



Climate Smart Agriculture, Food Security & Market Systems Development

Market Systems Seminar

Marriott, Protea – Kampala, Uganda October 15, 2019

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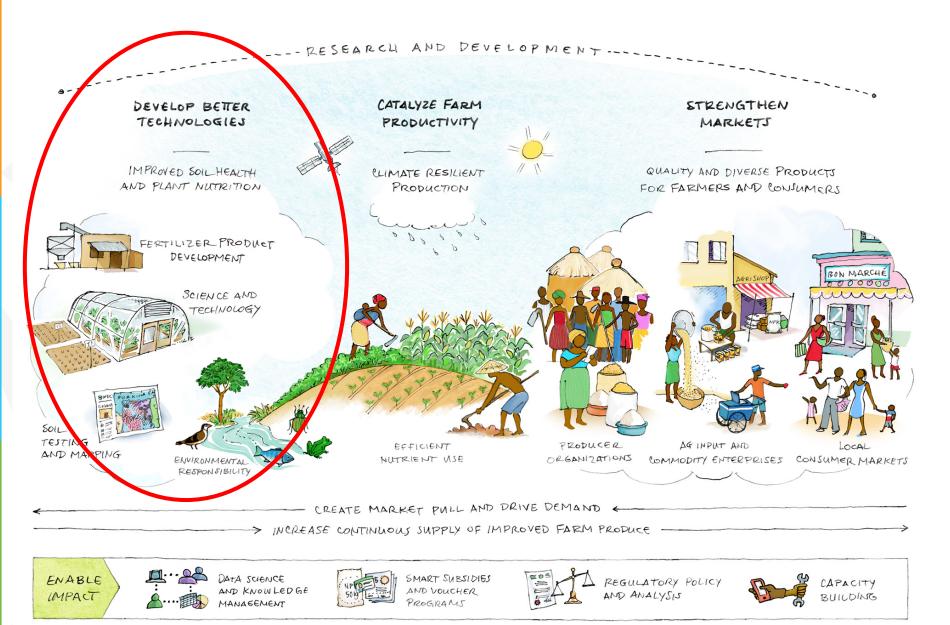
IFDC Overview

- International Fertilizer Development Center
 - Non-profit international public organization
- Established in 1974 in Muscle Shoals, Alabama
 - Tennessee Valley Authority was responsible for development of over 70% of the world's fertilizers
 - Fertilizer pilot plant
- Evolution of our work: fertilizer development to farm productivity to input & output market development

