



EMPOWERING FARMERS FOR CLIMATE ACTION: Navigating the path to COP29

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WORKSHOP REPORT

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About AICCRA | Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research in Africa (AICCRA) is a project that helps deliver a climate-smart African future driven by science and innovation in agriculture. It is led by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT and supported by a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. Explore AICCRA's work at aiccra.cgiar.org

About EAFF | The organisation's mission is to represent, lobby and advocate for the interests of Eastern Africa farmers and to build their capacities. EAFF envisions a prosperous and cohesive farming community in Eastern Africa. EAFF envisions a prosperous and cohesive farming community in Eastern Africa. Explore EAFF's work at www.eaffu.org



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WORKSHOP BACKGROUND

African nations are increasingly bearing the brunt of climate change, facing a range of severe and unpredictable weather events such as extended droughts, intense floods, unseasonal storms, and wildfires. These challenges have far-reaching consequences, disrupting communities, economies, health, education, peace, and security.

The 29th session of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP29), to be held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 11-22 November 2024, represents a crucial moment for farmer organizations to deepen their engagement in global climate negotiations. To maximize their impact, the Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF) and its national farmer organizations must enhance their understanding of agricultural and food system issues within the COP framework and remain updated on both long-standing and emerging climate related discussions. This includes prioritizing topics such as climate adaptation, resilience in sustainable production, and loss and damage; identifying financing mechanisms to mitigate these impacts; and enhancing policy processes to scale ambition.

As agriculture and food systems are central to both mitigating and adapting to climate change, it is essential for farmers and their organizations to expand their knowledge, capacity, and advocacy in international climate processes.

In this context, EAFF and the Accelerating the Impacts of CGIAR's Climate Research (AICCRA) organised a two-day in-person and virtual workshop aimed at:

- Clarifying the COP29 agenda and defining the actions required to advance its priorities.
- Reviewing the outcomes of COP28 and the UNFCCC Bonn mid-year meetings (SB60), including the progress on the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on agriculture and food security, which follows the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA).
- Providing updates on the ongoing negotiations and highlighting key areas of interest, such as the Global Goal on Adaptation, Loss and Damage, the new Quantified Climate Finance Goal and Soil Health.
- Formulating a collective stance ahead of COP29 and developing strategies to strengthen farmer voices in the negotiations.
- Strategizing for the launch of the EAFF-AICCRA climate adaptation compendium, showcasing African case studies to scale farmer-led initiatives in adaptation.
- Initiating planning and advocacy efforts for COP30, ensuring farmer priorities remain central to future climate negotiations.

By fostering a collaborative dialogue, this workshop provided information and research to help farmers keep up to date on key climate issues as well as bolster their influence in shaping climate policy and ensuring their priorities are heard in international discussions.

Workshop Overview

DAY 1

- **WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, WORD OF THANKS AND OPENING REMARKS**
Stephen Muchiri, CEO of the Eastern and Elizabeth Nsimadala, President of EAFF
- **SETTING THE SCENE: AGRICULTURE AND THE CLIMATE POLICY LANDSCAPE**
Unpacking COP28, the SB60 and the road to COP29
Dr. George Wamukoya, (OGW), Team Leader, AGNES-Africa
- **DEEPENING FARMER UNDERSTANDING ON KEY ONGOING AND EMERGING AREAS OF CLIMATE ACTION**
Soil health for climate-resilient food systems, what farmers need to know
Dr. Leigh Winowiecki, Global Research Lead for Soil and Land Health, CIFOR-ICRAF
- **Raising Global Ambition and the Inclusion of the Most Vulnerable to Losses and Damages**
Patricia Nying'uro, Climate scientist and principal meteorologist, Kenya Meteorological Department and IPCC Focal Point for Kenya
- **Engaging Effectively Around Key Climate Policy Agendas and Advocating for Farmer Interests at Cop29 and Cop30**
Philip Kilonzo, Head of policy, advocacy and communications, PACJA

DAY 2

- **NAVIGATING THE CLIMATE AGENDA**
Unpacking Cop28, Sb60, and The Journey Toward Cop29
Daniela Miranda is a negotiations and partnership expert, CGIAR.
- **Farmer interests in setting targets and measures to track the Global Goal on Adaptation**
Dr. Lucy Njuguna, Climate adaptation and policy expert, Alliance of Bioversity International-CIAT
- **CLIMATE FINANCE**
Where Are We At and What Needs To Be Addressed At Cop29 and Beyond
Pedro Chilambe, Co-Lead for Finance and Investments for Climate Action Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
- **Farmer-Led Climate Adaptation: Eaff Case Studies**
Norbert Tuyishime, Programme officer EAFF

DAY 1

WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, WORD OF THANKS AND OPENING REMARKS

Stephen Muchiri, CEO of EAFF and **Elizabeth Nsimadala**, President of EAFF

Stephen Muchiri and Elizabeth Nsimadala initiated the proceedings and outlined the **primary objectives of the pre-COP29 workshop as follows:**

- **Empowering EAFF membership:** The workshop will build the capacity of the EAFF's members in understanding key climate change issues, including adaptation, climate finance, soil health, climate finance, innovation transfer, climate and trade measures, loss and damage, among other topics. Experts will deliver relevant and important presentations to build farmer's knowledge and expertise and navigate the complexities of climate negotiations and policies.
 - **Developing a common EAFF position for COP 29:** Drawing on the experiences from COP27 and COP28, this workshop will support the development of a unified EAFF statement to be delivered to policy makers ahead of COP 29 in Baku. This position statement will amplify the voice of farmers and contribute to other continental and global climate processes. This statement will focus on equitable access and distribution of adaptation and loss and damage finance, enhanced participation of farmers and indigenous peoples in decision making, transparency in carbon markets, justice in trade measures against agricultural produce, and other key issues negatively affecting farmer inclusivity and justice.
 - **Effective COP 29 participation:** A major focus of this workshop is preparing the EAFF and its members for effective engagement at COP 29, ensuring that their concerns and priorities are represented. The workshop will delve into the key outcomes of recent climate meetings, including the UNFCCC SB60 in Bonn and the pre-COP29 AGNES meeting, and we will rely on thematic experts to guide farmers on key topics and intervention areas.
 - **Supporting farmer-led adaptation:** The workshop will explore ways to promote the capacity of farmers in adapting to climate change, as well as ways to document and share good farmer-led adaptation practices across Africa, ensuring that these examples inform climate policy and negotiations.
 - **Advocating for Pro-Farmer Climate Solutions:** The discussions will focus on promoting adaptation and mitigation strategies that are inclusive and centred on farmers, with emphasis on access to climate finance, technology transfer, and the integration of indigenous knowledge.
 - **EAFF's continued commitment to climate advocacy and building the requisite expertise of its farmer organisations:** For instance, our involvement in the formulation of the Global Goal on Adaptation; building the capacities of our members to be at the center of building sustainable and resilient food systems in Africa and beyond.
- This workshop has been designed to enhance the EAFF's advocacy efforts at different levels and ensure that farmers' perspectives are effectively represented in climate negotiations.

