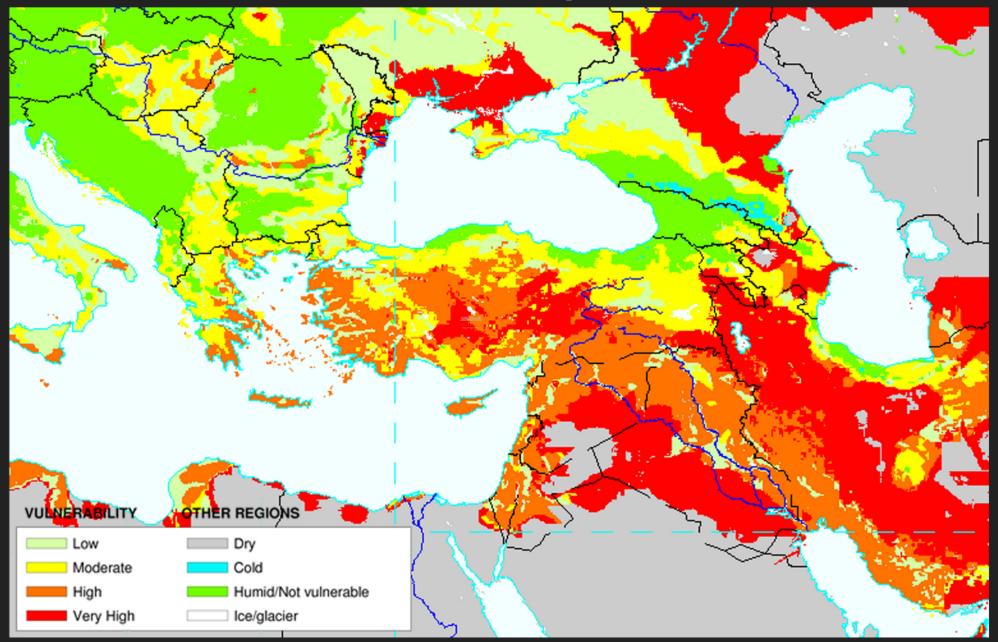
Using Ecosystem Approach as a Template Towards Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Agricultural Lands of Central Anatolia



Özge Balkız, Semiha Demirbaş Çağlayan, Melike Kuş, Aydan Özkil, Deniz Özüt, Ayşe Turak, Uğur Zeydanlı.

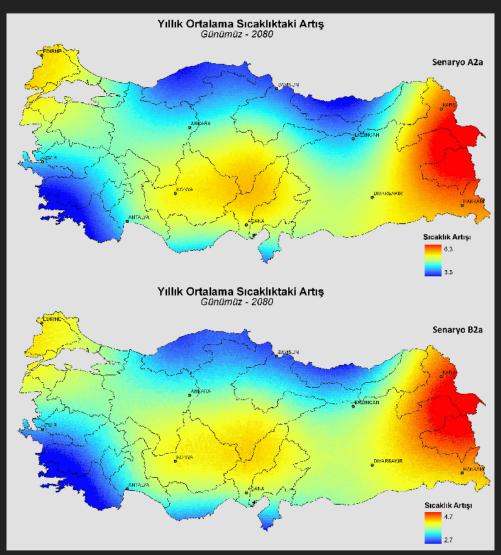
Desertification Vulnerability of Central Anatolia

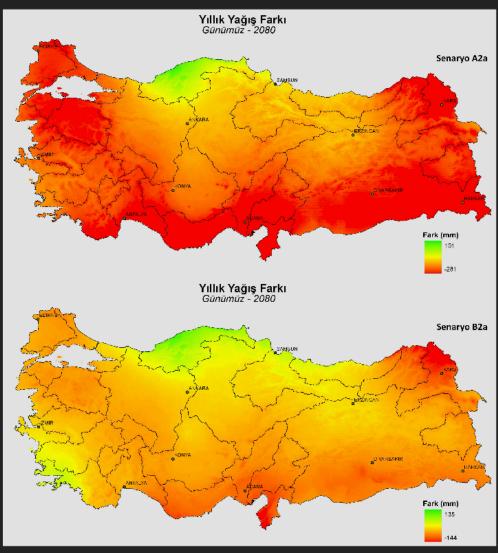


Erosion



Climate Change Impacts

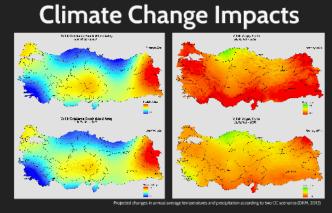




Projected changes in annual average temperatures and precipitation according to two CC scenarios (DKM, 2013)

Desertification Vulnerability of Central Anatolia **Vulnerability of Central Anatoli

Erosion







Focus Area: Konya Closed Basin



Key Concept:

Conservation Agriculture

a concept for resource-saving agricultural crop production that strives to achieve acceptable profits together with high and sustained production levels while concurrently conserving the environment (FAO 2007).





