Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Sustainability Summit

Vuna Experience in Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture in East & Southern Africa

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INTRODUCTION TO VUNA

Vuna means “harvest” in many languages in East and Southern Africa

Our name, like our work, is inspired by the region and has wider association with abundance, bringing people together and the tackling of a joint challenge.

Formerly known as the Climate Smart Agriculture Programme (CSAP), Vuna brings a more distinctive, African name and brand to climate smart agriculture in the East and Southern African region.
Focusing mainly on the “how” of CSA rather than the “what”
Vuna’s use of the term “Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)” refers to a holistic understanding of:

• farming inputs,
• practices,
• management of natural resources, and
• outputs.

Together, these can help make agriculture sustainable in the face of changing climate.
VUNA’S GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Vuna has “Country Representatives” in each focus country.

Our Country Representatives work with Technical Leads on each of the three main areas of activity, to identify, screen, select, develop, prepare and oversee project interventions.

MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
TANZANIA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
VUNA’S PORTFOLIO OF ACTIVITIES

1. Overview of facilities
2. Explanation of each facility
VUNA’S WORK

3 Facilities

1. Improving information on, and understanding of CC;
2. Improving the understanding of the delivery of CSA;
3. Improving the data on evaluation and attribution of CSA pilots;
4. Improving education and knowledge about CSA;
5. Improving sustainable supply of seed of drought tolerant varieties;
6. Improving availability of CF for adoption of CSA;
7. Increasing the regional momentum for adoption & use of CSA.
8. Strengthening value chains.

8 Technical Themes

A. Evidence, Learning and Influencing
B. Agriculture Development
C. Enabling Environment
ELIF WORK AND RESULTS
Evidence generation and Learning, Influencing & Advocacy

COMMISSIONED AND PUBLISHED RESEARCH
2. Agribusiness Responses to Climate Risks in Eastern and Southern Africa.
3. Comparative Assessment of Selected Agricultural Weather Index Insurance Strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa.
5. Agricultural Drought and Climate Smart Agriculture.
6. Reaching Farmers with High-Quality Seed of Modern Varieties.
**EEF WORK AND RESULTS**

Support to National and Regional CSA Enabling Environment

### NATIONAL DIMENSIONS

“Framework / Strategy” for CSA:
- Policy
- Broad coordination of relevant ministries and a forum / “Task Force” for stakeholders.
- Country specific “CSA Manual” for training
- Information on CSA
- MRV & reporting system
- Improve understanding of, and access to climate finance
- Improve Policy on FISPs.

### REGIONAL DIMENSIONS

- Sharing of experience, knowledge and innovation
- Increasing the voice of the 5 countries
- Regional coordination
- Economies of scale in supporting the CSA Framework, Coordination, Training and MRV in 5 countries
- Regional Catalytic Facility Feasibility.
ADF INNOVATION MODELS

Creating commercial incentives between farmers and private sector

OUTGROWERS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
• Tanzania Maize, beans & rice
• Zambia Integrated Cotton Outgrowers
• Mozambique cotton and pigeon peas

SEED SYSTEMS
• Gender Transformative Regional Seed Systems
• Zimbabwe Semi-Arid Seed Systems
• Mozambique Legumes Seed System

LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS
• Malawi Dairy Value Chain Development
• Zimbabwe Goat Value Chain Development

CSA FINANCE DEVELOPMENT
• Improving Public Finance for CSA
• Leveraging Commercial Banks for CSA Finance

Vuna will use a Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) approach to improve the resilience of smallholder farmers by strengthening seed systems.
Key Takeaway:
1. Crop yields in Sub-Saharan Africa remain below global averages and could decline further because of climate change.
2. Yields are lagging because the supply of high-quality seed is inadequate, and because seed distribution systems are not capable of reaching all farmers.

Key Takeaway:
There are potential opportunities to improve the climate smartness of ISPS; -Orient to climate suitable inputs -Improve Support services -Improve timing -Avoid distorting markets

Key Takeaway:
Vuna is working to improve farmers’ resilience to climate change through behaviour change, improved availability of CSA inputs, practices and technologies. These result from a broad integration of CSA principles into the e-voucher programme

Key Takeaway:
Experience exists of ways to change the delivery of ISPs to make them more sustainable and climate smart. The Zambian example of transition to e-voucher and climate smarting is relevant to and can assist other countries in the region.
Vuna works on important issues that impact on the sector and region’s development:
Thank You

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