

Political Will and Public Will for Climate-Smart Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa

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March 25, 2021











Project Background

Funding

United States Agency for International Development United States Department of Agriculture

Activities

Field research: 2015-2018

Dissemination of research: 2015-2021











Research Partners

<u>Senegal</u>

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Research Partners

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Research Roots

Political will and public will

- Political will conceptual definition (2010)
- Public will conceptual definition (2014)
- Action research (2018)

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA)

- Sustainably increase productivity/incomes
- Adaptation and resilience
- Reduce/remove greenhouse gas emissions

Original Article

Analysis and action: The political will and public will approach

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CSA Examples: Senegal Stakeholders

Agro-forestry & tree growth

- Integrated crop systems with trees
- Restrictions on cutting down trees
- Shrubs for water retention and fixing of organic materials
- Big Green Wall to prevent desertification
- Fuel-efficient stoves (to save trees)
- Pruning of trees

Organic fertilizers

- Natural organic composts
- Cheap organic fertilizers
- Elimination of slash-and-burn agriculture
- No-till agriculture

Improved water use

- Drip and other forms of irrigation
- Water towers for storage
- Linking seeding and fertilizer application to weather forecasts
- Planting vegetables with low water needs
- Water retention basins

Climate-adapted seed varieties

- Drought-resistant seeds
- Flood-resistant seeds











Case Study Countries: Uganda & Senegal

Similarities

- Smallholder agriculture important
- Sub-Saharan Africa location
- Poverty situations

Differences

- Political regime types
- Historical features
- Climates & crops

















Research Methods

Data collection

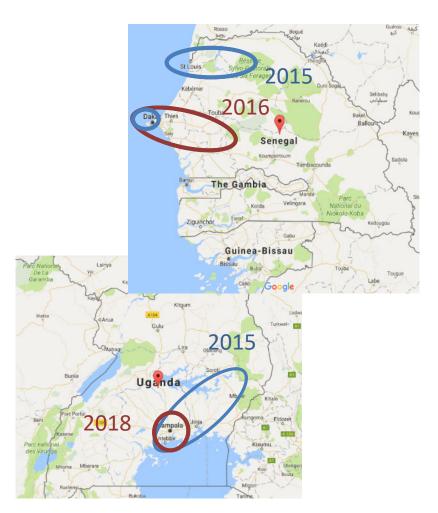
Semi-structured interviews

• Senegal: 2015, 2016

• Uganda: 2015, 2018

Data analysis

- Deductive and inductive coding of interview transcripts
- Frequency-based scoring







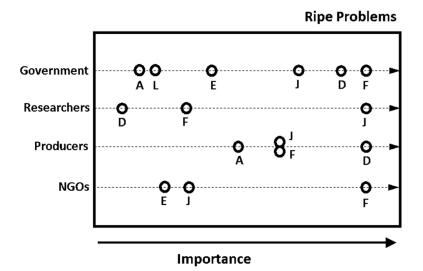






Ripe Problems: Uganda

Figure 2A. Climate-Agriculture in Uganda



- F: Inadequate rainfall
- J: Variable precipitation
- D: Extreme weather events

- B: Food/crop storage
- S: Poverty
- C: Gender issues

Figure 3A. Socioeconomic & Infrastructure-Agriculture in Uganda





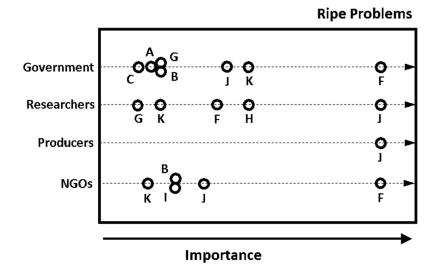






Ripe Problems: Senegal

Figure 2B. Climate-Agriculture in Senegal



- F: Inadequate rainfall
- J: Variable precipitation

- Y: Urban migration
- H: Insufficient irrigation
- K: Mechanization
- J: Low investment

Figure 3B. Socioeconomic & Infrastructure-Agriculture in Senegal

Importance











Senegal: Political Will

- (1) Sufficient set of decision makers
 - Options: president, ministries, local officials, donors
- (2) Common understanding of problem
 - Emerging Senegal Plan vs. rice self-sufficiency
- 3) Commonly perceived, potentially effective solution
 - Government agriculture programs
- 4) Commitment to support
 - Greater support for rice than CSA initiatives











