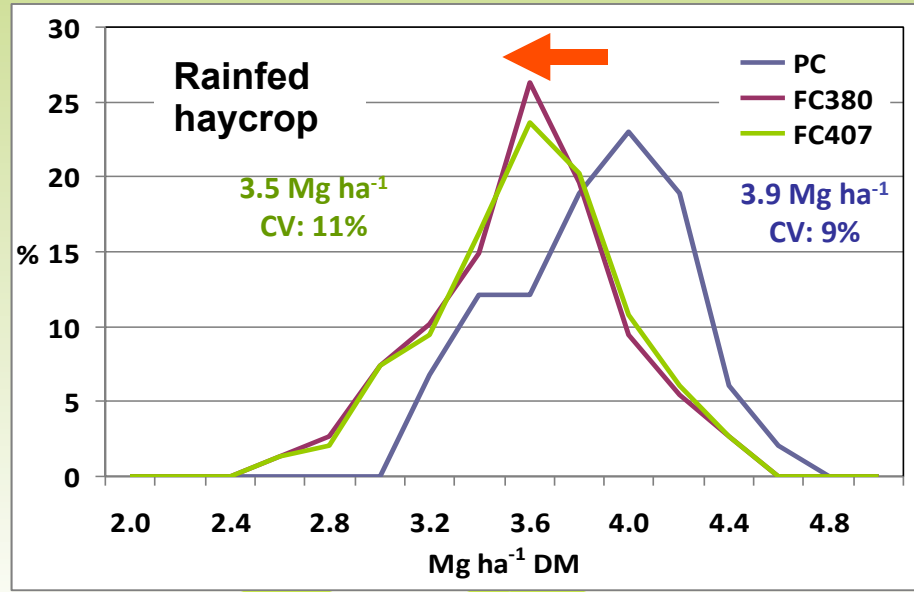
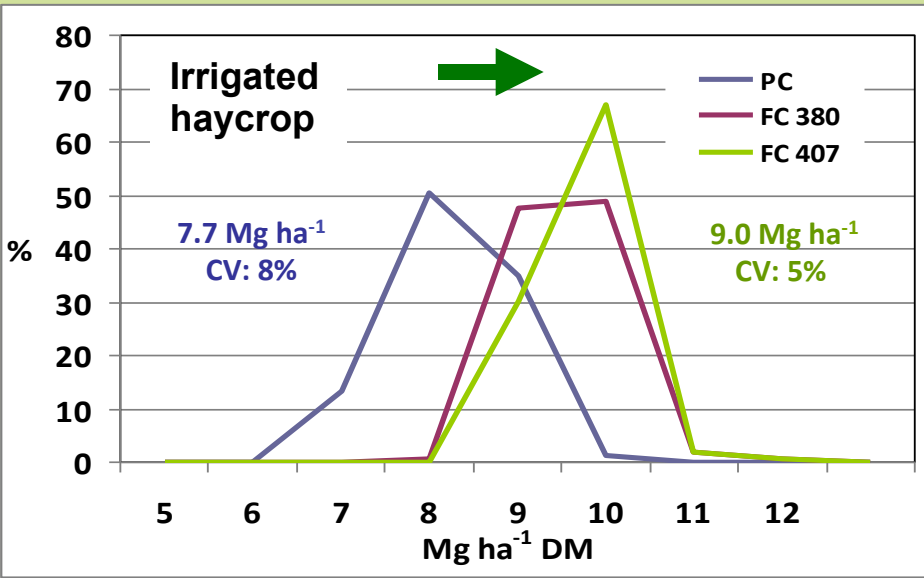
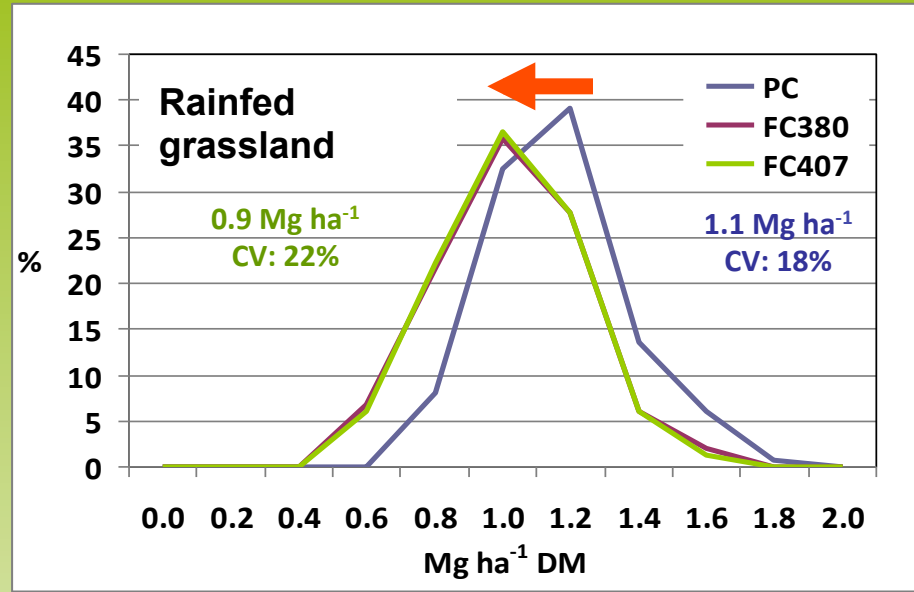
