



**Achieving climate change
resilience by 2025**



FARM AFRICA

FARM AFRICA'S HOLISTIC MODEL

IMPROVING FARMER LIVELIHOODS WHILST CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES



THEMATIC APPROACHES & METHODOLOGIES

➤ APPROACH (Pillars)

Agriculture



- Technology
- Land and water resource management
- Climate-smart agriculture

Natural Resource Management



- Participatory forest management
- Participatory rangeland management
- Ecosystems management
- Value realisation

Market Engagement



- Trade facilitation and marketing
- Access to finance
- Business development

Community Engagement

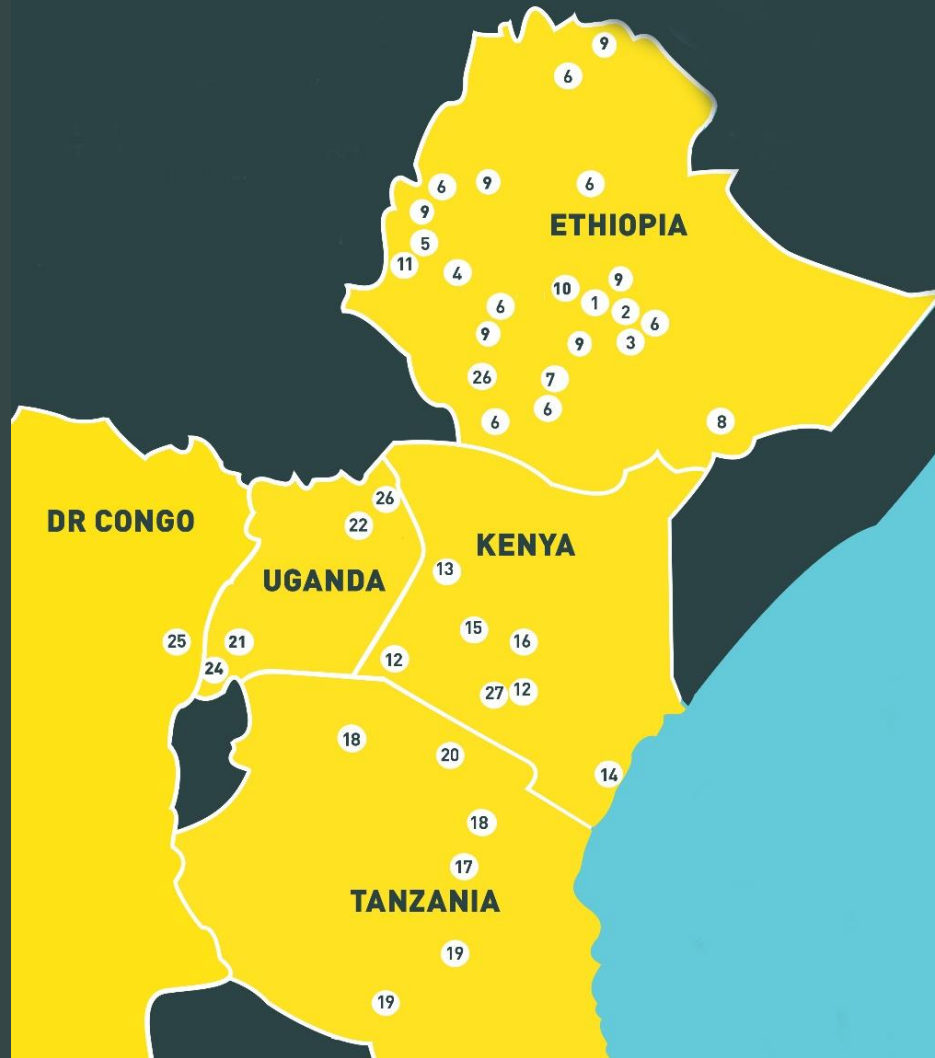


- Participatory process
- Generating and sharing knowledge

Strategic Focus 2021-25: Regenerative Agriculture (CSA)

Deepen our understanding of regenerative agriculture techniques, recognising the benefits and increased private sector interest in regenerative practices, but resist a transition to purely organic or regenerative agriculture where livelihoods might be compromised.

