

Social-learning from Farmers' Experience and Behavior: A Triple-loop Analysis on ClimateChange Awareness, Perceived Impacts, and Adaptation

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Abstract

Climate change tends to be addressed by accurate statistics and modelling, but it is generally perceived abstractly, being considered a distant psychological risk in which impacts and effects are spatially and temporally differentiated. In other words, people's attitude towards climate change is that it will impact other individuals and communities that are geographically, temporally, and even generationally removed from themselves. However, due to the hybrid nature of climate change as both a physical and social phenomenon, individuals are not 'blank slates' receiving information and facing climate change. Many have argued that deepening personal experience could be the first step for reducing individual and community psychological distance of climate change while increasing the potential for behavior change. Considering that agriculture affects and is affected by climate change in several ways, farmers can provide first-hand observations of climate change impacts and testing different adaptation options. This contribution provides an overview of the intellectual structure of farmers' behavior on climate change awareness, perceived risks, and adaptation capacity. A portfolio of 108 survey studies published in the last decade was selected for a comprehensive analysis. Exploratory variables such as farmers' socio-demographic characteristics, level of climate change awareness, major perceived impacts, and adaptation measures, parameters, and barriers have been reported. In addition to the bibliographic analysis, the first results from a survey conducted in different irrigation systems in northern Italy will be tested to identify(dis)similar trends in farmers' behavior. The identification of not only farmers' behavior gaps but also their causing reasons will contribute to focus attention on most concerning issues and provide more accurate bottom-up knowledge to managers and decision-makers.



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SOCIAL LEARNING FROM FARMERS' EXPERIENCE AND BEHAVIOR: A TRIPLE-LOOP ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS, PERCEIVED IMPACTS, AND ADAPTATION

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AGU FALL
MEETING

SCIENCE
is SOCIETY





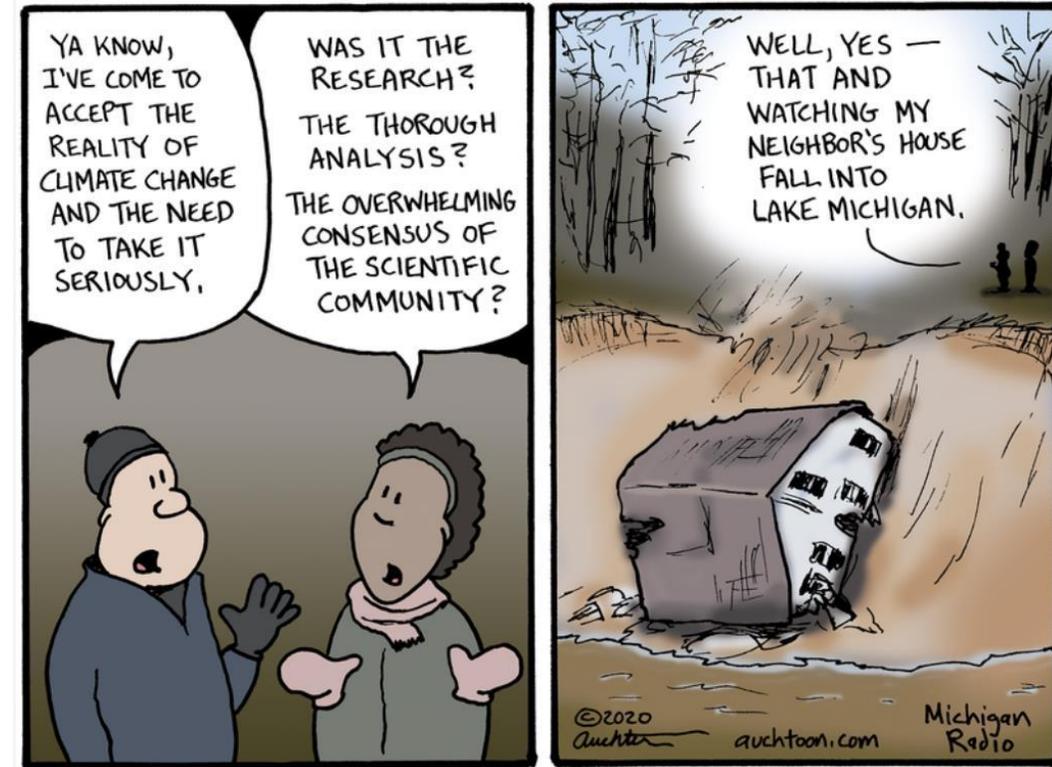
MOTIVATION

- Climate change is often seen as a **distant** psychological risk
- Individuals are not **'blank slates'** receiving information about climate change
- Individuals and communities **socially construct** risk perception
- Social-learning is fundamental for **behavioral transformation**
- **Re-think** local and regional policies, especially in climate change **hotspots**



Farmers can provide first-hand observations

Seeing is believing...





