REGIONAL LEARNING ROUTE

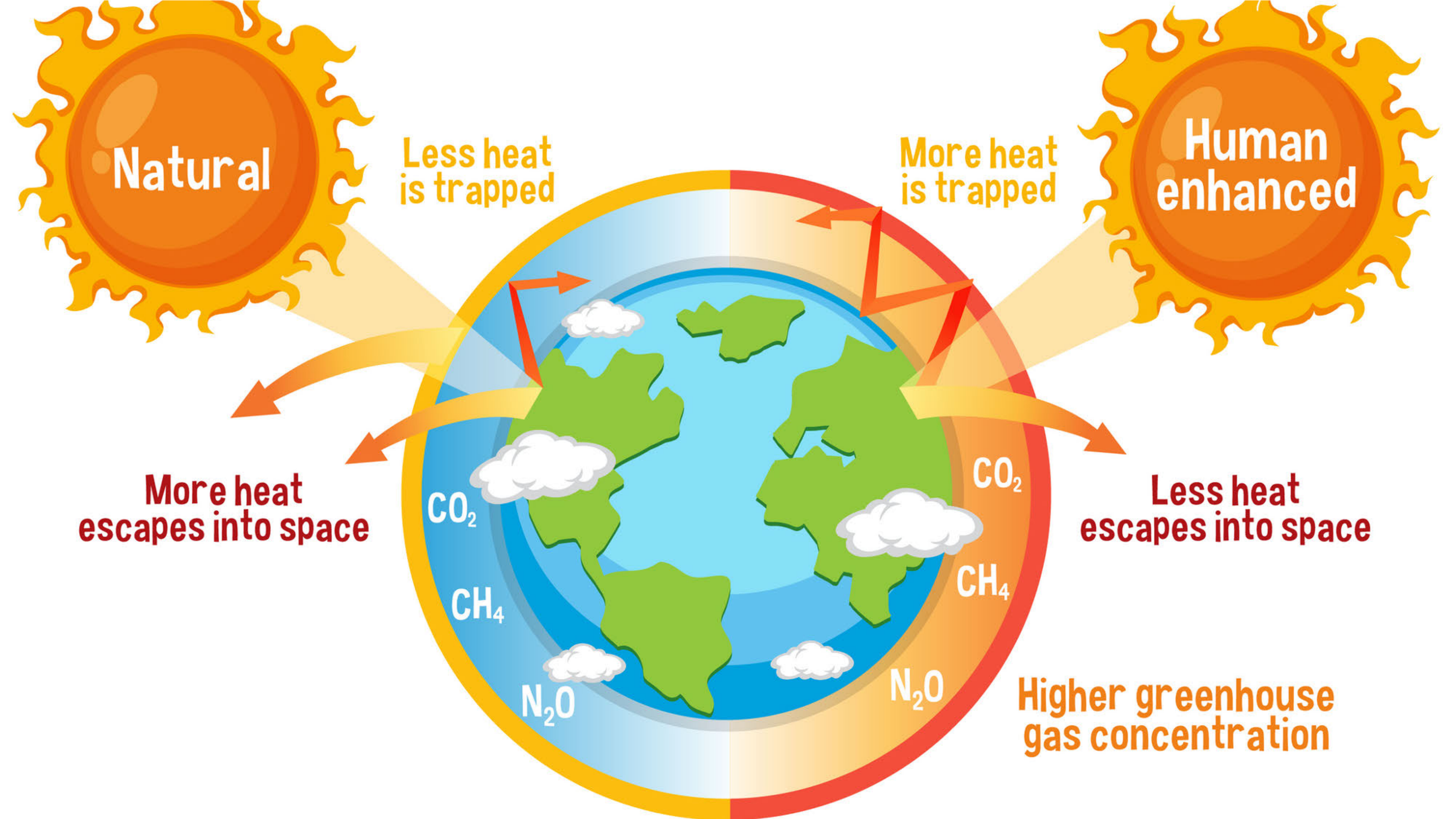
STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE CAPACITIES OF CARIBBEAN PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

