



# **Report of the Planning and Consultative Workshop for the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance**

**Hilton Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya.**

**21<sup>st</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2018**

# 1 ACRONYMS

ACSAA	Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CCAFS	Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security
CFU	Conservation Farmers Unit
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
COP 21	(Congress of Parties) Paris Climate Agreement
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSAA	Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU
DFID	Department for International Development
EAC	East African Community
EAFF	East Africa Farmers Organization
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBOs	faith Based Organizations
GFSA	Global Food Security Act
GIZ	German Development Agency (eng)*
HoSG	Heads of States & Governments
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

NDC	National Determined Contribution
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
PICO EA	People for Innovation and Change in Organizations in Eastern Africa
RECS	Regional Economic Communities
SACAU	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VIAA	Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation Assessment
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Associations
ZACCA	Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance

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### **3 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**

In 2003, the African Union (AU) launched the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as a strategy for agriculture-based economic growth in Africa. The technical arm of the AU Commission is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency, or NPCA, which is charged with coordinating the implementation of the CAADP. At the annual AU summit in June 2014, a continental agricultural reform agenda and target vision for the next decade (2015-2025) was adopted in what is known as the Malabo Declaration. The Malabo Declaration not just re-affirmed CAADP but set a specific target for climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of households and agricultural management systems. The emphasis was done by endorsing the NEPAD programme on Agriculture and Climate Change with the Vision to have at least 25 million smallholder households practicing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) by 2025 (Vision 25X25). The agriculture that is climate smart will directly impact on enhanced and sustainable agricultural productivity, sustainable food systems as well as broad-based social and environmental resilience from household through to landscape level. This is supportive to the aspirations and goals in Africa's Agenda 2063 and AU Malabo Declaration of Agriculture Transformation as well as the global (SDGs) Sustainable Development Goals and COP 21 (Congress of Parties) Paris Climate Agreement.

Since 2007, the German government through the GIZ- CAADP Support Programme has been supporting the African Union, NEPAD Agency and selected African Union member-states to pursue coherent and regionally coordinated policies in the agriculture sector.

As part of its support to the African Union institutions, the CAADP-GIZ Support Programme under its climate change module provides support in strengthening the capacity of African institutions in the integration, formulation and implementation of climate adaptation strategies in agricultural development.

An important aspect within the mandate and role of the NEPAD Agency is their task as Knowledge broker for the African Continent, providing information to AU-member states, providing platforms for knowledge and experience exchange and collecting knowledge from the different member states. Within the broad goals of the Africa CSA Alliance Forum, it promotes and facilitates sharing of experiences and learning.

Ahead of the upcoming 3rd Africa CSA Alliance Platform meeting scheduled for September 2018, the NEPAD Agency in its role as the secretariat and convener of the ACSAA convened a Planning and Consultative Workshop for the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance in Nairobi from 21<sup>st</sup>-23rd of June, 2018. The meeting aimed to take stock of and discuss with existing regional and national CSA Alliances, Partnerships and Networks operating in Africa. In this regard GIZ-CAADP contracted PICO Eastern Africa to facilitate this meeting.

### **4 Opening and Scene-Setting**

The welcoming remarks were made by Kwame Ababio on behalf of the NEPAD Agency. He stated that the aim of the workshop is to bring together all technical networks, platforms and alliances working on

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in Africa. He stated that it is imperative that there is some coordination in implementing of Climate Smart Agriculture initiatives in Africa.

Kwame offered a brief history of the Africa CSA Alliance which was formed as a commitment from Heads of States & Governments (HoSG) during the Malabo Declaration in 2014. Alongside the AU-NEPAD, membership of the Africa CSA Alliance is drawn from the African Union Commission (AUC), Regional Economic Communities (RECS), Member States, Academia, Private Sector, Civil Society and other non-state players.

There have been two continental CSA meetings; Addis Ababa in 2014 and Nairobi in 2016. The next meeting is planned for Dakar, Senegal later in 2018.

#### 4.1 Introductions and Expectations

After the opening remarks, the facilitator led the meeting through introductions and setting up of expectations. The facilitator asked the participants to sit with individuals they do not know very well, where they took 5 minutes to introduce themselves, share expectations and challenges

	EXPECTATIONS	RULES AND NORMS	AREAS OF FOCUS:
1	Advocate and analyze issues which may not be incongruent or prioritize by member states	Not to interrupt unnecessarily	Resource mobilization
2	CSA being relatively new there should be more dissemination of information to enhance awareness on it	Handsets off	Better coordination
3	Should be strategies to strengthen country and regional CSA alliances	No sleeping/ dozing off	Support of CSA national and regional alliance
4	Identify funding opportunities	Be concise and straight to the point	How do we grow and work on strengths, weakness and identify opportunities?
5	Come up with ideas on how to unlock private sector participation	No fighting	How do we engage the private sector?
6	learning from the best practices	Limited lectures and let there be more discussions	We need to know how to engage in dialogue
7	See good coordination within the alliance	Discussions and agreements should not be without a clear actionable way forward.	Get feedback from the meeting
8		Time keeping and management	

