

Progressing Climate Action



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additional
132 MILLION
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into extreme poverty

MILLION PEOPLE

The Challenge Ahead

The COVID-19 global pandemic has laid bare the vulnerabilities of global agriculture and food systems. The shock to these systems is particularly felt in low-income countries, especially for smallholder farmers who are **UNEMPLOYED**

Global hunger has been on the rise since 2014. In 2020, between **720** and **811** million people faced hunger – as many as **161** million more than in 2019 – and an additional **320** million people did not have access to **enough food**. If recent trends continue, up to **660** million people may still face hunger in 2030. At the same time, an increase in extreme weather **WATER K3: W2: WAKZOP** livestock and deprives millions of people of their livelihoods.

Without urgent action, **climate change could push 132 million additional people into extreme poverty** by 2030, mostly through impacts on agriculture and food security.



How are Agriculture and Climate Change Linked?

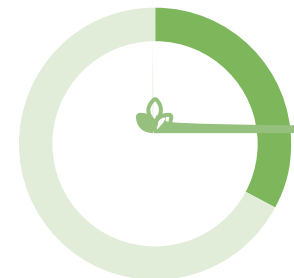
After energy, the agriculture, forestry, and land use sector is the largest contributor to climate change. Yet while agriculture is a major contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, it is also highly susceptible to its effects. Opportunities lie ahead in both reducing emissions from agriculture

and supporting smallholder farmers in adapting to the immediate negative impacts of climate change. Agriculture can and must be part of the climate crisis solution.

Given that nearly 80 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas and rely heavily on agriculture for their food security and livelihoods, climate change and variability has

a disproportionate effect on the smallholder farmers, who produce roughly 35 percent of the world's food. Many smallholder farmers are already seeing impacts from extreme weather events, such as storms and heatwaves, as well as slow-moving events like soil erosion, rising temperatures, and changes in water supply – resulting in a decline in agricultural productivity, the nutritional value of crops, food security, and livelihoods.

Investments in agriculture must be channeled towards reducing the vulnerability of smallholders and enhancing their resilience to shocks, to produce more and better food to meet future demand and reduce the global climate footprint.



1/3

come from
agriculture
and food
systems

How Does GAFSP Help Countries Address Climate Change?

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) supports countries to directly address climate change through both adaptation and mitigation activities.