SETTING THE SCENE: AGRICULTURE AND THE CLIMATE POLICY LANDSCAPE

Unpacking COP28, the SB60 and the road to COP29

Dr. George Wamukoya (OGW), Team Leader, AGNES-Africa

Key agriculture-climate milestones were achieved in 2007 under the Bali Action Plan, alongside a standalone meeting on agriculture in 2009. A significant turning point occurred with the establishment of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) in 2019, aiming to embed agriculture more deeply into climate action. Despite this progress, challenges remain, particularly in documenting and sharing best practices from Africa in a way that highlights their uniqueness and impact.

The emphasis at COP29 will shift towards demonstrating tangible actions and assessing their effectiveness in contributing to climate goals. In Sharm-el-Sheikh, several achievements were made, including a decision to develop the online portal for sharing information, which will be publicly demonstrated at COP29. This portal will constitute the main activity regarding agriculture at COP29, and discussions will focus on the criteria for sharing materials and the requirements involved. Notably, there will be no further negotiations on agriculture at COP29 aside from this portal demonstration.



RECOMMENDED ACTION 1: Engage with the Online Portal

The EAFF should take an active interest in the online portal to evaluate its relevance to farmers and the membership base. It is essential that the portal captures and reflects activities at the local level, providing farmers with a platform to share their experiences and success stories in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable practices. For example, the EAFF could encourage its members to document their initiatives, such as

agroecological farming, soil health improvement, and water conservation techniques, to ensure their contributions are included.



RECOMMENDED ACTION 2: Provide Feedback on the Synthesis Report

In June 2025, a synthesis report will be published by the UNFCCC Secretariat detailing how various institutions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement—such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund—are implementing agricultural initiatives. This report will be crucial for farmer organizations and other entities to assess whether the ongoing discussions and negotiations are translating into concrete implementation actions.

The EAFF must stay informed about the upcoming synthesis report and actively provide feedback to African negotiators. Conducting analytical work to illustrate what is working and what is not, along with proposing alternative approaches to enhance implementation, will be vital. For instance, the EAFF could survey its members to gather insights on the effectiveness of current agricultural policies and funding mechanisms, enabling them to advocate for more farmer-centric solutions.



RECOMMENDED ACTION 3: Remain proactively engaged on pursuing farmer-led implementation

As 2025 approaches, it is recognized as a pivotal year for negotiations. Workshops will focus on broader approaches previously discussed, but with a shift towards implementation. There will

be an emphasis on scaling successful practices to ensure they are widely adopted across the region.

By proactively engaging in these processes and advocating for farmers' needs, the EAFF can play a crucial role in shaping the agricultural climate policy landscape in Africa, ensuring that farmers' voices and experiences are reflected in global negotiations and strategies.

Dr. Wamukoya also stressed the importance of tracking key work streams beyond the core agricultural negotiations:

- **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA):** Agriculture is now part of the adaptation discussions, with a specific focus on thematic and dimensional indicators. EAFF needs to ensure African agricultural indicators have the metadata required to be included in the final COP30 decisions.
- **Finance for Adaptation:** A critical issue is the mismatch between the financial resources allocated to adaptation and the needs of vulnerable groups, particularly farmers. EAFF should advocate for stronger alignment of climate finance with the real needs of farmers.
- **Loss and Damage Finance:** Attribution to climate change is a significant hurdle, and farmers need a robust framework that quantifies losses in agriculture to access compensation. EAFF should develop economic assessments to support such claims.
- **Transformational Adaptation:** A shift towards transformational adaptation in agriculture is underway, with funding expected to prioritize initiatives under this theme. EAFF must ensure that transformational adaptation is contextualized to meet African farmers' needs.
- **Global Stocktake (GST):** As global mitigation targets are far from being met, farmer organizations should push for higher ambition

in both adaptation and mitigation. In particular EAFF and others must push developed and emerging economies to make more ambitious commitments, based on absolute emissions (and not per capita emissions)

- **Technology and Transfer:** The integration of AI in agriculture is being discussed, and Africa must identify best practices that can be scaled through partnerships with the UNFCCC technology platforms.
- **Capacity Building:** Capacity-building efforts through the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB) offer an opportunity for farmer organizations to enhance their resilience and ability to mitigate climate risks.
- **Consolidating Initiatives:** With numerous commitments and initiatives signed by African leaders, there is a need to track whether these are translating into real financial support for agriculture.



Dr. Wamukoya's recommendations stress the importance of engaging national climate delegations and actively contributing to the design of carbon markets in agriculture. He also highlighted the challenges related to ensuring permanence in carbon sequestration efforts on agricultural land, as current practices, particularly around crop residues, complicate efforts. The focus on agroforestry and rangelands remains central to Africa's climate strategy, but more innovative approaches are needed to address the permanence issue in croplands.



QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES FROM THE PARTICIPANTS



Agriculture's Exclusion from National Climate Processes

QUESTION: In many countries, agriculture ministries are excluded from national climate discussions, which are dominated by finance and environment ministries. How can agriculture gain more prominence in climate processes at the national level?

RESPONSE: The key is building stronger bridges with national focal points, particularly through advocacy by organizations like EAFF. Agriculture ministries need to be included in key national discussions, and there's potential to overcome these barriers through more collaboration with regional UNFCCC coordination centers.



Challenges of Accessing Carbon Markets

QUESTION: Farmers struggle to access carbon markets due to brokers and low payments. What can be done to ensure that farmers benefit more from carbon markets?

RESPONSE: Pricing in carbon markets is a major issue, with market values in agriculture lower than in other sectors. More work is needed to increase farmers' understanding of carbon markets and improve market structures. Organizing a session with EAFF and its members to provide guidance on carbon

markets and agriculture could help empower farmers and enable them to benefit from these opportunities.



Soil Health and Carbon Markets

COMMENT: Soil health presents opportunities for carbon markets with co-benefits for adaptation and carbon sequestration.

