



#### International Technical Webinar

# How to strengthen the capacity to manage risks in agriculture: Experiences from practice An Overview of the Four E-learning Courses on Agricultural Risk Management (ARM)

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Dr Kisan Gunjal

International Consultant, Global Food Security (Former Economist at FAO-UN, Rome and Ex-Professor, McGill University, Canada)





#### **Target Audience**

#### 1. Policy Group - Dealing with Policy Formulation:

- Policy makers, planners, and government officials.
- Academic learners interested in risk management in agriculture (at basic levels)
- Development practitioners dealing with ARM

#### 2. Farm Group - Primary Producers and helpers:

- Farmers,
- farm management advisors,
- farmer organizations and communities;

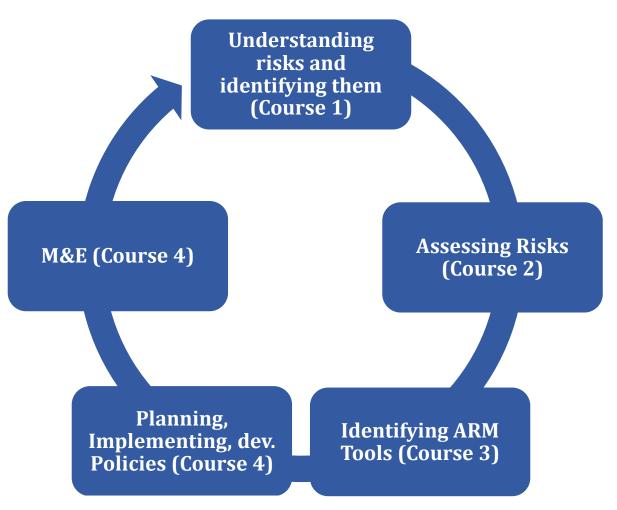
#### 3. Service Group - Intermediaries in Value chain:

- Service and input providers,
- Intermediaries dealing with ARM services.
- Other operators in the agri-food value chains.





#### Framework: Risk Management Strategy Cycle



Source: Adapted from PARM (2018)



#### COURSE 1



#### Understanding the Risk Environment in Agriculture

#### **Learning Objectives**

- Get an overview of different **types of risks** affecting activities in agri-food system, their **characteristics**, and main **causes**
- Appreciate potential **implications** of these risks to farmers and other stakeholders in the agri-food system
- Learn about the **holistic approach** (interactions of risks, strategies and policies) to risk management in agriculture
- Learn how managing risks can contribute to **improved livelihood** and **food security**







#### **Assessing Risk in Agriculture**

#### **Learning Objectives**

- Get an overview of different qualitative and quantitative methods commonly used to rank and prioritize risks
- Learn about the process and outcome of a **risk** assessment at the local area and national levels
- Know about **risk mapping** and **risk assessment and management capacity profiles** in the country
- Appreciate what **key information** is required for carrying out a risk assessment process





#### **EXAMPLES** of new risks:

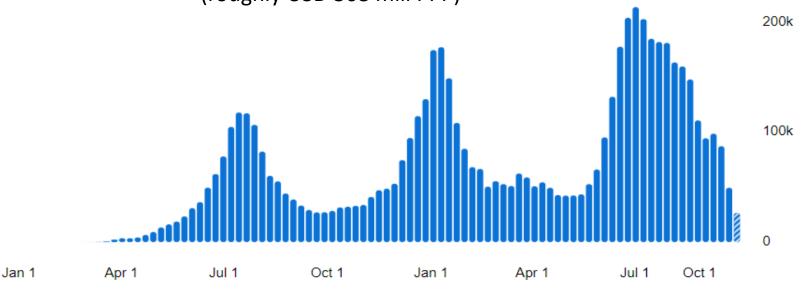
Africa: Three waves of COVID-19 - new confirmed cases

**Africa** 

6,074,624 confirmed cases

Cumulative deaths 147,777 (2.43% vs global rate of 2.04%) (excl. North Africa)

Estimated reduction in 2020 GDP growth in SSA 5.5% (roughly USD 368 mill PPP)



(https://covid19.who.int/)

