



# 2010 CAADP AFRICA FORUM

4 to 8 October 2010, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

## Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change

Strategies of Smallholder Farmers  
to achieve Food Security and  
Income Growth in Africa



## Proceedings

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# 1 Background

The CAADP Africa Forum is a platform that enables a direct exchange between countries and CAADP institutions on matters of agriculture and development, with the aim of building a bridge between the realities on the ground in African countries and the pan-African CAADP Framework<sup>1</sup>. Participants to the forum range from farmers and their representatives to policy makers at national, regional and pan-African level. Purpose of the forum is: *Sharing and learning on progress among farmers, and experts from different agricultural sub-sectors and policy decision makers to foster the up scaling of best practices across Africa as an input into country driven development of the agricultural and rural sector.*

The 2010 CAADP Africa Forum was held in Ouagadougou from 4 to 8 October. The forum represented a major step towards a closer and better-coordinated cooperation between Farmer Organisations and CAADP by being the first forum to be driven entirely by Farmer Organisations both in terms of content as well as participants.

As theme for the forum, RFOs decided upon<sup>2</sup>: *Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change: Strategies of Smallholder Farmers to achieve Food Security and Income Growth in Africa*. Under this theme, practitioners (mostly farmers) contributed success stories or best practices from their country, and countries could learn from each other's experiences. Specific objectives of the forum were:

1. *Existing farmer best-practices*: To exchange information on existing best practices by farmers adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts;
2. *Financing opportunities*: To disseminate information and exchange experience on how farmer organizations can access and use international climate change financing mechanisms;
3. *Technology dissemination*: To share information and develop an inventory on existing mitigation and adaptation technologies that can be used by small holder farmers;
4. *Policy*: To help Farmer Organisations use the CAADP framework to advance national and regional policy agendas towards supporting the adaptation to, and mitigation against climate change among small farmers.

A total of 277 participants from 37 countries attended the forum. A programme is attached as annex 1 and a participant list as annex 2. Most of the participants came as part of a 'country team' and during the last two days of the forum, these teams sat together, under the guidance of the RFOP for the region, to formulate a country strategy, based on the lessons learnt during the forum. RFOs supported and complemented these strategies with their own regional strategies.

The 2010 forum was a good illustration of the fact that Farmer Organisations are the best-placed actors to identify and bring together field-experiences. At the 2010 forum, practitioners (mostly farmers) contributed more than 50 success stories from over 30 African countries! An overview of cases presented at the forum is offered in annex 3.

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<sup>1</sup> Improving food security, nutrition, and incomes in Africa's largely agrarian economies are the goals of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme or CAADP; The African Union (AU) Assembly endorsed CAADP in July 2003 as part of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

<sup>2</sup> This decision was made during the CAADP-Partnership Platform meeting in Johannesburg, 20-23 April 2010.

## 2 Opening of the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum

*“The first victim of Climate Change is the peasant”*

The Opening Ceremony was a testimony to the crucial role of farmer organisations as custodians and drivers of agricultural development.

The President of the Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteur du l’Afrique de l’Ouest (ROPPA), Mr Djibo Bagna, reminded us of the fact that the first victim of climate change is the peasant, or the paysanne. He urged the RFOs to take on their role and responsibility fully and without hesitation: “We cannot remain theoretical, let’s be sincere, let’s commit ourselves, and let’s do so for the whole road, wherever it leads us and however long it takes”.

This call for action was echoed by Martin Bwalya, head of CAADP, who emphasised that the forum should be seen as a means towards and ends (and not as an end in its own right) and that “it is what you do outside of this forum that really counts”. He said that a main objective of the forum is to help farmer organisations use the CAADP framework to advance national and regional policy agendas to support smallholder farmers meet the challenges of climate change. He explained that at the core of this new agricultural development thinking under CAADP is a commitment to deepen the engagement of the non-state players in the planning and implementation of agricultural programmes since Farmers’ Organizations, agricultural or rural based Civil Society Organizations and agricultural private players are seen as central and instrumental to driving the CAADP led growth agenda. He commended the Government of Burkina Faso its commitment to CAADP and for hosting the 2010 CAADP African Forum. He ended by thanking the development partners, GTZ, InWent and the World Bank, which have worked closely with CAADP for years.

As President of the Sector Network Rural Development of the GIZ, Reimund Hoffmann is one of the few witnesses of the entire evolution of the forum: From its humble beginnings in 1997 as a donor driven event, “to the impressive and colourful crowd of farmers from all over Africa filling up the room today”. He congratulated the RFOs and CAADP on having achieved this feat and wished them the best of success for the future.

Also at the High Table was Bassiaka Dao, the President of the Confederation Paysanne du Faso, representing the farmers in the host country of this year, Burkina Faso. Mr Dao welcomed all who had travelled to Burkina Faso and hoped that many of them would get to know the farmers in this country better during one of the five field trips on day 3 of the forum.

Dr Laurent Sedogo, the Minister of Agriculture of Burkina Faso, officially opened the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum. In his opening speech he highlighted the effects of Climate Change to agriculture in Burkina Faso and talked about the activities that are undertaken to mitigate its impact. He emphasised the important role of the private sector, be it commercial traders and producers, small farmers and farmer organisations. He mentioned that amidst all the sorrow, the food crisis had at least had the benefit of returning the spotlight on small farmers, where it should have been all along. Burkina Faso is well aware of the central role of small farmers in driving the agriculture sector forward and the country organises a national Farmers day every year.

The honourable minister thanked the organisers of the forum and extended all participants a warm welcome to Burkina Faso. He concluded by saying that he hoped and expected that discussions at the forum would be lively and inspiring, but that participants would take the opportunity to also look beyond the walls of this venue and visit the men and women farmers in the country side.

### 3 RFOs and the CAADP Africa Forum

*“Nothing about farmers without farmers”*

*CAADP and the CAADP Africa Forum*

Ousmane Djibo, CAADP, NEPAD

*The role of Regional Farmers’ Organisations  
in the Africa Forum*

Alangheh Romanus Che (PROPAC) on behalf of the  
five RFOs

CAADP, as a common framework to stimulate and guide the restoration of Africa agriculture, has its roots in an AU Summit decision of 2003. Since then, the CAADP process has rolled forward and into country implementation, with, at the time of the forum, as many as 22 countries having signed a CAADP Country Compact. Many milestones in the CAADP process are being achieved, but, as Ousmane Djibo explained, the up-scaling of best agricultural practices proved to be a hard task.

The Africa Forum has been in existence since pre-CAAFP times, as an annual platform of exchange on agriculture. To ensure that lessons would find their way into implementation, Country Teams were set up, who prepared Country Action Plans on the last forum day. However, it was found that these teams were not able to carry through their plans, for lack of a true mandate as a team in their country. So, as the forum looked for an institutional home and CAADP for a platform to support exchange and upscaling, the two came together in 2009 in the first **CAADP Africa Forum** (annex 4 presents some info on the RFOs present at the 2009 forum).

The 2009 forum was a success, but, for the forum to effectively support the dissemination of best agricultural practices, Farmer Organisations would have to play a much larger role. And so it was decided, by RFOs and CAADP jointly, to make the CAADP Africa Forum a platform by and for Farmer Organisations, with the RFOs as coordinators. Today, the purpose of the Africa Forum as a CAADP instrument in support of country-based agriculture development is to:

*Facilitate sharing and learning on progress with diverse agricultural sub-sectors,  
to foster the up-scaling of best practices in agriculture across Africa,  
as an input into country driven development of the agricultural and rural sector.*

On behalf of the all five Regional Farmer Organisations, Romanus Che, elaborated the role of RFOs in the Africa Forum. In particular, the purpose of the Africa Forum as an RFO instrument is to:

1. Influence Policy decisions making at continental and regional level through engagement with the African Union and REC
2. To offer support to NFOs with respect to the country CAADP process through:
  - Updating NFOs on the country CAADP process;
  - Providing capacity to NFOs to evaluate CAADP implementation, developing agricultural investment plans and participating effectively in the process;
  - Facilitating sharing of experiences on FO engagement in national processes.
3. Ensure coherence in African agricultural policies (national - regional - continental)

Being in the lead means that RFOs now coordinate the collection of best-practices in production and post-production activities from across Africa and, in consultation with other stakeholders, select and elaborate the theme for the forum and identify participants and resource persons to the forum.

## 4 Climate Change and its impact on Agriculture

*“The time to act is NOW!”*

*Climate Change: Impact on Agriculture and Food Security in an Uncertain Future*

Alex De Pinto, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

*Contribution of African Agriculture to Climate Change and Mitigation Potential Practical Action*

Alain Ange, Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

Two presentations ‘set the scene’: The first was a global overview of projections of the CC-impact, on Africa and on agriculture. The second looked at what African farmers can do to adapt to CC-impact and how agriculture can contribute to its mitigation.

