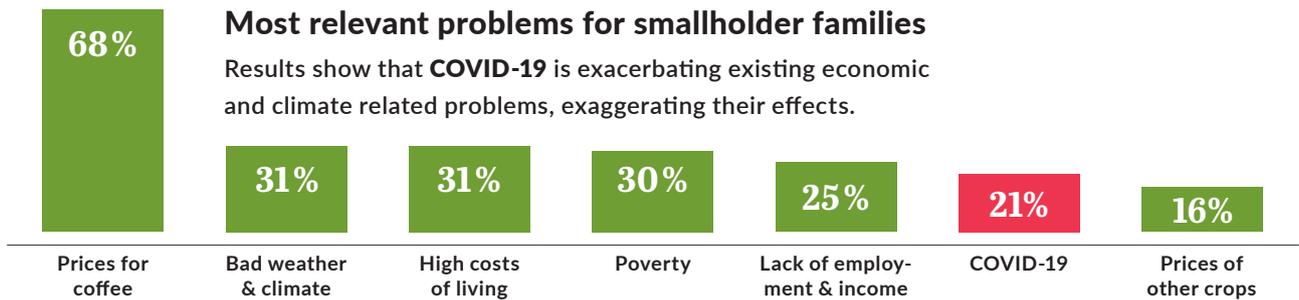




IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SMALLHOLDER FAMILIES' LIVELIHOODS

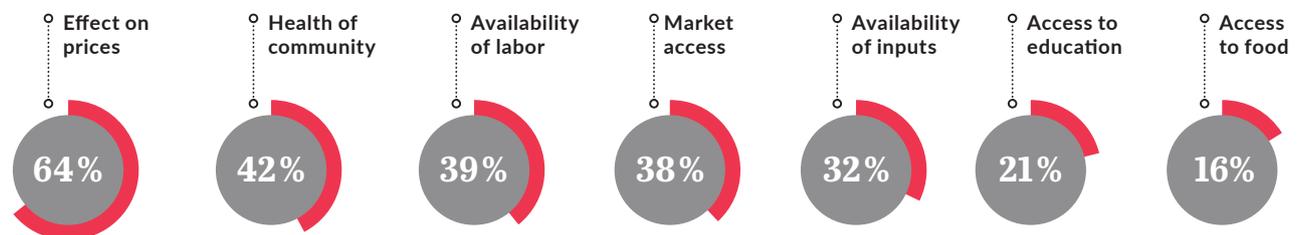
More investments are needed to secure the livelihood situation of smallholders

Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung (HRNS) conducted a survey to find out how the **COVID-19** crisis is impacting the livelihoods of smallholder families in the current HRNS project regions Indonesia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Brazil, Honduras and Guatemala. The Coronavirus pandemic contributes to existing problems, families are already facing, and poses a serious threat to household development plans, food security, business and income. Our survey results show that long-term impacts due to **COVID-19** for coming crop-cycles and families' cash flow must be expected and emphasizes the necessity of investing into the livelihood situation of smallholder farmers.



COVID-19 – Greatest concerns of smallholder families

The primary fears of farming families are effects on their economic situation and health.



COVID-19 already has negative impacts on household income

71% YES

NO 1%
Income has increased

NO 28%
Income is the same



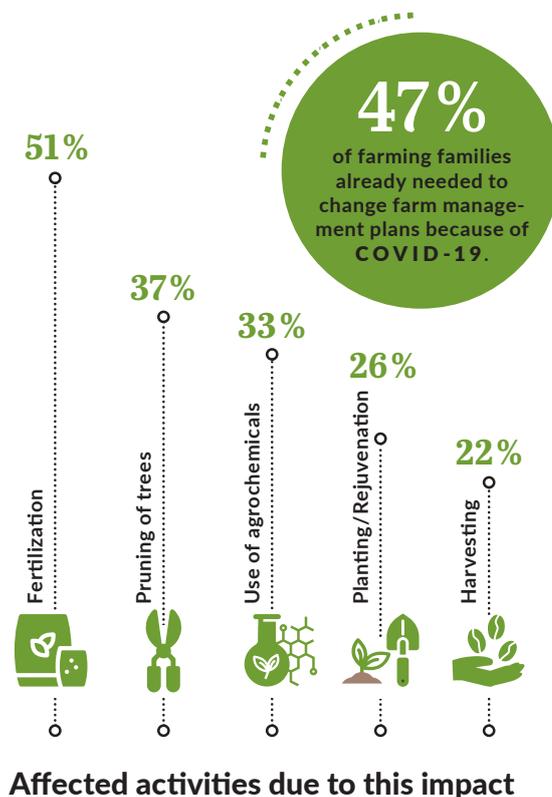
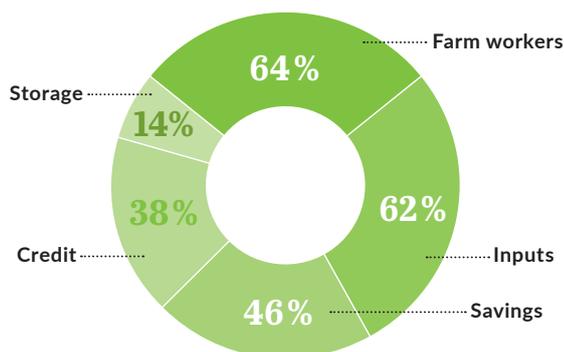
Highest impact on household income in Uganda, Indonesia and Ethiopia*



*Percentage of respondents per country reporting decrease of income.

The number of families that need to change farm management plans due to **COVID-19** is most likely to continue to rise as the survey was taken in an early stage of the pandemic. Farm management is mostly impacted in agricultural activities that work to stabilize and increase productivity in the medium and long term and that strengthens the plants to withstand pests and diseases. This further decreases revenue and increases risks in an already difficult market environment.

The biggest impacts of COVID-19 on farm management reported are access to:



The situation triggered by the Coronavirus pandemic for smallholder families in coffee regions needs an urgent response. The survey shows that **COVID-19** will have a long-term impact on the livelihood of smallholder families. Upcoming crop cycles will be affected as much as families' cashflow and food security. The effects of climate change might be felt stronger as mitigation measures cannot be implemented due to higher input prices under **COVID-19**. Farmer families face higher production costs at a prospect of lower revenues.

HRNS reacted at an early stage to support farming families in remaining food secure and mitigating long-term effects of **COVID-19**. Agricultural trainings were adapted to short-term needs and long-term effects; for example, by training on alternative methods for mitigating climate risks that do not require the use of now more expensive agrochemicals. The use of digital training tools was increased as well.

However, more investments to secure the livelihood situation of smallholders are necessary now. Increased income diversification and building resilience against external shocks should be strengthened as core topics. Get in touch with us for questions, discussions and further results: covid19@hrnstiftung.org



www.hrnstiftung.org

Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung (HRNS)
Am Sandtorpark 4
20457 Hamburg, Germany
+49 40 808 112 436
info@hrnstiftung.org



METHODOLOGY: 380 interviews in seven countries (Indonesia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras) via phone from June 2 to June 12, 2020

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