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EDITOR'S VIEW

Introducing September–October 2021 CA & SAM Issue



It is eminent that Africa must rise and put the foot on the path of sustainable agricultural development by paying attention to the global and regional trends on innovation and technology advancement amid the vagaries of climate change.

Currently, there is now global consensus that conventional tillage agriculture, as still widely practiced in Africa, has unsustainable elements, whose continued promotion and application endangers continental capacities to respond to the food security concerns. Tillage and removal of crop residues after harvest leave soil naked, starved and vulnerable to wind and rain, resulting in gradual, often unnoticed soil erosion and soil health degradation. This is like the tyre wear on your car - unless given the attention and respect it deserves; catastrophe is only a matter of time. Erosion and degradation also put carbon into the air where it contributes to climate change. Therefore, appropriate agriculture that will ensure farms and farmers produce sustainably and efficiently and regenerate the lost agricultural potentials of our natural

resource base is inevitable.

The importance and role of Sustainable Agriculture in Africa's agricultural growth and economic development has been clearly documented and can, therefore, be considered as the most appropriate entry point in transforming agricultural production in the continent. A transformed and modernised agriculture, backed by adequate investments and technological support, is a pre-requisite for agriculture to make a meaningful contribution to the aspirations of Agenda 2063. The future of agriculture must be built on a self-sustaining foundation capable of sufficiently feeding its growing population and contributing to its economic and social development in line with the Malabo Vision and the SDGs.

ACT and its partners continue to build new and stronger partnerships, uncover new and more efficient frontiers for serving farmers and other on-the-ground stakeholders while contributing to global and regional alliances to unlock policy and investments support for the spread of

Conservation Agriculture and sustainable agricultural mechanization, fundamental components of sustainable agriculture across Africa. This is intended to enhance the potential of the dominant smallholder farmers through policy environment changes; access to appropriate technological, weather and climate information; access to affordable mechanization services, production inputs and fair output markets; and capacity to invest and manage risk.

ACT acknowledges the various sources, authors, reporters, organizations and practitioners whose articles appear in this September - October 2021 issue, their geo-diversity is a clear testimony of the enthusiasm and interest from various organizations, countries, researchers and scientists in Africa and beyond towards Conservation Agriculture and sustainable agricultural mechanization.

We encourage you to share your Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable agriculture mechanization views and articles capturing the status and extent of adaptation and adoption of Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in any country in Africa or beyond for sharing with others. Please submit articles, links or views to kim@act-africa.org. Use the [#conservationagriculture](#), [#africamechanize](#) to share links on articles, journals, news on CA and tag us on twitter [@ACTillage](#).

Apologies for any cross posting of some articles.

The Seventh Webinar: Operationalization of the Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Africa (F-SAMA)

Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (SAM) in Africa is an urgent imperative and an indispensable pillar for attaining the Malabo Declaration Zero Hunger Vision by 2025, Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals – and Agenda 2063, the Prosperous Africa that We Want. Doubling agricultural productivity and eliminating hunger and malnutrition in Africa by 2025 will not be realized unless mechanization along the food value chain is accorded utmost priority. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the fore the important role mechanization can play in ensuring continuity of farm operations even during uncommon situations that the world is currently witnessing.

Understanding this situation, the African Union Commission (AUC) (<https://au.int/>), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO) (www.fao.org), through an Africa-wide consultative process, developed a [Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Africa \(F-SAMA\)](#) that was launched in Rome on 5th October 2018. The framework which has ten priority elements is geared towards informing policy and decision-makers in the Member States, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa, and the wider development community dealing with agricultural development on the significance of mainstreaming SAM using F-SAMA principles in their overall national and regional agricultural development programmes.

This is the seventh Webinar in the series that FAO in collaboration with AUC and African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT) (www.act-africa.org) have been holding to disseminate F-SAMA. It focuses on Element No 7 of the F-SAMA to provide a better understanding of social

sustainability and the roles of women and youth in agricultural mechanization in Africa. This is germane to ensure that mechanization targets women, who bear the brunt of African agriculture, while also making agriculture more attractive and a choice for employment and entrepreneurship by youth. It brought subject experts to lead the discussions and also provided a platform for stakeholders to share information, experiences and good practices on innovative and inclusive approaches.

The Webinar, attended by 121 participants, targeted public and private stakeholders - including Directors and Heads of Agricultural Mechanization Services, Gender Equality and Women Organizations, Farmers Organizations, Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organizations, Youth Associations and the Academia.

