

The Agricultural Modeling Intercomparison and Improvement Project (AgMIP)



Daniel Wallach
INRA
Marco Symposium 2015
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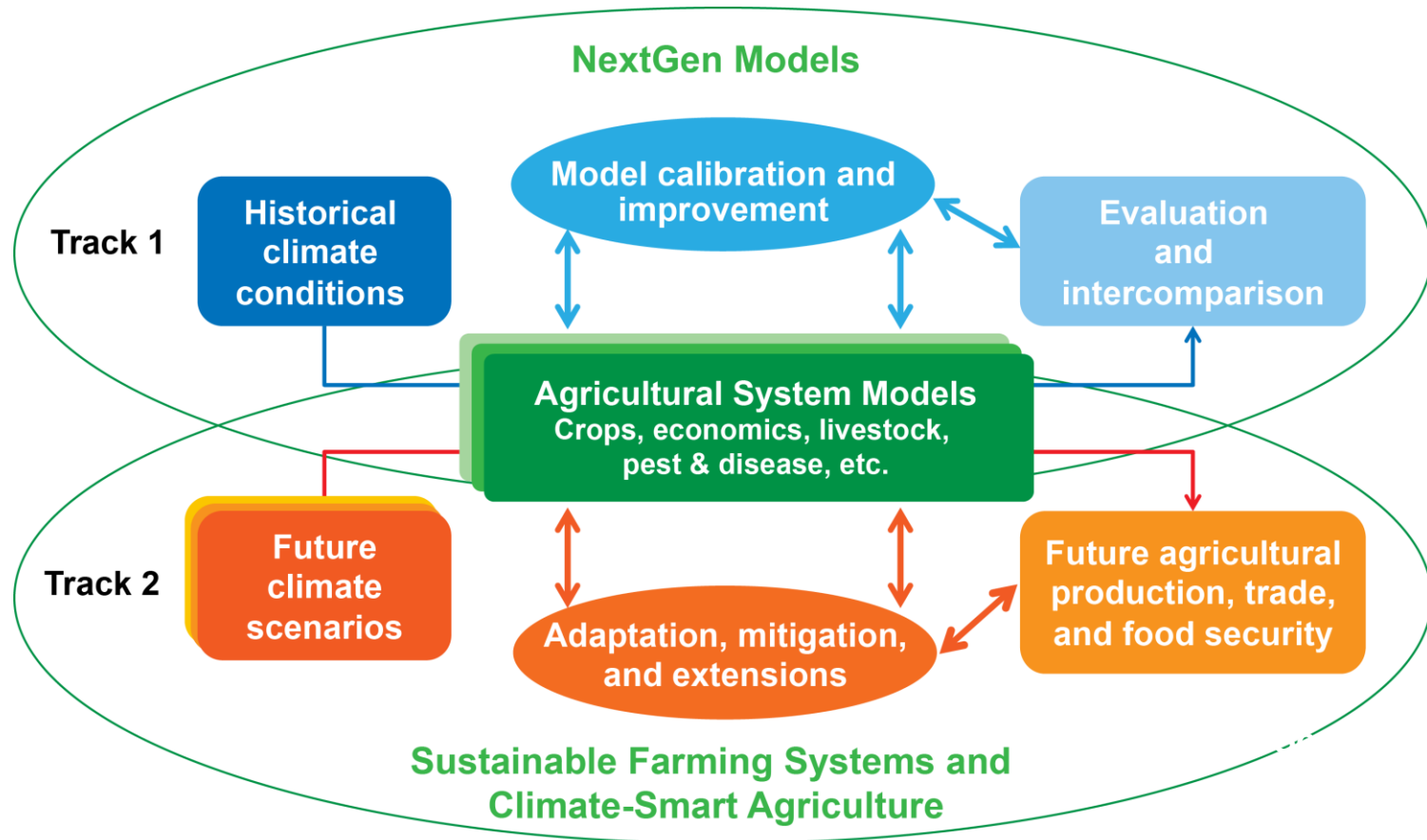
- Overview of AgMIP
- AgMIP activities
- Ways Forward



Provide effective science-based agricultural decision-making models and assessments of climate variability and change and sustainable farming systems to achieve local-to-global food security



