

FARMERS' ORGANISATIONS: AGENTS FOR EQUITABLE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION – BUILDING RESILIENCE OF THEIR MEMBERS

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Climate Change Centre Austria in COP24 –

Accelerating the Transformation to Carbon-Neutrality - Perspectives on Technology, Economy and Agriculture –

Perspectives on agriculture and healthy consumption

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FARMING IS A RISKY BUSINESS

- Living with weather pattern – adjusting your actions, trusting your knowledge, legacy and traditions
- How far you can adjust without extra resources, knowledge, investments or flexible finance
- Risks known and unknown – burden of multiple risks
- Boost needed to feed the growing population (~50% increase in food production by 2050)

LOOKING FOR RESILIENCE — INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY





AGRICULTURE, EMISSIONS AND THE NEED FOR LAND

- ✦ GHG emissions from the AFOLU sector account for **24 percent** of the total emissions (IPCC, 2014a).
- ✦ The AFOLU sector is the **largest emitting sector** after the energy sector.
- ✦ Agriculture alone contributes **10–12 percent** of global GHG emissions (IPCC, 2014a).
- ✦ Smallholders in developing countries produce, on a very rough estimate, 5% of total global greenhouse gas emissions (Vermeulen & Wollenberg, 2017).
- ✦ Almost 30% of arable land in Sub Saharan Africa is degraded



THE NEED FOR AN EQUITABLE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

- Smallholder farmers are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change
 - reliance on natural resources
 - poverty and marginalization
- Farmers' resilience towards climate change is dependent on:
 - access to knowledge
 - Technology (natural, financial, material)
 - Resources
 - institutions
 - value chains
- There are two pathways:
 - Improving agricultural productivity and efficiency
 - forest land-use change
- Combining agriculture, forestry and agroforestry to agricultural practices can enhance resilience and contribute to mitigation.



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THE NEED FOR AN EQUITABLE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION



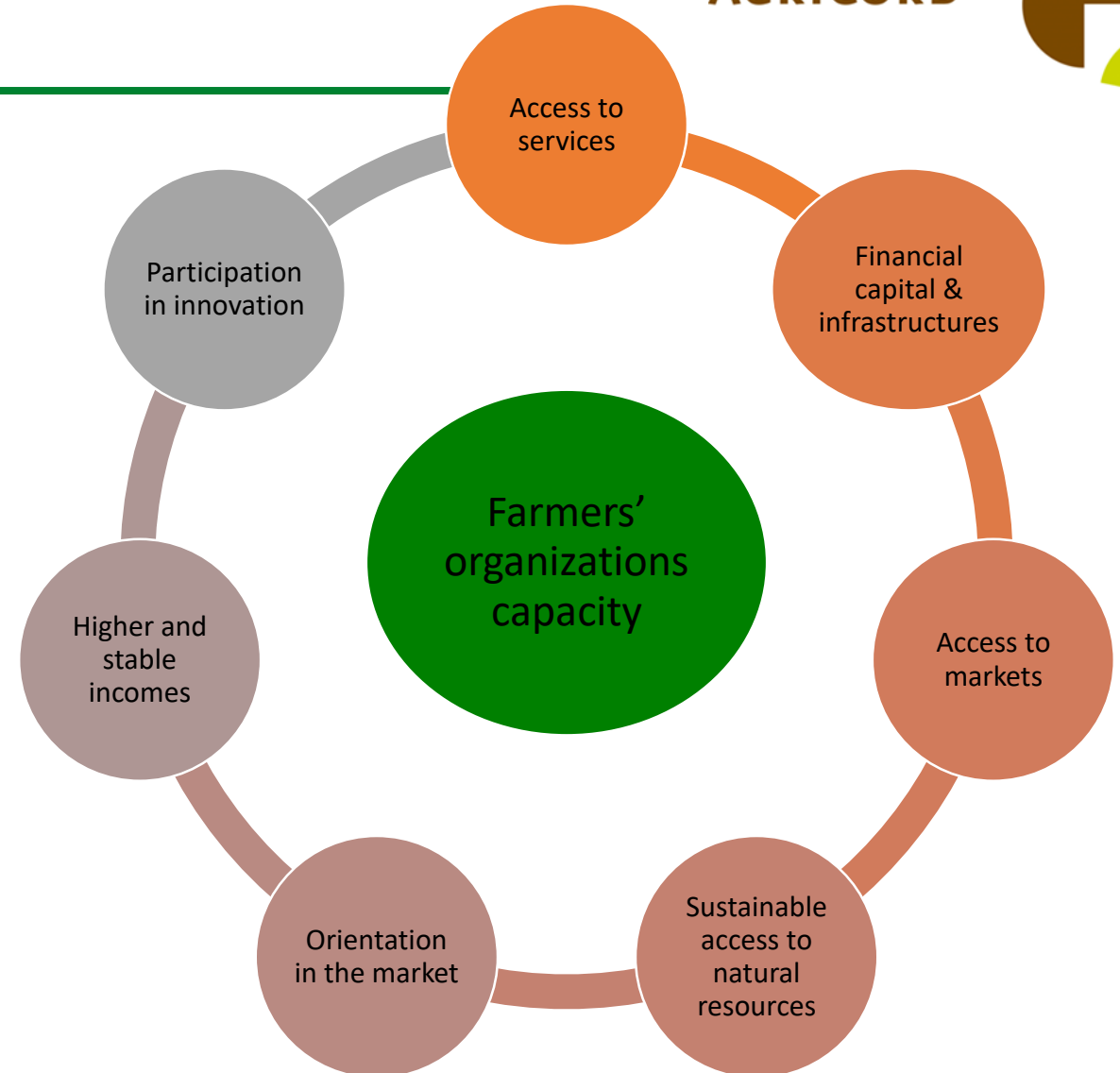
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Researchers and practitioners have recognized the role of farmers' organisations in increasing small-scale producers' resilience (IIED, 2012)

