

# **Climate Change and Sub-Saharan Africa**

The Vulnerability and Adaptation  
of Food Supply Chain Actors

Edited by

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Series on Climate Change and Society



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# INTRODUCTION

The adverse effects of climate change and variability have become some of the biggest environmental and socio-economic challenges for society as a whole and food supply chain actors in particular. Climate change serves as a serious inhibitor to the attainment of food security (i.e., the availability, accessibility, stability and utilization of nutritious food and quality drinking water). Climate change has attracted the attention of the academic community, and governmental and non-governmental organizations. Numerous studies have examined the effects of climate change on food production and the livelihoods of farming households dependent on semi-subsistence agriculture for their continued existence.

Nevertheless, entire food supply chains are believed to be adversely affected by climate change and variability. The key questions are: How vulnerable are food supply chain actors (i.e., input suppliers, farmers, wholesalers, processors, middlemen, exporters, retailers) to climate change and climatic variability? What adaptation strategies are they adopting? How is the resilience of food supply chains being supported? By what means are they adopting the adaptation strategies? Are they being financed and/or supported by international organizations to cope with climate change? And what governmental support are they receiving to help cope with climate change? These and many related questions are addressed in this book.

This book empirically examines these issues to shed light on the effects of climate change across entire food supply chains with special reference to smallholder farmers, and to provide an exposition on the policy environment of climate change adaptation. This is a “must read book” and an essential resource for students, lecturers, researchers, agribusinesses, marketing firms, agricultural institutions, climate change adaptation institutions, policymakers and many others with an interest in agricultural development and the global food industry.

**Editor**

**John K. M. Kuwornu**



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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Adaptation Policy Framework	APF
African Development Bank	AfDB
Agricultural Training Programme	ATP
Clean Development Mechanism	CDM
Climate Investment Funds	CIF
Climate Vulnerability Index	CVI
Community-based Health Planning and Services	CHPS
Demographic Health Survey	DHS
Divisional Delegate of Agriculture and Rural Development	DDARD
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA
Farmer Based Organization	FBO
Food and Agricultural Organization	FAO
Ghana Statistical Service	GSS
Global Climate Financing Mechanism	GCFM
Global Environmental Facility	GEF
Green Care Association	GCA
Household Vulnerability Index	HVI
Information Communication Technology	ICT
Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research	ISSER
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	IPCC
International Air Passenger Adaptation Levy	IAPAL
International Development Research Centre	IDRC
International Institute for Environment and Development	IIED
International Institute for Sustainable Development	IISD
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	IITA

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International Maritime Emission Reduction Scheme	IMERS
Least Developed Countries	LDC
Livelihood Vulnerability Index	LVI
Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology and Innovation	MESTI
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	MoFA
National Association of Counties	NACO
National Adaptation Programme of Action	NAPA
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	NOAA
Non-governmental Organization	NGO
Official Development Assistant	ODA
Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development	OECD
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	PPCR
Propensity Score Matching	PSM
Roll Back Malaria	RBM
Shisong, Strategic Humanitarian Services	SHUMAS
Special Climate Change Fund	SCCF
Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale	SIOPS
Statistics, Research and Information Directorate	SRID
Strategic Priority for Adaptation	SPA
Third Assessment Report	TAR
United Nation Development Program	UNDP
United Nations Employment Programme	UNEP
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC
Upper Nun Valley Development Authority	UNVDA
West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development	WECARD
World Health Organization	WHO

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# **FOREWORD**

## **BY SURESH BABU**

Achieving UN Sustainable Development Goals will greatly depend on how developing countries tackle the deleterious consequences of the climate change on the welfare indicators. While the governments of the developing countries are trying to address the issue of climate change and develop measures to mitigate and adapt to the changing environments, they are often faced with limited information on the indicators and causal factors that affect the food system in general and the food supply chains in particular.

