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Mapping of Green Transition Actors Championing Agroecological Practices for sub-Saharan Africa

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About

The [DeSIRA Initiative](#) (Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture), funded by the European Commission, Directorate General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA), seeks to enhance an inclusive, sustainable and climate-relevant transformation of rural areas and of agri-food systems, by linking better agricultural innovation with research for more developmental impact. It supports actions in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) to strengthen the resilience of their agri-food systems, the relevance of the national and regional research and innovation systems, and the coherence and efficiency of their agricultural public research and extension services related to climate change challenges.

[DeSIRA-LIFT](#) (Leveraging the DeSIRA Initiative for Agri-Food Systems Transformation) is a service project (June 2021 – May 2024) to the European Commission, DG INTPA with the main objective to enhance the impact of the DeSIRA Initiative by providing (on-demand) services to DeSIRA project holders and partners. DeSIRA-LIFT includes three service areas aligned to the three DeSIRA Pillars: *Service Area 1* supports country-led DeSIRA projects to enhance their impacts on climate-oriented innovation systems in line with more sustainable food system transitions. *Service Area 2* supports the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) ex-pillar IV organizations in their Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS) related roles. *Service Area 3* is providing support to policy makers on themes related to agricultural research for development (AR4D) and innovation policies and programming.

DeSIRA-LIFT is implemented by members of the Agrinatura and EFARD, in particular the members: Wageningen UR, CIRAD ISA (University of Lisbon), NRI (University of Greenwich), SLU and COLEACP. [Agrinatura](#) is the European Alliance on agricultural knowledge for development. [EFARD](#) is an umbrella network of European research and non-research stakeholders from public and private European organisations and the European Commission.

Acknowledgements

A particular focus of DeSIRA-LIFT's advisory work is to support and promote agroecological pathways as a viable transition option for sustainable agri-food systems in Africa. This document delivers the results of a mapping exercise of African organisations, networks and other Green Transition actors involved in the (scaling of) innovation initiatives in the field of agroecology and other innovative approaches. The mapping aims to feed into the European Commission's programming efforts within the framework of the Regional Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Africa, specifically Priority Area 3 on Green Transition.

The mapping is based on the analysis of intelligence collected within the DeSIRA Initiative and documents provided by selected organisations and networks. It is also based on interviews with key resource persons in these organisations and networks, including the DeSIRA community projects, Agrinatura, EFARD, the CAADP-XP4 organisations, networks of universities such as RUFORUM, key funders and key CGIAR actors. Therefore, we would like to sincerely thank all those who have directly or indirectly contributed to this report. We would like to particularly acknowledge the exchanges with representatives of CAADP-XP4 organisations (FARA, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF, AFAAS) and RUFORUM, as well as their partners, which provided fundamental input for this assignment and were highly appreciated by the DeSIRA-LIFT team. For the Southern African region we would specifically like to thank ActionAid and the networks and organisations they, in turn, asked for their suggestions.

As underlined in the introduction of this document, a mapping exercise like this one is a snapshot of a situation at a specific moment in time. This document is a time-bound recording of Green Transition actors active in agroecology. Any efforts to keep this document 'alive' - exhaustive and accurate - are highly appreciated. Do not hesitate to share any comments or suggestions on the results of this exercise at info@desiralift.org and work with us towards version 2 of this mapping report.

Disclaimer

This publication has been realized within the DeSIRA-LIFT project financed by the European Commission/ DG INTPA (FOOD/2021/424-11) and implemented by member organisations of the Agrinatura and European Forum on Agricultural Research for Development (EFARD) networks. The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of the author(s) and does not necessarily represent the views of Agrinatura, EFARD or the European Commission.

