



The Gambia.

Joint collaboration between NAIP, UNFCCC, and IWRM Focal Points

**Developing CSA within the NAIP while  
reinforcing inter-sectoral consistency:**

***progress, bottlenecks, and support needs***

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**High Level Forum of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Stakeholders  
in West Africa (Bamako, June 15-18, 2015)**

With technical facilitation by:



And financial and logistical support from:



# CSA in sector-based programs:

## progress & bottlenecks

### • **Progress:**

1. The PAGE document has some reforms in place.
2. GHG emissions through NAMA have been reported to the UNFCCC through the First and Second National Communications.
3. GNAIP has some running agriculture projects like NEMA, FASDEP, and GCOV.
4. The IWRM has been developed and adopted by the stakeholders.
5. The NAPA document has been submitted to the UNFCCC which has a food security component.
6. The Third National Communications to the UNFCCC with regard to the NAMA is under preparation right now.

### • **Bottlenecks:**

1. Not all reforms have taken place in the confines of the PAGE document due to slow official processes.
2. Some activities in the NEMA, FASDEP, and GCOV projects are very slow to start due to the slow nature of official processes.
3. Some NAPA components are yet to be implemented.

# Inter-sectoral consistency and dialogue:

## progress & bottlenecks

### PROGRESS

1. Coordination, synergy, and integration between sectoral development plans (i.e. GNAIP, NAPA, NAMA, and IWRP) are getting to be in place.
2. The different stakeholders' views (about GNAIP, NAPA, NAMA, and IWRP) at meetings or workshops are getting to be taken into account in order to develop a set of governance indicators collaboratively.

### BOTTLENECKS

1. The existing legal and policy frameworks on GNAIP, NAPA, NAMA, and IWRP are not yet fully incorporated in the CSA activities.
2. A meeting of experts also needs to be held to further refine the indicators of the CSA program.
3. Sometimes inter sectoral coordination is a challenge due to low capacity of staff to fully understand and appreciate the value of climate smart agriculture in the context of national development.
4. Agriculture, through NAMA and NAPA, and rural development should be integrated into green growth strategies as well as into other national political processes, supported by assessment (including climate change assessment) at the local level.

# Country support needs:

## To develop CSA within the NAIP

- Assist draft Climate-Smart Agriculture response strategies and investment frameworks.
- Enhance knowledge on domestic financing.

# Country support needs:

## To reinforce inter-sectoral consistency and dialogue

- Promote Climate-Smart Agriculture among farmers and different national sectors so that dialogue and consistency can be fully realized.
- Series of meetings and workshops on CSA need to be held, including national workshops and Regional consultations, with representatives from government, NGOs, academia, the business sector, local governments, and communities.



# Joint collaboration between NAIP, UNFCCC, and IWRM Focal Points Thanks for your attention



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