



BASELINE STUDY OF A PROJECT AIMING AT INCLUDING CLIMATE ISSUES IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EXTENSION DELIVERY

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| O. Bouyer, M. Le Crom, J. Maurice | Guinea | 36 | €23,570 | Winrock | USAID | March 2014 | April 2014 | n/a | DDeppe@winrock.org +1 571 230 2969 |

| Detailed description of the project | Services provided |
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| <p>The AEMIP project, funded by USAID, is implemented by Winrock and Purdue University since June 2013. It aims to strengthen the education and agricultural extension system in Guinea. As part of the implementation of the 2012-2016 USAID Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, it has been decided to add a new component to the AEMIP: inclusion of climate change issues in education and agricultural extension (CCG component).</p> <p>Indeed, Guinea is already strongly affected by climate change and the situation is expected to worsen. The average annual temperature in the country has increased by 0.8°C since 1960 and is expected to increase, based on global scenarios, between 1.6 and 5.3°C by 2090. Precipitations are expected to decrease at national level (but with more frequent periods of heavy rainfall) and the number of hot days to increase. The coast of Guinea could also suffer from rising sea level (flooding of towns and farmlands, salinization of soils and groundwater, etc.)</p> <p>The CCG component has three main objectives: (i) To develop vocational training and agricultural extension curriculum on climate change, including the adaptation of agriculture and the promotion of climate-smart agriculture, (ii) To implement pilot projects in terms of agricultural adaptation, and (iii) To strengthen inter-sectoral coordination (agriculture, forestry, livestock, environment, finance, etc.) on the issue of adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>The ex-ante evaluation of this component had four objectives: (i) To assess the level of integration of climate change issues in vocational training and agricultural extension, (ii) To assess the capacity of the institutions in charge of this integration, (iii) To determine the nature and effectiveness of inter-sectoral coordination on these issues, (iv) To make recommendations to the GCC component.</p> | <p>Three methods of gathering information were implemented: (i) Review of the international literature, (ii) Semi-structured questionnaires (over 160) to seven stakeholder groups (teachers of agricultural education, students, agricultural researchers, members/leaders of farmers' umbrella, members/leaders of farmers' groups, private entrepreneurs, rural radio), (iii) Semi-structured bilateral talks with resource persons (Ministries in charge of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock, Fisheries, Environment, Advisory and Extension Services, Agricultural Research Institute, National Confederation of farmers' groups, National Confederation of livestock farmers' groups, donors active in rural development, etc.).</p> <p>It was thus possible to (i) Assess the state of the art in terms of adaptation of agriculture to climate change and to promote climate-smart agriculture in the world, West Africa and Guinea, (ii) Establish, ex-ante, the level of understanding on these issues among the seven stakeholder groups. The findings are very instructive. The main one is that the level of understanding of issues related to natural resources is very low. In particular, the cause of climate change is known by a tiny minority. Most of the interviewees estimate that reducing local deforestation only could help bring back climate parameters at equilibrium: the global and irreversible (in the short-term) nature of climate change is not seen, nor the need to adapt the agriculture.</p> <p>Recommendations were made for the short term: (i) To inform and educate massively on climate change, (ii) To train on these issues (civil servants working in the rural sector, agricultural researchers, teachers and students of agricultural education, farmers' leaders, etc.), (iii) To identify adaptation measures for the major farming systems, in order to fine-tune teaching and extension delivery.</p> |