

Webinar Q&A list

AfOLU webinar: Formulating long-term, climate-resilient development strategies for agriculture

| Question Details # | Question  | Answer(s)   | Additional answers/comments |
|--------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1                  | Are there representatives in Tanzania?  | No. The work is being done in four countries- Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. However, lessons learnt from this process can be replicated in other countries including Tanzania.   |                             |
| 2                  | I'm involved with aquaponics. What interest & funding is there for this type of ag technologies? We are finalizing plans for country wide implementation in Guinea and Liberia.   | If those technologies contribute to adaptation and reducing emissions intensity, they would qualify to be part of a suite of low carbon climate resilient development.  |                             |
| 3                  | What has been achieved so far in Ghana on the LTS?  | Ghana has engaged a consultant to start the Situational analysis. This will be followed by the development of the LTS for agriculture sector.   |                             |
| 4                  | How is Ghana implementing NDC at the local level and how are the local government units coordinated   | live answered   |                             |
| 5                  | Dear Veronica. At what scale do you validate your model?  | live answered   |                             |
| 6                  | Which role play the support of organic agriculture in the agricultural policies in the respective countries?  | live answered   |                             |
| 7                  | It seems Ministry of Agriculture is leading the mainstreaming of climate change and NDCs in the Agricultural development planning. Who has the overall mandate to compile the NDC and how do you manage interaction with other line ministries to discuss competing objectives and trade-offs?  | live answered   |                             |
| 8                  | Kenya: What is the level of documentation available at the moment for updating the NDC?   | live answered   |                             |
| 9                  | To achieve a lot of progress we need self financing and commitment from the government. What is the level on government financing (self-financing mechanisms) in all countries to support implementation of NDC?  | There are many people who expect that governments should set aside dedicated funds for the implementation of NDCs. I think that notion is not tenable in the sense that NDC actions are not separate and stand alone but are either mainstreamed or could be tied to other activities funded by governments in their day to day economic activities. As practitioners, we should be able to tease out government actions that respond to the NDCs and report on them. Some on-going government projects and programmes although not labeled NDC are responding to the NDC and should be reported as such. |                             |
| 10                 | How are local communities engaged in reviewing the Ugandan NDC?   | Stakeholder consultations including local community representatives is the approach we use.   |                             |
| 11                 | So a lot of positive things are being implemented (policies and actions) but can not be better assessed, because of lack of relevant and harmonised tools adapted to Africa context. How can we work on developing research on vulnerability analysis (including climate science and modeling, socioeconomic vulnerability for adapted solution to propose), mainstreaming climate policies in sectoral and local planning and budgeting process? | The low carbon climate development pathways are to be developed by government and other stakeholders so as to ensure that the pertinent issues relevant to the national circumstances inform the process and the outcome and this would include downscaling of climate scenarios and development of appropriate indicators to be able to assess the impact of the actions being implemented.  |                             |
| 12                 | How Koronivia discussions under the UNFCCC could support you in your work on the enhancement of NDCs with respect to agriculture?   | live answered   |                             |
| 13                 | What is the Place of Adaptation in the LTS?   | live answered   |                             |
| 14                 | What kind of outcomes from the Koronivia discussions would be most helpful for your work?   | live answered   |                             |
| 15                 | Will the LTS reinforce adaptation as Africa's priority in climate change response or it will shift focus from adaptation to mitigation in the agriculture sector?   | I don't think so. However, it also depends on the agricultural development priorities and pathways each country chooses. Of course country choices are also guided by the African agenda and policies so my thinking is that as long as Africa climate agenda focuses on adaptation, it will greatly influence the LTS of countries.  |                             |
| 16                 | How is the LTS strategy for agriculture in Kenya linking to sustainable energy?   | Those are things that will be looked at when identifying the relationship between agriculture and other sectors including energy. It's understandable that energy plays a critical role in the agriculture sector both from adaptation and mitigation perspectives.   |                             |
| 17                 | In Zambia, what level of economic growth do you envision to respond to climate change challenges?   | As presented by Morton, the LTS is intended to harmonize the economic development and the climate actions and its through that process that appropriate development pathways would be identified and agreed upon by Zambian stakeholders, which pathways would contribute to enhancing adaptation and resilience while contributing to GHG emission reduction.  |                             |
| 18                 | With emission contribution of less than 5%, what's the relevance of the LTS in Africa, and especially for the agriculture sector?   | While Africa's contribution is less than 5%, we should not also forget that the 95% contribution from the other continents keep changing the climate and will have great impact on African agriculture and general economy. With this at the back of our mind it is important to strategise into the future.  |                             |