It will be held in English and French and participants can engage by posing their comments using both the Chat and Q&A facilities provided in the Zoom meeting.



Presented during the 7th Webinar on the operationalization of the Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Africa (F-SAMA).

Do you want to reduce production costs by up to 60%? Try CA



Eunice impressed by her CA farm (right) doing much better compared to her neighbour's (left) despite being planted at the same time

Conservation Agriculture (CA) is farming practice that comprises of three main principles namely; minimum soil disturbance (e.g. by reduced or no tillage), crop residue retention (permanent soil cover) and crop associations/rotation. CA has over time proven to not only increase productivity of the farm but also significantly reduce production cost. It is one of the climate-smart agriculture interventions since it enables farmers to increase food production while reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and also guarantees some level of resilience against shocks brought about by climate change.

Madam Eunice Mwaura a CA farmer from Molo, Elburgon ward, Nakuru County in Kenya was introduced to CA by Mr. Joseph Turungi who doubles up as a CA mechanization service provider and a Farmer Service Centre. Mr. Turungi was trained on CA by Participatory Approached for Integrated Development (PAFID), an implementing partner of the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA). FtMA is a consortium of six agri-focused organizations (AGRA, Bayer, Rabo Bank, Syn-genta, WFP and Yara) that came together to walk the journey with smallholder farmers from land preparation up to the market. MSP Joseph Turungi provided the service of tractor ripping (minimum

soil disturbance) her land. Monitoring, linkages and advices on good agronomic practices are done by another service provider, Mr Alex Macharia.

Eunice normally sells her maize at horticultural maturity (green maize) which results to her selling the left-over maize stalks to livestock farmers for silage making. This deprives her farm of the much-needed crop residue to act as permanent soil cover. This has resulted into much soil erosion and excessive evaporation making it difficult to do a second crop toward the end of the year (second season). She also has not been practicing crop rotation which is a very important principle of Conservation Agriculture.

This particular year, Eunice was advised by PAFID Field Officer in Nakuru to consider practicing crop residue retention and crop rotation which she has done. From the calculations, Eunice used to spend over KES 80,000 on her 2.4-hectare farm just on land preparation and weed control. However, after learning of CA and realizing that she can cut cost by up to 60%, she didn't hesitate to adopt. She has managed to reduce production cost to only KES 30,000 saving up to KES 50,000 on land preparation and weed control alone.

While doing conventional farming, it would take her up to 6-8 months depending on the variety of the maize. Molo being a high-altitude region it takes maize 8 months to reach physiological maturity. "Maize under CA grows faster than that under conventional farming" Madam Eunice attests. This enables her to sell her green maize within 5-6 months freeing up her farm earlier for a rotational crop hence fulfilling the third principle of CA.

From her 2.4-hectare maize farm, Madam Mwaura was able to sell her green maize at a cost KES 48,000 per acre earning her a total of KES 312,000 from her farm, she is set to benefit more since she has planted beans as a rotational crop which will help fix nitrogen which in turn will benefit the next crop. She also adhered to maintaining residue which will conserve soil water helping the bean crop survive short season erratic unreliable rains.

When selling green maize all the harvesting cost goes to the buyer and not the farmers these includes transport, labour and any other cost.

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Zimbabwe: Farmers Reap Benefits of Pfumvudza/Intwasa



The aggressive promotion of the Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme - a low input sustainable agriculture approach to enhance household food and nutrition security has boosted crop yields and smallholder farmer's resilience. Zimbabwe adopted the concept in the 2020-2021 farming season as a way of climate proofing agriculture by adopting conservation farming techniques on smallholder farming plots and applying the correct agronomic practices for higher returns. Its massive uptake has improved yields and enhanced household food security for the majority of smallholder farmers.

Conservation Agriculture which is now commonly known as Pfumvudza/Intwasa in Zimbabwe has been in existence for decades but was more aggressively promoted by the Government in the 2020-2021 cropping season making it to become more popular and widely adopted. For several years, local and international NGOs tried to popularize it, but fell short in terms of reach and promotion.

But when the Government adopted it and promoted it in a big way, it was widely accepted and adopted as a critical tool for response to the impact of

climate change and successive droughts which had led to poor harvests in past seasons. Conservation Agriculture integrates a set of soil management practices aimed at minimizing soil disturbance and maintaining a constant soil cover.