BUT...

Until now, the role of farmers' organisations have been massively underestimated by international climate policy makers, national governments and the private sector

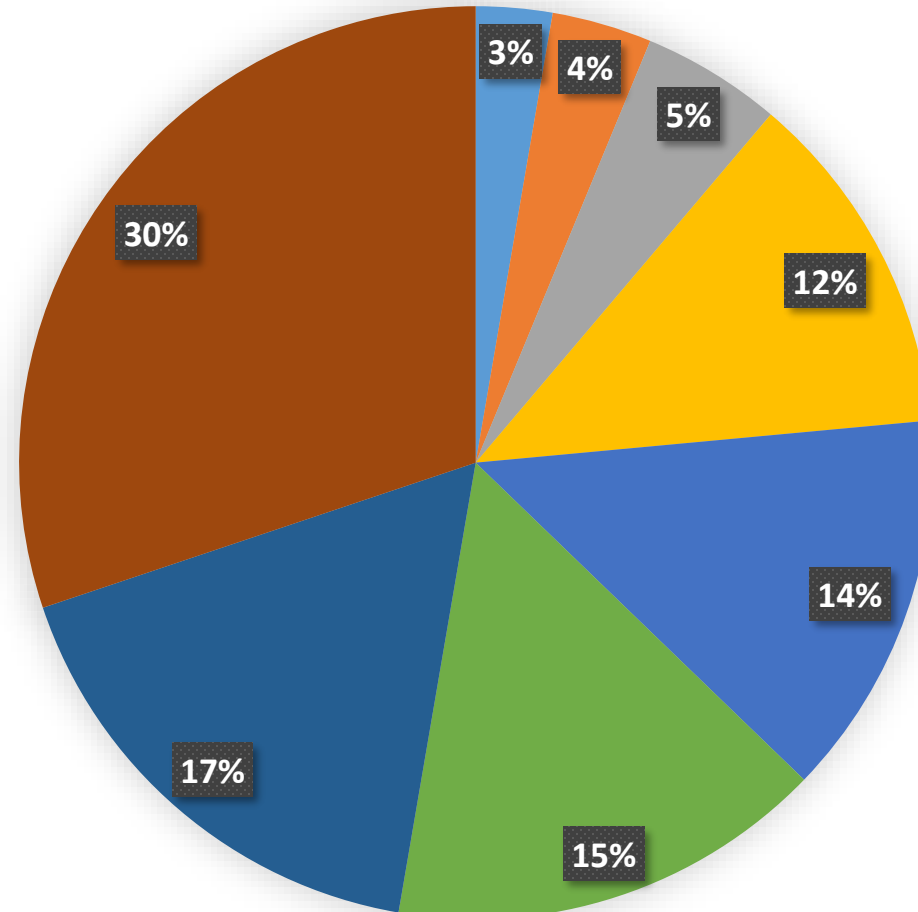


THE NEED FOR AN EQUITABLE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION



Even if agriculture and forestry have a key position in NDCs and NAPAs in the majority of developing countries, the share of climate funding reaching Smallholder Farmers is very low.

Less than 3-5% of ODA/Climate funding.