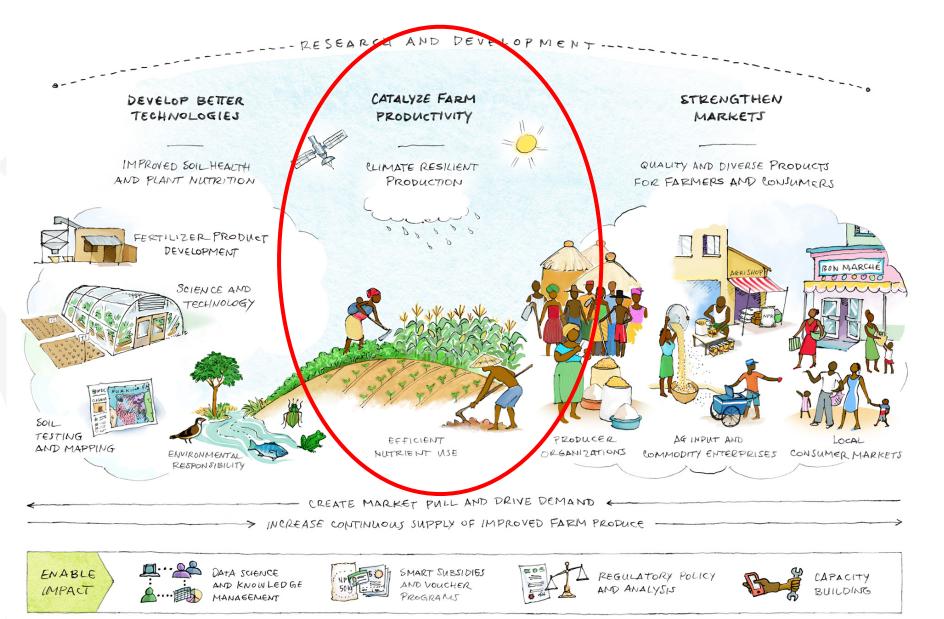




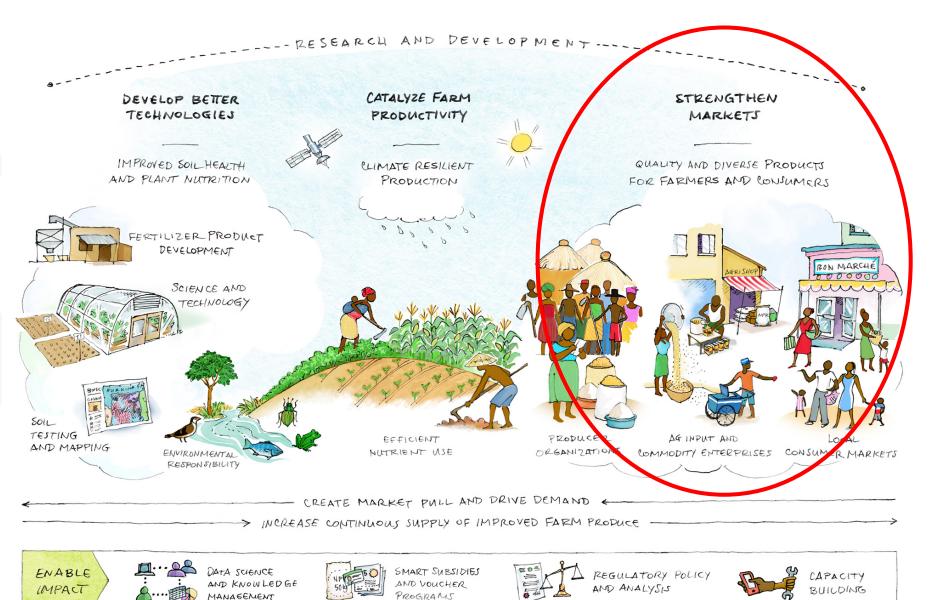


















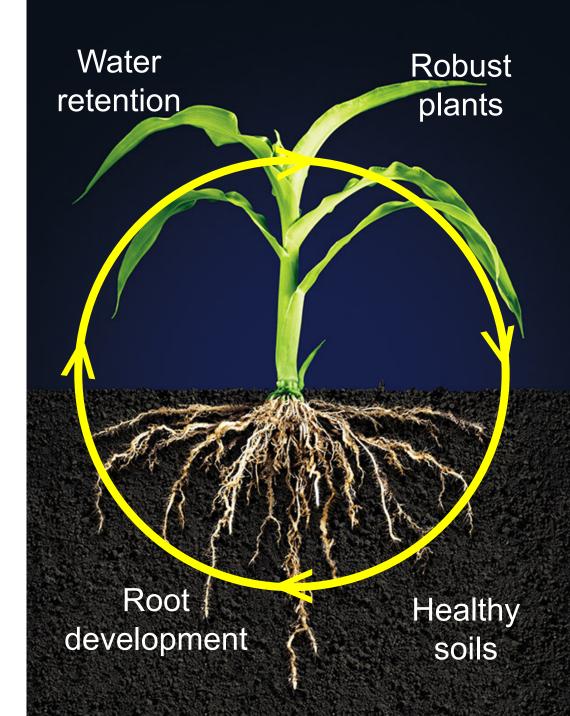
Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)



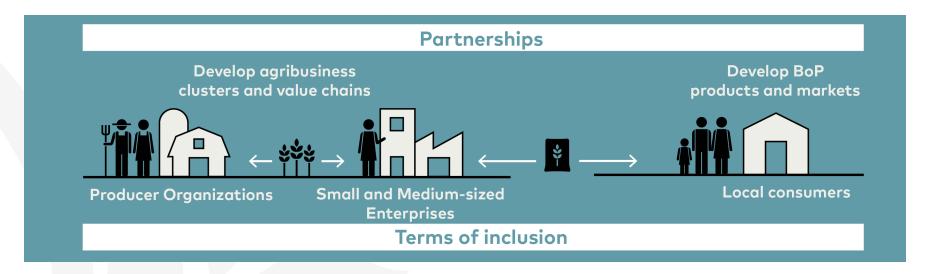
- CSA: strategies to ensure food security in a changing climate (FAO)
 - Sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes
 - Adapt and build resilience to climate change
 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- How is this achieved?
 - Market access: Inputs and outputs
 - Capacity: Household resources, diversified incomes, decision making
 - Agronomic: Intensification, increased water and nutrient use efficiency, good agricultural practices (GAPs)

CSA and Soil Health

- Soil Health: Management of organic matter, water and nutrients
 - Soil organic matter depleted in Africa
- Integrated soil management practices:
 - Intensification, conservation agriculture, croplivestock systems, erosion and water control
- More efficient fertilizers, technologies and practices:
 - Soil & crop specific fertilizers: Increased nutrient use efficiency and reduced greenhouse gases
 - Soil acidity/liming for root development and nutrient uptake
 - Micro-dosing in low rainfall areas (200-500 mm)



CSA, Food Security and MSD



2SCALE, incubator of inclusive African agribusinesses, DGIS/NL, 2012-2018, 2019-2023

- Tradable surpluses are a precondition for market engagement and development
- Market signals are the driver of adoption of CSA practices and technologies
 - Farming systems need to adapt not only to climatic changes but also market changes
 - Intensification of agriculture due to market response, but also population growth and limited land
- Intensification increases household food security, incomes and tradable surpluses
 - E.g. Green Revolution in Asia enabled by seeds, soil fertility interventions and markets

