



SADC Regional Context

Climate change and agriculture





Situation analysis - SADC region

- The SADC region is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change
- Agriculture sector most affected, whereby 70 % of the region's population depend on agriculture for food, income and employment
- Extreme weather events like floods and droughts are increasing as well as average temperatures
- Already low yields are decreasing, heavily impacting on regional food security





Situation analysis – SADC region II

- Regional drought disaster declared in July 2016.
- Climate induced crop failures: **cereal deficit: 9,3 Million tons**
- **643.000 cattle perished** in the drought
- **Food insecure population increased by 31%** since 2015
- **40 Million people** in SADC are food insecure (2016-2017 marketing year) and will need humanitarian assistance.





Data from the SADC region – 2016

* All data from SADC regional update on El Nino induced drought, Report 1, May 2016

- **2015** cropping season was the **driest** in the SADC region in **35 years**.
- **13 out of 15 countries** in the SADC region **declared national drought disaster**.
 - **Angola:** up to 75% crop losses in the southern part
 - **Botswana:** 50 % increase in livestock feeds
 - **Lesotho:** 80% harvest losses
 - **Madagascar:** 80% of the population in the 7 most affected districts food insecure
 - **Malawi:** 2.8 Mio people food insecure, expected maize deficit 2016: 1.07 tonnes
 - **Mozambique:** 1.5 Mio people food insecure in southern and central regions, 64% reduction in maize harvest.



Data from the SADC region – 2016

- **Namibia:** 370.000 people at risk of food insecurity
- **South Africa:** Maize harvest 25 % reduced (compared to 2015, 40% compared to 5 year average), cereal deficits in maize and wheat,
- **Swaziland:** 64 % reduction in maize harvest (2016), 320.000 people in need of food assistance, 64.000 cattle perished
- **Tanzania:** some flooding events, not affecting the performance of the country agriculture in general
- **Zambia:** Good harvest, agricultural production not negatively affected
- **Zimbabwe:** Extensive crop failure and food insecurity, 2.8 Mio people food insecure



and 2016/2017 ????

- Extraordinary rainfalls (e.g. Gaborone dam first time filled since 2001)
- Excess of water, floods, fields washed away, damages in agriculture through too much water
- Increased emerging of pests and diseases (army worm, locust, leaf diseases and other)
- Climatic conditions are getting harsher and more unpredictable
- Extreme weather events are increasing
- Climate Change has come to stay, its not going to disappear
- Agriculture needs to react, take strategic decisions and build resilience



What are SADC, CCARDESA and GIZ doing to support Climate Change Adaptation in the agricultural sector ?

SADC programme „Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Areas in Southern Africa“ - ACCRA, implemented by CCARDESA with support through GIZ.

Focus on:

1) Regional knowledge dissemination on Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture and Climate Smart Agriculture

- Trainings, Conferences and Exchange visits (e.g. CCAA/ CSA, Accessing Finance, Proposal Writing)
- Internet based information and knowledge platform for all 15 SADC countries, access free of charge, possibility for all MS to up- and download information.
- Information material and knowledge products: Guidelines, leaflets, factsheets, videos, training materials and more as free downloads.





What are SADC, CCARDESA and GIZ doing to support Climate Change Adaptation in the agricultural sector ?

2) Climate proofing of priority agricultural value chains

- Vulnerability analysis for value chains.
- Recommendations for CSA technologies and best practices to reduce or mitigate climate risks (Climate Proofing).
- Piloting of selected technologies.
- Feasibility studies to document evidence for the benefits and impacts of CSA practices and technologies.
- Support to institutions in the SADC member states for writing investment proposals for up-scaling and disseminating CSA.
- Support for mobilizing financing.

