



Accelerating ECOWAP/CAADP implementation

High Level Forum of Climate-Smart Agriculture Stakeholders in West Africa

*For the adoption of the ECOWAP/CAADP Intervention Framework for CSA and the
launching of the associated West Africa CSA Alliance (WACSAA)*

Bamako (Mali), June 15-18, 2015

Introductory note and provisional agenda

With the facilitation of:



Platform for Rural Development and Food Security Support in
West and Central Africa

And the partnership of:





Acronyms and abbreviations

<p>2iE: International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering</p> <p>AAFEX :African agro-export association</p> <p>ACF: Action Against Hunger</p> <p>ACMAD: African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development</p> <p>ACPC: NEPAD African Climate Policy Center</p> <p>AF : Adaptation Fund</p> <p>AFD: French Development Agency</p> <p>AfDB: African Development Bank</p> <p>AfricaRice : Africa Rice Center</p> <p>ALG: Liptako-Gourma Authority</p> <p>APSS: Association for the Promotion of Livestock in the Sahel and Savannah</p> <p>ARID: Regional Association for Irrigation and Drainage</p> <p>ASDI: Swedish Cooperation</p> <p>AUSaid : Australian Cooperation</p> <p>BIDC : ECOWAS investment and development bank</p> <p>BO : Basin Organization</p> <p>BOAD: West-African development bank (WAEMU)</p> <p>CAADP: NEPAD Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program</p> <p>CARE:NGO Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere</p> <p>CBLT: Lake Chad Basin Commission</p> <p>CCAF: Consultative Committee for Agriculture and Food (ECOWAP/CAADP)</p> <p>CCAFS: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security</p> <p>CIAA: Inter-departmental Committee for Agriculture and Food (ECOWAP/CAADP)</p> <p>CIDA: Canadian cooperation</p> <p>CIF : Climate Investment Funds (World Bank)</p> <p>CIFOR: Center for International Forestry Research</p> <p>CILSS: Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel</p> <p>CILSS/CRA: Agrhymet Regional Center (training and application center on agro-meteorology and hydrology)</p> <p>CILSS/ES : CILSS Executive Secretariat</p> <p>CILSS/INSAH: The Sahel Institute (Institute for regional cooperation on agricultural research in the Sahel)</p>	<p>CIRAD : French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development</p> <p>CORAF/WE CARD : West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development</p> <p>CORET : Confederation of Traditional Herder Organizations in Africa</p> <p>CSA : Climate-Smart Agriculture</p> <p>CTF : Clean Technology Fund (World Bank)</p> <p>DANIDA: Danish Cooperation</p> <p>DARD/ECOWAS: ECOWAS Direction for Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>DE/CEDEAO: ECOWAS Direction for the Environment</p> <p>ECOAGRIS: ECOWAS Agricultural Information System</p> <p>ECOWAP: ECOWAS Agricultural Policy</p> <p>ECOWAS: Economic Community Of West African States</p> <p>ENDA: ENDA Tiers Monde</p> <p>EU: European Union</p> <p>FAO: UN Food and Agriculture Organization</p> <p>FCPF: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (World Bank)</p> <p>FFEM: French Global Environmental Fund</p> <p>FIP: Forest Investment Program (World Bank)</p> <p>FO : Farmers Organizations</p> <p>GCA : Green Climate Alliance</p> <p>GCCA : UE Global Climate Change Alliance</p> <p>GCF: GCA Green Climate Fund</p> <p>GEF: Global Environmental Fund</p> <p>GIZ: German Cooperation</p> <p>GWP/AO: Global Water Partnership / West Africa</p> <p>Hub Rural: Platform for Rural Development and Food Security Support in West and Central Africa</p> <p>ICRAF : World Agroforestry Center</p> <p>IDB: Islamic Development Bank</p> <p>iDE : International Development Enterprises</p> <p>IDRC : International Development Research Centre</p> <p>IED Afrique: Innovations, Environment Development(organization)</p> <p>IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development</p>
---	--



<p>IFPRI: International Food Policy Research Institute</p> <p>IITA: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture</p> <p>ILRI: International Livestock Research Institute</p> <p>IRD: Research Institute for Development</p> <p>IUCN: International Union for the Conservation of Nature</p> <p>IWMI: International Water Management Institute</p> <p>IWRM-AP: Integrated Water Resources Management Action Plan</p> <p>JICA: Japanese Cooperation</p> <p>KfW: German Development Bank</p> <p>LDC: Least Developed Countries</p> <p>LDCF: GEF Least Developed Countries Fund</p> <p>MyAgro: International organization for social business in agriculture</p> <p>NAIP: National Agricultural Investment Program (ECOWAP/CAADP)</p> <p>NAPA: National Action Plan for Adaptation to climate change</p> <p>NBA: Niger Basin Authority</p> <p>NEPAD: AU New Partnership for Africa's Development</p> <p>NPA: National Program for Adaptation to climate change</p> <p>ODI: Overseas Development Institute</p> <p>OMVG: The Gambia river basin organization</p> <p>OMVS: The Senegal river basin organization</p> <p>OSS: Sahara and Sahel Observatory</p> <p>PASR-AO: Sub-regional action program for climate change vulnerability reduction in West Africa (ECOWEP)</p> <p>PAU: WAEMU Agricultural Policy</p> <p>PCAE: WAEMU Common Policy for the Improvement of the Environment</p> <p>POSCAO: Platform of Civil Society Organizations in West Africa</p> <p>PPCR: WB Pilot Program for Climate Resilience</p> <p>RAAF: Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (ECOWAP/CAADP)</p> <p>RAIP: Regional Agricultural Investment Program (ECOWAP/CAADP)</p>	<p>RBM: Network of associations of pastoralists and breeders in West Africa</p> <p>RECAO: Network of Agriculture Chambers in West Africa</p> <p>REDD: UN Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries</p> <p>REPAO: Network on Fishery Policies in West Africa</p> <p>ROPPA: Network of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organizations of West Africa</p> <p>SAFGRAD: Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development project (African Union)</p> <p>SCCF: GEF Special Climate Change Fund</p> <p>SCF: Strategic Climate Fund (World Bank)</p> <p>SCO: Civil Society Organizations</p> <p>SPA: Strategic Priority on Adaptation (GEF fund)</p> <p>SWAC: Sahel and West Africa Club (OECD)</p> <p>TFP: Technical and Financial Partners</p> <p>UKaid (DFID): United Kingdom Cooperation</p> <p>UNDP: United Nations Development Program</p> <p>UNECA: UN Economic Commission for Africa</p> <p>UNEP: United Nations Environmental Program</p> <p>UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>USAID: United States of America Cooperation</p> <p>VBA: Volta Basin Authority</p> <p>WAEMU: West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)</p> <p>WASCAL: West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use</p> <p>WAWA: West Africa Women Association (AFAO)</p> <p>WAWRP: West Africa Water Resources Policy (ECOWAS)</p> <p>WAWRP-AP: WAWRP Action Plan</p> <p>WB: World Bank</p> <p>WILDAF: Organization for the defense of Woman Rights in West Africa</p> <p>WMO: World Meteorological Organization</p> <p>World Fish Center: International Center for fishery</p> <p>WRCC/ECOWAS: ECOWAS Water Resources Coordination Center</p>
--	--



I. Background

1. Following a participatory and inclusive process, the ECOWAS adopted, in January 2005, a common agricultural policy, the ECOWAP/CAADP, as the regional appropriation of the NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program. Its objective is to “contribute in a sustainable way to meeting the food needs of the population, to economic and social development, to the reduction of poverty in the Member States, and thus to reduce existing inequalities among territories, zones and nations”.

2. In addition to contributing to regional economic integration, the ECOWAP/CAADP is intended to be the reference framework for interventions in West Africa region in terms of agricultural development, “in order to promote a modern and sustainable agriculture, based on the effective and efficient of family farms and the promotion of agricultural enterprises, through the involvement of the private sector”.

3. The ECOWAP/CAADP implementation is based on the coordination of national and regional levels of intervention, through the development of National Agricultural Investment Programs (NAIPs) at the country level, and a Regional Agricultural Investment Program (RAIP) at the regional level.

4. The RAIP is intended to be a regional program supporting national dynamics around common or cross-border issues, as well as an investment and public policy program mobilizing the regional economic integration for the West-African agriculture transformation to achieve food and nutritional security.

5. The RAIP is structured on three specific objectives: (i) the promotion of strategic products for food sovereignty; (ii) the promotion of an overall enabling environment for regional agricultural development; and (iii) the reduction of food vulnerability and promotion of sustainable access to food.