These presentations made clear that the impact of CC on agriculture is enormous and growing; yet, accurate projections are difficult to give, as these depend on the scenario of economic growth that is followed and the statistical model that is used. In general the following can be said:

- The Southern Hemisphere is effected more than the North; and Africa will experience a high share of this impact;
- Generally speaking, Northern Africa will be least affected; Southern and Western Africa will experience less precipitation and Central and Eastern Africa will get more. Effects are most extreme along a West-East band across the continent.
- In some areas rainfall is reduced by up to 400 mm; in other areas it will increase by over 200-400 mm (or between 20% less and 20% more rainfall);
- This means that, to some extent, there will be a reshuffling of climates: “The Burkina farmer of the future may face the climate of the farmer in Niger today”;
- Across the continent, weather patterns will become less reliable, rainfall comes in fewer but stronger spells and with more extreme events like floods, droughts, cyclones and tsunamis.
- In general, this will lead to reduced yields, with productivity in some areas declining as much as 40% under current production systems (‘business as usual’).

The required response is often distinguished in ‘adaptation’ and ‘mitigation’. Adaptation essentially means ‘facing the problem’, e.g. by governments investing to reduce farmer vulnerability and by farmers themselves adapting their farming practices. Examples are:

- Public and development policies and programmes that take future CC effects into account;
- National research and extension systems that are revitalized to be one step ahead;
- Investments in rural roads and irrigation (area and efficiency);
- Global data collection and information sharing;
- Changes in farmer systems and agricultural practices such as different cropping cycles, adapted crops and livestock breeds, water harvesting and storage etc.

Mitigation refers to specific practices that achieve one of the following:

- Increase the sequestration of carbon (or capturing CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere) for example by planting forests, restoring degraded land, increasing ground cover etc.
- Reduce the emission of Green House Gases (GHG) for example by building a biogas digester.

Adaptation and mitigation should be combined to be most effective: e.g. by intensifying agricultural production systems, while also raising the carbon capital, for example irrigated crops combined

with the integration of trees (as shade and wind-shelter); agro-forestry as a means to restore degraded land; use of solar or biogas energy to reduce the reliance of fuel-wood.

The lively and interesting panel discussion came up with the following insights:

- There are ‘winners’ of climate change: Farmers in the Northern Hemisphere may experience a longer cropping season and higher yields. Unfortunately, for Sub Saharan Africa, there is not a single projection where yields rise: In the Africa of the future, one farmer will have to produce for more and more people - this means that ***intensification of production is key***. However, the last 25 years have seen an increase in productivity per unit land of less than 1% per year - that will not be enough to deal with the challenge of CC!
- Farmers have gone to the lowlands - because disease control made it possible - but now these areas are at risk of flooding; it is important that ***governments act with foresight and incorporate future risks in policy making of today***. For example, investments in infrastructure are better not made in cities on the coast, or villages on the riverbank; vaccines need to be developed that deal with emerging diseases; drought resistant crop varieties and drought tolerant livestock breeds should be identified and improved etc.
- Africa’ is an insignificant emitter of CO<sub>2</sub> from industry; however, 50% of the annual global carbon released in the atmosphere due to land change, is coming from Africa! Especially the burning down of forests is an activity where Africa generates GHG emissions. So although Africa contributes not as much to the problem as industrialised continents do, it is able to contribute significantly to the solution by ***reducing the deforestation*** (caused both by the cutting and burning down of trees).
- A focus of policy making has to be on water - Water shortage will be the biggest problem of the future and current rates of irrigation are extremely low. Private and small-scale irrigation systems have proven to be more effective, than large-scale state run ones: ***Africa needs a continent wide plan for Water Management!***
- Another focus has to be on energy: Innovative approaches based on solar energy, bio-fuels and waste burning (here charcoal is returned to the soil) have to be incorporate into policy: ***Africa needs a continent wide plan for Energy!***
- The G8 have set up a fund (paid for out of ‘carbon tax’) of around a billion US\$ from which mitigation activities are to be financed. However, the agriculture sector is losing out: Most funds for ‘land based activities’ go to forestry (reduced deforestation; reforestation). Only 52 agricultural proposals qualified; 51 are about bio-digesters (reduced emission of GHG); one is about urea-legume (increased CO<sub>2</sub> capture). ***Agriculture should act fast***, or there will be no compensation for mitigation.
- Acting fast needs to things: (i) A pro-active attitude: ***identify potential agricultural mitigation strategies***, write proposals, lobby, put agriculture on the CC mitigation-agenda; (ii) One farmer can do little: there’s need for aggregate action to make a significant difference.
- This points at the crucial role of RFOs and NFOs in (i) raising awareness among farmers on CC, adaptation and mitigation strategies; (ii) identification of mitigation activities in agriculture; (iii) lobby for such mitigation be considered for funding; (iv) mobilise farmers to jointly come to a significant (and measurable) reduction in GHG or capture of CO<sub>2</sub> to attract CC funding.
- Finally, both speakers emphasised that: ***“The time to act is now!”***

## 5 Responding to Climate Change

*“Act locally but think globally”*

A wide spectrum of adaptation (and in part mitigation) strategies was presented during the parallel sessions on day 2 and day 4 of the forum. Just how innovative farmers can be and how resilient farming systems can become, was made clear by nearly 40 contributions from 22 countries.

Cases were collected by each of the five RFOs: North-Africa (UMAGRI); West- Africa (ROPPA); East Africa (EAFF), South Africa (SACAU) and Central Africa (PROPAC) and documented in a **Compilation of Abstracts** prior to the forum.

Nearly all of the cases were presented at the forum, with the exception of those from Central Africa, for which presentations were not yet available. Annex 3 presents the full overview by RFO and country, including contact information. Participants also had the opportunity to visit farmers in the field during the third day of the forum: Annex 5 offers a summary of each of the five field trips.

This chapter summarises the main findings of farmer strategies at three levels of intervention:

1. Sustainable management at the level of ***the natural resource base***
2. Adaptations at the level of ***the farming system***
3. Improvements in capacity, technology, information and empowerment at ***the farmer level***

A wide variation of activities was presented: From low-technology activities based on community labour, such as terraces to stop erosion, to those using sophisticated technology, such as sub-soil irrigation. From crop- to livestock-production via mixed farming systems.

Livestock production is an area that is struggling for positive recognition: It does not receive the attention it deserves under the four CAADP pillars programmes; and in the CC debate it has a negative connotation as being responsible for a large amount of GHG emissions from agriculture. Nevertheless, the contributions at the forum showed that this negative press is unjustified.

Each of the cases presented here is successful in its context, but for farmers attending the forum, it was important to know under what conditions these successes may be replicated in their own country or region. Thus, speakers were asked to talk about the key factors for success and the key conditions for up scaling. The sections below, attempt to give a brief overview of these findings.

However, all interested parties are advised to look at the presentations themselves and to read the abstract. Presentations and abstracts are on the Africa Forum website: [www.africaforum.info](http://www.africaforum.info) and on the CAADP website: <http://www.nepad-caadp.net/>. Furthermore, all RFOs have received a CD Rom with the presentations, for distribution to national FOs, who can copy and distribute to members on demand.

Not only is the quality of the presentations very high, but presenters also heeded the call for the inclusion of photos: Thus many of the presentations on the website (or CD-Rom) now offer a wealth of photographic material, pictures, graphs and maps, all clearly illustrating the initiative concerned, even for those who have not attended the presentation itself.

**The organisers of the forum say a big THANK YOU to the producers and presenters of case studies!**

## 5.1 The Natural Resource Base

“Only those who live off the land will invest in the land”

<i>Land</i>	Restoration of degraded land at Ndjadjibiné, <b>Mauritania</b>
	Recovery of degraded land by agricultural producers in Ziou, <b>Burkina Faso</b>
	Sustainable management of natural land-depressions, <b>Mauritania</b>
	Restoration of ecosystems in <b>Morocco</b>
<i>Water</i>	Low-cost irrigation through use of the California system, <b>Mauritania</b>
	Sub-soil irrigation system for high water-use efficiency, <b>Tunisia</b>
	Chabuma Amcos Irrigation project, <b>Tanzania</b>
	Community-based Watershed management, <b>Ethiopia</b>
	Lake Basin Programme, Livelihoods Improvement of Rural Communities in <b>Malawi</b>

Land-based activities have two main challenges: (i) They tend to be labour intensive and (ii) need a long time for impacts to be realised. This means that a number of pre-conditions have to be met for these activities to be successful. Important among these are:

**Security of land-use and land-ownership** has to be guaranteed: several presenters named land-titles as a pre-condition for success, but in the absence of that, at least sufficient and long-term user rights should be assured. Because of the long-term and labour intensive nature, beneficiaries have to have an attachment to and a willingness to invest in the land (money, time and effort).

This also means that **participation of beneficiaries from the start of the intervention** is of key importance; in particular the following stakeholder groups should be included: Local government, as administrator, and traditional leaders, as custodians of local land and women, because they not only are responsible for a large amount of work on the land, but also for the transfer of knowledge and practices to the next generation.

Even if activities take place at local level (sometimes just in a couple of villages, their success nevertheless depends on there being a **conducive national policy framework** that (i) acknowledges the need for strategic responses to CC and (ii) provides the necessary assurance of assets (of land and investments in land, such as anti-erosion or rainwater collection structures).

