



Sharing Experiences in Climate Change adaptation in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Organized by:

Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)

Uganda

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
ESAFF	Eastern and Southern Africa Farmers Forum
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GHG	Green House Gases
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
SSF	Small Scale Farmers
UNFCC	United Nations Framework on Climate Change
RAP	Revamp Agricultural Project
KEA	Kikandwa Environmental Association
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
AUPWAE	Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ESAFF Uganda appreciates the financial support given by International Development Research Centre to cover all the costs of this information sharing conference.

We are committed to improving the lives of the rural poor who are mainly small scale farmers by dealing with issues that directly affect them.

I also thank all the farmers from Uganda and other countries who willingly shared their experiences in the area of Climate Change, highlighting how it affects them.

Special thanks to other partners and the staff of ESAFF in Uganda and other country chapters for their tireless work in working together with small scale farmers.

INTRODUCTION

A variety of stresses such as deforestation, land degradation and heavy dependence on biomass for energy have exerted pressure on Habitats and ecosystems in Africa and hence causing changes in the climatic conditions. Climate change in Africa is a major stalling factor for agriculture advancement and has had great negative impact on the small scale farmers in the sub-Saharan region.

Different areas have different adaptive capacities. Several communities adjusted automatically to the changes in climate and came up with indigenous ways of adapting to climate change while others still lag behind. It is no doubt that farmers in the different parts of Africa have come up with their own unique ways of surviving the adverse climate conditions which they do not quite understand but are happening.

In light of the changing climatic conditions, Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF) organized a conference through which farmers could learn from one another ways of addressing the problem. The conference brought together small scale farmer leaders from the countries of eastern and southern Africa that is Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Seychelles, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, South Africa, Malawi, Burundi, Rwanda and Madagascar.

The major objective of the conference was to bring together those farmers so that they can share their experiences.

Specific objectives

- Information sharing focusing mainly on the effects of Climate Change on Food Security, sustainable agriculture and sustainable livelihoods.
- Document good agricultural practices in adaptation and mitigation of climate change in the different participating countries.
- To come up with issues of advocacy that can be fronted by the small scale farmers at regional and national levels.



Participants

The participants included farmer leaders from the eastern and southern Africa region, farmer leaders from the districts of Uganda, partners of ESAFF like PELUM, AUPWAE and KEA and Coordinators of ESAFF Chapters in Uganda, Zambia and the regional level and the following were their expectations of the workshop:

- To understand Climate Change and related concepts
- To learn effects of Climate Change on man and how farmers can be protected from the effects.
- Gain knowledge on how to implement Climate Change adaptation methods and share this knowledge with other grass root farmers.

- To share country experiences on Climate Change and learn how other countries are adapting to its effects.
- Learn how to contribute to the development of a farmer driven plan of action to address Climate Change.
- Come up with comprehensive strategies to address the impact of Climate Change on the environment, agriculture, ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Access information that we can share with leaders at the national and district level and learn how to engage government to support programs addressing Climate Change problems.
- To understand the reasons why developed countries are interested in steps being taken by developing countries to address the Climate Change problem.

Conference Program

The program for the conference included a variety of key issues for discussion and a field visit to one of the districts where ESAFF Uganda operates i.e. Mayuge district. These issues for discussion included:



Participants listening to the opening ceremony

- Introduction to Climate Change, causes and impacts in Africa
- The relationship between gender, Climate Change and sustainable livelihoods of smallholder farmers
- Climate Change Campaign issues : national and Global contexts

Southern Africa in the sectors of crop, animal and fisheries production ;its effects on sustainable livelihoods and water management. Not forgetting cross cutting issues like disease management and adaptation methods.

Opening session



Mr. Isabirye delivering his official opening address at the climate change conference

The conference was officially opened by the Coordinator of the Climate Change Unit in the Ministry of Water and Environment, Mr Paul Isabirye flanked by Ms. Elizabeth Mpofu (Regional Chairperson of ESAFF) and Mr. Hakim Baliraine (ESAFF Uganda Chairperson).

In his opening remarks, Mr. Isabirye welcomed the conference describing it as timely, centering on a serious issue threatening the livelihood of mankind. He said he was pleased to see that the conference was organized by small scale farmers who are the real core producers of food on planet earth.

“Challenges of farming in an environment of uncertain weather conditions have made this forum relevant; I am happy to see that farmers are discussing Climate Change which some people consider a far fetched issue. It’s not a political problem and neither is it an act of God. It is a result of something happening. It is for real affecting the world especially those without resources” said Mr. Isabirye.

He lamented that while other countries, especially those in the developed world have built resilience mechanisms, developing countries still lag behind. He added that whereas a lot had been done at international level, a lot needed to be done at the country level, more effort is needed to build resilience of ecosystems at the grassroots.

While inviting ESAFF Uganda to engage more with his Ministry, he commended the forum for its grassroots activities that are helping government understand the needs and aspirations of local farmers. Mr. Isabirye revealed that Uganda is about to implement the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) to be driven by grassroots although the government will provide backstopping measures in collaboration with Civil Society Organisations.

According to Isabirye, Uganda which is party to the Kyoto Protocol had already built capacity of the



Mrs. Mpofu delivering a speech at the opening ceremony. Middle is the ESAFF Uganda Chairperson, Mr Hakim Baliraine

public sector on issues of Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. He also revealed that the government had undertaken vulnerability and adaptation studies and included Climate Change in the country’s National Development Plan.

He noted that even if a country has advanced technology, it can not handle Climate Change issues single-handedly. According to Isabirye, the solution lay in having a united stand against the ever growing problem, sustainable use of resources, integrating climate change issues in national programs and helping the least advantaged communities or countries that are most affected.

Ms. Mpofu disclosed that ESAFF was formed because small scale farmer’s voices were not being heard. This, she added had caused a problem in raising funds to support their activities. She appreciated the presence of the high ranking government official at the workshop saying it was a sign of recognition of the importance of their role and provided an opportunity for further interaction.

On his part, Mr. Baliraine, while urging governments to involve small scale farmers in policy matters, also called upon governments in ESA to avail farmers with adequate information on climate change since agriculture forms the backbone of their economies. He lamented that in the case of Uganda, 73% of the economy is supported by agriculture but most of the small scale farmers do not understand Climate Change.

