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CLIMATE  
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# STATE OF AFRICA'S ENVIRONMENT

2025

Extreme Weather ■ Migration ■ Food Security  
■ Water ■ Disease Burden ■ Climate-Debt  
■ Carbon Trade ■ Adaptation

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# STATE OF AFRICA'S ENVIRONMENT

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# FOOD SECURITY

## HIGHPOINTS

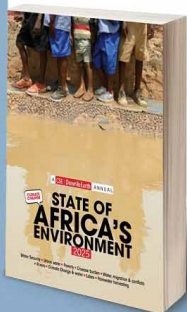


Global warming of 2°C would put over **50%** of the continent's population at risk of undernourishment

Climate change is likely to affect **cocoa production** in West and Central Africa. The area is responsible for over **70%** of the world's cocoa production

Climate change combined with land degradation causing a decline of **18%** in agricultural production

Climate change is leading to widespread outbreaks of **plant diseases**. This has the potential to not just wipe out livelihoods but also can trigger hunger and death

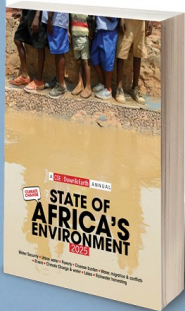


Rising temperature will hit food production

Heat and variable rain will impact soils; increase desertification; aridity, which in turn will impact food production

Rising temperatures; variable rain means pest incidence; cassava brown streak disease is destroying even this hardy, drought resistant crop

Plant pandemic is a concern as temperatures becomes more suitable for disease spread





## The Great Paradox

Africa remains a net importer of food

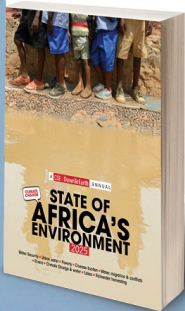
This with over 65% of the world's uncultivated arable lands

Over 60% people employed in agriculture

Between 1/3-1/5 of GDP from agriculture

Issue of food security and issue of livelihood threatened with climate change

Important to rethink 'agricultural systems' so that they can be resilient and productive as climate impacts worsen



## Why food insecure? Response?

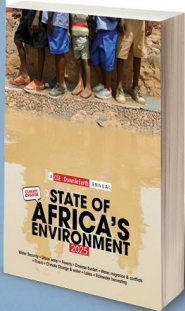
Agriculture is almost 95% rainfed; it is managed by small-holder farmers; with local seeds and other inputs

Response was to provide high input seeds; fertilizers and pesticides

The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) was seen as the way to improve food productivity and food security in the Continent

But the results are mixed

**The question is what is the way ahead for agriculture in a situation where farmers are poor; cost of modern inputs will be high and this at the time of climate change when risks will multiply and with this the financial health of farmers**



On one hand,

Climate change – extreme weather events are increasing; putting huge stress on the ability of farmers to cope; increasing risk and cost

On the other hand

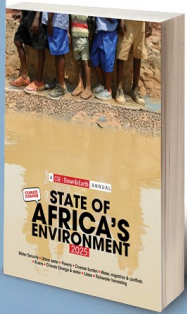
Farmers need to invest more and more to grow food – cost of all inputs is increasing

And

Governments and people need cheap food; When price go up; or there is scarcity government import “subsidized” food which is cheaper

Then

Import of food impinges on local food security



## Challenge for future

### How to make agriculture will put money in hands of farmers

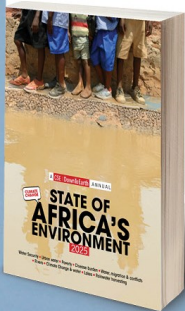
Putting more money in the hands of farmers means building food systems **that will rebuild nature so that there is sustainability; less cost**

**Today farmers discount nature;** destroy fertility; deplete groundwater; then add costs for chemicals and inputs; this makes them even more vulnerable when the next storm comes

Need systems that invest in nature; **low cost but high value**

Need nutrition for local food security

Need producers to connect to markets



**Join the dots**

**Nature**

**Nutrition**

**Livelihoods**