AIM AND METHODS

RQ1: What is the current publication trend?

Bibliometrics

Bibliometrix R-package
VOSviewer (1.6.17)

435 publications



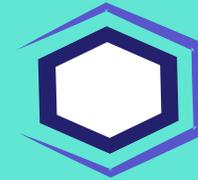
RQ2: What is the farmers' intellectual structure?

Systematic Literature Review

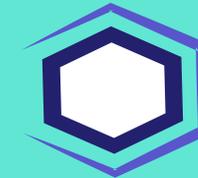
Exploratory – protocol & clusters

108 publications

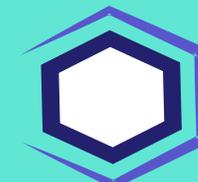
A triple-loop overview of farmers' perception on climate change



Awareness



Impacts



Adaptation

WoS and Scopus databases
2010-2020

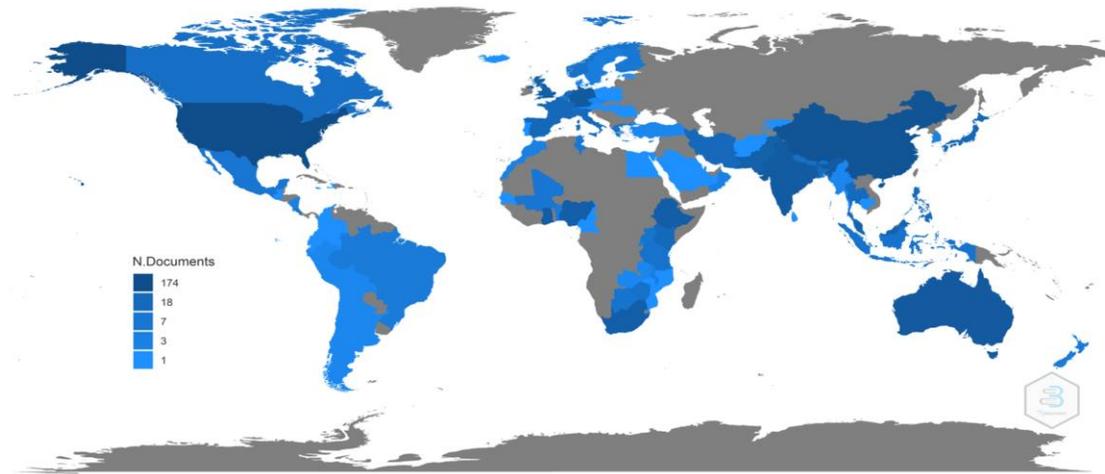
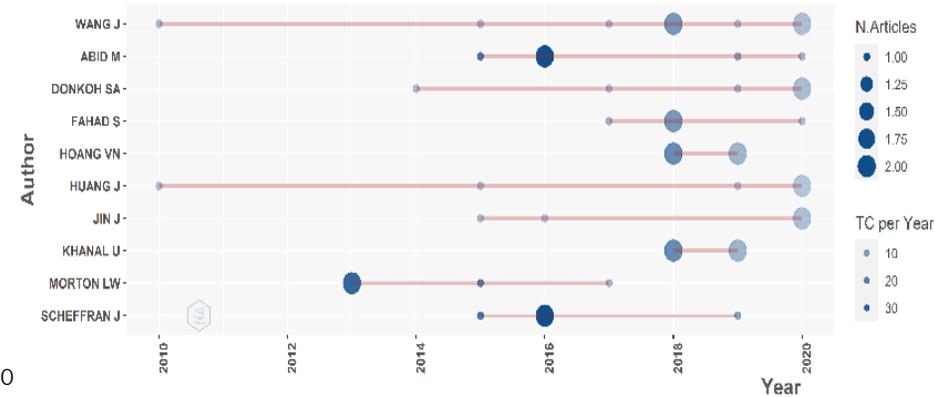
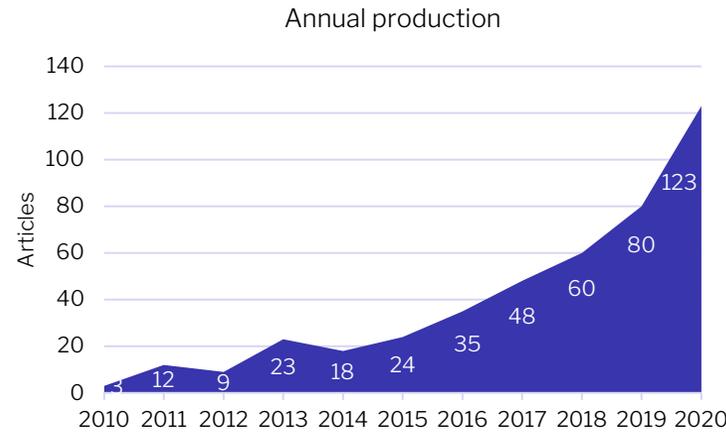