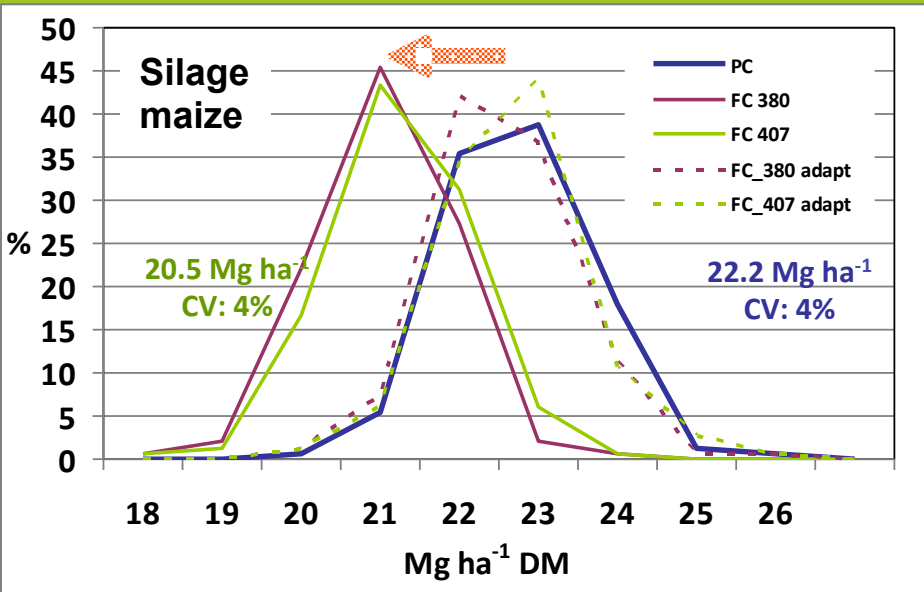
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