Farm Africa Programmes



Ethiopia

1. Making forestry sustainable
2. Preserving ecosystems in Bale
3. Marketing Bale's wild coffee
4. Making forest coffee profitable
5. Sustainable coffee value chain development
6. Climate resilience for female farmers
7. Market-driven climate-smart agriculture
8. Livelihoods for refugee and host communities
9. Building resilience through agribusinesses
10. Landscape management in the Central Rift Valley
11. Enhancing market systems for improved sustainable livelihoods

Kenya

12. Market-led aquaculture
13. Growing futures
14. Cashew nut and sesame production and marketing
15. Waitrose & Partners Foundation
16. Regenerative Agriculture

Tanzania

17. Boosting sorghum production in a changing climate
18. Developing business acumen in horticultural enterprises
19. Youth-led development of the moringa value chain
20. Sunflower production

Uganda

21. Investing in Uganda's young and female coffee farmers
22. Commercialising chilli production
23. Livestock and breeding services in Karamoja
24. Gender in the Coffee Value Chain

Dr Congo

25. Coffee production in Virunga National Park

Regional

26. Livestock for livelihoods
27. Cultivate
28. Price risk management



Country Overview

Snapshot of our smallholder, cooperative and small growing rural-agri-businesses, recently rated **A++** by FCDO 2022

Ethiopia

- REDD+ systemic carbon credits
- Integrated Landscape Management (ILM)
- Forestry (PFM)
- Resilience (PRM)

Kenya

- Export / domestic Vegetable supply chain (Solar packhouse)
- Regenerative Agriculture (VBA model)
- Business Advisory
- Aqua; Veg;

Tanzania

- Climate Smart AG (sorghum)
- Oilseeds Markets4Poor (M4P Approach)
- Business Advisory (micro)

UG/DRC

- Livestock & Women's coffee empowerment
- Virunga Coffee (agroforestry forest coffee)
- Central African Forestry Initiative – Eastern Congo expansion



Bale Eco-Region: Climate finance

SNAPSHOT

- ✓ Donor: NORWEGIAN EMBASSY
- ✓ Location: Oromia region
- ✓ Partners: SOS Sahel



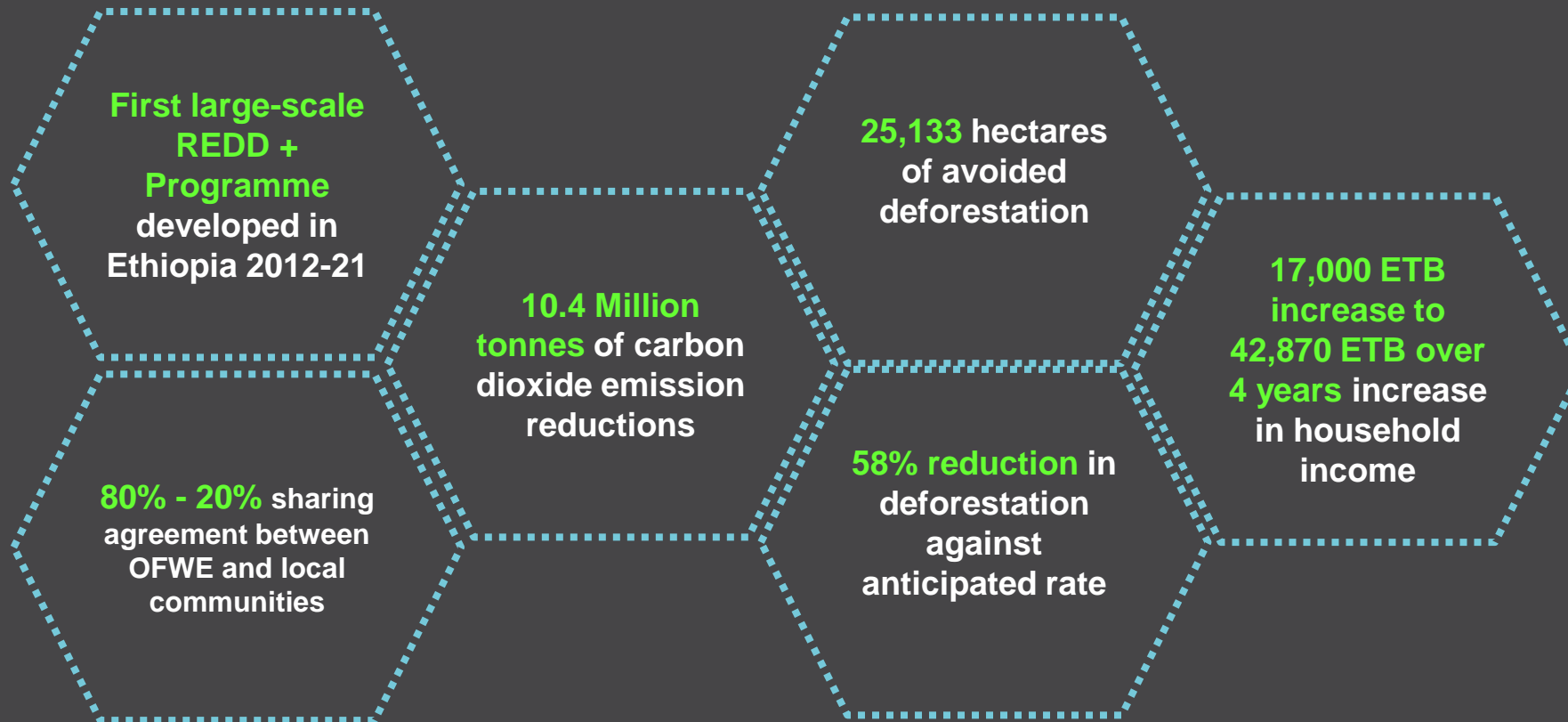
✓ Improve sustainable forest management practices of forest CBOs and government institutions.