RESULTS – BIBLIOMETRICS

435 papers

Authors & Sources

- 1,428 authors
- 669 institutions
- 65 countries
- 174 journals: climatic sciences, sustainable development & natural resources management
- Growing interest: 85% papers in 2015–2020
- A ratio of 1 to 9 in favor of Global South studies



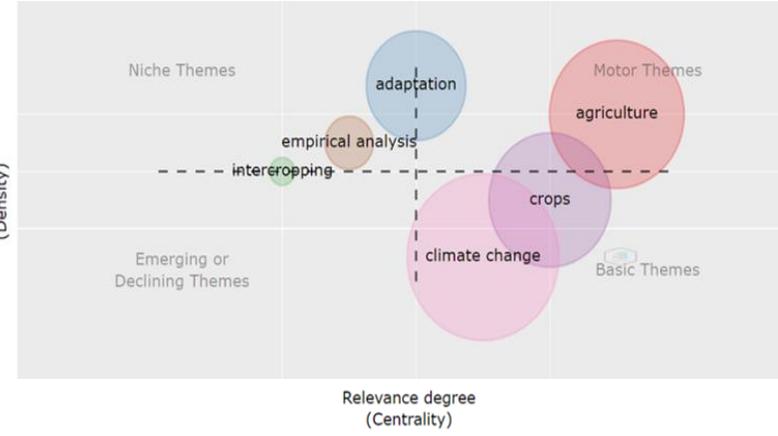
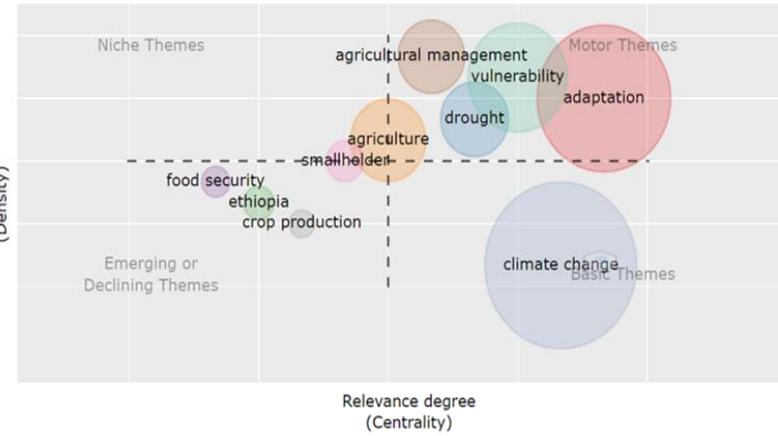
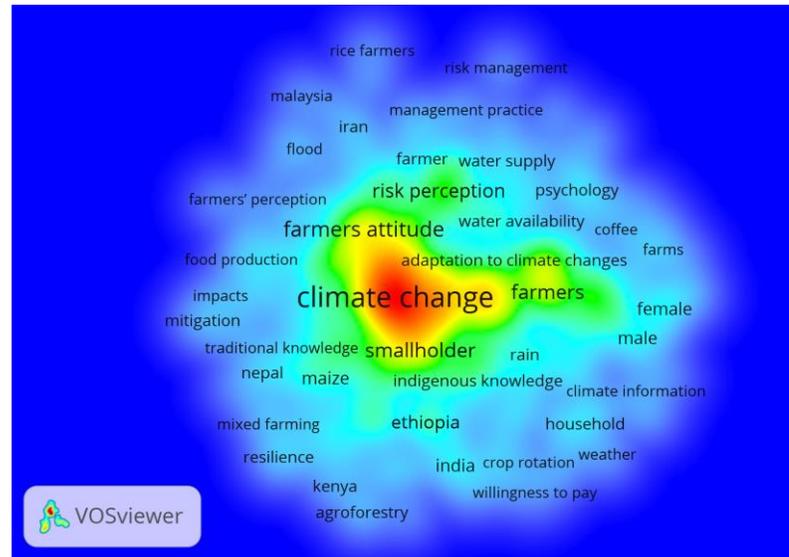


