



The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) is a NEPAD programme in support of economic development of the continent. Farmer Organisations, both national and regional, are key stakeholders of CAADP as they are drivers and beneficiaries of successful agriculture growth. The CAADP Africa Forum gives farmers a voice at the policy and programme level, in particular on CAADP implementation.

From this year on, Regional Farmer Organisations take the lead in deciding on content and contributions to the CAADP Africa Forum. This assures that forum discussions address issues of current concern to farmers. Best practices brought to the forum were selected at regional workshops held by Africa's five Regional Farmer Organisations; UMAGRI (North), ROPPA (West), PROPAC (Central), EAFF (East) and SCAU (South). This assures that forum contributions truly reflect farming realities on the ground.



Date Monday 4 to Friday 8 October 2010

Venue Azalai Hotel, Ouagadougou

Accommodation

The Azalai Hotel offers special conference rates at € 77 per person per day.

Transport from the airport to the hotel is organised (www.azalaihoteles.com)

Languages

English and French

Fees Participation fee is € 300 which includes lunches, cocktail, social dinner and field trips. Participants are responsible for travel, accommodation and dinners.

Registration

Registration forms can be downloaded from africaforum@nepad.org

Papers and presentations

Proposals and contributions can be sent to presentations@africaforum.info

Photos: Fallé Diabagate, Ivory Coast; Eshetu Mulatu, Ethiopia; Ousmane Djibo, Burkina Faso; Michele Nori, Somalia

2010 CAADP Africa Forum

Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change Strategies of Smallholder Farmers to achieve Food Security and Income Growth in Africa



4 to 8 October 2010
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change: Strategies of Smallholder Farmers to achieve Food Security and Income Growth in Africa

African farmers have long felt the impact of climate change and, as the international debate takes up speed, examples are found all over Africa of farmers who have already adapted to increasingly unreliable rainfall, rising temperatures, receding water resources or recurrent floods. Some of these examples are based on farmer-initiative; others are part of larger programmes or strategies. By pulling these (dispersed) initiatives together into a structural framework of response strategies, the forum aims to facilitate peer exchange.

The following sub-themes will be covered:

Adaptation and mitigation in Agriculture: The resilience of present food-systems in Africa has to be assured. Within the framework of the international climate policy and its associated mechanisms it is imperative to identify how the rural poor in Africa could more effectively access the growing carbon market in order to mobilise the financial resources and capacity necessary for reducing their vulnerability in future.

Land-based response strategies: The mitigation potential in agriculture and forestry sectors is remarkable. Initiatives include reduced deforestation and reforestation; agro-forestry for food; recovery of biogas and waste; soil management; degraded land restoration; zero tillage. These activities combine an adaptation to climate change but also a potential to contribute to, and into, global carbon markets.

Water conservation measures: Joint water management can forge the foundation for societies, while water conflicts can create war. Adaptation to climate change must also be about water conservation such as rainwater harvesting; reducing surface runoff and preventing groundwater loss; flood control; terraces and highly efficient irrigation.

Alternative energy: Activities promoting energy from renewable biomass are eligible for funding under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). In addition, African agriculture can rise to the growing global demand for biofuel making it imperative that policy frameworks balance the use of land for bio-fuel and for food crop production.

Promoting sound and sustainable natural resource management: Securing smallholder access to land and water is critical to sustainable and equitable agriculture growth. Risks and opportunities of large-scale (foreign and domestic) investment in land ('land grabbing') have to be addressed.

Objectives of the forum are:

- ❖ to exchange information on best practices by farmers adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts
- ❖ to disseminate information on how farmer organisations can access and use international climate change financing mechanisms (such as the Clean Development Mechanism)
- ❖ to build an inventory on mitigation and adaptation technologies used by smallholder farmers such as technologies for land and water management and technologies for energy generation
- ❖ to help farmer organisations use the CAADP framework to advance national and regional policy agendas to support smallholder farmers meet the challenges of climate change



Who is invited?

The CAADP Africa Forum is for farmers, policy makers and supporters of agriculture from across the continent. Institutions represented at the forum include: Regional Farmer Organisations, the NEPAD Agency, CAADP Pillar Lead Institutions and Regional Economic Communities.

Regional Farmer Organisations are in charge of compiling contributions on field practices that are forwarded to them by National Farmer Organisations. If you have a case worth presenting, then contact your National or Regional FO:

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