Near Arusha, Tanzania

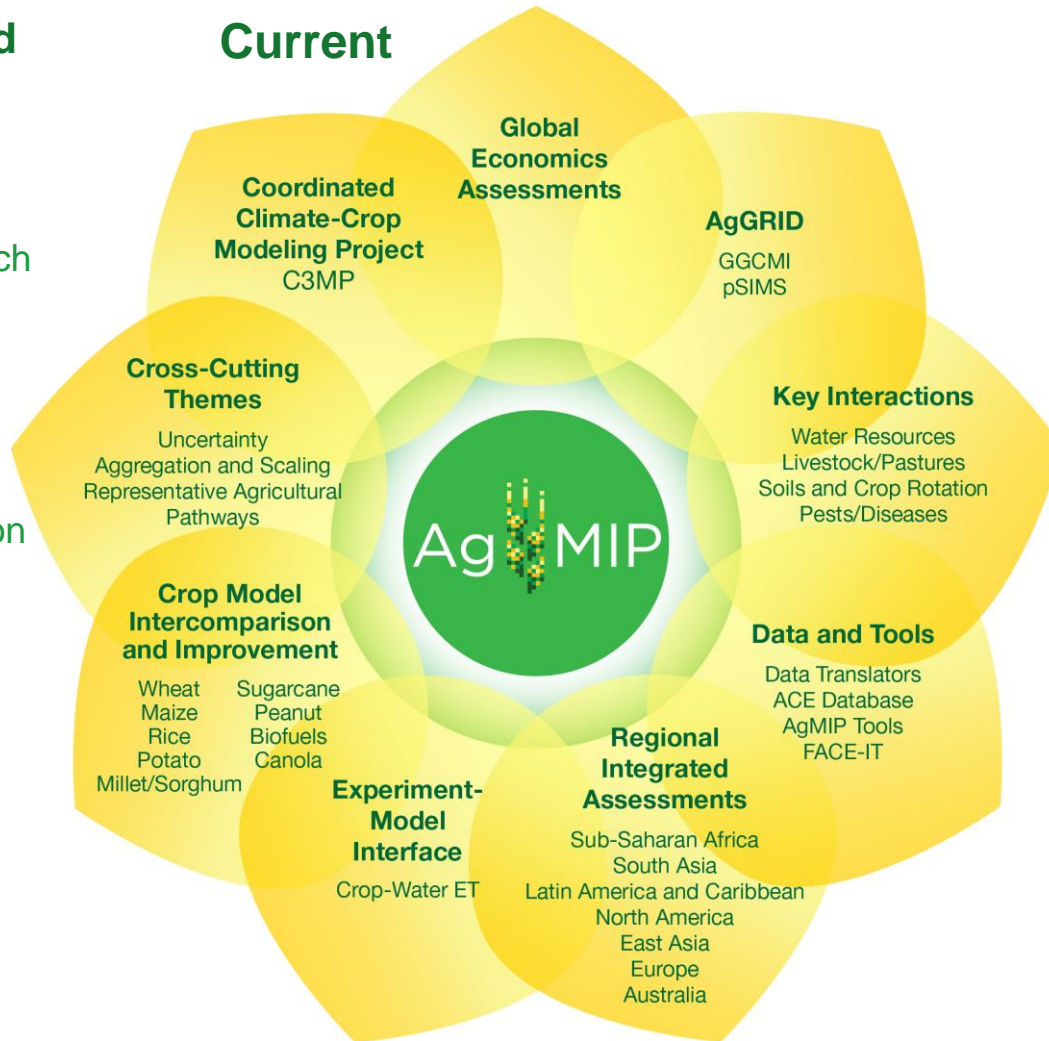


Track 1: Develop/Test NextGen Agricultural Systems Models

Track 2: Conduct Multi-Model Assessments for Sustainable Farming Systems and Climate-Smart Agriculture

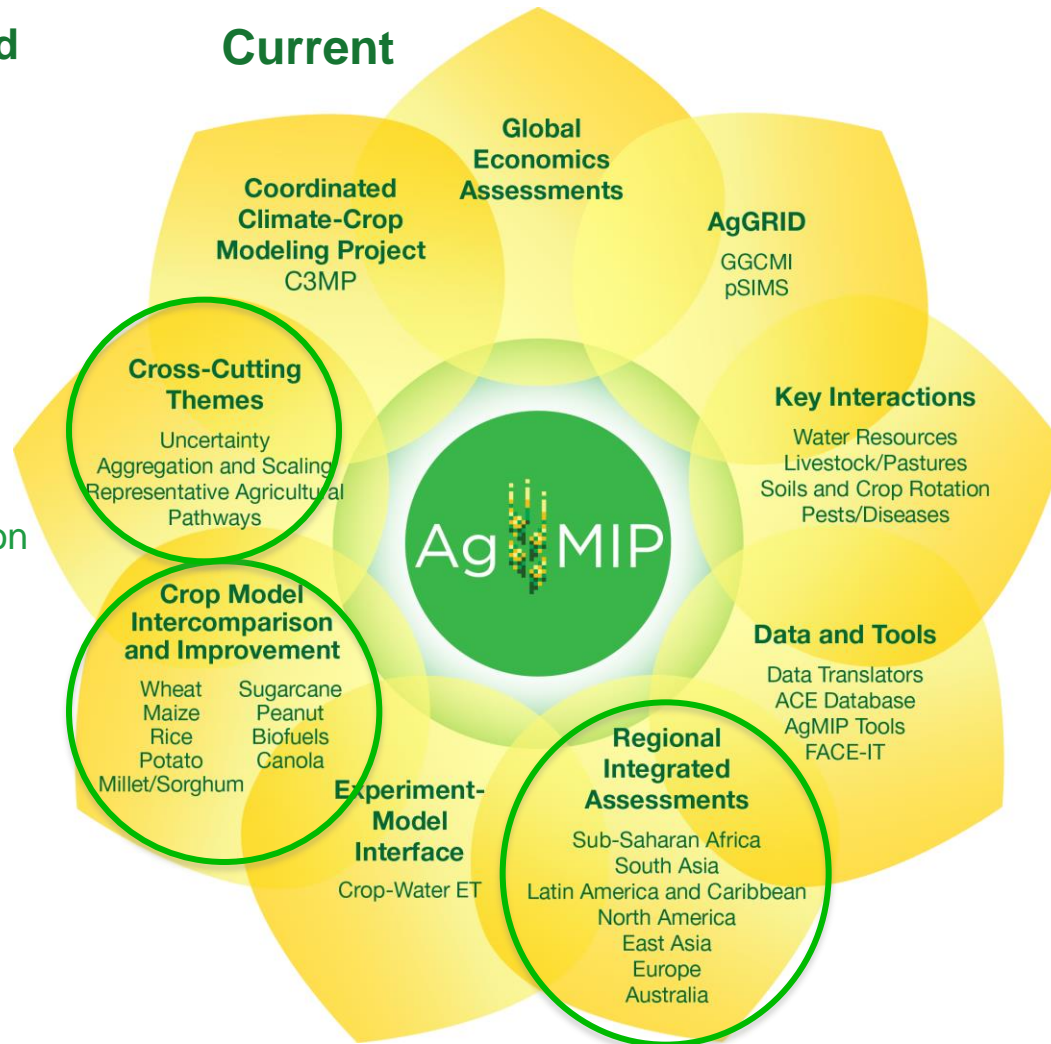
AgMIP Teams and Activities

- Co-Leaders
- Written Plan with Goals and Research Questions
- Protocols
- External Science Advisors
- Review & Attribution
- Publications



