Project Report

Strengthening of CSA Alliances in the SADC Region

15 December 2024

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Executive Summary

The Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) commissioned the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) to lead an initiative aimed at strengthening Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Alliances within the member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region. With the overall objective of mapping CSA Alliances in SADC member states, the specific objectives were to:

a) Conduct a comprehensive mapping of national CSA platforms (organisation, existing interventions/focal areas, status (registered or loose coalition of actors), representatives, and contact details)
b) Establish national CSA priorities and capacity gaps, and
c) Facilitate a regional validation workshop

The assignment was based on the following workplan proposed by FANRPAN.

Task	Timeline
Documentation of CSA Alliances	
Physical engagement – visits to selected countries for data collection and alliance formation	3rd week of October
Data analysis and draft report preparation	4th week of October
Submission of draft report and policy brief	End of 2nd week November
Regional workshop (physical)	3rd week of November
Submission of final assignment report and outputs	2nd week December

The FANRPAN team successfully mapped CSA Alliances in 14 SADC member states, with work continuing to complete similar exercises in 2 member states. In conjunction with CCARDESA, the FANRPAN team successfully convened a regional validation workshop.

This report summarises the findings of the mapping exercise and the regional validation workshop, and presents all project outputs.

1. Introduction

The Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) is implementing a regional component of the European Union-funded 'CAADP ex-Pillar 4 (X-P4) Programme in Southern Africa' to support national agricultural knowledge and innovation systems (NAKIS) in African countries, benefiting smallholder farmers, youth, women, pastoralists, and marginalized communities.

Towards delivering on its broad component of the CAADP X-P4 Programme, CCARDESA engaged the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) to support the strengthening of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Alliances in member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). The mandates of CCARDESA and FANRPAN are highly complementary, creating a strong foundation for collaboration. FANRPAN has played a pivotal role in the establishment of continental and regional CSA alliances and continues to provide critical support to emerging national alliances. This partnership is guided by the February 2014 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CCARDESA and FANRPAN and is operationalized through a service-level agreement, ensuring alignment with their shared objectives and mutual goals.

1.1 Objectives of the Assignment

Whilst the overall objective of the assignment was to map out national CSA platforms, identify their priorities, strengthen their capacities, and link them to regional, continental, and global CSA Alliances, the specific objectives were to:

a) Conduct a comprehensive mapping of national CSA platforms (organisation, existing interventions/focal areas, organizational status, representation, and contact information.
b) Establish national CSA priorities and capacity gaps, and
c) Facilitate a regional validation workshop.

1.2 Deliverables of the Assignment

The specific deliverables of the assignment were:

a) To generate and present an inception report clearly outlining the proposed technical approach for activities and workflow engagement.
b) Produce and present a draft report of the assignment, accompanied by a draft register/database of national CSA platform actors.
c) Compilation of final report of the assignment with national datasets of CSA alliances, capacity gaps, and national priorities. The final report would be compiled after a validation workshop to be attended by representatives of the national CSA alliances.

As legacy outputs from the assignment, the following was expected:

a) A regional database of national CSA actors developed – this would be an amalgamation of the datasets from the 16 SADC member states
b) National CSA priorities and capacity gaps for the 16 SADC member states
c) National CSA platforms linked to regional, continental, and global CSA Alliances.

2. Report of Activities Conducted

This section presents a summary of the activities that were conducted in line with the assignment work plan.

i. Inception Meeting and Report

FANRPAN conducted an inception meeting with representatives of CCARDESA on 21 October 2024, after which a final work plan was agreed. Annex 1 is the Inception Report, which also presents a work plan and agreed timelines. This marked the commencement of the assignment. This meeting established clear expectations, ensuring alignment between CCARDESA and FANRPAN. It must be noted that due to unforeseen circumstances, especially clashing commitments for both FANRPAN and CCARDESA, the project timelines were altered through a formal no-cost extension process, leading to a final date of 15 December for the delivery of the final project report and outputs.

ii. Identification and listing of CSA stakeholders

The FANRPAN team commenced this activity by dispatching a standard data collection form to identified stakeholders. Annex 2 is the form. The FANRPAN team from the Regional Secretariat, national nodes, and strategic partners actively engaged with the different representatives in SADC member states, administering the data form as well as conducting interviews with targeted individuals. From the onset, it became apparent that there were challenges with reaching and progressing with stakeholders from four (4) of the SADC member states, namely, Angola, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Seychelles. To ensure travel to these countries, FANRPAN generated and presented Annex 3, being motivation and justification for travel to these countries. Annex 4 is the summary report compiled after successful missions to the four countries.

iii. Compilation of national CSA datasets

FANRPAN compiled the information of the CSA actors from the SADC member states, presented as Annexes 5 to 20. Additionally, a consolidated regional profile synthesizing national challenges and priorities was developed. Annex 21 is the regional or consolidated dataset. It must be noted that engagements continue to complete the mapping exercise for South Africa and Madagascar.

iv. Regional Validation Workshop

Representatives of national CSA Alliances met in Johannesburg on 27 November 2024 to validate the draft report, especially the CSA national structures, identified priorities, and challenges. Annex 22 is the concept note for the regional validation workshop, featuring the tentative program. Apart from the validation, the delegates were be exposed to a presentation on the Africa CSA 25X25, as well as familiarisation amongst themselves to ensure cross-country interaction.

v. Report of the validation workshop

This is attached as Annex 23

vi. Policy Brief

Following the mapping exercise, a draft policy brief was developed. By incorporating the outcomes of the validation workshop, the policy brief was finalised and is attached as Annex 24 for review by CCARDESA.

3. Summary of findings

Since the launch of the Southern Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (SACSAA) in November 2018, national CSA Alliances have been formed, and are at different stages of functionality. The interim SACSAA leadership has spearheaded the formation of national alliances.

Below is a summary of the findings from the mapping exercise that was conducted between October and November 2024

(i) General Information on Alliances

- From the 16 SADC member states, 14 national alliances were successfully documented, with work ongoing with the remaining two.
- 9 of the 14 alliances are registered per the laws of their respective countries. This is a critical component enabling them to participate as entities in resource mobilization efforts, additionally, registration enhances legitimacy, enabling alliances to access funding and engage policymakers effectively.
- Of the 14 alliances, 7 are coalitions that were formed in the last few years as a direct response to the urgency of the climate change challenge. The other 7 are long-established institutions that assumed the climate change theme.
- All 14 alliances have elected interim and/or substantive leadership with defined structures that allow for broad-based participation and leadership renewal.
- Each of the alliances has a designated focal person, enabling ease of communication across the region.

(ii) Organisational Structure and Roles

All the alliances, both the newly established associations and those old organisations that assumed the climate change agenda are aware of the need for broader participation by ensuring structures. All alliances are membership-based, with the supreme decision-making vested in a collective of the members through an Annual General Meeting. All alliances make/have a provision for a secretariat, there is a need to think through the attendant resourcing requirements to make them functional.

(iii) Key members/Partners

The alliances are constituted by different stakeholder groups. Whilst they are all dominated by non-state actors, the alliances demonstrate a consciousness of the need to ensure alignment with the state actors. Most have the state actor represented at the national or local government level. As part of the capacity strengthening efforts, there is potential to conduct a targeted membership drive focused on stakeholders that include the private sector and other local civil society bodies. The inclusion of underrepresented groups, such as grassroots organizations, could further enhance alliance diversity.

(iv) Current interventions

A regional scan revealed that the members of the alliances are engaged in different context-specific activities, which include (i) capacity strengthening - focused on building the resilience of farmers against climate change; (ii) intervention in sustainable water management systems, given the increasing incidence of prolonged climate change-induced droughts; (iii) environmental management - to promote the safeguarding of fragile ecosystems such as coastal areas, biodiversity, and livelihoods while mitigating climate change impacts; and (iv) information, knowledge and communication to promote stakeholders' knowledge and awareness of climate change. There is an opportunity to categorise all ongoing efforts as a basis for structured intervention, monitoring, evaluation and learning. For instance, further stakeholder engagements could establish the categories to include (i) research (evidence generation); (ii) policy (advocacy and knowledge management); (iii) capacity strengthening, and others.

(v) National Priorities

In the absence a formal categorisation or hierarchy of priorities, the alliances identified the following as key national CSA priorities

- mobilising and strengthening CSA Alliances to accelerate resilience against climate change
- building the capacity (knowledge and practice) of farmers
- promoting sustainable agriculture that guarantees farmer resilience
- improvement of soil health and water management practices, and
- addressing equity and social inclusion (women, youth and people living with disability, amongst many.

Respondents also indicated the lack of appropriate policies and political commitment, inadequate knowledge of CSA technologies, sustainable land management by smallholder farmers; institutional and financial constraints, poor access to improved inputs and. Equipment, and land tenure insecurity as issues that need to be prioritised at national level.

(vi) Main Challenges and Capacity Gaps

Apart from limited to no technical knowledge to enable the building of resilience, respondents identified the poor organisation and linkage amongst farmers, the absence of collective workplans and lack of accompanying monitoring and evaluation frameworks to guide implementation, and the lack of institutional and financial resources to address the gaps. Respondents highlighted fragmented farmer networks, the absence of collective workplans, and insufficient monitoring frameworks.

(vii) Addressing Capacity Strengthening Gaps

For effective CSA interventions tailored to local contexts, there is a need to link farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners in collaborative platforms. This can be achieved through workshops and online forums that enable knowledge sharing and promote broad participation. There is also a need to conduct comprehensive needs assessments to ensure proposed interventions are designed to effectively address the specific challenges faced by farmers. The co-creation of solutions with farmers and other stakeholders, and targeted training programs will strengthen capacity.

The success of CSA across the region will depend on a robust monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with adaptive management, to enable continuous improvement. A structured policy advocacy intervention characterised by continuous engagement with policymakers can yield supportive policies and an increase in central investment behind CSA. There is a need to strengthen the capacity for delivering skills and knowledge on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA).

To maximize impact, training programs must adopt a train-the-trainer model, expanding CSA outreach to farmers. In support of the Africa CSA 25X25 strategy, the emphasis on capacity strengthening of farmers, and the development of manpower of varying skills to respond to climate change by RECs and governments is important. There is a need for investment in basic interventions such as Field Schools - practical, hands-on training programs where farmers learn about climate-smart practices through demonstrations and experiments. There is a need to accelerate investment in meteorological services by governments to improve the quality of information provided to farmers, including increasing investments in infrastructure for water harvesting, and irrigation.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

The engagements as a result of the assignment have catalysed engagement among regional CSA stakeholders, setting a firm base for further fruitful interactions. There is a need to capitalise on the sense of urgency to ensure the national alliances continue to grow and bridge the gap between state and non-state actors, thus becoming key players in the accelerated delivery of CCADP commitments, especially those focused on building resilience to climate change.

The following recommendations are key.

1. Whilst currently captured in an Excel file format for reporting purposes, there is a need to present this data in an interactive and searchable format that CCARDESA and FANRPAN can upload onto their information portals. Working with the appreciation that efforts to date (of the assignment and ongoing promotion of CSA communities of practice) would not have reached all interested CSA actors across the region, there is a need for the information portal to enable all prospective members to join online.
2. There is a need for a broad awareness campaign and a call for membership.
3. There is a need to mobilise resources for ongoing capacity strengthening to ensure stakeholders contribute to continental and regional CSA targets, as well as demand accountability.

4. Transform static Excel data into a dynamic, interactive web-based database for accessibility and updates.
5. Launch targeted awareness campaigns to attract diverse members, focusing on youth and marginalized communities.
6. Develop a unified CSA implementation framework supported by inter-ministerial coordination.
7. The following must be prioritised:
    a. Enhancing the coordination among farmers, extension-advisory services, input and technology suppliers as well as research institutions through platforms at local, national, regional and global levels
    b. Development and implementation of clear and comprehensive policy frameworks to provide a roadmap for CSA implementation.
    c. Strengthening inter-ministerial coordination to improve multi-sectoral coordination among relevant government agencies to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to CSA
    d. Promoting multi-lingual training materials to encourage farmers-led initiatives

5. Annexes

1. Inception Report
2. Data Collection Form
3. Motivation for Travel – 4 Countries
4. Summary Report – Visit to 4 Countries
5. Country CSA Dataset - Angola
6. Country CSA Dataset - Botswana
7. Country CSA Dataset - Comoros
8. Country CSA Dataset - Democratic Republic of the Congo
9. Country CSA Dataset - Eswatini
10. Country CSA Dataset - Lesotho
11. Country CSA Dataset - Madagascar
12. Country CSA Dataset - Malawi
13. Country CSA Dataset - Mauritius
14. Country CSA Dataset - Mozambique
15. Country CSA Dataset - Namibia
16. Country CSA Dataset - Seychelles
17. Country CSA Dataset - South Africa
18. Country CSA Dataset - Tanzania
19. Country CSA Dataset - Zambia
20. Country CSA Dataset - Zimbabwe
21. Regional CSA Dataset - SADC
22. Regional Validation Workshop – Concept Note
23. Regional Validation Workshop – Report
24. Draft Policy Brief – for review

Annex 1 - Data Form

National and Regional CSA Alliances

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED	GUIDANCE/INSTRUCTIONS
1. General Information		
CSA Platform Name		Provide the official name of the CSA platform. Example: "National Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance - Zambia".
Country		Specify the country where the platform is based. Example: "Zambia".
Year of Establishment		Indicate the year the platform was established. Example: "2018".
Registration Status	Registered (Yes/No)	State whether the platform is formally registered.
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information	Provide the details of the primary representative. Example: "Mr John Mweemba, National Coordinator, jmweemba@example.com".
2. Organizational Structure		
Organizational Structure	Description of the structure	Outline the organizational hierarchy and key roles. Example: "Board of Directors, Working Groups, Secretariat".

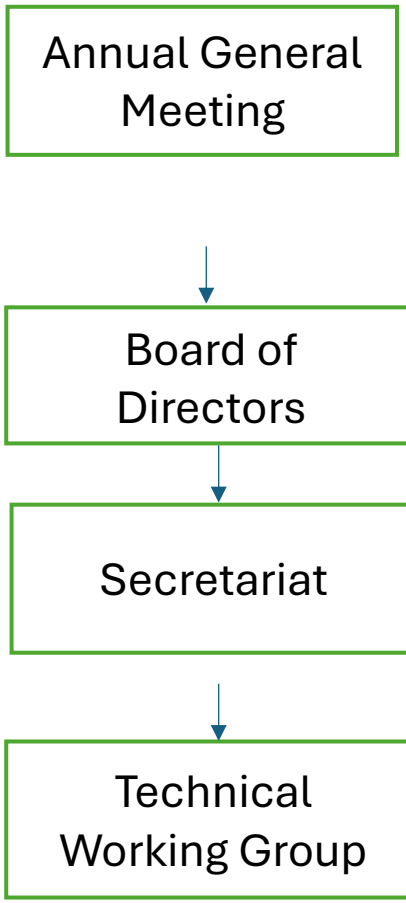
Key Members/Partners	List of key members and partners	Include names and contact details if available. Example: "Ministry of Agriculture, University of Zambia, World Vision".
3. Current Interventions		
Focus Areas/Interventions	List of main focus areas and interventions	Provide details of ongoing projects and their objectives. Example: "Sustainable Land Management, Agroforestry Promotion".
Geographic Coverage	Regions or districts covered	Specify the areas where interventions are active. Example: "Eastern Province, Lusaka District".
4. National CSA Priorities		
CSA Priorities	Key national CSA priorities	Align with national policies or strategies where possible. Example: "Drought Resilience, Climate-Smart Livestock Management".
Challenges/Gaps	Main challenges and capacity gaps	Highlight areas needing support or improvement. Example: "Limited access to climate-smart seeds, Lack of funding for smallholder projects".
5. Capacity Building Needs		
Identified Capacity Needs	Capacity-building requirements	Specify areas where training or support is required. Example: "Data Management, Policy Advocacy Training".

Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	Current efforts to build capacity	Include details of ongoing training programs or workshops. Example: "Annual CSA Workshops, Online Training Modules".
6. Partnerships and Linkages		
Current Partnerships	Key partnerships with organizations	Provide details of collaboration with local, regional, or international partners. Example: "Collaboration with FAO on CSA extension services".
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	Connections to regional or global CSA alliances	Mention specific projects or initiatives linked to these alliances. Example: "Member of the Southern Africa CSA Alliance (SACSAA)".
7. Documentation and Tools		
Key Documents	Founding and strategic documents	List and attach key documents (e.g., strategies, reports). Example: "Strategic Plan 2023-2028, Annual Report 2023".
Data Collection Tools	Tools used for data collection	Describe the tools and any challenges encountered. Example: "Online Surveys, Focus Group Discussions".
8. Additional Information		
Recommendations	Suggestions for improvement	Provide recommendations for strengthening the CSA platform. Example: "Increase funding for

		farmer training, strengthen linkages with local governments".

