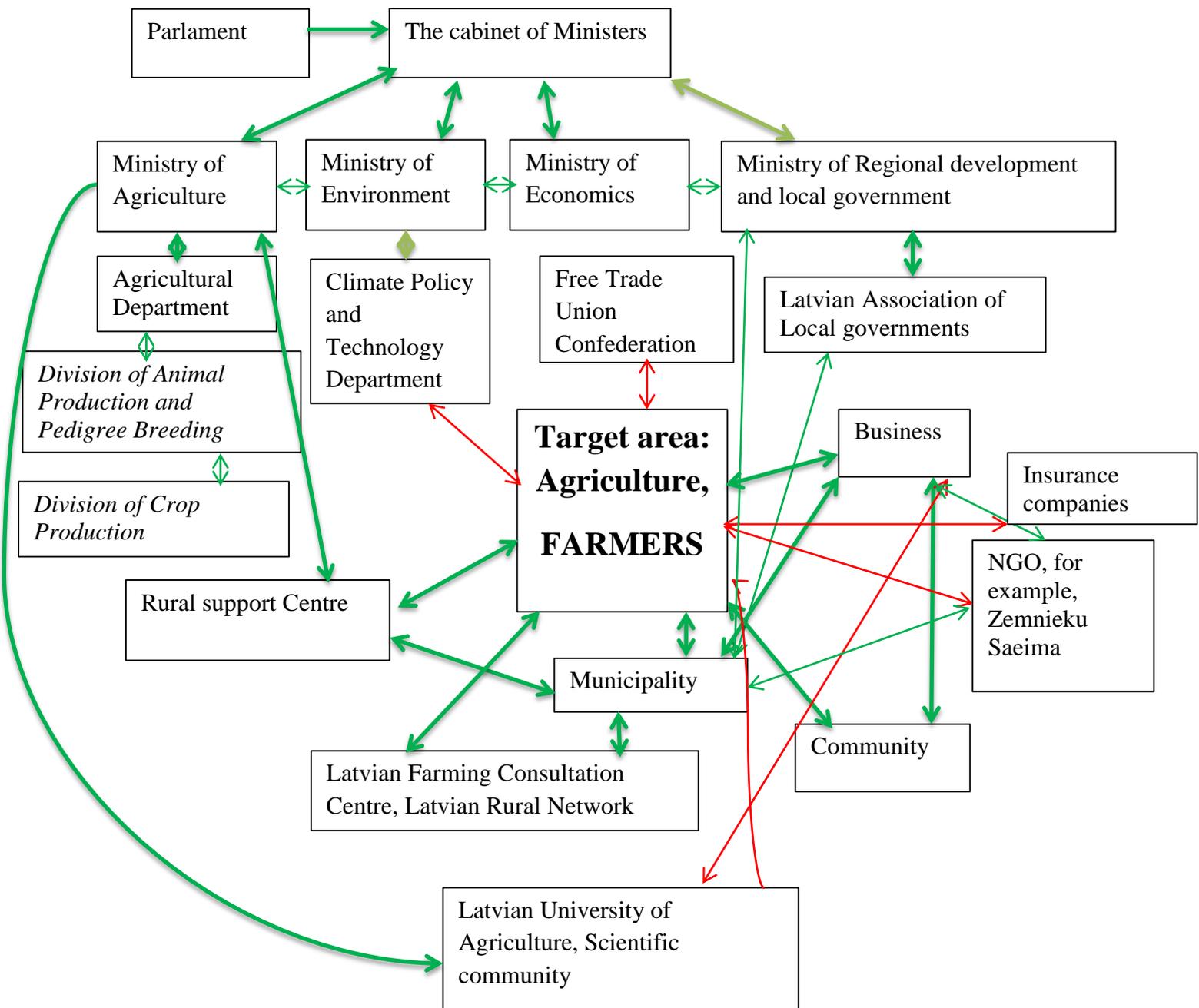


Identification and mapping of the key actors and responsibilities in the TA: implementation case AGRICULTURE (Stakeholder group – FARMERS)



Main conclusion from group discussion:

The responsibility about mitigation of climate change is divided among all actors. Every actor has to fulfill its goals and have to work in a sustainable way. For example, farmers have to make sure that the land is treated in a good manner, while policy makers have to make sure that necessary information and knowledge have reached the farmers. At some point, it felt like, government and municipality has the higher degree of responsibility and also ability to influence the agricultural practices. Unfortunately, having laws and recommendation, will not guarantee its implementation. Expert group

also agreed that the lack of necessary information in understandable form is another possible threat for climate mitigation and adaptation measures.

Universities and academia might have informal responsibility to produce scientific information and deliver it to interest groups. But there is also question where one actor responsibility ends and other starts. One of the most influential and powerful actors in the discussion about climate change is municipality and ministries of environment and agriculture. These legal institutions have capacity to activate the discussion and spread the information and knowledge. The responsibility gap we can recognize today is the two levels of governance - local and national. There is also cooperation gap between universities and business organizations.

From the mapping of the most important and strongest actors and interactions, are in local level. This conclusion is also easy understood, because local government, municipality is closest to farmers. They are the ones who were directly elected and they are the ones who have to also respond. The problem is long term stability, because municipality is elected for four years and the priorities might change in next term if other people are elected. The same goes for national governance. Obviously there is too little cooperation between local and national actors. Finally, the lack of strong public sphere, is another challenge, but might be the resource which might be more exploited in the future.

One of the most serious resource gaps are information and knowledge. When we were talking about the climate variability and climate change impacts on agricultural practices, the challenge was to understand what sensitive parts are and which climatic factors are and will have the most impact. The experts also admitted that slow and steady climate change are easier to cope with, while more intense and sudden events leave more serious damage.