







# The Continental Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Map – Partnership Initiatives Promoting CSA

#### PRESENTATION @ THE AFAAS CAADP-XP IV MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTAND LEARNING EVENT

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA** 

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## **Outline**



- Introduction.
- Significance of the Action.
- Objectives of the Assignment
- Methodology
- Regional and Continental Results
- Conclusion/Recommendations

















#### Introduction

- The concept of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) has gained ground as a keyword in agricultural development projects.
- CSA defined as agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, enhances resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes GHGs (mitigation) where possible, and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals (FAO, 2013a).
- CSA aims to achieve:
  - sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes
  - adapting and building resilience to climate change
  - reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions

CSA as an approach, therefore, helps farmers to reduce vulnerability, increase adaptive capacity, and better cope with ex-post risk.







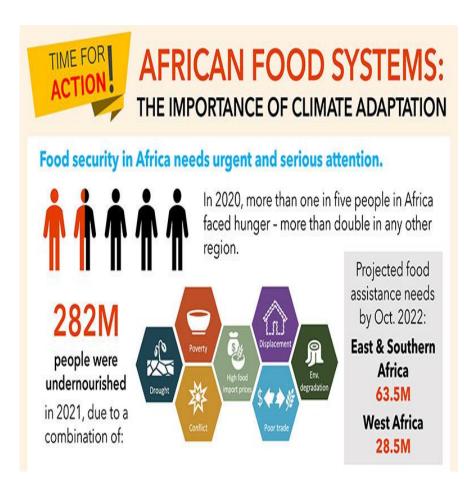








#### Significance of the Mapping Exercise (2021)



- The need to enhance the implementation of CSA practices on the African continent
- The need to generate stakeholder interest and commitment in promoting the concept of CSA.
- The need to provide and share information on CSA initiatives among the broad stakeholders.
- The need to enhance accessibility to CSA information on the continental.

**Source: The World Bank** 

















## Significance of the Mapping Exercise

Coherence policies to support CSA on the continent are imperative to address these needs.

- The documentation and recommendation of smart policy pathways to ensuring policy coherence with regards to CSA are imperative.
- The pathways to such coherent policies relies most on data including data on existing CSA initiatives and their characterization.

















## **Objectives of the Mapping Exercise**

- To have an overview (characterization) of the existing CSA initiatives across the continent.
- To identify gaps and synergies on CSA initiatives across the continent.
- To identify existing partners for scaling CSA initiatives.



















## Methodology



- Documents review (government documents, scientific journals, reports, grey literature, and other publications.
- Stakeholder survey.



- ASARECA 12 countries
- CCARDESA 8 countries
- CORAF 8 countries
- AFAAS CSA initiatives among Smallholders (176 initiatives)

#### Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics















## Characterization of Initiatives as CSA



- Initiatives that increases productivity in s sustainable manner.
- Initiatives that enhances resilience (increases adaptation to climate change.
- Initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emission.

Initiatives that met one or mor of these characteristic were mapped.