This **inter-generational transfer of knowledge and skills** is an important characteristic: Responses in natural resource management not only depend on a continued commitment from one generation to the next; but the most successful among these have managed to combine the indigenous knowledge of the old with the energy of the young.

Very successful were low-cost and high impact interventions that are based on making optimum use of locally **available materials**.

A **high visibility of the intervention's impact**, at local, regional and country level, helps mobilise beneficiaries, create political buy-in of key stakeholders, also to address policy barriers.

The water-based strategies presented included cases of water resource management and cases of irrigation. Key factor of success and conditions for up scaling included:

A **good national irrigation policy** is a pre-requisite for all irrigation activities. Either as a framework for local initiative to take root (e.g. Tanzania): Or as a basis for the state to actively support the development of irrigation technology and to support its industrial and commercial production and dissemination (e.g. Tunisia).

Success is reported when optimum use is made of locally available materials and where the **basic technology can be adapted** to local circumstances.

Important in this adaptation process is to **involve the local population** in elaborating the technology; and/or technicians and producers. The reason for this is two-fold: (i) it allows for tailor made solutions to local problems and (ii) it allows beneficiaries assume ownership of the technique.

**Involving the private sector at an early stage** helps ensure cost-effectiveness of the intervention, which is especially important in (potentially very costly) irrigation schemes.

Building the capacity of both beneficiaries and service providers around irrigation schemes is important. Because of the 'common good' nature of such schemes, **capacity development efforts targeting whole communities** were most successful. This included information dissemination, extension and the transfer of skills.

But, also communities' capacity to invest needs to be enhanced. Success is achieved where schemes include efforts to improve the access to finance, for example by **linking up with micro-finance initiatives**.

A lot of momentum can be achieved if extension on tried and tested technologies is spread locally, nationally and even regionally. **Peer exchange and South-South exchange** has proven useful in spreading news about successful initiatives and so mobilising a demand among neighbouring communities.

Activities around the natural resource base need the effective mobilisation of entire communities for them to be successful. This means that there is an **important role for farmer organisations**. All of the cases presented here reported about various organisational set-ups (farmer organisations, producer organisations, associations and collectives) as the starting point for the mobilisation of stakeholders and the hub around which activities were organised, including issues like accessing finance and markets.

## 5.2 The Farming System

*“Farmers were adapting long before Climate Change was invented”*

### *Crops*

Conservation agriculture in El Krib - Siliana, **Tunisia**

Conservation Agriculture in **Swaziland**

Organic Farming in **Zimbabwe**

The use of adapted crop seed to mitigate the effects of climate change, **Senegal**

Meeting the challenges of climate change in **Libya**

Farmers adapting to the effects of climate change in **Rwanda**

### *Agro-forestry*

Cashew nut introduction to the lowlands, **Ethiopia**

The cashew nut production network in **West Africa**

Regeneration of indigenous crops and date-varieties, **Morocco**

### *Livestock & fish*

Farmers experiences with Climate Change in rice and ruminant production, **Ghana**

Fish farming through Cooperatives, **Uganda**

Sedentary cattle production in **Burkina Faso**

Small scale dairy farms under irrigation, **Djibouti**

Zero-grazing dairy farming through Cooperatives, **Kenya**

### *Organic manure*

Recycling of organic waste in rural areas, **Tunisia**

The national Biogas Program, **Kenya**

Conservation Agriculture (CA) an environmental friendly farming system that conserves, improves and makes efficient use of natural resources through integrated management of available soil, water and biological resources. For it to be successful it has to be **based on a thorough knowledge of the area**, its characteristics and the local climatic conditions.

**Appropriate crop mixtures** have to be selected that are tailored to these local circumstances and can include short duration varieties, traditional crops, drought tolerant crops and legumes. The use of local and indigenous crops is advisable as farmers are familiar with these.

CA is a cost-effective way of farming but is heavily dependent on farmers' commitment and skills. Experience shows that **farmers have to be trained** for about three seasons, for them to be able to be independent CA farmers and for them to be able to train other farmers.

A conducive policy framework is an important pre-requisite for up-scaling; in Swaziland **CA was included in the CAADP framework** which helped disseminate the initiative.

Organic farming is part of the CA movement: here farmers use environmentally safe practices and farm without the use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides. The cost of chemical is eliminated, making it a capital extensive initiative. However, it is very **labour intensive and areas covered have to be manageable** (e.g. 0,1 ha)

Organic farming can enable resource poor farmers access important (even international) markets: There is high demand for organically produced vegetables, herbs, spices or essential oils. However, this requires that international standards be adhered to, so issues of **quality control, grades, standards and certification are key**, requiring a pro-active role of government.

Initiatives that work with adapted seed rely on the synergy and successful collaboration between several actors. In Senegal, good experiences were made by following a participatory process to first identify the problems and possible solutions, including how to raise investments. A cooperative was set up to produce the seed, which helped in realising **synergy and cooperation of organisations at the base** that could then liaise successfully with research organisations at the top.

Agro-forestry interventions have long time horizons, involving perennial trees. This requires that they be based on a **clear analysis of environmental factors and future climate scenarios**.

Once proven successful, they can be up-scaled to regions with similar ecological conditions and natural resource base: When agro-forestry is promoted through a **regional intervention**, than this greatly **facilitates the dissemination** and replication between countries and stakeholders.

Agro-forestry interventions have a huge advantage over other agricultural CC mitigation practices in that the **realisation of carbon credits** is much easier, as carbon sequestration can easily be verified based on the number and size of trees. In case of intercropping of trees with annual crops then there is the added advantage of also **raising crop-yields** (water retention, shade).

Farming systems that **combine crop with livestock production increase their resilience to CC**. The example from Ghana demonstrated the manifold benefits of ruminants as a source of food, manure (soil fertility), capital (living bank), insurance (buffer against lean times), cash (dowry). The benefits of ruminant on the crop cycle include: Farmers can grow earlier maturing varieties, have higher yields and need to buy less chemical fertiliser.

Examples of Djibouti and Kenya showed that small-scale **production of milk is possible even under conditions of limited land (Kenya) or limited water (Djibouti)**. Common challenges between these two different ecological contexts are availability of feed, veterinary services, especially where exotic breeds (Holstein cattle in Djibouti!) are used.

Where **dairy farmers united in a cooperative**, as was the case in Kenya, this has brought many benefits: Buying fodder in bulk and at lower prices, selling milk higher up the marketing chain to the national dairy and being able to lend money to members.

Up-scaling in Kenya would require **(government) support along the value chain**, including the securing of an uninterrupted cold chain to guarantee Artificial Insemination services.

Up-scaling in Djibouti would require that the **government opens the borders to allow for the free movement and trade of cattle-feed**, as the government taxes currently imposed are stifling.

In Uganda, support to fish farming has reversed an ecological disaster as previously farmers were in the habit of draining the (fragile) wetlands for use as cultivation. This initiative has shown that these **wetlands can be used in a sustainable way**.

**Micro-finance** helped overcome the high investment costs and the **establishment of a cooperative** allowed selling in bulk and accessing export markets.

Further up-scaling would require a more constructive **support by government along the value chain**, including the establishment of processing centre to increase value added and it would require supporting farmer participation in research so that **traditional knowledge is incorporated into scientific research**.

Two examples of using organic waste demonstrated the wide spectrum of this area. From Tunisia came the relatively low-cost but high impact initiative of recycling organic waste. Key ingredient for both success and up-scaling is awareness: To achieve widespread awareness it was advised to **finance a prototype and follow up with implementation support in the form of extension**.

The biogas installation presented by Kenya is a more costly, but nevertheless cost-effective construction. However, its **successful implementation requires economies of scale to be met**: It is suitable for integrated farming systems practicing (semi-) zero grazing and producing at least 30 kg dung per day. Construction materials should be locally available; and social and cultural customs should be compatible with the use of biogas from bio slurry.

### 5.3 Capacity and empowerment at farmer level

“The CAADP process can give farmers a voice but FOs themselves should take that opportunity”

#### *Technology & information*

Weather forecasting by and for farmers in **Ghana**

Weather Risk Insurance Project, **Malawi**

Farmer-based crop monitoring and Early Warning, **Tanzania**

Adapting day-to-day management to weather and climate forecast, **South Africa**

Awareness raising on the Nyeta basket cooker for domestic use, **Mali**

Rainwater harvesting from house roofs, **Rwanda**

Experiences by peasants in mitigating the impact of climate change, **Niger**

#### *Capacity & empowerment*

Farmers' engagement in agricultural policy process in **Kenya**

Communal Land Support Project, **Namibia**

BAMA Food Security Initiative, **Kenya**

VIDEO: Gender-equity in coffee farm households, **Uganda**

The Government of Ghana funded a very successful pilot project in weather forecasting by farmers themselves using simple instruments (hand-held devices, mobile phone, rainfall cups). In fact the **affordability of the tools** has made farmers agree to purchase them, thus increasing financial sustainability of the project. **Different channels should be used for the broadcasting of the information collected** such as radio broadcasts, opinion leaders, bulletins and the media. Key conditions for up-scaling include strategic placement of a **radar system** for accurate info and the setting up of an **agro-meteorological unit**.