This large scale promotion of low input sustainable agriculture approach to enhance household food and nutrition security in the country, was made possible thanks to political will and the willingness of smallholder farmers at the grassroots to heed calls from the Government.

[Read More](#)

An organic approach to managing pests

All farmers need a way to manage pests. In sub-Saharan Africa, Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) is promoting an approach that Tanzanian farmers have dubbed "stinky sticky." Vurayayi Pugen, who is MCC's area director for Southern and Central Africa and Nigeria together with his wife, Thelma Sadzamari, explains the concept.

"This is a push-pull pest control strategy where farmers are trained on how to intercrop their crops with a particular grass that is a repellent to the pest," he says. This is the stinky part: Pests don't like the smell of the desmodium planted between crops and avoid it. And the legume also helps to preserve moisture and fix nitrogen in the soil. It works well for farmers. In fact, in Zimbabwe, Pugen notes, it worked so well that stem borer moths were flooding into adjacent fields to eat the crops there. So, a step was added.



"Because of this technology, farmers are now able to control the pest in a sustainable way" In addition to planting the stinky legume between plants, farmers also plant a special sticky grass, napier grass, around the edge of the plots. "When a stem borer moth lands on the grass, it can't move and gets trapped," he says.

Farmers celebrate how this method protects their own crops. And because it doesn't cause pests to migrate to neighbours' fields, it's also helping to build peace in the community. [Learn more](#)

Global Food Security: Conservation Agriculture More Resilient to Climate Change



Conservation Agriculture limits water and wind erosion and also improves soil carbon storage. It is sometimes the subject of scientific controversy and has been accused of reducing yields. A study by

researchers from AgroParisTech and INRAE, published in the journal *Nature Climate Change*, showed that Conservation Agriculture often works well for growing crops in areas of high water scarcity. The productivity of this farming system may also be more resilient to future climate change than conventional plough-based agriculture.

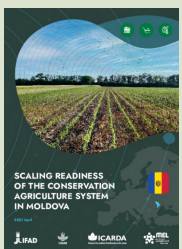
This study is based on a synthesis of research articles published between 1983 and 2020. The first task of the researchers was to select articles analyzing farming systems that followed the three

main rules of Conservation Agriculture. These are no-tillage, crop diversification (at least three different crops must be planted in succession), and, finally, the maintenance of permanent soil cover.

Eight different crops were studied: wheat, corn, barley, sorghum, rice, cotton, sunflower, and soy. The originality of this study lies in the fact that it analyses the productivity of Conservation Agriculture at the global level. The researchers not only studied the current impact of this practice on yields but also made projections taking into account climate change up to 2050. The data were processed using artificial intelligence models. These allowed us to model the likelihood that Conservation Agriculture would give better yields, rather than the difference in yields compared to conventional agriculture. "We tried to build quantitative models, but they didn't work when we tried to make predictions about the future climate," explains Benoît Gabrielle, professor, and researcher at AgroParisTech. It is easier to predict the likelihood of an increase or decrease in yields, and we managed to validate our model. [Learn More](#)

Researchers have analyzed the likelihood of higher yields in conservation agriculture compared to conventional agriculture. This farming practice could be more resilient to global warming by 2050, especially for corn and in arid regions.

An innovation perspective to IFAD impact investments: how ready is the CA system in Moldova for impact at scale?



The IFAD-funded 'Scaling Readiness of the Conservation Agriculture System (CAS) in Moldova' study conducted in collaboration with SKIM project staff and national experts on

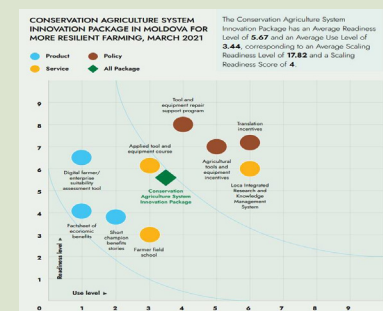
Conservation Agriculture in Moldova, in close cooperation with the Consolidated IFAD Programme Implementation Unit in Moldova (CPIU-IFAD), analyzed over 1000 CAS-related resources in the country. It also compared Moldova to countries with similar agricultural, economic, and social systems and identified 140 different evidence sources that inform the study. A systematic analysis of the data collected – validated by key stakeholders – concluded that combining CAS with nine other innovations is critical to achieving impact at scale. As such, the study recommends integrating all these innovations as part of a package.