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| 19 | What effort is AGNES making to build a cross-continental institutional capacity for robust bioenergy development masterplan to harness the clean energy potentials traceable to the livestock subsector as an effort to mitigate GHGs levels in Africa?   | There are many efforts currently going on with respect to sustainable energy in Africa, these efforts are being implemented in many countries and the LTS process would simply help to harness and build on those efforts in transforming the agriculture sector into a low carbon and climate resilient development pathway. Consequently, AGNES focus is not on the energy but can contribute to that discourse. |   |
| 20 | A very good idea to link economic growth and carbon reduction! Are there already concrete ideas for linking these two?  | live answered  | The process we have undertaken to develop the LTS will give an appropriate pathway which will ensure enhanced resilience and reduced emission while not compromising on agricultural productivity |
| 21 | Why is Nigeria which is part of Africa not involved in this discussion in order to know her NDC information, adaptation and mitigation efforts? Nigeria is very much vulnerable to the impacts of climate change: drought and climate migration leading to herdsman and farmers' clashes are few examples.  | Thanks for the comment. Nigeria is a very important African country and is well represented in AGNES discussions and activities. However, for purposes of LTS, the resources available could only allow piloting the process in four countries. We are hoping that the lessons learnt from this could help other countries initiate a similar process or AGNES could scale up the LTS work into other countries.   |   |
| 22 | Impact on gender information?   | The LTS would be looking at the gender considerations because gender plays a very critical role in the agriculture sector. The resultant low carbon resilient climate resilient development pathway agreed upon by each of the countries will ensure that gender is central to its activities.   |   |
| 23 | I thank to the presenters and panelist, am a smallholder farmer from Uganda, my concern is the missing link which still exist to localize the PA, NDC so that it can be easily well understood by farmers and local communities at the grassroots who are the immediate beneficiaries.  | Stephen Muwya will pick up the matter with the climate change department but we encourage the farmer to get in touch with Stephen at the ministry of agriculture in order to get clarity on how local level will be involved in the LTS process.   |   |
| 24 | Thanks colleagues, perhaps cross-cutting question to the presenters say How are all these countries integrate NDCs into national planning, budgets and revenues?  | Ghana has integrated its NDCs into the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) and it is the MTDP that guides the sector planning and budgeting. This implies that NDC is integrated at the planning and budgeting level.  |   |
| 25 | My question goes to Zambia. What are some of these low carbon pathways in agriculture that might help in this struggle????  | Based on the outcome/results of the work on LTS. The appropriate pathways will be identified and most especially informed by the results from the modelling during the scenarios building works.   |   |
| 26 | I have a question for all the panellists. I am curious to know about whether or how they approach the future scenario modeling and options development sequentially for their country - ie how they foresee integrating adaptation and mitigation in practice. Will they first look at the most feasible (eg financially, socially feasible) mitigation options for the agriculture/livestock sectors - including any transformations in practice those may imply - and then, once those options are evident, do they assess what the climate impacts on those may be, and the required adaptation actions? Or do they do it the other way around and assess the viability of a range of agriculture, livestock practices in a future climate, and then assess where the GHG emissions 'wins' are, in that landscape? | They will use the RCPs from IPCC and all those factors will be considered-social, financial etc before they arrive at low carbon and climate resilient development strategies.   |   |
| 27 | The progress numbers submitted showed almost negligible process. What is being done concerning monitoring and evaluation to enhance reporting esp now that we are starting new term?  | This is not a new term. It simply provides a framework and visionary agenda up to mid century which is to be implemented through the NDCs. It is similar to vision 2030, being implemented through MTPs every five years.  |   |
| 28 | I'm involved with aquaponics. What interest & funding is there for this type of ag technologies? We are linking this to alternative energy. We are finalizing plans for country wide implementation in Guinea and Liberia.  | If those technologies contribute to adaptation and reducing emissions intensity, they would qualify to be part of a suite of low carbon climate resilient development.   |   |
| 29 | How to access software for modeling? e.g EPIC, SICLIM   | Check with the nearest meteorological offices in respective countries. Also check with IPCC and WMO.   |   |
| 30 | What timelines are we looking at?   | Ghana is looking to complete the review of its NDC by end of October 2020. The LTS should be completed by August to enable the sector use it to update the agriculture component of the NDC.   |   |
| 31 | If the relationship with other sectors is specified could you please explain?   | This will be done during the different analyses that will be undertaken before arriving at low carbon development pathways for the different countries. This will ensure that actions proposed under the agriculture sector do not have a negative impact on other sectors.  |   |