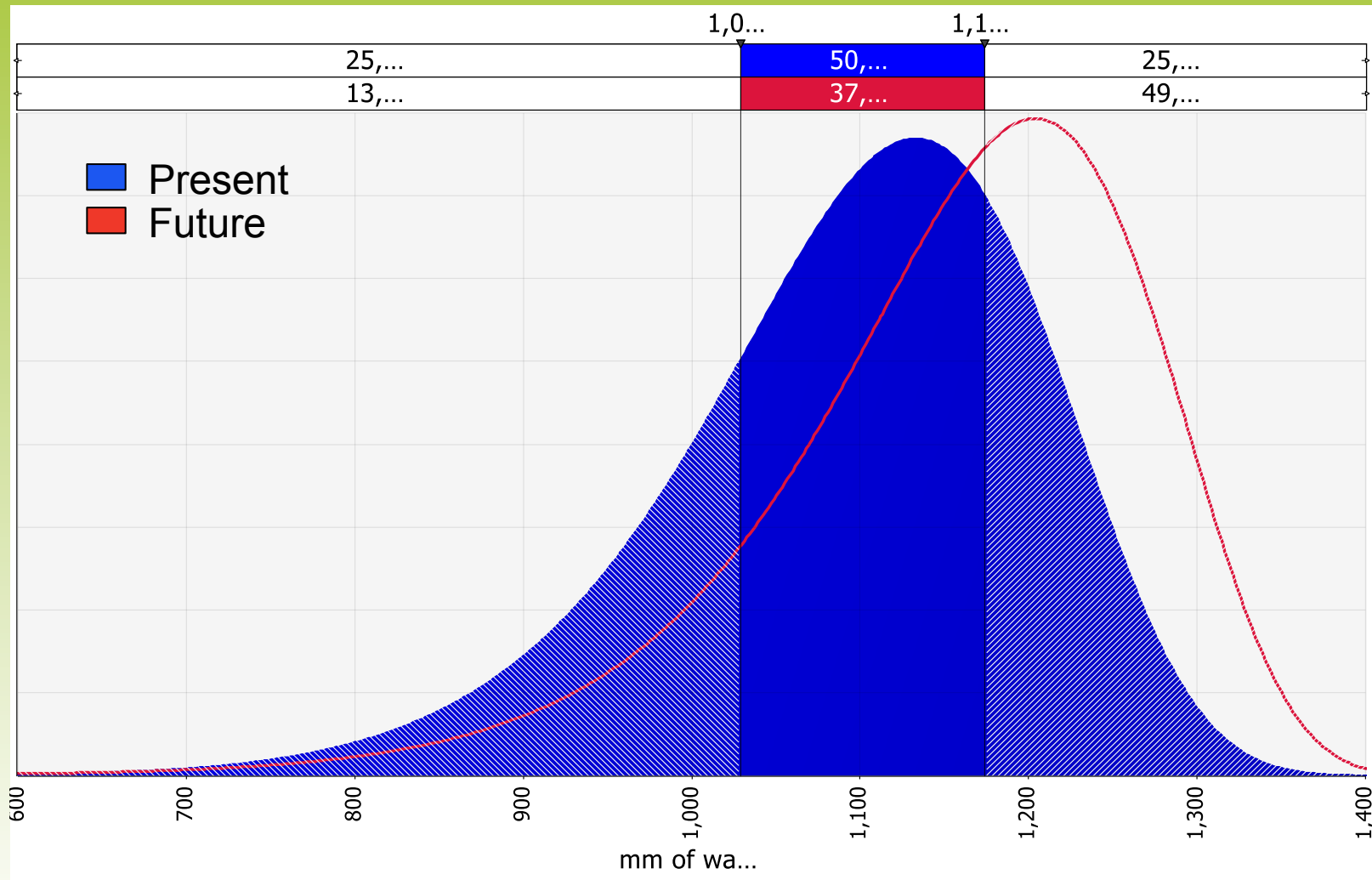
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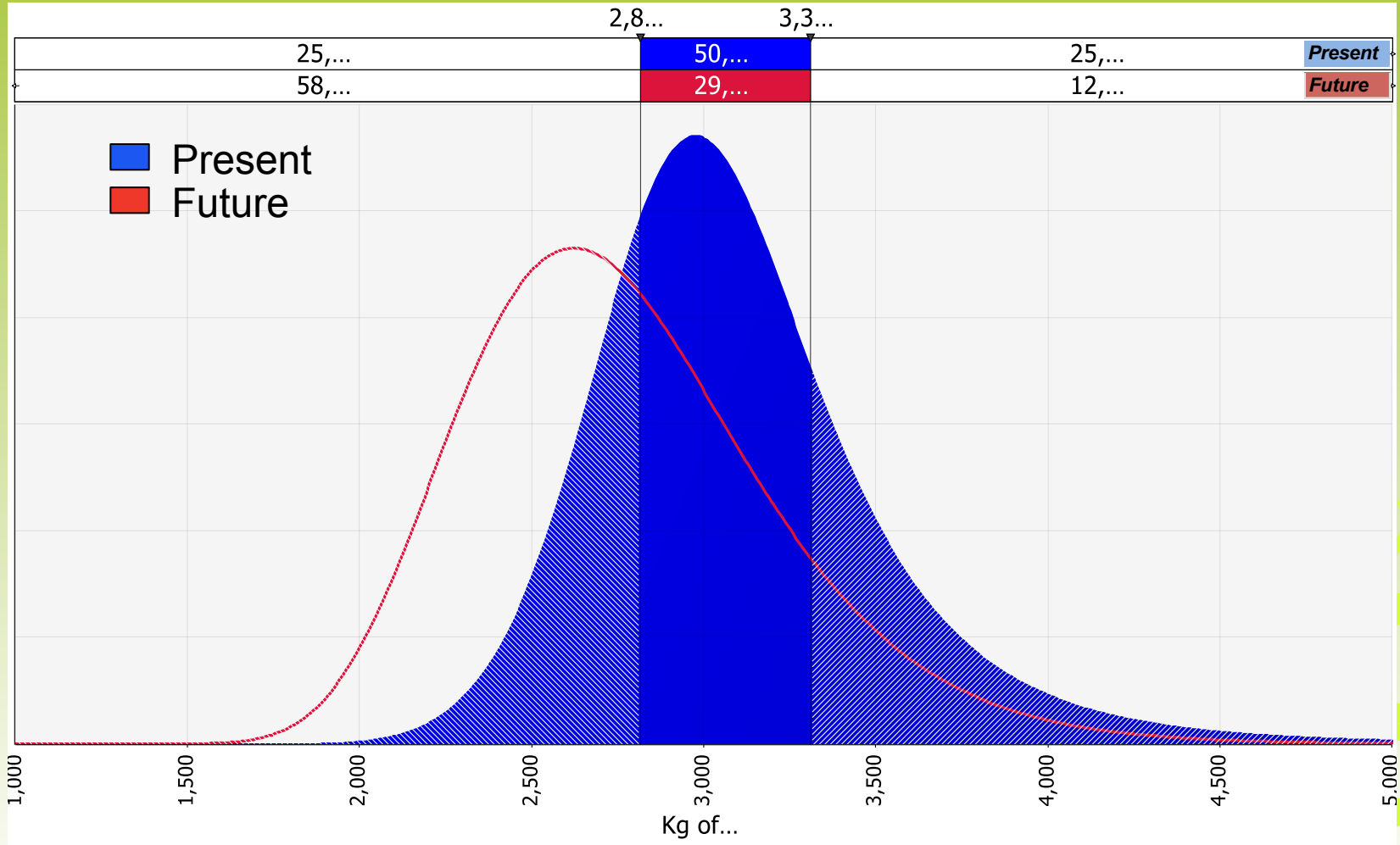


