



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



Report of Annual review of “Partnerships for Scaling Climate Smart Agriculture Phase 2 (P4S II)”

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10-12 March 2020 at Samanko, Bamako, Mali

PARTNERSHIPS FOR SCALING CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE



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1. Background

P4S II resulted from the merging the actions of BRAS-PAR and P4S I with the intention to use tools and evidence/lessons learned from the Climate-Smart Villages and other development activities, with existing and new partners through direct scientific support to decision makers (e.g., governments, civil society, and researchers) and capacity building to help bring CSA to scale. The scientific activities will be combined with dedicated communications activities such as photo essays, tweets, blog posts, *etc.* from field staff and partners to raise the visibility of the project and help show case of its successes in supporting countries and position of ICRAF, CIAT, and CCAFS as the go to research organization for the science of scaling up CSA. The key activity areas of P4S II will be around: supporting CSA investment and programming, De-risking agriculture, digital delivery and monitoring and community based scaling of CSA.

The present meeting reviewed the achievements for year 2019 of P4S and planed the new activities around these areas for 2020.

2. Objectives of the Workshop and methodology

2.1 Objectives of the Workshop

This workshop aims at reviewing achievements of the activities of P4S II conducted in 2019 and drawing lessons. Based on these lessons, the activities of 2020 were planned including those aiming at synthesizing the key findings of CSA by 2021.

2.2 Methodology

This three-day workshop was made of PowerPoint presentations and discussions on the different subjects namely, key lessons and achievements in P4S II in 2019 and 2020 workplans and strategies for synthesizing findings by 2021 and scaling them up.

3. Day 1: Preliminaries of the meeting and main achievements and lessons learnt 2019 for P4SII

3.1 Preliminaries of the meeting

Before starting, one minutes silent for some of people been killed for security issues in the CCAFS sites in the North of Burkina-Faso.

Robert Zougmore the CCAFS Lead for Africa emphases that we are at the end of second phase of CCAF. For this purpose action must be taken on evaluation of impacts.

Scaling up some of promising options and technologies are keys points to be focused on.

The opening ceremony was held by ICRAF country representative sahel node Dr Djalal Arinloyé.

According to Dr Djalal we are aware of COVID-19 but we hope the expectation from this workshop will help to move on the impacts assessment in the future.

ICRAF and CIFOR are engaged in a new one CGIAR initiatives. The two board are working together. From this work how our work can fit into the global level strategy (CIFOR-ICRAF merger).

The agenda of the meeting was then presented by by Dr Jules who emphases on three keys points such as:

Partnership-Building capacity- Impact. The objectives of the meeting was the exposed following the presentation of Dr Jules.

According to him the main approaches are:

- 1- Investment plan at the national level



There is the strong demand on investment plan at the sub-national level. It is more manageable by actors. The priority should be to go at the lower scale or sub-national scale

2- De-risking agriculture mostly strengthen capacity

3- Digital delivery and monitoring

Preliminary start in Ghana. New engagement with VIAMO. They have a representative in Mali, Niger and Ghana. How to make use of ICT tools (markets and so on). The challenge is to monitor the number of persons which have been reached. Bring partnership to see group of partners who can support credit

4- Community based scaling of CSA

The presentation embedded the followings:

- Theory of change
- Impact pathway
- Agreed actions during last year meeting
- Follow up actions

The presenter also emphasizes that the last year for main achieve is 2020 because he doubt we will done so much activities in 2021.

3.2 Main achievements and lessons learnt 2019 for P4SII

Table 1. Summary of key findings, questions, responses and recommendations per presentation