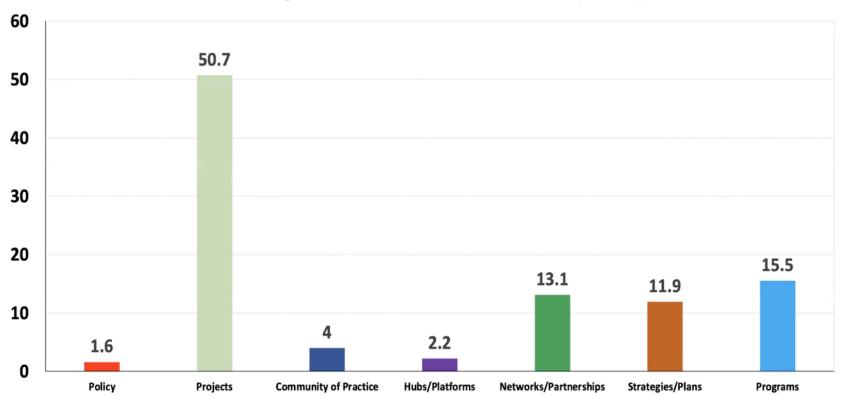




## Regional-Level Results - ASARECA

#### 489 Initiatives Identified and grouped into 7 Categories

#### Percentage distribution of CSA Initiatives (n=489)













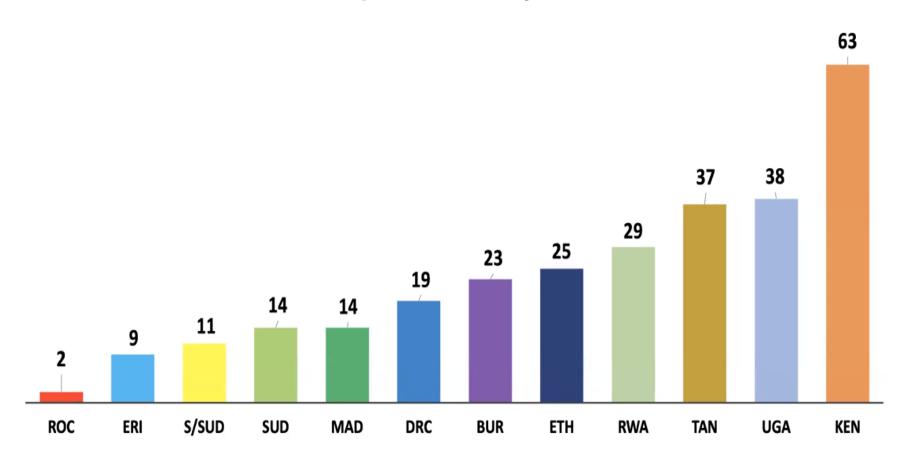






#### **Results - ASARECA**

#### **Number of Initiatives per Country**

















# FARREGIONAL-Level Results - CCARDESA

• 201 CSA initiatives were identified with 121 of the initiatives being projects and 29 under programs

 a total of 115 billion USD has been invested with investments ranging from \$ 118,629 and \$ 60 Billion.

 a total of 30 CSA strategies and plans were identified















### **Results - CCARDESA**

| Country    | Programs | Projects |
|------------|----------|----------|
| Botswana   | 0        | 2        |
| Eswatini   | 3        | 15       |
| Mauritius  | 1        | 2        |
| Mozambique | 4        | 28       |
| Namibia    | 3        | 14       |
| Tanzania   | 11       | 12       |
| Zambia     | 3        | 24       |
| Zimbabwe   | 1        | 10       |
| Regional   | 2        | 14       |
| Global     | 1        | 0        |









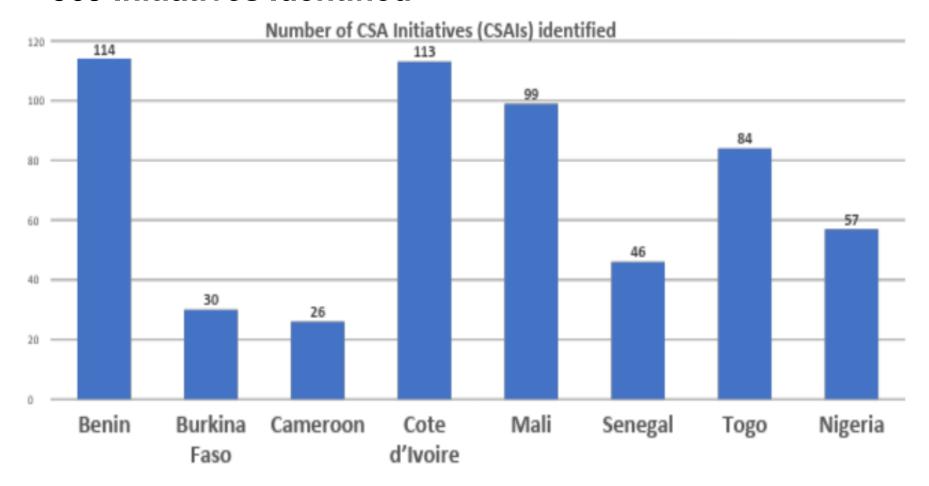






#### **Results - CORAF**

#### 569 Initiatives Identified



















### **Results - CORAF**

# Main stakeholders supporting the implementation of CSA initiatives

| Stakeholder Group              | Role   |
|--------------------------------|--|
| CSOs/NGOs                      | Create grass-roots mobilisation, awareness and build capacity and ensure inclusion and engage in monitoring and evaluation of projects             |
| Academic/research institutions | Provide novel and implementable ideas, concepts and solutions that drive and support CSAIs   |
| Development partners           | Developing projects that help in the designs and implementation of projects. They also help in capacity building, technology transfer and adoption |
| Government and public sector   | Set policies and create favourable environment to drive society and the public sector  |
| Financial institutions         | Providing financial support for the implementation of the CSA projects   |















#### **Results - AFAAS**

- A total of 176 CSA initiatives were completely mapped.
- The mapping initiative recorded 58 initiatives in Uganda as the highest followed by Kenya and Eswatini and Mali recorded the list with 2 initiatives each.
- Many studies carried out across Africa in the recent past demonstrate that rural women and children are more affected than men by the effects of climate change.















#### **Results - AFAAS**

#### Mali

N. of CSA initiatives: 2 By: Forum des Services de Conseil Agricole et Rural du Mali (FOSCAR)

#### The Gambia

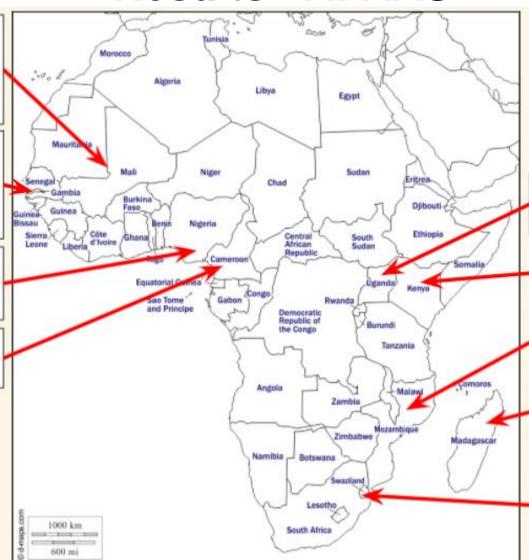
N. of CSA initiatives: 3 By: Department of Agriculture Central River Region North (CRRN)