While delivering a vote of thanks, the ESAFF Regional Vice Chairperson, Mubanga Kasakula thanked the Ministry for extending an invitation to ESAFF Uganda to work with the government in tackling Climate Change and other development problems.

Closing ceremony



***NEMA Information,
Communication and Information
Officer, Mr. Everest Mugambwa***

The conference was officially closed by the Information, Education and Communication Officer of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Mr. Everest Mugambwa Kizito. Mr. Mugambwa called for collaboration between NEMA and ESAFF to tackle challenges of Climate Change using practical solutions and ideas from communities at the grass root. He also urged the participants to network amongst themselves and with organizations with similar objectives in order to achieve results and

meet aspirations of small scale farmers.

CHAPTER 2

THEME 1: INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE, CAUSES AND IMPACTS

Facilitated by Mr Kamese N. Geoffrey, National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)

This session commenced with a presentation introducing Climate Change, its causes, impacts and mitigation and adaptation measures followed by a plenary discussion of the key issues raised. The presentation focused on:

- A. Definition of Climate Change
- B. Causes of Climate Change
- C. Effects of Climate Change – positive/negative
- D. What can be done to control the effects of Climate Change



Mr Kamese explaining a point while presenting his paper on climate change

The following points summarize the issues discussed under the theme that emerged:

A. Definition of Climate Change

According TO UNFCCC Climate Change is defined as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over

comparable time periods”

B. Causes of Climate Change



Animal waste matter such as dung from cows is a major source of methane which is dangerous to the climate

- Natural factors e.g. Solar variability, Volcanic dust levels,
- Internal variability, Geological changes
- Human factors e.g. pollution from industry and agriculture, Greenhouse gases emissions (carbon dioxide from fossil fuels, methane from farm animal's dung and rice paddies, nitrous oxide from vehicles), Aerosols, Ozone depletion, Land use change

C. Impacts of climate Change

The Last 100 years have been established as being the warmest; last 11 years amongst 12 warmest ever. CO₂ in atmosphere has been rising at approx 2 ppm

per year. During the pre-industrial age, about 280 ppm CO₂ was in the atmosphere but currently it is estimated at 380 ppm CO₂. Result is global temperature rise of 0.74 degrees average last 100 years to 2007. As noted below, the impacts of Climate Change are quite evident:

- There is Global warming – leading to melting of ice caps/snow on mountains while Glaciers are speeding up and melting: glacial lakes may overflow
- Sea levels are rising and ocean currents faltering
- Biodiversity threatened- 30% coral dead or damaged
- Extreme climate events becoming more common i.e. landslides, mudslides, floods heat wave e.g. in Italy



Dependence on rainfall creates impacts on availability of safe water. Women storing safe water for the future

- Rainfall regimes become more erratic
- Globally crop yields expected to fall (by up to 5% if CO₂ doubles)
- Poorest Countries have most serious problems with land degradation. They have contributed *least* to GHGs, but have *least* adaptive capacity and are *most* vulnerable to climate change because:

- They depend on rain fed agriculture –temps rise and unpredictable rainfall impacts on food and water

- Suffer from climate related diseases – cholera caused by floods

- SIDs – Small Island Developing States are threatened and are vulnerable to rising sea levels – floods lead to “environmental refugees”

Effects of climate change

Floods:



Drought

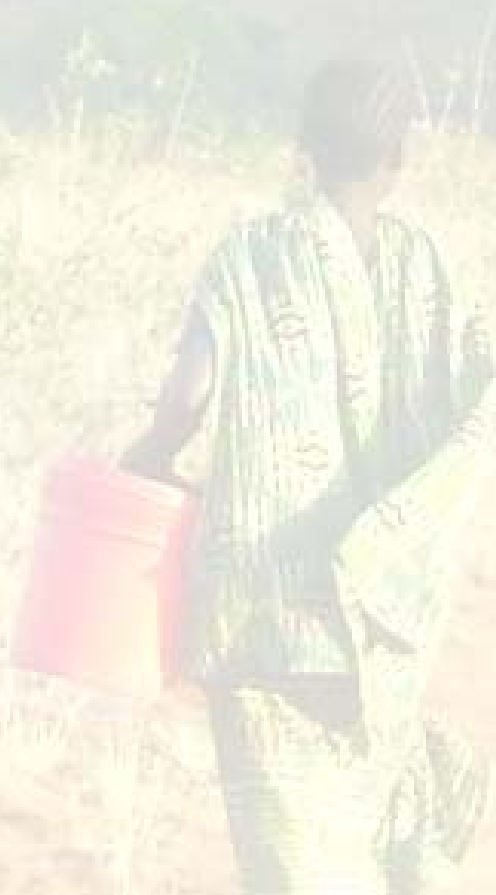


D. What can be done to control climate change?

1. *Mitigation*: One solution is to cut on CO₂ emission. IPCC (4th assessment in 2007) says only hope of avoiding significant rise in temperature is cutting emissions to 60% of 2000 levels by 2050.

Another solution is sequestering Carbon. Carbon sequestration means storing carbon deep underground/ in the sea/ below the sea. Another method of carbon sequestration is planting trees – *but also sustainable land management (especially through improving soil organic matter levels)*

Adaptation: adapt to changed circumstances/ manage consequences through mechanisms such as sustainable land management fights poverty. A major sink of Green House Gases is vegetation growth and good soil management. Good land management can sequester (capture and hold) 0.5 tons per hectare per year



CHAPTER 3

THEME 2: GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS OF SMALLHOLDER

This session was facilitated by Alice Tibazalika from the Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment (AUPWAE). This focused on the relations between gender (men and women) and Climate Change and was laid out as follows:

1. Introduction
2. Gender aspect of the causes of the Climate Change
3. Gender and the impacts of Climate Change
4. Impacts of Climate Change to men
5. Impacts of Climate Change on girl children
6. Gender adaptation and mitigation of effects of Climate Change
7. Millennium development goals, Climate Change and gender

The key issues arising from the presentations and the subsequent discussion are summarized below:

3.1 INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Gender inequality intersects with climate change risks and vulnerabilities. In Africa, women have limited access to resources, mobility, decision making and have restricted rights, which makes them highly vulnerable to climate change (UNDP, 2009).

