



INFORMAL STOCKTAKING CONSULTATION

Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plans for Africa

Rabat, Morocco, from 10 to 11 June 2019

Background

Climate change is leading to warmer temperatures, higher weather risks and drought spells, and reduced land suitability to agriculture in Africa, affecting food security and livelihoods for hundreds of millions of smallholder farmers. The Initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture to Climate Change ("AAA Initiative"), launched in 2016 by the Kingdom of Morocco, aims at contributing to food security in Africa, improving farmers' livelihood and promote employment in rural areas. To achieve these goals the AAA Initiative promotes the implementation of concrete projects to improve soil management, agricultural water management, climate risk management and financing capacities of the most vulnerable farmers. The Initiative relies on United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) instruments : transfer of technology, preparation of appropriate agricultural policies and strategies, development of "bankable" projects, and the promotion of South-South cooperation. Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) has emerged as an approach to improving and safeguarding agriculture under climate change. CSA focuses on the three pillars of enhancing food security: (i) sustainably increasing production, (ii) enhancing resilience (adaptation) to climate change, and (iii) reducing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), where possible and appropriate. CSA is not a list of practices, instead it is an approach to selecting and implementing agricultural practices, policies and services that are tailored to the context. In Africa, 45% of countries (24 of 54) have specifically named CSA in their initial Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement on climate change, and majority of African countries include intervention that contribute to CSA in their NDCs. In 2017, the AAA Initiative started preparing bankable Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plans (CSAIPs) for African countries, in partnership with the World Bank, the NDC Partnership, the French Development Agency (AFD), the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and also African experts. CSAIPs aim to support priority investments in agricultural systems for enhanced productivity, adaptation and/or mitigation to climate change. They build on countries' ongoing strategies and programs and are implemented within the institutional and policy frameworks and capacity constraints of individual countries at both national and sub-national level. They also aim to identify weaknesses in knowledge or readiness for implementation and propose actions to overcome these constraints. In 2018, three CSAIPs were already prepared for Ivory Coast, Mali and Morocco, and three others are planned during 2019, for Ghana, Cameroon, Burkina Faso and the Republic of Congo.



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1. **OBJECTIVES of the CONSULTATION:** At the invitation of the AAA Initiative and in partnership with the World bank and the French Development Agency, this Consultation will identify early lessons learned from various technical approaches used in the preparation of CSAIPs. The overall objective is to assist African Countries in the translation of their NDCs into on-the-ground, bankable portfolio of CSA projects. To achieve this overall objective, the following specific objectives will be pursued during the Consultation:
 - a. **To take stock** of a CSAIP that have recently been completed or launched and identify lessons learned and/or gaps for additional support by AAA partners;
 - b. **To confirm** the grounding of the CSAIPs in national and continental priorities with respect, in particular, to NDCs as well as agriculture and rural development strategies;
 - c. **To explore** the CSAIP priorities as investment opportunities for various options and funding sources (official development assistance, but also climate-related funds, including private ones);
 - d. **To identify** upcoming actions for consideration by AAA Initiative and its members and partners at three levels: (i) dissemination of CSAIP outputs already produced with AAA Initiative’s advocacy mandate; (ii) support to the production of high-quality CSAIPs recently launched; (iii) resource mobilization for the implementation of priority CSAIP actions; and (iv) advancing on the design of a monitoring and evaluation system that supports decision makers.

2. **CO-ORGANIZERS and PARTICIPANTS:**
 - a. **AAA Initiative** (<http://www.aaainitiative.org/>): Launched upstream of COP22, organized in Morocco, the initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA) aims to reduce the vulnerability of Africa and its agriculture to climate change. The Adaptation of African Agriculture was identified as one of the priorities of the Moroccan presidency for COP22.” The AAA Initiative has 33 African member countries and has engaged in 12 of them with on-the-ground activities for the implementation of country NDC priorities in Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU). The AAA initiative is itself part of the regional effort for overall adaptation: the African Adaptation Initiative that was established under the leadership of the African Union. It promotes and fosters the implementation of specific projects to improve soil management, agricultural water control, climate risk management and capacity building & funding solutions. The initiative is an important response not only to climate change, but also to food insecurity. Its objective is to place the Adaptation of African Agriculture at the heart of climate debates and negotiations, and to attract a substantial share of climate funds. As for the solutions, it also aims to contribute to the roll-out of specific agricultural projects. In January, 2019 the Initiative received an institutional boost by the Government of Morocco and its African and international partners through the establishment and launching of the AAA Foundation. This means that the AAA Initiative is now embedded in an institutional set-up that will potentially provide it continuity, sustainability and increased impact.