Cumulative ETn in April-October



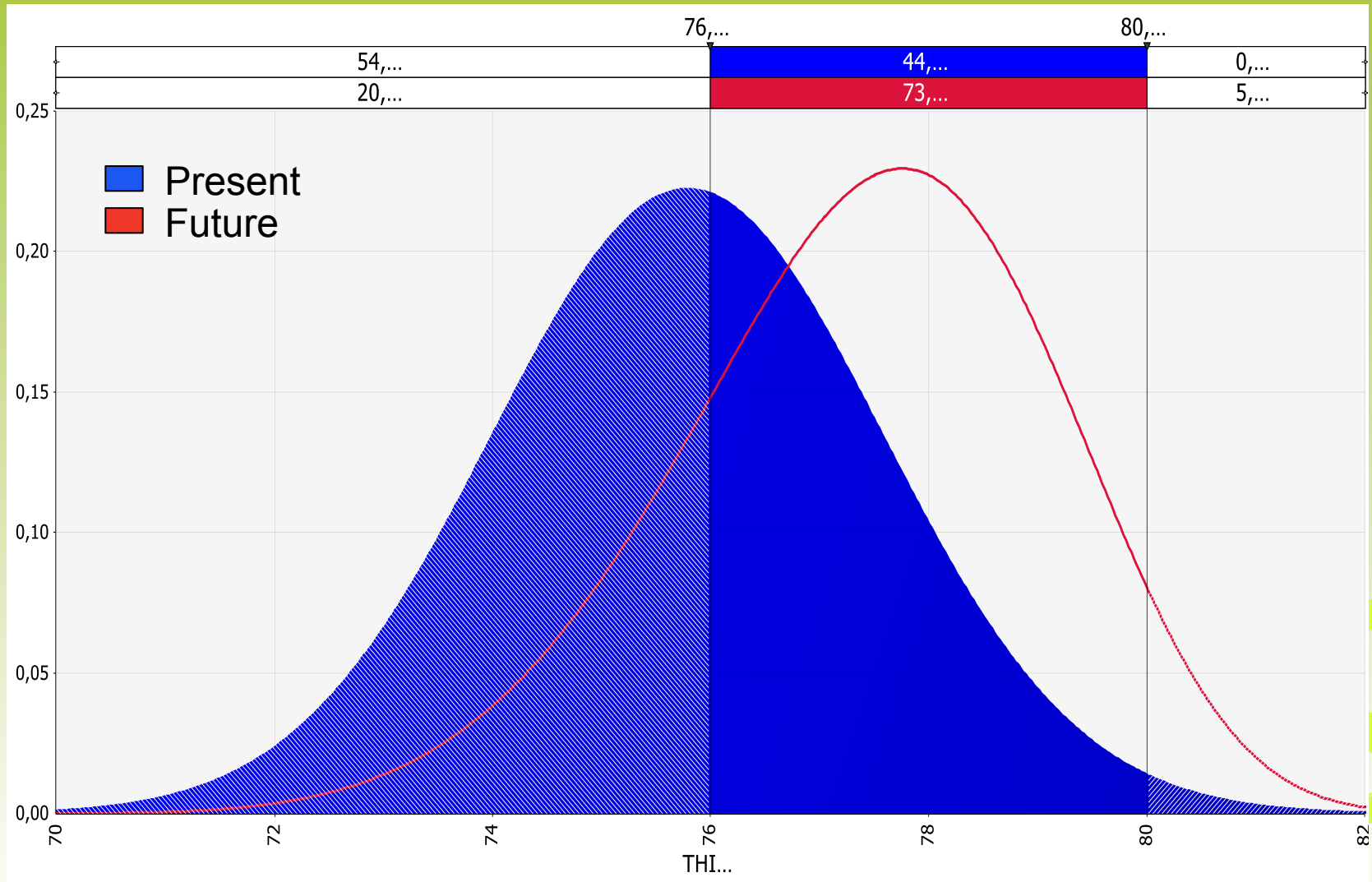


Spring Hay yield from rain-fed crops





THI max in May-September





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Net Income per farming system typology

Farming system type	2000-10 (k€)	2020-30 (Δ%)
Rice	4,097	+9.9
Vegetables - Cereals	18,656	-0.8
Cereals - Forages	7,593	+1.4
Cattle A	26,355	-5.1
Cattle B	6,825	-5.9
Sheep A	2,461	-5.3
Sheep B	1,984	-11.8
Sheep C	3,984	-7.4
Other	3,721	+0.1



Shift of the district **economic performance** driven by CC variables considered in the assessment, by sub-zone

Economic indicators	Weights		Δ% 2020-30 vs 2000-10		
	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total area
Total revenues	100	100	-0.4	+0.8	-0.3
Variable costs	64	62	+0.5	+5.5	+1.1
Technical means	33	23	+0.8	+8.1	+1.5
Feed	11	16	-5.4	+29.3	+0.7
Extra-farm labor	4	8	-0.6	-8.0	-2.6
Payments for irrigation	1	0.1	+1.2	0.0	1.2
Well water pumping	0.1	0.6	-0.2	+1.0	0.5
Gross margin	52	7	-1.5	-3.8	-1.9
Net income	38	47	-2.1	-5.4	-2.6