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Acronyms

3A0	Alliance for Agroecology in West Africa
AAHRED	Africa Alliance for Health, Research and Economic Development
ABIODES	Associação Para Desenvolvimento Sustentavel
ABN	African Biodiversity Network
ACA	Association of Fields of the Future
ACB	African Centre for Biodiversity
ACT	African Conservation Tillage Network
ACTUAR	Associação para a Cooperacao e Desenvolvimento
ADAPPA	Association for Agricultural and Livestock Development and Environmental Protection
ADIF	Association pour le Développement des Initiatives Féminines
AERF	Association for Ethics in Fundraising
AFAAS	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
AFASA	African Farmers' Association of South Africa
AFSA	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa
AfroNet	African Oranic Network
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AIDMR	Association Interzone pour le Développement en Milieu Rural
AMEDD	Association Malienne d'Eveil au Developpement Durable
ANAA	National Association of Animators in Agroecology
APAF	Association Pour La Promotion Des Arbres Fertilitaires
APREBES	Association of Plant Breeding for the Benefit of Society
AREJ	Real Action on the Environment, Childhood and Youth
ASARECA	Association for strengthening agricultural research in Eastern and central Africa
ASSS	Africa Soil Science Society
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUDA	African Union Development Agency
AUDA-NEPAD	The African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development
AVSF	Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
BEDE	Biodiversity Exchanges and Dissemination of Experiences
BvAT	Biovision Africa Trust
BOAM	Burundi Organic Agriculture Movement

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAADP-XP4	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme ex-Pillar 4
CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International
CAPROSET	Agroecological Center for the Production of Tropical Seeds
CCARDESA	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
CDDR	Documentation centre for Rural Development CIKOD - Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development
CGLTE OA	National Platforms of the Global Convergence of Land and Water Struggles in West Africa
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CICODEV	Pan-African Institute for Citizenship, Consumers and Development
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche
CNABio	Conseil national de l'agriculture biologique du Burkina Faso
COPAGEN	The Coalition for the Protection of African Genetic Heritage
CORAF	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
CSC	Central Steering Committee on organic agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTDT	Community Technology Development Trust
DCC	Catholic Delegation for Cooperation
DeSIRA	Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture
DeSIRA-LIFT	Leveraging the DeSIRA Initiative for agri-food systems transformation
DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DR	Democratic Republic
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DyTAES	Dynamique pour une Transition Agro-Ecologique au Sénégal
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EOA	Ecological Organic Agriculture
EOAI	Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative
Enda Pronat	Environnement Développement Action pour la Protection Naturelle des Terroirs
ENABEL	Belgian Development Agency
ENSA	Entertainments National Service Association
EU	European Union

FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FAW	Fall Army Worm
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
FENAB	National Federation for Organic Agriculture
FiBL	Research Institute of Organic Agriculture
FOATZ	Foundation for Organic Agriculture Tanzania Foundation for Organic Agriculture Tanzania
FONGS	Fédération des Organisations Non Gouvernementales du Sénégal
GADD	Groupement d'Appui au Développement Durable
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GGW	Great Green Wall
GRET	Groupe de Recherches et d'Echanges Technologiques
GT	Green Transition
ICCO	Inter Church Organization for Development Cooperation
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IED	Innovation Environnement Développement
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Cente
IFOAM	Inter-Continental Network of Organic Farmers Organisations
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMVF	Instituto Marqués de Valle Flor
IPACC	Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee
IPAR	Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale's
IPES-Food	International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems
IRD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
INRAE	Institut national de la recherche agronomique
ISOFAR	International Society of Organic Agriculture Research
ISRA	Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research
JAFOWA	Joint Action for Farmers' Organisations in West Africa
KCOA	Knowledge Center for Organic Agriculture
KOAN	Kenya Organic Agriculture Movement
LMICs	Low- and Middle-Income Countries

LPAP	Lima-Paris Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSS	Nous Sommes la Solution
OCDE	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OM4D	Organic Markets for Development
PAAGGW	Pan Africa Agency for the Great Green Wall
PAN	Pesticide Action Network
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PFONGUE	Platform of European NGOs in Senegal
PGS	Participatory Guarantee Systems
Prolinnova	Promoting Local innovation in ecologically-oriented agriculture
RAAF	Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
REVES	Réseau des communes et villes Vertes du Sénégal
RI	Regeneration International
ROAM	Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement
ROPPA	Reseau des Oragnisations Paynnes et des Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Quest
RUFORUM	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAILD	Service d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales de Développement
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMEAR	Feed the Future Mozambique Improved Seeds for Better Agriculture
STI	Science and Technology and Innovations
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TOAM	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement
UCAD	l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop
UICN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
UK	United Kingdom
ULB	l'Université Libre de Bruxelles
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UPA	Union of Agricultural Producers
UPA DI	Union of Agricultural Producers Développement International
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USA	United State of America
VSEs	Very Small family farming Enterprises
WECARD	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
WFP	World Food Program
ZIMSOFF	Zimbabwe Smallholder Organic Farmers' Forum