Annex 5 - Country CSA Dataset – Angola

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture - Angola ACSA-Angola (Aliança para a Agricutura Inteligente face ao Clima - Angola AAIC - Angola)
Country	ANGOLA
Year of Establishment	September 2024
Registration Status	Not yet registerd
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information Antonio Lufutu Kiala, National Focal Point antkiala@yahoo.com.br Tel/WhatsApp: 244 936 07 15 81

Organizational Structure	Description of the structure 
Key Members/Partners	• Famer Based Associations • Local Government Authorities • Organisations working on CSA • ACJ – Associação Cristã de Jovens de Angola (Angola Christian Youth Association)

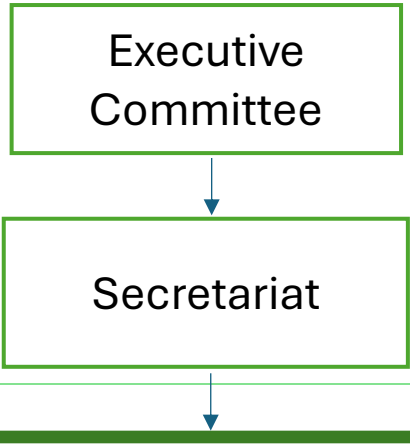
	• MIFRO – Missão Sem Fronteiras • ANDAK – Associação dos Naturais e Amigos de Kibokolo
Focus Areas/Interventions	(i) Enhance Farmer Capacity and Knowledge on Climate-Smart Practices (ii) Promote Sustainable Water Management Systems (iii) Strengthen Access to Climate-Smart Inputs and Technologies (iv) Promote Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA)
Geographic Coverage	Regions or districts covered Luanda, Uige, Cabinda (Starting initiative)
CSA Priorities	Key national CSA priorities Sustainable agriculture. Agriculture that sustainably increases productivity and income, increases the ability to adapt and build resilience to climate change and enhances food and nutrition security while achieving mitigation co-benefits in line with Angolan´s Plan of Adaptation, National Strategies of Climatic Action as well as development priorities. CSA priorities focused to enhance resilience of agriculture sector to climate change for sustainable Livelihoods. These to be realized through promoting and implementing: (i) Build the knowledge and skills of angolan farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques to improve resilience and productivity. (ii) Improve water management practices to enhance resilience to climate variability and ensure sustainable agricultural productivity.(Especifically ,the promotion of tecnhniques to increase water use efficiency in agriculture production systems, with emphasis on the use of an efiicient irrigation system and the use of rainwater). (iii) Investigation and dissemination of the uses of local crop varieties adapted to the adverse effects of clima (iv) Facilitate access to climate-smart seeds, fertilizers, and technologies that improve productivity and reduce environmental impact. (v) Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) (vi)Strengthening institutional skills of profissionals linked to services and policies for the agricultural area

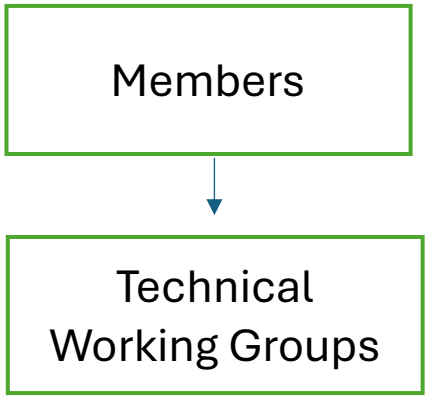
Challenges/Gaps	Main challenges and capacity gaps **Challenges:** (i) Lack of appropriate policies and political commitment, (ii) Inadequate knowledge of CSA technologies by smallholder farmers, (iii) Inadequate knowledge and skills of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (iv) Institutional and financial constraints due to uncoordinated efforts. (v) Weak dissemination of CSA technologies (vi) Lack of funding for smallholder projects **Gaps:** (i) Linkage gap among farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners, (ii) Lack of Monitoring and Evaluation system to measure (CSA) in improving smallholder farmers' resilience, (iii) Minimum spread/implementation of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (iv) Uncoordinated efforts from the public and development partners to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the CSA interventions in the country. (v) Lack of CSA integration in intervention from public and development partner in the farmer activities (vi) Little prioritiy given to financing climate-smart agriculture, on the part of the governement, in relation to others social sectores.
Identified Capacity Needs	Capacity-building requirements (i) Linking farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners is essential for effective Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions tailored to local contexts. (ii) Establishing collaborative platforms through workshops and online forums enables knowledge sharing, while participatory needs assessments ensure interventions address specific challenges faced by farmers. Co-

	creation of solutions through joint experimentation fosters innovation, and targeted training programs enhance capacity building. (iii) Monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with adaptive management, allows for continuous improvement, while engagement with policymakers can advocate for supportive policies and funding. This integrated approach can lead to more resilient agricultural systems that meet the livelihood needs of local communities in the face of climate change. (iv) Skills and knowledge on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) that results in the importance of inclusion of household characteristics, physical characteristics of the farm, and climate-related factors in farm households that in turn leads to decisions to adopt adaptation strategies. (v) Data management (vi) Trainig of trainers (vii) Training on Policy monitoring and advocacy (viii) Training on CSA research
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	Current efforts to build capacity Training of farmers on Climate –Smart Agricuture Training of farmes in field school. Angola´s space program for climatological monitoring of meteorological phenomena Construction and reabiliation of infrastructure for water capture and retention. Construction of water channel from the river
Current Partnerships	Key partnerships with organizations Approach with UNACA which is the Confederation of peasant/farmers associations and agriculture cooperativees in Angola Approach with IDA, Agrarian Developement Institute
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	Connections to regional or global CSA alliances

	Not yet Contact with SACSAA
Key Documents	Founding and strategic documents In organization
Data Collection Tools	Tools used for data collection Documents consultations: reports, publications,
Recommendations	Suggestions for improvement Enhance the coordination among farmers, extension-advisory services, input and technology suppliers as well as research institutions through Farms, Districts, Regions, National, Regional and Global platforms. Famer training in CSA Linkages with local government

Annex 6 - Country CSA Dataset - Botswana

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	**Botswana Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance(BCSAA)**
Country	Botswana
Year of Establishment	Work in Progress
Registration Status	Work in Progress
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information Olorato T Sebitla National Coordinator - Botswana Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Email: o.sebitla@gmail.com Mobile:+267 77 659 952
Organizational Structure	**Description of the structure**  To approve plans and budgets as well as organisation policies ,governance documents To oversee the implementation of to enhance efficiency and effectiveness

	 To coordinate stakeholders and support members to acquire technical skills and knowledge to enhance productivity, resilience, and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions To implement specific projects
Key Members/Partners	**List of key members and partners** (i) Farmer based organizations, unions and associations, (ii) Private Sector and development partners (iii)Local government Authorities (iv) Non State actors
Focus Areas/Interventions	**List of main focus areas and interventions** **Main Focus Areas** ✓ Sustainable Agricultural Practices ✓ Promotion of conservation agriculture techniques.

	✓ Integration of agro-ecological practices. **Climate Resilience** ✓ Development of drought-resistant crop varieties. ✓ Implementation of water conservation and management strategies. **Soil Health Management** ✓ Practices to enhance soil fertility, such as crop rotation and organic amendments. ✓ Soil erosion prevention measures. **Farmer engagement and capacity building** ✓ Training programs for farmers on climate-smart practices. ✓ Strengthening local farmer organizations and cooperatives. **Policy Advocacy** ✓ Engagement with policymakers to promote supportive policies for CSA. ✓ Creation of frameworks that incentivize CSA adoption. **Research and Innovation** ✓ Support for research on climate adaptation strategies. ✓ Development of innovative technologies for sustainable agriculture. **Market Access and Value Chains** ✓ Strengthening market linkages for climate-smart products. ✓ Promoting fair trade and sustainable value chains. **Monitoring and Evaluation** ✓ Establishing systems to track the impact of CSA interventions. ✓ Utilizing data for continuous improvement and reporting. **Public Awareness and Education**

	✓ Campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of CSA. ✓ Educational programs in schools and communities. **Partnership and Collaboration** ✓ Building partnerships with NGOs, government agencies, and private sectors. ✓ Collaboration with regional and international organizations for knowledge exchange. **Interventions** ✓ **Training Workshops:** Organize workshops and field demonstrations to educate farmers on CSA methods. ✓ **Resource Mobilization:** Seek funding and resources to support CSA initiatives and farmer training programs. ✓ **Pilot Projects:** Implement pilot projects to test and showcase successful CSA practices. ✓ **Policy Dialogues:** Facilitate dialogues between farmers, government, and stakeholders to influence policy development. ✓ **Research Collaborations:** Partner with research institutions to develop and disseminate climate-resilient technologies. ✓ **Farm-Based Programs:** Initiate farmer-driven projects to promote local solutions to climate challenges. ✓ **Digital Platforms:** Utilize digital tools and platforms for information sharing, market access, and farmer networking. ✓ **Monitoring Frameworks:** Develop frameworks to assess the effectiveness of CSA practices and their impact on food security and nutrition.
Geographic Coverage	**Regions or districts covered** Entire Republic of Botswana

CSA Priorities	**Key national CSA priorities** **Key National CSA Priorities for Botswana** **Enhancing Agricultural Productivity** ✓ Promote sustainable practices that increase crop yields while conserving resources. **Building Climate Resilience** ✓ Develop and implement strategies to help farmers adapt to climate variability and extreme weather events. **Soil Health Improvement** ✓ Focus on practices that enhance soil fertility and structure, such as conservation agriculture, crop rotation, and organic amendments. **Water Management and Conservation** ✓ Implement efficient irrigation systems and rainwater harvesting techniques to optimize water use. **Promotion of Drought-Resistant Crop Varieties** ✓ Encourage the development and adoption of crop varieties that are resilient to drought and pests. **Strengthening Farmer Knowledge and Capacity** ✓ Provide training and resources to empower farmers with the knowledge and skills needed for CSA practices. **Policy Advocacy and Support** ✓ Work towards creating and enhancing policies that support climate-smart practices and provide incentives for farmers. **Access to Finance and Resources** ✓ Facilitate access to financial resources, including credit and grants, to support the adoption of CSA technologies. **Market Access and Value Chain Development**

	✓ Strengthen market linkages for climate-smart products and support the development of sustainable agricultural value chains. **Research and Innovation** ✓ Invest in research to develop new technologies and practices that support CSA and enhance productivity. **Smallholder Farmers engagement and participation** ✓ Foster smallholder farmers involvement in CSA initiatives to ensure that local needs and knowledge are integrated into strategies. **Monitoring and Evaluation** ✓ Establish systems to assess the impact of CSA practices on productivity, resilience, and sustainability.
Challenges/Gaps	**Main challenges and capacity gaps** **Main Challenges for Botswana Farmers** **Climate Change Impacts** ✓ Increased frequency of droughts and floods, affecting crop yields and food security. **Limited Access to Resources** ✓ Insufficient access to financial resources, credit, and loans for investment in sustainable farming practices. **Poor Infrastructure** ✓ Inadequate transport and market infrastructure, leading to difficulties in accessing markets and selling produce. **Soil Degradation** ✓ Continuous soil degradation due to unsustainable agricultural practices, affecting soil fertility and productivity. **Pest and Disease Pressure**

- ✓ **Rising** incidences of crop pests and diseases, exacerbated by climate change and inadequate pest management strategies.

Lack of Technical Knowledge

- ✓ Limited understanding of modern agricultural techniques, including climate-smart practices, among many farmers.

Market Access Constraints

- ✓ Challenges in accessing local and international markets due to lack of information, poor infrastructure, and market linkages.

Policy and Regulatory Barriers

- ✓ Inconsistent agricultural policies and regulatory frameworks that hinder effective implementation of sustainable practices.

Dependence on rain-fed agriculture

- ✓ High reliance on rain-fed agriculture, making farmers vulnerable to climate variability and water scarcity.

Conflict over Land and Resources

- ✓ Land tenure issues and conflicts can disrupt agricultural activities and discourage investment.

Capacity Gaps for Botswana Farmers

Knowledge and Skills Gap

- ✓ Insufficient training on modern farming techniques, sustainable practices, and climate adaptation strategies.

Access to Technology

- ✓ Limited access to agricultural technologies and innovations that could enhance productivity and resilience.

Financial Literacy

	✓ Low levels of financial literacy among farmers, hindering their ability to manage finances and access credit effectively. **Organizational Capacity** ✓ Weak farmer organizations and cooperatives that limit collective action and bargaining power in markets. **Information and Data Access** ✓ Lack of access to relevant agricultural information, including weather forecasts, market prices, and best practices. **Research and Extension Services** ✓ Inadequate agricultural extension services to provide ongoing support, advice, and training to farmers. **Networking and Collaboration** ✓ Limited opportunities for networking and collaboration among farmers, researchers, and other stakeholders in the agricultural sector. **Adaptation Planning** ✓ Insufficient capacity to develop and implement effective climate adaptation plans at the farm and community levels.
Identified Capacity Needs	(i) Linking farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners is essential for effective Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions tailored to local contexts. (ii) Establishing collaborative platforms through workshops and online forums enables knowledge sharing, while participatory needs assessments ensure interventions address specific challenges faced by farmers. Co-creation of solutions through joint experimentation fosters innovation, and targeted training programs enhance capacity building. (iii) A robust monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with adaptive management, allows for continuous improvement, while engagement with policymakers can advocate for supportive policies and funding. This integrated approach can lead to more resilient agricultural systems that meet the livelihood needs of local communities in the face of climate change.

	(iv) Skills and knowledge on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) that results in the importance of inclusion of household characteristics, physical characteristics of the farm, and climate-related factors in farm households that in turn leads to decisions to adopt adaptation strategies.
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	**Current efforts to build capacity** **Current Efforts to Build Capacity of CSA Farmers in Botswana** **Training Programs** ✓ Workshops and Seminars: Various NGOs and agricultural organizations conduct workshops focused on CSA practices, including conservation agriculture, integrated pest management, and soil health. ✓ Farmer Field Schools: These schools provide hands-on training in sustainable farming techniques, allowing farmers to learn by doing in their own fields. **Government Initiatives** ✓ National Agricultural Extension Services: The government has initiated programs to strengthen agricultural extension services, providing farmers with access to technical advice and resources on CSA practices. ✓ Policy Support: The government is developing policies that promote CSA and provide incentives for farmers adopting sustainable practices. **Research and Development** ✓ Partnerships with Research Institutions: Collaborations between universities and agricultural research organizations focus on developing climate-resilient crop varieties and sustainable farming technologies. ✓ Demonstration Plots: Establishing demonstration farms to showcase successful CSA practices to local farmers. **Access to Financial Resources** ✓ Microfinance Initiatives: Organizations are providing microloans and financial literacy training to help farmers invest in CSA technologies and practices.

	✓ Grants and Subsidies: Some programs offer grants and subsidies for farmers implementing climate-smart practices, such as irrigation systems and soil improvement techniques. **Farmer Engagement** ✓ Participatory Approaches: Involving farmers in the design and implementation of CSA initiatives ensures that local knowledge and needs are addressed. ✓ Support Groups and Cooperatives: Strengthening farmer groups and cooperatives to enhance collective learning, resource sharing, and market access. **Information Dissemination** ✓ Digital Platforms: Utilizing mobile apps and social media to share information on weather forecasts, best practices, and market prices. ✓ Agricultural Radio Programs: Broadcasting educational content on CSA practices to reach a wider audience, especially in rural areas. **Capacity Building for Extension Workers** ✓ Training of Trainers: Programs aimed at enhancing the skills of agricultural extension workers, enabling them to better support farmers in adopting CSA practices. ✓ Continuous Professional Development: Ongoing training opportunities for extension staff to keep them updated on the latest CSA practices and technologies. **Local, regional, international support and collaboration** ✓ Partnerships with NGOs and development partners: Collaborations with local, regional and international organizations that provide funding and technical assistance for CSA initiatives in Zimbabwe. ✓ Regional Knowledge Sharing: Participation in regional forums to share experiences and best practices in CSA among Southern African countries.
Current Partnerships	**Key p Key Partnerships in CSA in Botswama** **Government Agencies**

	✓ Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Human Settlement: Collaborates on policy development, extension services, and national programs promoting CSA practices. ✓ Botswana Agricultural Research Council (ZARC): Works with research institutions to develop and disseminate climate-resilient crop varieties and sustainable farming technologies. ✓ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) ✓ Oxfam: Partners with local farmers to implement CSA practices and enhance food security through community-based programs. ✓ World Wildlife Fund (WWF): Engages in projects that promote sustainable agricultural practices and conservation efforts in rural areas. ✓ Practical Action: Focuses on innovative solutions in agriculture, providing training and resources for farmers to adopt CSA techniques. **International Organizations** ✓ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Supports capacity-building initiatives, technical assistance, and policy advocacy for CSA in Botswana. ✓ United Nations Development Program (UNDP): Collaborates on projects aimed at enhancing climate resilience in the agricultural sector. **Research Institutions** ✓ University of Agriculture and Natural Resources: Engages in research on climate-smart practices and provides training and education for students and farmers. ✓ International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT): Partners in research and development of drought-resistant crop varieties suited for Botswana's climate. **Private Sector** ✓ Seed Companies: Collaborate with local farmers to provide access to improved seed varieties and training on their use.

	✓ Agri-Tech Firms: Work with farmers to implement technology solutions that improve water management, soil health, and crop monitoring. **Farmer Cooperatives and Associations** ✓ Botswana Farmers Association (BFA): Advocates for farmers' interests and promotes CSA practices among its members through training and resource sharing. ✓ Youth and Women Farmers Associaton (YWFA): Focuses on empowering women farmers with knowledge and resources for climate-smart agriculture. **Community-Based Organizations** ✓ Local NGOs and Community Groups: Engage in grassroots efforts to promote CSA, often tailored to specific local needs and conditions. **Regional Organizations** ✓ Southern African Development Community (SADC) and SACSAA: Collaborates on regional initiatives to promote CSA practices and enhance food security across member states.
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	**Connections to regional or global CSA alliances** Not yet. Looking for such opportunities.
Key Documents	**Founding and strategic documents** Work is based on the Government's strategic and action plan policies relating to sustainable development of national agriculture.
Data Collection Tools	**Tools used for data collection** **Tools for Data Collection on CSA** **Surveys and Questionnaires** ✓ Structured Surveys: Designed to gather quantitative data from farmers regarding their practices, challenges, and perceptions of CSA.

	✓ Focus Group Discussions: Qualitative surveys that provide deeper insights into community experiences and needs related to climate-smart practices. **Field Observations** ✓ Direct Observations: Collecting data through on-site visits to farms to assess practices, soil health, and crop performance. ✓ Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Involving community members in mapping resources, identifying challenges, and discussing potential solutions. **Remote Sensing and GIS** ✓ Geographic Information Systems (GIS): Used to analyze spatial data related to land use, climate patterns, and agricultural productivity. ✓ Satellite Imagery: Monitoring changes in land cover, crop health, and environmental conditions over time. **Mobile Data Collection Tools** ✓ Mobile Applications: Utilizing apps like ODK (Open Data Kit) or KoboToolbox for real-time data collection from farmers in the field. ✓ SMS Surveys: Sending out surveys via text messages to gather quick feedback from farmers, especially in remote areas. **Database Management Systems** ✓ Data Management Software: Tools such as Excel or specialized agricultural databases to organize, analyze, and visualize collected data. ✓ Cloud-Based Platforms: Using cloud services for data storage and sharing among stakeholders to ensure accessibility and collaboration. **Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks**

	✓ Indicators and Metrics: Developing specific indicators for tracking the adoption of CSA practices and their impacts on productivity, resilience, and sustainability. ✓ Baseline Studies: Conducting initial assessments to establish benchmarks against which progress can be measured. **Interviews and Case Studies** ✓ Key Informant Interviews: Engaging with agricultural experts, extension officers, and community leaders to gather qualitative insights. ✓ Case Studies: Documenting success stories and challenges faced by specific farmers or communities in adopting CSA practices. **Workshops and Training Sessions** ✓ Feedback Mechanisms: Collecting data during training sessions and workshops to assess participant knowledge, skills, and attitudes towards CSA.
Recommendations	**Suggestions for improvement** **Recommendations for Improvement on CSA** **Integrate Traditional Knowledge** ✓ Utilize Indigenous Practices: Encourage the incorporation of local farming practices and knowledge that have been passed down through generations. This can include traditional crop varieties that are well-adapted to local conditions. ✓ Documentation of Local Wisdom: Create platforms to document and share indigenous agricultural practices in local languages, ensuring that knowledge is preserved and accessible. **Promote Bilingual Training Materials** ✓ Develop Training Programs in Vernacular Languages: Produce educational materials and conduct training sessions in local languages to enhance understanding among farmers. This will help bridge language barriers and ensure that information is accessible.

	✓ Use Local Terminology: Incorporate local agricultural terms in training sessions to make concepts more relatable and easier to grasp for farmers. **Encourage Farmers-Led Initiatives** ✓ Participatory Approaches: Involve farmers in the planning and implementation of CSA initiatives, allowing them to share their traditional knowledge and practices. This fosters ownership and increases the likelihood of success. ✓ Local Farming Groups: Establish local farmer groups where members can share their experiences and traditional practices that contribute to CSA. **Enhance Extension Services with Local Knowledge** ✓ Train Extension Workers in Local Contexts: Equip extension workers with knowledge of local agricultural practices and languages to improve their effectiveness in communicating with farmers. ✓ Culturally Relevant Training: Ensure that extension services incorporate culturally relevant content that resonates with the community's values and practices. **Utilize local resources and inputs** ✓ Promote Traditional Seeds: Encourage the use of indigenous seed varieties that are resilient to local climate conditions and pests. This supports biodiversity and cultural heritage. ✓ Community Seed Banks: Establish seed banks to preserve local varieties and make them available to farmers, ensuring access to traditional seeds. **Foster Intergenerational Knowledge Transfer** ✓ Mentorship Programs: Create opportunities for older farmers to mentor younger generations, sharing traditional farming techniques and wisdom.