✓ Enhance participation of communities in forest based activities through PFM approach towards REDD+ targets

✓ Ensure integration of Bale REDD+ project initiative into the Oromia forest land scape programme (OFLP)

✓ Reduce expectation for external subsidy through generating incentive from sustainable timber harvest

➤ Bale Eco-system:



Embu (Kenya), VBA Regenerative Agriculture model target crops (maize, beans, soya)

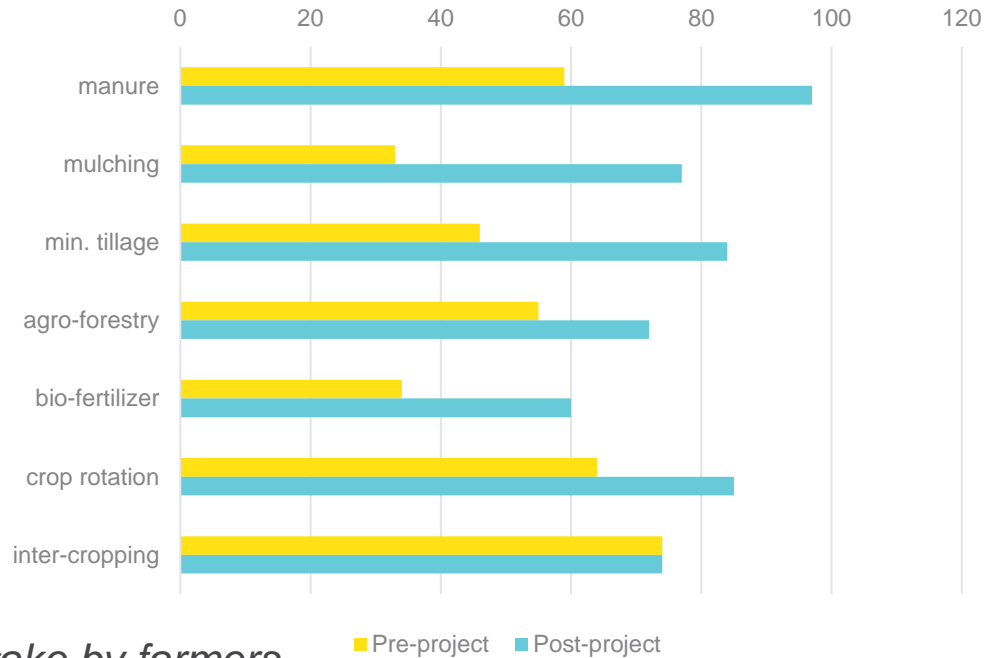
- Village Based Advisor Model (**VBA**), targeting over 10,000 smallholders in Embu County July 2020-Sept 2021. Embu county has seen increasing loss of soil fertility over past 20 years, with high levels of soil acidity.
- Partners included Ministry of Agriculture Embu (MoALF), various market actors on the inputs and output markets, Research institute **KALRO** (Kenyan government agricultural research institute).
- RA Practices included: organic manure; mulching, agro-forestry; mixed cropping, crop rotation; bio-fertilisers.
- The project reached **10,239** farmers (67% women) in Embu County through 134 Village Based Advisors. The results showed a high uptake of **crop rotation**, intercropping and use of **organic manure** and micro-dosing among farmers.
- Through the comparisons of yields from previous seasons (before RA project), better yields in the seasons when RA practices were used.

Potential for scale:

