

## CLIMATE-SMART AGRIBUSINESS STRATEGIES FOR SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN EMERGING ECONOMIES

**Lituhayu Supartiningrum**

Department of Agricultural Industrial Technology, Faculty of Agricultural  
Technology, University of Jember  
Email: lituhayu@unej.ac.id

### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze various climate-smart agriculture-based agribusiness strategies that can be implemented by smallholder farmers to address the challenges of climate change in developing countries. The research method used was a literature review, examining various scientific articles, books, international reports, and previous research results relevant to the theme of climate-smart agribusiness. Data were analyzed descriptively and comparatively to identify effective strategies for increasing productivity, adaptation, and sustainability of farming businesses. The study results indicate that climate-smart agribusiness strategies include farm diversification, the use of digital agricultural technology, the implementation of water-efficient irrigation, the use of climate-resilient varieties, agroforestry, and strengthening market access and green financing. Furthermore, collaboration between governments, financial institutions, the private sector, and local communities is a crucial factor in supporting the successful implementation of these strategies. A climate-smart agribusiness approach can not only increase agricultural productivity but also strengthen the economic resilience of smallholder farmers to the risks of climate change. This study emphasizes that sustainability-based agribusiness transformation needs to be supported through inclusive policies, technological innovation, and farmer capacity building to create adaptive, resilient, and sustainable agricultural systems in developing countries.

**Keywords:** Climate-Smart Agriculture, Sustainable Agribusiness, Smallholder Farmers, Climate Change, Developing Countries, Food Security

### **INTRODUCTION**

Climate change has become one of the most significant global challenges facing the modern agricultural sector, particularly for developing countries that remain heavily dependent on the agribusiness sector as a primary source of food security, employment, and economic growth. Rising global temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, floods, land degradation, and the increasing frequency of natural disasters have directly impacted agricultural productivity. In this context, smallholder farmers are the most vulnerable group