RESPONSE: The potential for soil carbon markets in Africa needs further exploration. There's a need to increase resources for agriculture and improve carbon market pricing to incentivize participation.



Loss and Damage Finance for Agriculture

QUESTION: In South Sudan, loss and damage from flooding is severe, but the bureaucratic process and need for attribution complicate receiving support. How can we address this?

RESPONSE: Attribution is indeed a key challenge. While climate change impacts are undeniable, proving attribution for loss and damage is complex. However, ensuring that agricultural organizations are involved in discussions about loss and damage finance is crucial for accessing support.



QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES FROM THE PARTICIPANTS CONT.



Inclusion of Farmers in Negotiations

COMMENT: Farmers' voices are often excluded from COP meetings and national climate dialogues. How can this be addressed?

RESPONSE: It's essential to include farmers in national delegations and ensure their voices shape agricultural policies and climate goals. AGNES supports agriculture-focused delegates from Africa, underscoring the importance of involving farmers in implementation and ensuring that their needs are considered in negotiations.



Biannual Transparency Reports (BTR) and Farmers

ADVICE: Farmer organizations should focus on Biannual Transparency Reports (BTRs), as they show the needs for support in agriculture, highlight gaps in adaptation and mitigation, and trigger engagement with development partners.



SUGGESTED ACTION:: Farmer organizations need to prepare to engage in the 2024 BTR cycle to ensure agriculture receives appropriate attention and resources for adaptation.



DEEPENING FARMER UNDERSTANDING ON KEY ONGOING AND EMERGING AREAS OF CLIMATE ACTION

Soil health for climate-resilient food systems, what farmers need to know

Dr. Leigh Winowiecki, Global Research Lead for Soil and Land Health, CIFOR-ICRAF

Dr Winowiecki's presentation focused on several critical themes surrounding soil health and its implications for sustainable development and climate resilience.

- Understanding Soil Health:** Soil is defined as the biologically active layer of the Earth's surface, encompassing physical, biological, and chemical components. The emphasis was placed on the biological aspect, highlighting its importance. Healthy soil is crucial for food security and provides numerous ecosystem services, including water filtration, habitat for organisms, infrastructure support, and carbon storage.
- Ecosystem Services and the SDGs:** Healthy soil plays a vital role in achieving several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 15.3 (Land Degradation Neutrality), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). It sustains productivity, biodiversity, and environmental services, which are essential for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Challenges of Soil Degradation:** Over one-third of the Earth's surface is degraded, with approximately 65% of agricultural soils in Africa affected. Soil erosion is a widespread form of degradation that negatively impacts billions of people and economic performance across many countries.
- Call for Action:** There is an urgent need for investment in soil health research, policy development, and financing. Collaboration among scientists, negotiators, and the private sector is vital for generating momentum around agriculture and soil health in climate negotiations.
- Coalition of Action for Soil Health:** The Coalition aims to improve global soil health by addressing implementation challenges, monitoring, and policy barriers. Its four main targets include integrating soil health into policy, expanding action research, increasing the area of land under healthy soil, and enhancing financial investments.
- Innovative Approaches:** The presentation showcased innovative technologies, such as soil spectroscopy, remote sensing, and machine learning, which are being utilized to monitor soil health and enhance data accuracy. Policy briefs are also being developed to assess the inclusion of soil health in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), helping to identify gaps and promote cross-sectoral collaboration.
- Adaptation indicators of Healthy Soil:** Key indicators for assessing soil health include water content, organic matter, and the presence of earthworms. Soil organic carbon was highlighted as a significant, quantifiable indicator that influences overall soil health and fertility.

- **Practical Applications for Farmers:** Farmers can benefit from detailed mapping of erosion and soil carbon levels, which can inform interventions and track changes over time. The presentation concluded with a call for farmers to adopt practices that enhance soil health, emphasizing the importance of keeping soil covered and utilizing the entire soil profile for diverse crop planting.



In summary, Leigh's presentation stresses the significance of healthy soil in achieving climate resilience, food security, and sustainable development. It urges collaborative efforts to address soil health challenges and promote effective agricultural practices.



KEY QUESTIONS AND THEMES DISCUSSED



Soil Health Indicators

- What specific indicators should we advocate for in tracking adaptation related to soil health?
- The importance of measuring soil organic carbon and biological indicators for assessing soil health and productivity.



Engagement at COP 29

- What potential collaborations exist for farmer organizations at COP 29, especially concerning side events?
- Plans for hosting a soil leadership dinner and participation in the Azerbaijan Presidential Pavilion, emphasizing the need for African representation.



KEY QUESTIONS AND THEMES DISCUSSED CONT.



Citizen Science and Monitoring

- Challenges faced in monitoring soil interventions, specifically during the Regreening Africa program.
- Introduction of a Regreening App for farmers and NGOs to track interventions and access their data.



NDCs and Soil Health

- Inquiry about exemplary countries in East Africa that incorporate soil health into their NDCs.
- Discussion of Zambia and Kenya's approaches to soil health in their NDCs, and Ethiopia's development of a soil information system without its integration into NDC reporting.



Soil Health at the Africa Soil Health Fertilizer Summit

- Involvement in the summit and whether soil health was adequately addressed.
- Concerns about the focus on fertilizers over soil health and the need for effective policies linking the two.



Soil Carbon and Profitability

- Interest in making soil carbon initiatives profitable for farmers and the necessary infrastructure to support this.
- Recognition of the role of organized farmer groups, like EAFF, in advancing soil carbon markets and discussions for further collaboration.



Raising global ambition and the inclusion of the most vulnerable to losses and damages

Patricia Nying'uro, Climate scientist and principal meteorologist, Kenya Meteorological Department and IPCC Focal Point for Kenya

In her presentation on the rationale for raising global ambition, Patricia Nying'uro highlighted the pressing need for enhanced climate action, driven by a series of alarming trends. She noted that, over the past decade, 83% of global disasters have been attributed to extreme weather and climate-related events, underscoring the urgency for more robust interventions. The situation is particularly dire in Africa, where the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicates that the continent is warming faster than the global average, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. East Africa, in particular, is heavily dependent on agriculture, with approximately 40% of the region's GDP reliant on rain-fed farming. This reliance significantly heightens the vulnerability of 80% of the population to climate variability, impacting food security and livelihoods.

Historical data demonstrates a steady increase in food production losses due to climate change, with projections indicating further declines in yields for staple crops such as maize, rice, and wheat. From 1961 to 2013, data also revealed a rising trend in food production loss events across various sectors, including crops, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture, with East Africa being especially affected. The interplay of extreme weather, reduced rainfall days, droughts, and cyclones exacerbates risks for food systems and overall development in a region already grappling with poverty and inequality.