Rural women are the primary producers of food, yet the agricultural sector is highly exposed to impacts of climate change. Women and young girls have the responsibility of collecting water and firewood; hence have to walk longer distances in periods of scarcity. They also contribute to the unpaid labour of coping with climate change risks through soil and water conservation on top of being engaged in off-farm income generating activities in order to support their families.

For successful achievement of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, it is important to adopt a gender approach. This will help to analyze and understand the different roles and responsibilities of men and women, the extent and quality of their participation in the decision making and their needs and views.

3.2 GENDER ASPECT OF THE CAUSES OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are the main causes of climate change resulting from emissions from various human activities such as industrialization, agriculture, and deforestation. Africa's sin mainly comes from the degradation of the carbon sinks in form of deforestation. This massive clearing of trees is done in favour of farming and construction for the growing populations. But looking at the gender aspect, one asks which gender does most deforestation?

Women in Africa are the main food producers and so they are mainly involved in subsistence farming in small holdings usually handed over or allocated to them by the men. It is the men who are involved in commercial farming and clear large expanses of land in the process. For example, the sugar plantations

in Jinja district in Uganda belong to men and in order to establish them, trees have to be cut. The women are left with small areas on the boundaries of plantations for food crop production.

Women in Africa do not own land and resources like trees and so have no mandate of harvesting anything except with permission of their spouses. So even if they had the labor to clear the land, very few can do so because of having no tenure rights. The same applies to investing in large projects such as livestock farming which may require large pieces of land. Very few women own large herds of cattle; they usually own small livestock such as goats, pigs and chicken which, are either zero grazed or tethered. So they do not need to clear large chunks of land in order to carry on these economic activities. On the other hand, men own land and trees. They can decide to make decisions to clear land of trees and change it to other land uses. For example, forests in Mubende district have been cleared in favor of commercial maize production and growing of pine trees.



Tibazaleka (right) flanked by ESAFF Uganda National Co-ordinator who was chairing the session

Women neither have the capital nor the energy to clear large expanses of land. It is widely known that women make up a large percentage of the poor, "70% of the 1.3 billion people living in conditions of poverty are women" (UNDP, 2009). Therefore, where financial resources are required to clear large chunks of land and where physical energy is required, they are limited which is not the case for men.

It is a gender role for men to provide financial resources for their families, so when other means fail, men turn to the natural resources for income generation. In rural areas of Uganda male youth are engaged in activities such as charcoal burning, brick making, brewing of beer/ alcohol in order to earn some income and all these activities require large amounts of wood; and at

the same time add to GHGs in the atmosphere. Even in developing countries it is the men who own the vehicles and industries which add to GHGs in the atmosphere. It is therefore the men and the youth who contribute most to climate change although its impact is felt more by women.

Gender sensitive policies that encourage equal decision making powers would go a long way in combating climate change since both men and women will be involved in making decisions about development activities.

3.3 GENDER AND THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change affects men, women, youths (males and females), and boy and girl children differently. The 2007 Human Development Report, issued by the U.N. Development Program, points out that women are particularly affected by climate change because they are the largest percentage - accounting for about 70 percent - of the poor population. The negative fallout from Climate Change is having a devastatingly lopsided impact on women compared to men, from higher death rates during natural disasters to heavier household and care burdens. Climate Change-related weather events claim between two and three times as many female as male victims, according to the Asian Development Bank (ADB). "Women are prone to more danger," Robert Dobias, the ADB's senior adviser on climate change, told IRIN. "It's the clothes they wear. Maybe they will run back and get the kids. They are often not in public places where information surfaces about disasters," he said at the sidelines of recent climate-change negotiations in Bangkok. In the 1991 cyclone disasters that killed 140,000 in Bangladesh, 90 percent of

victims were reportedly women; in the 2004 Asian Tsunami, an estimated 70 to 80 percent of overall deaths were women.

Amy North, a researcher working on gender, education and global poverty reduction initiatives at the Institute of Education in the University of London, told IPS that climate change is also exacerbating existing gender inequalities, with a devastating effect on the quality of life of poor women and girls. The impacts of climate change are felt more by women because their livelihoods are often more dependent on climate sensitive activities such as agriculture, forests, water and yet they lack the economic and financial capacities to cope with the impact and invest in risk reduction. They are traditionally responsible for providing food, drinking water, sanitation, health and general care for the family. Climate change greatly impacts on the availability of natural resources and agriculture productivity, resulting in a decrease in water, food availability, fuel availability, crop losses, increased soil erosion and high incidences of diseases.

Women produce most of the food in developing countries. As agricultural workers and family providers, they are responsible for up to 80% of household food production in Sub-Saharan Africa. Any slight change in factors that influence agricultural production may adversely affect the livelihoods of the families and consequently of the communities. The recent unpredictable and erratic changes in weather have culminated in starvation of households in Eastern Uganda and other parts of eastern and southern Africa.

In 2007 there was a lot of rainfall which caused floods damaging over 8000 acres of crops, destroying property and causing death. In the succeeding years, when communities were trying to get adapted to the flood conditions, drought followed with similar impacts. In all these circumstances, women had to feed their families so had to find local adaptation measures such as looking for edible leaves from the bushes. The food crises associated with climate change have been linked to higher rates of early marriages for girls, as they are exchanged for dowry or bride price. Live example in Uganda of recent is when a family gave away their 15 year old girl in exchange for dowry in order to survive the famine.

These "famine marriages" - as they are called - not only lead to girls dropping out of school, but also make them vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections and related reproductive complications.



Girls collecting dry maize cobs for lighting cooking stoves. Families have found innovative ways of using resources to compensate for the scarcity

In cases of famine, men often adapt by migrating to other areas to look for alternative income which puts agriculture in danger and hence low production of crops and animals.

In many parts of Africa, women and girl children are responsible for collecting water and firewood. As these resources become scarce in the face of increasingly erratic rainfall, they must spend more time looking for and collecting them, further reducing the time they have available to engaging in economic activities, or attending school. Climate Change is increasing the burden of rural women by forcing them to walk further to find water and other resources like firewood. Among pastoralists, scarcity of resources such as pasture and water disrupts the normal home life as men also have to move further from homes to look for these

resources for their livestock. The women in turn have to look for nutritious alternatives which often enough are not easily available.