AgMIP Teams and Activities

- Co-Leaders
- Written Plan with Short and Long-Term Goals
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- External Science Advisors
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Crop Model Intercomparison and Improvement

K. J. Boote and P. J. Thorburn

Wheat, Maize, Rice, Sugarcane, Potato, Sorghum,
Peanut, Soil, Bioenergy, Water-ET Teams

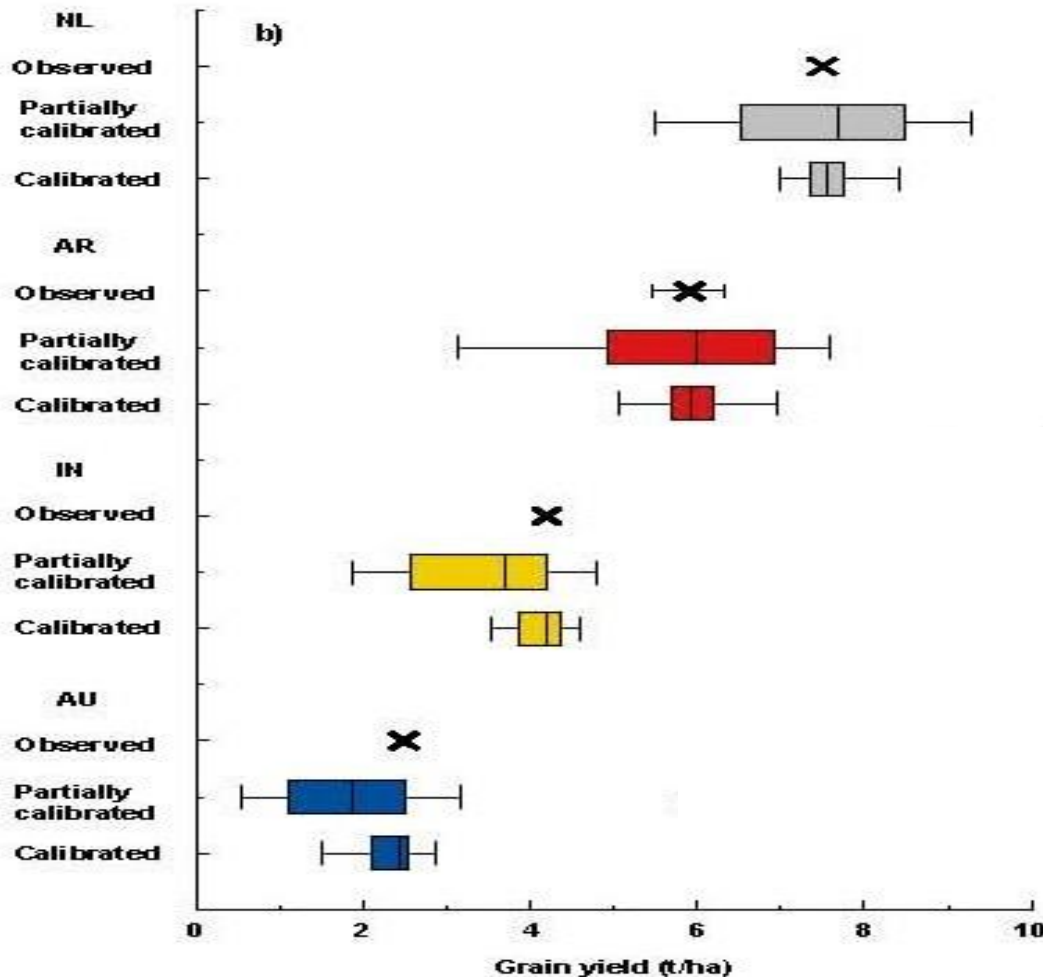




- Wheat, maize, rice, sugarcane, millet/sorghum, groundnut, potato, canola, grassland/pastures, soils and crop rotations; bioenergy; crop water/ET Teams
- Sentinel site experiment data, sensitivity tests
- Focus on uncertainty, processes, and model improvement