#### 4.2 Formal Presentation of Meeting Objectives

1. Develop a better understanding of Africa CSA Alliance
2. Share information on the progress achieved in each region by the country and regional CSA alliances
3. Identify new areas of collaboration and joint activities
4. Strengthen coordination of CSA activities within the continent
5. Identify some plans, and a possible format for the Africa CSA forum

### 4.3 Setting the scene: The Africa CSA Alliance

Kwame Ababio who is coordinating the Africa CSA Alliance in NEPAD provided an overview of the Alliance and its activities. The Alliance is a strategic framework to catalyze “accelerated scaling up of CSA in Africa”. In Africa, agriculture is the backbone of the productive economy and constitutes the basic livelihood of the people. But agriculture, and the associated livelihoods are threatened by Climate Variability. NEPAD and key stakeholders want to strength Africa’s resilience to climate change.

#### Key points/issues arising from this scene-setting presentation in plenary were:

- 1) There is need to do more in terms of research and awareness creation, as CSA may mean a different things for different farmers.
- 2) Are you going to support the newly established alliance such as in Zimbabwe who are facing financial challenges? *There isn't per se a financial basket to support various alliances at country level; however CSA can mobilize both the technical and financial support for the alliance.*
- 3) Will the Africa CSA Alliance accept research being done independently or which have already been done by other organizations or individuals?
- 4) How do we better coordinate our funding mechanisms at the continental level as there are a lot of competing and uncoordinated mechanisms? How can we make resource mobilization more collaborative?
- 5) Should CSA alliances be formal or informal? When are we going to get guidelines on formalizing CSA alliances? *Alliances at country level to have proper guidelines which CSA can borrow from.*
- 6) Could we get the information presented on a website? We used to have a website and it would be good to have it on again! *The website was very nice however an internal decision by the NEPAD agency to collapse all the individual websites to the main website of NEPAD (which was to be launched during the AU summit in Mauritania)*
- 7) What needs to be done in regards to accessing Green Climate funding, particularly in Mali? *Green Climate fund is not accessible to Mali in this phase of disbursement in which only 12 countries have been selected*
- 8) Small-scale farmers should be able to adapt to the climatic changes taking place in the regions.
- 9) We do not see an effort to create cross-learning opportunities at community levels which should be looked at as just as important the more high and technical level learning opportunities at continental levels. *Alliances should start at the national level: CSA should emanate from the bottom and grassroots level to the top. Cross learning amongst communities should be a lateral approach not a top down approach as farmers learn best from each other. We can work with one to two countries in this.*
- 10) How do we make sure the National Determined Contribution (NDC) is integrated in CSA plan? In terms of the *Investment plan for NDC, the NDC should not be seen outside of the national funding/ investment development processes*

## **5 OVERVIEW OF COUNTY AND REGIONAL CSA ALLIANCES**

### **5.1 Input Presentations - Country and Regional CSA Alliances**

Participants shared status of CSA interventions in their various countries and regional alliance. This included an overview of the structure of the alliance, the challenges, the opportunities and some of the best practices identified.

Presentations were made by the following Country and Regional Alliances as seen below and attached as annexures:

1. **Ghana** – Annex 1
2. **Zambia**- Annex 2
3. **Niger**- Annex 3
4. **Mali**- Annex 4
5. **Burkina Faso**- Annex 5
6. **Botswana**- Annex 6
7. **Cameroon**- Annex 7
8. **Uganda**- Annex 8
9. **Tanzania**- Annex 9
10. **East African Community (EAC)** – Annex 10
11. **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**- Annex 11

### **5.2 Key Discussion Points Arising - best practices, challenges, opportunities and lessons**

#### **5.2.1 What is the structure of the platform and the alliance in Uganda?**

The government had already set up a structure for CSA, the Ministry of Water and Environment recommended each sector to set up a climate change task force which is mainly made up of government offices. The consortium of international Non-Governmental Organizations (iNGO's) also had their own set-up and MoU to work on CSA. As a CSA stakeholder you cannot avoid other stakeholders.

#### **5.2.2 The challenges faced with setting up in Tanzania**

- Development of GFSA notes which is used to source for funds
- Resource mobilization of staff for the day to day running of the alliance
- Project Proposals development
- How can the Tanzanian alliance attract the private sector to help in marketing CSA and making it profitable?