Insights from the Global Stocktake (GST) indicate that current Nationally Determined Contributions

(NDCs) are inadequate to limit global warming to 1.5°C. There is an urgent need for significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, along with coordinated adaptation efforts that transcend sectoral boundaries. Patricia emphasized the substantial gap between the support needed for adaptation and the resources currently available, particularly regarding finance, technology, and capacity-building.

To raise ambition, she outlined key areas for action. In terms of adaptation strategies, she recommended strengthening early warning systems for farmers to optimize production, leveraging natural resources for ecosystem-based adaptation, and enhancing social protection measures to address poverty and livelihoods. On the mitigation front, she called for a tripling of renewable energy sources by 2030, while balancing land use needs, as well as reducing non-CO₂ emissions, especially methane from agricultural practices. Additionally, she stressed the importance of collaboratively operationalizing the Loss and Damage Fund to support communities facing unavoidable losses and damages due to climate impacts. Overall, Patricia's insights highlight the urgent need for a concerted global response to the escalating challenges posed by climate change.

There is a key role for farmer organisations in advocacy and in engaging in climate negotiations to ensure agricultural interests are represented.

Key advocacy Messages for EAFF:

Early Warning Systems and Climate Resilience

- The UN has launched an initiative to ensure that by 2027, everyone on Earth will have access to adequate early warning systems for climate-related events. This is crucial for enhancing resilience, especially for farmers who depend on weather patterns for their livelihoods.
- Call for Investment in Observation Networks: Currently, Africa suffers from a significant deficit in weather observation networks. For example, Germany has more weather observation stations than the entire continent of Africa. This disparity creates vulnerabilities for East African farmers who need timely weather information to make informed decisions.
- Urge governments and international organizations to invest in building and maintaining comprehensive weather observation networks across East Africa. This includes establishing more stations and enhancing data collection capabilities, which can help farmers anticipate climate impacts and improve their adaptive capacity.

Documentation of Climate Impacts

- Accurate and comprehensive documentation of climate impacts on agriculture on the African continent is essential for informing policy and action. This needs to information to support the argument on climate attribution in particular. In terms of losses and damages, for example, capacity is needed to build attribution studies which will enable Africans be able to say with certainty that an event occurs and losses are seen, either food losses, economic, non-economic losses for farmers, so that we are able to attribute this directly to climate change. This will help to attract financing.
- Advocate for systematic data collection on the effects of climate change on crop yields, livestock health, and food security in East Africa.

- Encourage partnerships between governments, NGOs, and research institutions to undertake detailed assessments of climate impacts on agricultural systems. This data can serve as a critical resource for advocacy and policy formulation.
- Incorporate local farmers' experiences and observations into climate impact studies to ensure that data reflects the realities faced by communities. This can empower farmers and validate their insights in discussions with policymakers. Locally led adaptation examples are key to document.
- Advocate to enhance synergies between the evidence generating body, the IPCC, and the work that is being done within the UNFCCC in generating the indicators.
- Advocate for research studies from Africa for Africans.

Financial and Technological Support for Adaptation

- Advocate for increased access to financial resources for farmers to implement climate-smart agricultural practices. Highlight the current gaps in funding and support for adaptation initiatives, emphasizing the need for more equitable distribution of resources.
- Stress the importance of technology transfer to East African farmers, including access to climate-resilient crop varieties, efficient irrigation techniques, and sustainable farming practices. This can help enhance productivity while reducing vulnerability to climate extremes.
- Call for programs that build the capacity of farmers and local organizations to adapt to climate impacts. This includes training on sustainable agricultural practices, financial literacy, and accessing climate finance.



Interconnectedness of Agriculture, Ecosystems, and Climate Action:

- Encourage the adoption of ecosystem-based adaptation strategies that recognize the interdependence of agriculture, ecosystems, and climate resilience. This can include practices that enhance biodiversity, soil health, and water conservation.
- Promote policies that integrate agriculture, environmental conservation, and climate action. Advocate for the inclusion of farmers in decision-making processes related to land use, resource management, and climate adaptation strategies.

Focus on Vulnerable Communities:

- Advocate for targeted support for smallholder farmers who are often the most vulnerable to climate impacts. Emphasize the importance of inclusive policies that consider the specific needs of these farmers in terms of access to resources, information, and markets.

- Encourage the development of adaptive social protection measures that provide safety nets for vulnerable populations facing climate-related challenges. This includes support for food security, healthcare, and livelihood diversification.

Global Solidarity and Action:

- Urge the international community to recognize the urgency of climate action and the interconnectedness of global food systems. Highlight the importance of solidarity among nations to address climate change collectively, ensuring that vulnerable regions like East Africa receive adequate support.
- Advocate for accountability mechanisms that ensure countries fulfil their climate commitments, particularly those related to financing and technology transfer for adaptation in developing countries. This includes pushing for transparency in reporting on climate actions and their impacts.

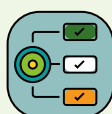


KEY QUESTIONS AND THEMES DISCUSSED CONT.



Collaboration with Affected Communities

There is an increasing emphasis on collaborating with those affected by climate change within advocacy efforts, particularly in the COP process. The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) is focusing on understanding the needs of impacted communities regarding losses and damages, including building capacity for attribution studies to link specific climate events to observed losses.



Linking Local Knowledge to Global Frameworks

It is crucial for researchers to engage with farmers to document their experiences and impacts, especially as the IPCC seeks to incorporate local and indigenous knowledge into its assessments. By documenting these experiences, farmer voices can be better represented in national and international discussions.



Advocacy for Increased Ambition

Farmer organizations can enhance their advocacy by documenting the impacts of climate change on communities, effectively linking these impacts to the lack of ambition from governments. Compelling evidence, such as case studies from other countries, can strengthen the case for more ambitious climate action.



Challenges of Advocacy and Coordination

There is frustration over the lack of coordinated efforts and clarity in roles and responsibilities among stakeholders, leading to feelings of being overwhelmed by numerous processes without a master plan. Participants expressed a desire for a streamlined approach that integrates various initiatives related to climate change, food security, and agricultural policy.



National Communications and Reporting

Kenya is responsible for reporting its climate change efforts and needs to the UNFCCC, emphasizing the importance of communication between national and sub-national levels. The KMD conducts participatory scenario planning to engage farmers in decision-making based on weather forecasts, which is seen as a crucial step in building resilience.



