



# Climate Smart Agriculture East Africa

Increased agricultural production and food security by enhancing climate resilience

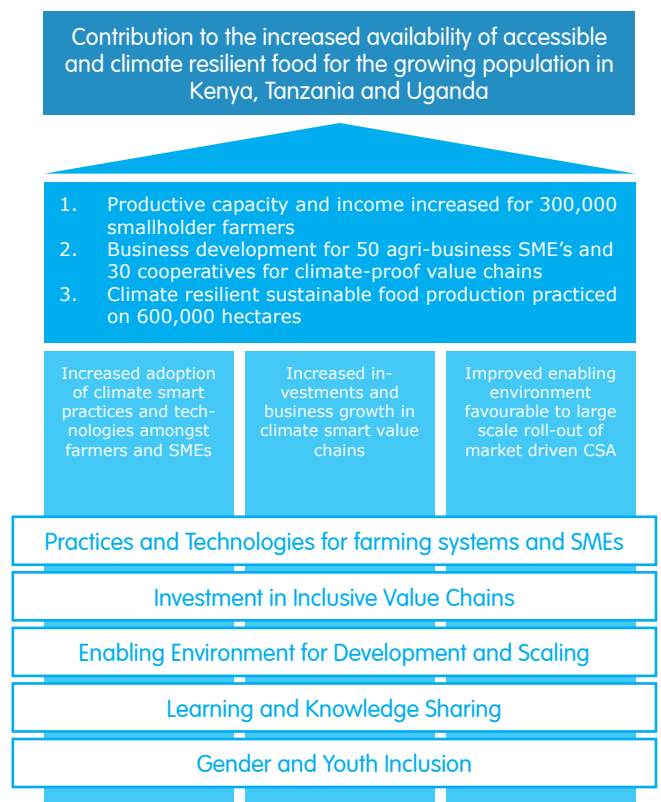
Climate change threatens crop yields in Africa. Many countries across East Africa have been experiencing rising temperatures, unpredictable rainfall patterns, and increasing extremities such as floods and prolonged droughts. Climate change is having far-reaching consequences not only for the agricultural sector, but also for the management of natural resources as well as the food security situation for the growing urban and rural population. It is estimated that the cost of inaction may add up to 20 fold the investment costs of adapting agricultural practices now. This calls for solutions that integrate improvements in food security with climate adaptation and mitigation of food crop production and supply systems. This, together with leveraged investment in interventions that promote market driven adoption and scaling of inclusive climate-smart business developments will enhance climate resilience throughout agriculture value chains.

The population in East Africa has continued to grow, currently averaging 3% in Tanzania and Uganda and 2.5% for Kenya. Food production in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda will have to increase significantly to feed the growing population. Adoption of climate smart and ecologically sustainable production methods is key to improving productivity of the existing food crop production and supply systems. It however requires concerted efforts and joint investments by supply chain and public partners, as well as support agencies in the different food crop sectors to support effective adaptation and mitigation strategies.

In May 2018, The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs contracted SNV Netherlands Development Organisation to implement the Climate Smart Agriculture East Africa (CSA-EA) programme in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The five year programme, valued at €39 million, will be implemented by SNV in partnership with Wageningen University and Research, CGIAR's Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security Programme, Agriterra, and Rabo Partnerships. The programme will leverage €10 million in additional private sector investments. The consortium offers a strong platform to not only manage and coordinate a robust CSA programme, but also provide targeted technical assistance, business facilitation, and research and knowledge management support.

The consortium partners will also leverage and create synergies with other existing programmes and public and private sector partners in the three targeted countries, thereby creating the institutional environment for wide-scale adoption of CSA practices.





The overall programme goal is to increase availability climate smart food for the growing population in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The emphasis of programme implementation efforts will be on (1) increasing the adoption of climate smart practices and technologies among farmers and agro-enterprises; (2) increasing investments and business growth in climate smart value chains, and (3) creating the enabling environment necessary to ensure large-scale roll out of market driven climate smart agriculture.

Envisaged Activities:

- Climate risk analysis of major food value chains and identification of business opportunities in CSA
- Business case development and matching grant funding to private sector, SMEs, and farmer Cooperatives
- Investment leveraging through facilitating access to finance
- Policy influencing and operationalisation of climate plans
- Feedback of practical applicability of CSA technologies, models and climate science
- Knowledge sharing among countries and networks

Knowledge sharing and learning will be cross-cutting element of the programme. Practices, technologies, approaches and methodologies that have proven to be successful will be shared and scaled to increase impact. Gender equality and opportunities for youth employment will be fully integrated in the programme's implementation.

Through the application of an inclusive business approach to CSA we envision not only attaining business impact, but also societal and environmental impact. The programme thus expects to deliver impact in the following areas:

- Increased productive capacity and income for 300,000 smallholder farmers;
- Improved business performance for 50 agribusiness SMEs and 30 cooperatives (at least 25% are managed by women and/or youth) for climate-proof value chains;
- Climate resilient sustainable food production practiced on 600,000 hectares.

The primary target groups of the programme will include small and medium entrepreneurial farmers, SME agribusinesses, and service providers to these SMEs, as well as government and financial institutions that play a key role in creating an enabling environment that can foster large-scale roll-out of CSA.

The CSA-EA programme objectives are in line with the current Multi-Annual Strategic Plans (MASP) of the Dutch Embassies in the three target countries, as well as the East African policies and plans on food security and climate change. The different MASPs recognise that a focus on food security and economic cooperation for climate smart agriculture and agribusiness development are crucial to generate employment and growth in the region.

Programme donor:

Consortium partners



WAGENINGEN  
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



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