6. The ECOWAS Commission has engaged in an “acceleration-process” for the RAIP implementation. Three incentive policy instruments are designed to manage risks and anticipate the likelihood of having a successful RAIP:

- Instruments to support intensification of agricultural and pastoral production;
- Instruments to support market regulation and intra-regional trade facilitation;
- Instruments to improve access to food for the vulnerable populations.

7. Presently, ECOWAS wants to integrate a new type of public policy instruments into the RAIP: instruments for adapting the West-African agriculture to climate change, towards a climate-smart agriculture (CSA), that is to say an agriculture that (i) is adapted to new climatic constraints and (ii) preserves and enhances food production, while (iii) protecting the environment and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture.

8. ECOWAS Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) has engaged a process to integrate CSA into the RAIP and the NAIPs. This process has to be considered as part of an overarching process aiming at integrating key emerging issues into NAIPs (e.g. climate change, resilience, nutrition, research, risks). It is engaged in coordination with the ECOWAS Directorate



for the Environment (DE) through the PASR-AO¹ program, focusing at promoting the integration of climate change into national and regional sectoral policies and programs.

9. This process is not about redefining the NAIPs in order to integrate climate change issues and concerns and their current projects. It is about building on the current NAIPs, as defined and without obstructing them, to integrate a certain number of practical and operational projects capable of tackling the adaptation issues and needs related to climate change impacts in the agricultural sector.

II. Stakes and challenges for the region

10. Though these new instruments are needed, their definition and implementation imply to address some critical challenges.

- **Adaptation or Mitigation? Adaptation and Mitigation? To what extent?**

11. Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is meant as an integrative approach combining both adaptation and mitigation dimensions of climate change, through “triple win” practices contributing to (i) reduce farmers’ vulnerability to climatic risks; (ii) reduce agricultural GHG emissions from land use changes, deforestation, etc.; (iii) and increase farmers’ incomes.

12. However, the application of this concept to the field realities raises some issues and concerns. They are mainly dealing with the opportunity and the kind of efforts to consent in the region in terms of mitigation, given the west-African context (agro-ecological, institutional, financial, etc.), and especially the extent to which these efforts must be made, and the sub-sectors from which they have to be made (e.g. crop production, forest, energy, etc.).

13. For instance, regarding carbon sequestration projects in agriculture, which large-scale pilot project is being carried out by the World Bank in Kenya, a recent article² highlights the issue of the very high transaction costs that are necessary to convert farmers’ mitigation efforts into carbon credits to increase their income. This conversion work, which involves monitoring and measuring on the ground impacts, represents 50% of the total project cost. This tends to credit the idea that these important transaction costs could be better used by financing the acceleration of the adaptation process for the concerned farmers. Some high-level officials also point out the risk involved in requiring farmers to grow certain types of crops favorable to carbon sequestration rather than other crops more contributory to their food and nutrition security. Finally, other voices are pushing for mitigation efforts in agriculture to be supported by the agricultural sector from developed countries, in relation to the existing carbon markets, as they are more capable to support such efforts and transaction costs, while developing countries should focus efforts on adaptation, and make efforts on mitigation but without linking it necessarily to the carbon market.

¹Sub-regional action program for climate change vulnerability reduction in West Africa.

²Source : <http://www.irinnews.org/Report/94711/Analysis-Agriculture-in-a-changing-environment>



14. Along with carbon sequestration in agriculture, which barriers go beyond transaction costs³, climate change mitigation in agriculture has increasing relevance vis-à-vis projects to combat deforestation, land degradation and land use changes. Indeed, although Africa is contributing to 4% only of the global GHG emissions, more than 60% of such emissions are due to deforestation, land degradation and land use change.

15. Therefore, the region is not likely to embark on CSA without prior knowledge of its ins and outs, without proper debate on the strategic options and choices, and without decision-making process to define intervention priorities, on the basis of the ECOWAP/CAADP objectives, and given the regional agro-climatic reality as well as the region's institutional and financial capacities for intervention.

- **Beyond intervention tools: The need to develop intervention processes & mechanisms**

16. One pitfall often observed regarding on the ground interventions for climate change adaptation is that these interventions most often focus on implementing *adaptation techniques (or tools)* without the latter being included in a more comprehensive *adaptation process/mechanism*. This is due to the relatively recent expertise in this area and the lack of methodological support towards implementing stakeholders, generating some confusion in the understanding of intervention mechanisms in this respect.

17. It is appropriate, indeed, to distinguish *intervention tools* from *intervention processes/mechanisms*.

18. *Intervention tools* are coping techniques commonly used at the plot level to maintain or increase yield or farm income, such as techniques for water and soils conservation, varietal selection, cultural rotation, agro-forestry, integrated crop and livestock management, etc. Most of these techniques have always existed in the rural areas. They are not new and are not specific to adaptation. In that sense, *intervention tools* are *not adaptation-specific*: they are more generally part of the “best practices” in agriculture and natural resource management⁴. As long as *to adapt supposes to better manage*, these techniques are essential for adaptation just as any “best practices” are, whether they are dealing with the natural resources management or with the social / institutional / political management of the concerned communities, countries or regions. Therefore, these intervention tools are not specific to adaptation but are necessary to adapt. They must be capitalized, improved, adapted, disseminated, etc., and a number of development projects are doing so.

19. *Intervention processes/mechanisms*, on the other hand, aim at achieving a given result in a given period of time (horizon), based on the agro-climatic conditions that will prevail at this

³Cf. Lee J. (2012). *Smallholder agricultural carbon projects in Ghana: Benefits, barriers, and institutional arrangements*. CCAFS Working Paper no. 30. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CAAFS).

Available at: <http://www.hubrural.org/Les-promesses-et-les-pieges-des.html>

⁴ This is the case, for example, of stone bunds or zai, which appeared in the 1960s as soil fertility conservation techniques. They were successively promoted as agronomic development techniques (1970s), soil fertility conservation techniques (1970s), water conservation techniques (1990s), sustainable land management -SLM- and integrated water resources management -IWRM- techniques (2000s), today as climate-smart agriculture techniques (2010s), and probably tomorrow as green agriculture techniques.



time horizon, and based on the intervention capacities of the communities, countries or region to cope with it. Indeed, if adapting involves implementing techniques that are more or less similar to those that have been used hitherto, adaptation to climate change is all about *making better and faster*: in that sense, it is an intervention process/mechanism, starting from a time referential for action, and consisting in implementing the necessary measures (e.g. technical, institutional, financial, etc.) for the community, country or region to adapt. Therefore, if on one side *intervention tools are not adaptation-specific*, on the other side *intervention processes/mechanisms are adaptation-specific*.

20. Emphasis should be placed now on developing and implementing such intervention processes & mechanisms –which include intervention tools but go beyond them –, whether for research initiatives, development projects or sectoral policies. Otherwise, adaptation will be “at sight” and communities, countries and the region will soon or later face a situation where adaptation costs, still affordable by the past, will become too high and imply to review its objectives.

- **Consider the different levels of, and time steps for adaptation**

21. Any adaptation approach should also integrate the different *levels* of, and *time steps* for adaptation. As highlighted by the CCAFS program⁵, three critical levels and time steps for adaptation to climate change have to be considered:

- “Incremental adaptation”, in the short term, at the family farm level and related to chosen varieties, cropping periods, water and nutrient management, etc.;
- “Systemic adaptation”, in the medium term, related to public policies, associated incentive instruments, investments to conduct, technologies to promote, etc.;
- “Transformational adaptation”, in the longer term, leading to new paths for rural development and large-scale structural changes.

22. Adaptation to climate change therefore requires to adopt adaptation processes & mechanisms (beyond tools but including them), and to adapt these processes & mechanisms to the different levels of and time steps for adaptation.

- **Scaling up interventions while strengthening local adaptation planning**

23. CSA initiatives involve a wide range of types of interventions: laboratory scientific research, experimentation-dissemination research at the plot level, research focused on decision-making support to policy processes, farmer-led experimentations and innovations, training and education, capacity building, information, knowledge exchange and sharing platforms, communities of practices, public policy formulation and implementation, etc.

24. The many initiatives that have been developed for over a decade brought considerable progress in terms of experimentation, production and dissemination of relevant information, as well as strengthening of policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks, or stakeholders synergies and networking.

⁵ CGIAR Program on climate change, agriculture and food security.



25. However, it is clear that these progress towards CSA suffer from still insufficient scaling up processes in the countries (through State decentralized services) and still in-development local relay for technical and financial planning of adaptation actions (through local municipalities in the decentralization context). Even when adaptation projects are developed at the national level to cover the entire territory, their design remains highly centralized by the central administrations of sectoral ministries. The State decentralized services are being confined to the role of local relays of the central government, explaining partly the weakness of their intervention means. The same applies to local communities which are little empowered and mobilized, because they are often considered as insufficiently credible and competent to assume the responsibilities transferred to them through the decentralization process, thereby contributing to the status quo.