Interestingly, the study also indicates that the various innovations within the CAS Innovation Package function differently and are not necessarily used in the same

way. In Moldova, the CAS policy and strategy innovations are implemented by a wide variety of stakeholders. They are more developed than other innovative products, such as digital farmer or enterprise Conservation Agriculture suitability assessment tools, factsheets of economic benefits of the CAS, and short-term benefit stories. Overall, the Scaling Readiness of the CAS Innovation Package was 17.82, a typical average score for advanced semi-commercial Innovation Packages that still require public investments to sustain themselves.

Global research efforts and IFAD's experience prove that Conservation Agriculture can have multiple environmental and social benefits. IFAD has invested in numerous initiatives to enhance CAS as part of the 2019-2014 IFAD 'Country Strategic Opportunities Programme for the Republic of Moldova.' Investments are continuing with the 2019-2024 COSOP, and so far, the results are promising. The IFAD-funded 'Inclusive Rural Economic and Climate Resilience Programme' (IRECRP) has triggered a policy process

to boost the adoption of the CAS in Moldova. As a result, CAS has been mainstreamed into rural development planning to support small-scale private agroforestry investments, enhance institutional capacities, and improve the policy environment for climate-resilient agriculture and soil protection.



CAS trainees and grant beneficiaries of the Programme have acknowledged the seriousness of climate change impacts. Drought is the primary constraint in Moldova, and 70 percent of respondents have reported higher soil moisture levels thanks to the CA system, enabling them to maintain acceptable yields when droughts hit. [Learn More](#)

Conservation Agriculture improves adaptive capacity of cropping systems to climate stress in Malawi

Adaptation to climate stress is an unprecedented challenge facing cropping systems. Most adaptation assessments focus on how adaptation options affect yields of a single crop under different weather or climate conditions. Yet, cropping systems often comprise more than one crop, and holistic assessments should consider all crops grown in a cropping system. One adaptation option is Conservation Agriculture that is commonly defined around a set of three principles: minimum mechanical soil disturbance, permanent soil organic cover, and crop species diversification. Objective: Here we estimated the statistical effect of Conservation Agriculture on cropping-system yields under historical climate conditions. Methods: The cropping-system yields considered all crops grown including maize (*Zea mays* L.) and legumes in intercropping or rotation, or both. The climate conditions included conditions of heat stress for maize and

precipitation balances during the maize growing season. Heat stress for maize was studied using growing degree days over 30 °C. Precipitation balance was the difference between precipitation and reference evapotranspiration. Data included 6296 yield observations from on-farm trials in farmer plots conducted over 14 seasons (2005–2006 to 2018–2019) in ten communities in Malawi. These yield data were coupled with daily weather data. We studied three treatments: (1) a Control Practice treatment where the soil was tilled, crop residues were removed, and there was no crop species diversification, (2) a No-Tillage treatment where the soil was not tilled, crop residues were retained, and there was no crop species diversification, and (3) a Conservation Agriculture treatment where the soil was not tilled, crop residues were retained, and there was crop species diversification through legume intercropping. The use of maize variety

ies and legume rotation changed over time; however, the treatments studied remained the same over the entire length of the on-farm trials period in all individual communities. Results and conclusions: Results of our study showed that heat stress for maize had a negative effect on cropping-system yields for non-stress-tolerant maize varieties and no legume rotation, although the Conservation Agriculture treatment reduced this negative effect compared with the Control Practice treatment. With the use of stress-tolerant maize varieties and legume rotation and Conservation Agriculture, our results suggest that heat stress for maize did not have a negative effect on cropping-system yields. Significance: Our results demonstrate how Conservation Agriculture can improve the adaptive capacity of cropping systems and this provides urgently needed evidence on how farmers can adapt to climate stress. [Read More](#)

Experiences and Investments in Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Mechanization for Smallholders in Africa

ACT organized a special Africa plenary session at the 8WCCA with focus on the link between investing in sustainable mechanization and business orientation of smallholder farmers in Africa. The session whose objective was to share experiences on sustainable agricultural mechanization as an approach to facilitate the uptake of Conservation Agriculture by more smallholder farmers in Africa was attended by 156 participants, from 45 countries (39 from Africa, 6 outside the continent) majorly from national NGOs and Networks. It is estimated that out of 180 M hectares under CA in the world, only 1.5% (2.7M) are in Africa and most of these are under large scale farmers, whereas, under smallholder farmers are still low. In 2009, there were only nine countries in Africa with 485,000 ha of area under CA but the number has increased to 25 countries who have adopted CA as a key component of climate smart agriculture with an estimated area of 2.7 million hectares. Africa farmers need to be supported the most, to be able to unlock the huge potential and align to the African vision of 25 by 25,

which intends to have 25 million farmers practicing CSA by 2025.