In development

27 wheat models

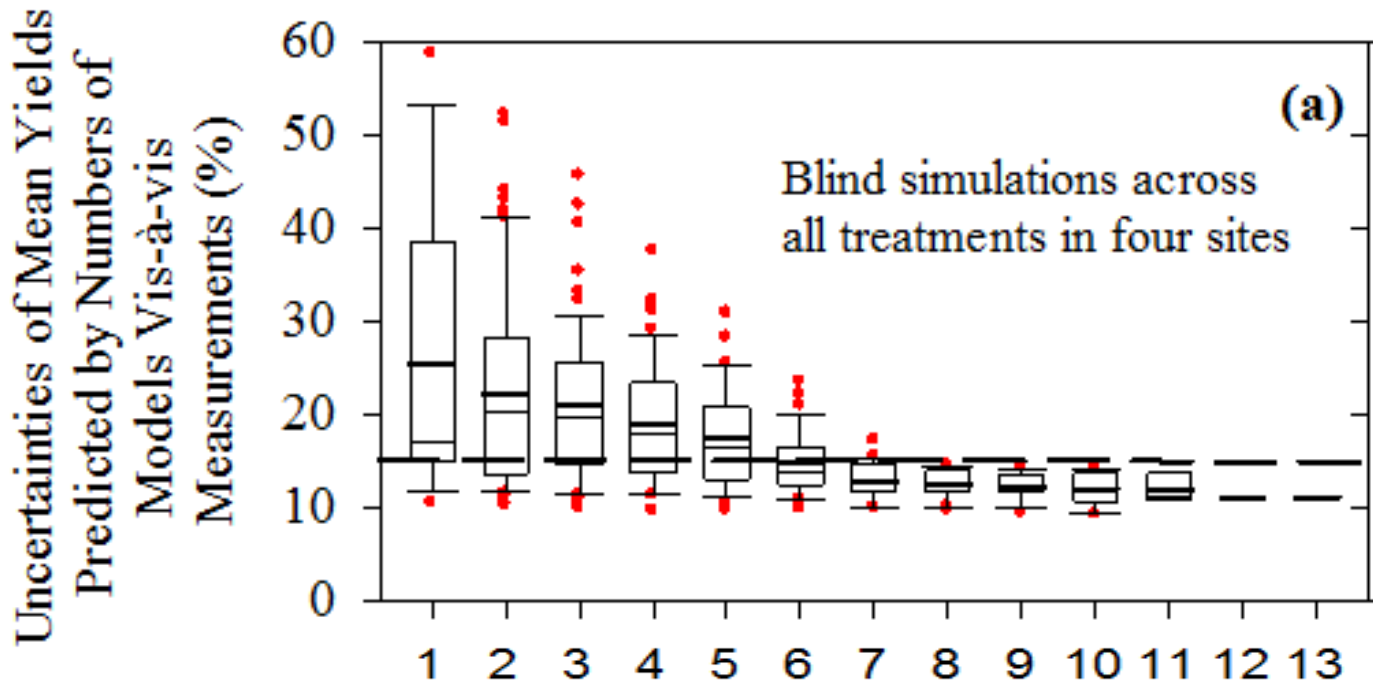


Ensemble of models predicted yields accurately

True under poorly and well calibrated conditions

Most individual models did not predict all sites well across varying environments

13 rice models



~5-10 models needed to replicate observations across sites

Regional Integrated Assessments

John Antle, Jim Jones, Alex Ruane,
Roberto Valdivia

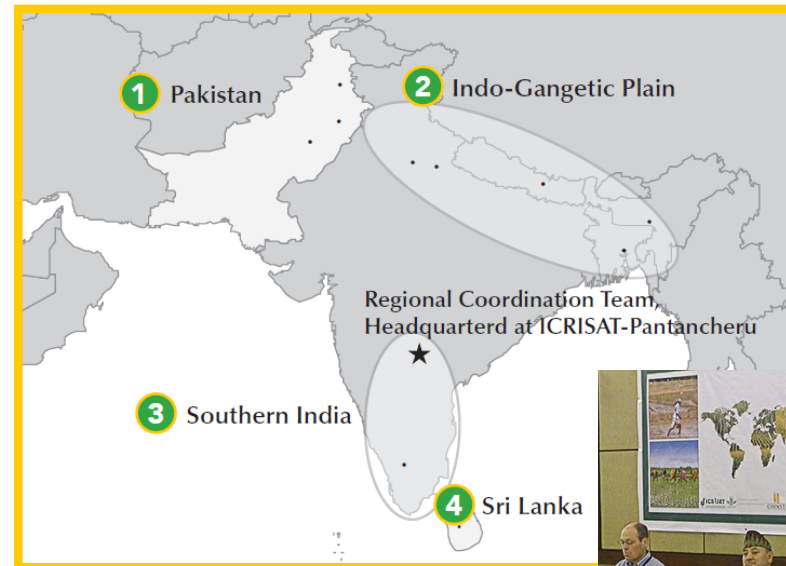
Regional Research Teams



5-year project, UK DFID funded
 8 regional teams, 18 countries, ~200 scientists
 Protocols for data, models, scenarios designed
 and implemented by multi-disciplinary teams
 and stakeholders



Rosenzweig and Hillel (Eds)
*Handbook of Climate Change and
 Agroecosystems*
 Imperial College Press, 2015