26. Since adaptation process is first and foremost a local adaptation process by communities, a growing number of initiatives and experimentations are being developed nowadays to contribute to scaling up and building local capacities for adaptation. At the country level, this requires strengthening the links between research centers, farmers organizations, the State decentralized services and local municipalities. At the regional level, this calls for (i) better capitalization-dissemination of success and failures stories of these initiatives across countries in the region, (ii) the reinforcement of advocacy, (iii) the development of appropriate public policy mechanisms as well as (iv) massive and participative information & communication technologies (e.g. TV channels, rural radios, cell phones, text messages, Newspapers...) capable of supporting the up-scaling and local planning processes at the country level, and to create enlightenment and awareness among agricultural users.

27. Whether at national or regional level, the success of such interventions relies on the implication of scientific, political and financial institutions to induce and accompany the behavioral change at the community level, and to reinforce the non-state stakeholders' capacities to analyze, influence and intervene vis-à-vis public policy processes at local, national and regional levels.

- **To support local change at the community level, and to build the capacities of non-governmental stakeholders to analyze, influence and intervene in policy formulation and program implementation**

28. Since climate change adaptation is first and foremost a matter of community-based adaptation, it relies on a prior change in perceptions and behaviors at the community level. Such a change needs to overcome the lack of information from local populations and their difficulty for these populations to apprehend the concept of climate change (beyond climate vulnerability), its time step (long term and inter-generational), its notions (temperature Vs heat; climate change adaptation Vs day-to-day adaptation for survival), its impacts on their environment and its implications on their future. Besides, despite emerging changes in perceptions due to various community-based initiatives, changes in behaviors are still scarce due to the lack of effective inclusion of farmers into the definition of technologies specification and in the definition of the processes to apply such technologies.



29. This aspect is all the more critical that:

- local populations are usually anchored to short term or even day-to-day survival strategies, et have very limited resources (e.g. financial, human, in time, social, organizational, ...) and thus a highly constrained window for action;
- information and initiatives developed on CSA suffer from a overall lack of extension and dissemination towards local populations to really impulse behavioral changes, as well as a lack of appropriation by and inclusion of farmers: when not sufficiently associated with the definition of adaptation technologies and their implementation processes, farmers are not convinced enough of their validity or interest to invest their scarce resources;
- initiatives implemented by the States and many organizations still encounter difficulties in taking fully into account vulnerable groups (women, young, ...) into their dedicated strategies, on the ground intervention, and monitoring & evaluation mechanisms;
- adaptation strategies already put in place by some local communities are not considered, nor really influence the strategies, policies and programs developed at higher levels (municipalities, countries, region).

30. Similarly, climate change adaptation at the community level cannot happened without an effective, participative and inclusive implication of the non-state stakeholders (FOs, SCOs, private sector...) into the definition and implementation processes of national and regional policies dealing with CSA and natural resources management (water, environment, energy). However, when looking at the current national and regional policies and programs on agriculture (RAIP & NAIPs), environment (PASR-AO & NAPAs/NPAs) and water (WAWRP-AP and IWRM-AP), a critical issue is emerging: the existing heterogeneity regarding (i) the nature and representativeness of the non-state actors involved in each of these policy dialogue processes; (ii) their level of understanding and apprehension of the discussed issues and stakes; and (iii) their capacities to take part in, and fully contribute to these policies and programs formulation and implementation processes.

31. This statement calls for:

- Harmonizing the modalities for non-state actors inclusion and participation into sectoral policies and programs at national and regional levels, especially in the agriculture, environment and water sectors;
- Developing the analysis, influence and intervention capacities of the non-state actors vis-à-vis these policies and programs (e.g. farmers organizations, civil society organizations, women and youth organizations, private and semi-private sectors, etc.).

- **Strengthen inter-sectoral consistency and coordination of policies and programs**

32. The institutional and political context in which CSA is implemented in all its components is characterized by a number of sectoral regional policies and programs, with high interdependencies when it comes to addressing a cross-cutting issue such as climate change.

33. At the regional level, this context is characterized by the interdependency of ECOWAS sectoral policies, especially (see Fig. 1 below):

- The RAIP of the ECOWAP/CAADP, driven by the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), including a component on adaptation to climate change and

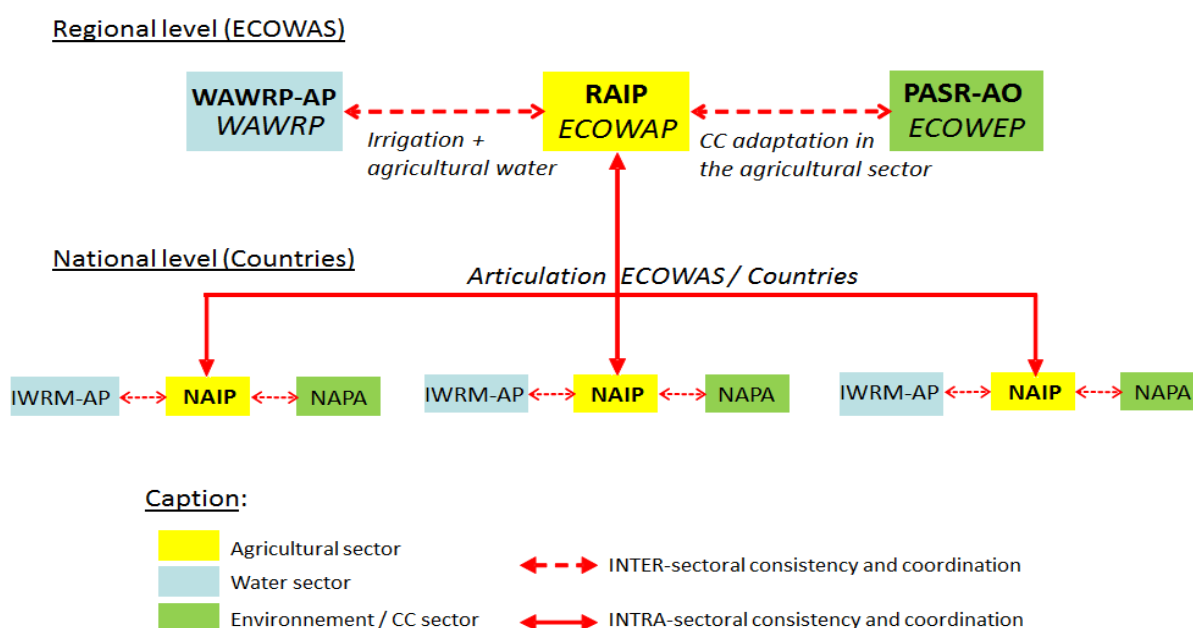


variability that has now to be operationalized. The RAIP also includes a second component dedicated to the development of irrigation and agricultural water, a key sub-sectors for adaptation to climate change in agriculture. However, this last component, considered as coming under the water sector, has been delegated to the ECOWAS Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC) for implementation through the West Africa Water Resources Policy (WAWRP) action plan ;

- The WAWRP Action Plan (WAWRP-AP), driven by the Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC), includes a key component on agricultural water development and management. Its implementation should, on one side, contribute to climate change adaptation in agriculture and, on the other side, further involve the west-African trans-boundary basin organizations (NBA, VBA, OMVS, OMVG, MRU, CBLT) coordinated by WRCC at the regional level. Thus, the WAWRP-AP / RAIP coordination is critical, whether financially (program funding), operationally (articulated implementation) or institutionally (inter-departmental dialogue) ;
- The Sub-regional Action Program for Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in West Africa (SRAP-WA / PASR-AO), associated with the ECOWAS environmental policy (ECOWEP) and driven by the Directorate for the Environment (DE). Considered as the ECOWAS comprehensive framework for adaptation to climate change, it encourages mainstreaming climate change adaptation into other sectoral policies and programs, i.e. the ECOWAP/ RAIP and NAIP regarding the agricultural sector. Thus, the PASR-AO/ RAIP coordination is also critical, both technically and institutionally.

34. Therefore, the inter-sectoral consistency and coordination of these regional policy initiatives is critical. It has to be reinforced through intersectoral-based institutional mechanisms and, ideally, through a NEXUS-based inter-sectoral approach regarding *the agriculture (ECOWAP) / environment & climate change (ECOWEP) / water & energy (WAWRP) NEXUS*.