	✓ Cultural Events: Organize agricultural fairs and cultural events that celebrate traditional farming practices, encouraging knowledge exchange among community members. **Engage local leaders and elders** ✓ Involve traditional leaders: Collaborate with community leaders and elders to promote CSA initiatives, leveraging their influence and respect within the community. ✓ Cultural Integration: Ensure that CSA practices align with local cultural values and beliefs, making them more acceptable to farmers. **Conduct Research on Local Practices** ✓ Study Traditional Methods: Support research initiatives that investigate the effectiveness of traditional agricultural methods in enhancing resilience and sustainability. ✓ Participatory Research: Involve farmers in research projects to validate and adapt traditional practices to modern CSA approaches. **Create Accessible Information Channels** ✓ Use Radio and Community Meetings: Utilize local radio stations and community gatherings to disseminate information about CSA practices in vernacular languages, ensuring broad reach and engagement. ✓ Visual Aids: Develop visual aids and demonstrations that explain CSA practices in culturally relevant ways, making them easier to understand. **Focus on Gender Inclusivity** ✓ Ensure that CSA initiatives consider the roles and needs of women and marginalized groups in agriculture.

	✓ Provide targeted training and resources to empower women farmers and promote their participation in decision-making processes. **Enhance Farmer Education and Training** ✓ Develop comprehensive training programs that focus on practical, hands-on learning about CSA techniques. ✓ Utilize farmer field schools to facilitate peer learning and knowledge sharing among farmers. **Promote Access to Resources** ✓ Facilitate access to financing options, including microloans and grants, specifically for adopting CSA practices. ✓ Provide subsidies for the purchase of climate-resilient seeds, fertilizers, and other essential inputs. **Improve Market Access** ✓ Develop infrastructure to enhance market access for farmers, including better roads and storage facilities. ✓ Create cooperative marketing strategies to empower farmers, enabling them to negotiate better prices for their products. **Monitor and Evaluate with Farmers Involvement** ✓ Farmers-Based Monitoring: Encourage farmers to participate in monitoring and evaluating the impacts of CSA initiatives, using local knowledge to assess effectiveness. ✓ Feedback Mechanisms: Establish feedback channels that allow farmers to share their experiences and suggestions for improvement in CSA practices.

Annex 7 - Country CSA Dataset - Comoros

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Association pour la protection de l'environnement BANDA BITSI
Country	COMOROS
Year of Establishment	Créer en 2012
Registration Status	Registered (Yes) 30 juin 2015
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information Mr SAID AHAMADA SAID president fondateur et formateur tonyenvironement@gmail.com/tonyconservation@gmail.com
Organizational Structure	Description of the structure ○ **Board of Directors** ○ **Advisory Council** ○ **Executive Committee**
Key Members/Partners	List of key members and partners Ministere de l'environnement et tourisme, Ministere de l'agriculture Université des comores, Chambre d'agriculture,elevage et peche. UNICEF,PNUD,FAO,UNION EUROPEENE(pacte vert et bleu)
Focus Areas/Interventions	List of main focus areas and interventions

. Project: Gestion des Écosystèmes de Mangroves

- **Objective**: Strengthen the management and conservation of mangrove ecosystems to protect coastal areas, biodiversity, and livelihoods while mitigating climate change impacts.
- **Partners/Contacts**:
  - **Bureau des affaires éducatives et culturelles du Département d'État des États-Unis**
  - **Meridian International Center**

2. Project: Renforcement des Capacités des Organisations de la Société Civile de l'Océan Indien pour l'Adaptation Basée sur les Écosystèmes

- **Objective**: Build capacities of civil society organizations to implement ecosystem-based adaptation strategies, enhancing resilience against climate change..
- **Partners/Contacts**:
  - **MACOMAUSEY CSO Network** (Comores, Madagascar, Maurice, Seychelles)
  - **Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)**
  - **Tropical Biology Association**

3. Project: Centre de Promotion des Emplois Verts

- **Objective**: Promote green jobs in renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable agriculture sectors, targeting youth and women for economic empowerment..
- **Partners/Contacts**:
  - **SGP PNUD Comores**
  - **Government of Comoros**

4. **Project**: **Conservation des Zones Côtières avec le Réseau SAND WATCH**

- **Objective**: Protect coastal zones and beaches through community-based initiatives and promote sustainable tourism and responsible coastal management..
- **Partners/Contacts**:
  - **UNESCO**
  - **Government of Comoros**

5. **Project**: **Comores Zéro Déchet une vision entrepreneurial**

- **Objective**: Establish waste management cooperatives across all 54 communes of the Comoros, encouraging waste collection, recycling, and employment creation.
- **Areas of Intervention**: **All 54 communes of the Comoros** (nationwide).
- **Partners/Contacts**:
  - **Ministry of Environment, Comoros**
  - **Local municipalities in all 54 communes**

6. **Project**: **Développement Agricole Résilient**

- **Objective**: Increase local food production by 20% and reduce malnutrition through the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.
- **Partners/Contacts**:
  - **Government of Comoros**
  - **Ministry of Agriculture,

	•
Geographic Coverage	1. Regions or districts covered 2. **Areas of Intervention**: **Ngazidja Island**, **Anjouan Island**, **Mohéli Island** (Comoros **3. Areas of Intervention**: **Comoros**, **Madagascar**, **Mauritius**, **Seychelles** **4. Areas of Intervention**: **Ngazidja Island**, **Anjouan Island**, **Mohéli Island** **5. Areas of Intervention**: Coastal villages of **Ngazidja Island** 6. **Areas of Intervention**: **Ngazidja Island**, **Anjouan Island**, **Mohéli Island**. 7. **Areas of Intervention**: **Ngazidja Island**, **Anjouan Island**, **Mohéli Island**.
CSA Priorities	
	1. **Project**: **Gestion des Écosystèmes de Mangroves** • **Objective**: Strengthen the conservation of mangrove ecosystems to protect coastal areas, support biodiversity, and mitigate climate change impacts. • **Alignment with National Policy**: This project is aligned with the **Plan Comores Émergent (PCE)** and national strategies for **coastal protection and biodiversity conservation**, supporting sustainable ecosystems in line with the **Comoros National Action Plan for Climate Change**.
	2. **Project**: **Renforcement des Capacités des Organisations de la Société Civile de l'Océan Indien pour l'Adaptation Basée sur les Écosystèmes** • **Objective**: Build the capacities of civil society organizations in the Indian Ocean region to implement ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) strategies for enhanced climate resilience. • **Alignment with National Policy**: Supports the **Comoros Climate Change Adaptation Strategy** and **National Biodiversity Action Plan**, which emphasize building local and regional capacities for sustainable environmental management and climate adaptation.

3. **Project**: **Centre de Promotion des Emplois Verts**

- **Objective**: Promote the creation of green jobs in sectors such as renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable agriculture, particularly for youth and women.
- **Alignment with National Policy**: The project aligns with the **Plan Comores Émergent (PCE)** and the **National Employment Policy**, which promote the development of green jobs as part of the national sustainable economic growth agenda.

4. **Project**: **Conservation des Zones Côtières avec le Réseau SAND WATCH**

- **Objective**: Engage coastal communities in the conservation and protection of coastal areas and promote sustainable tourism practices.
- **Alignment with National Policy**: This project supports the **Comoros Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy** and the **National Tourism Development Strategy**, promoting sustainable use and management of coastal resources.

5. **Project**: **Comores Zéro Déchet Initiative**

- **Objective**: Establish waste management cooperatives in all 54 communes of the Comoros, promoting waste collection, recycling, and the circular economy, while creating jobs..
- **Alignment with National Policy**: The initiative is in line with the **National Waste Management Strategy** and **Plan Comores Émergent (PCE)**, which emphasize waste reduction, recycling, and creating green jobs through waste management.

6. **Project**: **Développement Agricole Résilient**

	• **Objective**: Increase local food production by 20% and reduce malnutrition by promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and improving access to nutritious food. • **Alignment with National Policy**: The project supports the **Comoros Agricultural Development Strategy** and the **National Food Security Program**, aiming to boost sustainable agricultural production and improve food security in response to climate change challenges

Challenges/Gaps	Main challenges and capacity gaps
	
	. Gestion des Écosystèmes de Mangroves
	
	• **Areas Needing Support**:
	  ○ **Limited technical expertise** in advanced mangrove restoration and monitoring techniques.
	  ○ **Inadequate financial resources** for long-term management and community engagement.
	• **Improvement Needed**: Increased funding for capacity building in mangrove restoration and enhanced collaboration with international experts on mangrove ecosystems.

	2. Renforcement des Capacités des Organisations de la Société Civile de l'Océan Indien pour l'Adaptation Basée sur les Écosystèmes
	
	• **Areas Needing Support**:
	  ○ **Limited access to advanced training resources** and materials for civil society organizations (CSOs).
	  ○ **Insufficient data collection tools** for monitoring the effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) strategies.
	• **Improvement Needed**: Provision of technical assistance and digital tools to support CSOs in better implementing and monitoring EbA projects.

3. Centre de Promotion des Emplois Verts

- **Areas Needing Support**:
  - **Lack of funding** for scaling up green job initiatives, especially in rural areas.
  - **Limited market access** for small-scale entrepreneurs involved in green industries, such as renewable energy and waste management.
- **Improvement Needed**: Expanded financial support for small-scale green businesses and better market linkage programs to help entrepreneurs access national and international markets.

4. Conservation des Zones Côtières avec le Réseau SAND WATCH

- **Areas Needing Support**:
  - **Inadequate community engagement** and awareness in coastal villages regarding sustainable tourism and coastal management.
  - **Limited infrastructure** for monitoring and protecting coastal zones from erosion and degradation.
- **Improvement Needed**: Increased investment in local education programs on sustainable tourism and coastal conservation, along with better coastal infrastructure for erosion control.

5. Comores Zéro Déchet Initiative

- **Areas Needing Support**:
  - **Lack of specialized waste management equipment** for recycling and waste transformation.
  - **Insufficient funding** to establish waste management cooperatives in all 54 communes.
- **Improvement Needed**: Funding to purchase recycling equipment and expand waste collection systems, as well as support for creating efficient waste management networks across the country.

	## 6. Développement Agricole Résilient
	
	• **Areas Needing Support**:
	  ○ **Limited access to climate-smart seeds** and agricultural technologies adapted to changing climate conditions.
	  ○ **Lack of training for farmers** on sustainable farming practices and water management techniques.
	• **Improvement Needed**: financial support, Better access to climate-smart seeds and tools, and expanded farmer training programs in resilient agricultural practices, especially in rural communities.

	## 7. Aviculture et Apiculture Durables
	
	• **Areas Needing Support**:
	  ○ **Limited access to quality livestock and beekeeping equipment** for scaling up production.
	  ○ **Insufficient funding for training** on sustainable aviculture and apiculture methods.
	• **Improvement Needed**: Financial and technical support to improve access to quality livestock, hives, and modern equipment, as well as capacity-building programs for farmers and beekeepers.

Identified Capacity Needs	Capacity-building requirements : . **Gestion des Écosystèmes de Mangroves**
	
	• **Training Needed**:
	  ○ **Ecosystem restoration techniques**: Training in advanced mangrove restoration, monitoring, and sustainable harvesting methods.
	  ○ **Community engagement strategies**: Capacity building for local communities to manage and protect mangrove areas.
	• **Support Required**:
	  ○ **Funding for restoration programs**: Long-term financial support to maintain and expand restoration activities.

- **Scientific research collaboration**: Partnerships with universities and research institutions for biodiversity studies.

2. Renforcement des Capacités des Organisations de la Société Civile de l'Océan Indien pour l'Adaptation Basée sur les Écosystèmes

- **Training Needed**:
  - **Policy advocacy**: Training civil society organizations (CSOs) on how to effectively advocate for ecosystem-based adaptation policies at national and regional levels.
  - **Project monitoring and evaluation**: Skills development in data collection, reporting, and monitoring the impact of EbA projects.
- **Support Required**:
  - **Digital tools for data management**: Provision of software and technology to assist in project tracking and reporting.
  - **Regional knowledge exchange**: Support for attending regional workshops and conferences to share best practices.

3. Centre de Promotion des Emplois Verts

- **Training Needed**:
  - **Entrepreneurship and business development**: Capacity building for youth and women on starting and managing green businesses in renewable energy, waste management, and eco-tourism.
  - **Sustainable finance**: Training on accessing green finance, grants, and investments for green projects.
- **Support Required**:
  - **Market linkage programs**: Support in connecting green businesses with potential markets and investors.
  - **Incubation centers**: Establishment of business incubators to mentor green startups and provide shared resources.

4. Conservation des Zones Côtières avec le Réseau SAND WATCH

- **Training Needed**:
  - **Coastal management techniques**: Training on how to prevent erosion and protect sensitive coastal ecosystems from tourism and human activities.
  - **Community-based tourism development**: Education for local communities on managing sustainable tourism while conserving natural resources.
- **Support Required**:
  - **Infrastructure development**: Resources for creating eco-friendly infrastructure that supports both tourism and conservation.
  - **Environmental education programs**: Support for developing local education campaigns on coastal conservation.

5. Comores Zéro Déchet Initiative

- **Training Needed**:
  - **Recycling technologies**: Training in modern recycling techniques, waste separation, and transformation processes.
  - **Waste management operations**: Capacity building for cooperative members on managing waste collection, recycling facilities, and logistics.
- **Support Required**:
  - **Equipment procurement**: Financial support to purchase advanced recycling machinery and transportation vehicles for waste collection.
  - **Public awareness campaigns**: Support for national campaigns to raise awareness about waste reduction and recycling practices.

6. Développement Agricole Résilient

- **Training Needed**:
  - **Climate-smart agriculture techniques**: Training farmers in sustainable practices like water-efficient irrigation, organic farming, and soil management.
  - **Agroforestry and permaculture**: Education on integrating trees into farming systems to improve resilience and biodiversity.
- **Support Required**:
  - **Access to climate-resilient seeds and tools**: Funding for improved access to drought-tolerant crops and modern farming tools.
  - **Irrigation system support**: Financial and technical support to develop small-scale irrigation systems that are climate-resilient.

7. Aviculture et Apiculture Durables

- **Training Needed**:
  - **Sustainable livestock and beekeeping practices**: Capacity building in animal husbandry, disease management, and modern beekeeping techniques to increase productivity.
  - **Business skills**: Training in business planning, marketing, and value chain management for small-scale poultry and honey producers.
- **Support Required**:
  - **Equipment provision**: Funding for modern beekeeping equipment, improved poultry housing, and other necessary tools.
  - **Market access support**: Help in linking small-scale farmers and beekeepers to local and regional markets for their products.

Focusing on these areas of **training and support** will empower Banda Bitsi's stakeholders, from local communities to CSOs, to enhance their impact in protecting the environment, creating green jobs, and improving climate resilience in the Comoros.

Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	Current efforts to build capacity
	
	Project: Gestion des Écosystèmes de Mangroves
	
	• **Training Program**: **Mangrove Ecosystem Management Workshops**
	  ○ **Description**: Regular workshops focusing on mangrove conservation techniques, restoration strategies, and sustainable use of mangrove resources. These workshops also cover community participation and the importance of mangrove ecosystems in climate resilience.
	  ○ **Frequency**: Quarterly.
	  ○ **Format**: In-person workshops held in **Ngazidja**, **Anjouan**, and **Mohéli**.

	2. **Project: Renforcement des Capacités des Organisations de la Société Civile de l'Océan Indien pour l'Adaptation Basée sur les Écosystèmes**
	
	• **Training Program**: **Capacity Building for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA)**
	  ○ **Description**: A series of capacity-building workshops and online training modules designed to equip civil society organizations (CSOs) in the Indian Ocean region with the skills to implement EbA strategies. These include project management, policy advocacy, and data collection for environmental projects.
	  ○ **Frequency**: Annual regional workshops with ongoing online modules.
	  ○ **Format**: Hybrid (in-person and online).
	  ○ **Regions**: **Comoros**, **Madagascar**, **Mauritius**, **Seychelles**.

	3. **Project: Centre de Promotion des Emplois Verts** • **Training Program**: **Green Entrepreneurship Bootcamp** ○ **Description**: Intensive bootcamps aimed at empowering youth and women with the skills to launch and manage businesses in green sectors such as renewable energy, waste management, and eco-

tourism. The program includes sessions on sustainable finance, business development, and market access.
    - **Frequency**: Annual (one sessions per two month)..
    - **Format**: In-person sessions with post-training mentorship.
    - **Locations**: **Ngazidja**, **Anjouan**, **Mohéli**.

4. **Project**: **Conservation des Zones Côtières avec le Réseau SAND WATCH**

- **Training Program**: **Coastal Zone Management Training**
    - **Description**: Workshops focusing on sustainable coastal management practices, with an emphasis on preventing erosion, promoting eco-friendly tourism, and engaging local communities in conservation efforts.
    - **Frequency**: Bi-annual workshops.
    - **Format**: In-person workshops in coastal villages of **Ngazidja Island**.

5. **Project**: **Comores Zéro Déchet Initiative**

- **Training Program**: **Waste Management and Recycling Training**
    - **Description**: Practical workshops on waste management, recycling technologies, and the creation of community-based waste management cooperatives. The program also covers circular economy concepts and how to run successful waste management businesses.
    - **Frequency**: Quarterly workshops.
    - **Format**: In-person, held across all 54 communes of the Comoros.

6. **Project**: **Développement Agricole Résilient**

- **Training Program**: **Climate-Smart Agriculture Training Program**

	○ **Description**: A series of workshops focused on sustainable farming techniques, climate-smart agriculture, and agroforestry practices. The training aims to enhance food security by increasing productivity while preserving the environment. ○ **Frequency**: Annual training sessions with follow-up modules. ○ **Format**: In-person workshops and hands-on field training in **Ngazidja**, **Anjouan**, and **Mohéli**.
	7. **Project**: **Aviculture et Apiculture Durables** • **Training Program**: **Sustainable Poultry and Beekeeping Workshops** ○ **Description**: Workshops that teach sustainable aviculture and apiculture practices, including disease management, modern poultry farming, and advanced beekeeping techniques. This training also covers value chain management and market access for small-scale farmers. ○ **Frequency**: Bi-annual workshops.. ○ **Format**: In-person, held in **Ngazidja**, **Anjouan**, and **Mohéli**.
Current Partnerships	Key partnerships with organizations **Gestion des Écosystèmes de Mangroves** • **Collaboration**: **Meridian International Center** and **Bureau des affaires éducatives et culturelles du Département d'État des États-Unis** ○ **Details**: Banda Bitsi collaborates with these international partners to implement mangrove conservation and management initiatives. The partnership focuses on building local capacity for mangrove restoration, monitoring, and sustainable usage. ○ **Objective**: Enhance the conservation of coastal ecosystems through training programs and workshops. ○ **Scope**: Local engagement in **Ngazidja**, **Anjouan**, and **Mohéli**, with international technical support.

2. Renforcement des Capacités des Organisations de la Société Civile de l'Océan Indien pour l'Adaptation Basée sur les Écosystèmes

- **Collaboration**: **Topical BiodiversityAssociation(TBA) ,MACOMAUSEY CSO Network** and **Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)**
  - **Details**: Banda Bitsi is a key player in this regional network, which spans **Madagascar**, **Comoros**, **Mauritius**, and **Seychelles**. The project, funded by CEPF, focuses on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) to improve resilience to climate change across the region.
  - **Objective**: Strengthen civil society organizations' capacity in climate change adaptation strategies based on ecosystem services.
  - **Scope**: Regional collaboration across the Indian Ocean islands, with Banda Bitsi playing a pivotal role in the Comoros.