Need for Synergy in Processes

There is a recognition of the need for better alignment among various processes and initiatives affecting farmers, as disconnects can hinder effective advocacy and support for vulnerable communities.



Action Points for Advocacy

Highlight the disconnect between various climate-related processes in advocacy messages. Promote the need for more collaboration between farmers, researchers, and policymakers to ensure that farmer voices are integrated into decision-making at all levels.

Engaging effectively around key climate policy agendas and advocating for farmer interests at COP29 and COP30

Philip Kilonzo, Head of policy, advocacy and communications, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)

Philip Kilonzo, Head of Policy, Advocacy, and Communications at the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) outlined the importance of effective engagement around key climate policy agendas, particularly advocating for farmer interests at COP29 and COP30. He introduced PACJA's two-year campaign, "Keep Your Promise," aimed at holding northern countries accountable for their commitments to decarbonisation and financial support for climate action in the Global South. Kilonzo emphasised that these commitments are crucial to influencing broader climate discussions and will be central to PACJA's advocacy efforts.

He contextualised the challenges facing Africa, noting the continent's vulnerability to climate change, as highlighted in the Adaptation Gap Report and the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. Despite significant local investment in adaptation efforts, such as Malawi's \$700 million response to Cyclone Freddy, these contributions often go unrecognised in global climate financing discussions. Kilonzo pointed out that the reliance on fossil-fuel-based technologies hampers the agricultural sector's ability to transition to low-carbon alternatives, leaving over 630 million farmers without access to basic energy for their operations.

Kilonzo stressed the need to centre adaptation on community needs, particularly for farmers affected by climate change. He underscored the necessity

of securing a new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance at COP29, advocating for commitments in trillions rather than billions. This goal should focus on mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage, recognising that the latter remains inadequately supported within current frameworks. He argued against classifying loans as climate finance contributions, insisting that support from the Global North must take the form of grants to ensure justice in climate finance.

Additionally, Kilonzo highlighted the significance of making adaptation funding accessible and aligned with the specific needs of vulnerable populations. He called for strategic messaging and collaboration among African institutions to reinforce these positions in the upcoming negotiations in Baku. Ultimately, Kilonzo's presentation served as a clarion call for a paradigm shift in how climate finance is conceptualised and delivered, urging stakeholders to recognise the critical role of African farmers in climate action.

The urgency of transitioning away from fossil fuels was underscored, particularly highlighting the need for developed countries to outline clear, actionable plans for moving away from carbon-intensive economies. This transition must not compromise farmers' rights to use their land or affect their management of vital ecosystems essential for production.



Philip highlighted some key engagement areas for African farmers:

- **Strategic Approaches for Africa:** PACJA has been actively advocating for a common African position on climate action, which has been developed through collaborative efforts like the Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa and the Africa Regional Forum for Sustainable Development. This unified position, adopted during the AMCEN meeting in Abidjan, emphasizes the critical role of agriculture in achieving sustainable development and advocates for adequate funding to support agricultural sectors.

Key declarations from these conferences explicitly call for agriculture to be integrated into the new collective quantified goal, highlighting the need for developed countries to acknowledge their historical responsibilities and provide resources in the form of grants to support African farmers. The principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities” is central to this advocacy, aiming to ensure that developed nations are compelled to allocate necessary resources without further burdening developing countries.

- **Addressing Africa's Unique Circumstances:** The AMCEN decision also recognizes the unique challenges faced by African nations, particularly the need for investment in agriculture that reflects the continent's specific vulnerabilities and historical exclusions. Unlike heavily subsidized agricultural systems in Europe, African farmers operate in an environment with minimal support, which has eroded their adaptive capacities. It is crucial to address these disparities within climate discussions.

- **Building North-South Solidarity:** PACJA is advocating for stronger alliances between farmers in the Global South and Global North, promoting shared objectives around adaptation and sustainable agricultural practices. An emphasis is placed on leveraging North-South solidarity to combat issues such as the use of pesticides that are banned in developed countries yet continue to be utilized in African nations, often due to misinformation and lobbying efforts.

- **Resource Allocation and Needs-Based**

Financing: There is a pressing need to challenge the established narrative around climate finance. The discussion around a \$100 billion baseline for climate finance is deemed inadequate and arbitrary, lacking scientific grounding. Instead, the focus should shift towards a needs-based adaptation approach that aligns funding with the actual needs of African farmers. This strategic shift aims to secure adequate resources to address the scale of adaptation required in the agricultural sector.

- **Engagement and Advocacy Strategies:** To ensure that farmers' perspectives and needs are represented in international dialogues, PACHA stresses the importance of coordinating efforts at national levels and engaging with state processes to shape climate positions. This includes documenting how African agriculture has benefited from climate financing and identifying gaps in resource allocation.

As COP29 approaches, there is an opportunity to advocate for agriculture's prominence in

discussions about global resilience and to ensure that the voices of African farmers are heard. This entails publicizing the agricultural impacts of recent climate crises, such as floods in Nigeria and severe weather in South Africa, which have often been overlooked in favor of broader humanitarian narratives.

Mobilizing Farmer Activism: A call to action is made for African farmers to organize and assert their rights more visibly, akin to protests seen in Europe. As COP29 approaches, there is potential for mounting visible actions that highlight farmers' challenges and demands, thereby increasing media coverage and raising awareness of key agricultural issues that need to be addressed at the summit.

In summary, the urgent need for a strategic focus on agriculture within climate negotiations is emphasized, advocating for increased funding, stronger international partnerships, and active participation from African farmers to address their unique challenges in the face of climate change.



QUESTION AND COMMENT SESSION



Accreditation Issues

The speaker expressed ongoing challenges with accreditation processes, particularly noting that government agencies are receiving accreditation while national member organizations are struggling to connect with them. This disconnect is not due to a lack of effort but rather a lack of support and understanding of the processes involved.

The speaker recommended that EAFF pursue accreditation with the UNFCCC and other UN entities, for example UNDP, to gain access to important discussions and resources. This accreditation is crucial for effective engagement and advocacy.



QUESTION AND COMMENT SESSION CONT.



Capacity constraints

The need for better framing of issues was highlighted, emphasizing the importance of building capacity to understand financial commitments, such as the \$400 billion pledged in Dubai and the \$100 billion from Paris. To address these framing issues there is a need to emphasise understanding the framing of issues across various sectors, such as water and energy, which are critical for agricultural adaptation and sustainability. The need to be proactive in these conversations to avoid negative impacts on farming systems was highlighted.