Another way in which Climate Change impacts on the smallholder farming communities in Eastern and Southern Africa is the increase in incidents of diseases such as malaria and cholera due to increased heat, floods and related poor sanitation which is not uncommon in Africa. Diseases weaken family members, affect agricultural production and add extra burden to the women and girl children who have to care for the sick and on men who have to look for medication for their loved ones.

3.4 IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE TO MEN



A girl burning carbon while cooking

While the impacts of climate change are amplified to women, they also impact negatively on men. Men normally are the heads of the households and in Africa are in charge of the economic development of the households. They therefore are in charge of income generating activities which are grossly affected by climate change. It is feared that a 2°C rise in the atmospheric temperatures will wipe out all the coffee and other crops in Uganda (www.slideshare.net climate change impacts on coffee.). Similarly in Kenya, climate change has affected Kenyan coffee production through unpredictable rainfall patterns and excessive droughts, making crop

management and disease control a nightmare (Kenya (Reuters 2010). Trade is also affected because the population depends mainly on agriculture for income; hence the purchasing power will be reduced, affecting business and correspondingly household income.

3.4.1 Men and Natural Resources



A farmer herds his cattle through dry land

The increasing poverty due to crop failure has led men overexploiting natural resources such as forests, soils and water in order to cope with the situation, thus making the impact of climate change even worse. In Eastern and Northern regions of Uganda, the youth turn to charcoal making when alternative income generating activities such as farming fail them (E.A 2010).

Conflicts over scarce resources (water, fish, wetlands and pastures) result into death of the bread winners in homes thus affecting the family's livelihood. A dispute over a one-acre island in Lake Victoria that has fueled talk of war between Kenya and Uganda is but one instance of

increasing conflict over shrinking water resources throughout Africa (Ernest Wainuini, 2009).

Another unsustainable coping measure which is often adapted by men is migration to other areas in search of scarce resources such as pasture and water or to look for other jobs thus leaving their families at stake. This exposes men to environments they are not used to and many times coping becomes a nightmare leading to crime and spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

3.4 Change of gender roles

In areas where climate change has led to the scarcity of natural resources, men take over some of the gender roles of women. Where crops fail, men have to take over the job of food provision by buying food or to work for food. Where there is need of financial or physical strength to access limited resources (water, food, firewood), men take over, thereby distorting the development activities in the household.

3.5 Gender, Adaptation and Mitigation of Effects of Climate Change

Adapting to Climate Change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions are both necessary and complementary strategies. Both adaptation and risk reduction strategies must focus on raising the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups, especially women and children. The following actions and/or strategies are proposed for adaptation and mitigation of impacts of Climate Change to livelihoods and economic development.

Mitigation

Climate Change impacts do not segregate by gender. Men, women, the old, the youth and children are affected though not equally. The implication for this is that all have a role to play in combating the climate change monster. The international community through Copenhagen negotiations agreed on some measures such as reducing the GHG emissions by 5% between 2008 and 2012. Among the initiatives agreed upon is Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+). Some of the mitigation measures which can easily be adopted by communities in Africa should focus on sustainable environment management and biodiversity conservation. Examples of these are conservation of the existing tree resources, planting of new trees (afforestation), reforestation and use of clean renewable energy in industries such as solar and hydro electric power (HEP) in industries which emit no or few amounts of GHG into the atmosphere. All these are in agreement with MDG7 of ensuring environmental sustainability.

Conservation of existing natural forests and other biodiversity

This is in line with MDG 7 of ensuring environmental sustainability. Achieving this goal will indirectly also contribute to MDG 1 of eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. In African countries policies and laws have been made and international agreements have been signed such as: the UN Convention for Combating Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention for Conserving Biodiversity (CBD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the most recent for combating of climate change and REDD+. The environment is conducive to implement policies right up to household level to mitigate the effects of climate change. The decision to conserve is in the hands of the resource owner and in most cases that is the men. With the present cry for gender equality, the women's role would be to support the men by conserving the trees on the farmland and wise use of trees in the forest. Creation of awareness is another activity which can be done by all including children so that our forest resources are conserved for present and future generations.

Afforestation and reforestation

Massive tree planting can be done by national governments. At household level, decisions to plant are made by men who own the land and have full rights of use of the trees resources. Large private plantations and woodlots of fast growing trees such as pines and eucalyptus have been planted but still more is needed in order to reduce the pressure from natural forests which have dwindled up to 17% from the 24% in the 80,s (NFA BIOMASS STUDY 2008). Women and children also contribute by planting fruit trees and bushes on the farmlands from which they harvest products such as fruits, firewood and medicine. In doing this they also help to conserve natural trees in the forests thus combat effects of Climate Change.

Utilization of Clean Renewable Energy Sources

Utilization of clean renewable energy sources would help in controlling the GHG emissions; however, they require high investment costs which are unaffordable by the majority of farming households.

3.6 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER

Gender inequalities in the context of Climate Change are affecting the achievement of the MDGs and consequently, sustainable livelihoods, as elaborated below.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The effect of Climate Change is that food and income security, access to safe drinking water and use of forests will be affected. This implies that women will not be able to feed their families due to droughts and floods. Women are responsible for agricultural production, but Climate Change could affect production and increase susceptibility to disease; hence productivity will be reduced and it will increase the burden on women.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Climate Change increases the work of agricultural production, collecting water and firewood. This could put pressure on families to take their children out of school.