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- b. **The World Bank:** AAA Foundation has invited the World Bank to be among its global partners and assist in moving ahead with the implementation of the AAA initiative. The World Bank has mobilized resources (from Germany, the NDC Partnership, and recently from the French Development Agency, to assist AAA Initiative in general and to assist the operationalization of NDCs in a number of countries (first, Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco; and now Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Republic of Congo). Besides, the World Bank is also assisting a number of countries worldwide (including Rwanda and Zambia, in Africa) in the implementation of the Eighteenth Replenishment of International Development Association (IDA18) recommendation on the preparation of Climate Smart Investment Plans in the agriculture sector (CSAIPs). The World Bank is engaged in various partnerships in the implementation of these activities, including with FAO, CIAT, etc., in addition to the ones cited above. These and other partners will be invited to the meeting as well, in consultation with AAA Foundation and Ghana. At the present meeting, the World Bank will share its lessons learned and preliminary outputs and results of work already done on CSAIPs, as well as recommendations moving ahead in the funding and implementation of CSAIP priorities.
- c. **Country Representatives and Specialists (Africa: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Congo, Zambia; Asia: Bangladesh):** As indicated above, there are 10 countries engaged in AAA-, NDCP-, AFD-, or IDA18- related activities that have led or will soon lead to the prioritization (and future implementation) of NDCs and other climate-related activities in agriculture. Ghana will host the symposium and present updates on its own strategy and methodology for NDC implementation. All participating countries will be invited to report on progress in completing or implementing their NDC with special emphasis on: (i) the methodology (being) used ; (ii) the vetting process of priorities from an NDC and countries’ National Agriculture Strategies standpoint; (iii) lessons learned to date; (iv) potential areas for support from or via AAA Initiative ; (iv) priority next steps in the respective countries; and (v) any other topic of importance to the specific country. It is recommended that presentations be supported by detailed documents but that the oral presentations adopt the format of “TED” presentations of not more than 7 minutes with ample possibility for question and answer as well as discussion.
3. **PROPOSED RESULTS of the CONSULTATIONS:** Based on the inputs provided by each of the key participants (see above) the following outputs are expected from the Consultation:
- A summary document on key achievements to date and lessons learned with respect to the preparation of CSAIPs and recommendations for future CSAIPs.
 - Recommendations to AAA Initiative and its partners at three levels:

- i. the optimal level of support from AAA Initiative and its partners to African countries undertaking CSAIP work including in resource mobilization ;
 - ii. key lessons from this workshop and that can be disseminated internally to the AAA members and partners, and externally (Climate Summit, COP 25 (Santiago, Chile), etc. [and possibly at the pre-COP meeting of Costa Rica] ; and
 - iii. any additional recommendations strictly resulting from the CSAIP work to date— including opportunities to facilitate “real-time” and regular exchange of experiences among CSAIP-related activities.
- c. A workplan for CSAIPs development in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Republic of Congo.
 - d. Suggested next steps in resource mobilization for CSAIP-related preparation and implementation/investment.
 - e. Other outputs deemed important at the meeting.

PRELIMINARY AGENDA (indicative, does not include all substantive sessions and does not include the breaks during the 2 days of the consultation):

Time	Theme
Day 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Welcome, Introductions, Objectives and Expected Outputs of the Consultation (Representatives of: AAA, WB, AFD) ; ii. Key Note Speaker (tbc): Implementation of Ag NDCs—a technical perspective and an African update ; iii. Update on AAA (AAA Foundation presentation) ; iv. CSAIP completed to date : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [Bangladesh] ; 2. [Ivory Coast] ; 3. [Mali] ; 4. [Morocco] ; 5. [Zambia] ; 6. [Other] ? v. Open discussion including interventions by partners (FAO, CCAFS, etc.) ; vi. NDC implementation in the agriculture sector : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [Ghana] ; 2. [Burkina Faso] ; 3. [Cameroon] ; 4. Republic of Congo ; 5. [Other?] vii. Open discussion.
Day 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Summary of first day’s discussions/recommendations ; ii. Monitoring and Evaluation: Lessons learned to date and recommendations for evidence-based planning implementation and effective resource mobilization ; iii. Options for Funding of CSAIP priority actions ;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">iv. Open Discussion on Funding/Resource Mobilization ;v. Summary next steps on agreed Consultation outputs ;vi. Concluding remarks.
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