Countries / Institutions	Few key results	Questions / Comments and recommendations
INERA Burkina-Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting INERA-ANAM • Tripartite meeting INERA-ANAM- VIAMO (the aims to analyze how these institutions can be completed each other) • Participation to the International Symposium on Science and Technology (SIST 2019) from 10 to 14 October 2019 • Participation to the joint mission UICN-INERA on social learning at Yatenga • Extension of CSV in the Region of Center)West • Baseline study in Tenado commune • Capacity building activity • Publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The question was asked about how to raise money to implement actions after this vulnerability assessment or baseline study ➤ Are evidence transposable? ➤ A typical example of actions on partnership is Eco village in the extension site in Tenado (Tialgo) ➤ There is a need of good investment model to support the communities in the north. A strategy for investment must be found ➤ Which kind of research activity can be engaged in the North site (possibility to analyze the effect of migration, maybe the communities are implemented their acquired knowledge in the new areas or in their host areas). A deeper though on what can be done as research activity is needed ➤ There is a need to provide the tangible climate information for a successful partnership INERA-ANAM-VIAMO
ISRA Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Presentation of the intervention areas at Kaffrine ✓ Activity: Influence policy ✓ Document evidence on what was working in the CSV ✓ Identify the social learning group and capacitate them on the use of technologies packages of CSA (land use cover change analysis, demonstration on tree species, the cost benefit analysis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the land use cover change analysis care should be done on the reference level for the selection of satellite dates. Go in deeper analysis diachronic analysis to really assess impacts of the project. The use of transition matrix is recommended. • There are two ways to influence policy (behaviour change and behaviour change based planning action) • Analyze the possibility to establish a platform for the Kaffrine region • Focus on the advantages of technologies. Trees contribute to carbon sequestration for example. The data on <i>Tamarindus</i> production contribute for example to the resilience

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capacitate farmers to access necessary for the implementation of CSA technologies ✓ Develop smart value chains to face climate change to attract private sector ✓ Extension of smart technologies packages (exchange visit, exchange day on the csv of Daga-Birame, capacity building of producers in 3 communes, tested and validated the CSV for the extension to the new site) ✓ Identification of 3 sites for upscaling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When talking about the regeneration of degraded areas emphasis should be focused on stability and degradation • Care should be taken on the use of logo. The donors pay attention on that • The weakness in the communication part (only publication were cited whereas blogs can more help for scaling up of technologies. Communication has a tangible role to play • The visit of the FAO and starting point of upscaling were is not emphases • In the frame of sustainability the monitoring was not presented in the case of Daga-Birame while recent field work was done. • The cost-benefit analysis should take into the account the density of tree species. The question about what is the optimal density to gain profit. The sensitivity analysis should also be done mainly in the context of climate change where production is not stable. In response to that sensitivity analysis was done.” • In response to questions the team intend to bring partners toward the development of CSV (document downloadable in the website) • A tentative approach to build a partnership based value chains in 3 clusters of the villages was undertaken. As a national research the aim is how to move to the mega actions value chains with networks. The solution is to move first from the small cluster • A management planning of assisted protected area of Daga-Birame is also of concern to avoid interference of forestry authority for the profit of the communities. A questionable idea was ‘Do we need authorization from forestry authority before the use of assisted protected area?’ • The best way also to attempt to know the roots of the problem? Be able to give evidence to the forestry authority that their approach will lead in the future to the greening of the sahel region. A collective action is needed. Put in the management scheme the lobbying activity. There is a need to take action at the regional level. It will be good to do something along the tenure. A need to involve two platforms such
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		<p>as Bothen in Burkina and FAO (Agro ecologue) based in the sahel which aims to the valuation of biomass.</p> <p>Key actions to be taken in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A policy brief which will help to demonstrate a negative impact of forest code on natural regeneration has to be produced • Find the way to involve local communities to identify the best solution •
<p>CSIR-SARI Ghana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Climate-Smart Village Approach • CSA Model • Research Partners • Non-research Partners • Technology dissemination pathways • Baseline assessment of the climate-smart villages • Causes of degradation • Alternative uses of crop residues • Crop and livestock integration offers ways to increase productivity while protecting natural ecosystems • 2019 Activities • Field visit in October 2019 • Evaluation on the use of climate information on agriculture in CSV • Village Midline Study: Site Analysis Report for Doggoh, Lawra- Jirapa, Ghana • Scaling up and scaling out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated combine technologies to promote CSA. The relation of technologies with 3 pillars. The contribution of each technology. A combination of option might also a good thing. • There is an opposite action between Ghana and Senegal. While Ghana chosen technologies were mostly agronomists, the Senegal one were mostly oriented in trees. Plant material like <i>Tamarindus</i> with high rate growth can also been promoted, even shea. • How to make value of ‘‘Kapaala’’? in response to this, it can be used for ‘‘Tchakpalo’’ (local drink) • Why are some technologies dropping down? There is a need to engage the compare the performance of some technologies dropping down. There a need to give the explanation of farmers’s perception to these technologies. The scientific conclusion is difficult with two experimental sites. • How do farmer’s behavior change about CSA? We need to have a robust analysis. • One of the thing which came out now is impact. Impact assessment is needed from this time. Having students in Mali and Niger. The indicators country specific must be defined. There is a need to have a common regional methodology. • <p>Key actions to be taken in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to reach the target in looking at the impacts pathway? The targets are common. There is a need to combine this to big impact