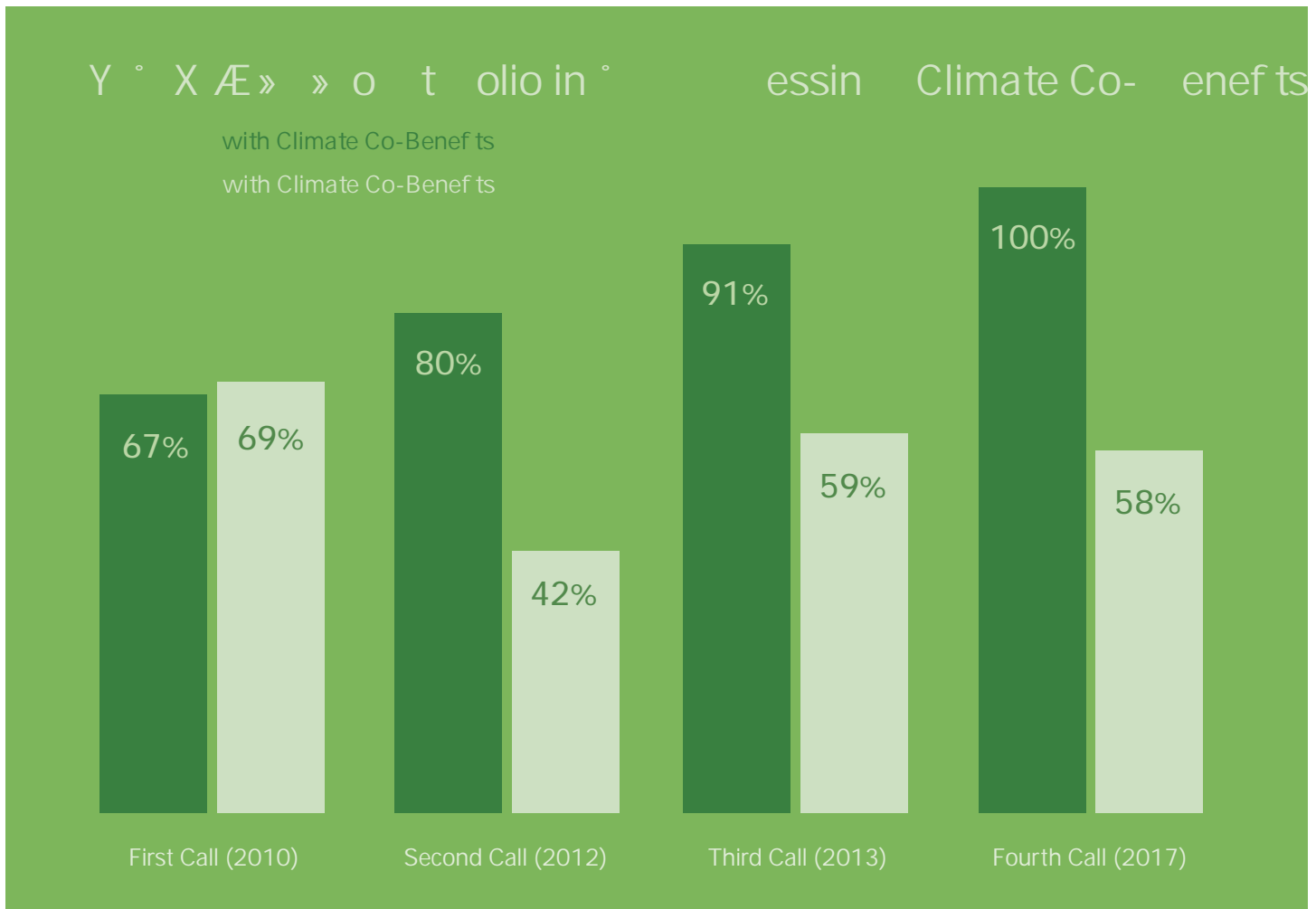
In the world's poorest countries, GAFSP supports smallholder farmers, agribusinesses, and governments to adapt to

impending climate threats and mitigate food insecurity. Most GAFSP-funded projects increase the climate resilience of agriculture through activities that focus on adaptation and/or mitigation, such as improved climate-resilient seed varieties, drought-resistant mulching, and agroforestry management.

GAFSP provides financial and technical resources to

governments, agribusinesses, and producer organizations, allowing them to choose and tailor interventions best suited to their

needs. In fact, almost all countries prioritizing climate change in their funding applications. In fact, all public sector investments during the most recent [Calls for Proposals](#) prioritized climate adaptation or mitigation activities.



It is a little-known fact that Bangladesh contains the world's largest single tract of mangroves, as well as diverse ecosystems which are critical natural buffers to the impacts of climate change.

Climate-rugged root crop brings new opportunity in

As of December 2021, close to 65 percent of public sector projects and 48 percent of GAFSP funding (US\$563) have taken action through either adaptation or mitigation.



with climate co-benefits



About GAFSP

Launched by the G20 in the wake of the global
Global
Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)

dedicated to improving food and nutrition security
by building sustainable agricultural systems in the
world's poorest countries.

In line with **Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero
Hunger)**, GAFSP supports smallholder farmers
and their families by strengthening sustainable
and resilient agriculture and food systems. Since
technical resources – grants, concessional loans,
services – to projects along the entire agriculture
value chain, from {farm to _}. These funds are
delivered through partnerships with multilateral
development agencies and private sector actors
with presence and expertise on the ground.

GAFSP investments are about more than just
ending food and nutrition insecurity; they help
reduce hunger, create jobs and income, reduce
poverty and stress on the environment and
respond to climate change. Working in partnership
with donors, countries, civil society organizations,
and development agencies, GAFSP has helped
improve the lives of more than 16 million people,
including six million women, worldwide.



#InvestFarmToFork