3. Centre de Promotion des Emplois Verts

- **Collaboration**: **PNUD Comores (UNDP Comoros)** and **SGP PNUD Comores (Small Grants Programme)**
  - **Details**: Banda Bitsi partners with UNDP Comores to promote green jobs, focusing on renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and waste management. The Small Grants Programme also provides financial support for community-driven green initiatives.
  - **Objective**: Create employment opportunities in the green economy by empowering youth and women through entrepreneurship training and project support.
  - **Scope**: Nationwide in **Ngazidja**, **Anjouan**, and **Mohéli**.

4. Conservation des Zones Côtières avec le Réseau SAND WATCH

- **Collaboration**: **UNESCO** and **Government of Comoros**

- **Details**: Banda Bitsi works with UNESCO and the Comorian government to promote the conservation of coastal zones and beaches. The partnership focuses on community-based monitoring, sustainable tourism, and coastal zone management.
- **Objective**: Engage local communities in protecting coastal ecosystems and promote eco-friendly tourism.
- **Scope**: Coastal villages on **Ngazidja Island**.

5. Comores Zéro Déchet Initiative

- **Collaboration**: **Ministry of Environment, Comoros** and **Local Municipalities**
  - **Details**: Banda Bitsi collaborates closely with the Ministry of Environment and local municipalities to implement the "Comores Zéro Déchet" initiative, which aims to establish waste management cooperatives and promote recycling across all 54 communes.
  - **Objective**: Reduce waste generation, promote recycling, and create green jobs through community-driven waste management initiatives.
  - **Scope**: Nationwide (all 54 communes of the Comoros).

6. Développement Agricole Résilient

- **Collaboration**: **Ministry of Agriculture, Comoros** and **Local Farming Cooperatives**
  - **Details**: Banda Bitsi works with the Ministry of Agriculture to promote climate-smart agricultural practices, targeting smallholder farmers and local cooperatives. This partnership focuses on improving food security by adopting sustainable farming techniques.
  - **Objective**: Increase local food production, reduce malnutrition, and promote resilience to climate change through sustainable agriculture.
  - **Scope**: Rural areas in **Ngazidja**, **Anjouan**, and **Mohéli**.

7. Aviculture et Apiculture Durables

- **Collaboration**: **Local Agricultural Cooperatives** and **Ministry of Agriculture, Comoros**
  - **Details**: Banda Bitsi supports the development of sustainable poultry farming and beekeeping in collaboration with local agricultural cooperatives and the Ministry of Agriculture. This includes training on modern techniques, disease management, and value chain development.
  - **Objective**: Create sustainable livelihoods through poultry and beekeeping while improving productivity and market access.
  - **Scope**: **Ngazidja**, **Anjouan**, and **Mohéli**.

8. Renforcement des Capacités des Organisations de la Société Civile de l'Océan Indien

- **Collaboration**: **Tropical Biology Association (TBA)**
  - **Details**: Banda Bitsi collaborates with TBA on capacity-building projects for civil society organizations across the Indian Ocean region. The focus is on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and biodiversity conservation strategies.
  - **Objective**: Strengthen the knowledge and skills of CSOs in environmental conservation and adaptation to climate change.
  - **Scope**: Indian Ocean region, including **Comoros**, **Madagascar**, **Mauritius**, and **Seychelles**.

9. Forum Participation and International Exhibitions

- **Collaboration**: **COP Conferences**, **International Exhibitions** (Paris, Dar Es Salaam, Casablanca,DOHA,Madagascar,Maurice)
  - **Details**: Banda Bitsi regularly participates in international forums and conferences such as **COP22** (Morocco), **COP23** (Germany), and **COP25** (Spain). It has also taken part in exhibitions in Dar Es Salaam, Paris,Doha,Antananarivo,Maurice and Casablanca, showcasing its work on climate resilience, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development.

	○ **Objective**: Share expertise, learn best practices, and advocate for environmental protection, climate resilience, and sustainable development. ○ **Scope**: Global, with a focus on promoting **Comoros** as a model of resilience and sustainability.
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	Connections to regional or global CSA alliances **Project: Gestion des Écosystèmes de Mangroves** • **Alliance**: **Meridian International Center** and **Bureau des affaires éducatives et culturelles du Département d'État des États-Unis** • **Linked Initiative**: **Mangrove Ecosystem Management Initiative** ○ **Details**: This project focuses on the restoration, sustainable management, and conservation of mangrove ecosystems in the Comoros. It also involves community education programs on the ecological and economic benefits of mangrove conservation. ○ **Objective**: Protect coastal ecosystems and improve community resilience to climate change through mangrove conservation.
	2. **Project: Renforcement des Capacités des Organisations de la Société Civile de l'Océan Indien pour l'Adaptation Basée sur les Écosystèmes** • **Alliance**: **MACOMAUSEY CSO Network** and **Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)** • **Linked Initiative**: **Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Capacity Building Program** ○ **Details**: Banda Bitsi works alongside MACOMAUSEY, a regional network, to improve the capacity of civil society organizations in the Indian Ocean region to adapt to climate change using ecosystem-based approaches. ○ **Objective**: Strengthen resilience to climate change through sustainable ecosystem management across the Indian Ocean region.

3. **Project**: **Centre de Promotion des Emplois Verts**

- **Alliance**: **PNUD Comores (UNDP Comoros)** and **SGP PNUD Comores**
- **Linked Initiative**: **Green Jobs Promotion Program**
    - **Details**: Banda Bitsi, with support from UNDP and the Small Grants Programme, promotes the creation of green jobs in areas like renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable tourism. This initiative targets youth and women, providing training and entrepreneurship opportunities in the green economy.
    - **Objective**: Foster job creation through environmentally sustainable industries, empowering marginalized groups.

4. **Project**: **Conservation des Zones Côtières avec le Réseau SAND WATCH**

- **Alliance**: **UNESCO** and **Government of Comoros**
- **Linked Initiative**: **Coastal Protection and Sustainable Tourism Initiative**
    - **Details**: Banda Bitsi collaborates with UNESCO and the Comorian government through the SAND WATCH network to engage local communities in protecting beaches and coastal zones while promoting eco-friendly tourism practices.
    - **Objective**: Ensure sustainable coastal management and enhance tourism's role in protecting fragile ecosystems.

5. **Project**: **Comores Zéro Déchet Initiative**

- **Alliance**: **Ministry of Environment, Comoros** and **Local Municipalities**
- **Linked Initiative**: **Zero Waste Comoros**
    - **Details**: This initiative seeks to establish waste management cooperatives in all 54 communes of the Comoros, promoting waste collection, recycling, and the circular economy. It aims to reduce waste pollution and create jobs in waste management.

- **Objective**: Build a sustainable waste management system, reduce environmental pollution, and create green jobs.

6. **Project**: **Développement Agricole Résilient**

- **Alliance**: **Ministry of Agriculture, Comoros** and **Local Farming Cooperatives**
- **Linked Initiative**: **Climate-Smart Agriculture Initiative**
  - **Details**: Banda Bitsi collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture to promote climate-smart agriculture, focusing on sustainable farming techniques that increase productivity while adapting to climate change. This project directly links to national food security strategies.
  - **Objective**: Enhance food security and agricultural resilience to climate change through sustainable farming practices.

7. **Project**: **Aviculture et Apiculture Durables**

- **Alliance**: **Local Agricultural Cooperatives** and **Ministry of Agriculture, Comoros**
- **Linked Initiative**: **Sustainable Poultry and Beekeeping Development**
  - **Details**: Through this initiative, Banda Bitsi supports small-scale farmers in adopting sustainable practices in poultry farming and beekeeping. The focus is on increasing productivity and promoting the commercialization of local products.
  - **Objective**: Provide sustainable livelihood opportunities through poultry and beekeeping while preserving biodiversity.

8. **Project**: **Renforcement des Capacités des Organisations de la Société Civile de l'Océan Indien**

- **Alliance**: **Tropical Biology Association (TBA)**

	• **Linked Initiative**: **Civil Society Capacity-Building Initiative**
	  ○ **Details**: Banda Bitsi partners with TBA to provide training programs that strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) in ecosystem-based adaptation and biodiversity conservation. The focus is on ensuring long-term community resilience to environmental changes.
	  ○ **Objective**: Equip CSOs with skills to implement effective conservation and adaptation strategies in the Indian Ocean region.

	## 9. Participation in International Forums
	• **Alliance**: **COP Conferences (COP22, COP23, COP25)** and **International Exhibitions** (Paris, Dar Es Salaam, Casablanca)
	• **Linked Initiative**: **International Climate Change and Sustainable Development Advocacy**
	  ○ **Details**: Banda Bitsi actively participates in international climate change conferences (COP) and exhibitions to present its work on climate resilience, sustainable development, and green economy initiatives. This provides a platform for knowledge exchange and learning from global best practices.
	  ○ **Objective**: Advocate for climate resilience, showcase Banda Bitsi's initiatives, and strengthen international partnerships for sustainable development.

	## 10. Proposed Alliance: Southern Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (SACSAA)
	• **Linked Initiative**: **Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Extension Services**
	  ○ **Details**: Banda Bitsi is exploring partnerships with SACSAA to extend climate-smart agriculture techniques to smallholder farmers in the Comoros. This partnership would focus on improving agricultural resilience to climate change through better access to CSA knowledge, tools, and resources.
	  ○ **Objective**: Increase food security and climate resilience by equipping farmers with CSA practices.

Key Documents	Founding and strategic documents

Document: Strategic Plan 2023-2028

- **Description**: This document outlines Banda Bitsi's five-year strategic vision, objectives, and goals. It focuses on promoting environmental sustainability, green jobs, climate resilience, and community development across the Comoros.
- **Key Areas Covered**:
  - Green economy and job creation
  - Climate change adaptation and mitigation
  - Sustainable agriculture and waste management
- **Status**: Available upon request.

2. Document: Annual Report 2023

- **Description**: A comprehensive report detailing Banda Bitsi's activities, achievements, challenges, and financial statements for the year 2023. It includes project highlights such as mangrove conservation, waste management initiatives, and community engagement.
- **Key Sections**:
  - Project outcomes and impact
  - Financial overview
  - Partnership achievements
- **Status**: Available upon request.

3. Document: Comores Zéro Déchet Initiative Plan

- **Description**: A detailed plan of the **Comores Zéro Déchet Initiative**, which focuses on creating waste management cooperatives, promoting recycling, and fostering a circular economy. The document outlines the project's scope, implementation strategies, and expected outcomes across all 54 communes in the Comoros.
- **Key Sections**:
  - Waste management strategies

- Cooperative development plan
- Sustainability and job creation goals

- **Status**: Available upon request.

- .

5. Document: Climate-Smart Agriculture Training Manual

- **Description**: A practical guide used in Banda Bitsi's **Développement Agricole Résilient** project, offering comprehensive training modules on climate-smart agricultural practices, soil and water management, and agroforestry techniques. The manual is designed for smallholder farmers and local cooperatives.
- **Key Sections**:
  - Sustainable farming techniques
  - Agroforestry integration
  - Climate-resilient crop management
- **Status**: Available upon request.

6. Document: Centre de Promotion des Emplois Verts Program Brochure

- **Description**: A brochure detailing the objectives, training programs, and opportunities provided by the **Centre de Promotion des Emplois Verts**, which focuses on creating green jobs for youth and women in areas such as renewable energy, waste management, and eco-tourism.
- **Key Sections**:
  - Entrepreneurship training
  - Green job sectors
  - Program structure and partners

	• **Status**: Available upon request.

	### 7. Document: SAND WATCH Coastal Conservation Report 2023
	
	• **Description**: A report documenting the progress and results of the **Conservation des Zones Côtières avec le Réseau SAND WATCH** project. It highlights the conservation efforts, community involvement, and strategies used to protect coastal zones in Ngazidja.
	• **Key Sections**:
	  ○ Coastal management techniques
	  ○ Community engagement efforts
	  ○ Impact on coastal ecosystem health
	• **Status**: Available upon request.

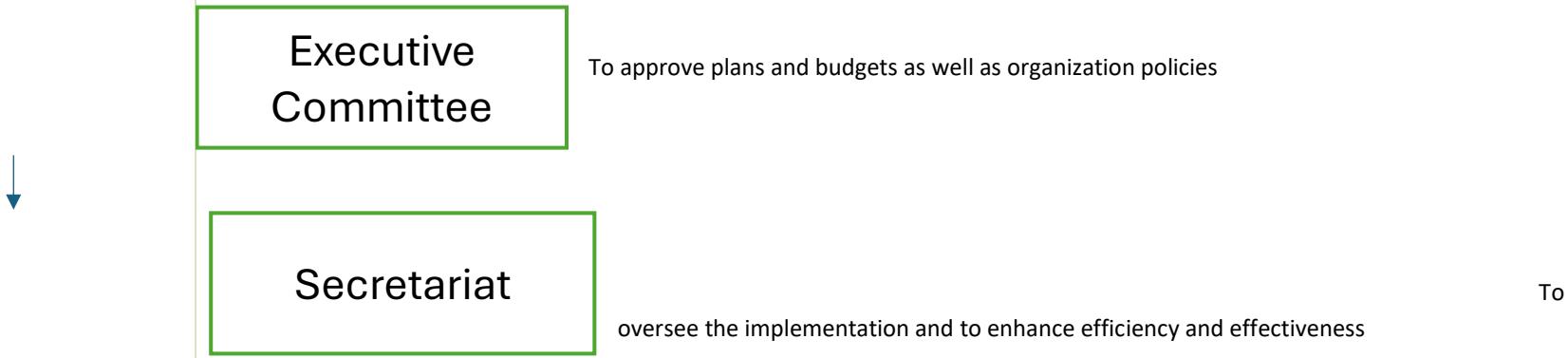
	### 8. Document: Aviculture et Apiculture Durables Project Plan
	
	• **Description**: This document outlines the detailed plan for Banda Bitsi's **Sustainable Poultry and Beekeeping Development** project. It includes project goals, training modules, expected outcomes, and market integration strategies for small-scale poultry farmers and beekeepers.
	• **Key Sections**:
	  ○ Poultry and beekeeping techniques
	  ○ Business development and market access
	  ○ Environmental sustainability components
	• **Status**: Available upon request.Haut du formulaire

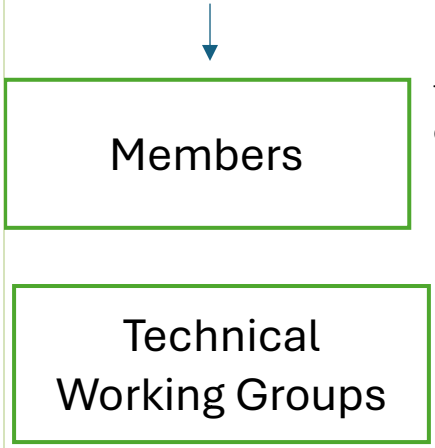
Data Collection Tools	Tools used for data collection **Discussions de groupe (Focus Group Discussions):** We organized discussions with our members—farmers, youth, and women—to explore their experiences, challenges, and opportunities in adopting sustainable agricultural practices. These exchanges will foster a better understanding of local issues and help strengthen community

	cohesion. • **Awareness Workshops:** Workshops are frequently held to raise community awareness about the benefits of climate-smart agriculture, with a focus on resilient farming techniques, natural resource management, and the use of renewable energy. • **Collaborations with Experts:** We collaborate with experts and research institutions to integrate scientific knowledge and innovations into our agricultural practices. **Challenges Encountered:** 1. **Limited Access to Technology:** In certain areas, access to the internet and digital tools is limited, hindering our ability to conduct online surveys and reach a wider audience. 2. **Awareness:** It is challenging to raise awareness in some communities about the importance of climate-smart agriculture, mainly due to difficulties accessing remote areas (lack of transportation and isolation). 3. **Financial Resources:** Funding for implementing climate-smart agricultural initiatives remains a challenge, limiting our ability to achieve sustainable results. 4. **Coordination of Stakeholders:** Ensuring effective coordination between different actors, including farmers, civil society organizations, and government agencies, has sometimes been complex, requiring constant efforts for dialogue and collaboration. 5. **Climate Change:** The varied impacts of climate change on agricultural practices have introduced uncertainties, making long-term planning difficult.
Recommendations	Suggestions for improvement 1. **Increase Funding for Farmer Training:** Allocate more resources to farmer training programs, emphasizing climate-smart agriculture techniques, sustainable practices, and efficient resource management. This could include practical workshops, demonstrations, and field days. 2. **Strengthen Links with Local Governments:** Foster stronger partnerships between SACSAA and local authorities to ensure that climate-smart agricultural initiatives are integrated into local development plans and policies. This collaboration can also facilitate access to funding and resources. 3. **Improve Knowledge Sharing and Networking:** Create forums for farmers, researchers, and practitioners to share best practices, innovations, and lessons learned. This could include regular webinars, conferences, and community exchange visits that encourage knowledge exchange and collaboration.

	4. **Promote Women's Inclusion:** Develop targeted programs that empower women and marginalized groups in agriculture, ensuring their active participation in climate-friendly initiatives. This could include access to resources, training, and leadership opportunities. 5. **Implement Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** Establish robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the impact of climate-smart agricultural practices. This data can be used to inform policy decisions and improve program effectiveness. 6. **Facilitate Access to Technologies and Resources:** Help farmers access modern technologies, tools, and resources necessary for climate-smart agriculture. This could involve partnerships with technology companies and research institutions to develop affordable, locally relevant solutions. 7. **Advocate for Political Support:** Work with policymakers to create supportive policies that encourage the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices. This may include grants, tax incentives, or subsidies for farmers implementing sustainable practices. 8. **Strengthen Regional Collaboration:** Enhance collaboration among Southern African countries to share resources, experiences, and best practices in climate-smart agriculture. This could involve creating a regional knowledge hub that facilitates information sharing. 9. **Mobilize the Private Sector:** Foster partnerships with private sector actors to promote investment in climate-friendly agricultural initiatives. This could involve collaborations with agribusinesses, financial institutions, and technology providers. 10. **Strengthen Public Awareness Campaigns:** Launch awareness campaigns to inform the public about the benefits of climate-friendly agriculture. This can help build community support and encourage more farmers to adopt sustainable practices.