Climatic disasters can threaten educational infrastructure making it physically impossible for children to attend school. Schooling will become less affordable and accessible, especially for girls. The rural urban migration of men in search of jobs leaves many households to be headed by women. In turn, girls are needed to help out with family work, preventing them from attending school.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Workloads and responsibilities of women such as collecting water, fuel and food will grow and become more time consuming in light of greater resource scarcity. Deaths and injuries due to floods, land slides and storms affect women and men differently. Loss of natural resources and agricultural productivity due to Climate Change will increase women's workload and will leave them with less time to participate in decision making processes, trainings, conservation and income generating activities.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Climate Change will harm health because it will heighten peoples' vulnerability to diseases caused by vectors, poor quality water, poor nutrition and will create more favorable conditions for spreading viruses associated with temperature and heat. This implies that women's workload will increase because of their traditional role to take care of the sick.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Climate change will heighten mothers' vulnerability to diseases caused by vectors, poor quality water, poor nutrition and will create more favorable conditions for spreading viruses associated with temperature and heat. Pregnant women are particularly susceptible to malnutrition, water-borne diseases and malaria which cause a quarter of maternal mortality, as they become anemic.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Climate Change may increase the number of people that die every year due to climate related diseases like malaria. Households headed by women and having HIV/AIDS infected person will have fewer resources to adopt improved farming methods, mitigation and adaptation measures. Climate Change disasters could result into actions that increase the spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases; for instance early marriages and migrations.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Climate Change leads to extinction of species, changing the quantity and quality of available natural resources and reduce productivity of ecosystems. Climate Change also affects natural patterns of floods and droughts. This implies that without secure access to and control over natural resources (land, water, trees, cattle), women are less likely than men to be able to adapt to climate change. Limited availability of drinking water and forestry resources will increase burden on women. Environmental degradation may lead women to illegally exploit resources in protected areas. Increasing mass migration and conflicts due to rising sea level and desertification and the growth in population in the developing world will further aggravate inequality of access to wealth and livelihood; putting further pressure on environmental sustainability. Unfortunately, most policies of climate change do not reflect women's ideas, needs and priorities. Furthermore, women participate in decision making on Climate Change to a limited extent at local, national and international levels.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Given the kind of problems with reference to access to resources, largely due to increasing demand on them, clearly, sustainable use will become increasingly difficult. Increased competition and conflicts over resources may lead to growing distrust among nations, a problem already rampant in parts of Africa. There will be challenges of complying with this goal because there is need to increase financial resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

3.7 CONCLUSION

The effects of Climate Change vary among different gender categories. By comparison with men in Africa, women face historical disadvantages and are more prone to the impacts of climate change. Women in rural areas in developing countries are highly dependent on local natural resources for their livelihood, because of their responsibility to secure water, food and energy for cooking and heating. It is therefore imperative that a gender analysis be applied to all actions on Climate Change and that gender

experts are consulted in Climate Change processes at all levels, so that women's and men's specific needs and priorities are identified and addressed. In the formulation of global, national and local approaches, as well as in the strategic responses to specific sectors, gender awareness, substantive analysis and inclusive engagement is necessary.



CHAPTER 4

PLENARY THEME 3: CLIMATE CHANGE CAMPAIGN ISSUES, NATIONAL AND GLOBAL CONTEXTS FACILITATED BY JANE S. NALUNGA FROM SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA TRADE INFORMATION AND NEGOTIATION INSTITUTE (SEATINI-U)

In this session, the presenter shared experiences of Climate Change policy campaign scenarios and addressed the divergent perspectives of the Climate Change debate in the national and global context presented as follows:

1. The politics of the Climate Change debate
2. COP 15 –The Cop Accord
3. Way forward –Advocacy- Campaign issues

The following summarizes the main points of the presentation.

4. 1. The politics

Climate Change issues are part of the trading and capitalist system of production, over consumption and maximization of profits at all costs.

With the advent of globalization, most economies are now export oriented and transport intensive . i.e. plate of food in US travels appr. 1,500 miles from source to table. Since Transport & industries are fossil fuel intensive there are varied and vested interests by developed or industrialized countries which continue production levels while emerging industrial countries (BASICS- Brazil, South. Africa, India and China) insist on their right to develop. On the other hand, poor countries are being asked to reduce emissions and are being enticed with funds from developed countries for climate change mitigation and adaptation

4.2 COP 15

- COP 15 was the 15th world summit meeting on Climate Change held in Copenhagen, Denmark. However it turned out as an arena for developed countries to defend these interests which culminated in a clash of varied interests. For example Developed countries weakened their own commitment (made under the Kyoto Protocol) to reduce emissions while emerging markets like China claimed the right to escape poverty and achieve “development”

The COP Accord and outcome

- The key components of the COP Accord are that Individual countries must submit specific pledges to cut emissions, emissions should stay below 2°C while mitigation and adaptation funding should be adequate , predictable and reliable
- It was negotiated by a small group of countries, negotiations limited & exclusive (only 28- out of 192 countries attended) Parties only took note; parties would “associate” themselves to the Accord if so wished.

- It is a political text with no formal impact on the negotiations
- Many developing countries were unhappy with the Accord as it seemed to push developed countries' interests.
- It undermined the Bali Mandate & the Kyoto Protocol
- COP 15 combined the 2 processes , killing the Kyoto Protocol
- No agreed emission cuts - Many industrial countries supported US proposal to place all the legal



Jane Nalunga (right) presenting her paper

requirements for emissions cuts at a national level , with no legally binding international commitments. However, the implication of this approach is that it will push greater commitments on to poor countries which have less responsibility & capacity to respond to climate change and also gives no clear mitigation targets

- The Accord provides for continuation of discussions under both Kyoto Protocol & LTC but there was no indication of what the outcome could be on either track.
- There are Loop holes in the negotiations ("Hot air"): Russia & Eastern European countries want to carry forward the excessive permits to emit carbon under the 1st commitment period.
- No genuine Funding – the Issue of financing for mitigation & adaptation very important for developing and poor countries in the short & long term. Pledges amounting to US\$ 30bn for "fast-start" fund for the period 2010-2012 were made (UK pledged US\$1.5 billion). Even with the longer term fund of US\$ 100 bn per year by 2020, the funds are not enough
- The language on the pledges is vague and non committal. The figure is a "goal" within the Accord -& refers to mobilizing the funds rather than providing them. For developing countries, this is seen as a carrot by rich countries to force poor /developing countries accept the outcomes.
- Carbon Trading – is targeting agriculture and forestry with heavy implications on biodiversity and livelihoods of small farmers. Under this scheme, rich countries offset emission targets by purchasing reduction in developing and poor countries
- There is a demand for a- for example rich countries want to abandoned the UNFCCC for the G20, a rich countries' club thus excluding poor countries.
- Civil Society Organizations (Northern & Southern) at COP 15 were very active at Copenhagen. They countered Northern pressure by pushing for a more ambitious deal and held their governments accountable.