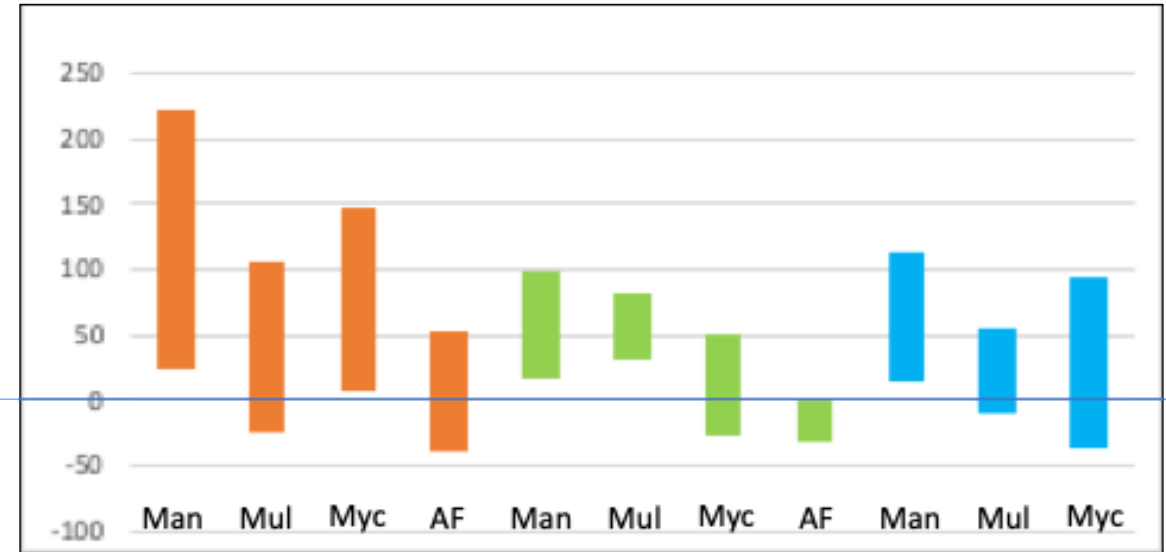
- The VBA model has assisted in providing efficient '*entrepreneurial*' extension services to the farmers. On average one VBA can reach 100 farmers. **No new MoALF extension recruitment since 2010.**
- VBA in collaboration with MoA LF has helped in providing diverse services: Technical support and input distribution leading to quick uptake of technologies by farmers.
- Use of **digital platforms** (Microsoft Agri-bot) have also helped in the extension services delivery directly by the VBAs and MoALF staff
- VBA model has also created **ease of aggregation** and sale of farm produce (e.g. on soya)
- VBAs and smallholders received **business training** and **insurance cover**.
- **Embu county** now wish to adopt the VBA model, and crops directorate influencing national MoALF for adoption.

Embu (Kenya) RA practices uptake and outcome:

Pre and post project adoption



Treatment effect (in % from control)



■ MC - Beans
 ■ IC - Maize
 ■ IC - Beans

RA uptake by farmers

- Agroforestry and use of farm yard manure increased from 50% to 70-90% range uptake by farmers.
- Mulching and use of Bio-fertilizers increased from 30% to **60-80%**
- Intercropping, minimum tillage and mulching were ranked second, third and fourth performing practices respectively. Combination of the RA practices brought the best yields.**

Outcome:

- Improvement of **soil pH by one point.**
- levels of nutrients such as Phosphorous, Potassium, Magnesium, Calcium and Zinc were increasing.
- total organic Carbon was also increasing.

CAFI Forest Coffee Cooperatives, DRC (income & afforestation combined)



CENTRAL AFRICAN FORESTRY COFFEE PILOT INITIATIVE 2022

- The 5 year programme that will be designed as a result of this will focus on supporting coffee-growing communities in specific locations of North and South Kivu to contribute to:
 - Reducing **annual rates of deforestation and forest degradation** (CAFI Impact Indicator I-3)
 - **Increasing proportion of population with revenues** of more than **USD 1.25 per day** (CAFI Impact Indicator I-4)
- Grant to be managed by UNDP, FA has signed the Non-UN-Organization (NUNO) Agreements.





Thank you!

ANNEX: Dodoma region, CSA Sorghum project

- Dodoma region (Bahi, Chamwino, Kondoa, Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts)
- Duration: Jan 2020 to June 2022
- Collaborators: TOSCI (seed certification), TARI (research institute), Seed producer companies, Agro companies and distributors, MFI, Buyer- TBL and NGOs
- Donor: Irish Aid through World Food Programme (WFP)
- Total number of farmers: 19,501 (Male adults 7,726, Female adults 5,403, Male youth 3,298 and Female youth 3,074) 43.5% female and 33% youth
- **80% (17,280)** of farmers are adopting best practices for CSA which includes use of improved seeds, practices including closed and open ridges, contour, applying organic manure, ripping, chololo pits, planting gliricidia trees and crop diversification
- ✓ Key objective to improve availability of CSA products and services Productivity increased from 350Kgs to 813 Kgs
- ✓ The contribution of household income from sorghum increased by 15%
- ✓ Demand of improved seeds increased from 58MT to 136MT
- ✓ Increased use of post-harvest (PHHs) storage and technologies

Learning & Potential for scale:

- The v. High rate of farmers adopted use of sorghum improved seed and CSA practices
- Quality Declared Seed(QDS) multiplication as a key solution to of improved seed availability
- Gender awareness enforce the participation between women and men
- Contract farming ensure profitable and reliable markets to the farmers
- Poor distribution Channel for agro inputs
- Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture in agriculture project improves rate of malnutrition