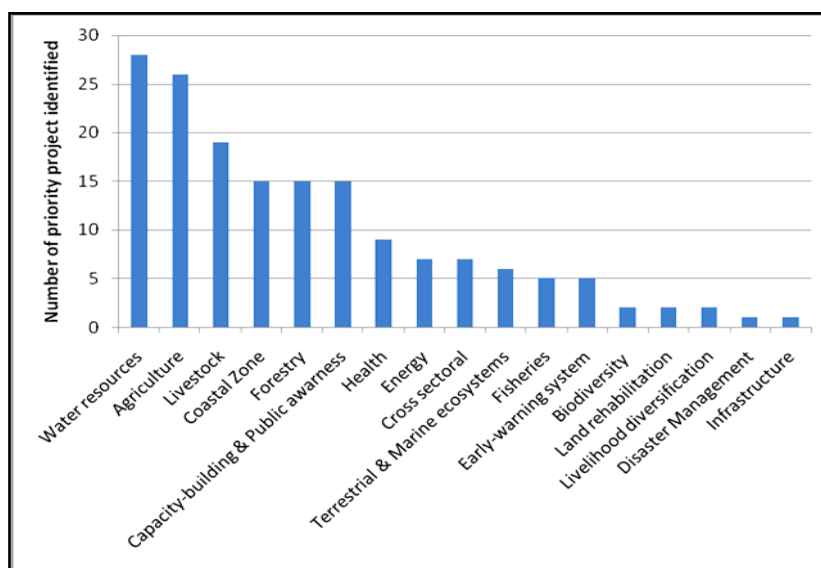
Fig. 1 – Interdependencies between regional and national sector-based policies.





35. The same issue is observed amongst countries, between national policies and programs in these three sectors: NAIPs in agriculture, the IWRM-AP⁶ in the water sector, and the NAPAs⁷ in the field of climate change adaptation. The matter of inter-sectoral coherence and coordination is all the more critical that projects for adaptation to climate change in agriculture are present in each of these sectoral programs (see Fig. 2 in respect of NAPAs), which have been developed at different times and usually by different administrations and different TFPs.

Fig. 2 – Number of priority projects identified in NAPAs for West-African LDCs, per sector (UNFCCC, 2008)



36. In addition, the UNFCCC recently initiated a process with Ministries of Environment at the country level to develop a new type of program: NPAs/National Programs for Adaptation. Unlike NAPAs which target urgent and priority adaptation actions for countries, the NPAs address longer-term adaptation needs. Based on NAPAs, the NPAs aim to (i) assess adaptation needs in the long and medium terms and integrate these needs into development planning activities; (ii) design and implement strategies and programs to meet these needs. NPAs must be prepared by countries by the year 2015. Developed either through a project, program or sector-based approach, NPAs will include longer-term adaptation projects in the agricultural sector, under the leadership of the Ministries of Environment. It raises the issue of the long-term vision defined for CSA (cf. the different levels of and time steps for adaptation), and the issue of cooperation and articulation between the Ministries of Agriculture and the Ministries of Environment, in a context characterized by the current implementation of the NAIPs (the timeframe for achieving their implementation being more or less the same that the timeframe for defining the coming NPAs).

37. In this context, developing CSA instruments requires first to reinforce the inter-sectoral consistency and coordination of existing policies and programs, at the different levels and different time steps of public action.

⁶National action plans for Integrated Water Resources Management.

⁷ National Action Plans for Adaptation to climate change.



- **Funding CSA under the NAIPs complementarily with NAPAs, to improve sectoral ownership, national absorption capacities and the architecture of climate finance towards countries**

38. Since the 2000s, climate change adaptation has been developed mainly under the initial impulse of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which mobilized the Ministries of Environment at the country level for implementation. Therefore, the thinking process on climate change has gradually been developed in this frame, leading to the development of the NAPAs, where agriculture and water management emerged as priority intervention sectors, leading to the first set of projects proposed and developed through NAPAs.

39. The NAIP processes emerged later on in the countries, as part of the implementation of the ECOWAS regional agricultural policy, the ECOWAP/CAADP. However, the climate change dimension has been little or not considered at all in the process leading to the development of a RAIP and NAIPs including almost no initiatives on CSA.

40. However, the Ministries of Agriculture have not been excluded from the projects definition process on adaptation in agriculture developed at country level. These projects have generally been the subject of consultation and cooperation, variable from one country to another, between the Ministries of Agriculture on the one hand – the traditional initiators and decision-makers for agricultural projects – and the Ministries of Environment on the other hand – the effective promoters and decision-makers for adaptation projects in agriculture carried out under the NAPAs.

41. It remains nevertheless that, in the process, the reflection and strategic choices conducted on adaptation in agriculture have been driven mainly by ministries of the environment, under the aegis of the UNFCCC which fed these national dynamics with its concept frameworks, intervention tools and associated funding mechanisms.

42. In a recent publication⁸, UNDP has sought to assess the implementation of NAPAs in Sub-Saharan Africa and highlights current trends observed. NAPAs have been used as entry points for priority investments in adaptation from multilateral donors, especially through the LDCF (*Least Developed Countries Fund*) and SCCF (*Special Climate Change Fund*) funds. Four findings emerge for Sub-Saharan Africa. First, these funds, primarily for projects related to agriculture, have not been sufficiently effective and efficient in terms of results and impacts yet recognized in the last decade. Second, there is a change in the landscape of climate finance in Sub-Saharan Africa, marked by a gradual domination of funding for mitigation (61% including 14% REDD) at the expense of funding for adaptation (39%), with the former becoming now the majority over the latter⁹. Third, the NAPA processes that follow a project approach, are struggling to capitalize on the achievements of the projects developed, contributing to the isolated nature of actions. They are not surrounded and do not have access to relevant technologies to enable them to reach their full potential and have a growing need for resources from the agricultural sector administrations and services to carry out their actions (information, data, expertise...). Fourth, agricultural projects strictly speaking gradually tend to receive less funding for NAPAs, to the

⁸ Johnson NKEM (2013), *Targeting Transformational Change to Climate Change Crisis in Africa: an Assessment of NAPA* ; UNDP, Poster presented at CCDA III, UNECA-BAD-ACPC, Addis-Ababa, October 21-23, 2013.

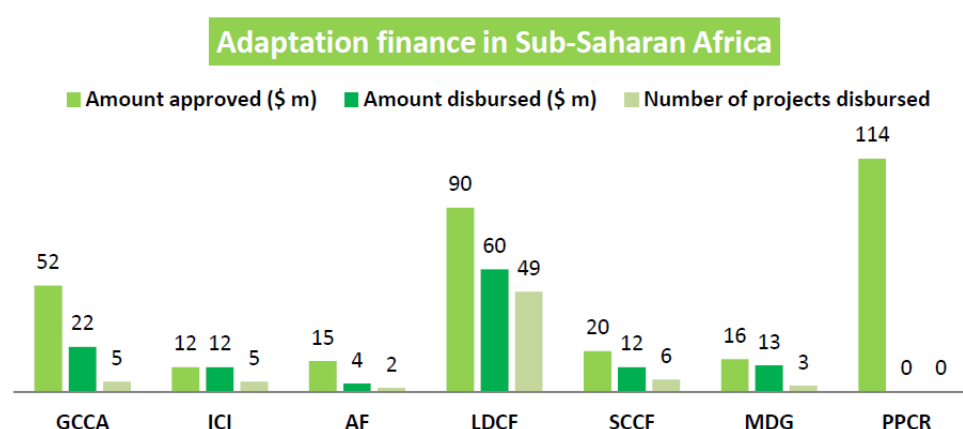
⁹Source :ODI &HBS (2011), *Climate Finance in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Climate Finance Policy Brief, Overseas Development Institute & Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America, November 2011: 8p.(available at: <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/7480.pdf>)



benefit of early warning projects that have become, recently, dominant in projects approved by the climate fund.

43. Added to this is the important gap noted between international funding available for adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the amounts actually disbursed and absorbed by the countries. This is what shows Figure 3 and Table 1 below, prepared on the basis of updated data of the *Climate Funds Update*¹⁰ for the major multi-donor climate funds that predominantly or exclusively target adaptation actions, namely: (1) the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) created by the EU, (2) the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF), (3) the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), (4) the Adaptation Fund (AF), and (5) the Pilot program for Climate Resilience, reporting to the World Bank Climate Investment Fund.¹¹

Fig. 3. –Funds mainly dedicated to adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa (US\$ M).
(amounts approved and disbursed over the 2004-2011 period and number of related projects)¹²



Tab. 1. – Funds mainly dedicated to adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa (US\$ M).
(amounts approved and disbursed over the 2004-2011 period and number of related projects)¹³

	Amount approved (\$ m)	Amount disbursed (\$ m)	Number of projects disbursed
Global Climate Change Alliance	52	22	5
International Climate Initiative	12	12	5
Adaptation Fund	15	4	2
Least Developed Countries Fund	90	60	49
Special Climate Change Fund	20	12	6
Millennium Development Goal Fund	16	13	3
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	114	0	0
Total for SSA	319	123	70

¹⁰Independent site providing updated information on climate fund initiatives (destination and recipients of funds, scales of funding available and committed, thematic and geographic priorities) : www.climatefundsupdate.org

¹¹Are also considered, the German bilateral Fund - International Climate Initiative Sici° and the MDG Achievement Fund – Environment and Climate Change thematic window)

¹²Source: ODI & HBS (2011), *Climate Finance in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Climate Finance Policy Brief, Overseas Development Institute & Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America, November 2011: 8p.