1. Introduction

The European Union (EU) supports the United Nations' [2030 Agenda](#) for Sustainable Development, the [Paris Agreement](#) and the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) to help eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve sustainable development. In addition, regional actions of the EU pursue and project the EU's interests and values in support of universal global agendas and initiatives. The European Green Deal is one of the EU's strategies to implement these agendas in Europe, but also provides direction for international partnerships between the EU and other regions.¹

The Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) is responsible for formulating the EU's international partnerships and development policy, with the ultimate goal to reduce poverty, ensure sustainable development, and promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law across the world.

The EU is calling for a strategic partnership with Africa to pursue common priorities and tackle multi-dimensional challenges related to environment, climate, society, economics and politics, in order to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for sub-Saharan Africa - the regional as well as the national MIPs - outlines the priorities of the EU's partnership with sub-Saharan Africa for the period 2021-2027. The regional MIP also takes into account the priorities of the African Union (AU) and the regional organisations in Africa. Funding for the regional MIP and its individual actions will be sourced from the three sub-regional budget lines for respectively West Africa, Eastern and Central Africa and Southern Africa.

The regional MIP focusses on six priority areas²:

1. Human Development
2. Governance, Peace and Security, Culture
3. Green Transition
4. Digital and Science, Technology and Innovation
5. Sustainable Growth and Decent Jobs
6. Migration and Forced Displacement

DG INTPA aims to pursue new funding opportunities under priorities 3 (Green Transition component) and 4 (STI component) of the regional MIP to, respectively, i) support multi-stakeholder consortia to bring innovations to scale (DeSIRA+), and ii) strengthen Centres of Excellence on agroecology in sub-Saharan Africa. Both opportunities aim to support agroecological transitions of agri-food systems. DG INTPA aims to collaborate intensively with its African institutional partners in the implementation of both opportunities.

This report presents a shortlist, as well as a long list, of actors that support agroecological transitions and are (potential) 'champions' of innovations that can accelerate the 'Green Transition' (GT) of agri-food systems transformation. These so-called 'GT actors' can drive change and scale innovations through advocacy, awareness raising or investments in the private sector, civil society, and governments. The shortlist has been prepared following an extensive actor mapping exercise of organisations involved in agroecology in sub-Saharan Africa. The shortlist presented in this report provides recommendations for the organisations to be considered under priority 3 Green Transition of the MIP for sub-Saharan Africa and includes governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil-society organisations (CSOs), initiatives, networks, alliances, but also private sector actors. However, it needs to be underlined that the longlist as well as the shortlist should strictly be considered as the results of an initial mapping exercise, subject to limitations further explained in Chapter 2.

Following this introductory chapter, chapter 2 provides a description about the approach and mapping methodology, including an overview of steps and criteria used to narrow down the long list, resulting in a short list of *potential* GT actors. Chapter 3 consists of a description of short-listed actors in the frame of the Green Transition component *per region*, and chapter 4 gives a number of concluding remarks. Annex 1 provides the long list of Green Transition actors involved in agroecology in sub-Saharan Africa.

¹ NDICI-Global Europe 'Global Challenges' thematic programme Multi-annual indicative programme 2021-2027. Annex

² [Sub-Saharan Africa Multi-Annual Indicative programme 2021-2027](#)

2. Approach and mapping methodology

As mentioned in the introduction, this report includes a 'long list' of GT actors, as well as a 'short list'. This chapter describes the methodology and criteria used for the selection of NGOs, CSOs, alliances, networks, SMEs, etc., and the applied justification for listing GT actors on the longlist (in Annex 1). From a practical point of view, however, a very long list of actors will be unhelpful to the EC programming in sub-Saharan Africa, therefore this chapter also describes the steps used that resulted in a 'short' list of GT actors (in Chapter 3) to be considered under priority 3 of the Green Transition component of the regional MIP for sub-Saharan Africa. This chapter summarises our approach and the methodology for the mapping and the selection process.

