Sea Level Rise, Climate
Change and Its Impacts on
Food Security in SIDS:
Challenges and
Opportunities

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Objectives

Part I

- The Sea Level Rise Foundation
- The implications of Sea Level Rise
- The impact chain of Sea Level Rise
- Role of the Foundation

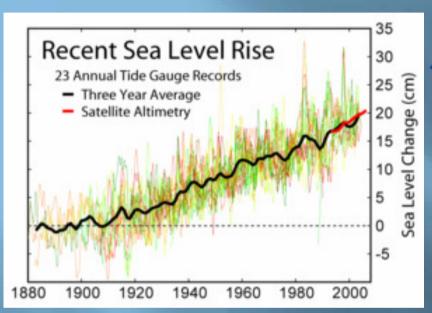
Part II

- The global food security crisis
- Food security issues in SIDS
- Challenges and Opportunities

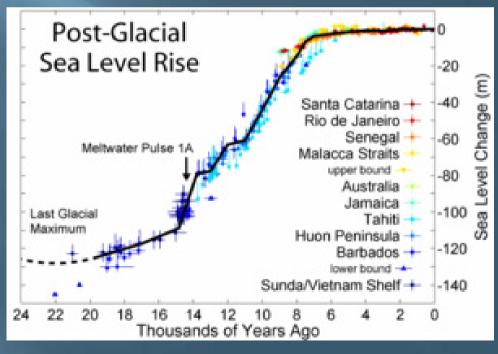


Part I

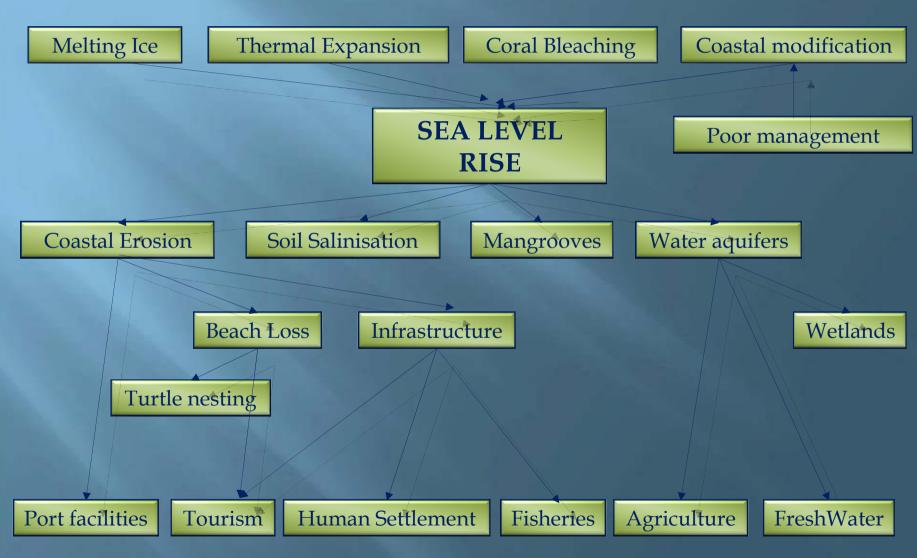
Sea Level Rise: It's Happening!!



Changes in sea level since the end of the last glacial episode Sea level measurements from tide gauge records in geologically stable environments show a rise of around 20 cm per century (2 mm/year). (Douglas ,1997)



The complex impact chain of Sea Level Rise



The Sea Level Rise Foundation aims to:

Educate Engage Empower Enable

Educate

- Awareness of Sea Level Rise and its impacts
- Capacity building across all sectors
- Strengthen University, technology and knowledge networking and exchange
- School Programmes
- Community-based programmes
- Risk Reduction Awareness Activities
- Knowledge-base on Adaptation to Sea Level Rise

Engage

- Engage Stakeholders in planning, implementation & monitoring
- Strengthen role of operators in various economic sectors
- Departments of Government Finance, Development
- Gender engagement
- Media Outreach