### 5.2.3 Structure of the alliance in Tanzania and operational challenges.

- Tanzania presentation gave an overview on how to establish a country CSA alliance
- Institutional cost sharing within the various agricultural and environmental institutions. This is ideal as the alliance may not need a permanent secretariat with a permanent office or to get a full time dedicated person
- Get volunteers while catering for their transport
- Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) can be included in the alliance as they can also be explored as a source of funding
- Alliance members were suggested to pay a subscription fee as a way of running/ funding country secretariats.

### 5.2.4 Achievement and Challenges of East African Community (EAC)

- As a community it has not really strengthened the alliance although in itself the community already has a general forum on climate change and agriculture, both adaptation and resilience.
- 2011-2012 it established a National task force on CSA for financial support
- It has Inter Committee Climate Changing platform to engage in adaption, resilience and finances.
- Conducted vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation Assessment (VIA) sectors such as agriculture and food security among others.
- **Challenges:** Financing is the main challenge as well as human resources where there is a gap that has to be addressed
- Should/ can public/ private institutions be part of CSA alliances - the involvement of both private and public sector is very much welcomed to help in advocacy for CSA. Lead to be taken by the government as CSA come from Malabo Agreement which is governmentally steered initiative
- Who is the lead to spearhead the formation of the alliance in the country?

### 5.2.5 Overview and Status Update of the East Africa Farmers Federation

- The Eastern Africa platform covers 8 countries.
- It coordinates CSA activities among its members
- Chaired by East African Farmers Federation (EAFF) Chairman
- EAFF mainly works in policy, advocacy and has conducted research for Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASERECA).
- As a CSA alliance they met last year but have never had an official meeting
- Made a proposal through Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to convene a meeting and map out actors, projects and an assessment of existing policies in CSA and identify potential partnership and inventory of existing alliances.

### 5.2.6 Kenya's CSA interventions Status Update.

- CSAA- Kenya was initially formed with representation from the local offices of the 5 iNGOs under the NEPAD-iNGO Alliance namely CARE, World Vision, Concern, Oxfam and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). It was later expanded to include International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and The Nature Conservancy.

- The alliance noted the need to expand its membership to include other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) undertaking climate smart agriculture programs, private sector partners, and academia and research institutions. The need to have the Ministry of Agriculture involved in the coordination of the alliance was also noted.
- The Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (CSAA) Kenya then agreed on key thematic areas of focus and lead organizations for each thematic area
- One of the first tasks of the CSAA-Kenya was to undertake a mapping of CSA projects/programs of its members. Thereafter the Alliance, in partnership with the County Governments of Marsabit, Kisumu, Homabay, Turkana, Isiolo and Samburu developed a concept note in line with the key result/outcome areas of the National Climate Smart Agriculture Program Strategy. The purpose of the concept note was to identify areas through which the Alliance would contribute towards the rolling out the National CSA Program Strategy. The concept note has since been submitted to NEPAD for funding

### 5.2.7 The status of CSA work in southern Africa

- Southern Africa does not have a regional body/ alliance for climate smart agriculture and Southern African Development Community (SADC) is barely involved.
- CSA activities involve projects being implemented by Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU) and they need help. In South Africa partners find themselves duplicating efforts and thereby need the alliance for coordination.
- Southern Africa Climate Change Coalition in Malawi can be used to form CSA alliance in Southern Africa.
- The Africa CSA also needs to work with the education sector to ingrain the knowledge at a younger age.
- At national level in Zimbabwe they have developed the concept note but funds and coordination is the problem.
- The Southern Africa region members should meet and form a WhatsApp group to facilitate a way forward.
- Concentrate on conservation on agriculture for southern Africa. The National Conservation Africa has been existence for many years. Others are Conservation Farming Unit (CFU) among others.
- Caution is to be taken such that the region and the alliance in general do not end up suffering from alliance fatigue. The government should be the way to go to establish and coordinate these alliances so that they are not too many.
- In Botswana they have come up with CSA work plan with funding from FAO and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) although the alliance is not strongly established.
- Malawi has debate conference for southern Africa. NEPAD facilitated the formation of a national alliance. Alliance made of NGO and government, where the government had to take the lead to assist in coordination. This lead to review and reinstitution of Malawi Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance. Problem in Malawi is unharmonized information going to farmers. Got support from VUNA, a Department for International Development (DFID) project to form the alliance.
- Sensitization of anyone involved in CSA to be informed of the CSA framework.