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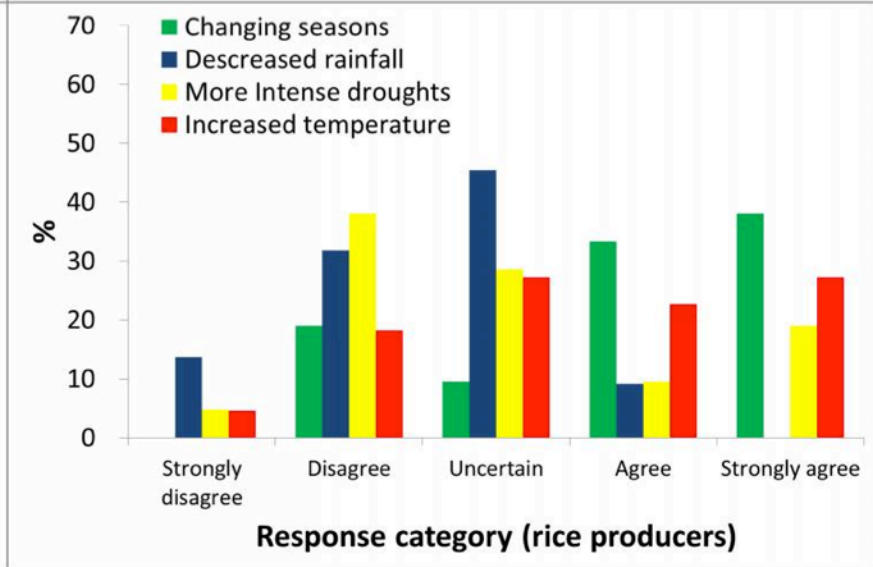
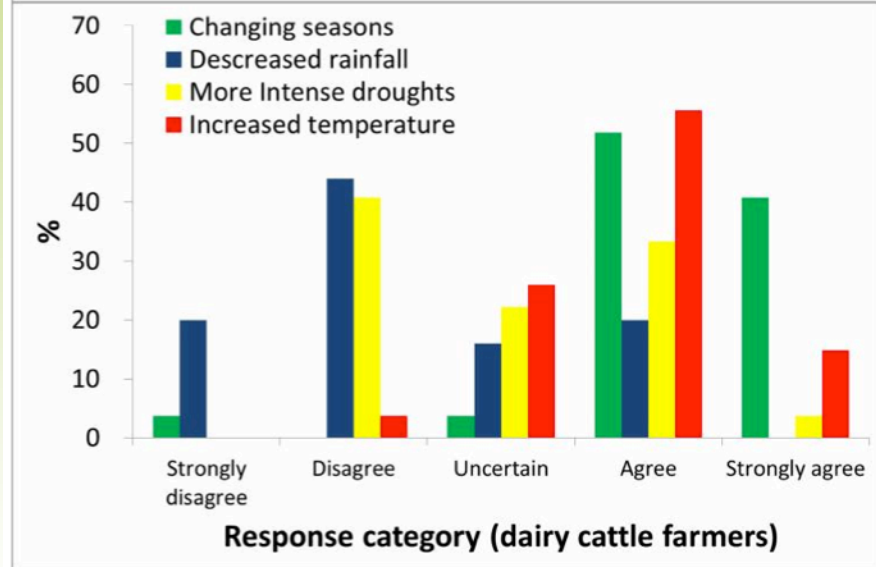
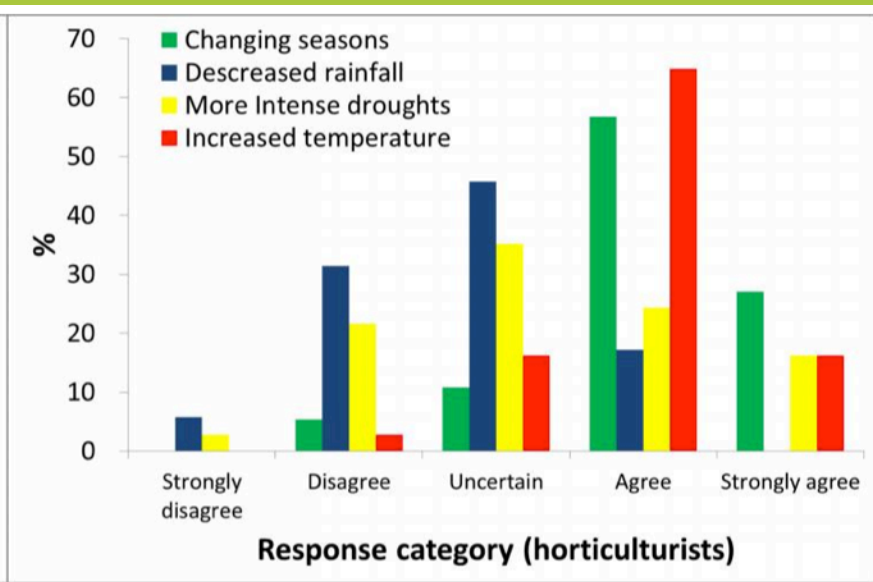