An innovation involving several farm-associations is the Weather Risk Insurance in Malawi. Farmers are protected against defaulting on their loan by investing in buffer crops or compensation when rainfall during cropping cycle peaks is below pre-set levels. Key ingredients of success included the fact that **farmers were organised in associations** and the **strong market linkage**.

Up-scaling requires that **insurance products are developed for more crops** and crop combinations, such as which are drought sensitive but an important staple. In addition, as the programme develops further, there is need for a **regulatory framework** to be developed. In the interim, a code of conduct alongside a product manual should be developed.

The national Food Security Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in Tanzania collects, analyses and disseminates Early Warning information very efficiently. Farmers use this information to make appropriate decisions on land preparations, when to plant, what to plant, types of crops/varieties, when to harvest, what type of technology to use etc. Key factors of success include: **Involvement**

*of farmers and FOs* in the planning and implementation through Village Agricultural Plans as well as effective extension services that are able to **disseminate information timely**.

From South Africa came the novel idea of '**Response Farming**' by which is meant reacting to weather and climate conditions by adapting existing or introducing new farm management activities. What is needed to sustain this activity is a reliable input of data (in part collected by farmers themselves) cell-phones and network coverage, farmer training programme and effective government extension. Farmers receive daily information by SMS on weather, rainfall probability and recommendations for farming. With **basic information** farmers managed to improve yields while their **understanding of climate and environmental factors increases**

Mali introduced the Nyeta basket cooker, which makes extremely efficient use of energy and is meant for domestic use. In fact, **households can save up to 30% of their fuel wood budget annually**. The technology is simple and makes use of local and low-cost materials. The activity can be replicated almost anywhere, but is **most successful where fuel wood is scarce**. Introduction of the basket cooker **should be by a participatory process** involving women, but also men.

Another simple but effective technology is rainwater collection from rooftops, presented by Rwanda. The technology uses widely available material such as plastic pipes and iron sheeting. It can be used in rural as well as urban households. **Water is stored as a buffer against dry spells**, for purposes of consumption, farming or livestock. The technology is easy and affordable and can be replicated almost anywhere, needing only **simple training in construction and maintenance**.

In what way the **CAADP process can act as a vehicle to empower farmers and give them a voice**, was convincingly demonstrated by a presentation from Kenya. In Kenya the CAADP compact is implemented through the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS). The Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP) was instrumental at the level of Task Forces, Thematic Working Groups and at Technical Inter-Ministerial Committees. By being active at all these forums, KENFAP achieved **enhanced relationships between FOs and other stakeholders**, based on a clear and institutionally recognised division of roles. Farmers demands incorporated the into policy agendas resulting in a **more enabling policy environment for small-scale farmers**.

The Communal Land Support project in Namibia is based on the premise of 'no food security and income growth without tenure security': **Increased security over land dramatically increased income generation**. Using information collected by the Polytechnic of Namibia (in cooperation with the ministry of Lands) regional plans and strategies to mitigate climate change impact were developed and farming practices were adapted. The initiative is highly replicable; it uses readily available technology, including hand-held GIS and web-based information (e.g. Google Earth).

The BAMA initiative in Kenya aims to cushion the vulnerable against hunger and enable them achieve food security. It targets widows, orphans and the aged through the production and **storage of drought resistant foods in strategic food reserves**. In the words of one of the beneficiaries: "In April and May that is when most of us start to face starvation. Many families do not have food or money to purchase any. We go to the food bank to borrow sorghum and dried vegetables to cope. Had it not been for the food bank, many of our children would have died of hunger."

The gender equity project dubbed "Enhancing equity in decision-making in coffee farming households in Uganda" has enabled women to acquire land, where they have planted shade trees: Through Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) the stumped trees have been dried and used as source of wood. Families received shade tree seedlings from the association to intercrop and so reduce the impact of heat damages caused to the coffee trees during the long dry spells.

## 6 Financing mitigation in Agriculture

*'The train is leaving the station and we are not on it!'*

*Overview of Financial Mechanisms Rewarding Mitigating Activities*

Alex De Pinto, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

*Draft Budget for Adaptation Mitigation and Intensification for Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa*

Alain Ange, Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

During the panel discussion after the 'Setting the Scene' session on day 1, a sense of worry emerged as participants understood that Financing of mitigation in agriculture in developing countries is practically non-existent and that instead, large amounts of funds go to: the forestry sector and to industrialised nations. The speakers from IFPRI and FARA were then asked to prepare more detailed information on funding mechanisms, which they graciously agreed to and presented during the parallel session on Thursday. Findings of these presentations and discussions were:

CC funding works entirely different from development funding: It is not a case of money going to those who suffer, or to those who need it most, but rather a case of money going to those who can prove they deserve it. **CC funding is not a compensation for loss** (e.g. as in reduced yields), but it is a payment for measurable gains (either as carbon captured or GHG not emitted) and as such CC funding can be seen as more of a business with **payments made against 'carbon credits'**.

**Agriculture is a net emitter of GHG**, being responsible for 10 to 14% of total global GHG emissions. Sources of this are: Fertilizers and soils (nitrous oxide or N<sub>2</sub>O; Livestock and rice production (methane/CH<sub>4</sub>); Land degradation, drying of peat and wetlands for agriculture use (depleting soil C). Thus **agriculture can play a role on mitigating CC**: In Africa, highest mitigation potential is in the East, followed by Western Africa. Mitigation can be achieved by agricultural practices that capture CO<sub>2</sub> or reduce GHG emissions, e.g. soil cover, manure treatment and biofuels.

**International CC funding** is made available: In Copenhagen a commitment was made to pool 10 billion US\$ a year for three years and to mobilise 100 billion a year by 2020 to help poorer states mitigate CC impact: If agriculture does not lobby quick and hard, it will all go to forestry.

CC funding mechanisms can be divided into regulatory markets and voluntary markets. Important for agriculture are mechanisms in the regulatory markets like the **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)** under which developed nations are willing to pay developing nations for mitigation; and the **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)**.

A major problem for agriculture is that **carbon gains are difficult to measure**: In a reforestation programme it is relatively easy to calculate how many tonnes of carbon are captured, just by counting and measuring the trees. In agriculture, first, a baseline is needed (how much GHG is being emitted at present?) whereby it should be realised that measuring soil carbon is very expensive; after that, the difference between 'business as usual' and the modified agricultural practice needs to be proved; not just once but over a long time (to prove 'permanence'). A second problem is **economies of scale**: The minimum size that can be sold on the 'carbon-market' is around 1000 tonnes of sequestered carbon. Good agricultural practices may sequester about 0,5 to 1 tonnes of carbon per hectare. This means that a lot of farmers have to work together and for a long time to achieve that goal.

## 7 Country and Regional Strategies

*“We must re-connect to our roots and make our organisation truly farmer-representative”*

The CAADP Country Process

Komla Bissi, CAADP/NEPAD

Using the CAADP process to strengthen national systems and structures: the case of **Ethiopia**

Tesfai Mebrahtu, GIZ

As not all countries have entered the CAADP process and not all participants to the forum are part of CAADP country teams, the basics were explained by Komla Bissi.

He emphasised again that CAADP is not a set of supranational programs to be implemented by individual countries. It is rather to be understood as a common framework, reflected in a set of key principles and targets that have been defined by the Heads of State and Government, in order to: (i) guide country strategies and investment programs, (ii) allow regional peer learning and review, and (iii) facilitate greater alignment and harmonization of development efforts.

In fact, CAADP is about good management of the agriculture sector and as such adds value to national processes of development by: (i) better analysis and evidence as a basis for policies and strategies (ii) more and better stakeholder interaction (private, FO, NGO, CSO); institutional analysis as a basis for results-oriented institutional strengthening and (iv) improved accountability. This also means that CAADP less about additional financing, than it is about making optimum use of already available resources; domestic (public budget) and external (e.g. development support).

In what way CAADP can strengthen management of the agriculture sector was explained by Ethiopia: Strong national ownership of the process and government commitment to agriculture growth, made that the CAADP process was most effectively used. Ethiopia applied the CAADP principles and targets to its own national plan (Growth and Transformation Plan) and thereby managed to (i) make the plan more realistic (ii) raise public awareness about the plan and (iii) increase political commitment to implementing the plan. As such, and in their own words, “Ethiopia absorbed CAADP and used its mechanics to make our own efforts more effective”.

Another important determinant of success was the fact that the development of the Agriculture Investment Plan under CAADP, coincided with the development of the 5-year Investment Plan for the country as a whole. The two processes were merged and so the CAADP agenda became synonymous with the government’s agriculture agenda. This in turn made it easy to align development partners’ support to that agenda, as well as absorb additional funding and channel it effectively to policy priorities identified by agriculture stakeholder round tables.

