

## ICRAF

CATEGORY:	Research
CSA PROJECT 1:	Evidence for Resilient Agriculture (ERA)
SCALE:	County
PERIOD OF THE PROJECT:	2013 to Date
GRANT SIZE OF THE PROJECT:	USD 70,000 per year
CSA PROJECT 2:	Up scaling county climate smart agriculture planning
SCALE:	County
PERIOD OF THE PROJECT:	2020 January-June 2020
GRANT SIZE OF THE PROJECT:	USD 40,000



## SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

World Agroforestry (ICRAF) engages in co-development and dissemination of agroforestry based knowledge and practices for adoption by smallholder farmers in order to increase agricultural productivity and contribute to climate change mitigation while ensuring food security and environmental sustainability. The organization employs capacity building and advocacy approaches involving creation of a toolkit encompassing farm and landscape level climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices. The organization specializes in initiatives such as Drylands Development Programme (DryDev); Accelerating Adoption of Agroforestry in Western Kenya (Triple As); Food Africa II; Probabilistic Causal Models for Nutrition outcomes of Agricultural Actions; and Fruiting Africa: Tree Crops Development in Africa to benefit the poor, in Kenya among other projects.

## CONTEXT

Smallholder agriculture practices in Kenya remain largely traditional and predominantly rainfed. This makes smallholder farmers vulnerable to climate risks. Despite the numerous research and scientific evidence generated on ways to build resilient agriculture, the increasing frequency and intensity of climate risks and hazards continue worsening their livelihoods. There is therefore need to transform the current traditional agriculture into a form that integrates climate risk management interventions. This transformation requires *inter alia* policies, finances and enhanced capacity as well as accurate data to inform accurate site specific solutions that will deliver improved agricultural productivity, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience in the agricultural production systems.

Activities implemented by ICRAF are aimed at increasing productivity, enhancing resilience and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Small-scale farmers are most vulnerable to climate risks. Their agricultural practices remain largely traditional and rainfed dependent jeopardizing the resilience. Increased frequency and magnitude of climate risks and hazards worsens their livelihoods regardless of the numerous research and scientific evidence on ways to improve agriculture. To bridge the gap from traditional to transformative agriculture we require *inter alia* policies, finances and enhanced capacity. All the requirements for transformative agriculture require accurate data to inform them better delivery. We have developed a research tool and web portal by combining all scientific evidence on agriculture to produce

accurate and site specific solutions to improve agricultural productivity, increase resilience and to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE CSA PROJECT

**Project 1:** The overall objective of this project is to generate scientific evidence to inform climate-proofing of agriculture; policy formulation; decision-making and implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture technologies and practices for resilience building.

**Project 2:** The long-term objective of this project is to build the capacity of county governments in Kenya in integrating climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices into their agricultural sector development plans for resilience building.

## KEY INTERVENTIONS

FARM LEVEL	TARGET (No of FARMERS)	INDICATORS MONITORED
Agroforestry		Number of smallholder farmers integrating agroforestry technologies and practices
On farm water and soil management		Number of households using water harvesting practices on their farms No. of on-farm water harvesting and storage facilities (earth pans, plastic tanks, etc)
Capacity building		Number of lead farmers trained Number of farmers trained by lead farmers on asset-based community-driven development approach Number of trainings conducted for lead farmers Number of farmer-to-farmer trainings conducted
BEYOND FARM LEVEL	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	INDICATORS MONITORED``
Policy and advocacy	Government Value chain actors (agro-input dealers, transporters, processors)	Number of policy forums held No. of Policy briefs drafted and shared Validation workshop report published
Capacity building on CSA	County Agriculture officers, climate services providers, County planners, etc	No. of CSA training programmes/ activities implemented Number of counties trained on ERA Number of CSA practices in the county research proposals No. of CSA projects being implemented in the county No. of CSA activities integrated in the county integrated development plans

Governance and institutional strengthening		No. of county agriculture officers trained No. of climate services providers trained No. of county government planners trained No. of CSA knowledge sharing networks developed and implemented in the county
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## PARTICIPATION IN KEY CLIMATE & AGRICULTURE NETWORKS

ICRAF is a member of the following networks: Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP); Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (ACSAA) ; Global CSA Alliance (GACSA).

### INVOLVEMENT IN CSA

- Policy formulation
- Knowledge dissemination
- Technology transfer
- Research
- Communication

### RELEVANCE OF CSA MSP TO WORK

- Networking
- Learning and exchange
- Influence policy environment
- Reporting and showcasing
- Information about CSA

## RECOMMENDATION ON WAYS TO SUPPORT MSP

- Dissemination of climate smart agriculture knowledge and technologies
- Developing capacities of key stakeholders involved in climate smart agriculture implementation
- Mobilizing stakeholders and facilitating dialogue on climate smart agriculture issues among them

## LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CSA PROJECT

Successful implementation of agroforestry interventions requires political goodwill especially in ensuring developed policies embrace agroforestry technologies. A clear communication channel with the counties can also improve transparency and increase the willingness of the counties to be fully involved in the implementation of CSA. Funding of climate actions still remains to be a major impediment to the implementation of CSA technologies and practices.

## RELEVANT LINKS & REFERENCES

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/country/Kenya/projects>  
<https://era.ccafs.cgiar.org/>

## ORGANISATION INFORMATION AND CONTACT ADDRESS IN CASE OF FOLLOW UP

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