Annex 9 - Country CSA Dataset - Eswatini

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Tenvelo
Country	Eswatini
Year of Establishment	19 February 2018
Registration Status	Registered. Registration No: R7/50537
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information Ireen Festus Ng'ambi Team Director tenveloswaziland@gmail.com ireengambi@gmail.com
Organizational Structure	

	
Key Members/Partners	**List of key members and partners** (i) Farmer based organisations, - Farmers Union (ii) Fisher based organisations - Local farmers (iii) Local government Authorities - Ministry of Agriculture (iv) Non State actors - ILUDE - Turn It Around - Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) Eswatini

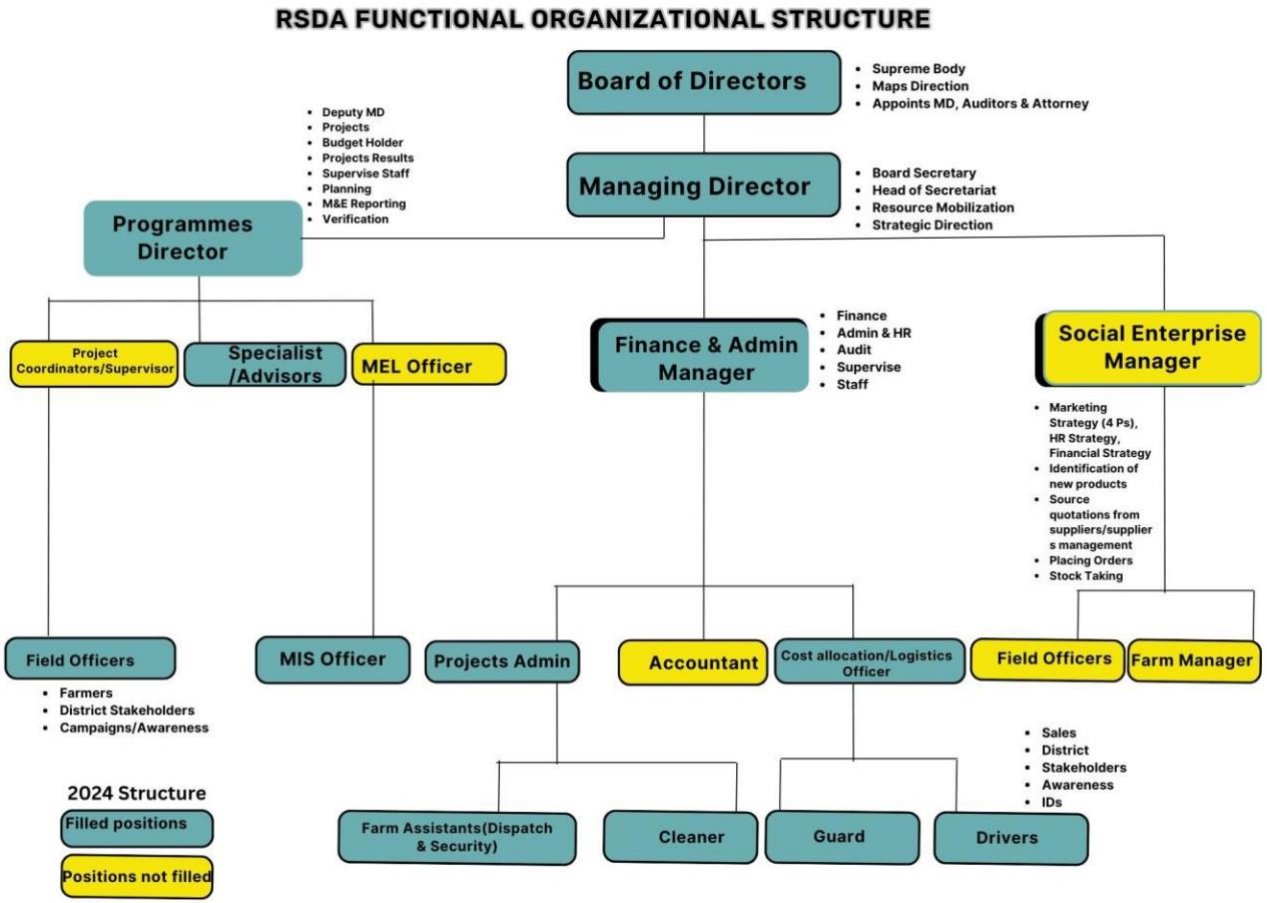
Focus Areas/Interventions	**List of main focus areas and interventions** (v) Enhance Farmer Capacity and Knowledge on agroforestry Practices (vi) Promote Sustainable Water Management Systems (vii) Strengthen Access to Climate-Smart Inputs and Technologies (viii) Promote Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA)
Geographic Coverage	**Regions or districts covered** Communities in Eswatini
CSA Priorities	**Key national CSA priorities** Agriculture that sustainably increases productivity and income, increases the ability to adapt and build resilience to climate change and enhances food and nutrition security while achieving mitigation co-benefits in line with Eswatini's development priorities. CSA priorities focused to enhance resilience of agriculture sector to climate change for sustainable livelihoods. These to be realized through promoting and implementing: (vii) Build the knowledge and skills of Eswatini farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques to improve resilience and productivity. (viii) Improve water management practices to enhance resilience to climate variability and ensure sustainable agricultural productivity. (ix) Facilitate access to climate-smart seeds, fertilizers, and technologies that improve productivity and reduce environmental impact. (x) Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) Our work aligns with national priorities and development instruments including; 1) Ministry Of Agriculture Strategic Plan (2023-2028 2) Eswatini's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3) Eswatini's Second National Biodiversity Strategy And Action Plan 4) Swaziland Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP) 2007. 5) Integrated Water Resources Master Plan (2011) 6) National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2014) 7) Access and Benefit Sharing Administrative Guidelines (Draft) 2016 8) Swaziland National Irrigation Policy, 2005. 9) Comprehensive Agriculture Policy

	10) National Climate Change Policy, 2016 11) National Food Security Policy, 2005 12) Livestock Development Policy, 1995 13) Forestry Policy, 2002
Challenges/Gaps	**Main challenges and capacity gaps** **Challenges** (vii) Lack of appropriate and specific policies and political commitment to CSA, (viii) Inadequate knowledge of CSA technologies by smallholder farmers, (ix) Inadequate knowledge and skills of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (x) Institutional and financial constraints due to uncoordinated efforts. (xi) Lack of investment in SLM-CSA implements **Gaps:** (vii) Linkage gap among farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners, (viii) Lack of Monitoring and Evaluation system to measure (CSA) in improving smallholder farmers' resilience, (ix) Minimum spread/implementation of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (x) Uncoordinated efforts from the public and development partners to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the CSA interventions in the country.
Identified Capacity Needs	(ix) Linking farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners is essential for effective Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions tailored to local contexts. (x) Establishing collaborative platforms through workshops and online forums enables knowledge sharing, while participatory needs assessments ensure interventions address specific challenges faced by farmers. Co-creation of solutions through joint experimentation fosters innovation, and targeted training programs enhance capacity building. (xi) A robust monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with adaptive management, allows for continuous improvement, while engagement with policymakers can advocate for supportive policies and funding. This integrated approach can lead to more resilient agricultural systems that meet the livelihood needs of local communities in the face of climate change. (xii) Skills and knowledge on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) that results in the importance of inclusion of household characteristics, physical characteristics of the farm, and climate-related factors in farm households that in turn leads to decisions to adopt adaptation strategies.
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	**Current efforts to build capacity**

	(i) Training sessions conducted for farmers, extension agents, NGOs, policy makers, etc. as part of past and ongoing CSA projects. (ii) Provision of CSA inputs, including water tanks and drip irrigation systems. (iii) Adoption of climate-smart innovations. These include improved agronomic practices, sustainable crop protection systems, efficient water management systems.
Current Partnerships	**Key partnerships with organizations** PELUM Eswatini - Collaboration with the PELUM Eswatini network on advocacy, awareness raising, capacity building, research and knowledge creation. - Government ministries on sustainable agriculture
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	**Connections to regional or global CSA alliances** Not yet. Looking for such opportunities.
Key Documents	**Founding and strategic documents** Work is based on the Government's strategic and action plans relating to sustainable development of national agriculture.
Data Collection Tools	**Tools used for data collection** Consultations with key stakeholders and review of the country reports on CSA from both government and development partners including farmer's networks, Physical and online meetings and conferences, Consultations of national and regional literature, strategy and policy documents on CSA
Recommendations	**Suggestions for improvement** Enhance the coordination among farmers, extension-advisory services, input and technology suppliers as well as research institutions. Create a dynamic regional CSA network. Create economic opportunity

Annex 10 - Country CSA Dataset - Lesotho

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Rural Self Help Development Association (RSDA)
Country	Lesotho
Year of Establishment	1991
Registration Status	Registered under societies act of 1966 Registration No: 91/85
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information Makarabelo Makhoebe (Mrs.) Programmes Director thulom@rsda.org.ls rsda@rsda.org.ls Mobile: +266 58410541 Telephone: +266 52507606 www.rsdalesotho.com

Description of the structure	

Key Members/Partners	(ii) Land O' Lakes Venture 37 (iii) UNDP (iv) CRS (v) GIZ
Focus Areas/Interventions	List of main focus areas and interventions (i) Climate proofing for smallholder farmers of Lesotho (ii) Integrated Catchment Management (iii)Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises in the Poultry Sector
Geographic Coverage	Regions or districts covered All 10 districts of Lesotho
CSA Priorities	Key national CSA priorities Some policy actions by the government of Lesotho to scale up CSA (i) Realigning agricultural support to promote CSA. (ii) Strengthening agricultural research and extension (iii)Building capacity to access climate finance
Challenges/Gaps	Main challenges and capacity gaps Challenges The agricultural sector in Lesotho is challenged by severe land degradation, use of traditional agronomic practices, overgrazing and high climate variability. The climate conditions in the country favor livestock production. However, several challenges such as poor organization of the different livestock value chain actors (which makes rearing livestock as a business challenging) and rearing of poor-quality livestock breeds (resulting in low productivity) hinder

	realization of the full potential of the sub-sector. Crop production is a major agricultural activity for the people of Lesotho, where maize and sorghum occupy more than 60 percent and 10 percent of the cultivated land, respectively. Maize and sorghum are the most important staple food crops, with maize often receiving policy and financing support, for example through maize input subsidies. This is notwithstanding the fact that maize, despite being a staple food crop, is not suitable for production across much of the Lesotho's agro-ecology, and the cost of production in the country is higher compared to the cost of importing from South Africa. Vulnerability to climate risks has reduced the productivity of the sector since the farmers have very little capacity to cushion themselves from the climate shocks. Time series data for Lesotho shows that drought and floods are the major causes of crop failure in the country. Adoption of modern agricultural practices by the farmers is relatively low. Unsustainable agricultural practices such as mono-cropping and overgrazing, and unregulated firewood extraction result in land degradation. Lack of knowledge about improved agricultural practices for crop and livestock production, high poverty levels that make most of the adaptation practices unaffordable to farmers, the mountainous topography of the country, unfavorable tenure system and cultural factors are the major impediments to adoption of climate-smart technologies. Poor access to financial services and low integration into supply chains makes the sector uncompetitive, especially when compared to neighboring South Africa. Access to markets is limited, with the major challenge being low prices for producers, especially for raw produce such as milk, mostly due to minimal value addition. Agricultural labor productivity in the country is low, mostly due to the burden from diseases such as HIV/AIDS. This results in low adoption of labor-intensive practices such as CA. The situation is worsened by migration of young people to South Africa to seek jobs in other sectors. The above factors need to be urgently addressed to improve the performance of the agricultural sector. Funding for agricultural research also needs to increase.

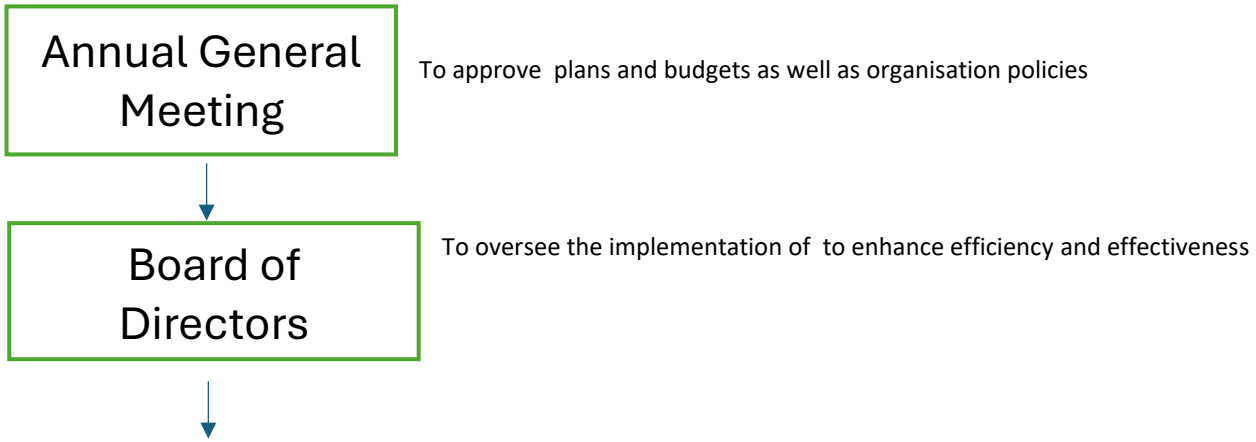
	Lesotho is highly vulnerable to climate change, the most significant hazards being drought, high temperatures and heat waves, floods, hail, and frost. This vulnerability is compounded by poverty as well as land degradation, soil erosion and the hilly topography that hamper agricultural production. Droughts are of particular concern. For instance, the country experienced a prolonged drought between 1991-1996, the period considered the longest for occurrence of drought in the country's history, while the 2015-2016 El Nino induced drought was one of the worst experienced in the country placing over 534,000 people at risk of food insecurity. Climate hazards in the country often result in delayed planting (or farmers not planting at summer and autumn rainfall expected to experience no significant change, and spring rainfall expected to gradually increase. Spatially, the western districts of the country, where temperature is likely to increase the most, are likely to experience the lowest increase in rainfall (0.7 percent increase by 2050), with impacts on water availability for crop and livestock production. On the other hand, the eastern parts of the country are expected to have the largest increase in rainfall (up to 1.6 percent by 2050). Changes in rainfall are likely to undermine food security, particularly due to the country's high reliance on rainfed agriculture. Flooding may also become more frequent and severe in some parts of the country with dire impacts on agricultural production as well as marketing infrastructure and rural livelihoods as a whole. In addition, increased rainfall variability across the country can be expected to have impacts on water availability for crop and livestock production. Overall, the results indicate the foothill livelihoods and the low land (northern and southern) zones of the country as being most vulnerable to climate change, given the projected higher temperatures and minimal increase in precipitation. However, increases in temperature in the colder frost-affected parts of the country, may result in increased yield of crops such as maize.

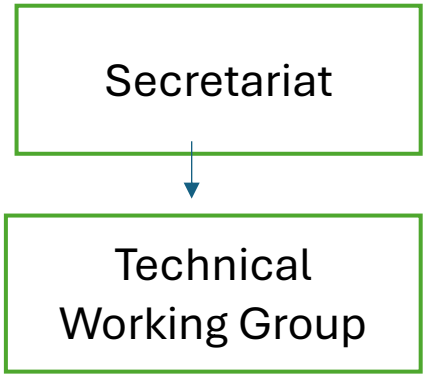
	Though different global circulation models (GCMs) have been used in the analyses, there is consensus that Lesotho is likely to experience higher temperatures, increased climate variability, and an increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events all with impacts of crop and livestock production, water security, and rural infrastructure. Gaps: (i) There is limited capacity for agricultural climate change adaptation and mitigation in Lesotho and there is a great need for extensive awareness raising, sensitization and capacity building for climate-smart agriculture.
Identified Capacity Needs	(i) There is need for trainings for both farmers and extension officers (ii) Government commitment to advance CSA practices (iii) Awareness on the best practices to build farmers resilience to Climate change.
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	Current efforts to build capacity Cognizant of the risks, the Government of Lesotho has set in place among other frameworks, a Resilience Strategic Framework to guide and coordinate efforts to address weather risks. In response, the Government of Lesotho is collaborating with the World Bank to integrate climate change into the country's agriculture policy agenda through the Lesotho ClimateSmart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP). The Lesotho CSAIP aims to identify climate-smart agriculture (CSA) investments that offer the greatest potential to transform Lesotho's agriculture into a more productive, resilient, and low-emissions sector. The CSAIP offers two alternative pathways for scaling up CSA in Lesotho. The first is the commercialization pathway, which entails focusing on commodities for which the country has

	distinct comparative advantage, such as horticulture, potatoes, and aquaculture; developing the country's irrigation to its full potential; and developing linkages that connect smallholders to export and domestic markets. The second pathway is the resilient landscape pathway which combines modern scientific knowledge with the Machobane farming system (MFS) that is highly adapted and resilient to climate change. The MFS is a traditional farming system that combines the use of crop rotation, relay cropping, and intercropping practices with the application of manure and plant ash to conserve soil moisture and replenish soil fertility. The resilient landscape pathway primarily focuses on investing in sustainable landscape and integrated catchment management that is combined management of land and water resources, and strengthening local institutions to enhance landscape resilience; that is, the ability of a landscape to sustain desired ecological functions, native biodiversity, and critical landscape processes over time in the face of changing conditions and multiple stressors.
Current Partnerships	Key partnerships with organizations (i) The main funders of climate-smart agriculture related programs and projects in the country include the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB), as well as bilateral funding institutions such as USAID, DFID and the European Commission, while United Nations agencies such as FAO, UNDP and UNEP have also contributed financially and technically. The country has however, not yet accessed some of the major international climate finance instruments such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF), and more could be done to ensure access to these two instruments. Funding for forestry-related initiatives is also severely limited (ii) Climate Proofing for smallholder farmer of Lesotho with Denmark Lesotho Network

Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	Connections to regional or global CSA alliances None so far FAO in Lesotho has been leading the Conservation Agriculture Task Force
7. Documentation and Tools	
Key Documents	Founding and strategic documents Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan CSA Profile Lesotho
Data Collection Tools	Tools used for data collection Focus Group Discussions Key Informants
8. Additional Information	
Recommendations	Suggestions for improvement Coordination and stakeholder engagement Efforts to mobilize fund for implementation of CSAIP Capacity building for both Extension staff and farmers

Annex 12 - Country CSA Dataset - Malawi

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Partnership for Climate Smart Agriculture
Country	Malawi
Year of Establishment	January, 2024
Registration Status	Registered (/No) registration – In the process
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information **Adil Chilungo, Climate Smart Agriculture Advisor** Adilchilungo24@gmail.com
Organizational Structure	**Description of the structure** 

	 To coordinate stakeholders and support members to acquire technical skills and knowledge to enhance productivity, resilience, and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions To support the implementation of the Climate Smart Agricultural plans through collective voices particularly on policy and regulatory framework reforms
Key Members/Partners	**List of key members and partners** (v) Farmer based organisations, (vi) Local government Authorities (vii) Malawi Agriculture Non State actors Forum
Focus Areas/Interventions	**List of main focus areas and interventions** (ix) Enhance Farmer Capacity and Knowledge on Climate-Smart Practices (x) Promote Sustainable Water Management Systems (xi) Strengthen Access to Climate-Smart Inputs and Technologies (xii) Promote Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA)
Geographic Coverage	**Regions or districts covered** All 28 districts and 4 cities in Malawi

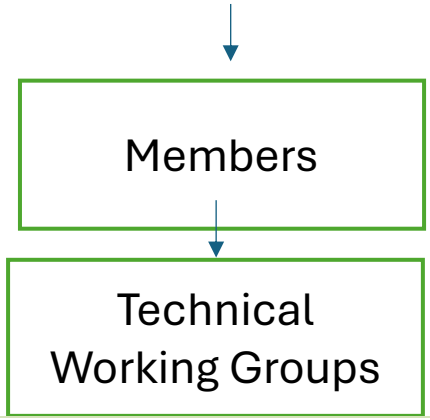
CSA Priorities	**Key national CSA priorities** Agriculture that sustainably increases productivity and income, increases the ability to adapt and build resilience to climate change and enhances food and nutrition security while achieving mitigation co-benefits in line with Malawi's development priorities. CSA priorities focused to enhance resilience of agriculture sector to climate change for sustainable Livelihoods. These to be realized through promoting and implementing: (xi) Build the knowledge and skills of Malawian farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques to improve resilience and productivity. (xii) Improve water management practices to enhance resilience to climate variability and ensure sustainable agricultural productivity. (xiii) Facilitate access to climate-smart seeds, fertilizers, and technologies that improve productivity and reduce environmental impact. (xiv) Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA)
Challenges/Gaps	**Main challenges and capacity gaps** **Challenges** (xii) Lack of appropriate policies and political commitment, (xiii) Inadequate knowledge of CSA technologies by smallholder farmers, (xiv) Inadequate knowledge and skills of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (xv) Institutional and financial constraints due to uncoordinated efforts. **Gaps:** (xi) Linkage gap among farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners, (xii) Lack of Monitoring and Evaluation system to measure (CSA) in improving smallholder farmers' resilience, (xiii) Minimum spread/implementation of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (xiv) Uncoordinated efforts from the public and development partners to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the CSA interventions in the country.
Identified Capacity Needs	(xiii) Linking farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners is essential for effective Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions tailored to local contexts.