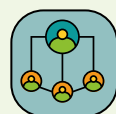
Engagement Challenges

The speaker noted difficulties in participating effectively in discussions, feeling like newcomers who are often left out of important conversations that have already been addressed in previous meetings. The importance of solidifying coalitions to enhance influence was stressed, with a call for coordinated efforts to address these challenges.



Challenges of Advocacy and Coordination

Appreciation was expressed for the opportunity to be heard in advocacy efforts, but there was a strong desire for action to follow. The speaker underscored the goal of achieving recognition and awards for the agricultural community, similar to achievements observed in other contexts. There was a commitment to exploring collaboration opportunities with other organizations, specifically regarding their calendars and events related to COP discussions.



Collaboration and Partnerships

There was recognition of the need for partnerships to strengthen advocacy efforts and to engage with high-level champions in agriculture and food systems. The speaker highlighted a strong leadership role of the former President of Malawi, Joyce Banda, who is on the steering committee for COP29. This relationship is seen as beneficial in pushing for an adaptation agenda and emphasizing its centrality in climate finance discussions for Africa.



The speaker expressed a desire to share calendars of events related to COP29, inviting collaboration and alignment of efforts among different organizations to enhance political influence and advocacy for agricultural interests.

DAY 2

NAVIGATING THE CLIMATE AGENDA

Unpacking COP28, SB60, and the journey toward COP29

Daniela Miranda, negotiations and partnership expert, CGIAR

Daniela Miranda provided an insightful overview of key developments in the agricultural sector during COP28 and what to anticipate for COP29. At COP28, the UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture and Resilient Food Systems was a major highlight, with over 160 countries committing to integrate sustainable agricultural practices into their national plans. This commitment is part of a broader effort to implement various initiatives, including the Harmonia initiative, which aims to carry forward past COP agreements into actionable strategies. Notably, the conference also saw the emergence of a non-state call to action for transforming food systems led by the High-Level Climate Champions, along with the Alliance for Champions for Food Systems involving five leading countries.

Miranda emphasized the significance of the first Global Stocktake, which recognized the essential priority of safeguarding food security, particularly for vulnerable food production systems. This acknowledgment in the negotiation text underscores the importance of advocacy in these discussions. Another crucial development was the Global Goal on Adaptation, which seeks to attain climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply distribution, addressing the entire food cycle.

Looking ahead to COP29, Miranda discussed the ongoing efforts stemming from the Sharm El Sheikh Work Program established at COP27, which identified six non-regret options for implementing food security measures. These

include adapting soil management, improving nutrient use, enhancing livestock management, addressing socioeconomic and food security dimensions, and promoting sustainable land and water management. Progress has been made in establishing a roadmap for these options and launching an online portal for submissions from parties and observers, leading to an annual synthesis report beginning in 2025.

Miranda noted the unique opportunity presented by the intersessional period before COP29, where agriculture will have space for discussion outside of formal negotiations. This presents a chance for advocates to engage with negotiators on the importance of the Non-State Climate Goals (NCQGs) and the momentum around food systems. The upcoming COP29, themed the Climate Finance COP, is particularly critical as parties aim to agree on a climate finance quantum, with a floor of \$100 billion per year, while also needing to define what constitutes climate finance.

She highlighted the necessity of a balanced NCQG that incorporates mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage. The momentum from agricultural negotiations could effectively inform finance discussions, emphasizing the need for targeted funding in transforming agri-food systems, estimated to require between \$300 billion to \$400 billion annually. Miranda also suggested advocating for sector-specific targets to streamline climate finance allocations, particularly for agricultural communities and food security initiatives.



Lastly, Miranda addressed the ongoing discourse regarding access to climate finance, advocating for grant-based and concessional financing mechanisms rather than loans to better support agricultural transformation. As discussions progress toward COP29, Miranda's insights underline the critical intersection of climate finance and sustainable agriculture, suggesting that proactive engagement during this intersessional period can significantly influence future outcomes for agricultural resilience in the context of climate change.



QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS



Synthesis Report Submissions

Clarification is sought on whether submissions for the synthesis report should detail specific content to include, such as highlighting finance programs in Kenya, or simply outline desired topics, like general funding flows to agriculture. The Secretariat aims to gather comprehensive data for this report and wants to understand the type of information institutions can contribute.



Portal Contributions

The Secretariat is inviting submissions of all relevant materials dating back to 2013 to be included in a new portal. This extensive request poses challenges for institutions like CGIAR, which need guidance on how to compile and submit this information—whether through direct links or another method.



Open Submissions

Currently, there are open submissions for workshops regarding topics, ideas, and speaker proposals. Additionally, parties are encouraged to share annual implementation ideas and practices to summarize the year's activities.



Implementation of UAE Declaration

There were concerns raised about the challenges of implementing the commitments made in the UAE Declaration following COP 28. While many countries signed the declaration and pledged resources, there is uncertainty about the follow-up mechanisms for accountability and usability of these resources.



QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS CONT.



High-Level Champions Non-State Actors Call to Action

Elizabeth shared that the Eastern Africa Farmers Federation supports the High-Level Champions' initiatives and has contributed to the development of this call to action, emphasizing the need for voices of frontline actors, particularly smallholder farmers, to be represented in high-level discussions.



Funding and Governance Structure

Francis questions the potential sources of funding for a new fund, its ownership structure, and how its sustainability can be assured. Concerns are raised regarding the coordination of loss and damage funding and how it will impact developing countries, as there remain more questions than answers about these financial mechanisms.



Implementation of Past Initiatives

Discussions highlight the necessity of translating declarations and pledges into actionable outcomes. The importance of collaboration among various initiatives, like the FAST Partnership and the Harmonia Initiative for COP 29, is emphasized to ensure that past commitments are realized effectively. Stakeholders are encouraged to engage with the Harmonia Initiative to bolster farmer representation in these efforts.



Farmer interests in setting targets and measures to track the Global Goal on Adaptation

Dr. Lucy Njuguna, Climate adaptation and policy expert, Alliance of Bioversity International-CIAT

Dr. Lucy Njuguna is involved in global, continental, and national climate adaptation efforts. She is one of 78 experts appointed to support the SB (Subsidiary Bodies) Chairs in developing indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). Her continental contributions include supporting the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), specifically through AGNES (Africa Group of Negotiators Expert Support), and providing strategic inputs to the Least Developed Countries (LDC) group as they prepare submissions for the GGA. Nationally, she has been engaged in preparing Kenya's position for COP 29, currently in Machakos, where she is working on ensuring that Kenya's critical priorities receive attention at COP 29.