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current partnerships and future engagements for out scaling • Challenges for scaling up CSA • Way forward - Proposed activities for 2020 	<p>assessment. A draft of the methodology for the end line study to allow us to make the difference comparison is needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects are gender sensitive, but research activities are not help women to get money. There is no value addition in the chains
<p>UICN Burkina-Faso</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main social learning methods in the intervention areas • Two emerging common methods for social learning • Mainstreaming social learning into program-led Learning- A cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presentation help to well understand the process. There is a need to use the frame of the figure (integrated cycle for program-led and social learning) to assess the behavior change • The importance of social learning for technical officers • The Senegal case is advocate for the continuation of the study • The knowledge coffee based-social learning between communities can be a very good initiative, • This approach can also be used for results dissemination • We can also stimulate the knowledge exchange on the used technologies by communities. • The challenge is how are we sustain the new behavior

4. Day 2: Recapitulation of day 1 and group work per partners for 2020 work plans

The participants outlined the missing points of the recapitulation of day 1 such as the followings:

- The presentations are more structured than the reports
- The impacts assessment study must focus at various scale (Community, district and regional) and even at the scientists' level
- Discussion about the forest laws and to analyze if these need to be updated.

Table 2. Summary of key findings, questions, responses and recommendations for CCAFS presentation

Countries / Institutions	Few key results	Questions / Comments and recommendations
CCAFS	<p>Monitoring & Evaluation of CSA technologies and practices in CSVs in West Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CSA Monitoring survey in Kaffrine, Senegal ✓ CCAFS midline survey in Lawra-Jirapa, Ghana ✓ Adoption of CSA technologies and practices in Cinzana CSV, Mali ✓ Assessing CSA interventions in West Africa 	<p>Actions points outlined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training on smart tools are needed. The tools to evaluate the smartness of CSA accordingly to the 3 pillars must be of interest for the project impacts assessment. • For the evaluation of the impacts of P4S projects we need this tool. • The deeper analysis about the regression model and k-mean has to be done to analyze the adoption level of technologies • The meaning of the rate of adoption potential. The clarification of the concept of exposure • Finally the various tools were shared through the web link and easily downloadable • The K-Mean analysis is needed to analyze why adopters dropped down some technologies

The participants were split in two group for 2020 workplans of the different partners. The assignment of this working groups took the timeline of the day and help each partner to really work on what is feasible. Let not the group from Senegal who is unable to assist to this meeting also work together in their own country.

5. Day 3: Presentation of 2020 work plan per partners, Ways for synthesizing the key achievements on CSA by 2021 and keys themes for impacts assessments

5.1 Presentation of 2020 work plan per partners, Ways for synthesizing the key achievements on CSA by 2021

The presentation of 2020 work plan was done following some questions, comments and recommendations.

The general observations that can be retained are:

- There are too much declined activities which we think have the low chance to be done at the end. Advices was provided to analyze what is feasible,
- It was advice to partners to use the form following the main domain of P4S when presenting the work plan



- Fund raising activity should be mentioned. There are opportunities from donors to get some few fund ranged from 5 to 20 thousand dollars that can be very important for small projects.
- For next report assessment should be part of the report. This assessment has to be focused on the three pillars of CSA.