The afternoon of day 4 and the morning of day 5 were devoted to drawing up country and regional strategies. First, countries sat together and after that countries belonging to a certain region sat together with the RFO for that region. The sessions were somewhat chaotic with many ‘country tables’ dotted around the plenary room and breakaway rooms all at the same time engaged in a lively (and sometimes loud!) debate. Country discussions were guided by the following questions:

1. Which best practices will you pursue further in your country?
2. How will you achieve being more representative of all farmers in your country?
3. How will you enter / increase your influence in the CAADP process?

On the last day of the forum, country and regional action plans were received from most countries as well as from four RFOs. A brief summary of key action points is offered below:

<b>Northern Africa</b>	
<b>UMAGRI</b>	Support up-scaling of best practices most suited to the region, including field trips, innovation award and regional journal on agriculture. Lobby for acknowledgement of the CAADP process at the regional meeting with the Heads of State & Ministers
<b>Algeria</b>	Creation of a regional journal on agriculture in Arabic, French and English; Award for best innovation on climate change; Field trip to the successful AF cases; Use of local radio to popularize the CAADP process
<b>Mauretania</b>	Presentation of outcomes of the African Forum to the regional meeting with the Heads of State & Ministers to support the interaction process with CAADP

<b>Western Africa</b>	
<b>ROPPIA</b>	
<b>Benin</b>	Recovery of degraded land (Mauritania, Burkina Faso); Improved irrigation schemes (Mauritania, Tunisia, Tanzania); Reinforce legitimacy of FO at national level; Establish CAADP country team; Organise multi stakeholder dialogue on CAADP
<b>Ghana</b>	Upscaling weather forecasting across country; Adopting land and water management practices from Burkina Faso (Ziou); sensitisation and mobilisation of farmers around CAADP
<b>Liberia</b>	Support strong and sustainable national FOs; Use CAADP process to give farmers and FOs a voice in policy and programme making; Strengthen commodity organisation (around value chains)
<b>Niger</b>	Irrigation System California (Mauritania); Recuperation of degraded land (including study tour to Burkina Faso); Strengthen institutional capacity of FO; Educate farmer leaders on agricultural policy frameworks (incl. CAADP, ECWAP)
<b>Nigeria</b>	Organic farming (Zimbabwe) and community based watershed management (Ethiopia); Reinforce FOs; use CAADP process farmers' voice at national level (consult CAADP Focal Person, NSA forum, parliament, media)
<b>Senegal</b>	Sub-soil irrigation (Tunisia); Spread of onion and potato cultivation using conservation techniques as in Burkina Faso; Workshops for NSA on CAADP; Political lobby to facilitate the participation of CSOs in the CAADP process
<b>Gambia</b>	Seed improvement (Senegal) and the use of organic manure (Tunisia, Zimbabwe); sensitise farmers on CAADP through traditional communicators and radio
<b>Togo</b>	Use of improved seed (Senegal); Soil conservation using Zaï techniques (composting) and stone terracing (Burkina Faso); Irrigation System California (Mauritania); Mapping of FOs; Capacity Development of national FOs; Revive CAADP Country Team; Leadership training, especially for women

Central Africa	
<b>PROPAC</b>	Disseminate information on best practices; Establish a database of experts on livestock and agricultural practices; Simplify, produce and disseminate the CAADP Country Process document; Produce a briefing note on the status of CAADP in each country of the region; Lobby and advocate for the FO voice in the CAADP process
<b>Tchad</b>	Improved seed (Senegal); Sedentary livestock production (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Kenya); Advocacy with the Ministries and bodies responsible for matters on the CAADP at country level; Awareness campaigns on climate change; Integrate priorities of civil society in national investment plan
<b>Cameroon</b>	Sedentary livestock production (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Kenya); Improved irrigation schemes (Mauritania, Tunisia, Tanzania); Lobby with relevant authorities on CAADP; Information workshop on CAADP at regional and country level

Eastern Africa	
<b>EAFF</b>	Assist in developing capacity (e.g. to develop investment plans) of NFOs and raise awareness around CAADP; Place a 'CAADP desk officer' at the EAFF secretariat; Develop project proposals on thematic issues drawing from successes in the region; Follow up on the implementation of country action plans; Advocacy and lobbying around government allocation of 10% of national budget to agriculture; Assist in the formation of national umbrella organizations of farmers where they do not exist; Ensure that agricultural policy framework at the regional level (esp. East African Community) is compliant to CAADP principles
<b>Djibouti</b>	Harvesting of surface water for irrigation; Use of solar water pumps in irrigation; Diversification of production with dual-use crops (food & feed) and short cycles (sorghum/cowpea); Diversification of livestock to increase milk production (cattle, goats, camels); Sensitize farmers on CAADP
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Promotion of cashew production (West Africa); Bee keeping and bee keeping associations; Reinforce FOs; Use CAADP process to give farmers a voice; AND follow up on the 12 <sup>th</sup> Africa Forum trees planted by participants in 2010: "Keep on planting all over Africa!"
<b>Kenya</b>	Conservation Agriculture (Tunisia, Swaziland); Agricultural Insurance schemes (Malawi); Use the CADDP process to give farmers a voice; Share AF Action Plan with national policy makers
<b>Rwanda</b>	Upscale the collection of rainwater from rooftops (Rwanda); Improved land and water management using terracing; Lobby for representation of farmers on steering committees at national level; Educate farmers on the CAADP process
<b>Tanzania</b>	Adopt and upscale improved irrigation systems (Mauritania, Tunisia, Tanzania); Agro-forestry (West Africa, Ethiopia); Reinforce national FO; Sensitise farmers on CAADP; use CAADP process to give farmers a voice at national level
<b>Uganda</b>	Conservation Agriculture (Tunisia, Swaziland); Agro-forestry and gender (West Africa, Uganda); Reinforce the national FO as a voice of farmers at national level; Ensure full farmer participation in CAADP process

<b>Southern Africa</b>	
<b>SACAU</b>	Support the up-scaling of best practices that are best adapted to the farmers in the region e.g. Conservation Agriculture, water harvesting biogas, fish farming; Conduct awareness workshop on CAADP for farmers and other agri-stakeholders; Support policy engagement of FOs and other stakeholders; Strengthen national FO capacities on CAADP to effectively engage and possibly push or adjust the process (e.g. identify focal points, sort out country team issues); Support communication on CAADP in the region through media; Inform on the links between national CAADP processes and regional CAADP processes
<b>Malawi</b>	Increase farmer engagement in the agricultural policy process (Kenya); Weather risk insurance (Malawi); Capacity development of farmers around CAADP, Linking farmer fora to the CAADP process; engage private sector; value chain analysis
<b>Namibia</b>	Increase farmer engagement in the agricultural policy process (Kenya); Conservation Agriculture (Swaziland); Organise CAADP awareness raising workshop for key national stakeholders; mobilize buy-in to the CAADP process
<b>South Africa</b>	Develop biogas system among small scale dairy farmers (Ghana, Tunisia); Fresh water fish farming (Uganda); Make FOs more representative (incl. breaking the racial divide), Organise FO to meet with gov. to identify a CAADP focal point
<b>Swaziland</b>	Establish agricultural open markets; Water harvesting and storage (Rwanda); Awareness raising workshops for farmers on CAADP (also use of media, pamphlets)

Across countries, the issue of ‘how representative are FOs’ raised a lot of debate. Komla Bissi had asked the question earlier as he pointed at the difficulties for CAADP to include the farmers voice, when during different stages in the process, different FOs are part of the round table. Generally, countries agreed that they needed to do a mapping of FOs in the country, assess their coverage and strength and support them where necessary.

Countries and regions were in agreement that the CAADP process is a useful vehicle for giving farmers a voice at national policy level, but that this opportunity is, as yet, not made optimum use of. In general, countries planned to reinforce contacts between FO and the CAADP Country Team, to inform and sensitise farmers on CAADP and to revitalise the CAADP process.

## 8 Way forward

*“As RFOs we are beginning to find our feet in CAADP, but there is a journey ahead”*

The stories presented at the forum were truly encouraging and inspiring - and bore testimony to the skill, creativity and resilience of the African farmer. They showed that often a little support goes a long way, especially when those involved cooperate thus making the sum more than the parts.

But for Africa to really meet the challenges of Climate Change, these encouraging initiatives need to be embedded in a much more coherent and Africa-wide response: The need for a Climate Change Strategy is imperative: a strategy that is coherent between national, regional and continental levels and which integrates adaptation and mitigation. Within agriculture, areas in urgent need of regional and continental strategies are water, land and energy.

An Africa wide Water Strategy should include the management of water resources and cornerstones for national irrigation policies. During the last 25 years, the Zambezi River lost 30% of its volume and Lake Chad three quarters of its surface area. In Sub-Saharan Africa only 4% of the area under production is under irrigation. Success stories about the management of water resources and about irrigation, all pointed at the need for and the importance of good national policy frameworks.

With respect to Land, it is important that Africa takes a stance on issues like land-ownership and land-tenure: Much of what is needed to meet the challenges of Climate Change requires sustained investment in land (e.g. terracing, building of dams, agro-forestry) and presenters emphasised the need for an assured security of assets including land titles.

