

## Scaling Up Climate Smart Agriculture among Smallholder Farmers in East Africa

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Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) puts the challenges of agricultural development at the heart of transformational change in agriculture by concurrently pursuing increased productivity and resilience for food security. Land tenure insecurity for millions of smallholder farmers, including women, declining soil fertility, degraded ecosystems, poor market access, inadequate funding and inadequate infrastructure development continue to hinder agricultural development in Africa. These challenges are expected to be further exacerbated by climate change which has emerged as one of the major threats to agricultural and economic development in Africa.

The proposed research work seeks to appraise the most promising CSA practices at the local level to identify the benefits and barriers to adoption using 5Q approach, identify gender perception of CSA practices as well as adaptation and coping strategies to climate change, assess the communication channels of CSA to the farmers, ascertain the feedbacks received from the farmers, assess the level of impact based on theory of change (change of interest, knowledge, attitude, skills and practice) and to communicate feedbacks to different stakeholders group in order to scale up climate smart agriculture among smallholder farmers in Uganda and Tanzania to improve food security and farming system resilience of mixed crop-livestock. A multi-stage random sampling method will be employed to survey 1200 smallholder farmers in the study area. Descriptive and inferential statistics will be used as analytical techniques for the study.

The findings are expected to reveal both the strength, area of weakness, opportunities and threats (SWOT) for scaling up CSA in Uganda and Tanzania. It will also proffer recommendations on how to maintain and further strengthen the practices in East Africa.