Annual meeting 10-12 March 2020 at Samanko, Bamako, Mali

5.2 Keys themes for impacts assessments

The presentation of the key themes to be focused during the impacts assessment was outlined by Dr Jules following the amendments of the panel. The following are the retained themes grouped in three categories such as:

Impacts of the use of CSA on natural resources

- Multi-date maps of vegetation cover: 2006, 2011, 2020 (several windows of observation/multi-scales) and aboveground carbon sequestration
- Participatory assessment of the dynamics of NRs with farmers/communities and link it with the GIS multi-date mapping

Adoption of CSA options

- Initial prioritized CSA technologies
- Shortened CSA options retained or re-combined by the end users
- Adoption rates (including the question of migration where possible)

Impacts of the use of CSA options on farmers' livelihoods

- Targeted key option/outcome
- Perceived outcome/impact (contributive not attributive) of farmers
- Quantified gender differentiated impacts on the 5 categories of livelihood resources (add maps)

6. Conclusion and closing of the meeting

The coordinator of P4S Dr Jules thank everybody for pushing efforts together to the success of this event. We hope giving the programme we develop our defined objectives were attained. Attention of partners was also drawn of publications. The scientific publications should be produced this year emphasizes the coordinator.

The coordinator wish to the participants the safe journeys and back home.

Annexe 1

AGENDA

Annual review of “Partnerships for Scaling Climate Smart Agriculture (P4S II)

10-12 March 2020 at Samanko, Bamako, Mali

Time	Duration	Topic	Responsible
Day 1: 10 March 2020			
8.30 - 9.00	30 min	Registration	Admin ICRAF
9.00 - 9.10	10 min	Welcome speech	ICRAF representative
9.10 – 9.40	30 min	Introduction: Objectives and expected results of the workshop	Jules Bayala
9.40 – 10.00	20 min	Programme and amendements	
10.00 – 10.30		Coffee break incl. Group photo	
10.30 – 11.30	60 min	Presentation on findings and 2020 workplan – Partner 1	Babou Bationo
11.30 – 12.30	60 min	Presentation on findings and and 2020 workplan – Partner 2	Buah Saaka
12.30 – 13.30	60 mn	Lunch	
13.30 – 14.30	60 min	Presentation on findings and and 2020 workplan – Partner 3	Diaminatou Sanogo
14.30 – 15.30	60 min	Presentation on findings and and 2020 workplan – Partner 4	Jacques Somda
Coffee break – 15.30-15.45			
15.45 – 16.30	45 min	Presentation CCAFS	Robert Zougmaoré/ Ouedraogo Mathieu
16.30 – 17.00	45 mn	General discussions	
Day 2 : 11 March 2020			
9.00 - 9.15	15 min	Recap on day 1	Chabi Adeyemi
9.15 – 10.00	45 min	Group work to adjust the workplan	All participants
10.00 – 10.30	30 mn	Coffee break	
10.30 – 11:00	30 mn	Group work to adjust the workplan	All participants
11.00 – 11.30	30 min	2020 Workplan and protocols – Partner 1	Babou Bationao
11.30 – 12.00	30 min	2020 Workplan and protocols – Partner 2	Buah Saaka

12.00 – 12.30	30 min	2020 Workplan and protocols – Partner 3	Diaminatou Sanogo
12.30 – 13.00	30 min	2020 Workplan and protocols – Partner 4	Jacques Somda
13.00 – 14.00	60 mn	Lunch	
14.00 – 15.30	90 min	Group work to identify synthesis themes on CSA	All participants
15.30 – 16.00	30 mn	Coffee break	
16.00 – 17.00	60 mn	Feedback group work on synthesis themes	All participants
Day 3: 12 March 2020			
9.00 – 9.15	15 mn	Recap on day 2	Chabi Adeyemi
9.15 – 11.00	105 mn	Flesh out the content of the synthesis on CSA	All participants
11.00 – 11.30	30 mn	Coffee break	
11.30 – 13.00	90 mn	Feedback on the content of the synthesis on CSA	All participants
13.00 – 14.00	60 mn	Lunck break	
14.00 – 15.00	60 mn	Next steps and closing of the meeting	All participants
15.00		End of the meeting	Jules Bayala

General Rapporteur: Chabi Adeyemi

Annex 2: Tentative list of participants

N°	Name	Institution/	Country	Email
		Organization		
1	Barry Silamana	INERA	Burkina Faso	silabarry@yahoo.fr
2	Bationo B. André	INERA	Burkina Faso	babou.bationo@gmail.com
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6	Saaka Buah	CSIR/SARI	Ghana	ssbuah@yahoo.com
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Accommodation and workshop venue

Accommodation for workshop participants coming from outside Mali will be reserved at Massaley hotel, Bamako, Mali. The workshop will take place in the meeting room of ICRAF at Samanko.

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