In the opening segment, the session noted that the appropriate mechanization interventions could be leveraged to accelerate uptake and scaling up of Conservation Agriculture as an integral part of efforts to sustainably transform food and agricultural systems in Africa in a response to important global and continental commitments such as vision 2030, Malabo declaration and Agenda 2063 - the Africa we want. Despite the challenges of, for example, the worst food security and nutrition situation, climate change, soil degradation, youth

unemployment there are several growth opportunities in agri-food systems that can drive agricultural transformation in the continent. They include scaling up of model innovations and best-case studies and other success stories across Africa and beyond. The scaling of climate smart agriculture farming requires investments from the private sector (including farmers), national governments and development partners. This in-turn requires the scientific evidence that the technologies, innovations and practices fronted for scaling are economically profitable, socially and environmentally sustainable. Investment in research, extension systems and mechanization must be accelerated. African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT) remains committed and focused to ensure that Africa's Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (SAM) interests and issues are addressed. There was an expressed commitment of FAO to take the continent along the journey of transitioning to Conservation Agriculture and other sustainable practices. [Read More](#)

Agricultural Technologies are Key to AgriFood Systems Transformation: Harnessing Technology to offer hope

Agricultural technologies (including biotechnologies, digital technologies, renewable energy technologies and mechanization) can be harnessed for addressing these challenges and leveraging emerging opportunities for achieving the SDGs. The [2021 edition of the UN Secretary General's Report on Agricultural Technologies for Sustainable Development](#), which draws on contributions from across the United Nations system, analyzes technological trends, the potential benefits, risks and uncertainties surrounding emerging technologies, and provides examples of promising technologies for enabling transformation in agri-food systems.

Precision agriculture in crop, livestock, and fisheries can increase efficiency and allow optimization of conventional production systems. Remote sensing tech-

nology can be utilized to detect water stress in advance and monitor agricultural water productivity. Blockchain can lay the foundation for a worldwide network with reliable carbon data and act as a tool to accelerate global actions towards the achievement of the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030.

Technology is being used increasingly map and monitor the spread of infectious diseases and facilitate coordination across sectors. Digital innovation can be an enabler of financial inclusion by tackling bottlenecks faced by small-scale producers seeking access to financial systems. E-commerce platforms can leverage market linkages, shorten the food value chain, strengthen business engagements, support market intelligence systems, and promote market access. [Read More](#)

Selection of Case studies to share Experiences on Investments in CA and Mechanization for Smallholders in Africa

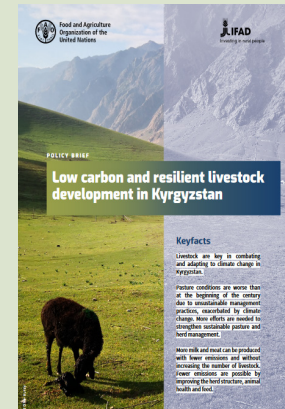
The 8th World Congress on Conservation Agriculture, with the theme “*Profitable and Sustainable Farming with Conservation Agriculture*”, will be held in Bern Switzerland, June 21 to 25, 2021. The congress is jointly organized by the European Conservation Agriculture Federation (ECAAF), and its member in Switzerland, Swiss No-till (SNT), with technical support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and in partnership with, amongst others, the African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT). The Congress intends to provide a forum to show Conservation Agriculture (CA) in its entire diversity to enable and inspire farmers and other stakeholders to further improve and promote CA systems internationally.

In partnership with and support of FAO, ACT will organize a special two-hour plenary session at the 8WCCA, with a focus on the link between investing in Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (SAM) and business orientation of smallholder farmers in Africa. The two-hour plenary session reserved for the FAO and ACT

session “*Experiences and Investments in Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Mechanization for Smallholders in Africa*” provides an opportunity for Africa to synthesise and share CA developments in the continent and provoke strategic thinking on how we want farming through CA and SAM to propel Africa towards the ‘Africa We Want’. The session is scheduled for 13.30 – 15.30 hrs on Wednesday 23 June 2021.