### 5.2.8 Update of ECOWAS CSA activities

- 2015: Launched CSA in West Africa with the prime minister of the republic of Mali. There were 15 countries.
- It has a number of technical working groups on communication, policy development, implementation; and research
- **Challenges:** personnel who only work 10% of the time on the alliance and covering 15 countries is so much work
- Overall the alliance has brought forth the importance of communication and coordination
- CSA has been a key focus within ECOWAS. Advocacy on CSA is high. In West Africa, the Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) has also done and created platforms for up scaling of CSA.

**Conclusion:** It appears that the formation of the national alliances were not set up in a similar fashion, and each has evolved to fit into the institutional framework of the region or country. Although ACSAA has provided a framework for the development of these alliances, taking into consideration country specific needs. In all countries, it came out clearly that the national government i.e. bodies such as Agricultural or Environmental Ministries should be the bodies driving the formation and maintenance of the alliance.

## **6 Challenges, Achievements and Opportunities for CSA in Africa**

The meeting, working at table groups, discussed the main challenges, achievements and opportunities for CSA in Africa. These are presented below:

### **6.1 Achievements of CSA in Africa**

- Creation of CSA partnership through mobilization of actors.
- Successful resource mobilization in countries like Kenya and Niger.
- Through advocacy and awareness creation, they have been able to mainstream CSA in other sectors
- In Burkina Faso the support by CCAFS in the analysis of CSA led to development of a national investment plan.
- In Cameroon the elaboration of National Investment Plan in 2015 Plan promoted CSA, sustainable management of natural resources and modernization of infrastructure.
- The alliance has enabled development of stakeholders inclusive National CSA strategic plan and has been able to identify priority area e.g. Development of key CSA strategic plan in SADC
- Formation of different National/Regional/ Continental CA/CSAA alliance/networks and platforms e.g Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance (ZACCA). NEPAD being the hosting institution is an important milestone which gives national bodies' political good will.
- Mapping of CSA stakeholders and raising awareness on CSA activities.
- Brought government on board in Zambia with full government staff which has enhanced coordination. Congo has also managed to enhance CSA activities coordination with the
- Malawi managed to get a cohesive approach to CSA through a common messaging

### **6.2 Challenges facing CSA in Africa**

- Lack of coordination within countries and amongst alliance members. There are many actor involved but integration of activities is low which leads to high duplication of efforts and ineffective utilization of resources. There is a need to map CSA programs and stakeholders.
- There is no robust Monitoring and Evaluation ( M&E) framework in place for the implemented CSA projects, thereby making it hard to measure progress as well as lack of Impact documentation to enable reporting on the Malabo Vision 25x25
- The top down approach limit adoption or buy in from formers. CSA intervention take the form of “ we have a solution looking for a problem” instead of being based on a needs assessment
- Access mechanism to finances is not clear, there is limited financial and human resources at all levels. Financing systems such as donors and the private sector are not involved.
- There is little ownership and lack of elaborate activities to anchor the alliance. We need anchor members. There is a need for a focal person to drive CSA agenda in countries however some countries like in the Congo, the focal person faced a lot of challenges due to tribal and political affiliation.
- Changes in the political environment either due to election or cabinet reshuffling has led to instability at the national alliance, lack of enforcement of the Malabo commitment, and sidelining of the CSA agenda as every appointee has their own agendas.
- Low adoption linked to the lack of incentives
- Lack of sustainability

- Lack of common understanding of what CSA is and how do we measure it
- Limited advance on livestock related CSA guidelines
- Limited private sector participation
- Lack of formalization of the alliances e.g Some RECs such as EAC have not formalized the CSA platform
- Limited integration of climate change evidenced into policy
- Lack of appropriate mechanization to facilitate Gender inclusion

### **6.3 Opportunities for CSA in Africa**

- Development of business cases for CSA to use a market driven approach to make CSA attractive for both farmers and the private sector. Linking smallholders' farmers practicing CSA to economic intervention e.g Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) to have the farmers do more CSA economic modeling. There should be research on the best incentives for farmers.
- Advocate for water investment. Agriculture is a risky and unpredictable business and to make it predictable we need to make water supply is always available and agriculture is predictable.
- The measurement for vision 2025 is of utmost important, showing value for the money funding the process. There was a process set up with FAO, CCAFS to develop a tool kit/ score card under Malabo Indicator. We should bring in elements that specifically measure CSA indicators.
- Use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and communication platforms to get more uptake and learning of CSA.
- Domestication of CSA policies and devolution through local government.
- Indigenous knowledge management. Information should be simplified for the uptake on the ground. This should involve translation to local language either through radio or print as seen appropriate
- Commitment by government and international organizations into CSA such as World Bank, FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
- More advocacy on financing and accessing international financing like green fund
- Joint program development as well as development of robust M&E and impact documentation systems. We should also document success stories. The case studies and the success stories as well as failures should be included in the documentation. Can also be called lesson learnt or challenges which can be more appealing for donors. This is great for learning what not to do.
- The NDC are instruments for tracking progress that can provide an enabling environment for CSA. AU score card is already in development and alliance can put in some input in best learnt practices.
- Bringing on board private sectors
- Scaling up on pilot projects and building on the achievement to create awareness
- Better coordination and governance of CSA institutions. Short time: Have a data base of alliance members, know where the people are. Do a SWOT analysis and then identify who can work together. How and which projects.
- COP 23 is a landmark decision in which most countries are signed on, can be an opportunity to aid in implementation of CSA
- Communication, both internally and externally.