Several cases presented at the forum demonstrated what can be achieved by an innovative look at Energy: Be it the use of renewable energy, as in the solar-powered pumps for small scale irrigation; the production of biogas, or the use of organic manure for cooking instead of firewood. As became evident in the forum, many of these activities can be up-scaled relatively easily, as they demand comparatively little capital and make use of local materials. National and regional strategies for identifying and supporting such initiatives could soon lead to significant up scaling of success.

Another challenge of such a strategy in agriculture is to provide the arguments for an effective lobby for CC funding, as this is an area where Africa in general, and agriculture in particular, are fast losing grip. Eligible for mitigation funding are practices that either lead to a capturing (sequestration) of carbon in the soil or to a reduced emission of greenhouse gases (GHG: CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>). The forum highlighted the problems of financing mitigation in agriculture, problems that can be divided into those of a technical and those of a political nature.

At a technical level, it is hard to prove that a certain agricultural practice has led to a sequestration in carbon (in contrast to forestry where number and size of trees is easily translated in amount of carbon captured). Measuring soil-carbon is difficult and costly and would have to be maintained for a long time as mitigation is funded only when a certain level of ‘permanence’ can be guaranteed. A second problem relates to economies of scale: Good agricultural practices (like organic manure, soil cover, intercropping with trees) may sequester about 0,5 to 1 tonnes of carbon per hectare. But for an activity to be eligible for funding it needs to capture about a thousand times more.

At a political level, it can be said that agriculture simply lagged behind: when the Climate Change debate took on momentum, the focus was on the environment. Hence it was Ministers of Environment that were invited and activities like reforestation that took centre stage. Ministers of Agriculture have yet to involve themselves and push for fundable ‘protocols’ in agriculture.

The forum brought together farmers from the field, their representatives at national and regional level, and members of the NEPAD head office responsible for CAADP. As such, the forum proved an excellent platform for stimulating the dialogue and fostering cooperation between these levels: Each country present identified activities to be implemented upon return, and Regional Farm Organisations sat together with the countries of their region to discuss in what way they could support the efforts of their members, the national Farm Organizations.

Countries and regions were in agreement that the CAADP process is a useful vehicle for giving farmers a voice at national policy level, but that this opportunity is, as yet, not made optimum use of. Therefore, countries planned to reinforce contacts between farmers, their organisations and the CAADP process at country level and to disseminate information on CAADP more widely, especially among non-state actors.

Between this forum and the next, countries will implement their action plans, driven by national and supported by regional farmer organisations. To ensure that countries receive sufficient space for implementation, Regional Farmer Organisations agreed to have a continental Africa Forum every second year and to hold regional forums in the years between, i.e. an annual alternation between continental and regional forums. Thus, in 2011 five regional forums will be held, with the Africa-wide forum following in the year 2012.

There was unanimous agreement that CAADP and Farmer Organisations need to work more closely together for African farmers to be able to meet the challenges of Climate Change. This reinforced cooperation should take place at all levels:

At the country level the CAADP process should ensure that farmer representatives take part in all stages of planning and implementation. For their part, Farmer Organisations should organise and mobilise their farmers and cooperate better together as organisation to increase the 'representativeness' of the farmers' voice at the CAADP table.

At the regional level, a crucial role for Regional Farmer Organisations is in creating awareness about CAADP among national Farmer Organisations and in supporting capacity development of these organisations. With respect to Climate Change, Regional Farmer Organisations should cooperate with CAADP to identify agricultural practices best suited to their region and support the up scaling of these. CAADP can help infuse that process with information, evidence, analysis and tailored technical support, making use also of their Pillar Programmes and Pillar Lead Institutions.

At the continental level there is an urgent need to analyse the available Climate Change financing instruments and where these can be applied in agriculture. CAADP could take the lead in that exercise. In addition, a drawing up of Africa-wide policy principles and priorities in dealing with Climate Change would be a useful guide for regional and country strategies. Finally, Regional Farmer Organisations should join hands with CAADP and lobby for agriculture to be included in the international Climate Change mitigation debate.

The challenges of Climate Change are so paramount that they can be met only by working together, from the grassroots to the top, from the North to the South, from the West to the East. This forum was a good beginning to do so. The journey ahead may be long and difficult; but the African farmers' ability for innovation and the African Farmers Organisations' readiness for cooperation raises the hope that the journey may also be an exciting and a successful one.

## MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

### Strategies of Smallholder farmers to achieve Food Security and Income Growth in Africa

Ouagadougou, 4 to 8 October 2010

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Opening Ceremony	Mitigation and adaptation by farmers	Fieldtrips	Reporting back from Fieldtrips	<i>Country Strategies</i>
Introduction	Introducing farmer strategies by region		<i>Farmer strategies &amp; best practices</i>	Feedback from Country Sessions
Impact of climate change on agriculture	<i>Farmer strategies &amp; best practices</i>		<i>Country Strategies</i>	Wrapping up
Meeting the challenges of climate change	<i>Farmer strategies &amp; best practices</i>		<i>Country Strategies</i>	Closing Ceremony
Cocktail reception		Dinner “on the road”	Social Event	Participants depart

## SETTING THE SCENE

Registration	08:30	
Opening Ceremony		
Welcoming remarks	09:00	Djibo Bagna, President of ROPPA
	09:10	Country Director, GTZ
	09:20	Martin Bwalya, Head of CAADP, NEPAD
Official Opening	09:30	Minister of Agriculture, Burkina Faso
Introduction of participants	10:00	Moderators and participants
Group photo	11:00	
<b>Tea / Coffee</b>	<b>11:00</b>	
Introduction		
Introduction to the forum programme	11:30	Moderators
Keynote Speech: The Sleeping Giant	11:45	Abdoulaye Touré, World Bank
CAADP and the CAADP - Africa Forum	12:00	Ousmane Djibo, CAADP
The 2010 CAADP Africa Forum	12:15	Benito Eliasi, SACAU and Romanus Che, PROPAC
Panel discussion	12:30	World Bank, CAADP, RFOs
<b>Lunch</b>	<b>13:00</b>	
Setting the Scene		
Climate Change and its impact on African Agriculture	14:00	Alessandro de Pinto, IFPRI
Adaptation and Mitigation in Agriculture	14:30	Alain Ange, FARA
Panel discussion	15:00	Round Table and Plenary
<b>Tea / Coffee</b>	<b>16:00</b>	
Meeting the challenges of Climate Change	16:30	Mahalamoudou Hamadoun, CILLS
Panel discussion	17:00	Round Table and Plenary
Cocktail reception at the Poolside	19.00	

## FARMER STRATEGIES - WHAT CAN WE LEARN?

Recap and introduction to today's programme	09:00	Moderators & participant representatives		
A strategic response Climate Change - mitigation and adaptation by farmers				
Strengthening Non-State Actor participation in the CAADP Agenda	09:30	Sonja Palm, CAADP NSA Working Group		
Introducing farmer strategies by regions (Ten minutes per RFO)	09:45	André Tioro, ROPPA; Fatma Hezami, UMAGRI; Mainza Mugoya, EAFF		
<b>Tea / Coffee</b>	<b>10:30</b>			
Introducing farmer strategies by regions (Ten minutes per RFO)	11:00	Benito Eliasi, SACAUI; Romanus Che, PROPAC		
Panel Discussion	11:30	Round Table and Plenary		
Introduction to the parallel sessions	12:30	Moderators		
<b>Lunch</b>	<b>13.00</b>			
Parallel Sessions - Farmer Strategies: Best practices (Part 1 of 3)				
		14:00		
Natural Resource Management	Water conservation	Land-based strategies	Forestry	Adaptation by farming systems
<b>Tea / Coffee</b>		<b>15.30</b>		
Parallel Sessions - Farmer Strategies: Best practices (Part 2 of 3)				
Natural Resource Management	Water conservation	Land-based strategies	Forestry	Adaptation by farming systems
<i>Note: The number of parallel sessions and the title of each session is still subject to change and will depend on final selection of country case studies</i>				

## COUNTRY STRATEGIES: HOW CAN WE UPSCALE ?

Introduction to today's programme	09:00	Moderators & Participant representatives
Reporting back from the fieldtrips	09:20	Participant representatives
Coffee Network Uganda	10:00	Video
Adapting to climate change in Tunisia	10:30	Video
<b>Tea / Coffee</b>	<b>11:00</b>	
Parallel Sessions - Farmer Strategies: Best practices (Part 3 of 3)		
	11:30	
<i>See separate programme</i>		
<b>Lunch</b>	<b>13.00</b>	
The CAADP Country Process	14:00	Komla Bissi, CAADP
Introduction to the parallel sessions	14:20	Moderators
Parallel Sessions - Country Strategies: best practices		
	14:30	
<i>See separate programme</i>		
<b>Tea / Coffee</b>	<b>16:00</b>	
Parallel Sessions - Country Strategies: way forward by country		
Participants divide into Country Teams to identify ideas and lessons from the forum and how to integrate these into the CAADP process in order to better support smallholder farmers meet the challenges of Climate Change.		
Social Event		
Dinner and dance in the park	19:30	Departure from the Hotels