Provision of services in “*Investment Needs for Sustainable Mechanization for Africa*” is a project led by FAO and implemented by ACT with the main objective of developing sustainable agricultural mechanization in sub-Saharan African countries by providing investment orientation, developing the capacity of stakeholders, creating and strengthening a framework for sharing knowledge and experience. The project is part of the implementation of the Framework for Sustainable Mechanization for Africa F-SAMA developed in 2018, jointly by FAO and the African Union. [Read More](#)

Policy brief: Low carbon and resilient livestock development in Kyrgyzstan



Livestock are key in combating and adapting to climate change in Kyrgyzstan. This policy brief summarizes the contributions of FAO and IFAD to the GIZ-led publication Analysis of livestock and pasture sub-sectors for the NDC revision in Kyrgyzstan. The following are key facts:

- Livestock are key in combating and adapting to climate change in Kyrgyzstan.
- Pasture conditions are worse than at the beginning of the century due to unsustainable management practices, exacerbated by climate change. More efforts are needed to strengthen sustainable pasture and herd management.
- More milk and meat can be produced with fewer emissions and without increasing the number of livestock. Fewer emissions are possible by improving the herd structure, animal health and feed.

This brief was produced by IFAD with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the European Space Agency. [Read More](#)

Events and Opportunities

The 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26).

The UK will host the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow on 31 October – 12 November 2021. The COP26 summit will bring parties together to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The UK is committed to working with all countries and joining forces with civil society, companies and people on the frontline of climate change to inspire climate action ahead of COP26. [Read More](#)

ICSAM 2021: 15. International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture and Agricultural Mechanization



XV. International Sustainable Agriculture and Agricultural Mechanization is the premier interdisciplinary forum for the presentation of new advances and research results in the fields of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering. The **International Conference** aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results on all aspects of Sustainable Agriculture and Agricultural Mechanization. It also provides a premier interdisciplinary platform for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in the fields of Sustainable Agriculture and Agricultural Mechanization. For [more details](#)

Agricultural Mechanization Service Provision Training: Training of Trainers and Service Providers



ACT and PAFID have organized a training of trainers and service providers on Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization titled 'Agricultural Mechanization Service Provision Training: Training of Trainers and Service Providers' planned to take place on 11th - 12th November, 2021 at KALRO Njoro, Nakuru County.

The purpose of this training is to build capacity of Conservation Agriculture Mechanization Service Providers (MSPs) and trainers on CA and agribusiness with an objective to enhance their knowledge on service provision and improve access to Conservation Agriculture-based mechanization services by smallholder farmers. This will also contribute to their understanding about Conservation Agriculture technologies and practices and how to do quality mechanize service provision as business. It is intended to exploit the synergies between sustainable agricultural mechanization and Conservation Agriculture.

For more information on the training, contact ACT KIM department at email: kim@act-africa.org. cc to info@act-africa.org

WEBINAR No. 8: Joint Actions on Operationalization of the Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Africa (F-SAMA)



Title: Lessons learned from the annual AfricaMechanize Webinar series and deliberations for 2022

Date: Thursday, 2nd December 2021

Time: 09:00 – 11:00 am (GMT)

To sustain the momentum of the continental information exchange through the Webinars initiated in 2020 <https://www.africamechanize.org/webinar-portal/>, the next Webinars under the Africa Mechanize platform for 2021 will focus summarizing the lessons learned for the January to December 2021 period and deliberations on what deserves to be given priority in 2022. This webinar is targeting public and private stakeholders, specifically targeting involvement of Directors and Heads of Agricultural Mechanization Services of National Governments.

This eighth Webinar in the series is organized to provide an opportunity to create a participatory environment for the establishment of a regional implementation mechanism of F-SAMA. These webinars and discussion forums are being organized by the African Union (<https://au.int/>), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (www.fao.org) and African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT) (www.act-africa.org).

The Webinar will be held in English and French and participants can engage by posing their questions and answers during the Zoom-based meeting.

No payment is required for participation in the webinar, however registration is required. Please register in advance at the AfricaMechanize website at: www.africamechanize.org

For more information, please contact: **Executive Secretary | African Conservation Tillage Network**
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