Distribution of total external development funding related to climate change (OECD, 2016)

- Developmental Food Aid/Food Security Assistance
- Disaster Prevention & Preparedness
- Others
- Water Supply & Sanitation
- General Environment Protection
- Agriculture & Forestry

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS – BUILDING SMALLHOLDER FARMERS' RESILIENCE



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RESILIENCE

Organisational Capacity of FOs

Lobbying
and
advocacy

Climate smart
technical and
economic
services

Innovation
and
knowledge
management

Equitable
access to
natural
resources

Profitable
inclusive and
sustainable
value chains

Farmers'
climate
change
mitigation
efforts

Equitable
access to
climate
funding

Climate policy
making

Climate- resilient development pathways require context specific solutions which should be embedded to locally-negotiated and operationalized processes, for which farmers organizations can offer a powerful channel

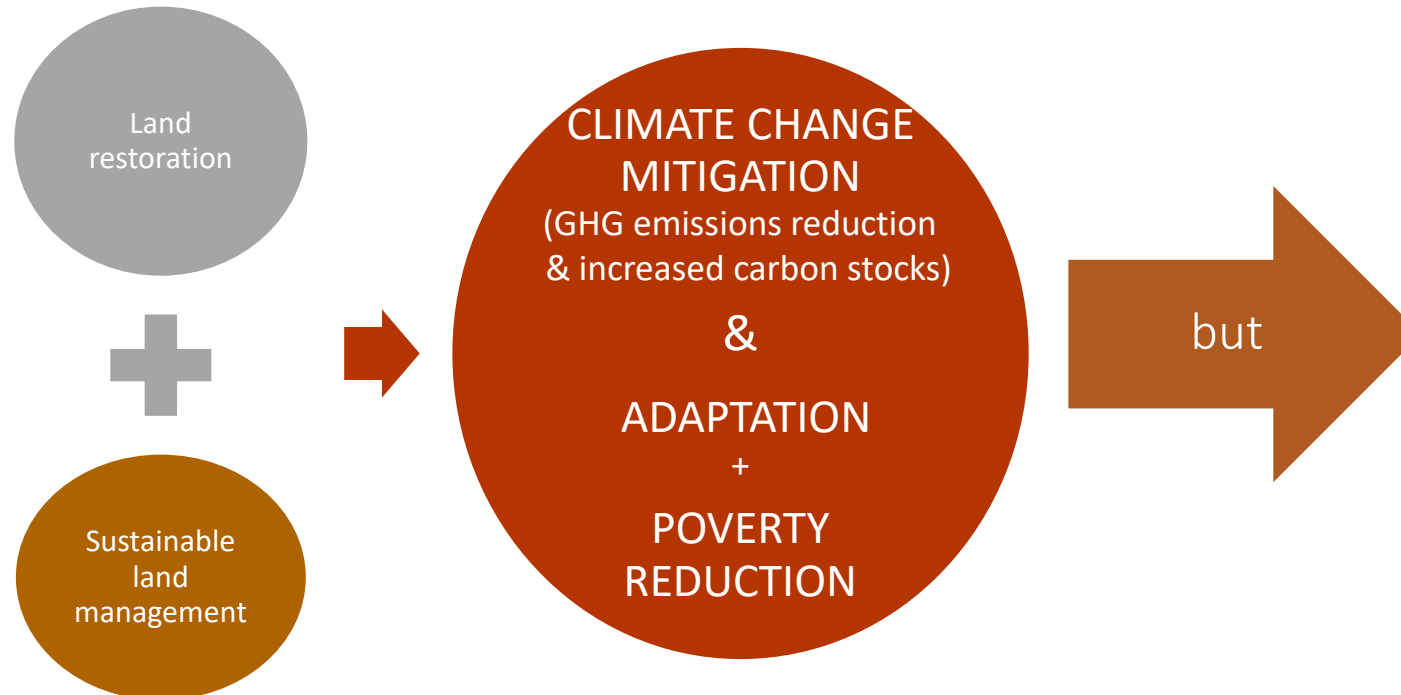
FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS — BUILDING SMALLHOLDER FARMERS' RESILIENCE — EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD



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WE ALREADY KNOW WHAT WORKS ON THE FIELD — IT IS TIME FOR ACTION



According to (Fonta et al., 2018) the Readiness program Green Climate Fund in Africa is channeled:

- 61.9% to support national stakeholders' engagement in dialogues
- 11% Access Entities (DAEs) accreditation/pipeline development
- 0% to private-sector engagement and resource mobilization

Ethiopia's productive Safety Net program (Woolf et al., 2018)



FINAL MESSAGE



Don't leave Santa without snow!