Future's Agriculture Project







DOGRE CONSERVATION CENTRE

Project Purpose

To promote the use of Ecosystem Approach and improve climate change adaptation in agriculture.



Project Objectives

- To improve water holding capacity of soil; ensure the efficient use of land and water.
- To increase the capacity to use the ecosystem services in agriculture.

Expected Impacts of the Project





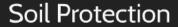


Climate Change Mitigation











Food Security



Economic Benefit to Farmers



Pollination

Expected Impacts of the Project















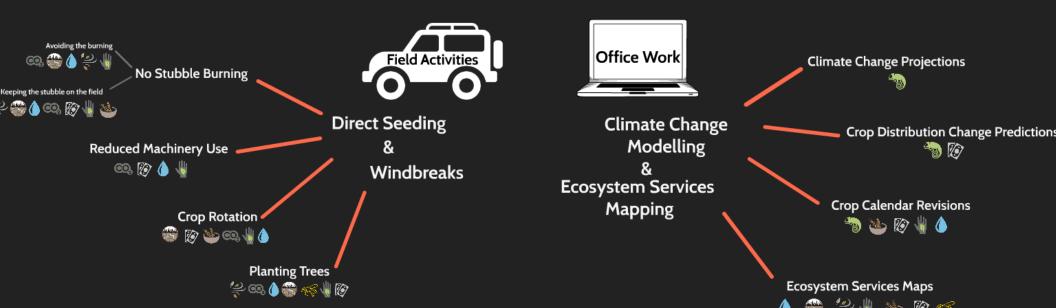






Soil Protection

Food Security Economic Benefit to Farmers



Avoiding the burning No Stubble Burning Keeping the stubble on the field



Direct Seeding & **Windbreaks**

Reduced Machinery Use























Planting Trees













Climate Change Modelling Ecosystem Services Mapping

Climate Change Projections



Crop Distribution Change Predictions



Crop Calendar Revisions











Ecosystem Services Maps















Expected Impacts of the Project















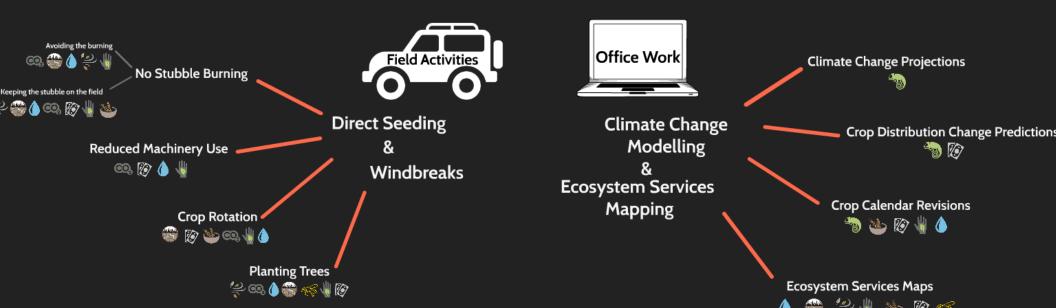






Soil Protection

Food Security Economic Benefit to Farmers



Lessons Learned:



- Direct machinery support to farmers via local institutions and NGOs
- Long term sustainability through planned governmental aids



- Presence of previous positive windbreak examples in the region
- Positive perception of planting trees

















- Partnerships between NGOs, academia, private sector and the government
- Cutting edge scientific approaches
- Establishing the bridge between research and on the ground action



 Focusing on the primary threats on agriculture in the region (water scarcity, erosion, climate change)

Obstacles and Solutions



Resistance to adopting new agricultural techniques

 Collaborations with local institutions, NGOs and academicians for better communication and knowledge transfer



Collaboration with pioneer farmers

Obstacles and Solutions



 Reluctance to allocating land for windbreaks

- Presence of established windbreaks in the region and their known contribution to erosion control
- Recognition of the urgency of erosion threat



Dissemination of the project as a model



- Integrated approach to climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, soil and water protection in arid landscapes
- Adapting ecosystem approach to agricultural practices
- Integrating ecosystem services into spatial management tools
- First example of promoting planting windbreaks in agricultural lands in Turkey