4.3 Way forward, advocacy and campaign issues

- Create alliances to address the Climate Change issue at global and local levels.
- The biggest polluters , rich countries must carry the bigger burden of solving the problem
- The rich countries (polluters) must provide funds (reliable, new & not loans) for poor countries for adaptation & mitigation
- The Negotiating process should be democratic, inclusive and transparent and must lead to legally binding commitments by industrial countries for emission cuts. Support should also be given to the UN process as well.
- The eventual agreement must safeguard the right of the poor countries to develop and ensure that the poor countries' right over their local resources is respected. Agriculture & forestry must not be part of the carbon trading
- There is need for "System change" where we can promote domestic markets , climate friendly , ecologically sensitive production and consumption systems and abandon systemic causes of climate change i.e. globalized economy, export orientation, transport intensity, over-industrialization, intensive use of fossil-fuel
- Climate Change should be made a national and local campaign issue to fight against deforestation, protecting wet lands and advocate for environmentally friendly laws & by laws

CHAPTER 5

5.0 SUMMARY OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS/PRESENTATIONS

The programmatic background papers were complemented by breakout groups that were tasked with

Exploring how climate change affects small scale farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa in the **crops, livestock** and **fisheries** sector. They also discussed crosscutting diseases, livelihoods and water management in the mentioned sectors including sharing specific adaptation methods. The key issues arising from the presentations are summarized below:

5.1 GROUP 1. Effects of climate change on crops

- Recurring droughts and floods cause poverty due to lack of foodstuffs and dependency on food aid



Crops wither due to severe heat making them prone to pests and diseases

- Unpredictable rain seasons affect farming systems and methods
- Malnutrition is experienced by developing countries due to low production and low quality of agricultural produce
- Disappearance of indigenous crops because of extreme weather conditions
- Crops develop diseases e.g tomato blight disease
- Due to severe heat and cold conditions , plants become easier target for parasites
- Fall in crop production leading to household food insecurity and loss of income generating capacity, hence sale of livelihood assets, rise in poverty and increased dependence on relief food supplies

Adaptation methods

- Choose seeds which are resistant to climate changes
- Promoting sustainable agriculture by doing conservation farming and agro-forestry
- Pests and diseases control i.e integrated pests management
- Due to the recurring drought, farmers need to adapt to new ways of managing and utilizing water supplies e.g motor pumps in Madagascar and building of dams in rice fields, water harvesting
- People should be taught to conserve/protect the wetlands and other water sources

5.2 GROUP 2. Effects of climate change on livestock

- Internal conflicts in pastoral communities in search of water and pasture for their livestock

- Poor rainfall conditions affects livestock especially the cattle which are used in the mixed farming methods which depends on drought power hence becoming less viable and forcing SSF to adapt new technologies which are expensive and at times leads to soil degradation e.g tractor use
- Increase animal diseases outbreak (lumpy skin, foot and mouth disease, new castle disease etc
- Soil degradation due to over population of livestock searching for pasture
- Farmers are forced to use inorganic fertilizers which are expensive since there is no animal waste to make organic fertilizers



Water scarcity is a major threat to livestock leading to low productivity

- Loss of water which is consumed daily by livestock hence affecting their health and productivity (dairy products, eggs, meat, hides and skins) causing malnutrition
- Heavy rainfall and floods leads to soil erosion hence poor pasture i.e Soroti case of 2007/2008 and contamination of water sources
- Death of livestock caused by heavy rainfall, landslides e.g Bududa in Uganda

- Prolonged drought and lowering of water tables causing scarcity of safe water e.g. Karamoja, Soroti
- Drying of pastures making livestock to starve to death
- Silting of water sources
- Low incomes to farmers leading to low standards of living

Adaptation methods

- Awareness creation among the communities and the different stakeholders
- Research by food and agricultural scientists to be put in place to provide appropriate or alternative technologies
- Promotion of best and effective agricultural practices e.g. zero grazing
- Experience sharing

5.3 GROUP 3. Effects of climate change on fisheries

- Unorthodox methods of fishing such as use of small fish nets which destroy small fish and eggs
- Technical barriers to trade (fish found to have chemicals is not marketable)
- Destroyed fish affects the livelihood of fish folks

- Drought cause rural urban migration thus drainage systems are made to flow to water ways thus reducing water levels where fishing is carried out
- Volcanic eruptions cause release of gases dangerous to fish e.g. fish in lake Kivu died due to volcanic eruption in nearby mountain
- Heat from underground may cause fish to die
- With fall in water levels , fish move to deeper levels where it is cool and favorable for them and this leads to low fish production hence affecting incomes of farmers
- Dry fish ponds cause drop in fish production
- Flooding causes water bodies to silt, lakes become shallow and dirty thus affects the livelihood of fishermen
- Flooding causes emergence of water borne diseases such as cholera which affects farmers and reduces their capacity to work due to ill health
- Landslides caused by heavy rains displace communities and destroy property and crops
- Loss of fish species that cannot withstand climatic changes

5.4 Adaptation methods

- Sensitize stakeholders
- Lobby for governments to enforce laws and regulations
- Re-afforestation and afforestation of lake boundaries
- Good land management methods like agro forestry
- Revise fishing methods to favorable ones.
- Enact laws regulating fishing
- Alternative income generating activities can help in times of drought or torrential rains
- Adapt and maintain good hygiene in the areas near the lake
- Expand water ways, dams for irrigation and fishing
- Control chemical disposal in water bodies to reduce acid rains

CHAPTER 6

FIELD TOUR PICTORIAL

On the second day of the conference, the participants left for Jinja and Mayuge districts to see for themselves effects of Climate Change and how one progressive farmer was managing his farm sustainably.

Mabira forest

On the way to Jinja district, the Participants made a stopover in the forest and experienced its fresh and natural ambience.



Mabira forest (pictured left) is a world renowned rain catchment natural forest located along the busy Kampala –Jinja Highway. However, the forest is threatened with illegal human settlement and felling of rare tree species thus affecting its ecological importance.

Katonte Village,

On their third stop, the group visited a progressive farmer in Katonte Village in Baitambogwe Sub-county, Mayuge district. The farmer, David Mwesigwa, owns 2 acres of land on which he carries out organic farming. Mwesigwa a member of the 300 member strong Baitambogwe Farmers Association (BFA) attributed his success to the organic farming skills he attained through sustainable agriculture trainings conducted by ESAFF.



The General Secretary of BFA, Reverend Moses Kisa (Right) introduces members of the association's executive to the visiting group.