Katmandu, Nepal, 2013

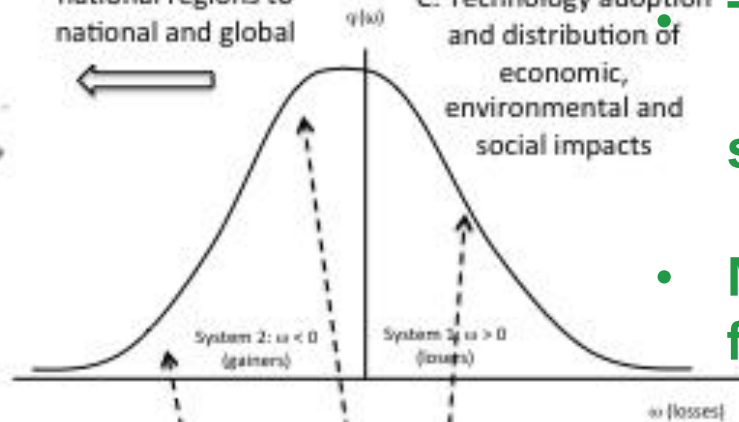


E. Global & national prices, productivity and representative ag pathways and scenarios (RAPS)

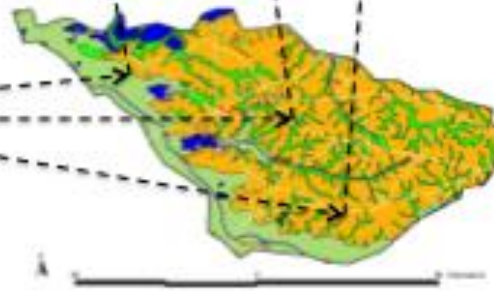


A. Complex farm household systems

D. Linkages from sub-national regions to national and global



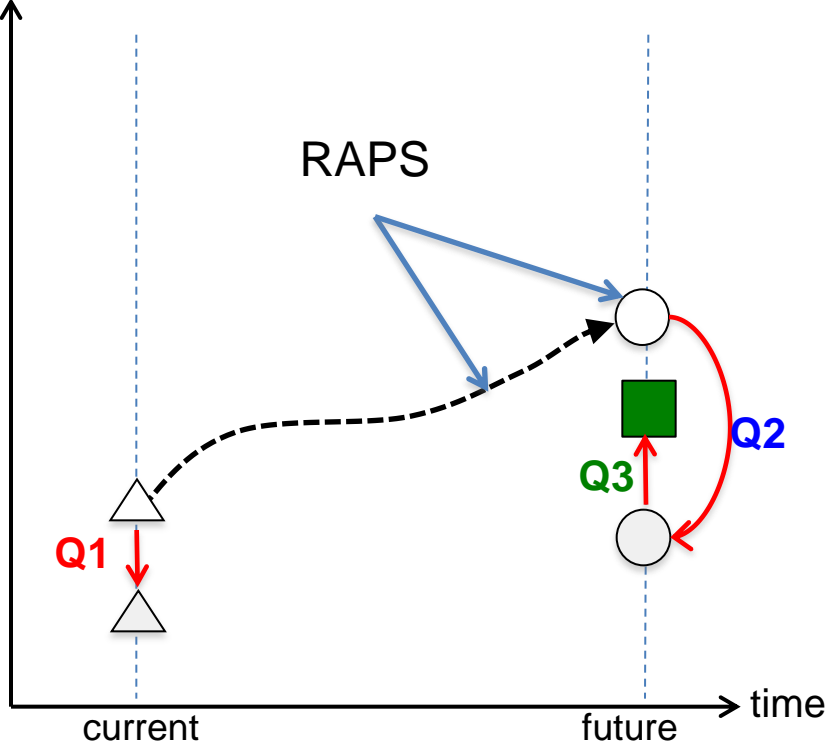
C. Technology adoption and distribution of economic, environmental and social impacts



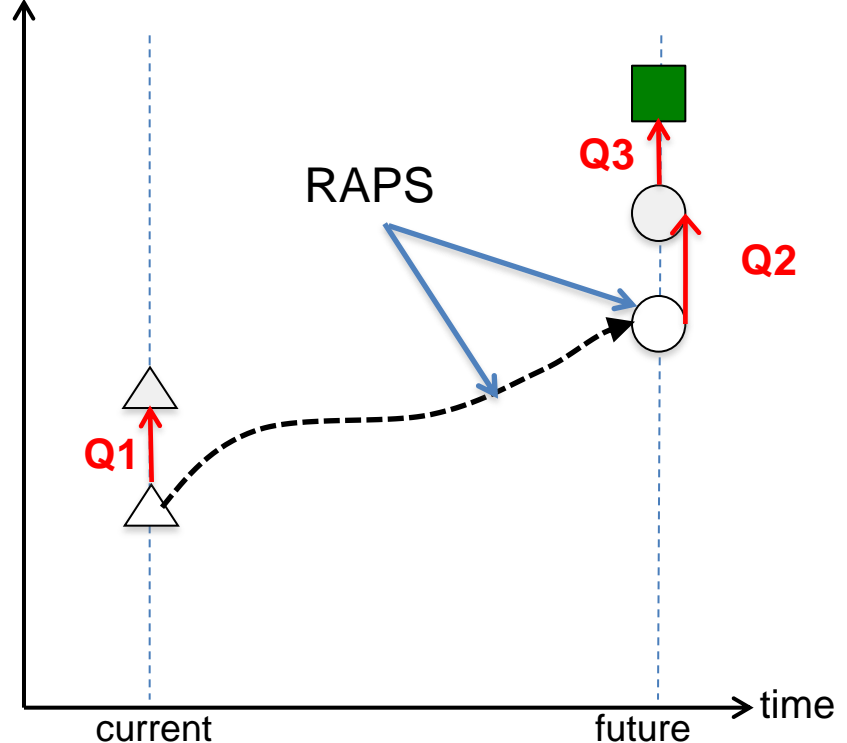
B. Heterogeneous region

- Farming systems
- **Transdisciplinary: biophysical/ socio-economic**
- **Multi-scale: field, farm, region, global data and models**
- Multiple climate and crop models
- **Distributional results: impacts on poverty**

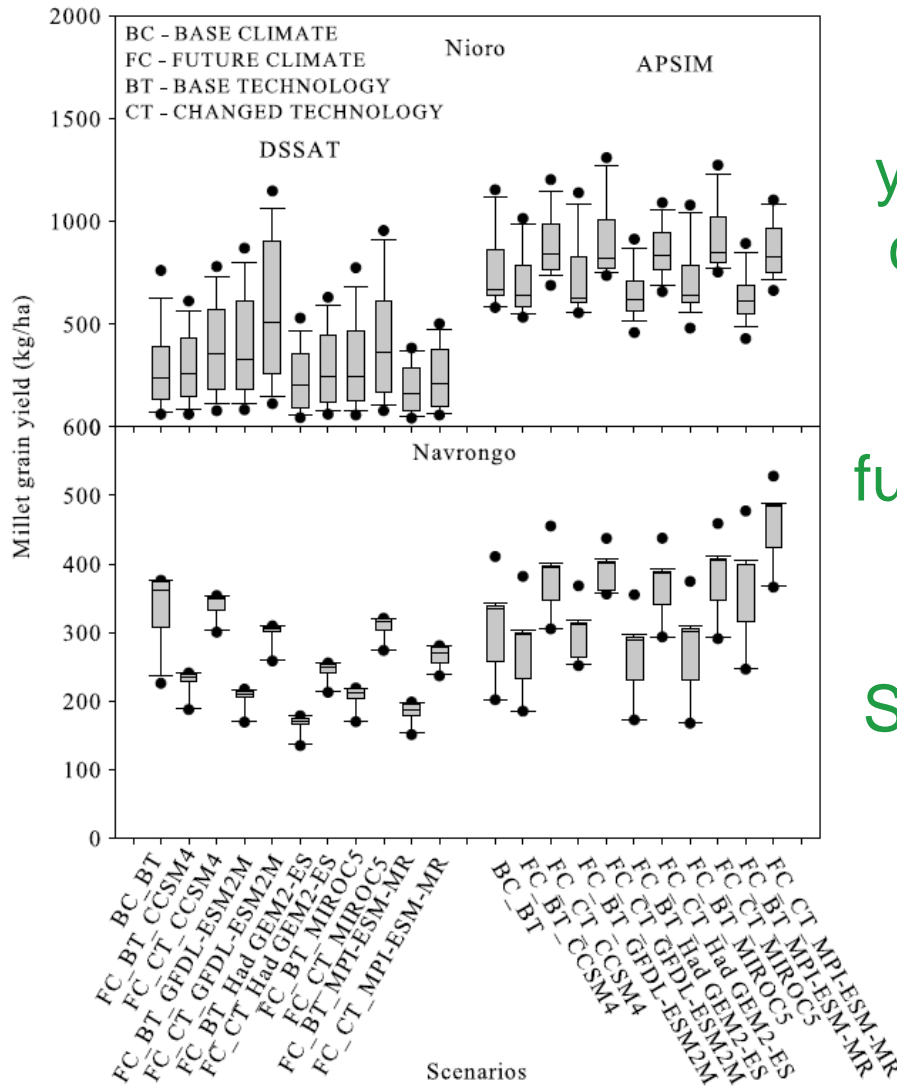
Yield or value Negative climate change effects