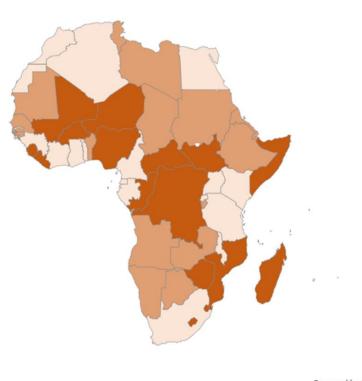




#### Composite Vulnerability Index-2 (CVI-2) with equal weights to P1 to P4 Pillars

- With coping capacity and resilience, CVI-2 produces a valuable list of priority countries requiring external assistance to deal with the impact of COVID-19 disaster on food security.
- Priority list in CVI-2 includes 11 LDCs, 8 LLDCs & 1 SIDS
- Vulnerable countries lacking internal coping capacity (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Mali, and Niger) move up into this Priority 1 group as compared to CVI-1.
- Those with higher scores on the coping capacity index (Botswana, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tunisia) move down and out of this group.
- The least vulnerable 5 are- Morocco, Gabon, Algeria, Mauritius and Egypt.

Somalia\* South Sudan<sup>a</sup> DRC\* Mozambique\* Libva Liberia Sierra Leone\* Cabo Verde Nigeria Madagascar\* .esotho\* Burkina Faso' Congo, Rep Eswatini



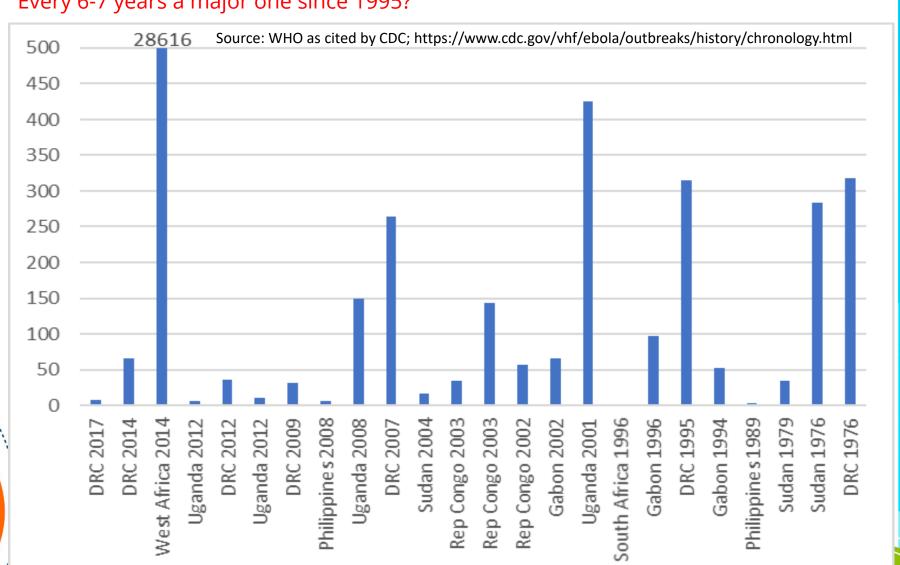
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#### Known cases of Ebola Virus Disease

The overall impact of the 2014-15 Ebóla crisis on Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone has been estimated at \$2.8 billion (World Bank)
Every 6-7 years a major one since 1995?

