

Global Facilitators

201 facilitators trained in **31** countries.

	Countries	Facilitators
Africa	16	116
Asia	4	57
Latin America	6	17
Others	5	11

Empowering Farmers Globally

33 participatory workshops with local farmers in **9** countries with the support of national and international Agri-agencies

Expertise in Farmer-to-Farmer Extension Services

Agri-agencies have expertise in supporting FOs to set up a farmer-to-farmer approach-based extension services, which can promote and roll out adaptive agricultural practices in a cost-effective manner and with better than average adoption rates.



Holistic organisational strengthening with a strong focus on inclusivity is a key element of Agricord's FO support.

Farmers' Organisation Members Assessing Climate Risks and Designing Adaptation

AgriCord Building Resilience Toolkit

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Part 1



Explore the Manual Online!

www.ffd.fi/climate-tool-1



GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To facilitate climate risk analysis and adaptation planning by FO members.

METHODOLOGY

Participatory risk assessment and planning and adaptation measures.

PRINCIPLES

- Inclusive and transparent process, with considerations for women and marginalized groups
- locally informed and determined analysis.



The Tool has Five Chapters

1 Introduction

Vulnerability and risk assessment (key elements and concepts)

Purpose and structure of the tool, introduction of key concepts so that all participants share the same conceptual framework.



2 Context

Climate context: historical perspective (consolidate)

The context of climate and vulnerability, first from the perspective of the participants and then supplemented with scientifically validated information.

WEATHER EVENT/PATTERN	
Length of dry spells	➔
Number of hot nights/days	➔
Irregularity of rains	➔
Intense rains	➔
Destructive storms	➔
Number of cold nights/days	➔



3 Hazards and Risks

Climate risk assessment, starting with the identification of the most likely and most impactful climate risks. We then proceed to identify the livelihoods/production that are most vulnerable to the identified risks.

LIKELIHOOD				
Almost certain				e.g. drought
Likely			e.g. destructive storm	e.g. forest fire
Possibly				
Unlikely			e.g. hailstorm	
IMPACT	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major

	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	TOTAL
Destructive storm	3	3	6
Drought	4	4	8
Hailstorm	1	3	4
Forest fire	3	4	7

Most significant hazards (consolidate)

- In the end, what is needed is a prioritization of risks, focusing on those located in the red/pink zone that receive a higher score.
- Los peligros más significativos son los que se van a considerar más adelante.

4 Adaptation

Agreeing on adaptation measures for the most at-risk and vulnerable livelihoods/production. The feasibility and prioritization of these interventions are assessed according to criteria relevant to participants.

In plenary and by group, interventions are added for each of the dangers. Women and minorities first.

Adaptation options and their feasibility

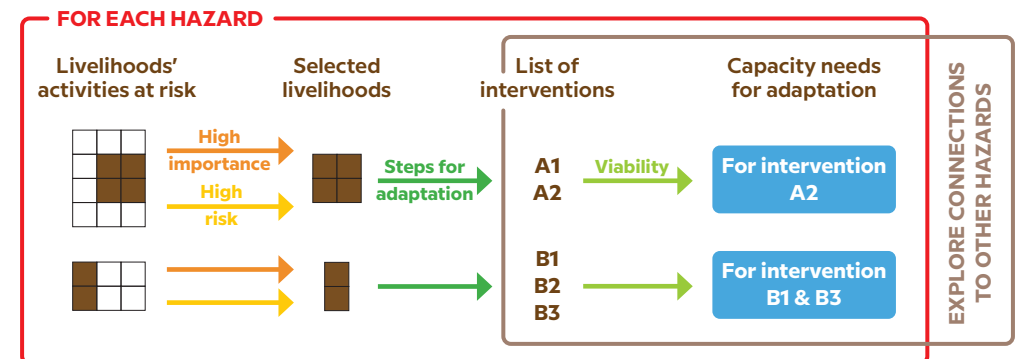
⊕ for the most feasible options and ⊖ for the least feasible options

HAZARD 1	Effectiveness in short-term		Effectiveness in long-term		Affordability (low-cost)		Ease of adoption (technically)		Time consumption		Comments on pros and cons, with specific focus on vulnerable groups
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
DROUGHT											
Interventions											
e.g. fixing the irrigation channel				+		+		-		-	
household water collection								+			



5 Summary and next steps

Decide the steps to follow for the implementation of the identified interventions, this includes the needs in terms of capacities, funding, collaboration, etc. It is also suggested to establish responsibilities related to the implementation



Annex 1 Report format

To catalogue the information collected during the activities for the formulation of an adaptation plan with the necessary justifications and analysis.