Considering the holistic feature of the agroecological transition to food systems transformation -which fundamentally relies on, takes advantage of, and maximises the use of ecological processes to support agriculture (crops and animal production)- means that a wide range of organisations, networks, alliances and private sector actors engaged in sustainable agriculture could claim to pursue agroecology. During this mapping exercise, agroecology was addressed from a broad (perhaps its broadest) perspective, resulting in a plethora of actors. The steps below indicate the criteria used to narrow down.

Step 1. A general survey to identify organisations through internet, through reports and based on scientific literature.

Step 2. Direct consultations/exchanges with representatives of FARA, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF/WECARD, AFAAS and RUFORUM to elicit some of the information and intelligence in their possession concerning organisations, agencies, actors and 'champions' that support the agroecological transition.

Step 3. Design of a *draft* long list of actors (public, private or non-governmental at global, national or local level). International or European organisations have only been included when (repeatedly) involved in initiatives, programmes or projects related to agroecology in sub-Saharan Africa. Individual actors have, *eventually*, been excluded (also explained further below).

Step 4. Definition of focussed criteria for the narrowing down of the GT actor long list on the basis of which the draft shortlist was prepared.

Step 5. Second exchange with CAADP-XP4 organisations, their partners (see also the acknowledgement) and RUFORUM to reflect on and provide feedback to the current short list and/or add to the to the short and longlist.

Regarding Step 1, 2 and 3

About 500 entries (including organisations, network, initiatives, alliances, enterprises or other 'innovation champion') have been recorded for the Green Transition component. Adding an organisation to the long list depended on whether, e.g.,

- online texts, documents and reports indicated that organisations are involved in agroecology (initiatives, programmes, projects etc.);
- wording of services/programmes of the organisation itself are compatible with agroecology (also documents and texts of organisations, highlighting e.g., organic agriculture, biobased solutions, agrobiodiversity have been assessed);
- organisations are participating in projects addressing agroecology;
- organisations are participating in e.g. coalitions, partnerships, or platforms which are explicitly addressing agroecology.

This broader search revealed many international actors active in Africa and other regional and sub-regional actors and national agencies. The focus of the longlist, and particularly the shortlist, is on *African* GT actors.

Regarding step 4

A shortlist of the most relevant, active, effective and most influential actors, has been identified based on specific selection criteria. The criteria defined for the final selection of the relevant actors for the Green Transition component include:

- For networks and other initiatives, the extensive range of membership of organisations and different types of actors involved in agroecology. The types of actors can range from farmer organisations, (action) research and innovation organisations, policy research and influencing/advocacy organisations to e.g., advisory organisations.
- Inclusion of agroecological principles in organisation goals, objectives, vision statements or activities.
- For organisations/networks or actors, established and working at the national level, evidence (in strategic documents, projects, etc.) of implementation of agroecological projects directly impacting farmers; and/or involvement in agroecology policy processes at national level.
- The criteria outlined above require the availability of substantive information on location, contacts, geographical scope of activities (regional, multi-country or simply domestic) and on the activities or programmes of the actors, in order to make a sound judgement on the actor's involvement in agroecology. The availability of information was mainly limited to what could be found on internet and, therefore, the shortlist as well as the longlist are to be regarded as an initial result of a first mapping trial of GT actors. Both lists, by all means, are not claiming to be conclusive, nor exhaustive or complete!

Guided by the above indicated criteria, a group of GT actors has been selected, which is presented in Chapter 3.

Please note that:

- The shortlist starts with European or international organisations, networks, platforms or alliances, including donors, active in sub-Saharan Africa;
- The shortlist has further been presented by region, based on the geographic coverage of CORAF (West Africa), ASARECA (Central / Eastern Africa) and CCARDESA (Southern Africa) respectively;
- It has been preferred to annex the longlist of actors (see Annex 1);
- *Only* the *initial* longlist included individuals as 'champions'. They have -eventually- been removed, as so many individuals are -in one way or another- actively stimulating and supporting an agroecological transition of Food Systems Transformation and specifically for individual champions, strong evidence of the pursuit of agroecological policy and practical actions at the national, and/or regional and/or international level is difficult assess.
- The shortlist of today will not be the shortlist of tomorrow!