Charles Mwesigwa (right) leads the visiting group through his farm



Mwesigwa explaining to the visiting group how he tends to his tomato garden using organically prepared fertilizers and pesticides



The group listening to Mwesigwa how he prepares potatoe cuttings (in the middle ground right) and Napier grass (in the middle foreground) for his cattle

Iguluibi village

On their final leg of the tour, the group made a stop over in Iguluibi village, Mayuge district and toured a banana project run by some members of the community under a project named Revamp Agricultural Project (RAP). The group's Chairperson, Joshua Mudusu said the area was renowned for growing bananas before 1980 but the growing of bananas reduced tremendously after the community took more interest in growing sugarcane as a cash crop.

Since then, this 30 year old practice has brought about food insecurity in most homesteads as large portions of their land was used for growing sugarcane thus the initiative by RAP members to revive the growing of bananas for income and food security purposes. According to Mudusu, other members of the community are now interested in emulating the project's initiative or would like to join the group due to its success.



RAP Chairperson Mr Joshua Mudusu (middle gesturing) introducing the groups members to the visiting team



Mr Mudusu shows a tree stump (middle ground) marking the banks of Lake Victoria many years ago before it resceded due to climate change



The visiting team touring the Revamp Agricultural Project large banana plantation.



The Chairman of RAP, Joshua Mudusu, introducing members of the group to the ESAFF delegation



CHAPTER 7

COUNTRY EXPERIENCES REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE

Effects of climate change

1) Burundi



Large tracts of land lie bare following devastating floods in Rumira, Gahombo Kayanza



Flash floods burst the banks of a stream destroying vegetation along the way

2) Kabale, Uganda



Deep gulleys like these caused by severe rains are pathways for vital soil nutrients lost through running water



Crops submerged in mud following severe floods caused by torrential rains

3) Lesotho



Long dry spells have caused pasture to dry up and lowered water levels posing danger to the health of livestock



A cabbage garden attacked by pests and diseases emerging from climatic changes

4) Malawi



A woman pushes a bicycle laden with jerrycans of water over a long distance. Drought has caused water scarcity leading to search for water over long distances



A man points at his dry maize garden. Farmers lose out on income when long dry spells destroy their crops



A woman draws water from a shallow spring. The search for safe water has become a major challenge as wells run dry due to climatic changes



Marine life and the surrounding environment can be endangered by foreign matter disposed in water bodies

Poor environment management and farming methods

1) Lesotho



Bush burning to clear fields for planting destroys soil nutrients and pollutes the environment

2) Uganda



Bare hill sides caused by deforestation pose great danger to the environment and may lead to landslides

Innovations

1) Malawi



A farmer demonstrates how a simple manual irrigation pump operates. Such technologies are vital for small scale farmers in times of drought

2) Seychelles



Rain water harvesting technologies such as this water reservoir on a farm in Seychelles can help farmers save water during climatic changes

3) Seychelles



Building of water drainage channels have helped direct excess water to farmland



Water pipes laid on a farmland to be used for irrigation

CHAPTER 8

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

The following are some of the key issues that emerged from the plenary, not as points of consensus but as issues which might merit further exploration. Divergent views were expressed on many of these issues at the conference.

1. *Environmental impacts of Climate Change*: There is likely to be a need for more case/location-specific assessments of impacts in different countries and regions. This should be complemented by environmental monitoring on the basis of internationally acceptable guidelines to be developed for this purpose.

2. *Technology*: Several participants stressed the need for emerging economies to consider various other technology options to boost their economies and at the same time collaborate with poor countries to address the Climate Change problem.

3. Some questioned the appropriateness of new biotechnology foods and crops in some countries. Other technology options may offer more immediate benefits to developing countries. These options included more sustainable agricultural practices using agro-ecological farming or indigenous seeds. There were concerns expressed about the potential consequences of the use of food crops such as maize and soya bean as fuel or energy for locomotives and industries.

4. *Sensitization*: There is need to sensitize and educate local communities about the climate situation in their countries and the importance of conserving the environment for future generations. This arose from findings that some communities consider Climate Change a far fetched issue and not easy to understand.

5. *Indigenous knowledge* used by forefathers can still be used to find solutions to the climate change problem rather than looking for solutions from 'very far'. It was recognized that Africa is still well endowed with indigenous tree and plant species that can be used more productively and are ecologically friendly.

6. *Capacity building* is very important, especially for developing countries to put in place or improve their resilience or preparedness mechanisms in times of Climate Change effects such as floods and drought.

7. *Dialogue*: A wider range of stakeholders should participate more effectively in national and international Climate Change conferences. The range of stakeholders who need to be involved include farmers, food processors, industries, consumers, environmental groups, scientists and academia, regulatory authorities and policy makers. Dialogue should take place in a transparent, open and inclusive democratic manner. Dialogue also needs to facilitate the exchange of experiences among countries, while bearing in mind the cultural, scientific, and socio-economic conditions of each country, especially in the case of developing countries.

CHAPTER 9

WAY FORWARD FOR ESAFF

At the close of the conference the participants came up with the following plan of action:

STRATEGIES

- ESAFF should mobilize all farmers in the region to be sensitized on the effects and causes of Climate Change and come up with possible solutions, raising awareness and training them on specific adaptation methods
- ESAFF should undertake an aggressive advocacy campaign for farmer friendly policies at the national, regional and global levels.
- Develop a policy framework on Climate Change and Integrate Climate Change issues in ESAFF Regional Strategic plan.
- Farmers should be encouraged to use organic products on farmland to protect crops and other plant life and avoid destroying the ecosystem. Also, grassroots communities should be actively involved in implementation of programs and governments should be urged to set aside funds for sensitization of grassroots communities to take interest in Climate Change issues
- ESAFF country chapters should explore ways of engaging and working with their respective governments in solving Climate Change problems
- ESAFF should partner with government and carry out sensitization programs about climate change. SSF can use various fora to educate communities in their localities about the dangers of climate change
- ESAFF should come up with a platform through which they can engage policy makers, politicians and government on issues of climate change
- Advocate for an inter-sectoral approach by government and other development partners that address issues of Climate Change and small scale farmers

