

IMPACT PATHWAY FOR WEST AFRICA

Vision (Impact)

Farmers are resilient to climate change, and practicing climate smart agriculture. The region is food self-sufficient, with healthy natural resources. Climate change is mainstreamed through an enabling policy and institutional environment. Therefore, all stakeholders are investing in climate smart agriculture.

Outcomes

- 1. Because national governments, RECs and farmer organizations know that farmers can adapt to climate change and be food secure, they are integrating climate change adaptation into national agriculture and food security policies.**

Indicators:

- # of farmers practicing at least 1 CSA technology
- food security in CSVs
- number of policies relating to CSA

- 2. NGOs, governments, private sector, donors, IOs and FOs are convinced that they can achieve scale, and are investing in CSA implementation by smallholders.**

Indicators:

- # of CSV models
- # of investors in CSA and amount of funding

- 3. Public institutions responsible for CSA have the capacity for influencing national investment planning, and international strategies and processes related to agriculture, food security and climate change.**

Indicators:

- level of funding for CSA in national budgets

Primary Research Outputs

- Technologies and practices: Proven CSA technologies and practices with associated evidence-base, particularly options emanating from climate smart villages and participatory action research
- Information services: Sustainable production, dissemination, extension and use of salient, credible and legitimate agro-meteorological information
- Science-policy dialogues: Decision-makers and scientists with the capacity to work together, share information, make recommendations and advocate for CSA
- Achieving scale: Mechanisms for achieving scale based on evidence

Boundary partners: ECOWAS, ROPPA, donors (USAID, IFAD, ADB, etc.), international organizations (FAO, WFP, etc.), national governments, international bodies (UNFCCC, EC, etc.), INGOs, private agriculture sector (cotton, ground nuts, etc.)

Barriers:

Donors, private sector, IOs: not convinced about the efficiency of effectively investing in smallholder adaptation (for example, profitability, productivity, environmental co-benefits)

Governments, ECOWAS, ROPPA: lack of successful examples of smallholder adaptation, lack of an evidence-base of best practices for adaptation,

NGOs, Government, national-level farmer organizations: lack of understanding of how to go from project level to achieving impact at scale, lack of capacity and expertise (extension, etc.), lack of capacity to bring WA voice into international arenas

Government, national-level farmer organizations: local and national institutions aren't enabling change because they lack scientific and technical CC expertise, key institutions lack human and financial resources to implement CSA

International bodies: don't believe countries have capacity to develop and manage financial programs and products (NAPAs, NAMAs, etc.), too bureaucratic, not flexible, indicators and criteria can be irrelevant to specific contexts

Assumptions

- boundary partners willing to work with CCAFS
- CG centres concretely buy into CCAFS and its priorities and delivering accordingly
- sufficient funding to CCAFS and our partners

Strategies

- involve partners from the beginning (design, planning, implementation)
- work respectfully with partners
- ensure learning crosses scales (community, district, national, regional) from bottom-up and top-down
- work with other programs and projects related to CSA in the sub-region to create synergies