

INTEGRATING CLIMATE RESILIENCE

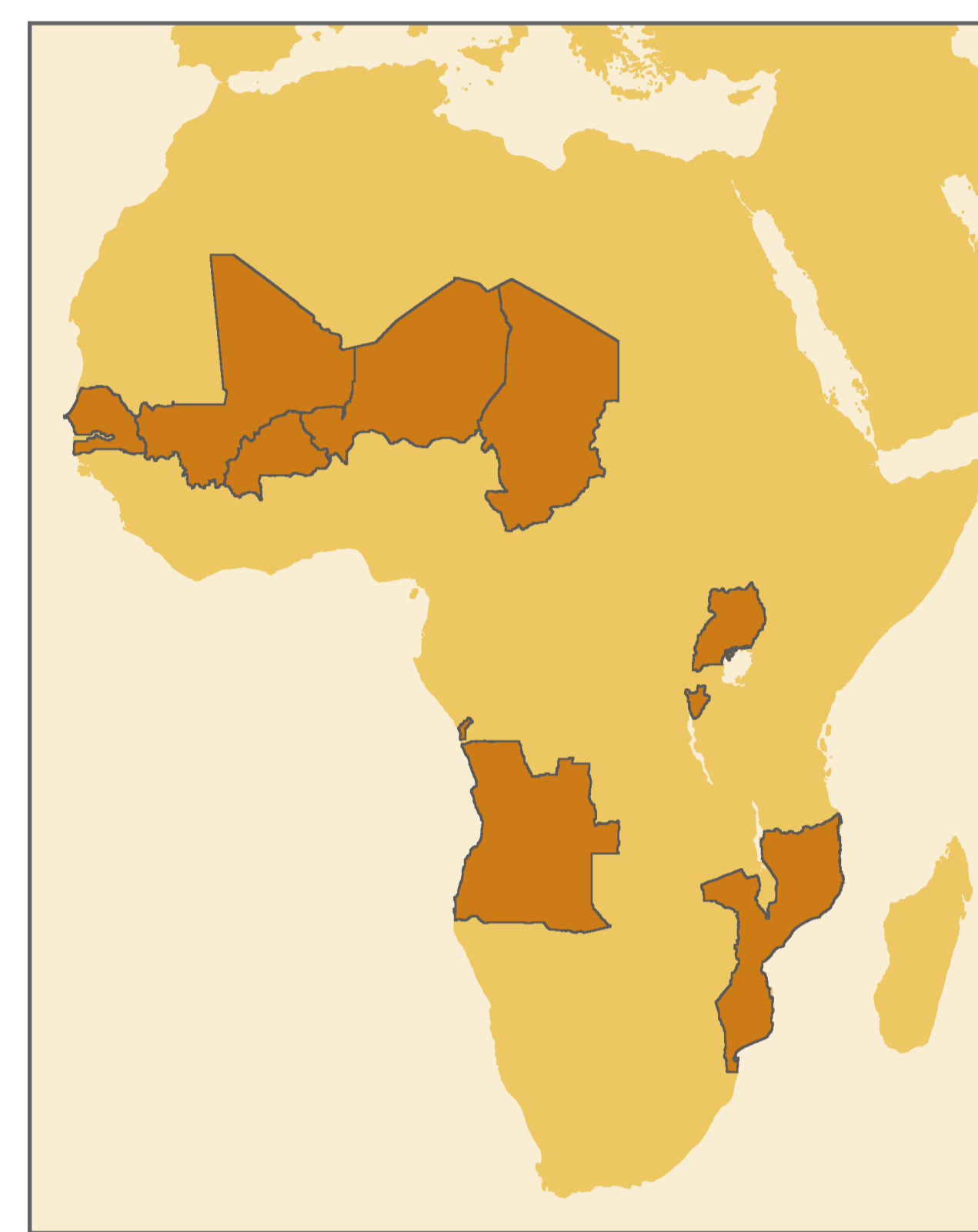
into Sustainable Production Systems in sub-Saharan Africa



A significant number of sub-Saharan countries are particularly vulnerable to climate change due to poor soils, erratic rainfalls, high temperatures, aridness, reliance on rain-dependent and/or finite natural resources, lack of infrastructures and high population growth rate.

FAO works in synergy with a number of partners to operate projects aimed at improving the resilience of farmers and herders in an effort to safe-guard their way of life, preserve their local indigenous knowledge and improve the livelihoods of their communities.

FAO projects are implementing **4 500 Farmers Field Schools** and rehabilitating **67 000 ha of soils** in sub-Saharan Africa.



- CURRENT SHARP IMPLEMENTING COUNTRIES:**
- > ANGOLA
 - > BURKINA FASO
 - > BURUNDI
 - > CHAD
 - > MALI
 - > MOZAMBIQUE
 - > NIGER
 - > SENEGAL
 - > UGANDA

The **Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP)** tool was developed in collaboration with numerous contributors including the University of Leeds in the context of ongoing GEF-financed climate change projects. SHARP offers a participatory survey-based instrument for farmers and pastoralists to self-assess their climate resilience, for use by farmers, rural development practitioners, and researchers. The tool can be used in farmer/agro-pastoral field schools or by farmers organizations to engage with communities. To encompass all facets of farm system resilience, it is divided into 5 sections: governance, practices, environment, social, and economic. SHARP can be used both for project planning and for monitoring by first identifying areas of poor resilience and providing a baseline upon which changes can be assessed.

For further information please contact: SHARP@fao.org



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