	(xiv) Establishing collaborative platforms through workshops and online forums enables knowledge sharing, while participatory needs assessments ensure interventions address specific challenges faced by farmers. Co-creation of solutions through joint experimentation fosters innovation, and targeted training programs enhance capacity building. (xv) A robust monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with adaptive management, allows for continuous improvement, while engagement with policymakers can advocate for supportive policies and funding. This integrated approach can lead to more resilient agricultural systems that meet the livelihood needs of local communities in the face of climate change. (xvi) Skills and knowledge on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) that results in the importance of inclusion of household characteristics, physical characteristics of the farm, and climate-related factors in farm households that in turn leads to decisions to adopt adaptation strategies.
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	**Current efforts to build capacity** (iv) The government has rolled out extensive training programs to educate farmers on climate-smart practices and financial literacy including intensifying Catchment area and Manure Launch campaigns.. (v) Construction of water harvesting structures and the rehabilitation of traditional water sources. The use of solar-powered boreholes has also been promoted, providing a sustainable and eco-friendly solution by various stakeholders (vi) Adoption of climate-smart innovations. These include improved animal and crop husbandry practices, drought-resistant fodder and crop varieties, and efficient water management systems. (vii) Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) into Malawi's Climate Smart Agriculture foundational services and data that can be accessed by the public, businesses, and government entities. And it compose digital weather and climate Information and precision agriculture technologies.
Current Partnerships	**Key partnerships with organizations** (i) Malawi Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), is an country branch for the African organization for strengthening Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	**Connections to regional or global CSA alliances** Not yet. Looking for such opportunities.
Key Documents	**Founding and strategic documents** Strategic Plan current under review as the Partnership for Sustainable Development Organisation (PASUDO) is on the process for changing its name to Partnership for Climate Smart Agriculture - Tanzania (PCSA) (to have clearer strategic interventions, process is at the registrar office). Attached is the PCSA profile.

Data Collection Tools	**Tools used for data collection** Consultative with Key stakeholders and review of the country reports on CSA form both government and development partners including farmer's networks, Physical and online meetings and conferences, however, - Participation on both physical and the online meetings and conferences scheduled was the main challenge since still the CSA in the country is not well coordinated. - The coming reports will be coordinated by PACS Secretariate and its Members across the country
Recommendations	**Suggestions for improvement** Enhance the coordination among farmers, extension-advisory services, input and technology suppliers as well as research institutions through Farms, Wards, Districts, Regions, National, Regional and Global platforms.

Annex 13 - Country CSA Dataset - Mauritius

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Ecomode Society
Country	Mauritius
Year of Establishment	2012
Registration Status	Registered. Registration No: 13012
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information Nadeem Nazurally, President Ecomode Society ecomodesociety@gmail.com n.nazurally@uom.ac.mu
Organizational Structure	**Description of the structure** Executive Committee — To approve plans and budgets as well as organisation policies ↓ Secretariat — To oversee the implementation of to enhance efficiency and effectiveness

	 To coordinate stakeholders and support members to acquire technical skills and knowledge to enhance productivity, resilience, and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions To implement specific projects
Key Members/Partners	**List of key members and partners** (viii) Farmer based organisations, (ix) Fisher based organisations (x) Local government Authorities (xi) Non State actors
Focus Areas/Interventions	**List of main focus areas and interventions** (xiii) Enhance Farmer Capacity and Knowledge on Climate-Smart Practices (xiv) Promote Sustainable Water Management Systems (xv) Strengthen Access to Climate-Smart Inputs and Technologies (xvi) Promote Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA)
Geographic Coverage	**Regions or districts covered** Entire Republic of Mauritius
CSA Priorities	**Key national CSA priorities** Agriculture that sustainably increases productivity and income, increases the ability to adapt and build resilience to climate change and enhances food and nutrition security while achieving mitigation co-benefits in line with Mauritius's development priorities. CSA

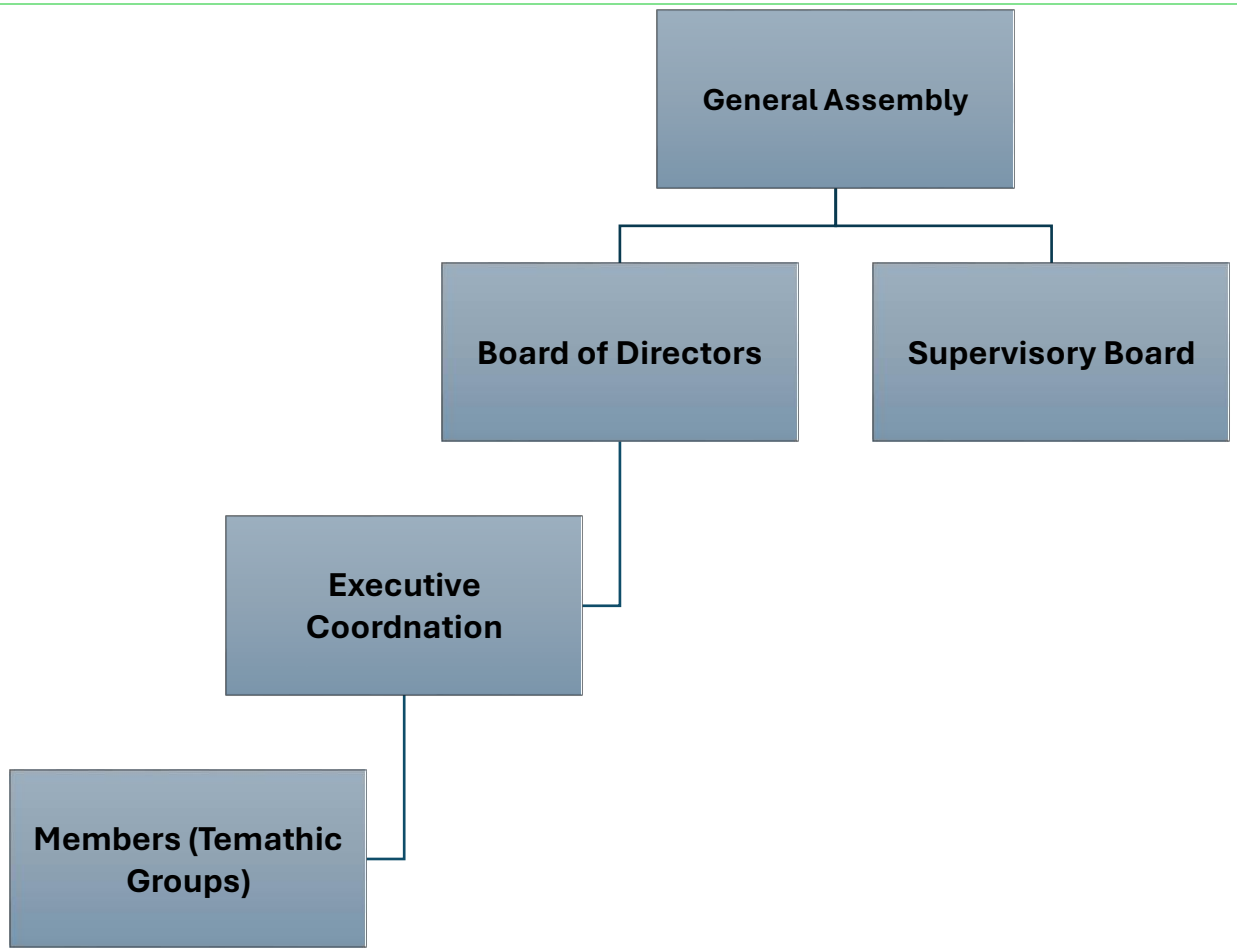
	priorities focused to enhance resilience of agriculture sector to climate change for sustainable livelihoods. These to be realized through promoting and implementing: (xv) Build the knowledge and skills of Mauritian farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques to improve resilience and productivity. (xvi) Improve water management practices to enhance resilience to climate variability and ensure sustainable agricultural productivity. (xvii) Facilitate access to climate-smart seeds, fertilizers, and technologies that improve productivity and reduce environmental impact. (xviii) Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA)
Challenges/Gaps	**Main challenges and capacity gaps** **Challenges** (xvi) Lack of appropriate policies and political commitment to CSA, (xvii) Inadequate knowledge of CSA technologies by smallholder farmers, (xviii) Inadequate knowledge and skills of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (xix) Institutional and financial constraints due to uncoordinated efforts. **Gaps:** (xv) Linkage gap among farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners, (xvi) Lack of Monitoring and Evaluation system to measure (CSA) in improving smallholder farmers' resilience, (xvii) Minimum spread/implementation of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (xviii) Uncoordinated efforts from the public and development partners to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the CSA interventions in the country.
Identified Capacity Needs	(xvii) Linking farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners is essential for effective Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions tailored to local contexts. (xviii) Establishing collaborative platforms through workshops and online forums enables knowledge sharing, while participatory needs assessments ensure interventions address specific challenges faced by farmers. Co-creation of solutions through joint experimentation fosters innovation, and targeted training programs enhance capacity building.

	(xix) A robust monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with adaptive management, allows for continuous improvement, while engagement with policymakers can advocate for supportive policies and funding. This integrated approach can lead to more resilient agricultural systems that meet the livelihood needs of local communities in the face of climate change. (xx) Skills and knowledge on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) that results in the importance of inclusion of household characteristics, physical characteristics of the farm, and climate-related factors in farm households that in turn leads to decisions to adopt adaptation strategies.
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	**Current efforts to build capacity** (viii) Training sessions conducted for farmers, extension agents, NGOs, policy makers, etc. as part of past and ongoing CSA projects. (ix) Provision of CSA inputs, including water tanks and drip irrigation systems. (x) Adoption of climate-smart innovations. These include improved agronomic practices, sustainable crop protection systems, efficient water management systems.
Current Partnerships	**Key partnerships with organizations** (ii) With University of Mauritius for a funded project on transformation of an agricultural village in Mauritius into an Climate Smart Village.
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	**Connections to regional or global CSA alliances** Not yet. Looking for such opportunities.
Key Documents	**Founding and strategic documents** Work is based on the Government's strategic and action plans relating to sustainable development of national agriculture.
Data Collection Tools	**Tools used for data collection** Consultations with key stakeholders and review of the country reports on CSA from both government and development partners including farmer's networks, Physical and online meetings and conferences, Consultations of national and regional literature, strategy and policy documents on CSA
Recommendations	**Suggestions for improvement**

	Enhance the coordination among farmers, extension-advisory services, input and technology suppliers as well as research institutions. Create a dynamic regional CSA network.

Annex 14 - Country CSA Dataset - Mozambique

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Mozambique CSO Network - JOINT
Country	Mozambique
Year of Establishment	2008
Registration Status	Registered.
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information Abel Arnaldo Sainda National CSA Coordinator aasainda@gmail.com aasainda@proton.me +258 84 2936911; +258 86 80 30 306
Organizational Structure	**Description of the structure**



Key Members/Partners	**List of key members and partners** **MEMBERS** 1. Land and Rural Development Organization - (ALDEIAS Sustentaveis, AMDER) 2. Human Rights Organizations (Gaza OSC Forum (FONGA);

	3. Food Security Organizations (Food Security Platform - ROSA) 4. Women and Youth organizations (Womens Forum) 5. Farmer based organizations (Farmers Union (UNAC); Rural Development Association (AMDER) 6. Environment and Learning Organizations (LIVANINGO) 7. Provincial CSO Platform (Land Forum Nampula) PARTNERS 1. Local government Authorities (Land and Environment Ministry; Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry; Women and Social Assistance Ministry 2. Academy: Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)
Focus Areas/Interventions	**List of main focus areas and interventions** i. Land Tenure (enhance community land and natural resources rigths); ii. Enhance Farmer Capacity and Knowledge on Climate-Smart Practices iii. Strengthen Access to Climate-Smart Inputs and Technologies iv. Promote Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices v. Promote Rural Communities conservation initiatives. vi. Defende Women Land title acquisition. vii.
Geographic Coverage	**Regions or districts covered** It is a national platform.
CSA Priorities	**Key national CSA priorities** ● Enhance community land and natural resource rights, especially for women and marginalized groups. ● Enhance farmer capacity and knowledge on climate-smart practices through training, workshops, and extension services. ● Strengthen access to climate-smart inputs, such as improved seeds, fertilizers, and technologies. ● Promote sustainable land management practices, such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and integrated pest management.

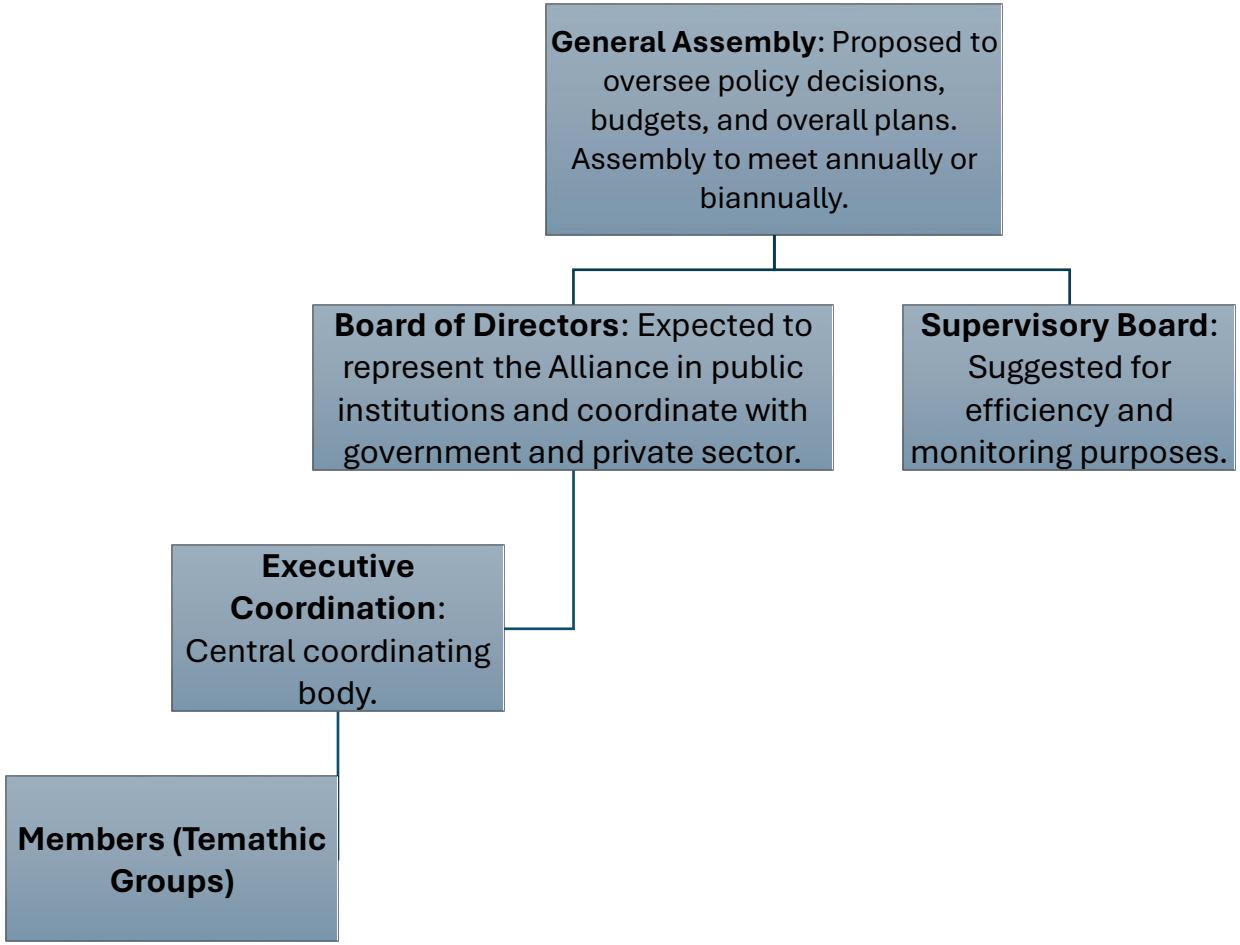
	● Promote and support community-based conservation initiatives, such as community forests and wildlife conservation. ● Defend women's land title acquisition rights and empower women to participate in decision-making processes related to land use and management.
Challenges/Gaps	**Main challenges and capacity gaps** **1- Challenges** ● **Climate Variability and Extreme Weather Events** - Frequent droughts and floods disrupt agricultural production cycles. ● **Limited Access to Quality Inputs and Technologies** - Smallholder farmers often lack access to improved seeds, fertilizers, and modern agricultural equipment. ● **Poor Infrastructure** - Inadequate irrigation infrastructure limits the potential for water-efficient agriculture. ● **Land Tenure Insecurity** - Uncertain land tenure rights discourage farmers from investing in long-term sustainable practices ● Low Levels of Education and Awareness - Many farmers lack the knowledge and skills to adopt CSA practices ● Financial Constraints - Smallholder farmers often have limited access to credit and financial services. **Capacity Gaps** ● **Limited Technical Capacity** - A shortage of skilled agricultural extension workers and researchers limits the capacity to develop and disseminate CSA technologies. Weak research institutions hinder the development of climate-resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds. ● **Institutional Coordination** - Poor coordination among government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector hampers the implementation of CSA initiatives. Lack of a unified approach can lead to duplication of efforts and inefficient resource allocation. ● **Policy and Regulatory Framework** - Inadequate policy and regulatory frameworks can hinder the implementation of CSA policies and programs. Weak enforcement of existing regulations can undermine efforts to promote sustainable agriculture.
Identified Capacity Needs	To effectively implement Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices in Mozambique, there is a need to address several capacity gaps. Here are some key areas where training and support are required: **1. Farmer Capacity Building** ● **Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices**: Training farmers on climate-resilient crop varieties, efficient irrigation techniques, integrated pest management, and conservation agriculture. ● **Financial Literacy and Business Skills:** Empowering farmers with financial literacy skills to access credit, manage their finances, and adopt sustainable business practices. ● **Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation**: Educating farmers about the impacts of climate change and the role of CSA in reducing vulnerability. **2. Extension Services and Advisory Services** ● **Technical Skills**: Training extension workers on climate-smart technologies, data collection, and analysis, and effective communication skills. ● **Digital Technologies:** Equipping extension workers with digital tools to provide timely and accurate information to farmers. ● **Gender-Sensitive Extension:** Training extension workers to address gender disparities and ensure women's participation in agricultural decision-making. **3. Research and Development**

	● **Climate-Resilient Crop Breeding:** Investing in research to develop climate-resilient crop varieties that are tolerant to drought, floods, and pests. ● **Agroecology and Sustainable Intensification:** Researching and promoting agroecological approaches to improve soil health, biodiversity, and ecosystem services. ● **Climate Modeling and Forecasting**: Enhancing climate modeling and forecasting capabilities to provide accurate and timely weather information to farmers. **4. Policy and Governance** ● **Climate-Smart Policy Development:** Strengthening the capacity of policymakers to develop and implement climate-smart policies and strategies. ● **Institutional Coordination**: Improving coordination among government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to CSA. ● **Public-Private Partnerships:** Facilitating partnerships between public and private sector actors to mobilize resources and share knowledge. ● **5. Data Management and Knowledge Sharing** ● **Data Collection and Analysis:** Training data analysts to collect, analyze, and interpret agricultural data to inform decision-making. ● **Knowledge Management:** Developing effective knowledge management systems to share information and best practices among stakeholders.
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	**Current efforts to build capacity** ● Organizes (in)regular training workshops for farmers, extension workers, and researchers. ● Training farmers on conservation agriculture, water harvesting, and integrated pest management. ● Field Schools: Practical, hands-on training programs where farmers learn about climate-smart practices through demonstrations and experiments. ● Regular training programs to equip extension workers with the knowledge and skills to provide effective technical assistance to farmers.
Current Partnerships	**Key partnerships with organizations** National Agricultural Research Institute (IIAM): Conducts research on climate-resilient crop varieties and sustainable agricultural practices. Organizes regular training workshops for farmers, extension workers, and researchers. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - Advocacy to adopt policies related to SCA. National Assembly - Advocacy to approve agriculture Law.
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	**Connections to regional or global CSA alliances** Not yet. Looking for such opportunities.
Key Documents	**Founding and strategic documents** The strategic documents are still in elaboration as the platform is hosted by JOINT.
Data Collection Tools	**Tools used for data collection** Consultations with key stakeholders and review of the country reports on CSA from both government and development partners including farmer's networks, Physical and online meetings and conferences, Consultations of national and regional literature, strategy and policy documents on CSA

Recommendations	**Suggestions for improvement** To further enhance the implementation of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) in Mozambique, the following recommendations are proposed: ● Develop a comprehensive CSA policy: A clear and comprehensive policy framework can provide a roadmap for CSA implementation. ● Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination: Improve coordination among relevant government agencies to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to CSA. ● Establish a dedicated CSA coordination unit: A dedicated unit can oversee the implementation of CSA strategies and programs.

