AN INITIATIVE FOR THE ADAPTATION OF AFRICAN AGRICULTURE
An initiative to combat climate change and food insecurity...

The initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture to climate change promotes and fosters the implementation of specific projects to improve soil management, agricultural water control, and climate risk management. It aims for its projects to be awarded a substantial share of the climate funds, which developed countries have committed to provide to developing countries within the framework of the COP21 negotiations.

The Adaptation of African Agriculture is indeed an important response to climate change, as well as to food insecurity.

Much more than a response to climate and food challenges, the Adaptation of African Agriculture to climate change makes it possible to meet the more global development challenges.

The AAA initiative contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

For Africa
- Adaptation to the effects of climate change
- Improvement in food security
- Decisive contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

For Africa’s partners
- Conservation and improvement of Africa’s contribution to carbon sequestration
- Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- Contribution to the improvement of food security at the global level

Context:
COP21: a historical headway

As the host country of COP22, Morocco is determined to ensure the pragmatic implementation of the commitments of the Paris Agreement and to take into account the specific challenges of developing countries as a priority in Africa. COP22 will be the “COP of action” and the “COP of Africa”.

The objective to keep the global average temperature rise below 2 °C was officially incorporated in the Paris Agreement.

Developed countries committed to mobilizing 100 bn dollars per year, starting from 2020, for mitigation and adaptation projects in developing countries.

His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco

“...and contribute in part to meeting the development challenges of African Agriculture”

Source: UNDP

No poverty
Zero hunger
Good health and well-being
Quality education
Gender equality
Clean water and sanitation
Agricultural water control
Increase the income of farmers
Food security for all
Decent work and economic growth
Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Reduced inequalities
Sustainable cities and communities
Responsible consumption and production
Climate action
Multiplier effect of agricultural GDP on the economy
Technical and financial innovations
Increase of the standard of living in rural areas
Sustainable cities and communities
Limited of the rural exodus
Sustainability of agricultural production

At the core
Strong tie
Indirect tie

Conservation of soil, forests, and natural ecosystems
Governance Capacity building
South/South Partnerships and PPPs

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A twofold challenge for the initiative

Negotiations

- Place the adaptation of African Agriculture at the heart of COP’s challenges
- Obtain an equitable distribution of climate funds between adaptation and mitigation
- Ensure the support of AAA projects to facilitate their access to climate funds (eligibility and accreditation criteria)
- Ensure the monitoring of the allocation of climate funds

Solutions

- Soil management
  - Soil fertility
  - Arboriculture and agroforestry
  - Carbon sequestration in the soil (4 per 1000)
- Agricultural water control
- Climate risk management
  - Roll out agricultural insurance
  - Development of tools and warning systems
- Capacity building and funding solutions

Instruments called for the UNFCCC

- Technology transfer
- Policy making
- Setting up of projects
- South-South cooperation

Adaptation, Agriculture and Africa, the sickly children of climate challenges

Adaptation projects mobilize only 20% of public climate funds whereas 50% is required for a balanced distribution.

Agriculture mobilizes only 4% of public climate funds whereas it accounts for 40% of jobs in Africa.

Africa attracts only 5% of climate funds whereas it accounts for 16% of the population.

A new awareness

- COP 21 IN PARIS - December 2015
  The Paris Agreement recognizes the vulnerability of food security to climate change and calls for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures
- DAKAR CONFERENCE (ADB) - October 2015
  The conference led to a roadmap for the transformation of agriculture in Africa.
- FAO SUMMIT IN ABIDJAN - April 2016
  Abidjan Declaration (African Ministers of Agriculture): “We share a common vision that investment in productive and resilient agricultural development are vital to ensuring that our countries continue to prosper in spite of climate change.”
Africa, Agriculture and Adaptation: vulnerable, but also major providers of solutions

Whereas the African continent is only responsible for 4% of global GHG emissions, Africa and its agriculture are particularly affected by climate change:

- 6 of the 10 most affected countries are African
- Africa: already over 10 million climate refugees
- 2/3 of African arable land lost in 2025 due to desertification
- A decrease in agricultural yields which could reach 20% in 2050, even if global warming is limited to 2°C
- 65% of the African population is already affected

At the same time, Africa’s greatest challenge:

- An African population that will increase twofold by 2050

Africa will therefore need to increase its agricultural productivity threefold by 2050, whilst controlling its environmental impact.

Yet, Africa, Agriculture and Adaptation are also sources of solutions:

- 65% of the world’s unused arable lands are in Africa
- A possible experimental field for innovative techniques
- An agriculture that is still traditional and therefore able to modernize very quickly (digital, new techniques, renewable energy) by skipping a development step to position itself as a pioneer in the solutions of the future
- A huge source of jobs, especially for the African youth

A MAJOR CHALLENGE

A MAJOR POTENTIAL

TO TAKE ACTION

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
- Fund projects
- Participate in technology transfer
- Support capacity building and the dissemination of best practices

GOVERNMENTS
- Put in place efficient and innovative agricultural policies
- Capacity building

NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY
- Advocate for the AAA initiative
- Develop R&D partnerships with local universities
- Introduce innovations
- Propose projects

PRIVATE SECTOR
- Provide resources and expertise
- Provide financial and technical support
- Adopt best agricultural practices
- Facilitate technology transfer

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY
- Support capacity building and the dissemination of best practices