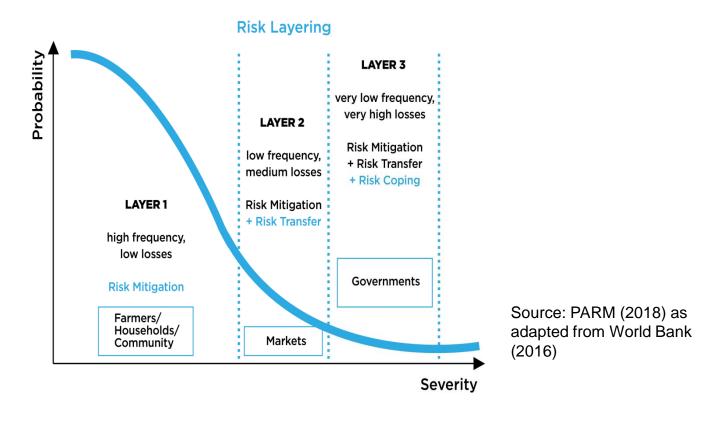








### Risk Layers: Frequency (Probability) and Severity (Impact) and Management Options





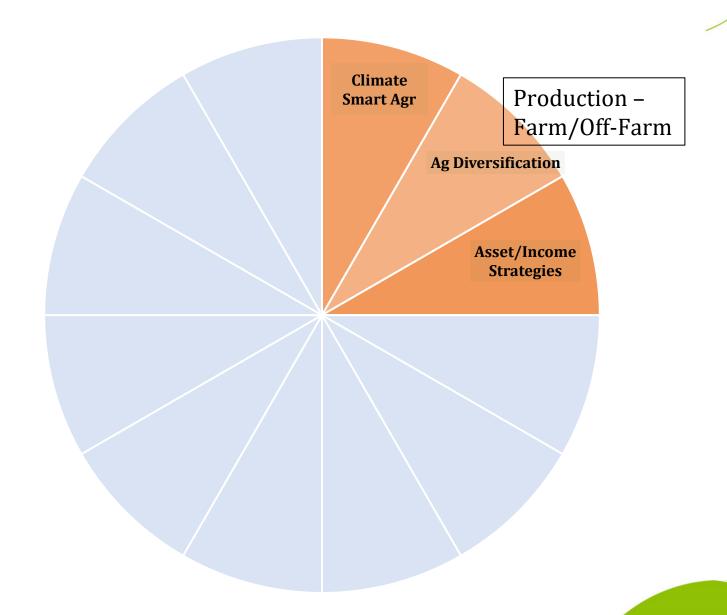


#### Agricultural Risk Management Tools Learning Objectives

- Providing an outline of the main **on-farm** and **off-farm** ARM tools
- Describing major **production**, **finance**, **market**, and **government-support** related ARM tools
- Identifying the **suitability** of these tools alone or in combination for a given situation
- Appreciating the **advantages** and **disadvantages** of ARM tools