Yield or value Positive climate change effects



- Q1) What is the sensitivity of current agricultural production systems to climate change?**
- Q2) What is the impact of climate change on future agricultural production systems?**
- Q3) What are the benefits of climate change adaptations?**

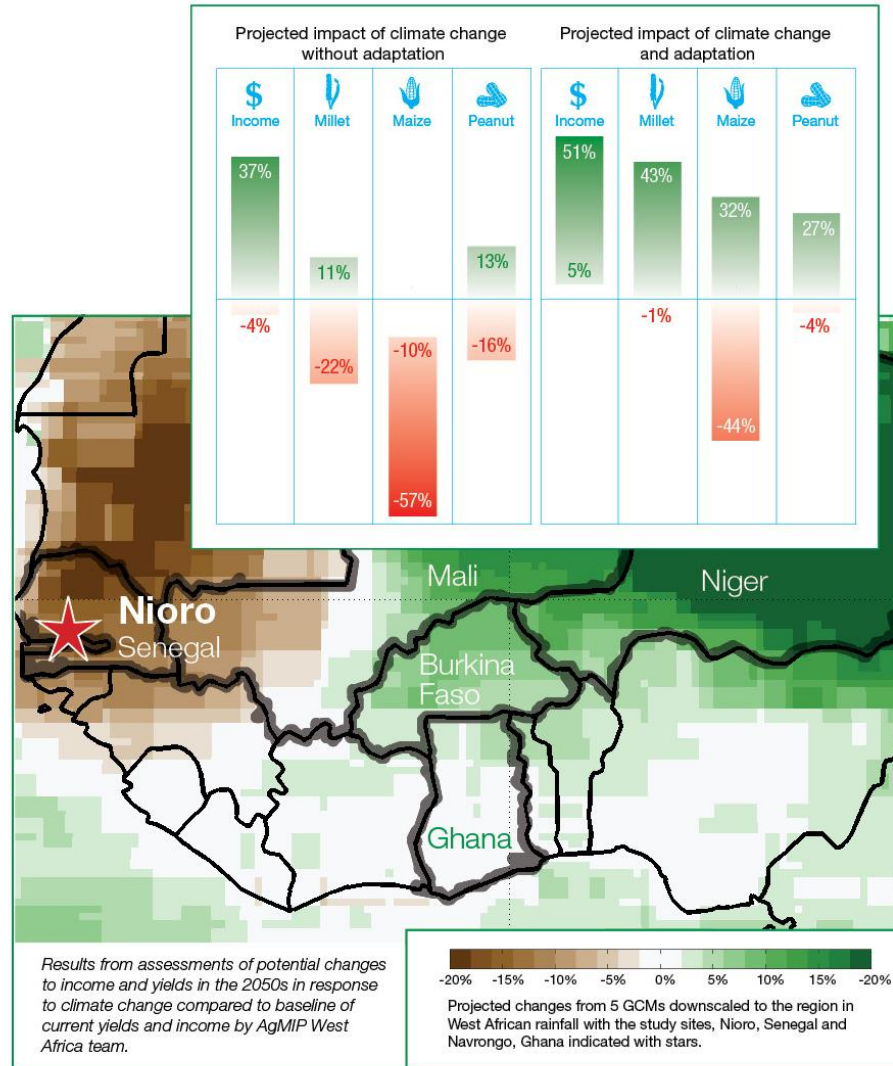


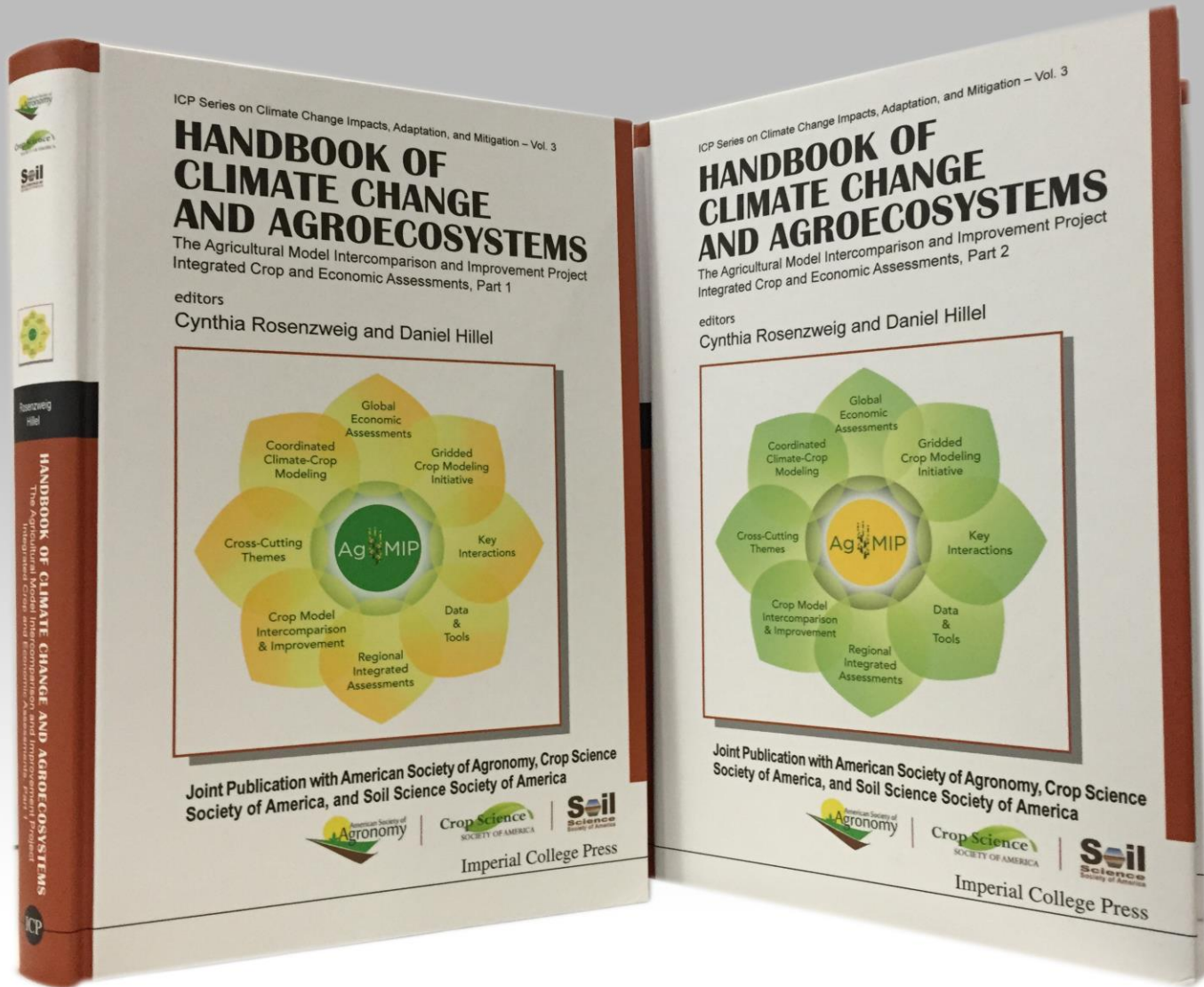
Simulated variability in millet yields with DSSAT and APSIM crop models, for current base technology (BT) compared to adapted future changed