#### Nigeria

N. of CSA initiatives: 31 By: University of Port Harcourt

#### Cameroon

N. of CSA initiatives: 4 By: Bionatura SA



#### Uganda

N. of CSA initiatives: 58

By: UFAAS

#### Kenya

N. of CSA initiatives: 46

By: KeFAAS

#### Mozambique

N. of CSA initiatives: 14

By: KeFAAS

#### Madagascar

N. of CSA initiatives: 16 By: FCA Madagascar

#### eSwatini

N. of CSA initiatives: 2 By: CA National Coordination









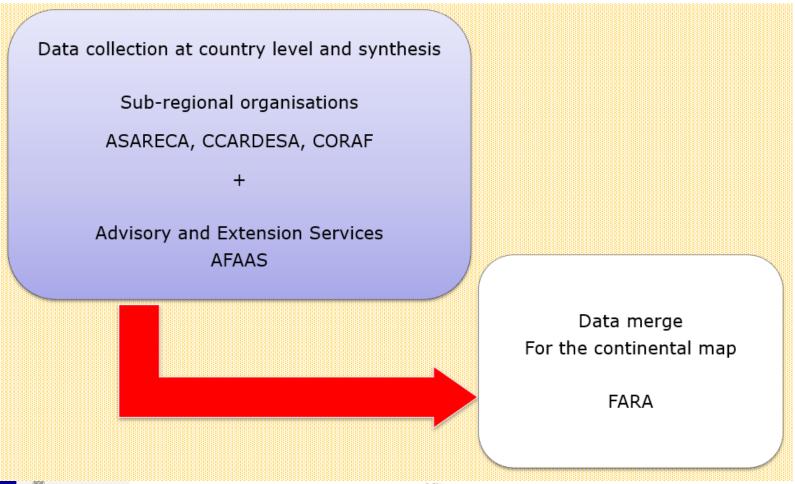








#### Approach













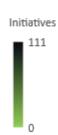






 Central, Eastern, and western Africa recording the highest number of initiative (569) and northern Africa recording only 15 initiatives from the preliminary mapping.











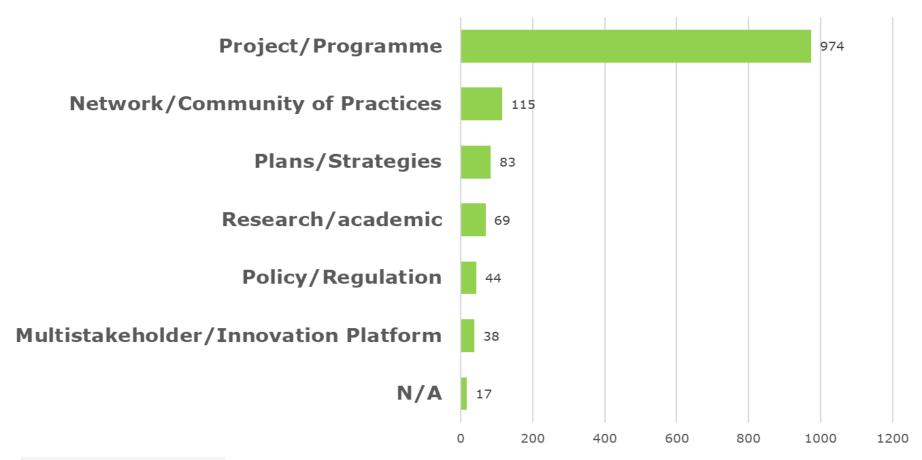








Types of Initiatives – 6 categories



















Main Gaps Identified



- 1. Inadequate available data and nonexistence of data on CSA Initiatives.
- Weak collaboration among organizations and institutions promoting CSA.
- Low level investments in CSA Initiatives. Initiatives are mostly donor funded.
- 4. Low Gender Equality and Social Inclusion.

















#### **Potential Uses of the Map**

- Information sharing, knowledge, and lessons learned
- Strengthen stakeholders' capacities
- Develop partnerships, synergies, and alliances
- Improve coordination
- Outreach and advocacy
- Improve policy design and decision making
- Identify and design new initiatives
- Mobilize financial resources
- Accelerate scaling

















#### **Next Step**

Transfer data set into the digital platform to enhance interaction

The information gathered through the exercise is important for providing valuable information to current continental initiatives such as the SIA and AFSH roadmap, the Partnership for Sustainable Seed Systems in Africa and for mobilizing resources.

















#### Conclusion

- The need to improve on data capture, data availability and Data Access to improve the current status of the map.
- Capacity building and increased research in CSA is important for policy support to CSA.

#### **Opportunities**





