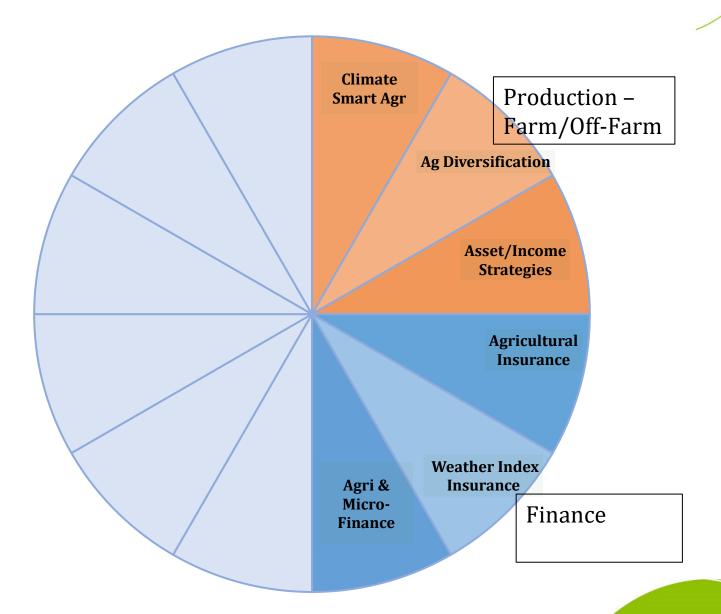






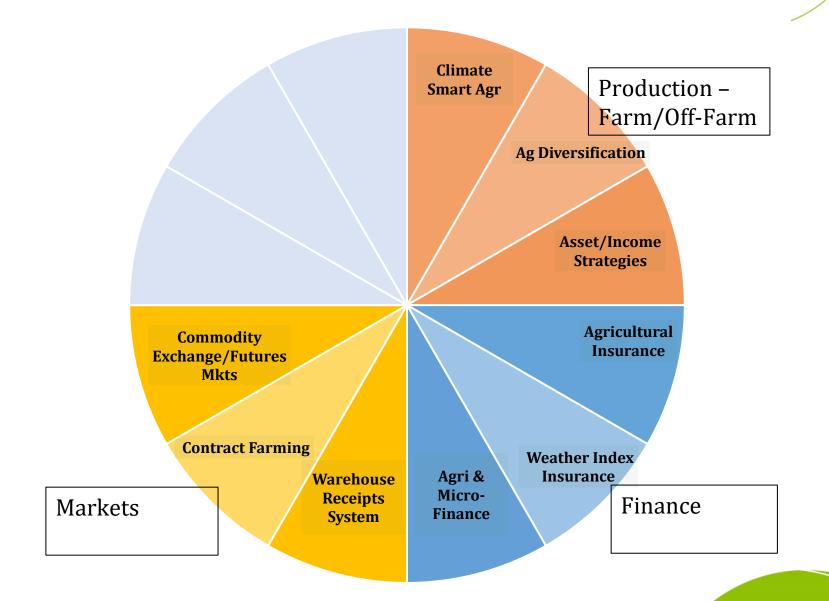






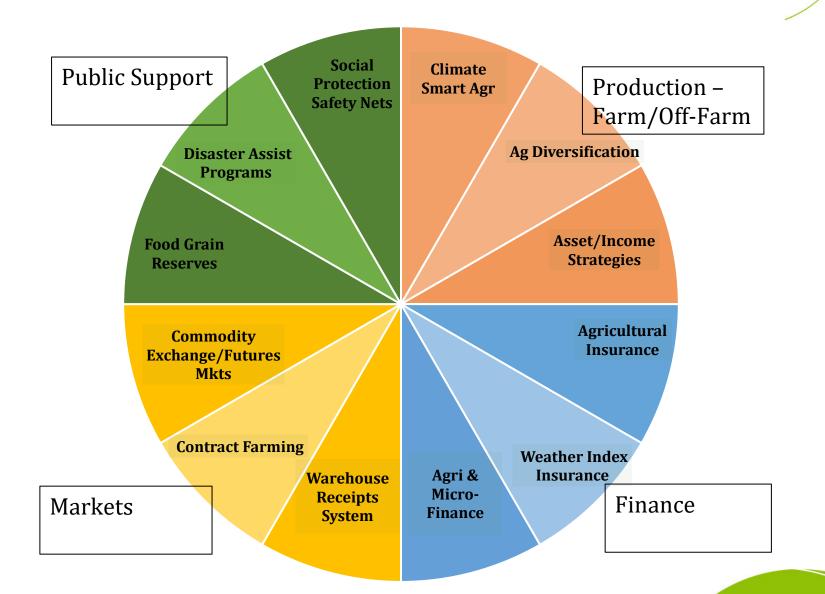
















#### **Each tool follows the following format:**

- What is it? Concepts and Characteristics
- Suitability of the tool (for whom, for what type of risk, for which crops or livestock, where and under what conditions)
- Advantages (pros general positive aspects)
- Disadvantages (cons general negative points)
- **Examples and/or Case studies** one each, total 12
- Assessment test for students, and
- List of relevant **references** for further information







Developing and implementing ARM strategy at three different levels dealing with what can be done to deal with given risk s in a coordinated manner

\* HOLISTIC COORDINATED STRATEGIES, \* PUBLIC POLICIES and \* MAINSTREAMING

#### **Lesson 1:**Farm Level (Micro)

>Selecting risks, tools, consolidating & prioritizing ARM strategies
>Farmers' role in linking with other levels





Developing and implementing ARM strategy at -

# Lesson 1:Farm Level (Micro) >Selecting risks, tools, consolidating & prioritizing ARM strategies Lesson 2: Community/Local Area Level (Meso) -Tailoring area specific learning tools, holistic, pro-poor advocacy -Developing local area resources for ARM





Developing and implementing ARM strategy at -

#### Lesson 3: National Level (Macro) Creating an enabling env. (IIPR), early warning & information systems **Lesson 1:**Farm Level (Micro) >Selecting risks, tools, consolidating & prioritizing ARM strategies Lesson 2: Community/Local Area Level (Meso) Lailoring area specific learning tools, pro-poor advocacy





Developing and implementing ARM strategy at -

## Lesson 3: National Level (Macro) Lesson 3: National Level (Macro) And policies And policies

#### Lesson 1:Farm Level (Micro)

>Selecting risks, tools, consolidating & prioritizing ARM strategies

Lesson 2: Community/Local Area Level (Meso)

Tailoring area specific learning tools, pro-poor advocacy

Lesson 4: Sustainability Issues

The role of gov., capacity dev. & mainstreaming





#### **Concluding Comments**

- Of course, agriculture is dependent on natural elements, so it is prone to risk. As demonstrated by the COVID-19 pandemic, new and more severe threats exist for all those connected to agri-food systems and their food security and livelihoods. But we can learn about different ways to manage the risk or to mitigate its impact.
- In general, developing countries lack the capacity to deal with these risks.
   The good news is that it is possible to develop risk management capacity;
   resources are available for human skills building.
- Specifically, about these courses, there are **limitations**. Even though various practical examples and case studies are provided, it is not a hands-on vocational training course. It needs to be supplemented with practical **examples, best practices, and the experiences** of practitioners.
- Also, with the help of additional resources such as detailed content documents and other vital references for each course, keener learners can seek much more profound knowledge. Primarily an academic and guided learning can be set up based on these courses.
- You can get a certification badge after completing each course and the test.





# Thank you for your kind attention

Comments, questions are welcome

(email: k.gunjal@gmail.com)

Please encourage anyone interested to take these free online courses

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