Dr. Njuguna's research focuses on adaptation tracking, with her team at the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT developing methods to measure progress in adaptation. Her work extends to capacity building, supporting organisations at the local and regional levels in developing methods to measure and communicate adaptation progress. This includes integrating adaptation tracking into national reporting structures and ensuring the availability of necessary data and indicators. She emphasises that her work goes beyond negotiations, engaging with organisations to strengthen capacities for adaptation measurement.

At the global level, Dr. Njuguna is actively involved in discussions on adaptation tracking, including contributing to the IPCC's update of technical guidelines on adaptation measurement. She supports organisations investing in adaptation by helping them integrate robust methods for tracking the effectiveness of their projects and investments. One significant area of her work involves analysing African Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to identify adaptation tracking elements. This analysis informs how the GGA framework can be built on existing priorities within Africa's plans and policies.

Dr. Njuguna has also been instrumental in developing capacity-building initiatives, including a masterclass for agribusinesses to integrate adaptation into their operations. Her work on adaptation extends across various scales—from global negotiations to project-level implementation—making her a key player in advancing adaptation tracking and capacity building in Africa and globally.

Regarding negotiations, she highlights that conversations about measuring and reporting adaptation have been ongoing since 2010, but gained momentum with the Paris Agreement's introduction of the Global Goal on Adaptation. The GGA focuses on three key concepts: strengthening resilience, enhancing adaptive capacity, and reducing vulnerability to climate change.

Dr. Njuguna notes that the Africa Group of Negotiators played a significant role in introducing the GGA, aiming to establish a goal comparable to the mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement.

Progress on establishing a framework for measuring adaptation has been slow due to challenges in defining key concepts like resilience and vulnerability. However, significant strides were made at COP 26, where the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme was established, providing a space to develop methods and indicators for tracking progress on adaptation. The programme's eight workshops between 2022 and 2023 laid the foundation for discussions on adaptation indicators, and at COP 27, further progress was made, including the introduction of a structured framework for tracking adaptation progress.

Dr. Njuguna further explains that the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, adopted at COP 28, incorporated thematic targets, including critical sectors like water, food and agriculture, health, ecosystems and biodiversity, infrastructure, human settlements, livelihoods, and cultural heritage. However, she notes that some sectors, such as education and oceans, were left out of the framework's focus, which could affect their visibility in future adaptation discussions. Her work is central to ensuring that Africa's adaptation needs and priorities are well-represented in these global frameworks.

In summary, here are some of the ways in which the EAFF can engage in the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, particularly around adaptation and indicators.

- **Positioning Africa's Priorities:** EAFF should highlight Africa's specific needs within the UAE framework, ensuring that the diversity of the continent's needs is captured in the development of indicators. It's crucial to identify and propose indicators that reflect the varying priorities across and within African countries.



- **Defining Review and Refinement Approaches for Indicators:** EAFF can contribute by recommending approaches to review and refine indicators. This could include engaging in expert workshops and consultations, like the one coming up next week, to gather diverse views and represent multiple expert opinions in discussions.
- **Advocacy for Overlooked Issues:** EAFF should advocate for critical adaptation issues such as transboundary climate risks, gender, and social inclusion, ensuring that these are considered in decision texts and inform indicator development, even if they are not part of the official targets.
- **Linkages with Agriculture and Other Key Sectors:** EAFF can help demonstrate how indicators for agriculture are linked to other sectors like water, health, livelihoods, and poverty eradication, emphasizing agriculture as an entry point for broader adaptation discussions.
- **Means of Implementation Indicators:** There should be a focus on developing indicators that reflect means of implementation, including finance, technology transfer, and capacity building. This ensures that conversations around resources, which are essential to achieving GGA targets, are integrated into the indicator framework.

- **Engagement in the UAE Work Program:** EAFF should actively participate in the UAE program and the SB Chairs' calls for input on indicators, either through individual submissions or collaborative efforts with other organizations, as was done earlier in the year.
- **Hosting and Contributing to Expert Meetings:** EAFF can partner with organizations like CGIAR to host technical meetings on indicators. The SB60 decision opens up opportunities for organizations to organize these meetings, which would allow EAFF to explore indicators tailored to thematic targets.

- **Ongoing Capacity Building:** Beyond the two-year work program, EAFF can work on strengthening its capacity to track adaptation. This includes collaborating with partners to surface the necessary data and develop methods to track and report adaptation progress, supporting small organizations, and contributing to a broader adaptation agenda.

This structured engagement will help ensure that Africa's voice is heard in shaping adaptation indicators and tracking progress within the UAE framework and beyond.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION SUMMARY

During the session, a question was raised about the importance of farmer participation in the development of climate adaptation indicators and financing frameworks, and the challenges they currently face. It was noted that farmer involvement is critical but often irregular in these processes. Farmers are frequently excluded from the early stages of decision-making, which leads to difficulties when they attempt to access climate finance. Since they have not contributed to shaping the criteria, their practices may not align with the established indicators, creating barriers to securing funds. Additionally, the absence of farmer input prevents the full demonstration of the impact of their agricultural and water management work. To overcome this, the need for consistent and systematic representation of farmer organizations in these discussions was highlighted, with an emphasis on documenting local adaptation practices to inform the development of relevant indicators.

Another question focused on the specific hurdles farmer organizations face in participating in key climate meetings, such as

the SB sessions. The response highlighted that securing accreditation and navigating the complex processes for participation are major challenges. It was suggested that more advocacy is needed from experts who can act as ambassadors to ensure farmers are included in these important discussions. Efforts should be made to support farmer organizations in navigating these processes and ensuring their voices are heard during negotiations.

Further discussions addressed the ongoing efforts to refine climate indicators, with an emphasis on how experts could contribute to this work. Currently, over 5,000 existing indicators are being reviewed, particularly those relevant to agriculture. The goal is to identify any gaps and ensure that new indicators are developed to reflect real-world adaptation needs. An upcoming meeting will assess progress on these indicators, and stakeholders, including experts, were encouraged to contribute by reviewing the indicators and helping shape new ones. The focus is on ensuring that these indicators are practical, inclusive, and beneficial for farmers on the ground.