Regarding step 5

The shortlist and longlist have been reviewed by CORAF, CCARDESA, ASARECA, AFAAS and RUFORUM (between November 2022 and January 2023) and additions have in particular been made to the long list (see Annex 1). The CAADP-XP4 organisations particularly stressed that 'on the ground' local initiatives and local movements are plentiful and that many initiatives do not have any profound presence on internet. It was underlined that the situation is rapidly changing, sometimes even on a daily basis.

3. A shortlist of Green Transition actors supporting agroecology in sub-Saharan Africa

This chapter provides a selection of Green Transition actors from the long list in Annex 1.

The shortlist starts with international organisations active in, stimulating or contributing to agroecology in sub-Saharan Africa and thus related to the Green Transition component of the regional MIP for sub-Saharan Africa (see section 3.1) and is followed by Green Transition actors at continental (see section 3.2) and regional level (see section 3.3), including GT actors per specific region, i.e. Western, Southern and Central- and Eastern Africa. The shortlist includes donors and development partners (for section 3.1), networks, coalitions, initiatives and movements, public organisations, non-governmental organisations, not-for profit organisations and, for section 3.3, private sector actors.

Please note that the order in which organisations are listed are not based on priority. Where possible Green Transition actors have been listed by country. The international organisations are listed in alphabetical order.

Through this exercise, we were able to explore the goals, objectives and activities of actors such as La Via Campesina³ and its relevance to Africa, the Agroecology Coalition; the Biovision Foundation for Ecological Development⁴ and its connection to Africa through the Biovision Africa Trust (BvAT)⁵; the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA)⁶; and the Alliance for Agroecology in West Africa 3A0⁷ etc.

Private sector actors (including input suppliers, service providers, processors, traders and co-operatives of the previously mentioned) have been listed when developing and promoting innovations and products that can accelerate agroecological transitions, recognising their huge importance for successful transitions. Despite the difficulties to acquire and present very detailed information on private actors in the same way as for the previously listed actors in this document, special effort was made to list some of them with a short description of the organisation and their actions to showcase the type of private sector actors present. It should be noted that this is by no means a complete list, and surely there are more -and perhaps more important- private actors contributing to the agroecological transitions that are currently not captured in the shortlist below.

3.1 International organisations

Donors, development partners and foundations

The [Agroecology fund](#) is a multi-donor fund based in Washington, DC in the USA and supports just and sustainable food systems. It uses a participatory philanthropic model that relies on guidance from international advisors and long-term partners embedded in civil society networks. It has links with practitioners, scientists, and movement builders working worldwide. The Agroecology fund supports initiatives such as researching soil carbon sequestration, agroecology schools and seed banks, offering new models of agricultural extension, and passing local land and water use ordinances.

The [Great Green Wall](#) (GGW) initiative aims to grow a tree belt of 8000km across 11 countries (Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti) in order to regenerate degraded lands, sequester 250 million tonnes of carbon and create 10 million jobs in rural areas on the African continent. The Great Green Wall Accelerator was launched at the One Planet Summit in 2021. The GGW Accelerator program further seeks to facilitate the coordination and collaboration of donors and stakeholders involved in the Great Green Wall Initiative. The Great Green Wall Accelerator is coordinated through the Pan Africa Agency for the Great Green Wall

³ La Via Campesina: [Via Campesina: Globalize the Struggle, Globalize Hope!](#)

⁴ Biovision Foundation for Ecological Development: [Biovision: Strategy](#)

⁵ The Biovision Africa Trust: [About - Biovision Africa Trust](#)

⁶ Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa- AFSA- Transition to Agroecology: [AFSA - Transitioning to Agroecology \(afsafira.org\)](#)

⁷ Alliance for Agroecology in West Africa 3A0: [Microsoft Word - Brochure EN.docx \(ipes-food.org\)](#)