technology (CT) under 5 CMIP5 GCM climate change scenarios for Nioro, Senegal and Navrongo, Ghana

APSIM tended to be more positive than DSSAT in both baseline and future climate

Phase 2: Determine why and institute model improvements

Adaptation packages can raise incomes and lower poverty rates, but do not always compensate crop yield losses completely





Uncertainty in agricultural impact assessment

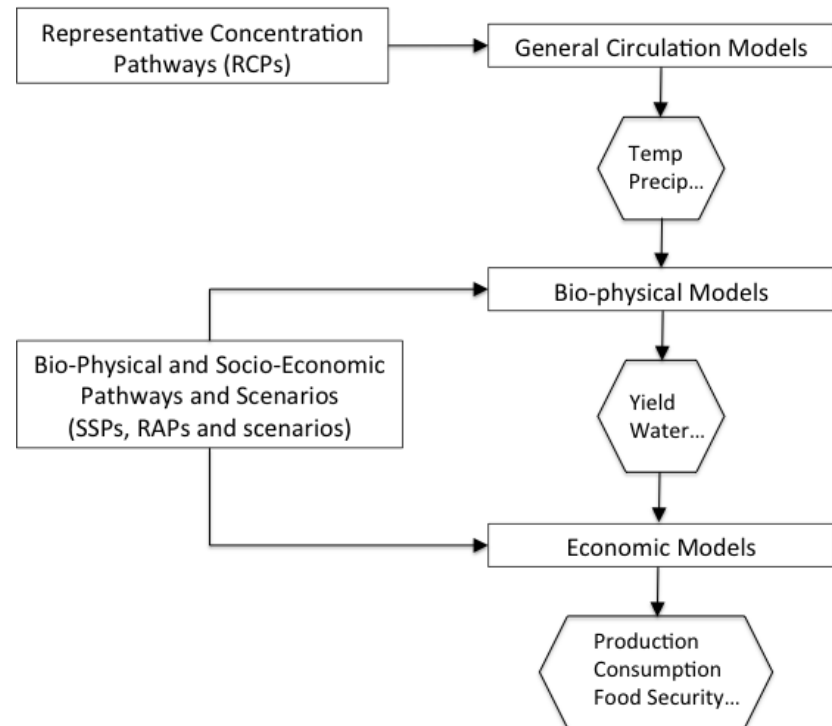
Daniel Wallach, Linda Mearns, Mike Rivington, John Antle and Alex Ruane



