Climate Smart Agriculture in pursuit of Resilience and African Agricultural Transformation

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I. Introduction

- Africa is blessed with a suitable, if not an abundance of, natural resource wealth, perhaps matched by few, if any, other continent.
- Africa has witnessed economic growth of unprecedented proportions particularly in the last two decades and it is home to some of the fastest growing economies.
- The agricultural sector has significant contribution to the economy: *has least capacity to adapt to climate change*
- Africa’s needs for adaptation stem from the continent’s foremost sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change, together with its low levels of adaptive capacity
“... It has poverty and disease in abundance, ... It is unusual only in its brutality: rape, cannibalism and amputation ...
Over the 10 years to 2010, six of the fastest growing economies were in Sub-Saharan Africa.
Africa will grab seven of the 10 places over the next 5 years.
I. Introduction (continued)

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Drought

Flooding
II. AUC-DREA and NEPAD - Agriculture

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

... framework to stimulate & guide alignment and strengthening of Africa’s capacity to sustain high agriculture performance ...
The rationale ...

Framework to stimulate, guide and support building and strengthening of systems and capacity for Africa to achieve ...

- Food and Nutritional Security
- Increased Income and Poverty alleviation
- Sustainable socio-economic growth

- 6% Annual Agriculture Productivity growth rate

- 10% Public Expenditure allocation to Agriculture
III. Salient features of Malabo declarations and decisions

- Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods - Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XXIII)

  - Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks
    - to ensure that, by the year 2025, at least 30% more of the farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related risks;
    - to enhance investments for resilience building initiatives
    - to mainstream resilience and risk management in policies, strategies and investment plans.
Decision on the Report of Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) on NEPAD - Assembly/AU/Dec.540(XXIII)
- mainstreaming climate change into CAADP national investment plans
- design climate smart agricultural investment programmes

Decision on the High Level Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa (WPCCAA)-Assembly/AU/Dec.538(XXIII)
- Prepare an African Climate Resilient Agricultural Development Programme (ACRADP)
- Identify African Regional Technology Centres on CC
- Elaborate on the Youth Programme on Climate Change
- Develop a Women and Gender Programme on Climate Change
Africa - addressing adaptation to climate change, resilience and food security is a necessity, not a matter of choice

CSA practices provide such an opportunity:
- Increase productivity and attain food security
- Adaptation and building resilient agri-food system
- Mitigate GHG emissions
Climate-Smart Agriculture is an approach that responds to the triple challenges

I. Increased productivity and income
- Food and nutritional security
- Higher incomes

II. Enhanced adaptation and resilience
- Reduced exposure to short-term risks
- Enhanced capacity to adapt
- Healthy ecosystem

III. Reduced emission intensity
- Lower emissions for each calorie or kilo produced
- Avoid deforestation from agriculture
- Sucking carbon out of the atmosphere
Successful development will require putting climate change agenda at the heart of the development debate,

Integrating CSA in the Malabo Declaration
- galvanize climate action,
- deploy expertise, and
- mobilize resources,

To support Africa in its quest for a greener and more resilient future
Thank you !!!!