(PAAGGW), with support from the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The Great Green Wall Initiative has evolved from its initial focus on tree planting towards a comprehensive rural development initiative aiming to transform the lives of Sahelian populations by creating a mosaic of green and productive landscapes. However, several challenges have been highlighted in achieving the GGW ambitions, which the GGW Accelerator seeks to address, including: integrating GGW in national environmental priorities; strengthen organizational structures and processes for the implementation; mainstreaming of environmental change and action into the respective sector strategies, policies, and action plans; strengthened coordination, exchange and flow of information at the regional and national levels. Some successes of projects conducted by the GGW initiative include: 1. The cultivation of 12 million drought resistant trees in less than a decade in Senegal; 2. 15 million hectares of trees cultivated on degraded land in Ethiopia; 3. Rehabilitation of 3 million hectares of land through the application of local technology (Zai) in Burkina Faso 4. In Nigeria, the Wall has supported in restoring 5 million hectares of degraded land; and 5. In Niger, the initiative supported the restoration of 5 million hectares of land, and supplied 500,000 tonnes of grain to feed 2.5 million people per year.

ENABEL (Belgian Development Agency) focuses on sustainable agriculture in rural communities, supporting farmers in conservation agriculture, genetic livestock breeding, agropastoralism, climate smart agriculture and digitalisation in the rural agricultural sector. It also aligns with the agroecological framework of the European Union and the African Union. The agency partners with NGOs in specific African countries. Agroecological projects implemented by ENABEL include: the Sustainable Agriculture Kigoma Regional Project (Tanzania); Beekeeping Value Chain Support (Tanzania); Support for the strengthening of livestock and the pastoral economy in the Koulikoro Region (Mali); La lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition au niveau des Cercles de Nara, Banamba et Kolokani dans la région de Koulikoro (Mali); Accompagnement de la filière riz en favorisant des systèmes alimentaires plus durables et plus résilients au changement climatique (Benin).

The **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH** (GIZ), is the main German development agency providing services in the field of international development cooperation and international educational work. The organisation is also involved in organic agriculture and agroecology projects, such as the Global project Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture in Africa (Senegal, Egypt, Uganda, Zambia, Cameroon, West, North, Eastern, Southern and Central Africa). The project is implemented in partnership with Biovision Africa Trust, Sustainability Institute, Enda Pronat, SEKEM, CIPRE, CPF, GADD, Inades Formation, SAILD. Another project funded by GIZ is the Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture in Africa. The Knowledge Hub West Africa is based in Senegal with implementing partners as ENDA Pronat, FENAB & AGRECOL Afrique. In Central Africa, the Knowledge Hub is based in Cameroon, while the organic knowledge hub in East Africa is in Uganda with Biovision Africa Trust as a partner. The Knowledge Hub Southern Africa is based in Zambia and the Sustainability Institute is the implementing partner. Through training courses, model farms, digital services, radio or village cinema and other measures, the Knowledge Centres for Organic Agriculture program in Africa helps to close knowledge gaps hindering the spread of organic farming on a large scale. The program caters for the needs of associations, advisors, trainers, producers, processing enterprises, retailers and consumers. Other projects include the Soil Protection and Rehabilitation for Food Security program, the organic farming working group of the global programme, Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector, Sustainable Agriculture program. Some of the aforementioned projects supports capacity development of global, regional and national partners by promoting training, knowledge products and networking among stakeholders (government agencies of each country, stakeholders from the scientific community, civil society and the private sector) to promote agroecology and organic agriculture. The program on Soil Protection and Rehabilitation for Food Security also supports and advises small-scale farmers in Ethiopia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar and Tunisia on agroecological practices and transformation processes. The program has impacted 2.2 million small-scale farmers and 261.500 ha of agricultural land have been restored or protected since 2015.

The **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation** (SDC) supports sustainable agriculture, smallholder farms and research, with a particular emphasis on women and young people. Partners include FiBL, FAO, CABI, IFAD, EU, CIFOR, UNICEF and several international, national agencies and NGOs. Some agroecology projects initiated by SDC include: Farming Systems Comparison in the Tropics (Kenya); ProEcoAfrica (Ghana, Kenya), Ecological Organic Agriculture (Africa); SDC Global Programme Food Security; and RUNRES (Ethiopia, Rwanda, DR Congo, South Africa). SDC's Agroecology and Food Security Network (A & FN) has research resources on agroecology, some of which include: 'Agroecology Knowledge Hub'; 'Policy recommendations on agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition'; 'Farmers'

learning and understanding: An inventory of selected Sufosec learning models and tools for Agroecology; 'The potential of agroecology to build climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems'; 'Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition'; and 'Agroecological practices supporting food production and reducing food insecurity in developing countries'.