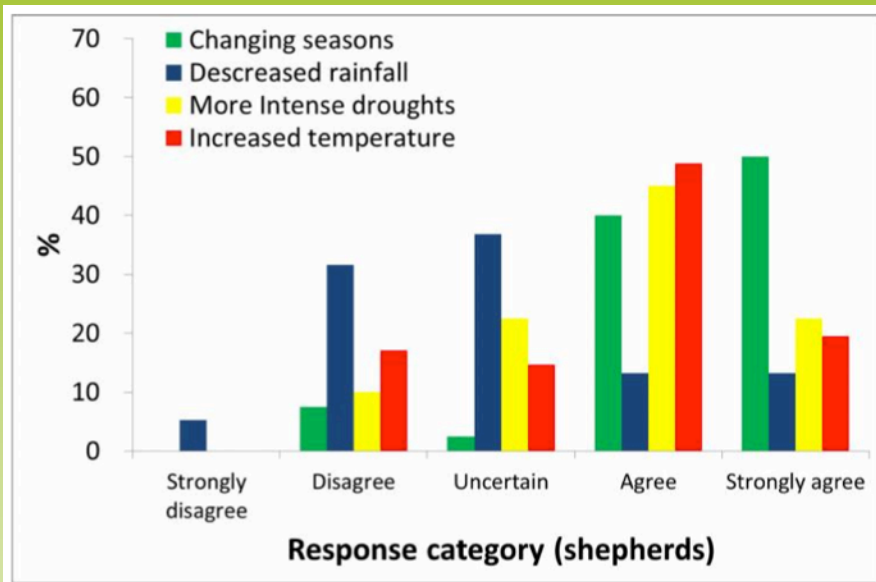
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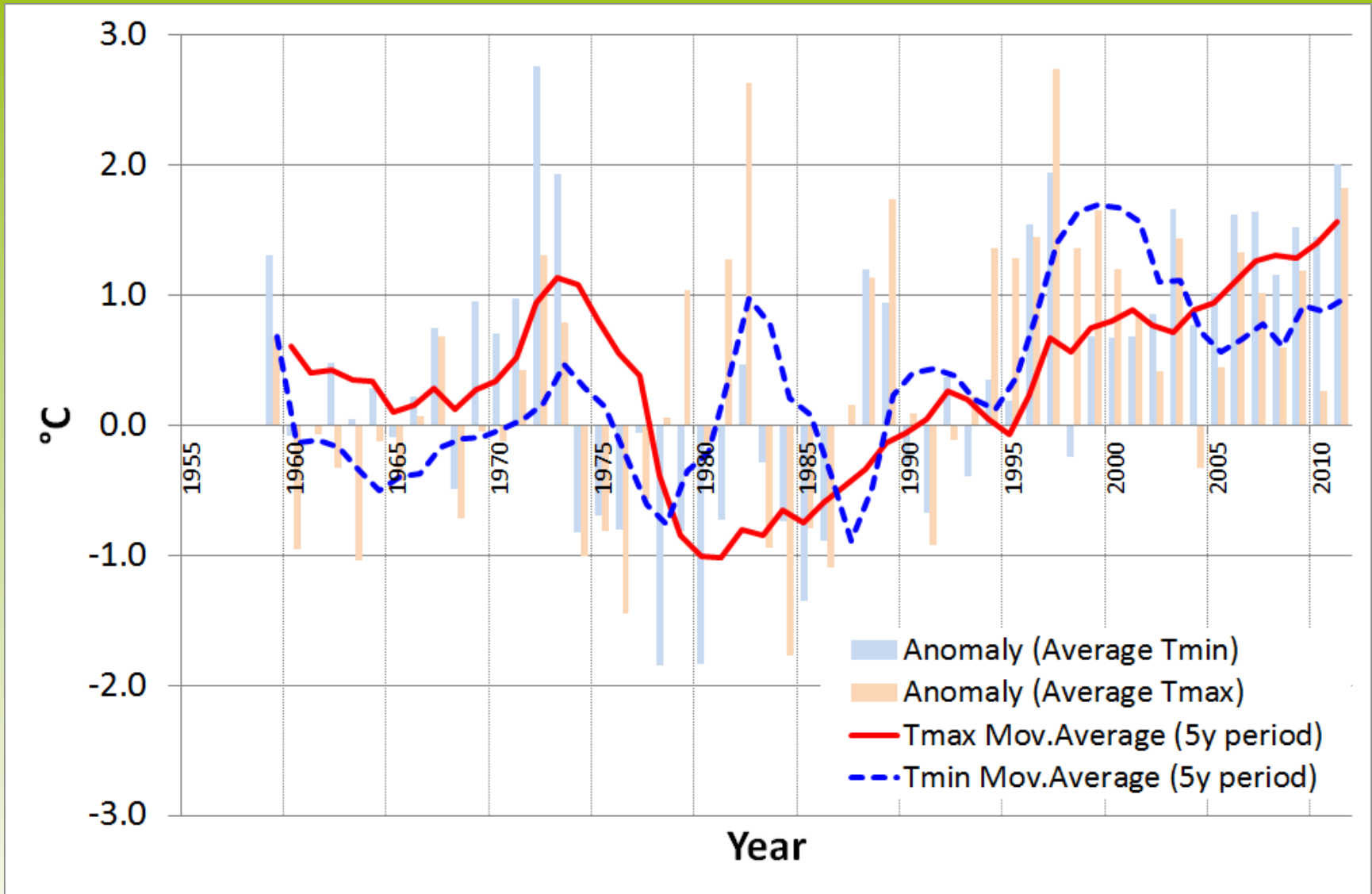