¹³Source: *ibid*.



44. This general trend of international climate finance in Sub-Saharan Africa, characterized by an increasing number of adaptation projects but financial volumes dedicated to each of them remaining very small, highlights a fundamental problem with the project approach adopted so far on adaptation, at the expense of strategic programmatic interventions.

45. Ultimately, there is a real potential for climate finance on adaptation in the context of NAIPs, which would allow greater ownership of adaptation by the agricultural sector itself. This would also improve the capacity of disbursement of climate funds as well as national absorptive capacity, while enhancing the climate finance architecture to countries. Therefore, there is the question of complementarity and articulation to be built between NAIPs and NAPAs in the matter at the financial and institutional level.

- **Building a West African ownership of the CSA concept in view of the agriculture related negotiations of the upcoming COP 21 of Paris 2015**

46. According to the latest findings of the Intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC), the global food production needs to increase by 50% by today to meet the goal of feeding a projected 9 billion people by 2050, while facing climate variability and change, increasing constraints of water and land resources on crop and livestock production, and declining wild capture fishery stocks¹⁴.

47. Although the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) do consider the protection of food security within its core objectives (cf. article 2), no formal agreement has been established so far for the agricultural sector within the climate negotiations, neither on how agriculture adaptation should be supported nor on how agriculture should contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions cut.

48. In that respect, CGIAR advocates for the 2015 climate agreement expected from the Paris COP 21 *“to create momentum for countries to devise ambitious actions for agricultural sector, by providing the financial, technical, and capacity building support needed to help developing countries implement adaptation strategies and low emissions agricultural development”* (Campbell *et al.*, 2014: 1)¹⁵. Such an investment should not only be looking at helping meeting mitigation goals for the agricultural sector, but also to achieve food security and agriculture adaptation in face of climate challenges, and mitigation would be considered for these countries as a co-benefit of sustainable development (*ibid.*: 2).

49. The understanding and ownership of the CSA concept is critical when facing these stakes, from the definition and content considered by international stakeholders to the way regional and national stakeholders are considering and appropriating this concept: What are the ambitions for, and the articulation with the three pillars that are mitigation, adaptation, and food security? What are the expectations regarding their respective funding and, finally, vis-à-vis the funding mechanism to be associated with the 2015 agreement, namely the Green Climate Fund

¹⁴ Source : Porter JR, Xie L, Challinor A, Cochrane K, Howden M, Iqbal MM, Lobell D, Travasso MI. 2014. *Food Security and Food Production Systems. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <http://www.ipcc-wg2.gov>.

¹⁵ Source : Campbell B, Wamukoya G, Kinyangi J, Verchot L, Wollenberg L, Vermeulen SJ, Minang PA, Neufeldt H, Vidal A, Loboguerrero Rodriguez AM, Hedger M. 2014. The Role of Agriculture in the UN Climate Talks. CCAFS Info Note. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). Copenhagen, Denmark. Available online at: www.ccafs.cgiar.org



(GCF)? What types of food production systems and technologies should be considered as climate-smart given the ECOWAP/CAADP regional vision for agricultural development?

50. In other words, considering the concept of CSA as a comprehensive approach for transforming and reorienting agricultural systems to support food security under climate change¹⁶, what is this specific approach West Africa intends to defend and promote?

III. Towards the establishment of a CSA intervention framework for the ECOWAP/CAADP and an associated Alliance for the coordination and convergence of CSA initiatives

51. To help understand these issues and challenges, the ECOWAS Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development undertook to develop its vision and regional framework for intervention, financing and monitoring-evaluation in terms of CSA, as part of the implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP (RAIP and NAIP).

52. Specifically, what is wanted is to fully integrate CSA into the ECOWAP implementation (RAIP and NAIP), by defining:

- **A referential for action:** What time horizon for the regional action? Which baseline do we want to set to define the objectives and expected results of the regional action?
- **An intervention framework:** what strategic orientations for CSA in the short, medium and long terms in the context of NAIPs and the RAIP? What approach to adopt to integrate CSA into the NAIP framework, while enhancing coherence and coordination with NAPAs and IWRM-AP at the country level, as well as relationship with the RAIP at the regional level? What priorities and areas of intervention for the regional action, and how to best support national dynamics? How to best integrate this intervention framework into the ECOWAP/CAADP steering mechanism (Directorate of agriculture and rural development, Regional food and agriculture agency, Food and agriculture advisory committee)?
- **A funding framework:** What mechanism / architecture to develop at the regional level (RAIP) and promote at the national level (NAIP) in terms of climate finance for adaptation? How best to integrate this funding framework to the general ECOWAP/CAADP funding mechanism (Regional Food and agriculture Fund)?
- **A monitoring & evaluation framework:** what monitoring indicators to develop and which targets for CSA? How best to integrate this monitoring-evaluation framework into a more general mechanism for monitoring-evaluation of the implementation of NAIPs being developed by ECOWAS?

¹⁶ Source : Lipper, L. et al. 2014. Climate-smart agriculture for food security. *Nature Climate Change*, 4:1068-1072.



53. If the development of an intervention, funding and monitoring-evaluation framework is a necessary action to strengthen CSA under the ECOWAP/CAADP, it is not sufficient and must be accompanied by a synergy of actors in the region to drive and operationalize this framework.

54. To that end, ECOWAS appealed to relevant regional and international institutions working in the region to take part in an *Alliance for the convergence and coordination of CSA interventions in West Africa*, to strengthen regional synergies in the operationalization of this intervention framework.

55. To conduct this Alliance process, ECOWAS adopted a process based on three successive meetings with an audience gradually enlarged.

56. A first meeting, called *restricted meeting*, was held on November 1st, 2013, in Dakar (Senegal) between the initial members of the Support and Monitoring Group (ECOWAS, WAEMU, Hub Rural, USAID, GIZ, CILSS, CORAF, IFPRI, CCAFS) in order to lay the foundation of this process.

57. A second meeting, called *regional consultation*, was held on November 21-23, 2013, in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire). It brought together a wide range of actors invited to take part in the process (regional and international scientific institutions, networks of producers operating in this area, etc.), gathered within the *Group of proponents of regional initiatives* on CSA. This meeting helped to give shape to the Alliance and the ECOWAS intervention framework, while refining the intervention approach to adopt as part of ECOWAP/CAADP implementation (RAIP and NAIP).

58. Finally, the *Forum of national and regional stakeholders on CSA in West Africa* -the subject matter of this note - is the third meeting of this process. It will bring together all the related national and regional stakeholders (focal points of agriculture, climate change and water management national policies; regional and international institutions; producers and pastoralists organizations, TFPs; etc.). It will be an opportunity to build further the ECOWAS intervention, funding, monitoring and evaluation framework for CSA, and the associated Alliance for the consistency and coordination related initiatives, which will be formalized and launched on this occasion. These new intervention mechanisms on CSA will be subsequently incorporated into the more general mechanism for ECOWAP/CAADP management, funding and monitoring and evaluation.

IV. Objectives and expected results of the Forum

59. The objective of the Forum is to facilitate a collective reflection on opportunities, issues, challenges and strategic choices for the development of a climate-smart agriculture (CSA) in West Africa, in order to define the *ECOWAP/CAADP Intervention Framework on CSA*, and to establish the *West African CSA Alliance* responsible for operationalizing its implementation.