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| 32 | How are we overcoming the barrier of sovereign donors are hesitating to accept AFOLU activities in bilateral cooperation programs under Art. 6 of the PA? The Swiss and the Swedish foundations explicitly exclude AFOLU-related proposal  | This is a matter under negotiations and its important that the African Group of Negotiators and countries take keen interest in Article 6 especially in so far as it is related to the AFOLU sector. Africa's comparative advantage is in the AFOLU sector and therefore any actions to be included under Art 6 which relate to AFOLU must be framed in such a manner that they are useful and appropriate for Africa. Unfortunately, there has not been a lot of discussions on how best to include AFOLU in the activities under Art 6 except under the non-market mechanisms (Art 6.8). AGNES is working with other partners to address this challenge and hopefully during the SB52 and COP 26 we will be able to come up with some actions that would be appropriate for inclusion. Its not going to be easy, given the REDD+ experience and volatility of carbon in the agriculture sector. |                             |
| 33 | In African in general, which sector contributes more GHG, transport or agriculture?  | From the national communications of many countries , majority of emissions are from agriculture sector followed by energy.  |                             |
| 34 | Timelines for LTS for Kenya?   | Tentatively the work will be done in two months and will involve interactions with different stakeholders to ensure outcome takes into account different views and interests.   |                             |
| 35 | What is the role of the rural communities in the updating of the NDCs in all countries?  | All LTSs are being formulated through a consultative process which will include engaging with stakeholders at different levels including sub-national level.  |                             |
| 36 | Do we really need to depend on adaptation strategies alone? It seems that mitigation strategies are costly. But, if we invest in forestry/agroforestry development, it involves both. We shouldn't undermine Africa's contribution in this regard.   | The LTS covers both adaptation and mitigation and in the Africa context emphasis is usually on adaptation actions that may have mitigation co-benefits of which agroforestry is one such. In such a process, no one particular activity can be deemed to be appropriate as adaptation may require a suite of actions.   |                             |
| 37 | How can your group connect African initiatives in organic and sustainable agriculture with the international groups (in Europe, the US and Australia) working on these issues to assure BOTH food security AND carbon sequestration? See <a href="http://transition-studies.net">http://transition-studies.net</a> | Our role is primarily supporting countries to put in place systems that help to increase climate smart investments into agriculture. We are aware organic farmers / associations are available in many of our countries including Uganda, Kenya, Ghana and Zambia. It is hoped that organic farming will be part of the outcomes of this process.   |                             |
| 38 | I would like to ask about the relationship between Pandemic of COVID 19 and Climate change with Agriculture Sustainability??   | We are not competent to comment on that. However, the impacts of the pandemic has hindered our farmers from participating in their usual value chain activities affecting productivity, incomes etc. We are worried that in the long run there will be more food insecure people in Africa and high food prices affecting the the poor and most vulnerable.   |                             |