RESULTS – BIBLIOMETRICS

435 papers

Keywords & Themes

- **Methodological tools:** survey, interviews, risk assessment, cost-benefit analysis, indicators
- **Addressed topics:** impacts on food production, crops vulnerability, crops choice, and adaptation to extreme weather events



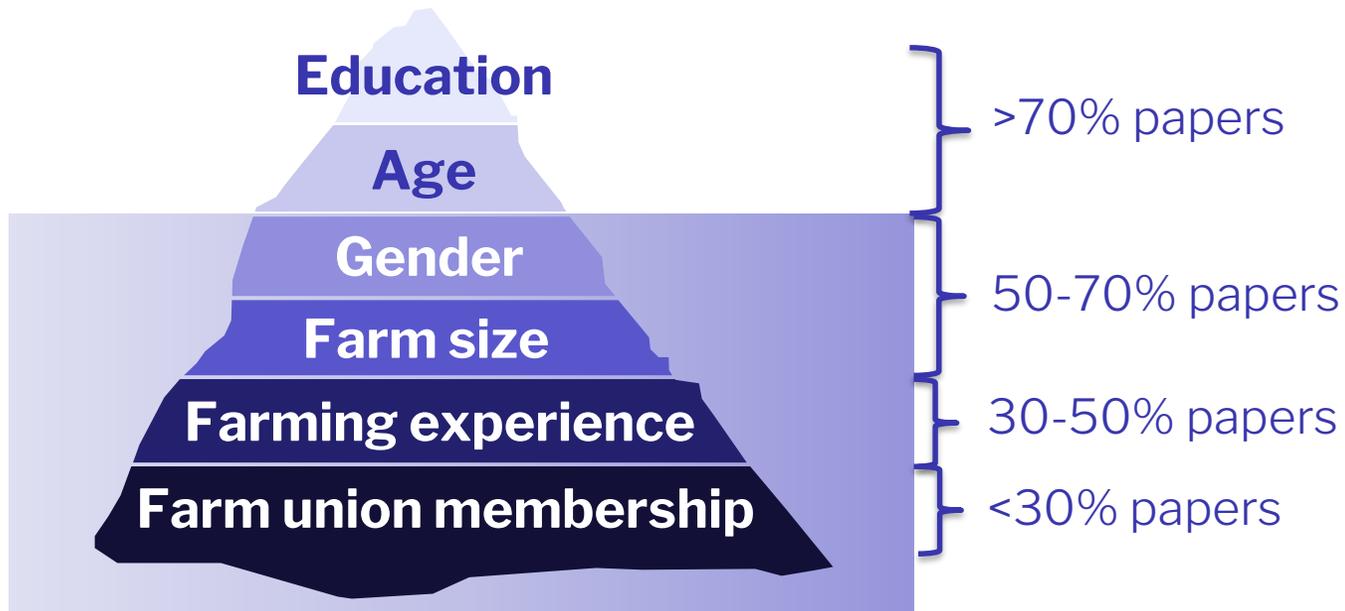
Less themes and diversity of topics
 More focus on *climate change* (theme) & *perception* (sub-theme)



RESULTS – SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

435 papers

Factors conditioning adaptation



- **More education – more adaptation capacity:** A unit increase in the number of years increases by 2-3% of the likelihood of adopting measures
- **More age – more adaptation capacity:** An increase in age significantly influences the adoption of new crop varieties with a short growing cycle
- **Gender-biased:** Men and women choose different adaptation strategies
- **More farming experience – more doubts**



RESULTS – SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

108 papers

Awareness

- Is not neutral: it entails diverse evaluations of climate impacts (positive or negative) that determine the strategic intents of climate action.
- Is essential to **define** the problem, **attribute** responsibility appropriately, and **determine** specific attitudes to address it.
- Is understood as the **first step** prior to resilience-building process but also as a **requirement** to ensure climate change resilience.