60. Specifically, it is to:

- Collectively better understand the scientific, political and financial landscape of CSA in West Africa, in the sub-sectors of crop production, livestock and pastoralism, fishery, forestry and water resources management;



- Analyze the ins and outs of CSA in the West African context, and to conduct a collective thinking process on the related opportunities, issues, challenges and strategic choices associated vis-à-vis these different sub-sectors;
- Contribute to the CSA related discussion and position of the West African countries, jointly with their negotiators, regarding the upcoming CoP21 negotiations of Paris 2015;
- Present national and regional programs and policies relating to CSA in all these sub-sectors; and to discuss about their progress and bottlenecks, as well as their level of their inter-sectoral consistency and coordination;
- Give non-State stakeholders (farmers' organizations, civil society organizations, private sector) the opportunity to prepare and bring to the table their messages, positions and contributions on the Forum related themes, towards national and regional decision-makers as well as regional and international scientific and technical organizations;
- Give countries the opportunity to identify and present their support needs and requests towards regional and international institutions to better integrate CSA into their NAIP while reinforcing their consistency and coordination with NAPAs/NPAs/NAMAs and IWRM-AP at national level, and articulation with RAIP at regional one;
- Give regional and institutional institutions the opportunity to present their initiatives and offers for intervention tools, approaches/mechanisms and services towards countries, and reinforce the consistency and coordination of their initiatives, based on the needs expressed by the countries, for better interventions efficiency;
- Contribute, in a participative and inclusive way, to the definition of the *ECOWAP/CAADP intervention framework on CSA* and the associated implementing *West African CSA Alliance*, as part of the overarching ECOWAP/CAADP implementation, funding, monitoring and evaluation mechanism;
- Articulate the West African CSA Alliance with the African CSA Alliance, the NGO Alliance for CSA in Africa, and the Global CSA Alliance;
- Officially adopt and launch the *ECOWAP/CAADP intervention framework on CSA* and the associated *West African CSA Alliance*.

61. The main expected results of the Forum are:

- Participants have become familiar with the scientific, political and financial landscape of CSA in West Africa for the different sub-sectors, its stakes, challenges and opportunities;
- Participants have internalized the institutional and policy context in which is taking place the process of integrating CSA into ECOWAP/CAADP (RAIP and NAIP), as well as its challenges and opportunities, in relation with the policies and programs in the environment sector (ECOWEP: PASR-AO and NAPA/NPA/NAMA) and the water one (WAWRP: WAWRP-AP and IWRM-AP);
- The CSA related stakes at international, regional and national levels associated with the CoP21 of Paris 2015 have been presented and discussed, and recommendations have been formulated to feed the position of the West-African countries towards the upcoming negotiations;
- The non-State stakeholders (farmers' organizations, civil society organizations, private sector) have prepared and brought to the table their messages, positions and contributions on the Forum related themes, towards national and regional decision-makers as well as regional and international scientific and technical organizations;
- Countries have identified and presented their support needs and request towards regional and international institutions to better integrated CSA into their NAIP, along



with NAPAs/PNAs and IWRM-AP consistency, through Country-communications elaborated by the focal points from these three sectoral policies;

- Regional and international institutions have presented their scientific, policy and financial initiatives in response to these needs, and have identified opportunities for higher consistency and coordination to better match with country needs;
- Action-oriented and operational recommendations have been formulated by participants for the definition of the *ECOWAP/CAADP intervention framework for CSA* and the *West Africa CSA Alliance*, and integrated into the final documents;
- The stakes and opportunities for West Africa associated with the African CSA Alliance, the NGO Alliance for CSA in Africa, and the Global CSA Alliance have been presented and discussed, and recommendations for articulation with the West Africa CSA Alliance have been formulated by participants;
- The *ECOWAP/CAADP intervention framework for CSA* and the *West Africa CSA Alliance* have officially been adopted and launched;
- The post-Forum process modalities and steps forward have been presented to the participants.

V. Forum participants

62. Forum participants are composed of:

- At national level :
 - › The NAIP/CAADP, NAPAs/UNFCCC and IWRM-AP Focal Points from each of the 17 targeted countries, meaning the 15 ECOWAS countries plus Mauritania and Chad (CILSS focus area);
- At the regional and international level :
 - › Representatives from organizations for regional integration: ECOWAS (DARD, DE and WRCC), WAEMU (DASA, DEE and DRAH)
 - › Representatives from regional networks of farmers, breeders and pastoralists organizations : ROPPA, APESS, RBM and CORET , organized within the Consultative framework between farmers, breeders and pastoralists networks;
 - › Representatives from civil society organizations: POSCAO, WAWA/AFAO, WILDAF and REPAO;
 - › Representatives from private and semi-private sectors as well as agriculture Chambers: AAFEX, MyAgro, iDE, and RECAO;
 - › Representatives from trans-boundary basin organizations in West Africa : NBA, VBA, OMVS, OMVG, CBLT, MRU ;
 - › Representatives from continental integration organizations: CAADP/NEPAD, ACPC/NEPAD, TerrAfrica/NEPAD, Pan-African Agency for the Great Green Wall Initiative, SAFGRAD/AU;



- › Representatives from scientific and technical organizations, members of the supporting committee (e.g. Hub Rural, CILSS, CORAF/WE CARD, CCAFS, IFPRI, ENDA, CARE) and associated with the overall process (e.g. IUCN, ACMAD, GWP/WA, IED Afrique, CSE, IDID, SREC, ICRISAT, IWMI, ILRI, CIFOR, World Agroforestry Center, World Fish Center, WASCAL, 2iE, ACF, SNMH Mali) ;
- › Representatives from the Global and African Alliances on CSA: GACSA, ACSAA, NGO Alliance for CSA in Africa ;
- › Representatives from the Technical and Financial Partners, members of the supporting committee (e.g. USAID) and associated with the overall process and Forum (e.g. GIZ, FAO ECOWAP/CCADP Group of Donors, European Union, World Bank, GEF, UKaid, AFD, IFAD, CIDA, ASDI, AfDB, BIDC, BOAD, UNDP, UNCDF, USGS, etc.).

VI. Methodology

63. The forum will take place over 4 days, combining plenary sessions and thematic parallel sessions. It will be conducted roughly as follows:

- Day 1- “Overview”: Plenary day, composed of a key note address followed by an overview of the scientific, policy and financial CSA landscape in West Africa both as a whole and by sub-sectors; then a presentation and discussion on the international, regional and national stakes of the CoP21 of Paris 2015 regarding CSA; and finally a discussion panel on the operational integration of the gender dimension into CSA policies, programs and projects;
- Day 2 – “NEEDS & REQUESTS expressed by countries”: Plenary day dedicated to the presentation of the country-communications by their respective delegations (including the NAIPs/CAADP, NAPAs/UNFCCC and IWRM-AP). Each presentation will present an overall statement, messages and recommendations on (i) the current state of CSA integration into the NAIP; (ii) their experiences, progress and bottlenecks for inter-sectoral consistency and coordination on CSA between NAIP, NAPA/NPA and IWRM-AP; and most of all on (iii) their associated needs and requests for support (knowledge, intervention tools/approaches/mechanisms, up-scaling, local planning, ...) towards scientific and policy institutions in the region. Clear terms of references, common framework and guidelines, and an appropriated technical and financial support have been given to country focal points to conduct their country-communications and an associated synthesis note. A regional synthesis will be presented and discussed to point out the key messages and recommendations to be considered into the *ECOWAP/CAADP intervention framework for CSA* and the associated *West-Africa CSA Alliance* to be presented and discussed during the last day of the Forum;
- Day 3 – “INITIATIVES & SERVICES from regional and international institutions”: Three parallel thematic sessions on the consistency and coordination of (i) scientific & technical initiatives; (ii) policy initiatives; and (iii) financial initiatives. A specific focus will be given to the extent the initiatives currently developed are matching the country needs and requests (as presented on Day 2), and the necessary improvements to do so. In each thematic session, dedicated discussions will enable participants to address their related messages and recommendations, to be synthesized and discussed during the final plenary session, and considered into the *ECOWAP/CAADP intervention framework*



for CSA and the associated *West-Africa CSA Alliance* to be presented and discussed during the last day of the Forum;

- **Day 4 – “INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK & ALLIANCE”:** Plenary day to present and discuss the provisional *ECOWAP/CAADP intervention framework for CSA and West-Africa CSA Alliance*, for amendment and official adoption and launch. The provisional Forum final declaration will also be presented and discussed for amendment and adoption.

64. This Forum has been designed to be a *Development market place* to match, on one side, the country needs and requests for support, and on the other side, the initiatives developed and services offered by regional and international institutions.

65. In order to enable the non-State stakeholders (FOs, SCOs, private sector organizations) to prepare and bring to the table their messages, positions and contributions on the Forum related themes towards decision-makers and scientific & technical organizations, two days have been specifically dedicated prior the Forum (June 13-14, 2015).

66. Since the gender issue is a key and transversal issue, each presenter will be asked to include in his presentation the description of the adopted approach to tackle gender issue or, if any, the limits observed and needs for support in that respect.

67. This Forum has also been designed to be a place for enhancing the exchanges and interactions between institutions in order to reinforce their synergies regarding their approaches, products and services. Thus, in parallel to the official sessions and throughout the Forum, exhibition stands will be given to the requesting organizations to enable them to present their initiatives to the public.