Emerging policy options and recommendations



Farmers' perceptions Nguyen et al submitted





Annual mean temperature anomaly for Tmax and Tmin at Santa Lucia Station (Oristano) from 1959 to 2012



Actions **already taken** by farmers to cope with climate variability

Practice	Hort	Rice	Cattle	Sheep
Adopt new agronomic practices	60%	25%		
Change/diversify crops	80%			
Improve irrigation systems	100%		55%	
Improve animal health and welfare			88%	42%
Change/improve the diet of animals			66%	42%
Follow daily weather forecast	60%	75%	20%	57%
None	0%	25%	1%	29%



Actions farmers **think to plan** in case of climate worsening

Practice	Hort	Rice	Cattle	Sheep
Improve farm infrastructures			89%	57%
Adopt new tech (i.e. air conditioning for animals, video surveillance)			89%	
Improve water management	80%	100%	78%	28%
More interactions with technical advisors, colleagues, neighbors	50%		78%	50%
Participate to social networks	>65%	>65%	>65%	14%
Consult weather forecast	80%	80%	80%	80%
Do nothing		16%		16%

Emerging outcomes

- The dairy cattle coop is developing **a new win-win pathway** linking high input dairy cattle farming with low input beef cattle grazing systems
- The local government is investing in the EIP for supporting the local beef production chain to reduce meat imports and enhance pasture biodiversity and ecosystem services (eg wildfire prevention)