RESULTS – SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

108 papers

Awareness

Studies reported 2 main issues

- Is climate changing? / Is climate change occurring?
 - ✓ No (lack of evidences)
 - ✓ Yes
- Is climate change occurring because of
 - ✓ natural changes
 - ✓ human activities
 - ✓ human activities & natural changes

- Most of farmers agree with statements that the climate is changing
- Most of them highlighted that climate is changing because of human activity
- Few studies mainly considered both causes of climate change

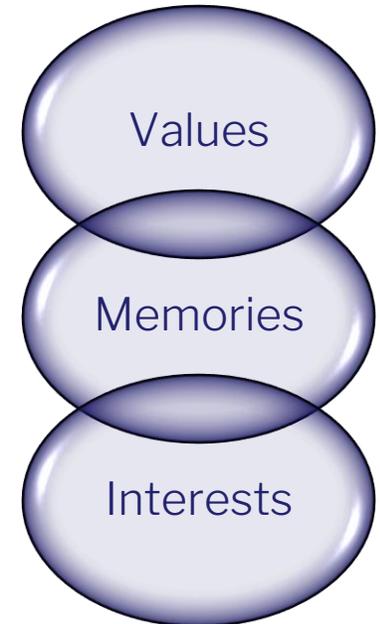
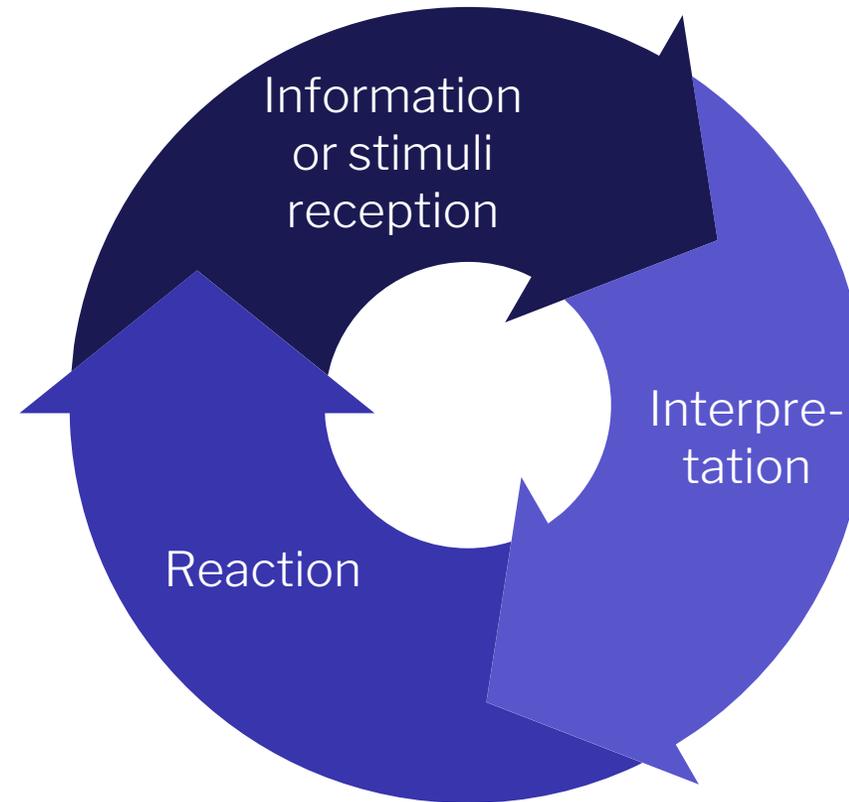


RESULTS – SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

108 papers

Risk perception

- Is the individual or collective awareness about climate change through their senses.
- Risk perception refers to a mental construct, an individual's assessment of the **probability** of a particular event and its consequences, or a **subjective estimation** of the nature of a threat and its **severity**.
- Is formed through **experience & personality** within a cultural context of everyday life.