Empower

- Leadership for Adaptation
- Decision-making
- Mainstream Adaptation
- Policy development & implementation
- Development codes and practices
- Toolkits and management approaches
- Effective monitoring techniques

Enable

- Mobilise knowledge and appropriate practice and technology
- Value-addition : scale-up, replication
- Mobilise FDI for Adaptation
- Private sector participation
- Long-term planning approaches



Food Security in SIDS have 3 dimensions

- Local Food Production
 - Crops and livestock
 - Fisheries (65kg / input)
- International Trade
 - Food import
 - Food storage
 - High transportation costs
- Climate Change
 - Extreme weather events (torrential rain/drought)
 - Sea level rise and costal agricultural land
 - Increased coral bleaching events a fisheries

Local Food Production Issues

- Finite land resources and competing land uses;
- Poor soils and rough topography;
- High fertilizer input (escalating prices);
- Under valorisation of existing agricultural land;
- Proportionately large land area under reserves (50%); high population density;
- Small farming entities (< 1hectare) no economies of scale.

Local Food Production Issues

- Poor research and extension methods;
- Low farm investment and no subsidy;
 - e.g. Chicken (CIF-2 USD, local 2.75)
- Inadequate policy and institutional support;
- Inadequate human and infrastructure capacity;
- Dwindling stocks in artisanal and semi industrial fisheries.

International Trade Issues (Imports)

- Low trading volumes;
- Disproportionately high transportation costs (3rd /4th highest fees for container transport in the world);
- Competing access to foreign exchange;
- Low & expensive storage capacity of basic foods;
- Low price bargaining power for basic foods imports; (extensive use of middlemen).
- Difficult regional trade through lack of shipping.

International Trade Issues (Exports)

- Loss of preferential and total export market for plantation/fishery produce;
- Lack of FDI (investment) in plantation and general agriculture;
- Inadequate policy and institutional support for export of produce;
- Low scale of production high overheads;
- No subsidy on production cost: the cause of copra and cinnamon industry's death;
- Inability to effectively compete in international trade for one's produce.

Climate Change Issues

- Continuous loss of soil fertility through heavy downpours and poor crop output;
- Threats of serious drought and crop losses;
- High pests and diseases prevalence and crop losses;
- Lack of appropriate technology against extreme weather events for land based production;
- Low investment level in adaptation technology.

Climate Change Issues

- Inadequate policy/institutional support e.g.
 Insurance Scheme for crops/livestock/fisheries;
- Sea level rise and salt water intrusion in coastal agricultural soil;
- Loss of coral reefs through mass coral bleaching (1998) and dwindling fisheries stocks
- Difficult moratorium in some species in artisanal fisheries;

Opportunities

- Further political support to food production;
- Address policy issues and build institutional support for food production;
- Engage further private sector participation/investment/new varieties and species/technology in food production;
- Build much needed human capacity priority training.

Opportunities

- Engage further private sector in higher value added products for niche markets;
- Engage households as powerful entities in national food production;
- Prioritise scarce foreign exchange resources to food and agricultural inputs and supplies;
- Educate/build awareness in need for fish stock management.
- Mobilise resources for adaptation to climate change.

The Global Context and role of International Agencies

- The Mauritius Strategy and the UN has recognized the vulnerability of SIDS and food security is an issue important to SIDS.
- FAO organised a special Ministerial Event on Food Security and Sustainable Development in Small Island Developing States in 2005; idenitifed 12 action points which are still pertinent.
- Eg.
 - Develop capacities for strategic policy responses for food security;
 - Establish regional programmes for Food Security in our region;
 - Mainstream disaster risk management and climate change adaptation
 - Improve the performance of agriculture
 - Managerial capacities and marketing strategies need to be established for the regular supply of safe and quality food and non-food products.

THANK YOU

Please visit our website

www.sealevel-rise.org

And the SeaLevelRise Blog

http://sealevelrise.blogspot.com