## **7 Strategic Focus Areas & Action Plans for the Africa CSA Alliance**

### **7.1 Strategic focus areas**

In this session, participants focused on identifying the top priority strategic areas of focus for CSA alliance so as to develop a work plan to be implement over the next two years. Each action had a timeline for completion (Short-term which is less than 6 Months; Medium-term from 6 months to 18 months or Long-term from 18 -24 months). The action plans were developed directly from the analysis of opportunities and challenges.

In plenary discussions the meeting narrowed down to the following strategic or action areas for which action plans would be developed:

1. Support development of Regional and National CSA groups, networks and platforms.
2. Coordination and Representation
3. Policy and Advocacy
4. Communication and Knowledge Management (KM)
5. KM and research and even applied research and dissemination
6. Resource Mobilization
7. Capacity Development
8. Private sector engagement
9. Stakeholder engagement

### **7.2 CSA Africa Action Plan**

Detailed action plans were subsequently developed for 7 areas as follows, having integrated two focus areas into the others:

- ⇒ *Action Area 1: Support development of Regional and National CSA groups, networks and platforms.*
- ⇒ *Action Area2: Coordination and Representation*
- ⇒ *Action Area 3: Policy and advocacy*
- ⇒ *Action Area 4: Communication and knowledge management*
- ⇒ *Action Area 5: Research, Capacity Development, and Dissemination*
- ⇒ *Action Area 6: Resource Mobilization*
- ⇒ *Action Area 7: Private sector engagement*

### 7.2.1 Action Area 1. Support Development of Regional and National CSA Groups, Networks and Platforms.

No	Specific activity	Proposed Lead institution	Other Institutions to be involved	Timelines	Indicator of success
1	Create a database for regional and national alliances by the coordinating unit	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	CCAFS. NEPAD AND RECS	6 Months	The data base created
2	Develop guiding principles/concepts for establishment and institutionalization of CSA alliances at various levels	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	NEPAD AND RECS	12 Months	The guide
3	Sensitize government to endorse the CSA alliances	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	CCAFS RECS AND NEPAD	12 Months	Operational alliances/ Number of government institutions
4	Develop a grant scheme to establish, launch and sustain the platform	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	CCAFS, NEPAD AND RECS	12 Months	Number of platforms established and performing
5	Facilitate sub-national platforms to reach out small holder actors with CSA technologies	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	CCAFS, Private Sector	Continuous	Number of small holder famers adapting to the technologies
6	Developing a road-map to implement CSA activities	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	RECS	6 Months	Number of road maps developed at regional and national levels

### 7.2.2 Action Area 2 : Coordination and Representation

No.	Specific activity	Proposed Lead institution	Other institutions to be involved	Timelines	Indicator of success
1	Establish institutional arrangement and identifying national and regional focal points of CSAs/ Setting up regional coordination units	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	NEPAD, RECS & Countries institutions	18 Months	Number of regional focal points/ Regional coordinating units established
2	Develop a Website for sharing best practices in communities	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	RECS, Regional, Country, National institutions	6 Months	Operation of the Website
3	Organize and support national and regional platforms to convene in an annual forum	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	NEPAD, RECS	Continuous	Number of forums
4	Plan and evaluate meetings at national and regional levels	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	CCAFS and NEPAD	Continuous	Report
5	Carry out Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning	Country Government and the national CSA Alliance	CCAFS and NEPAD	Continuous	Report