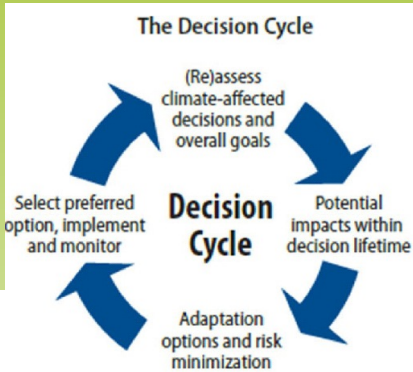




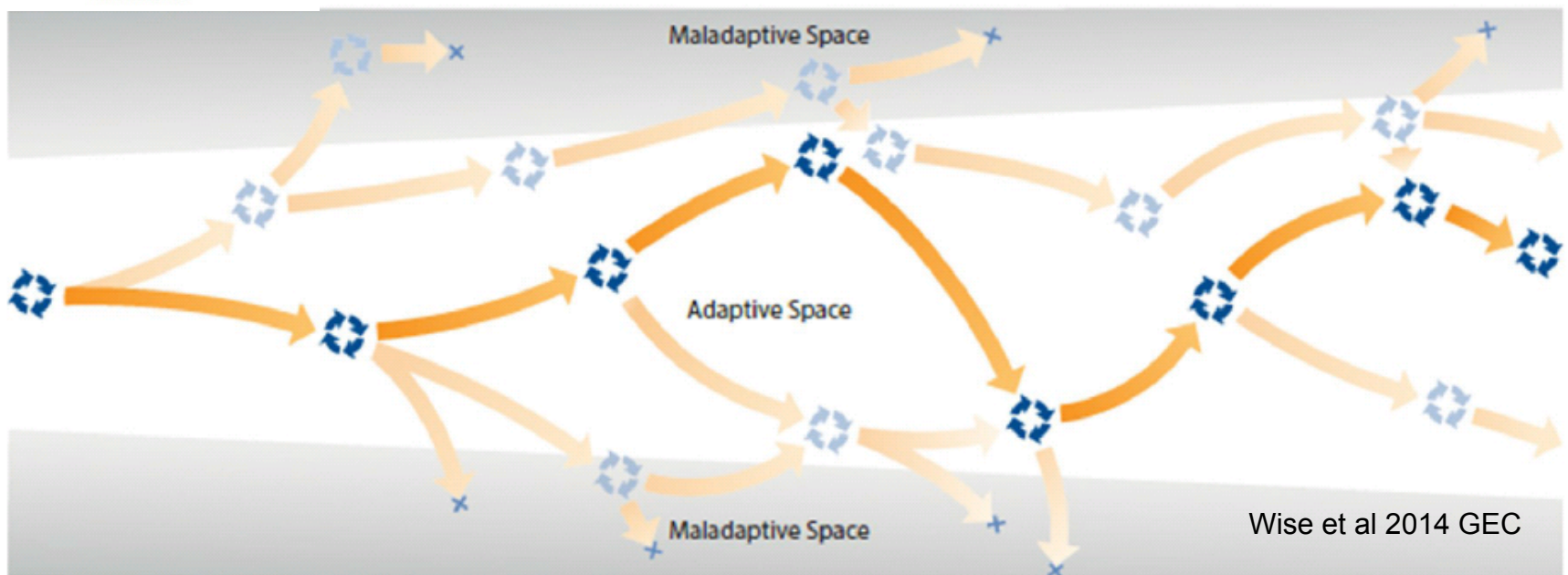
Emerging challenges

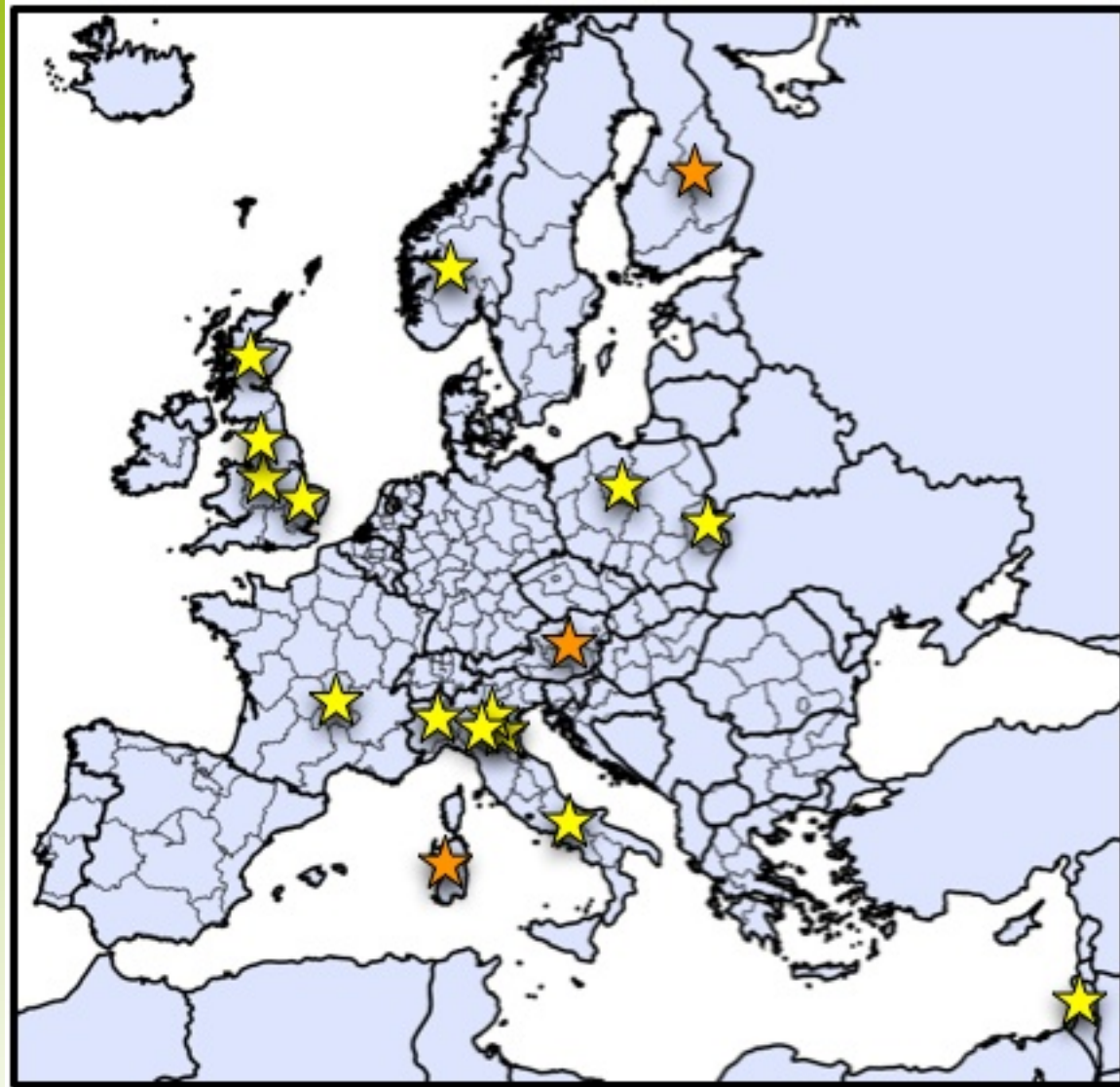
Adaptive responses as co-evolution pathways

- design social learning spaces for researchers, stakeholders and policy makers
- combining integrated assessment modeling and social learning facilitation



Iterative Decision Cycles





<http://macsur.eu/index.php/regional-case-studies/>