RESULTS – SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

108 papers

Risk perception

Studies reported **13 significant impacts**

Top 3

- Rising and extreme temperatures
- Changes in rainfall pattern
- Increase of drought periods and dry spells

Some studies compare farmers' perceptions and meteorological observations of temperature and rainfall

- Length of rainy season (stopped earlier)
- Flood frequency
- Rainfall amount intensity
- Rainfall season amplitude
- Length of summer season (started earlier)
- Windstorm and hailstorm
- Heatwaves and hot days
- Crop production
- Pest and diseases
- Soil fertility and land degradation

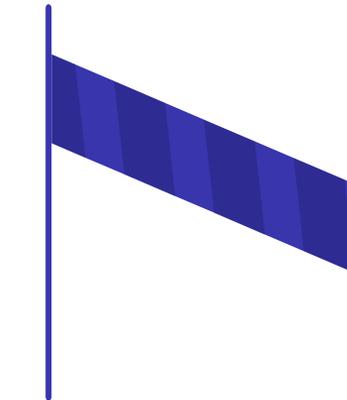


RESULTS – SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

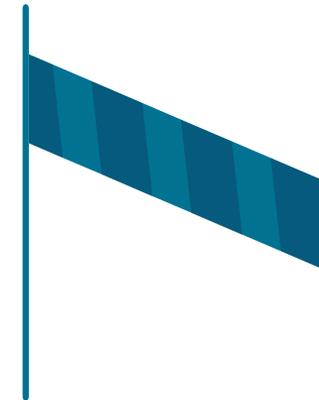
108 papers

Adaptation capacity

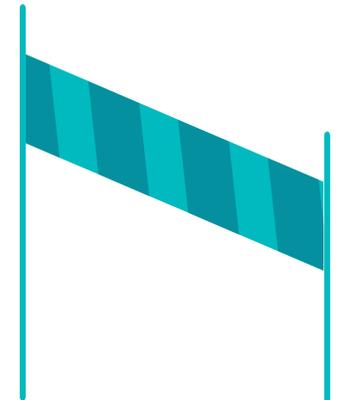
- Perception determines adaptation intention and methods.
- Poor risk perception may lead to maladaptation & increase farmers' vulnerability to climate change.
- Accurate risk perception increases trust & individual responsibility.



Self-capacity:
Ability to apply
for adaptive
measures



Efficacy:
Performance
of applied
measures



Cost:
Economic
effort &
compensation

3-stage process



RESULTS – SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

108 papers

Adaptation capacity

Studies reported **11** main measures

Top 3

- Changing cropping patterns
- New crop varieties
- Soil and water conservation techniques



- Planting shaded trees (agroforestry)
- Organic fertilizers or pesticides
- Promote off-farm activities
- Frequent or supplementary irrigation
- Water harvesting and build infrastructures
- Migration to other areas
- Purchasing agriculture insurance
- Reduce cultivated area or livestock diversification

Some studies distinguished adaptation measures considering their **reactive** & **preventive** nature

Farmers apply adaptation methods **simultaneously**



RESULTS – SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

108 papers

Adaptation barriers

Top3 main constraints

- Lack of **information** about the potential impacts of climate change
- Limited **knowledge** of the available adaptation strategies
- Failure to weather forecasting **services access**

Farmers' profile

Literacy rate
Landholdings size
Land access
Land ownership

Facilities & Services

Financial support
Technical expertness
Extension services

Support & Information

Climatic data
Local strategies
Weather forecasting
Government inputs

Farmers require **different climate information** during each stage of the farming process



INSIDES AND FUTURE WORK

Understanding the triple-loop on farmers' behavior is fundamental to increase their resilience from an attitude change. It allows:

- focusing the specific behaviors to be changed
- examining the driving factors motivating those behaviors
- defining and applying different interventions
- evaluating the effects of these interventions on the resulting behaviors



Future work should move:

- ✓ From cross-sectional analyses (one-off and one-time farmers' surveys) to over-time studies to deepen social-learning and behavioral change
- ✓ From global (Global South – Global North) to regional interdependencies to check for best replicable strategies

THANK YOU



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