### Action Area 3: Policy and advocacy

No	Specific Activity	Proposed Lead Institution	Other Institutions to be involved	Timelines	Indicator of Success
1	Develop policy and technical briefs targeting different key stakeholders and actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>National CSA Alliances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEPAD</li> <li>RECS</li> </ul>	By Dec 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of policy and technical briefs developed by country and region</li> </ul>
2	Convene policy dialogues to disseminate key messages to the targeted key stakeholders and actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>National CSA Alliances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEPAD</li> <li>RECS</li> <li>Key agricultural stakeholders</li> </ul>	By June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of policy dialogues convened by country and region</li> <li>Number of meeting reports produced</li> <li>Number of stakeholders participating in the policy dialogues</li> <li>Number of key stakeholder making commitments by country and region</li> </ul>
3	Convene donor roundtable meetings at national, regional and global levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>National CSA Alliances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEPAD</li> </ul>	By June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of donor roundtable meetings convened</li> <li>Number of reports produced</li> <li>Number of donor reps participating in the round tables</li> </ul>
4	Participate in strategic national, regional and global events to showcase and advocate for CSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National CSA Alliances</li> <li>RECS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEPAD</li> </ul>	By June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of events participated in by country and region</li> <li>Number of members participating in the events</li> </ul>
5	Engage the media to distill and disseminate technical information to relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National CSA Alliances</li> <li>RECS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant line Ministries</li> </ul>	By June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of media briefs by country and region</li> </ul>

### 7.2.3 Action Area 4: Communication and Knowledge Management

No	Specific Activity	Proposed Lead Institution	Other Institutions to be involved	Timelines	Indicator of Success
1	Develop a CSA regional communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>• National CSA Alliances</li> <li>• RECS</li> </ul>	By Dec 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication strategy in place</li> <li>• Number of communication strategies developed by country and region</li> </ul>
2	Document CSA practices across regions to share with key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>• National CSA Alliances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> <li>• RECs</li> <li>• CCAFS</li> </ul>	By Dec 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional CSA practices document in place</li> </ul>
3	Translate CSA information packages to local languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>• National CSA Alliances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> <li>• RECs</li> </ul>	By June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of CSA documents translated to local languages</li> </ul>
4	Assess the CSA information needs of different stakeholders, organize and disseminate information accordingly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>• National CSA Alliances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> <li>• RECs</li> <li>• CCAFS</li> </ul>	By June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of assessment reports produced by country and region</li> </ul>
5	Establish specific virtual and physical CSA information exchange networks and platforms for different stakeholder groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>• National CSA Alliances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> <li>• RECs</li> </ul>	By June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of virtual and physical platforms produced</li> </ul>
6	Facilitate regional exchange visits between different stakeholder groups especially farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>• National CSA Alliances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> <li>• RECs</li> </ul>	By June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of exchange visits facilitated by country and region</li> <li>• Number of farmers participating in exchange visits</li> </ul>

## 7.2.4 Action Area 5: Research, Capacity Development and Dissemination

No	Specific Activity	Lead	Other	Timelines	Indicator of Success
1	Define indicators for measuring 25x 25 Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCAFS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> </ul>	Medium (beginning of 2019)	Agreed indicators on CSA by all ACSAA Stakeholders
2	Research on bottlenecks for CSA adoption (prioritization tool with trade-offs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCAFS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Alliances</li> </ul>	Medium	Clear tools
3	Conduct an assessment of CSA understanding among national stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National CSA Alliances, Research bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Alliances</li> </ul>	Medium	Clear understanding of CSA definition, indicators and adoption
4	Develop Capacity Development Strategy (Nationally and include CSA in new ag. policies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National CSA alliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACSAA members</li> </ul>	Long	Inclusion of CSA language in national ag.
5	Develop a Webpage for sharing of documents, with parallel Facebook page for notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> <li>• CSA Secretariat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RECS</li> <li>• National Alliances</li> </ul>	Short	Functioning webpage regularly updated with documentation; FB page
6	Compile CSA Activities by component bodies to CSA Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerned (iNGO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RECS</li> <li>• National Alliances</li> </ul>	Annual	Annual reports compiled, submitted and published on website.

### 7.2.5 Action Area 6: Resource Mobilization

No.	Specific Activity	Proposed Lead Institution	Other Institutions	Timelines	Indicator of Success
1	Database Development & Needs Assessment of key actors in CSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East African Federation</li> <li>• ECOWAS</li> <li>• SACAU</li> <li>• National Institutions working across the Country on CSA</li> <li>• National Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCAFS</li> <li>• NEPAD</li> </ul>	6 months starting July 1, 2018 (ongoing)	Database on NEPAD website
2	Monitor progress on country implementation of the Africa CSA Vision 25 x 25 (Score card system)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Institutions working across the Country on CSA</li> <li>• National Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD &amp; AUC</li> <li>• GIZ</li> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• RECs</li> <li>• IFAD</li> </ul>	2 years (linked to CAADP Scorecard system)	Reports
3	Identification of Key resources: Technical/Human Resources, Financial & Intellectual (Knowledge Mgt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• GIZ</li> <li>• National CSA Alliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> <li>• RECs</li> </ul>	January 2019 (Annually)	Database
4	Identify Funding Opportunities (Domestic & Foreign grants, blended financing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National CSA Alliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEPAD</li> </ul>	January 2019 (Annually)	Funded projects/ Activities