## WRAPPING UP AND WAY FORWARD

Recap and introduction to today's programme	09:00	Moderators
Parallel Sessions - Country Strategies: way forward by region		
	09:20	
Participants divide into Regional Teams - see separate Terms of Reference		
<i>Tea / Coffee</i>	<b>11:00</b>	
Way forward		
Feedback findings of the strategies by region	11:30	RFO representatives
Wrapping-up		
Key findings of the 2010 CAADP - Africa Forum	12:30	Désirée Dietvorst and Ousmane Djibo
<i>Lunch</i>	<b>13.00</b>	
Looking ahead	14:30	Senior level panel discussion
<i>Tea / Coffee</i>	<b>16:00</b>	
Closing Ceremony		
Concluding remarks	16:30	Representatives from Anglophone, Francophone and Northern Africa
	16:50	Komla Bissi, CAADP, NEPAD
	16:55	RFO
Official Closing	17:00	Government of Burkina Faso
		Participants depart

## Annex 2

## Participants list

Country	Number of Participants
Benin	10
Burkina Faso	35
Burundi	6
Cameroon	4
Côte d'Ivoire	2
Democratic Republic of Congo	2
Djibouti	3
Eritrea	1
Ethiopia	16
Gabon	1
Germany	1
Ghana	23
Kenya	16
Liberia	2
Libya	4
Malawi	6
Mali	5
Mauretania	9
Morocco	9
Namibia	9
Niger	9
Nigeria	2
Republic of Congo	2
Rwanda	2
Senegal	9
Seychelles	3
Sierra Leone	1
South Africa	12
Swaziland	5
Tanzania	10
Chad	2
The Gambia	5
Togo	11
Tunisia	8
Uganda	9
USA	2
Zambia	1
Zimbabwe	6

No	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	TEL	EMAIL	POSTAL ADDRESS
1	GBENOU	Pascal	Benin	CCR-Bénin	President	00 229 97 65 56 28	<a href="mailto:gbenoup@yahoo.fr">gbenoup@yahoo.fr</a>	
2	PEDRO	Ernest	Benin	PAcCIB	Member	00 2299558897 3	<a href="mailto:lpenesco@yahoo.fr">lpenesco@yahoo.fr</a>	
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## Annex 3 Country Cases

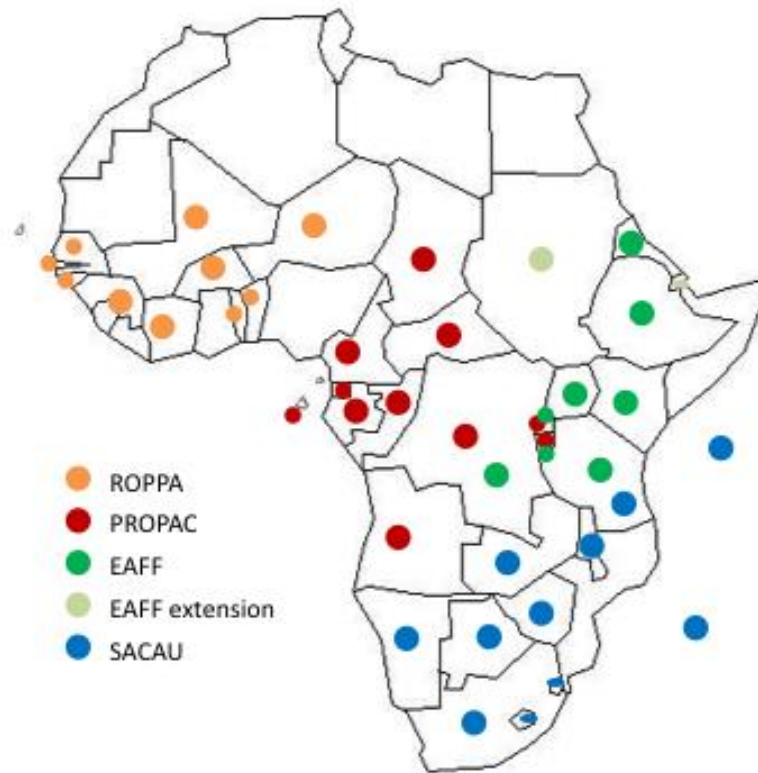
These case studies only include the ones presented at the forum. The Central African cases (PROPAC: contact is Mr Alangeh Romanus Che, [alabongalazebong@yahoo.com](mailto:alabongalazebong@yahoo.com)) appear in the Compilation of Abstracts, but not in the list below as presentations were not available for these.

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Utilisation du diffuseur enterré pour l'économie d'eau d'irrigation, <b>Tunisie</b>	Chakbami Bellachhels +216 98254383
Culture de conservation technique de semi-direct, El Krib - Siliana, <b>Tunisie</b>	Mr Abdrabba Adnen <a href="mailto:adnen.abd@gmail.com">adnen.abd@gmail.com</a>
	Mauritania
Restauration des terres dégradées de Ndjadjibiné, <b>Mauritanie</b>	Yakharé Soumoré <a href="mailto:ongactions@hotmail.com">ongactions@hotmail.com</a>
Irrigation à moindre coût par l'introduction du système Californien, <b>Mauritanie</b>	Elhadj Mamedou <a href="mailto:ongamad@yahoo.fr">ongamad@yahoo.fr</a>
Aménagement de la dépression naturelle pour gestion durable de son sol, <b>Mauritanie</b>	Abidine Ould Cheikh <a href="mailto:ongelghadessihi@yahoo.fr">ongelghadessihi@yahoo.fr</a>
	Libya
Meeting the challenges of climate change in <b>Libya</b>	Omar Jomma Shreha <a href="mailto:Amro1951arc@yahoo.com">Amro1951arc@yahoo.com</a>
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Restauration de l'écosystème de <b>Maroc</b>	Bouargane Mohammed 0666922042
Régénération d'espèces fruitières rustiques et protection de variétés dattières, <b>Maroc</b>	Mohamed Zeddouk <a href="mailto:mzeddoug@hotmail.com">mzeddoug@hotmail.com</a>

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Récupération de terres dégradées des Producteurs Agricoles de Ziou, <b>Burkina Faso</b>	Omar Ouedraogo <a href="mailto:cpf@fasonet.bf">cpf@fasonet.bf</a>
Sédentarisation et de stabulation de bovins au <b>Burkina Faso</b>	
L'état de lieu des pertes agricoles liées aux facteurs climatiques au cours des 5 dernières années au <b>Burkina Faso</b>	
	Ghana
Weather forecasting by and for farmers in <b>Ghana</b>	Emmanuel Eledi <a href="mailto:emmaeledi@yahoo.com">emmaeledi@yahoo.com</a>
Farmers experiences with Climate Change in rice and ruminant production in <b>Ghana</b>	Issahaku Jesiwuni <a href="mailto:jesiwuni@yahoo.com">jesiwuni@yahoo.com</a>
	Benin
The cashew nut production network in <b>West Africa</b>	Bernard Agbo <a href="mailto:bernard.agbo@giz.de">bernard.agbo@giz.de</a>
	Sénégal
Des semences adaptées pour relever les défis du changement climatique, <b>Sénégal</b>	Union des Groupements Paysans de Méckhé <a href="mailto:ugpm@sentoo.sn">ugpm@sentoo.sn</a>
	Nigeria
Climate change in <b>Nigeria</b> : a response at national level	
	Niger
Expériences paysannes d'adaptation et de mitigation du climatique impacts, <b>Niger</b>	
	Mali
Sensibilisation et vulgarisation du foyer Nyeta et panier autocuisseur, <b>Mali</b>	JEKA BAARA Cooperative - CNOP Mali <a href="mailto:cnopmali@yahoo.fr">cnopmali@yahoo.fr</a>

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Small dairy farms under irrigation, <b>Djibouti</b>	Aden Atteyeh Sougal <a href="mailto:aden_atteyeh@hotmail.com">aden_atteyeh@hotmail.com</a>
	Rwanda
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Cashew nut introduction to the lowlands, <b>Ethiopia</b>	
Using the CAADP process to strengthen national systems and structures: the case of <b>Ethiopia</b>	Techane Adugna <a href="mailto:techaneadu@gmail.com">techaneadu@gmail.com</a>
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Zero-grazing dairy farming through Cooperatives, <b>Kenya</b>	Judith Wamulu Nthiga <a href="mailto:info@cak.coop">info@cak.coop</a> / <a href="http://www.cak.coop">www.cak.coop</a>
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Communal Land Support Project, <b>Namibia</b>	
	South Africa
Adapting day-to-day management to weather and climate forecast, <b>South Africa</b>	



**ROPPA** stands for Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteur du l’Afrique de l’Ouest, or the Network of Farmers’ and Agricultural Producers’ Organisations of West Africa. It was formed in 2000. It has ten members (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) and its aim is to include all ECOWAS countries eventually.

**PROPAC** stands for Plateforme sous-Régionale des Organisations Paysannes d’Afrique Centrale, or the Sub-Regional Platform of Farmers’ Organisations in Central Africa. It was formed in 2005 and has 11 members: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, the DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Principe.