Annex 16 - Country CSA Dataset - Seychelles

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance - Seychelles
Country	Seychelles
Year of Establishment	Proposed establishment TBD (as discussed, framework and legal registration are under discussion)
Registration Status	Not yet registered (focus on building a local institutional framework with support from STEPS and government partnership).
Primary Contact	Mr. Alvin Lawrence Chief executive of the Citizens Engagement Platform Seychelles (CEPS) Email: ceo@ceps.sc
Organizational Structure	**Description of the structure**



Key Members/Partners	**List of key members and partners:** a. Citizens Engagement Platform, Seychelles (CEPS) b. Sustainability for Seychelles (S4S)

	c. Seychelles Agricultural Agency (SAA) d. Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT). e. NGOs focused on women, youth, and cooperative development (e.g., local farming associations) f. Regional partners (e.g., COMESA, AU Climate Smart Agriculture Program)
Focus Areas/Interventions	**Focus Areas/Interventions** Advocacy for integrating CSA practices into local policies, Support for differentiated farmer groups (e.g., poultry farmers, crop producers) and Capacity building for youth and women cooperatives
Geographic Coverage	**Regions or districts covered** Nationwide (focus on islands with significant agricultural activity) platform.
CSA Priorities	• Develop modern model farms for knowledge dissemination • Promote youth leadership in CSA initiatives • Build strong, independent farmer associations with targeted support for cooperative models • Advocate for legal reforms (e.g., Agricultural Act revision) to support CSA adoption
Challenges/Gaps	• Limited legal framework to enforce CSA policies • Lack of administrative and financial capacity for farmer associations • Insufficient funding for innovative projects and research • Need for dedicated staff for association management
Identified Capacity Needs	• Policy advocacy and legal framework development • Training for cooperative management as business entities

	• Resource mobilization and financial management
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	• Collaboration with CEPS to engage NGOs and civil society • Workshops and training sessions through COMESA partnerships
Current Partnerships	• CEPS (key partner for local advocacy) • Regional organizations (e.g., COMESA, EAC, SADC, African Union initiatives) • Research institutions (e.g., Uganda's Banana Farmers Research Center)
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	• Alignment with AU Vision 25 by 25 initiative • Proposed partnerships with regional CSA platforms (e.g., Zambia and Malawi alliances)
Key Documents	• Seychelles Agricultural Development Strategy (to be finalized) • Draft proposals for CSA Alliance framework
Data Collection Tools	• Needs assessment surveys (ongoing) • Stakeholder focus groups
Recommendations	1. Immediate establishment of a CSA Alliance Secretariat under CEPS. 2. Develop a framework for differentiated farmer associations (e.g., crop-specific, activity-specific groups). 3. Advocate for legal revisions to support farmer engagement in CSA practices. 4. Secure dedicated funding for administrative roles and research initiatives. 5. Strengthen partnerships with regional CSA initiatives to access funding and technical expertise.

Annex 17 - Country CSA Dataset - Namibia

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
1. General Information	
CSA Platform Name	Climate Smart Agriculture - Namibia
Country	Namibia
Year of Establishment	2022
Registration Status	Not registered
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information Mrs Nguza Siyambango – Mulisa – Climate Change Researcher snguza@unam.na
2. Organizational Structure Not yet defined. This is just a research group.	

Organizational Structure	No structure yet

Key Members/Partners	List of key members and partners (i) University Researchers (ii) Local government Authorities (iii)Non-Governmental Organizations
Focus Areas/Interventions	List of main focus areas and interventions (i) Undertake various research that drives towards climate smart agriculture. (ii) Training of farmers on aspects of climate smart agriculture.
Geographic Coverage	Regions or districts covered Most of the Northern and North-Eastern Regions of Namibia.
CSA Priorities	Key national CSA priorities (i) Building capacity for farmers. (ii) Postgraduate training for research on CSA to increase the human resource in Namibia.

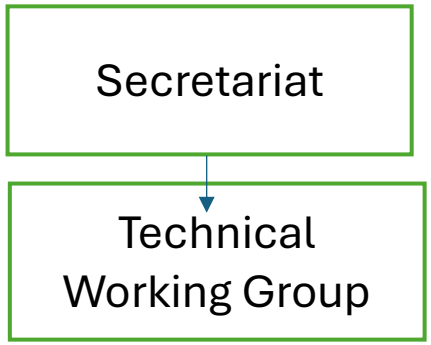
Challenges/Gaps	Main challenges and capacity gaps Challenges (i) Lack of long-term research funding for technology demonstration. (ii) Uncoordinated efforts from the public and development partners to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the CSA interventions in the country.
Identified Capacity Needs	(i) Training of more graduate students with capacity to undertake research in Climate Smart Agriculture.

Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	Current efforts to build capacity 1. Master's student training on aspects of research in climate smart agriculture.
Current Partnerships	Key partnerships with organizations Namibia Nature Foundation.
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	Connections to regional or global CSA alliances Not yet. Looking for such opportunities.

Key Documents	Founding and strategic documents None yet
Data Collection Tools	Tools used for data collection - Research
Recommendations	Suggestions for improvement
	Increase funding for postgraduate student research and funding for long term research for example, long term conservation agriculture experiments. Increase funding for farmer training and research on farm.

Annex 18 – Country CSA Dataset - Tanzania

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Partnership for Sustainable Development Organisation (PASUDO) - Current on the final process of changing the name to Partnership for Climate Smart Agriculture (PCSA-Tanzania)
Country	Tanzania
Year of Establishment	June, 2010
Registration Status	Yes: registration no 00NGO/000005592
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information **Ms. Shakwaanande Natai, Climate Smart Agriculture Advisor** aikairuwa@gmail.com
Organizational Structure	**Description of the structure** Annual General Meeting — To approve PCSA plans and budgets as well as organisation policies ↓ Board of Directors — To oversee the implementation of the PCSA to enhance efficiency and effectiveness ↓

	 To coordinate stakeholders and support members to acquire technical skills and knowledge to enhance productivity, resilience, and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions To support the implementation of the PCSA plans through collective voices particularly on policy and regulatory framework reforms
Key Members/Partners	**List of key members and partners** (xii) Farmer based organisations, (xiii) Local government Authorities (xiv) Tanzania Agriculture Non State actors Forum (xv) Ema-c Tanzania (xvi) Forum for Climate Change (Forum CC) (xvii) Climate Action Network Tanzania (CAN-Tanzania)
Focus Areas/Interventions	**List of main focus areas and interventions** (xvii) Enhance Farmer Capacity and Knowledge on Climate-Smart Practices (xviii) Promote Sustainable Water Management Systems (xix) Strengthen Access to Climate-Smart Inputs and Technologies (xx) Promote Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA)
Geographic Coverage	**Regions or districts covered** Dodoma, Mara, Manyara, Kagera, Mtwara and Lindi region (dryland areas and low level of poverty)
CSA Priorities	**Key national CSA priorities** Agriculture that sustainably increases productivity and income, increases the ability to adapt and build resilience to climate change and enhances food and nutrition security while achieving mitigation co-benefits in line with Tanzania's development priorities. CSA

	priorities focused to enhance resilience of agriculture sector to climate change for sustainable Livelihoods. These to be realized through promoting and implementing: (xix) Build the knowledge and skills of Tanzanian farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques to improve resilience and productivity. (xx) Improve water management practices to enhance resilience to climate variability and ensure sustainable agricultural productivity. (xxi) Facilitate access to climate-smart seeds, fertilizers, and technologies that improve productivity and reduce environmental impact. (xxii) Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA)
Challenges/Gaps	**Main challenges and capacity gaps** **Challenges** (xx) Lack of appropriate policies and political commitment, (xxi) Inadequate knowledge of CSA technologies by smallholder farmers, (xxii) Inadequate knowledge and skills of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (xxiii) Institutional and financial constraints due to uncoordinated efforts. **Gaps:** (xix) Linkage gap among farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners, (xx) Lack of Monitoring and Evaluation system to measure (CSA) in improving smallholder farmers' resilience, (xxi) Minimum spread/implementation of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (xxii) Uncoordinated efforts from the public and development partners to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the CSA interventions in the country.
Identified Capacity Needs	(xxi) Linking farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners is essential for effective Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions tailored to local contexts. (xxii) Establishing collaborative platforms through workshops and online forums enables knowledge sharing, while participatory needs assessments ensure interventions address specific challenges faced by farmers. Co-creation of solutions through joint experimentation fosters innovation, and targeted training programs enhance capacity building.

	(xxiii) A robust monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with adaptive management, allows for continuous improvement, while engagement with policymakers can advocate for supportive policies and funding. This integrated approach can lead to more resilient agricultural systems that meet the livelihood needs of local communities in the face of climate change. (xxiv) Skills and knowledge on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) that results in the importance of inclusion of household characteristics, physical characteristics of the farm, and climate-related factors in farm households that in turn leads to decisions to adopt adaptation strategies.
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	**Current efforts to build capacity** (xi) The government has rolled out extensive training programs to educate pastoralists on climate-smart practices and financial literacy. (xii) Construction of water harvesting structures and the rehabilitation of traditional water sources. The use of solar-powered boreholes has also been promoted, providing a sustainable and eco-friendly solution by various stakeholders (xiii) Adoption of climate-smart innovations. These include improved animal and crop husbandry practices, drought-resistant fodder and crop varieties, and efficient water management systems. (xiv) Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) into Tanzania's Climate Smart Agriculture foundational services and data that can be accessed by the public, businesses, and government entities. And it compose digital weather and climate Information and precision agriculture technologies.
Current Partnerships	**Key partnerships with organizations** (iii) Collaboration with FAO on Harnessing the Opportunity for a Climate-Smart and Competitive Livestock Sector in Tanzania. (iv) African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), is an African organization for strengthening Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	**Connections to regional or global CSA alliances** Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA" aims to catalyse and help create transformational partnerships to encourage actions that reflect an integrated approach to the three pillars of CSA - *productivity, adaptation and mitigation*).
Key Documents	**Founding and strategic documents** Strategic Plan current under review as the Partnership for Sustainable Development Organisation (PASUDO) is on the process for changing its name to Partnership for Climate Smart Agriculture - Tanzania (PCSA) (to have clearer strategic interventions, process is at the registrar office). Attached is the PCSA profile.
Data Collection Tools	**Tools used for data collection**

	Consultative with Key stakeholders and review of the country reports on CSA form both government and development partners including farmer's networks, Physical and online meetings and conferences, however, - Participation on both physical and the online meetings and conferences scheduled was the main challenge since still the CSA in the country is not well coordinated. - The coming reports will be coordinated by PCSA Secretariate and its Members across the country
Recommendations	**Suggestions for improvement** Enhance the coordination among farmers, extension-advisory services, input and technology suppliers as well as research institutions through Farms, Wards, Districts, Regions, National, Regional and Global platforms.

Annex 19 - Country CSA Dataset - Zambia

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Zambia
Country	Zambia
Year of Establishment	April, 2018
Registration Status	Registered
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information **Isaac Mando, National Coordinator** isaac.csaaz@gmail.com
Organizational Structure	**Description of the structure** Annual General Meeting — To approve plans, and budgets as well as organization policies ↓ Board of Directors — To perform the duties of strategic planning and oversight ↓ Secretariat — To coordinate stakeholders and support members to acquire technical skills and knowledge to enhance productivity, resilience, and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions

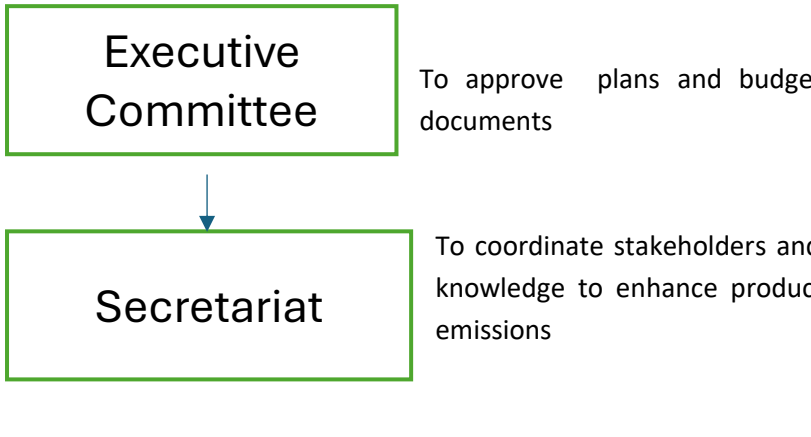
	To support the implementation of the Climate Smart Agricultural plans through collective voices particularly on policy and regulatory framework reforms
Key Members/Partners	**List of key members and partners** (xviii) Oxfam (xix) Catholic Relief Services (xx) Zambia Land Alliance (xxi) Center for Environmental Justice (xxii) COMACO (xxiii) World Vision Zambia (xxiv) PELUM Zambia (xxv) Solidaridad (xxvi) WWF (xxvii) Green Living Movement (xxviii) CARE (xxix) ActionAid
Focus Areas/Interventions	**List of main focus areas and intervention** Three key strategic interventions areas of CSAAZ strategic focus are: i) Institutional capacity development for the Alliance with CSA as a cross-cutting thematic development agenda, ii) Implementation of agricultural practices relating to adaptation and resilience pillars of CSA with interest/ focus on the activities that are connected to reducing Green House Gas Emissions and

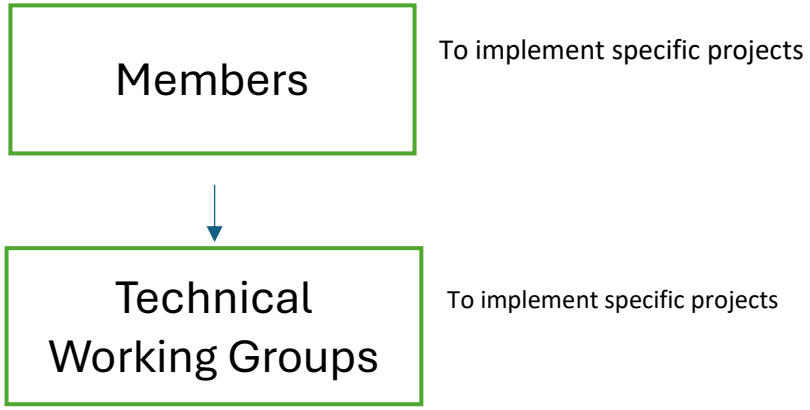
	iii) Results and Learning Sharing with the view of expanding CSA evidence base. Alongside these three thematic agendas, learning and advocacy will be crosscutting. Gender and Youth development dimensions will be inclusive with the understanding that this holistic inclusion approach will reduce developmental inequalities. Currently CSAAZ is running project called Sustainable Livelihoods for Small Holder Farmers in Chikankata district with funding support from WWF under the Voices for Climate Action Program
Geographic Coverage	**Regions or districts covered** 60% of districts are covered in Zambia through CSAAZ members and partners
CSA Priorities	**Key national CSA priorities** At the Malabo Declaration (2014) on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, the African Governments, to which Zambia was a party, made a commitment to enhance resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks. It was resolved at this summit that, by the year 2025, at least 30% of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather-related risks. To achieve this commitment, the summit, through NEPAD, called for efforts to scale up adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) so that the vision to reach 25 million farm households practicing CSA by the year 2025 (vision 25x25) is attained. The formation of Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance in Zambia was in response to this continental commitment and vision. To domesticate this continental commitment, the Zambian team under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture in 2015 resolved that a Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance be designed to support the rapid uptake of CSA in Zambia through a collaborative effort and practical, on-the-ground experience of Alliance members in the agricultural sector. It was on this basis that the Alliance was registered (in 2018) through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services.
Challenges/Gaps	**Main challenges and capacity gaps** **Challenges** (xxiv) Zambia has high deforestation rate estimated between 250,000 – 300,000 hectares per annum, placing Zambia among the top 10 countries with the highest deforestation rates in the world (xxv) Inadequate knowledge of CSA technologies by smallholder farmers, (xxvi) Inadequate knowledge and skills to apply Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (xxvii) Institutional and financial constraints due to uncoordinated efforts. **Gaps:**

	(xxiii) Limited extension service delivery is one agricultural development gap that impedes the increased adoption of CSA (xxiv) Lack of Monitoring and Evaluation system to measure (CSA) in improving smallholder farmers' resilience, (xxv) Minimum spread/implementation of Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA), (xxvi) Uncoordinated efforts from the public and development partners to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the CSA interventions in the country.
Identified Capacity Needs	(xxv) Linking farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners is essential for effective Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions tailored to local contexts. (xxvi) Establishing collaborative platforms through workshops and online forums enables knowledge sharing, while participatory needs assessments ensure interventions address specific challenges faced by farmers. Co-creation of solutions through joint experimentation fosters innovation, and targeted training programs enhance capacity building. (xxvii) A robust monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with adaptive management, allows for continuous improvement, while engagement with policymakers can advocate for supportive policies and funding. This integrated approach can lead to more resilient agricultural systems that meet the livelihood needs of local communities in the face of climate change. (xxviii) Skills and knowledge on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) that results in the importance of inclusion of household characteristics, physical characteristics of the farm, and climate-related factors in farm households that in turn leads to decisions to adopt adaptation strategies. (xxix) Create a registry of institutions, funders and support organization in the CSA space to measure or determine size of investments/impacts on the 3 CSA pillars
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	**Current efforts to build capacity** (xv) The government has launched the mechanization policy to drive maximum use of arable land but this effort has to be aligned with CSA principles (xvi) Construction of water harvesting structures and the rehabilitation of traditional water sources. The use of solar-powered boreholes has also been promoted, providing a sustainable and eco-friendly solution by various stakeholders (xvii) Adoption of climate-smart innovations. These include improved animal and crop husbandry practices, drought-resistant fodder and crop varieties, and efficient water management systems.
Current Partnerships	**Key partnerships with organizations** (v) CSAAZ enjoys good technical relations with the Ministry of Agriculture in Zambia and FAO

Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	**Connections to regional or global CSA alliances** CSAAZ is keen to join regional and global alliances on CSA. Currently does not belong to any beyond country body.
Key Documents	**Founding and strategic documents** • Strategic Plan for period 2021 – 2025 • CSAAZ constitution • Project Reports • Partnership Strategy • Communications Strategy
Data Collection Tools	**Tools used for data collection** CSAAZ used Kobo tool box for the data collection of the baseline numbers or CSA status quo in 2021. FGDs were part of methodology to collect field data and not major problems where encountered using the tool and the mentioned methodology. CSAAZ is open to explore other effective digital tools useable during data collection and analysis
Recommendations	**Suggestions for improvement** With Climate Change becoming the new normal, collaboration amongst stakeholders on CSA is crucial to drive sustainable practices and attract enough funding to achieve the long-term objectives.

