IMPACT PATHWAY FOR EAST AFRICA

East Africa Regional Vision (impact)

Enabling policies support CSA investments so that the region is food secure and poverty is alleviated. Countries are investing in CSA technologies and practices informed by science. The policy environment integrates climate change, agriculture and food security in terms development planning as well as climate informed services. Institutional mechanisms support farmers in reducing their emissions intensity in agriculture.

Outcomes

1. **MoA, MoE and MoF in CCAFS countries are working and planning together to integrate CC into agriculture and food security policy and vice versa, and translating polices into climate smart agriculture programs.**

Indicators: Number of working sessions, number of new/revised policies, money invested in CSA

2. **MoA recognizes the role of financial, agricultural technology and food system service provides in disseminating CSA products to smallholders, and encourages the private sector to provide women targeted advisories and climate informed services.**

Indicators: number of orgs registered to provide advisory services, number of service providers with CSA advice in their portfolios, number of smallholders reached by CSA ag advisories, number of CSA farmers

3. **MoA, MoE and MoT seek and use evidence to inform national, regional and international processes (WTO, UNFCCC, CBD, and CAADP), because the IARC system becomes demand driven and provides evidence on climate change adaptation (NAPs) and low carbon pathways that lower emissions intensity in agriculture (Ag NAMAs).**

Indicators: EA actor participation in ag stream of international processes, citation of IARC results in country positions

4 **MoA, Private sector and NMHS are providing weather based tools and products that promote the scaling up/out of climate informed services and safety nets for risk reduction in agriculture.**

Indicators: No of farmers accessing new insurance and microfinance products for CSA

Milestone (big research outputs)

- NARES, National meteorological agencies, ICT companies, micro-finance and insurance companies, ag input dealers, ag output dealers, IFAD/WB: CSA public/private partnerships integrating public and private actors in finance, ag products and climate information, ICT and food systems (outcome 2)
- Policy research institutes (KIPRA, TEGEMEO, IRA TZ, CRGE/EPA ET, etc.), MoA, ag input and output dealers, parliament, farmer orgs: policy environment encourages planning and investing in CSA (outcome 1 and 2)
- CGIAR (CIMYT, ICRISAT, CIAT, CIP, ILRI, IWMI, WorldFish, ICRAF, IITA), NARES, Met agencies, input suppliers, local government, NGOs: demand driven new CSA technologies and targeting tools, as well as models and their uptake through scaled out climate smart villages (outcome 2 and 3)
- MoA, MoE delegations, ACPC, COMESA, EAC: country positions based on evidence for climate resilient development (NAPs) and low carbon growth - NAMAs (outcome 3 partially)
- MoA, MoE, MoF: CSA integrated into development plans through capacity building in decision support tools and models(outcome 1)
- Insurance, microfinance and social safety net tools and products promoted through climate smart village models (outcome 4)

Boundary partners: national governments, meteorological agencies, regional bodies (EAC, ASARECA, ICPAC, COMESA, ACPC), private sector, donors, farmers organizations (EAFF, national producer orgs, etc.), NGOs, IARCs, IOs (WTO), Nile River Basin commission, Lake Victoria River Basin commission

Barriers:

- lack of adaptation and mitigation planning coordination within and between national governments.
- fragmented role of regional bodies, donors in climate adaptation and mitigation planning
- don't see the need for and lack of capacity for mainstreaming climate change into planning and investment processes
- public domain research doesn't reach the private domain, and there lack of communication, collaboration and support for the private sector to distribute climate resilient products, services and information
- differential farmer access to new technologies, products, climate informed services, etc. because of institutional and socio-economic barriers, beliefs, practices, etc.
- need for skills for national and regional actors to influence regional and international climate and agriculture policy processes so that the East

African voice and East African priorities are taken into account in global agreements
- lack of tools, models and approaches to target investments based on assessment of vulnerability to climate change and an analytical framework for appropriate policy interventions
- Carbon markets are not functional, and in the absence of NAMAs this limits farmers to small voluntary markets

Assumptions

- Political stability and willingness to work with CCAFS
- CCAFS will be around long enough to influence policy and investment processes
- CGIAR reform matures
- Global climate processes are sustained and functional
- Farmers have the resources to invest in CSA practices

Strategies

- Participatory and engagement processes to prioritize investments, develop consensus and ownership in the region, share learning and co-produce evidence
- Partnerships are critical for enhancing and expanding outreach and ensure impact
- Communication, linking knowledge with action to disseminate and share widely CCAFS evidence and products, influence boundary partners and achieve outcomes
- Targeting and partnering with women's groups and leaders to achieve maximum impact