VII. Provisional Agenda

68. The Forum provisional agenda is proposed below.



Day 1 (Monday 15th of June, 2015):OVERVIEW The Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Landscape in West Africa <i>Overview, Issues and Challenges</i>			
Time	Topic	Chairperson / Facilitator	Speakers
8:00-9:00	<i>Welcome and registration of participants</i>		
9:00-10:30	Opening ceremony : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention from the President of the Forum Facilitation Committee (ECOWAS) • Welcoming speech by the Mayor of Bamako • Intervention from the President of AFAO/WAWA, on behalf of non-State stakeholders • Allocution by the President of the ECOWAS Commission • Allocution by the President of the WAEMU Commission • Allocution by the CEO of NEPAD • Intervention from USAID, on behalf of the Technical and Financial Partners • Opening allocution by H.E.M. The President of the Republic of Mali 		
10:30-11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>		
11:00-11:20	Key Note Address	ECOWAS / WAEMU	Champion
11:20-12:00	Overview of CSA scientific, policy and financial landscape in West Africa, as a whole and by sub-sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop production - Livestock and pastoralism - Fishery - Forestry and agro-forestry - Water management 	ECOWAS / WAEMU	CCAFS/ ICRISAT with IFPRI, World Fish Center, ILRI, IWMI, CIFOR, World Agroforestry Center
12:00-13:00	Discussion with participants, questions & answers	ECOWAS / WAEMU	Participants and speakers
13:00-14:30	<i>Lunch break</i>		
14:30-15:00	CSA in the COP21 negotiations of Paris 2015: International, regional and national stakes? Messages from West Africa?	WAEMU / ECOWAS	CILSS
15:00-16:30	Discussion, messages and recommendations for the final Forum Declaration	WAEMU / ECOWAS	Participants and speakers
16:30-17:00	<i>Coffee break</i>		
17:00-17:45	Panel on defining and operationalizing gender sensitive CSA policies, programs and projects (5 min / panelist)	AFAO-WAWA / CORAF	CARE, ENDA, ROPPA, RBM, APRESS, WIL-DAF, States, Parlemen-tarians
17:45-18:30	Discussion, messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework & Alliance	AFAO-WAWA / CORAF	Participants and panelists
18:30	Wrap-up of Day 1 / Introduction to thematic sessions of Day 2	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	CCAFS



Day 2 (Tuesday 16th of June, 2015) : NEEDS & REQUESTS expressed by countries Supporting the CSA planning and Implementation into the NAIPs, and NAIPs Inter-Sectoral Consistency : Current Status and Country Support Needs Country-Communications and Regional Synthesis			
Time	Topic	Chairperson / Facilitator	Speakers
8:00-9:00	<i>Participants welcoming</i>		
9:00-9:30	Introduction: Hydro-climatic conditions, agro-ecological zones and vulnerabilities of the West African countries: looking at the past to understand the present and prepare the future	CEDEAO / Hub Rural	CILSS and USGS
9:30-10:00	Panel 1 : Presentation of country experiences and needs / <i>Sahelian isolated</i> : Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Tchad (5 min / country)	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	National teams
10:00-10:45	Discussion, messages & recommendations for the CSA Framework & Alliance	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	Participants and panelists
10:45-11:15	<i>Coffee break</i>		
11:15-11:45	Panel 2 : Presentation of country experiences and needs / <i>Sahel Northern-Atlantic:</i> Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Cape Verde (5 min / country)	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	National teams
11:45-12:30	Discussion, messages & recommendations for the CSA Framework & Alliance	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	Participants and panelists
12:30-14:00	<i>Lunch break</i>		
14:00-14:30	Panel 3 : Presentation of country experiences and needs / <i>Western-Atlantic Coast</i> : Bissau-Guinea, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia (5 min / country)	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	National teams
14:30-15:15	Discussion, messages & recommendations for the CSA Framework & Alliance	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	Participants and panelists
15:15-15:45	Panel 4 : Presentation of country experiences and needs / <i>Gulf of Guinea:</i> Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Togo, Nigeria (5 min / country)	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	National teams
15:45-16:30	Discussion, messages & recommendations for the CSA Framework & Alliance	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	Participants and panelists
16:30-17:00	<i>Coffee break</i>		
17:00-17:20	Regional Synthesis : Synthesis of countries experiences and needs (common Vs specific), messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework & Alliance	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	Cosinus & USAID support team
17:20-18:00	Discussion for messages & recommendations finalization	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	Participants and Cosinus & USAID support team
18:00	Wrap-up of Day 2 / introduction to Day 3	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	Cosinus & USAID support team

Day 3 (Wednesday 17nd of June, 2015): INITIATIVES & SERVICES from Regional and International Institutions

Reinforcing Coordination and Convergence between CSA initiatives to Better Match with Country Needs

Scientific, Policy and Funding Initiatives

Time	Parallel Session 1: Coordination and Convergence of Scientific & Technical Initiatives	Parallel Session 2: Coordination and Convergence of Institutional & Policy Initiatives	Parallel Session 3: Coordination and Convergence of Funding Initiatives
8:00-8:30	<i>Participants welcoming</i>	<i>Participants welcoming</i>	<i>Participants welcoming</i>
8:30-8:40	•Introductory presentation: Overview of the CSA scientific & technical initiatives in West Africa: areas of intervention, progresses & bottlenecks, coordination & convergence (Cosinus & USAID support team)	•Introductory presentation: Overview of the CSA related institutional & policy initiatives in West Africa: areas of intervention, progresses & bottlenecks, coordination & convergence (Cosinus & USAID team)	•Introductory presentation: Overview of the CSA related funding initiatives from local to international scales: areas of intervention, progresses & bottlenecks, coordination & convergence (Cosinus & USAID support team)
8:40-10:00	•Panel 1.1. : Supply for, and use of climate services <i>Moderator: CCAFS</i> <u>1) CORAF/WE CARD (10min) :</u> Predictions, vulnerability and impacts of climate change on agriculture: Which referential(s) for the region? <u>2) ACMAD (10min) :</u> Instrumentation, data management and climate services in West Africa: Current state, and priority needs and synergies for the region? <u>3) CILSS/CRA (10min) :</u> Climate services as decision-making support tools for CSA: Current state, and priority needs and synergies for the region? <u>4) NSMH Mali :</u> The experience of Mali in agro-meteorological advice for producers: genesis, progresses, perspectives and recommendations <u>4) CARE (10min) :</u> Access to climate data and use of meteorological previsions at the community level - <u>Discussion (30 min) :</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)	•Panel 2.1. : ECOWAS and WAEMU policies and programs on agriculture, water and the environment related to CSA: Consistency, convergence and coordination <i>Moderator: Hub Rural</i> <u>1) ECOWAS/DAEWR (15min) :</u> ECOWAP, ECOWEP, WAWRP and their implementing programs: Linkages with CSA, progresses and challenges, priority needs and synergies for the region <u>2) DAFS/WAEMU (15min):</u> UAP, AECF and their implementing programs: Linkages with CSA, progresses and challenges, priority needs and synergies for the region <u>3) GACSA (10min):</u> The new Global Alliance for CSA: Which opportunities for, and articulation with West Africa (Framework & Alliance)? <u>4) ACSAA (10min):</u> The new Africa CSA Alliance: Which opportunities for, and articulation with West Africa (Framework & Alliance)? <u>5) NGO Alliance for CSA in Africa – scaling-up CSA through cross-sectoral collaborations (10min):</u> Which opportunities for, and articulation with West Africa (Framework & Alliance)? - <u>Discussion (80 min) :</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)	• Panel 3.1. : CSA financing experiences at the local and national levels in West Africa <i>Moderator: IIED</i> <u>1) CSE (10min):</u> The accreditation process for national agencies to manage the Adaptation Fund's grants: experience from CSE in Senegal, progress and perspectives <u>2) ENDA (10min):</u> The local financing of adaptation: progress, bottlenecks and perspectives regarding the ENDA approach towards vulnerable communities in West Africa <u>3) IED Afrique (10min):</u> Feedbacks on the Support Fund for Local Adaptation Strategies (FSSA) experiences from the ACCA program (IDRC/DFID) <u>4) IDID (10min):</u> Integrating climate change adaptation into municipalities' budgeting process: experiences from Benin <u>5) UNCDF (10min):</u> The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) and the development of local tax system for adaptation: Foreign experiences and current developments in West Africa - <u>Discussion (30 min):</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)