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANT'S LIST

NAME	COUNTRY	TITLE
Hakim Baliraine	ESAFF Uganda	National Chairperson
Katalya Richard	ESAFF Kamuli-Uganda	ESAFF National Council Executive member
Wambwa Richard	Uganda	ESAFF Mbale
Kamese Geoffrey	Uganda	NAPE
Isabirye Paul	Uganda	Coordinator Climate Change Unit, Ministry of Environment
Ampaire Yvette	Uganda	ESAFF Uganda program Assistant
Wamagale Herbert	Uganda	ESAFF Uganda program Assistant
Nancy Mugimba	Uganda	ESAFF Uganda coordinator
Laker Christopher	Uganda	ESAFF Uganda administrator
Dr Elsa Rodriguez	Uganda/Spain	Regional coordinator VSF
Arthur Wamanga	Uganda	Rapporteur
Serge Benstrong	Seychelles	Chairperson SEYFA
Rabetrano David Richard	Madagascar(CPM)	ESAFF Board member
Aaron Tlaka	ESAFF South Africa	Chairperson
Nzeyimana Odette	ESAFF Burundi	Chairperson
Yazid Makame Ame	MVIWATA Tanzania	Chairperson
Moses Shaha	ESAFF Kenya	Chairperson
Joseph Mzinga	Tanzania	ESAFF Regional Coordinator
Simon Mwamba	ESAFF Zambia Coordinator	Country Co-ordinator
Nankya Rose	Masaka district-Farmer	ESAFF Masaka
Kizito Geoffrey	Mityana district-Farmer	Kikandwa Environmental Associaton
Ekochu Joseph	Soroti district-Farmer	VSF Soroti, Uganda
Ayebare Grace B	Uganda	ESAFF Kabale

Obbo Adulph	ESAFF Bugiri district	Chairperson
Alice Kachere	NASFAM-Malawi	Chairperson
Elizabeth Mpofu	ESAFF Zimbabwe	Chairperson
Mamalefestane Phakoe	ESAFF Lesotho	Chairperson
Mubanga Kasakula	ESAFF Zambia	Chairperson
Harriet Mulumba	Mityana District farmer	ESAFF Uganda, National Treasurer
Nakijoba Irene	Mukono district farmer	Chairperson Mukono
Alice Tibazalika	Uganda	Capacity building Officer, AUPWAE
Aida Ikaali	Jinja district farmer	ESAFF, Jinja
Beatrice Katsigazi	Mubende district farmer	ESAFF

ANNEX 2: CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Time	Activity	Responsible
8.30am-8.55am	Reporting/Registration of Participant	ESAFF Uganda
9.00am-9.15am	Welcome Remarks introductions, expectations	ESAFF Uganda
9.15am- 9.20am	Address by the ESAFF Uganda Chair	Board chair-ESAFF Uganda
9.20am- 9.30 am	Remarks from the Mukono Chairman	Mukono LC
9.30am-9.50am	Opening of the conference	Minister of Water and Environment-Uganda
9.50-10.00am	Vote of thanks from the Regional Chairperson ESAFF	Elizabeth Mpofu
10.20am-10.40am	Tea Break	Hotel
1040pm-12.30pm	Introduction to climate change and why it should not be ignored	Mr. Geoffrey Kamese
12.30pm-1.00pm	Plenary Discussion	ESAFF Zambia
1.00-2.00pm	Lunch break	All
Day 2		
8.45am-9.30am	Climate change and gender in Eastern and Southern Africa	Alice Tibazalika
9:30am -10:00	Plenary (What should ESAFF do to address highlighted issues)	
10.00am-10:30am	Tea break	hotel
10:30-5:30pm	Field visit to Jinja	ESAFF Uganda
Day 3		
8.30am-10.30am	-Sharing Experience of Climate Change Policy campaign scenarios – the global context. -COP outcomes -CSO Way forward -Way forward for ESAFF on CC policy engagement at Global, AU, RECs and National level	Facilitator
10.30am-12.30pm	- Plenary -Suggestions and Way Forward	Facilitator
12.30pm-1.00pm	Closing remarks	

ANNEX 3 .ABOUT ESAFF IN THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION.

The Eastern and Southern Africa small scale Farmers' Forum – ESAFF, is a network of small holder farmers that advocate for policy, practice and attitude change that reflects the needs, aspirations, and development of small-scale farmers in east and southern Africa. It was established in 2002 after the World Summit of Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg in South Africa.

ESAFF is registered in Tanzania under Non Governmental Organizations Act 2002 of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Operational Area

To-date ESAFF operates in 12 countries namely; **Tanzania** (National Network of Small Scale Farmers' Groups in Tanzania - MVIWATA), **Kenya** – Kenya Small Scale farmers Forum – KESSFF, **Uganda** (Uganda Small Scale farmer Forum - USSAFF, **Zambia** – ESAFF Zambia, **Zimbabwe** – The movement of small organic farmers Association, **Lesotho** – Lesotho Small Scale Farmers' Forum, **South Africa** – ESAFF South Africa, **Malawi** (National Smallholder farmers Movement- NASFAM), **Rwanda** (ESAFF - Rwanda), **Seychelles** (Seychelles Farmers' Association-SEYFA), **Madagascar** (CPM) and **Burundi** (ESAFF Burundi)

Vision Statement

To strive to be a self reliant, independent, effective regional network that empower national farmers' organizations in Eastern and Southern Africa Region to increase small scale farmers' visibility and promote sustainable Agriculture and their sustainable livelihoods.

Mission Statement

To increase national and international dynamic alliances and advocate for policy, practice and attitude change that reflects the needs, aspirations, and development of small-scale farmers in east and southern Africa.

The Purpose

To enable small farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa to speak as a united voice so that the issues, concerns and recommendations of farmers become an integral part of policies and practices at grassroots, national, regional and international levels.

The origin of ESAFF

ESAFF is the Eastern and Southern Africa small scale Farmers' Forum that was established out of the Small Scale Farmers' Convergence (SFC) which as a parallel event at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa in August 2002. The SFC was attended by more than 300 small scale farmers from 19 countries representing Africa, Latin America, Canada, Europe and Asia. The purpose of the Convergence was for the small scale farmers to have a forum to speak as a united voice so that the issues and recommendations of farmers could become an integral part of the deliberations and outcomes of the WSSD.

More information about ESAFF can be obtained from www.esaff.org