Foundations

[Biovision-Foundation for Ecological Development](#) is a foundation located in Zurich/Switzerland. It supports projects in sub-Saharan Africa, including Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, and Ethiopia. Biovision Foundation is committed to disseminating and applying ecological methods that sustainably improve living conditions in Africa whilst also conserving the environment. Biovision supports self-help initiatives and promotes ecological thought and action in the global North and South. Projects include sustainable tomato production in Kenya, a farmer communication programme and integrated fruit fly control projects. Biovision also provides an information system for diseases and droughts in Ethiopia. Biovision is an official partner organisation of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA.

[Joint Action for Farmers' Organisations in West Africa](#) (JAFOWA) is an initiative of Fondation de France (France), Compagnia di San Paolo (Italy), Fondazione Cariplo (Italy) and Foundation for a Just Society (USA), operated by the Network of European Foundations (Belgium) and chaired by the Fondation de France. Its headquarters are located in Belgium, with representations in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Senegal. The organisation proposes local and regional policies, promotes ecological solutions, and enables women and youth leadership. More generally, the programme supports farmers' organisations through grant making, knowledge sharing and capacity development, with a focus on Burkina Faso, Ghana and Senegal. JAFOWA partners with farmer organisations, in particular the Agricultural Producers of West Africa (ROPPA), NGOs and social movements, research institutes/Universities, private actors, international agencies and public authorities.

Public Organisations

The [Food and Agricultural Organisation](#) (FAO) of the United Nations based in Rome has strong linkages with various national, regional and local actors working on agroecological initiatives in Africa. It also strongly connects with the African Union's agroecology and EOA initiatives. Recommendations from the 2015 regional symposia on agroecology resulted in the creation of a web-based platform by FAO to highlight and share relevant knowledge on agroecology. In addition, FAO develops innovative studies and manuals, tests agricultural methods and incorporates these methods into the knowledge platforms.

Not-for profit

[CABI](#) (the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International) has Centres in Ghana, Kenya, and Zambia amongst others, but its headquarters are in Oxfordshire, UK. [Plantwise Plus](#) is a global program that supports farmers addressing plant health problems, by providing digital tools, dedicated advisory services (through so-called plant doctors), training, and developing biopesticides and biocontrol products, amongst others. It also provides digital solutions like CABI academy digital learning courses, Plantwise knowledge bank, fall armyworm research collaboration portal, FAW research collaboration portal, and invasive species compendium (horizon scanning tool). Other innovations include pest risk analysis tool, crop app index, crop pest simulator app, pest diagnostic simulator app, pest diagnostic simulator, crop management simulator app and fertiliser optimiser app. Donors include the Dutch Ministry of Foreign and Affairs, EU, UKAid, Swiss Aid, the Australian government and other technical partners. While CABI's work covers a wide range of agricultural topics, including crop protection, pest management, and sustainable development, they actively engage with agroecology and its principles to support the transition towards more sustainable and ecologically friendly farming practices.

Non-Governmental Organisations

[Access Agriculture](#) is an international NGO based in Brussels, Belgium. It promotes agroecological principles and rural entrepreneurship through capacity development and South-South exchange of quality farmer-to-farmer training videos in local languages. Access agriculture has projects in sub-Saharan Africa. Approaches applied by the

organisation include farmers' right to seed, quality seed, extension service delivery, participatory approaches, agroforestry, and conservation agriculture, among others. Access Agriculture collaborates with a large range of international and African partners, including amongst others ACT Alliance, EU, African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services, Agroecology Coalition, Bibliothèques sans Frontières, Biovision Africa Trust, Bluetown, Centre for Development Research – BOKU, Eastern & Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum, Eastern Africa Farmers Federation, Fairtrade Africa.