### 7.2.6 Action Area 7: Private Sector Engagement

No	Specific Activity	Proposed Lead Institution	Other Institutions	Timelines	Indicator of Success
1	Identification & documentation of Private Sector actors along Commodity Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministries of Agriculture &amp; Environment</li> <li>Chambers of Commerce/Agribusiness Forum</li> </ul>	AUC & NEPAD RECs	6 months starting July 1, 2018	E-database of private sector actors uploaded on AUC/NEPAD websites
2	Develop customized business cases for private sector engagement in CSA activities (Insurance companies, seed companies, impact investors, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Institutions or farmer organizations working on the ground</li> <li>CCAFS</li> </ul>	NGOs and groups	July 2018 (one year). Target September Alliance Meeting for the zero draft	Volumes, incomes, stability (price) and security
3	Integrate Private Sector actors in the CSA Alliance and create business networking opportunities for them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chair/secretariat of the CSA Alliance,</li> <li>Farmer Organizations</li> </ul>	Organizations hosting regional or national agribusiness events (AGRA/AGRF, CTA NEPAD Women in Agribusiness Platform, CSAYN, AYICC & CAADP Youth Network Conferences & YFarm Youth Agric Festivals, AAIN Conference, Zambian Expo, African Group of Negotiators, AUC-CAHOSCC)	Ongoing starting January 2019	Active membership, Quality of representation Flow of resources

## 8 STRUCTURE OF THE ALLIANCE

The meeting deliberated on a structure for the CSA Africa alliance: the organogram is presented below (Figure 1) and reflects the views expressed at the meeting. However, in recognition that some more work was required to fine-tune, the meeting selected a task force was selected work with Kwame Ababio (NPCA) to further develop it (**Task force members:** George Wamukoya, Robert Zougmore, Talentus, Devine, Nkiruka, Suwlangi)

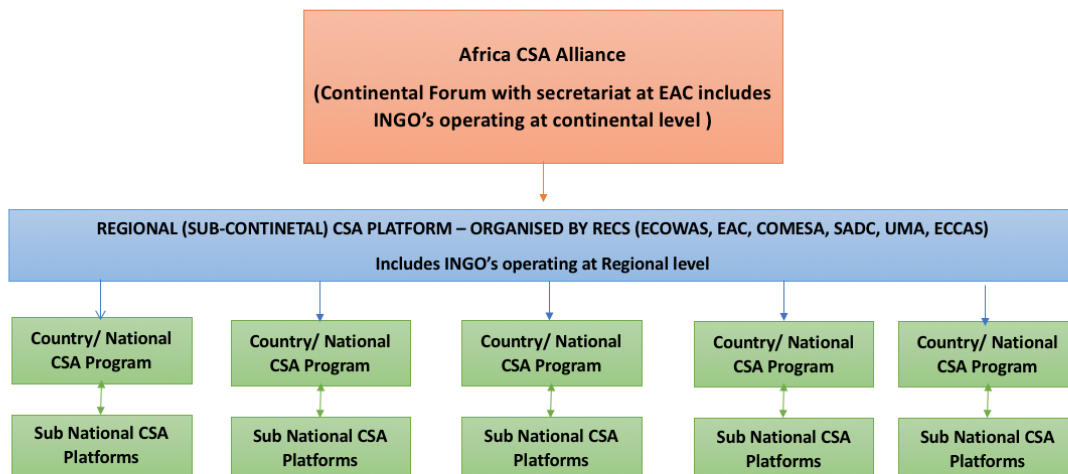


Figure 1: Draft Organogram of the CSA Africa Alliance

## 9 Planning the Africa CSA Alliance

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Africa CSA Alliance forum is scheduled for September or October 2018. The forum is a member-state driven meeting that brings together multiple stakeholders to learn, share and plan CSA activities. The meeting discussed ideas for organizing the Forum. The main topics included:

- ⇒ What should be the topics or themes of the meeting?
- ⇒ What should be the main side events?
- ⇒ Ideas for a marketplace

### 9.1 Possible themes for the CSA forum

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Innovative financing models for CSA</li><li>▪ Strategies for increasing adoption of CSA.</li><li>▪ CSA and rural communities</li><li>▪ CSA strategies in livestock and fishery</li><li>▪ Climate, Agriculture trends and diseases</li><li>▪ CSA strategies for the management of water resources</li><li>▪ CSA and CFTA: how will free trade affect CSA in Africa? What are the links?</li><li>▪ Involvement of youth in the promotion of Expanding the role of private sector in CSA</li><li>▪ CSA in countries &amp; regions.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ CSA Vision 25X25 - contributions from countries and regions</li><li>▪ Towards Vision 2025 - the learning route</li><li>▪ Taking stock of Africa's CSA agenda. How far have we come?</li><li>▪ CSA &amp; NDCs implementation: Trends, challenges and recommendation</li><li>▪ The contribution of CSA to the SDGs in Africa</li><li>▪ Profiling the existing knowledge on CSA in Africa</li><li>▪ Importance of the CSA alliance to the agricultural sector &amp; ministries</li><li>▪ Sensitizing policy makers on the need to support CSA efforts &amp; actions.</li></ul>
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### 9.2 Possible side events