In this book, Dr. John Kuwornu compiles a set of studies that deal with several key policy and programmatic issues related to adaptation of the key actors and players of the food supply chains. The chapters of this book address the nature of the adaptive measures the actors of the food supply chains take to manage the effects of climate change. The chapters also address the challenges related to building resilience of the food supply system.

The case studies compiled in this book are also useful as cross-community learning as the context of the chapters take us through various scenarios under which the vulnerable nature of the food systems is managed through adaptive measures. The book will be an essential reference for those involved in analyzing the effects of climate change on the socioeconomic conditions of actors in food supply chains in Africa and rest of the World.

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# **FOREWORD**

## **BY VENKATACHALAM ANBUMOZHI**

One aspect of the climate change that has been studied with fewer details so far is related to its economic impacts along the food value chain. This is due, perhaps, to the intrinsic complexity among the different actors that characterizes long-term social predictions and short-term adaptation measures. The truth is that some communities in the food value chain will suffer severe vulnerabilities from the new climate conditions.

We should worry more about the food value chains and the communities associated with that, which have never enjoyed technological advances but adjusted with ecosystem-based adaptation measures, but now see their economic welfare is threatened by accelerated climate risks. For instance, farming communities from sub-Saharan Africa, whose lands are increasingly becoming less productive and dry, providing testimony of what might happen in other parts of the world such as South East Asia, if the average temperature rises more than 2<sup>0</sup> C. The vulnerability of food value chains to climate change in terms of geography and timescale have diverse difficulties to understand the consequences for the major crops and small-scale farming communities.

This book explores the impacts of climate change on a wide variety of value chains and places in Sub-Saharan Africa, their vulnerabilities, and mitigative and adaptive capacities. In this book, we find a very useful exploration of agronomic and economic approximations connected to these consequences as well as innovative ideas of micro and macro adaptation along the value chain. For sure, the new assessment tools and adaptation measures developed in the chapters of this book will be extremely helpful for building an accurate diagnosis and to achieve a greater resilience of small-scale farming communities, all of which face the long-term consequences of climate change.

Dr. Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

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# **FOREWORD**

## **BY JOYASHREE ROY**

Several recent expert opinion-seeking surveys show that hunger is one of the 17 SDGs with the greatest potential and chance of being solved in the next decade. However, this will need multi-dimensional strategies. IPCC's 'Special report on Global Warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and the likely impacts and pathways in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty' reports high confidence in a relatively reduced impact but it still reports an increase in climate-related risks to food security at 1.5°C compared to 2°C and the disproportionate effect on vulnerable populations that are dependent on agriculture and coastal livelihoods in dryland regions and less developed countries. Overlapping risks across livestock, water, energy, and food exacerbate current hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities. Regional examples are limited by the availability of local scale studies. Also, the assessment is confident in the role of redistributive policies to ameliorate adverse impacts on already disadvantaged populations of multiple mitigation options when accelerated and scaled up in the short window of opportunity within the next decade.

This present book, based on mostly field level first-hand primary evidence from within Africa, can be considered as a major contribution to the bridging of this knowledge gap through methodological rigor. The selected articles for this volume bring up one point very clearly that in Africa there is diversity in vulnerability and exposure. Hence, the resultant risks to households, farmer groups, region-specific crop varieties, and subnational administrative units highlight the need for a wide variety of attention and interventions towards adaptive capacity enhancement and risk reduction. The vulnerability of particular crop varieties, communities, indigenous populations, farmer categories by gender and responsible climate parameters are well covered. Offering regional diversity through studies of Ghana, Cameroon, and Togo, high-quality sets of data are presented that could inform global assessments. The book not only focuses on the food production system and producers' vulnerability but

also on the vulnerability of the supply chain is also assessed in relation to Uganda. Policy recommendation provides a starting point for a more extensive research agenda to understand what works better under what circumstances.

