

CCARDESA'S Climate Smart Agriculture Business Plan

In order to accelerate research and promote CSA investments in the region, CCARDESA is guided by a framework to presented in Figure 3. This framework is used to consolidate CCRDESA's R&D coordination and leadership roles as well as help guide the deployment of resources and foster investments within the agricultural development landscape of the region (CCARDESA, 2014). The major pillars in this Integrated plan for climate adaptation and climate smart agriculture are:

Establishment of CCARDESA National Focal Centres for CSA

- ◆ Provision of knowledge, Data and Tools
- ◆ Risk Management
- ◆ Mainstreaming Adaptation and CSA
- ◆ Monitoring and Evaluation
- ◆ Awareness Raising and Capacity Building



Duration:

Oct. 2013—Sept. 2014



Center for the Coordination of
Agricultural Research and
Development for Southern Africa

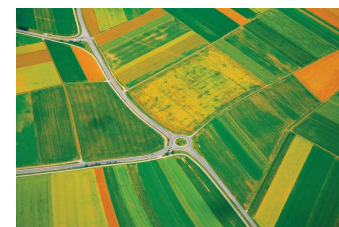
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Enhancing Evidence-Based Climate Change Adaptation Research and Policy for Agriculture in Southern Africa



CCARPASA Project



Policy Brief



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Rationale

Southern African agriculture cannot escape from the effects of climate change. One of the strategies adopted under Pillar I of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is the adoption of sustainable land and water use practices in order to contribute to CAADP's 6% annual growth of agriculture. By incorporating climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into agricultural development planning and investment, countries can sustainably increase agricultural productivity and reduce food insecurity and poverty.

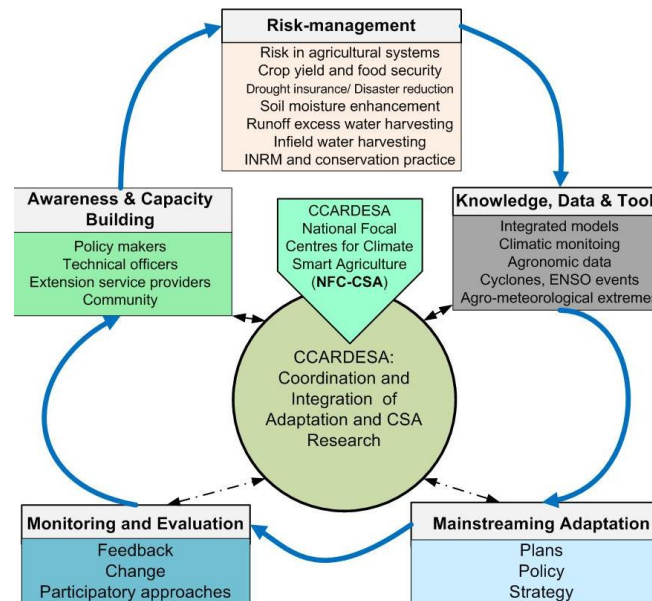
The region of southern Africa has diverse agroecological setting; Each AEZ and farming system in southern Africa poses its own unique challenge and possesses opportunities for fostering accelerated actions to develop R&D strategies tailored towards specific policy needs. The parameters for generating evidence for policy and planning in each farming system in the region should seek answers for the following questions:

- ◆ Where are the main poverty/production deficits/exploitable yield gaps?
- ◆ What are the pathways to elimination of rural poverty, or increase of productivity?
- ◆ What combinations of farm gate prices, technologies and institutional innovations would be effective in each farming system?
- ◆ Can experience be borrowed from neighbouring countries with similar systems?



CSA Strategy

The CCARPSA Project developed a recommendation of the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) as a strategy for spearheading the agricultural R&D in the region. The CSA approach provides a combined policy, technology and financing framework to achieve sustainable agricultural development under varying and changing climatic conditions.



CCARPSA implementation strategy for CSA



Striking the balance between productivity, mitigation and resilience in climate change adaptation and AR4D

CSA as a holistic Approach

R&D strategies, the authors argue that CSA can be used as a holistic approach and integrative tool. In doing so, CSA will allow:

- To strike a balance through a continuous process between productivity, mitigation and resilience in Farming Systems of Southern Africa
- To improve understanding of CSA interventions across nations of similar farming system
- To create conducive environment of cooperation and Solicit support from on-going research by NARS
- To foster more detailed research on climate change & variability shocks and impact study
- To strengthen capacity development at various levels for enhancing response actions and build community resilience
- To facilitate national adaption and development planning processes, considering the role of multi-institutional actions related to agriculture, environment and natural resources.