The meeting suggested several side events focused on the following topics (if the topics themselves were not discussed in the main event)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Models, opportunities and challenges in climate financing</li><li>* Youth involvement in CSA</li><li>* Case studies and success stories of CSA</li><li>* Creating enabling an environment to implement CSA actions</li><li>* Linking CSA with food security and nutrition</li><li>* CSA and gender – what are the links and issues</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Sharing experiences in the development of CSA alliances by various countries and regions</li><li>* Creative methods for the dissemination of CSA information</li><li>* Platforms for mechanization</li><li>* Private sector engagement</li><li>* Option for promoting CSA among the poorest, who do not have the incentives or resources to invest in CSA</li></ul>
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### 9.3 Topics for discussion within the meeting

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Best practices in livestock CSA</li><li>➤ Agri-components of NDC</li><li>➤ Measuring uptake of CSA (Models and indicators)</li><li>➤ Unpacking the Koronivia Declaration in promoting CSA</li><li>➤ Monitoring Evaluation and Accountability in CSA</li><li>➤ Panel on gender mainstreaming in CSA</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Innovation financing on CSA</li><li>➤ Investment, stakeholder engagement and M&amp;E</li><li>➤ The role of private sector in CSA adoption</li><li>➤ Measuring the role of CSA</li><li>➤ Gender mainstream in CSA</li><li>➤ The role of ICT in CSA uptake</li></ul>
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### 9.4 Ideas for CSA forum Marketplace

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Showcasing technologies</li><li>b) Products and Services in CSA</li><li>c) Media gaggle and press conference</li></ul>
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## 10 CLOSING SESSION: Outcome, Next Step and Conclusion

### 10.1 Outcome:

1. Participants were able to develop a better understanding of the Africa CSA Alliance through sharing information on what each alliance in the various countries or regions were doing. They were also able to learn some of the best practices they could apply in their own alliances, particularly on establishing, running and maintaining the country alliance.
2. Members of the alliance were able to identify the thematic areas to concentrate on for the next 2 years and come up with a work plan which will enhance coordination and collaboration within the various alliances.
3. Stakeholders were able to pitch in ideas for the 3<sup>rd</sup> CSA Alliance meeting later in the year. They suggested possible themes, topics, side events and exhibition items/ topic.

### 10.2 Next Steps

1. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Africa CSA Alliance Platform meeting is scheduled for September 2018.
2. A task force was identified to help NPCA drive the next steps

## 11 ANNEXES – Links to Presentations

1. Ghana  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NxO3AhB71jYJaVLOyGbxxwKrHJxA002V/view?usp=sharing>
2. Zambia- <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HNuLyJRDUxrBuVAs3jBTekJ2bNRGExl0>
3. Niger-  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xAERZISlzBxUtzZcDbyfPAef2\\_RXswqY/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xAERZISlzBxUtzZcDbyfPAef2_RXswqY/view?usp=sharing)
4. Mali-  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F\\_t7ySCmrq0mCu1apKHPO1pRr2zTTdbV/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F_t7ySCmrq0mCu1apKHPO1pRr2zTTdbV/view?usp=sharing)
5. Burkina Faso-  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RxU90M3E6EILOp4Q97O2Gc3FThhcie9D/view?usp=sharing>
6. Botswana-  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MxBCIcxNUGxhQ0rJbyt7K1zGidc4sLwK/view?usp=sharing>
7. Cameroon-  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HSJ5gAMHi4OWSFIT0Td8b3m8\\_d3vAzLd/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HSJ5gAMHi4OWSFIT0Td8b3m8_d3vAzLd/view?usp=sharing)
8. Uganda-  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1egsPtdQZgA1lXpYZBw7DvLiCnjFgSu2F/view?usp=sharing>
9. Tanzania- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Fb-M-cak7kFkqBtULRSmFMQdD3ZQSyKO/view?usp=sharing>
10. EAC- [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1\\_Vop6ZcoToJprStKXgZLtt6-wOAR\\_Acx/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_Vop6ZcoToJprStKXgZLtt6-wOAR_Acx/view?usp=sharing)
11. ECOWAS-  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/17qHcamkoRlcO4txTJgVXEzEwfYugLdpH/view?usp=sharing>