Annex 20 - Country CSA Dataset - Zimbabwe

SECTION	DETAILS REQUIRED
CSA Platform Name	**Zimbabwe Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance(ZimCSAA)**
Country	Zimbabwe
Year of Establishment	2019
Registration Status	Work in Progress
Primary Contact	Name, Position, Contact Information Justice Zvaita, Advisor- Zimbabwe Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Email:africancgg2016@gmail.com Mobile:+263717743308
Organizational Structure	**Description of the structure** 

	
Key Members/Partners	**List of key members and partners** (xxx) Farmer based organizations, unions and associations, (xxxi) Private Sector and development partners (xxxii) Local government Authorities (xxxiii) Non State actors
Focus Areas/Interventions	**List of main focus areas and interventions** **Main Focus Areas** ✓ Sustainable Agricultural Practices ✓ Promotion of conservation agriculture techniques. ✓ Integration of agro-ecological practices. **Climate Resilience** ✓ Development of drought-resistant crop varieties. ✓ Implementation of water conservation and management strategies. **Soil Health Management**

	✓ Practices to enhance soil fertility, such as crop rotation and organic amendments. ✓ Soil erosion prevention measures. **Farmer engagement and capacity building** ✓ Training programs for farmers on climate-smart practices. ✓ Strengthening local farmer organizations and cooperatives. **Policy Advocacy** ✓ Engagement with policymakers to promote supportive policies for CSA. ✓ Creation of frameworks that incentivize CSA adoption. **Research and Innovation** ✓ Support for research on climate adaptation strategies. ✓ Development of innovative technologies for sustainable agriculture. **Market Access and Value Chains** ✓ Strengthening market linkages for climate-smart products. ✓ Promoting fair trade and sustainable value chains. **Monitoring and Evaluation** ✓ Establishing systems to track the impact of CSA interventions. ✓ Utilizing data for continuous improvement and reporting. **Public Awareness and Education** ✓ Campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of CSA. ✓ Educational programs in schools and communities. **Partnership and Collaboration** ✓ Building partnerships with NGOs, government agencies, and private sectors. ✓ Collaboration with regional and international organizations for knowledge exchange. **Interventions** ✓ **Training Workshops:** Organize workshops and field demonstrations to educate farmers on CSA methods. ✓ **Resource Mobilization:** Seek funding and resources to support CSA initiatives and farmer training programs. ✓ **Pilot Projects:** Implement pilot projects to test and showcase successful CSA practices.

	✓ **Policy Dialogues:** Facilitate dialogues between farmers, government, and stakeholders to influence policy development. ✓ **Research Collaborations:** Partner with research institutions to develop and disseminate climate-resilient technologies. ✓ **Farm-Based Programs:** Initiate farmer-driven projects to promote local solutions to climate challenges. ✓ **Digital Platforms:** Utilize digital tools and platforms for information sharing, market access, and farmer networking. ✓ **Monitoring Frameworks:** Develop frameworks to assess the effectiveness of CSA practices and their impact on food security and nutrition.
Geographic Coverage	**Regions or districts covered** Entire Republic of Zimbabwe
CSA Priorities	**Key national CSA priorities** **Key National CSA Priorities for Zimbabwe** **Enhancing Agricultural Productivity** ✓ Promote sustainable practices that increase crop yields while conserving resources. **Building Climate Resilience** ✓ Develop and implement strategies to help farmers adapt to climate variability and extreme weather events. **Soil Health Improvement** ✓ Focus on practices that enhance soil fertility and structure, such as conservation agriculture, crop rotation, and organic amendments. **Water Management and Conservation** ✓ Implement efficient irrigation systems and rainwater harvesting techniques to optimize water use. **Promotion of Drought-Resistant Crop Varieties** ✓ Encourage the development and adoption of crop varieties that are resilient to drought and pests. **Strengthening Farmer Knowledge and Capacity** ✓ Provide training and resources to empower farmers with the knowledge and skills needed for CSA practices.

	Policy Advocacy and Support ✓ Work towards creating and enhancing policies that support climate-smart practices and provide incentives for farmers. **Access to Finance and Resources** ✓ Facilitate access to financial resources, including credit and grants, to support the adoption of CSA technologies. **Market Access and Value Chain Development** ✓ Strengthen market linkages for climate-smart products and support the development of sustainable agricultural value chains. **Research and Innovation** ✓ Invest in research to develop new technologies and practices that support CSA and enhance productivity. **Smallholder Farmers engagement and participation** ✓ Foster smallholder farmers involvement in CSA initiatives to ensure that local needs and knowledge are integrated into strategies. **Monitoring and Evaluation** ✓ Establish systems to assess the impact of CSA practices on productivity, resilience, and sustainability.
Challenges/Gaps	**Main challenges and capacity gaps** **Main Challenges for Zimbabwe Farmers** **Climate Change Impacts** ✓ Increased frequency of droughts and floods, affecting crop yields and food security. **Limited Access to Resources** ✓ Insufficient access to financial resources, credit, and loans for investment in sustainable farming practices. **Poor Infrastructure** ✓ Inadequate transport and market infrastructure, leading to difficulties in accessing markets and selling produce. **Soil Degradation** ✓ Continuous soil degradation due to unsustainable agricultural practices, affecting soil fertility and productivity. **Pest and Disease Pressure**

- ✓ **Rising** incidences of crop pests and diseases, exacerbated by climate change and inadequate pest management strategies.

Lack of Technical Knowledge

- ✓ Limited understanding of modern agricultural techniques, including climate-smart practices, among many farmers.

Market Access Constraints

- ✓ Challenges in accessing local and international markets due to lack of information, poor infrastructure, and market linkages.

Policy and Regulatory Barriers

- ✓ Inconsistent agricultural policies and regulatory frameworks that hinder effective implementation of sustainable practices.

Dependence on rain-fed agriculture

- ✓ High reliance on rain-fed agriculture, making farmers vulnerable to climate variability and water scarcity.

Conflict over Land and Resources

- ✓ Land tenure issues and conflicts can disrupt agricultural activities and discourage investment.

Capacity Gaps for Zimbabwe Farmers

Knowledge and Skills Gap

- ✓ Insufficient training on modern farming techniques, sustainable practices, and climate adaptation strategies.

Access to Technology

- ✓ Limited access to agricultural technologies and innovations that could enhance productivity and resilience.

Financial Literacy

- ✓ Low levels of financial literacy among farmers, hindering their ability to manage finances and access credit effectively.

Organizational Capacity

- ✓ Weak farmer organizations and cooperatives that limit collective action and bargaining power in markets.

Information and Data Access

	✓ Lack of access to relevant agricultural information, including weather forecasts, market prices, and best practices. **Research and Extension Services** ✓ Inadequate agricultural extension services to provide ongoing support, advice, and training to farmers. **Networking and Collaboration** ✓ Limited opportunities for networking and collaboration among farmers, researchers, and other stakeholders in the agricultural sector. **Adaptation Planning** ✓ Insufficient capacity to develop and implement effective climate adaptation plans at the farm and community levels.
Identified Capacity Needs	(xxx) Linking farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners is essential for effective Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions tailored to local contexts. (xxxi) Establishing collaborative platforms through workshops and online forums enables knowledge sharing, while participatory needs assessments ensure interventions address specific challenges faced by farmers. Co-creation of solutions through joint experimentation fosters innovation, and targeted training programs enhance capacity building. (xxxii) A robust monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with adaptive management, allows for continuous improvement, while engagement with policymakers can advocate for supportive policies and funding. This integrated approach can lead to more resilient agricultural systems that meet the livelihood needs of local communities in the face of climate change. (xxxiii) Skills and knowledge on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (SLM-CSA) that results in the importance of inclusion of household characteristics, physical characteristics of the farm, and climate-related factors in farm households that in turn leads to decisions to adopt adaptation strategies.
Ongoing Capacity-Building Efforts	**Current efforts to build capacity** **Current Efforts to Build Capacity of CSA Farmers in Zimbabwe** **Training Programs** ✓ Workshops and Seminars: Various NGOs and agricultural organizations conduct workshops focused on CSA practices, including conservation agriculture, integrated pest management, and soil health. ✓ Farmer Field Schools: These schools provide hands-on training in sustainable farming techniques, allowing farmers to learn by doing in their own fields.

	Government Initiatives ✓ National Agricultural Extension Services: The government has initiated programs to strengthen agricultural extension services, providing farmers with access to technical advice and resources on CSA practices. ✓ Policy Support: The government is developing policies that promote CSA and provide incentives for farmers adopting sustainable practices. **Research and Development** ✓ Partnerships with Research Institutions: Collaborations between universities and agricultural research organizations focus on developing climate-resilient crop varieties and sustainable farming technologies. ✓ Demonstration Plots: Establishing demonstration farms to showcase successful CSA practices to local farmers. **Access to Financial Resources** ✓ Microfinance Initiatives: Organizations are providing microloans and financial literacy training to help farmers invest in CSA technologies and practices. ✓ Grants and Subsidies: Some programs offer grants and subsidies for farmers implementing climate-smart practices, such as irrigation systems and soil improvement techniques. **Farmer Engagement** ✓ Participatory Approaches: Involving farmers in the design and implementation of CSA initiatives ensures that local knowledge and needs are addressed. ✓ Support Groups and Cooperatives: Strengthening farmer groups and cooperatives to enhance collective learning, resource sharing, and market access. **Information Dissemination** ✓ Digital Platforms: Utilizing mobile apps and social media to share information on weather forecasts, best practices, and market prices. ✓ Agricultural Radio Programs: Broadcasting educational content on CSA practices to reach a wider audience, especially in rural areas. **Capacity Building for Extension Workers** ✓ Training of Trainers: Programs aimed at enhancing the skills of agricultural extension workers, enabling them to better support farmers in adopting CSA practices. ✓ Continuous Professional Development: Ongoing training opportunities for extension staff to keep them updated on the latest CSA practices and technologies.

	Local, regional, international support and collaboration ✓ Partnerships with NGOs and development partners: Collaborations with local, regional and international organizations that provide funding and technical assistance for CSA initiatives in Zimbabwe. ✓ Regional Knowledge Sharing: Participation in regional forums to share experiences and best practices in CSA among Southern African countries.
Current Partnerships	**Key p Key Partnerships in CSA in Zimbabwe** **Government Agencies** ✓ Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement: Collaborates on policy development, extension services, and national programs promoting CSA practices. ✓ Zimbabwe Agricultural Research Council (ZARC): Works with research institutions to develop and disseminate climate-resilient crop varieties and sustainable farming technologies. ✓ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) ✓ Oxfam Zimbabwe: Partners with local farmers to implement CSA practices and enhance food security through community-based programs. ✓ World Wildlife Fund (WWF): Engages in projects that promote sustainable agricultural practices and conservation efforts in rural areas. ✓ Practical Action: Focuses on innovative solutions in agriculture, providing training and resources for farmers to adopt CSA techniques. **International Organizations** ✓ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Supports capacity-building initiatives, technical assistance, and policy advocacy for CSA in Zimbabwe. ✓ United Nations Development Program (UNDP): Collaborates on projects aimed at enhancing climate resilience in the agricultural sector. **Research Institutions** ✓ University of Zimbabwe: Engages in research on climate-smart practices and provides training and education for students and farmers. ✓ International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT): Partners in research and development of drought-resistant crop varieties suited for Zimbabwe's climate. **Private Sector**

	✓ Seed Companies: Collaborate with local farmers to provide access to improved seed varieties and training on their use. ✓ Agri-Tech Firms: Work with farmers to implement technology solutions that improve water management, soil health, and crop monitoring. **Farmer Cooperatives and Associations** ✓ Zimbabwe Farmers Union (ZFU): Advocates for farmers' interests and promotes CSA practices among its members through training and resource sharing. ✓ Women's Land Access Trust (WLAT): Focuses on empowering women farmers with knowledge and resources for climate-smart agriculture. **Community-Based Organizations** ✓ Local NGOs and Community Groups: Engage in grassroots efforts to promote CSA, often tailored to specific local needs and conditions. **Regional Organizations** ✓ Southern African Development Community (SADC) and SACSAA: Collaborates on regional initiatives to promote CSA practices and enhance food security across member states.
Linkages with Regional/Global Alliances	**Connections to regional or global CSA alliances** Not yet. Looking for such opportunities.
Key Documents	**Founding and strategic documents** Work is based on the Government's strategic and action plans,policies relating to sustainable development of national agriculture.
Data Collection Tools	**Tools used for data collection** **Tools for Data Collection on CSA** **Surveys and Questionnaires** ✓ Structured Surveys: Designed to gather quantitative data from farmers regarding their practices, challenges, and perceptions of CSA. ✓ Focus Group Discussions: Qualitative surveys that provide deeper insights into community experiences and needs related to climate-smart practices.

Field Observations

- ✓ Direct Observations: Collecting data through on-site visits to farms to assess practices, soil health, and crop performance.
- ✓ Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Involving community members in mapping resources, identifying challenges, and discussing potential solutions.

Remote Sensing and GIS

- ✓ Geographic Information Systems (GIS): Used to analyze spatial data related to land use, climate patterns, and agricultural productivity.
- ✓ Satellite Imagery: Monitoring changes in land cover, crop health, and environmental conditions over time.

Mobile Data Collection Tools

- ✓ Mobile Applications: Utilizing apps like ODK (Open Data Kit) or KoboToolbox for real-time data collection from farmers in the field.
- ✓ SMS Surveys: Sending out surveys via text messages to gather quick feedback from farmers, especially in remote areas.

Database Management Systems

- ✓ Data Management Software: Tools such as Excel or specialized agricultural databases to organize, analyze, and visualize collected data.
- ✓ Cloud-Based Platforms: Using cloud services for data storage and sharing among stakeholders to ensure accessibility and collaboration.

Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks

- ✓ Indicators and Metrics: Developing specific indicators for tracking the adoption of CSA practices and their impacts on productivity, resilience, and sustainability.
- ✓ Baseline Studies: Conducting initial assessments to establish benchmarks against which progress can be measured.

Interviews and Case Studies

- ✓ Key Informant Interviews: Engaging with agricultural experts, extension officers, and community leaders to gather qualitative insights.

	✓ Case Studies: Documenting success stories and challenges faced by specific farmers or communities in adopting CSA practices. **Workshops and Training Sessions** ✓ Feedback Mechanisms: Collecting data during training sessions and workshops to assess participant knowledge, skills, and attitudes towards CSA.
Recommendations	**Suggestions for improvement** **Recommendations for Improvement on CSA** **Integrate Traditional Knowledge** ✓ Utilize Indigenous Practices: Encourage the incorporation of local farming practices and knowledge that have been passed down through generations. This can include traditional crop varieties that are well-adapted to local conditions. ✓ Documentation of Local Wisdom: Create platforms to document and share indigenous agricultural practices in local languages, ensuring that knowledge is preserved and accessible. **Promote Bilingual Training Materials** ✓ Develop Training Programs in Vernacular Languages: Produce educational materials and conduct training sessions in local languages to enhance understanding among farmers. This will help bridge language barriers and ensure that information is accessible. ✓ Use Local Terminology: Incorporate local agricultural terms in training sessions to make concepts more relatable and easier to grasp for farmers. **Encourage Farmers-Led Initiatives** ✓ Participatory Approaches: Involve farmers in the planning and implementation of CSA initiatives, allowing them to share their traditional knowledge and practices. This fosters ownership and increases the likelihood of success. ✓ Local Farming Groups: Establish local farmer groups where members can share their experiences and traditional practices that contribute to CSA.

	Enhance Extension Services with Local Knowledge ✓ Train Extension Workers in Local Contexts: Equip extension workers with knowledge of local agricultural practices and languages to improve their effectiveness in communicating with farmers. ✓ Culturally Relevant Training: Ensure that extension services incorporate culturally relevant content that resonates with the community's values and practices. **Utilize local resources and inputs** ✓ Promote Traditional Seeds: Encourage the use of indigenous seed varieties that are resilient to local climate conditions and pests. This supports biodiversity and cultural heritage. ✓ Community Seed Banks: Establish seed banks to preserve local varieties and make them available to farmers, ensuring access to traditional seeds. **Foster Intergenerational Knowledge Transfer** ✓ Mentorship Programs: Create opportunities for older farmers to mentor younger generations, sharing traditional farming techniques and wisdom. ✓ Cultural Events: Organize agricultural fairs and cultural events that celebrate traditional farming practices, encouraging knowledge exchange among community members. **Engage local leaders and elders** ✓ Involve traditional leaders: Collaborate with community leaders and elders to promote CSA initiatives, leveraging their influence and respect within the community. ✓ Cultural Integration: Ensure that CSA practices align with local cultural values and beliefs, making them more acceptable to farmers. **Conduct Research on Local Practices** ✓ Study Traditional Methods: Support research initiatives that investigate the effectiveness of traditional agricultural methods in enhancing resilience and sustainability. ✓ Participatory Research: Involve farmers in research projects to validate and adapt traditional practices to modern CSA approaches. **Create Accessible Information Channels**

	✓ Use Radio and Community Meetings: Utilize local radio stations and community gatherings to disseminate information about CSA practices in vernacular languages, ensuring broad reach and engagement. ✓ Visual Aids: Develop visual aids and demonstrations that explain CSA practices in culturally relevant ways, making them easier to understand. **Focus on Gender Inclusivity** ✓ Ensure that CSA initiatives consider the roles and needs of women and marginalized groups in agriculture. ✓ Provide targeted training and resources to empower women farmers and promote their participation in decision-making processes. **Enhance Farmer Education and Training** ✓ Develop comprehensive training programs that focus on practical, hands-on learning about CSA techniques. ✓ Utilize farmer field schools to facilitate peer learning and knowledge sharing among farmers. **Promote Access to Resources** ✓ Facilitate access to financing options, including microloans and grants, specifically for adopting CSA practices. ✓ Provide subsidies for the purchase of climate-resilient seeds, fertilizers, and other essential inputs. **Improve Market Access** ✓ Develop infrastructure to enhance market access for farmers, including better roads and storage facilities. ✓ Create cooperative marketing strategies to empower farmers, enabling them to negotiate better prices for their products. **Monitor and Evaluate with Farmers Involvement** ✓ Farmers-Based Monitoring: Encourage farmers to participate in monitoring and evaluating the impacts of CSA initiatives, using local knowledge to assess effectiveness. ✓ Feedback Mechanisms: Establish feedback channels that allow farmers to share their experiences and suggestions for improvement in CSA practices.

Annex 23
Report of Proceedings – Regional Validation Workshop

Annex 24
Draft Policy Brief – for review