10:00-11:00	<p>•Panel 1.2. : Offer for training programs <i>Moderator: CCAFS</i> <u>1) 2iE (10min):</u> 2iE training programs on climate change, and the Research Center on Water & Climate <u>2) WASCAL (10min):</u> The WASCAL PhD training and research programs on climate change <u>3) CILSS/CRA (10min):</u> Agrhymet training programs on Climate Change <u>4) SREC (10min):</u> The training offer from the International Joint Laboratories (IJL) mechanism, and the upcoming training challenges for the region - <u>Discussion (20 min):</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)</p>	<p><i>Continuation of panel 2.1 discussion</i></p>	<p>•Panel 3.2. The continental and regional funds for CSA in West Africa (adaptation and mitigation) <i>Moderator: ECOWAS</i> <u>1) AfDB (10min):</u> Accessible funds managed by the AfDB, and focus on the AfDB/NEPAD/UNECA ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF) <u>2) EBID (10min):</u> Accessible funds managed by EBID <u>3) WADB/BOAD (10min):</u> Accessible funds managed by WADB/BOAD - <u>Discussion (30 min):</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)</p>
11:00-11:30	<p><i>Coffee break</i></p>		
11:30-13:00	<p>•Panel 1.3. : Offer for research, decision-making support, and capitalization-extension-dissemination of endogenous and scientific knowledge <i>Moderator: CILSS/CRA</i> <u>1) CORAF/WE CARD (10min):</u> Current status and initiatives from the West-African research on CSA (incl. SREC and AfricaInteract platforms to facilitate interaction between researchers and policy-makers) <u>2) ENDA (10min):</u> The AfricaAdapt platform for scientific & endogenous knowledge sharing for climate change adaptation with local communities <u>3) MyAgro (10min):</u> Social business for integrated agricultural extension services towards small-scale farmers , and the adoption and dissemination of best practices <u>4) IDE (10min):</u> Social business in irrigation, with focus on IDE services to develop markets and supply chains for drip irrigation systems - <u>Discussion (50 min):</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)</p>	<p>•Panel 2.2. : Positions and contributions from non-State stakeholders on regional consistency and coordination, and inter-scale coordination on CSA <i>Moderator: NGO Alliance for CSA in Africa – scaling-up CSA through cross-sectoral collaborations</i> <u>1) Farmers, Breeders and Pastoralists Joint Consultative Framework (10min):</u> Position and contribution from farmers, breeders and pastoralists organizations <u>2) CSOs representative (10min):</u> Position and contribution from civil society organizations <u>3) Private sector representative (10min):</u> Position and contribution from the private sector <u>4) Energy & Fishery sectors representative (ENDA, 10min):</u> Position and contribution from ENDA for the fishery and energy sectors <u>5) Development NGOs representative (UICN, 10min):</u> Position and contribution from Development NGOs <u>6) Humanitarian NGOs representative (ACF, 10min):</u> Position and contribution from Humanitarian NGOs - <u>Discussion (30 min) :</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)</p>	<p>•Panel 3.3. : The multilateral funding accessible for CSA in West Africa (adaptation and mitigation) <i>Moderator: USAID</i> <u>1) GEF (10min):</u> Accessible funds managed by the GEF (GEF 5, LDCF, SCCF, SPA) <u>2) World Bank (10min):</u> Accessible funds managed by the World Bank (CTF, FCPF, CIF, PPCR, SCF) <u>3) European Union (10min):</u> Accessible funds managed by the EU (GCCA / GCCA+) <u>4) UNDP (10min):</u> Accessible funds managed by the UNDP (UN-REDD Program, MDG Achievement Fund – Environment and Climate Change thematic window) <u>5) IFAD (10min):</u> The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) - <u>Discussion (40 min) :</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)</p>



13:00-14:30	Lunch break		
14:30-16:00	<p>• Panel 1.4. : Intervention tools, approaches and mechanisms for processing up-scaling and local planning <i>Moderator: CORAF/WECARD</i> <u>1) CILSS/ES (10min):</u> Conducting the up-scaling process at country level for sustainable land management: challenges, tools and mechanisms <u>2) CARE (10min):</u> Tools, approaches and mechanisms for integrating climate change into local planning processes <u>3) ICRISAT (10min):</u> Community-based learning and mobilization for CSA local planning: experiences in Mali (GCC° and Niger (ECOFARM) <u>4) CCAFS (10min):</u> Intervention approaches and mechanisms to improve local capacities for adaptation (e.g. climate analogue sites, Farms-of-The-Future, etc.) and up-scaling for adaptation <u>5) ACMAD (10min):</u> Mobilizing large-scale information and communication media and technologies for CSA (TV, radio, cell phones...): Local / national experiences and development prospect</p> <p>- <u>Discussion (40 min):</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)</p>	<p>• Panel 2.3. : Continental policies and programs on climate change in agriculture, water management and the environment: consistency and coordination with the regional and national levels <i>Moderator: Farmers, Breeders and Pastoralists Joint Consultative Framework</i> <u>1) NEPAD/ACPC (10min):</u> ACPC's initiatives on CSA: progresses, challenges and perspectives on CSA; articulation with the regional and national levels <u>2) TerrAfrica/NEPAD (10min):</u> The TerrAfrica program: progresses, challenges and perspectives; articulation with the regional and national levels <u>3) SAFGRAD/AU (10min):</u> The SAFGRAD program: progresses, challenges and perspectives on CSA; articulation with the regional and national levels <u>4) Pan-African Agency of the GGW (10min):</u> The Great Green Wall initiative: progresses, challenges and perspectives on CSA; articulation with the regional and national levels</p> <p>- <u>Discussion (50 min):</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)</p>	<p>• Panel 3.4. : The bilateral funding accessible for CSA in West Africa (adaptation and mitigation) <i>Moderator: UEMOA</i> <u>1) USAID (10min):</u> Strategy, interventions and funding windows for West Africa <u>2) GIZ (10min):</u> Strategy, interventions and funding windows for West Africa <u>3) CIDA (10min):</u> Strategy, interventions and funding windows for West Africa <u>4) ASDI (10min) :</u> Strategy, interventions and funding windows for West Africa <u>5) AFD (10min):</u> Accessible funds managed by AFD (FFEM) <u>6) UKaid (10min):</u> Accessible funds managed by UKaid (UK's International Climate Fund)</p> <p>- <u>Discussion (30 min) :</u> Messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination)</p>
16:00-16:30	Coffee break		
	Plenary session: Synthesis of messages and recommendations from the parallel sessions & Discussion with the participants		
16:30-17:00	Restitution of the messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework (interventions) & Alliance (coordination), from each of the 3 parallel sessions (10 min per session)	Chair: ECOWAS Facilitator: Hub Rural Speakers: Rapporteurs of the parallel sessions (Cosinus & USAID support team)	
17:00-18:30	Feedback from participants and finalization of the messages and recommendations for the CSA Framework & Alliance	Chair: ECOWAS Facilitator: Hub Rural Speakers: Participants	
18:30	Wrap-up of Day 3 / introduction to Day 4	Chair: ECOWAS Facilitator: Hub Rural Speakers: Main Rapporteur (Cosinus & USAID team)	

Day 4 (Thursday 18th of June, 2015) : INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK & ALLIANCE for CSA

Defining a regional intervention framework associated with an Alliance for interventions coordination and convergence

ECOWAP/CAADP Intervention Framework for CSA and West Africa CSA Alliance

Time	Topic	Chairperson / Facilitator	Speakers
9:00-9:30	Presentation of the provisional <i>ECOWAP/CAADP Intervention Framework for CSA</i>	WAEMU / Hub Rural	ECOWAS
9:30-10:00	Presentation of the provisional <i>West Africa Alliance for CSA (WACSAA)</i>	WAEMU / Hub Rural	ECOWAS
10:00-10:30	Discussion and amendments by participants	WAEMU / Hub Rural	Participants
10:30-11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>		
11:00-13:00	Continuation of discussion and amendments	WAEMU / Hub Rural	Participants
13:00-14:30	<i>Lunch break</i>		
14:30-15:00	Presentation of the provisional Forum final declaration (messages and recommendations), for amendment and validation by participants	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	WAEMU
15:00-16:30	Discussion and amendments by participants	ECOWAS / Hub Rural	Participants
16:30-17:15	<i>Coffee break</i> <i>[finalization of the declaration]</i>		
17:15-17:30	Post-Forum : presentation of the next steps of the process regarding countries (e.g. support for integrating CSA into their NAIP), basin organizations (e.g. support for integrating CSA into their development plan), regional & international organizations and Donors (e.g. Regional CSA Framework and Alliance)	ECOWAS / WAEMU	Hub Rural
17:30-18:00	Closing ceremony : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum final declaration: official adoption and launching of the ECOWAP/CAADP Intervention Framework on CSA and the West Africa CSA Alliance (WACSAA) • Intervention from the ROPPA Chairperson, on behalf of non-State stakeholders • Allocution by the CEO of NEPAD • Allocution by the President of the WAEMU Commission • Allocution by the President of the ECOWAS Commission • Intervention from the Representative of ECOWAP/CAADP Donors Group • Intervention from the Representative of the European Union • Closing allocution by H.E.M. the Prime Minister of the Republic of Mali 		