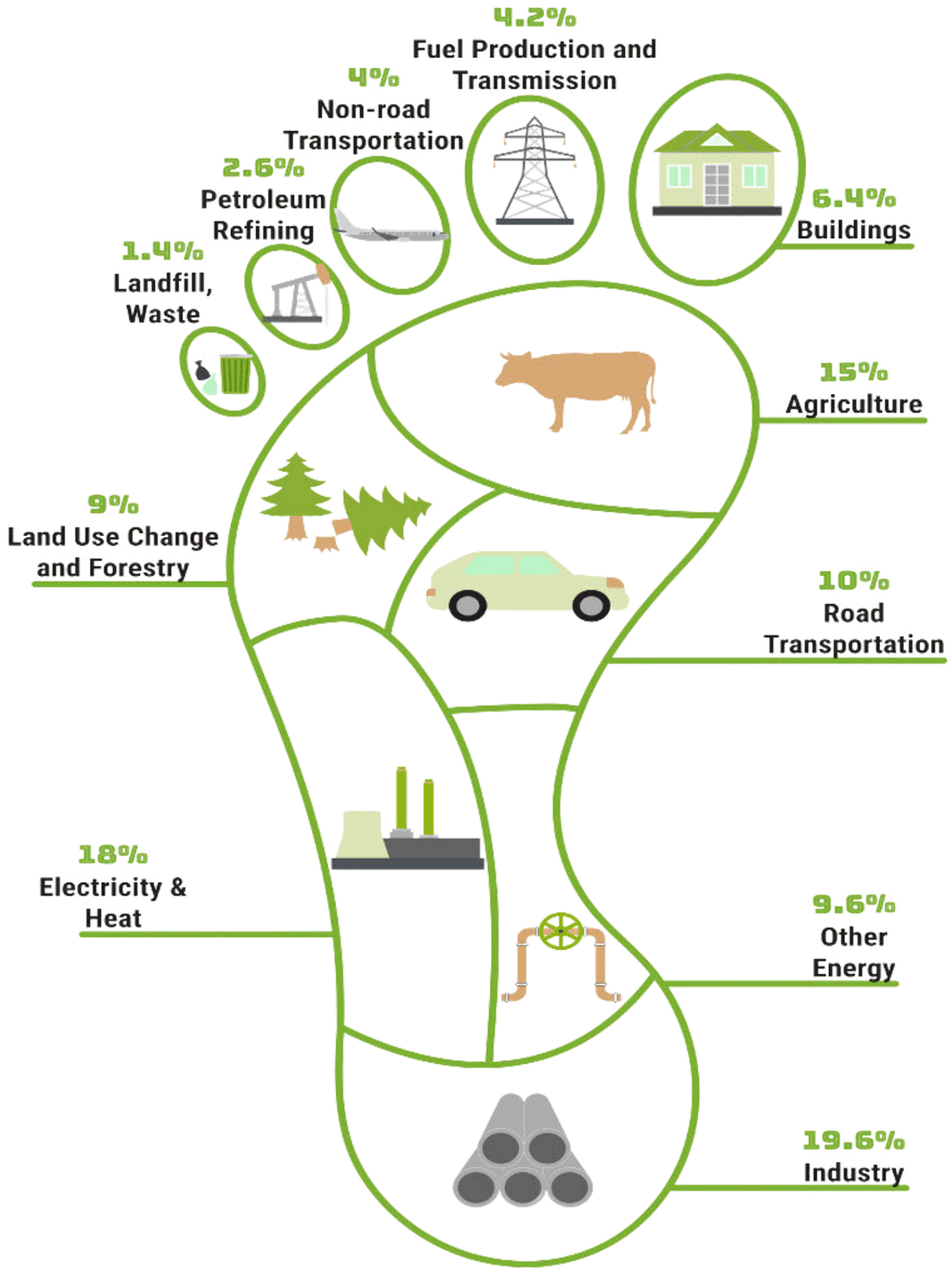
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IFAD Investing in rural people

Procasur Harvesting Innovations, Spreading Opportunities.

FO4ACP Farmers' Organizations for Africa, Caribbean and Pacific


Natural
Less heat is trapped
More heat is trapped
Human enhanced
More heat escapes into space
Less heat escapes into space
CO_2
CH_4
N_2O
CO_2
CH_4
N_2O
Higher greenhouse gas concentration



Production sectors and greenhouse gas emissions (carbon footprint)

1. **The Caribbean contributes less than 1%** of global greenhouse gas emissions, but is one of the most vulnerable sub-regions to climate change.

2. The Caribbean is particularly vulnerable to combined phenomena such as **sea level rise** or extreme weather events - **hurricanes and storms** - resulting in the loss and erosion of coastal areas, **the collapse of marine ecosystems**, the alteration of marine habitats, and the loss of mangroves and coral reefs.

3. High **uncertainty in the agricultural sector**, affecting **yields**, especially of crops such as cassava, plantains, sweet potatoes and tomatoes (up to 30% decline by 2050).

4. Negative impacts on agricultural **employment** and regional **food security**, as well as a **greater imbalance in the external sector** and a potential **increase in prices**, which will affect the poor the most.

GENERAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF ROUTE PARTICIPANTS

JAMAICA	GRENADA	ST. LUCIA	BELIZE	GUYANA	CUBA	BRAZIL
Temperature Rise	Temperature Rise	Sea level rise	Sea level rise	Sea level rise	Sea level rise and coastal erosion	More frequent and intense droughts
Droughts & Floods	Droughts & Floods	Droughts & Floods	Extreme weather events	Changes in precipitation patterns	Temperature Rise	Desertification and land degradation in drylands
Increased hurricanes	Sea level rise	Increased hurricanes	Biodiversity loss	Biodiversity loss	Changes in precipitation patterns	Water scarcity
Biodiversity loss	Biodiversity loss	Alteration of marine ecosystems	Reduction of water resources		Increased hurricanes	Extreme rainfall and flooding
Sea level rise	Coral Reef Threats	Changes in precipitation patterns			Biodiversity loss	Biodiversity loss

HERE ARE SOME WAYS A FO CAN DEMONSTRATE ITS CLIMATE SENSITIVITY:

- Implement **sustainable business practices** such as reducing energy and water consumption, recycling and reusing materials, reducing carbon emissions, etc.
- Use **renewable energy** like solar or wind to power your operations.
- **Offset carbon emissions generated** by the company through reforestation projects or other initiatives.
- **Have specific goals and plans** to reduce their carbon footprint over time.
- Engage employees through sustainability **awareness programs**.
- Make investment and operational **decisions** that consider **environmental impacts**.
- **Report** on their **environmental performance** through sustainability reporting.
- **Advocate** for **policies and regulations** that encourage private sector climate action.
- **Align their business model** and product/service offerings with a low-carbon economy.
- **Collaborate with other companies and organizations** to advance climate solutions.

In short, a climate-smart FO takes meaningful action to reduce its environmental footprint, communicates its efforts, and advocates for systemic change in the face of climate change.

THE REGIONAL ROUTE SPIRIT

1. **This week of Ruta will connect us with cases and experiences of institutions and associations that develop solutions for the benefit of small rural production.**
2. **We will combine knowledge from the world of research with climate action through dialogue with experts and the talents of associations and leaders who are experimenting, adapting and adopting viable solutions for small producers.**