CLIMATE FINANCE

Where are we at and what needs to be addressed at COP29 and beyond

Pedro Chilambe, Co-Lead for Finance and Investments for Climate Action Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

Pedro highlighted that COP29 is being framed as the 'finance COP'. He further highlighted the upcoming New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, which is set to update the previous goal established in 2009. The original goal aimed to mobilize \$100 billion annually from developed to developing countries, but as we approach 2025, this target is being reassessed based on scientific evidence from Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Studies suggest that developing countries will need approximately \$5.9 trillion by 2030 to achieve climate resilience and low-emission development.

One of the key challenges Pedro raised was the debate over the contributor base for climate finance, currently focused on developed countries. Some argue that emerging economies should also contribute, given their role in pollution. Furthermore, the frequency of reviewing the NCQG is still up for discussion, with some proposals suggesting periodic reviews tied to progress in adaptation and mitigation.

Pedro also emphasized the importance of loss and damage in the NCQG. Many developing

nations, including those in Africa, are pushing for loss and damage to be integrated into the goal without compromising the existing adaptation and mitigation funds. The quality of finance—whether through grants, concessional loans, or market-based instruments—is also under scrutiny. Pedro stressed the need for more predictable and effective climate finance, ensuring that funds reach the most vulnerable communities.

He also highlighted the significant gap between the current climate finance flows and the estimated needs. For example, while East Africa requires \$82 billion annually for its NDCs, only \$10 billion is flowing in. The agriculture sector, particularly in East Africa, has received minimal climate finance, with most of it directed toward adaptation. However, a large portion of finance is still arriving through debt instruments, which raises concerns given the vulnerability of the agriculture sector. He concluded by identifying key contributors, such as Japan, Germany, the World Bank, and the United States, while noting that recent developments may have shifted the landscape of climate finance.

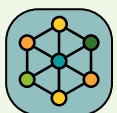


QUESTION AND ANSWERS SESSION CONT.



EAFF and Climate Finance

There was a call for the East African Farmers Federation (EAFF) to facilitate discussions with international and national accredited entities at COP to improve access to climate finance for local associations. Many national accredited entities struggle to develop proposals for funding, presenting an opportunity for the EAFF to support them.



Mapping and Engagement

Participants expressed a need for support in mapping accredited entities to enhance collaboration. They emphasized the importance of proactive engagement to attract funding, highlighting the need for capacity building to understand complex proposal requirements.



Proposal Development Support

A request was made for the was made by the EAFF for partners to provide capacity support to help organizations draft proposals, as many members lack the necessary expertise and resources.



Challenges with Financing

A representative from a farmer organisation discussed the desire to access environmental service payments, citing successful examples in Latin America, and emphasized the GCF's role in supporting ecosystem projects. Another participant highlighted frustrations with the CAFE project process, noting delays in proposal development after being shortlisted.



Representation in National Committees

Concerns were raised about the lack of farmer representation in national and sub-national committees, which affects agriculture adaptation programs. Participants called for stronger partnerships with government ministries.



Focal Point Issues

Challenges with national focal points, including corruption and delays in receiving letters of no objection, were discussed. Participants sought guidance on overcoming these barriers to accessing funding.



GCF Small Grants

A question was raised regarding GCF small grants, which are perceived to have a lighter application process, and the need for information on accessing these funds.



Mobilization by African Countries

A participant sought insights on what African countries are doing to mobilize resources through national budgets or other means, particularly regarding agriculture's significance in negotiations.

Overall, the session focused on identifying challenges in accessing climate finance and the need for better support and representation in funding processes, with a strong emphasis on collaboration and capacity building.

FARMER-LED CLIMATE ADAPTATION

EAFF case studies

Norbert Tuyishime, Programme Officer, EAFF

Norbert Tuyishime discussed the ongoing collaboration between the EAFF and the Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) on farmer-led climate adaptation. He emphasized the project's goal of compiling a comprehensive compendium of best practices from across Africa that focus on effective adaptation strategies implemented by farmers.

Norbert highlighted several key elements of the project:

- **Purpose of the Compendium:** The compendium aims to showcase successful farmer-led initiatives that enhance resilience to climate change. It serves as a resource for policy advocacy, knowledge sharing, and capacity building among farmers and stakeholders in the agricultural sector.
- **Diverse Adaptation Strategies:** The compendium will cover various adaptation strategies, including crop diversification, integrated water management, agroforestry, soil conservation, and the integration of traditional knowledge into farming practices. These strategies are designed to address the unique challenges faced by farmers in different regions.
- **Participation and Ownership:** Norbert stressed the importance of farmer participation in the adaptation process, ensuring that strategies are tailored to the specific needs and local contexts of farming communities. This participatory approach empowers farmers and promotes ownership of adaptation initiatives.
- **Collaborative Partnerships:** The project encourages partnerships among different stakeholders, including government

agencies, NGOs, and research institutions, to leverage resources and technical expertise. This collaboration is essential for scaling up successful practices and influencing policy changes that support climate-smart agriculture.

- **Case Studies and Impact:** As part of the presentation, Norbert shared specific case studies from the compendium, illustrating how these best practices have positively impacted farmers' livelihoods and resilience. He detailed the successes of projects like the Djibouti Dairy Goat Crossbreeding Program and Prosect Feed in Ghana, emphasizing their contributions to food security and economic sustainability.
- **Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building:** The compendium will also facilitate knowledge sharing through multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms, promoting learning and capacity building among farmers. This collaborative environment is vital for integrating the root causes of climate vulnerability, such as gender-based inequalities, into adaptation efforts.

In conclusion, Norbert expressed optimism about the project's potential to serve as a valuable tool for farmers and policymakers, highlighting the importance of documenting and sharing successful adaptation strategies to foster resilience in the face of climate change. He called for continued engagement and collaboration among all stakeholders to ensure the success of farmer-led climate adaptation initiatives across Africa. The compendium will be launched at COP29 in Baku in November 2024 but intends to be a living document that will be updating in 2025 and beyond.



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

DEVELOPING A COMMON EAFF POSITION AND CALL-TO-ACTION FOR COP29

Following the official presentations, the meeting transitioned into a collaborative effort to develop a common EAFF position and call-to-action for COP29. Participants engaged in open discussions aimed at outlining actionable plans for regional and national engagement, emphasizing the need for coordinated efforts in addressing climate challenges.

The conversation shifted towards exploring pathways for collective advocacy, where stakeholders shared insights on best practices and strategies for mobilizing support at both levels. As the meeting progressed, attendees discussed the next steps and facilitated a general discussion to gather diverse perspectives on the way forward. This collaborative dialogue aimed to ensure that the EAFF's position would effectively represent the interests of farmers across the region and articulate their needs in the context of the upcoming climate conference.

End of Workshop



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