**EAFF** is the Eastern African Farmers’ Federation, formed in 2001. It has eight members, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda. Coverage will soon include also Djibouti and Sudan.

**SACAU** is the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions, which was formed in 1992. It has 11 member countries: Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Seychelles and Madagascar.

**Area I: Centre-East Region (Boulgou and Kourittenga Provinces)**  
**Distance: 200 km from Ouagadougou**

**Topic:** Livestock, fishery and plant production, and cereals, particularly in a savannah area with a high population density



▪ **Site 1: Daltenga in Kourittenga Province**

The trial is based on the constraints of an insufficient quantity and distribution of rainfall and the destruction of plant cover exposing the ground to various exogenous erosion factors.

- soil fertilisation using organic manure and hygienised human excreta;
- research/initiatives introducing seed varieties adapted to the rainfall cycle;
- agroforestry.

▪ **Site 2: Bagré in Boulgou Province**

The construction of the Bagré hydro-agricultural project encouraged many small producers to enter other activities including aquaculture. A hatchling production unit was established in response to the needs of small aquaculture producers. This activity contributes to providing food and nutritional security for small producers and helps increase their income.

▪ **Site 3: Pouytenga in Kourittenga Province**

Initiative to add value to agricultural by-products in order to ensure food security for livestock in the Centre-East region (the Pouytenga pasturelands for example)

The continued degradation of ecosystems following climate change and demographic pressure has caused, amongst other things, strong competition between crop farmers and livestock farmers for access to natural resources, in particular pasturage for feeding livestock.



These constraints have encouraged certain livestock farmers to start intensifying their production systems; they collect crop residues (peanut and niébé (cowpea) tops, millet and sorghum stalks) and cut down and store natural forage for livestock food security. Hay stored in this way is used in the intensive production of ovine and bovine meat (pasturage). Pasturage products are sold on the Pouytenga livestock market. This initiative:

- strengthens the link between plant production and livestock production through the use of organic manure;
- reduces the pressure of livestock on natural resources;
- improves the food and nutritional security of the inhabitants;
- increases the income of producers.

**Tourist site:** The Warba Museum in Zorgho, 110 km from Ouagadougou.

**Restaurant:** Le Festin restaurant on the Fada road.

## **Area 2: Centre-West (Boulkiemdé and Sanguié Provinces)**

Distance: 100 km

**Topic:** Environmental and agricultural research related to (i) the high demand for seeds that can adapt to changes in the rainfall cycle, (ii) the revegetation of areas in order to develop apiculture and (iii) drying as a storage strategy.

**Site 1:** the SARIA Centre Regional Directorate for Environmental and Agricultural Research (Direction Régionale de Recherches Environnementales et Agricoles)



The SARIA site will be visited for various research projects, and in particular:

- the production of basic cereal seeds that are suited to the rainfall cycle;
- the production of basic dual-purpose crop seeds for consumption by humans and livestock ;
- water and soil conservation trials;
- conducting soil fertilisation trials.

Site 2: Facilities for the processing of agricultural products to ensure the availability of vegetables during the dry season. This trial is being conducted by the Ce Dwane Nyee Women's Group Union (Union des Groupements Féminins Ce Dwane Nyee: UGF/CDN) which is focussing on the value chain of the shea sector, and the following in particular:

- the harvesting of almonds; the production and marketing of almond butter;
- the manufacture of products derived from shea butter (soap, cream);
- the production of organic dried mango;
- the production of dehydrated vegetables.

### Site 3: The Burkina Apiculture Promotion Centre

An initiative of the Koudougou Wend Puiré Association, focussing on:

Reforestation activities combined with apiculture. The unit, which produces and collects natural honey on reforested sites from its members, is a semi-artisanal unit processing honey into various products which it then sells on the local and international markets.

Surface water is recycled in a banana plantation by gravity feed irrigation and there is a water collection system at the foot of the banana trees in order to minimise losses and ensure the more efficient use of water by seedlings. Any profits made are used in the centre's canteen.

**Tourist site:** The Sabou Camp: the Sacred Caiman Pool

**Restaurant:** Le Festin

**Area 3: NORTHERN Region (Ouahigouya)**  
Distance: 180 km from Ouagadougou

Topic: Vegetable storage technologies, the rehabilitation of degraded land by subsoiling and assisted natural regeneration and, lastly, comprehensive water management for crops

- **Site 1 : Vegetable storage techniques**

- storage of potatoes in cellars;
- storage of onions in silos.

These technologies make it possible to:

- store potatoes and onions for up to 7 or 8 months and reduce losses by 20 to 25%;
- manage the supply of vegetables on the market.

- **Site 2: Land rehabilitation with the DELPHINO plough**



This is a Food Security Programme Initiative for the rehabilitation of degraded land for agricultural use. The subsoiling technique, using the DELPHINO plough, is used to rehabilitate degraded land.

- **Site 3: Sahel greening initiative and water management (drip irrigation system)**

The purpose of this initiative is to green the Sahel using simple assisted natural regeneration and the system of protected areas to fight against poverty and food insecurity, as well as promoting and safeguarding the environment.

This initiative concerns the rational management of irrigation water by the drip system which allows efficient water management and the efficient utilisation of chemical fertilisers.



**Tourist site:** Naba Koom Square and Royal Palace in Ouahigouya

**Restaurant:** La Farigoule Restaurant/Bar, An III Township, Ouagadougou

**Area 4: The central plateau region (Oubritenga), 55 km from Ouagadougou and the North Centre**

**Distance: 105 km from Ouagadougou**

**Topic: Agriculture and the environment, the sedenterisation of animal husbandry and the practice of fodder crops, improvement in productivity and milk production by the adoption and introduction of high-yield breeds for milk production**

▪ **Site 1: Guié agricultural and environmental programme**

A community initiative for agricultural, sylvicultural and pastoral production established by the Zoramb Naagtaaba Inter-village Association in the following spheres:

- rehabilitating degraded land using the Zai technique;
- using groundcovers to fertilise the soil;
- leaving ground to lie fallow and implementing the land protection system;
- building small water retention structures for drinking water for livestock in the dry season.



- **Site 2: Water and soil conservation activities, activities to protect and rehabilitate the land (CES/DRES)**

This PATECOR project (*Projet Aménagement des Terroirs et Conservation des Ressources dans le Plateau Central*, a conservation and land development project) initiative was conducted between 1985 and 2005 and concerned the protection and rehabilitation of degraded land in the Centre Nord Region. The trial consisted of a topographical survey and setting out stone cordons to slow down leaching and the effects of soil erosion due to run-off.



- **Site 3: Sedentary cattle farming in Barkoundba, the practice of forage cropping and the improvement of productivity and milk production**

The continuous degradation of ecosystems following the great droughts of the 70's and 80's caused, amongst other things, strong competition to arise between crop farmers and cattle farmers for access to natural resources, in particular pasturage for feeding livestock. In response to the continuous decline in available pasturage, a group of cattle farmers from Barkoundba decided to change the way they conducted their farming activities, and gradually changed over from the system of cattle farming by migratory herding to sedenterisation. Consequently, they intensified forage production in order to provide adequate food supplies for their herds.

The promoter of the project is trying to improve his milk production by introducing a high-yield breed (Azawak).

The results obtained are spectacular:

- reduction in the quantity of food;
- improvement in the quantity of milk produced;
- increase in income for the promoter.

**Tourist site:** Loango granite sculpture

**Restaurant:** Loumbila Beach

#### **Area 5: Centre South Region (Bazèga)**

Distance: 50 km

**Topic: Production and sale of certified improved seeds, food security of livestock and milk production and experience in reconverting to livestock production**

- **Site 1: Production and sale of certified, improved seeds (seed shop)**

Local grassroots initiatives to improve food self-sufficiency by demonstrating the use of certified improved seeds instead of local traditional seeds.

This initiative is being carried out by seed producers in Bazèga province who for the past few years have been producing about 15 tons of certified seed to supply the needs of their members and others in order to raise productivity levels and agricultural yields, the latter being affected by the degeneration of local traditional seeds and by changes to the rainfall cycle due to climate change (changes in the distribution and timing of rainfall)

- **Site 2: Food security for livestock and milk production**

This initiative is being undertaken by the Benedictine monks of Koubri and is aimed not only at ensuring food security for animals but also at milk production which helps increase the monastery's revenue and also contributes to improving food quality and nutritional value for the inhabitants.



A core herd of forty semi-stabled cows is being kept using natural pasture and natural fodder produced by the silage technique. This trial has been continuing for over 40 years.

- Site 3: Conversion trial in livestock production

Due to the difficulties encountered with breeding certain animal species, in particular sheep that have trouble with the high humidity during wintering and feed shortages during the dry season, some small-scale breeders in the urban and peri-urban areas of Ouagadougou are converting to the breeding of greater cane rats. The trials have been promising because the target species is profitable, easy to maintain and breeds fast.

**Tourist site:** Loango granite sculpture

**Restaurant:** Café des pro, Ouagadougou artisanal village