Senegal: Public Will

- (1) Social system
 - Success of community radio
- (2) Shared recognition of a particular problem
 - Competing problems
- 3) Resolve to address the situation
 - Coordination problems, but local commitment
- 4) In a particular way
 - Importance of local needs
- 5) Through sustained collective action
 - Identification with programs and sponsors possible













Senegal: Climate-Smart Village of Daga-Birame

- National, international, and local actors
- Participatory development and testing
- Holistic approach, including social reorganization
- Agroforestry
- Weather forecasts





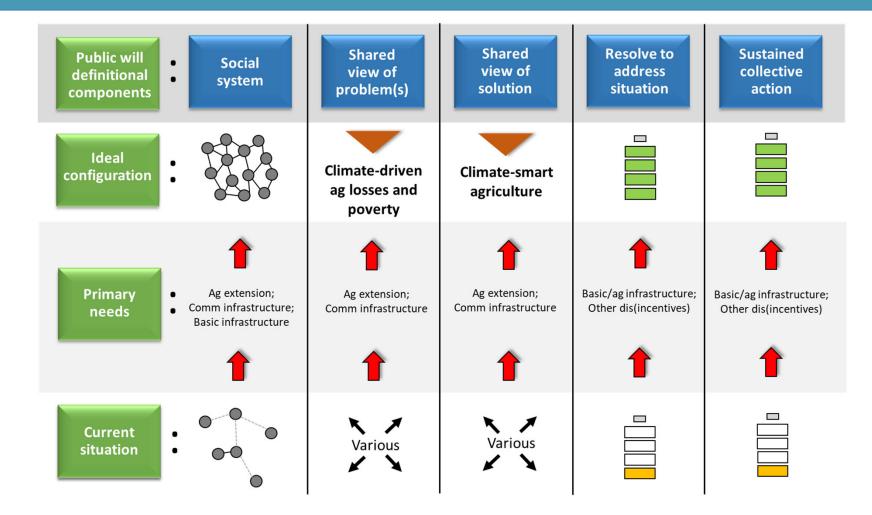








Public Will for CSA in Uganda













Opportunities for Scaling: Senegal

Opportunities for policy entrepreneurs

Joining problems and solutions via effective messengers

Opportunities for agribusiness entrepreneurs

- Information dissemination and demonstrations
- Equipment and inputs
- Financing

Opportunities for governments and donors

- Supporting research and communication
- Enabling environments and subsidization













Opportunities for Scaling: Uganda

- Communication: extension service, infrastructure, producer associations
- Basic and agricultural infrastructure: transportation, electricity, inputs, storage, marketing
- Incentives: plot sizes, non-farm income
- Many opportunities for industry, government, and donors – separately and together













Other Project Outcomes

- Dr. Sanogo has continued scientific work on agro-ecological and socio-economic importance of climate-smart village approach
- Articles shared with other scientists
- Citations of research
- Partner career advancement





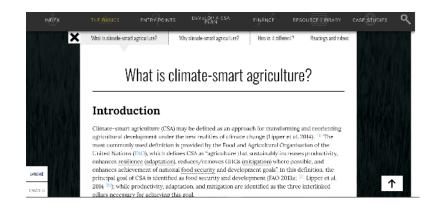






CSA Resources

- Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab
- Food and Agriculture
 Organization of the United
 Nations & GACSA
- World Bank



 CCAFS: CGIAR program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security











More Information

Eric D. Raile, Linda M. Young, Jackline Bonabana-Wabbi, Julian Kirinya, Samba Mbaye, Lena Wooldridge, Amber N. W. Raile, and Lori Ann Post. 2018. "Agriculture in Shifting Climates: The Configuration and Ripeness of Problem Understandings in Uganda and Senegal." *Review of Policy Research* 35 (2): 302-325. Available at http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ropr.12284/full

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- 1) KNOWLEDGE
- 2) DEMONSTRATION
- 3) CAPITAL/LABOR
- 4) INPUTS
- 5) STORAGE/MARKETS











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