Impact assessment involves a cascade of models

Uncertainty at each stage

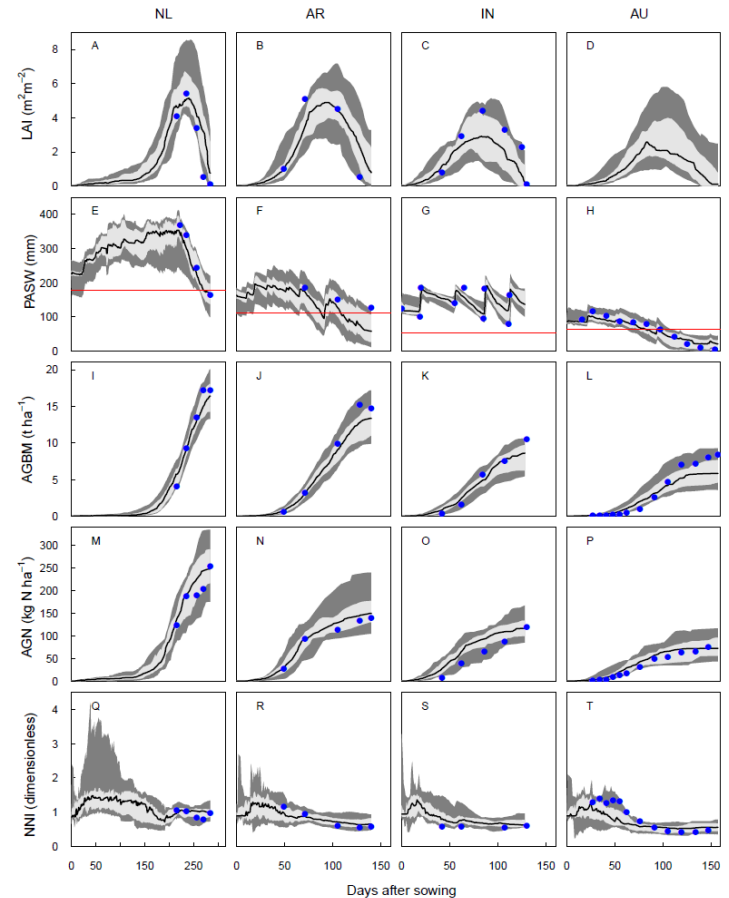
Need methodology for evaluating uncertainties



How to analyze information from ensembles

Lessons from climate modeling

How to combine multiple sources of error

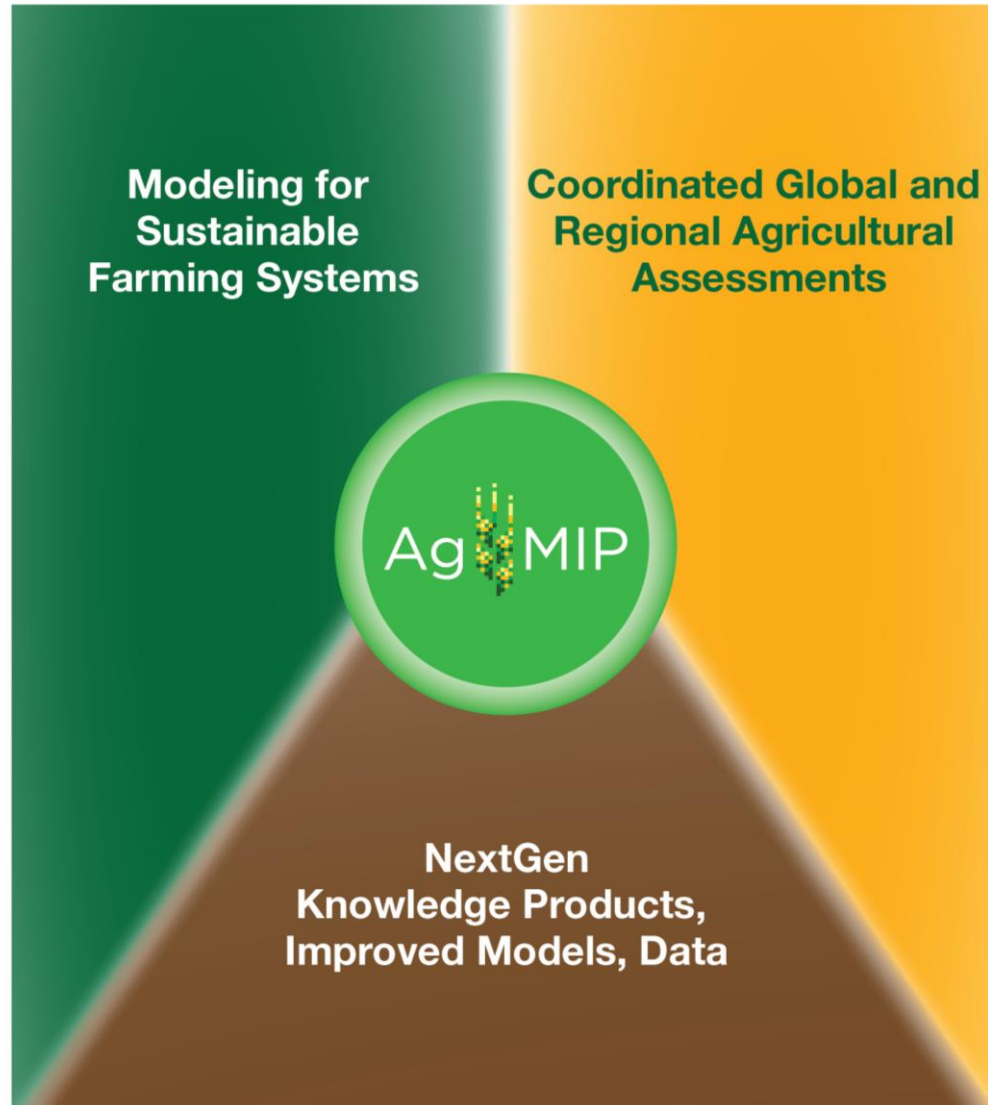


Key results and Ways Forward



- **Regional integrated assessments of farming systems are needed to identify vulnerable groups and regions.**
- **Uncertainty cascade shows that focus on improving rigor of impact assessments is highly warranted.**
- **At the global scale, ‘pre-assessment’ validation is essential to advance the capability of crop and economic models.**
- **Crops, livestock, sites, and processes are important to full understanding and credibility of global simulations.**
- **Building blocks and community are now in place for coordinated global and regional assessments for food security.**







***For protocols, up-to-date
events and news,
and to join AgMIP
listserve –
www.agmip.org***