In this book, the conclusions based on empirical evidence from various studies support the portfolio approach by taking into consideration synergies and tradeoff among multiple SDGs, which are also mentioned in the assessment of the IPCC special report on the global warming of 1.5°C.

The new granular insights brought up by the various articles in the book are very useful for informing the larger global debate. From an intellectual point of view, the editor's compilation of articles that study various regions of Africa and the arrangement of each article in a similar format helps in the understanding of the vulnerability and adaptation of farmers and other food supply chain actors to climate change.

The articles in this book will be of considerable interest and use to the authors of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report and the development community including academia and decision makers like national governments, bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, and civil societies engaged in developmental actions in the region. This book will generate interest for further studies in Africa and in other countries in order to advance deeper regional and global debate, struggle and understanding.

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# PREFACE

This book provides an exposition on the effects of climate change on food supply chains. It seeks to explore the effects of climate change at the farm level, the effects on intermediaries in the food supply chains, and the role of policymakers and international institutions regarding adaptation to climate change.

Chapter 1 by Derick T. Adu and John K. M. Kuwornu provides an overview of the policy environment of climate change adaptation.

Chapter 2 by Suhiyini Issah Alhassan, Yaw Bonsu, Osei-Asare, and John K.M. Kuwornu examines the vulnerability of women rice farmers to climate variability in the Northern Region of Ghana using the Livelihood Vulnerability Index Approach.

Chapter 3 by Suiven John Paul Tume, Mbu Dora Nyuykighan, Moye Eric Kongnso, Bankui Andrew Dzeaye, Mairong Frederick Nsaikii, and Njodzeka Gilbert Njodzeka assesses food crop vulnerability to due climate variability and change at the household level in Bui Division in the northwest of Cameroon.

Chapter 4 by Ali Essossinam examines the farm households' perception of climate change, traditional beliefs and determinants of the adaptation decisions in northern Togo.

Chapter 5 by Sampson Osei and Abdulrazak Karriem examines social capital and climate change adaptation among smallholder farmers in the Central Region of Ghana.

Chapter 6 by Suhiyini Issah Alhassan, Yaw Bonsu Osei-Asare, and John K.M., Kuwornu examines the factors influencing women rice farmers' vulnerability to climate change in the Northern Region of Ghana.

Chapter 7 by Armah Ralph Nii Armah, Al-Hassan M. Ramatu, John K. M. Kuwornu examines the impact of participation in climate change projects on maize farmers' resilience to climatic shocks, yields and income.

Chapter 8 by Mustapha Abubakar Sadiq, Al-Hassan M. Ramatu, John K. M. Kuwornu examines the vulnerability of smallholder maize farming households to climate variability in the Eastern Region of Ghana.

Chapter 9 by Suhiyini Issah Alhassan, John K.M. Kuwornu, and Yaw Bonsu Osei-Asare examines the climate change adaptation strategies by women rice farmers in the Northern Region of Ghana.

Chapter 10 by Mohammed Tiyumtaba Shaibu, Suhiyini Issah Alhassan, Franklin Kodzo Avornyo, Elaine Tweneboah Lawson, Adelina Mensah and Christopher Gordon explores the perceptions and determinants of adoption of indigenous strategies for adaptation to climate change by smallholder livestock farmers in the North-Western Region of Ghana.

Chapter 11 by Joseph Amikuzuno, John K. M. Kuwornu and Damba, T. Osman examines gender-based climate change impacts and adaptation strategies among smallholder farmers in northern Ghana.

Chapter 12 by Derick T. Adu, John K. M. Kuwornu and Avishek Datta explores smallholder maize farmers' constraints to climate change adaptation strategies in the Brong-Ahafo Region of Ghana.

Chapter 13 by John K. M. Kuwornu and Derick T. Adu provides a general discussion on the vulnerability and adaptation of food supply chain actors to climate change.

Finally, chapter 14 by John K. M. Kuwornu provides conclusions and recommendations regarding the vulnerability and adaptation of food supply chain actors to climate change.

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