Action Aid is a global federation, with its headquarters in South Africa, but with country offices across the world (including 19 countries in sub-Saharan Africa). The NGO power inequalities among people living in poverty with a specific focus on women's rights and applying a human rights-based approach and feminist analysis to development. In collaboration with social movements, Action Aid promotes agroecology as an alternative to industrial agriculture.

Agrisud is based in France; in Africa, it operates in Madagascar, DR Congo, and other African countries to create micro-enterprises. The NGO trains farmers in agroecological principles and economic management. Agrisud supports the creation of sustainable Very Small family farming Enterprises (VSEs) specialised in food crops and animal husbandry. The organisation is involved in action research, agroecological production systems and practices, awareness campaign, media, farmer organisation, forestry, land use planning, natural resource management, networking, nutrition, reinforcement of organisational capacities, support to local entrepreneurship, training, value chain development, and youth development initiatives.

Agroécologie & Solidarité avec des Peuples du Sahel (Agroécologie & Solidarité) is a French NGO advocating for agroecology in the Sahelian region. The NGO supports Senegalese, Niger, Burkina-Faso and Senegal and Malian groups in implementing sustainable agricultural trainings, designing gardens and nurseries, digging wells and management. It also provides financial support to farmers to apply agroecological practices. Its partners include ANAA – National Association of Animators in Agroecology and APAF – Association for the Promotion of Fertilizer Trees and Agroforestry and Forestry.

Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF) is based in France but operates in different African countries, including Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Madagascar. It works with smallholder communities to identify, test, adapt and validate effective agroecology techniques. AVSF commits to sustainable rural development in the global South. Its focal areas are agroecology, animal health, climate change, sustainable and fair supply chains and post-emergency. AVSF has diverse partnerships with smallholder organisations, national NGOs, training centers, and public services. Some of the organisations include European and French associations, professional associations, trade unions, universities and training centers, research centers, French networks and groups of associations, companies and foundations, government and professional bodies, regional authorities, local cooperation bodies, international technical partners. It also receives support from the ECOWAS Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (RAAF), the EU, and other agencies associated with agroecology and organic agriculture initiatives in Africa.

Associação para a Cooperacao e Desenvolvimento (ACTUAR) is based in Portugal. ACTUAR operates in São Tomé and Príncipe, Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau including Brazil and Portugal. ACTUAR combines technical work and advocacy to promote sustainable food systems at various territorial levels. ACTUAR's projects include: strengthening a network of learning and building and capacity building; sustainable agricultural policies in Sao Tome; providing training on rural women, agroecology and Covid-19 session; and training on the use of agroecological handbooks. Partners are IMVF – Instituto Marquês de Valle Flor (Portugal), ADAPPA – Association for Agricultural and Livestock Development and Environmental Protection (São Tomé and Príncipe), the SEMEAR International Program, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, and IFOAM.

Autre Terre is a Belgian development NGO and a member of the Terre group. The organisation has been active in agroecology to improve the quality of life of populations in the Global South by developing sustainable economic activities and strengthening of market channels. Autre Terre provides support by financing and supporting local organisations with technical and practical resources. Autre Terre's activities are based in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. As a member of the Terre group, it also focuses its activities on gender, social and solidarity economy projects. It is a member of the Earth Group and the Association for Ethics in Fundraising (AERF) and adheres to its code of ethics.

GRETE is an international organisation located in France, operating in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Guinea, Togo, Niger, Congo, Central Africa, Chad, and Madagascar. The organisation's actions include support for

fair remuneration of farmers and other actors in agri-food processing, agroecological transition, the supply of national and regional markets with quality products and the strengthening of systems. In partnership with agricultural producer organisations, NGOs, and agricultural advisory and research institutes, GRET conducts projects integrating the promotion of agroecological practices and systems, contributes to development of a methodology for evaluating agroecology, participates in knowledge production, conducts specific consulting missions and studies, issues publications and conducts advocacy actions in favour of agroecology. GRET implements projects, studies, capitalisation and training, and contributes to public policies. Partners include the French Development Agency, Enabel, IFAD, UNICEF, World Food Program, European Union, UNDP, GIZ, and the Netherland Enterprise Agency.

Nitidæ, a non-profit association based in France, aims to design, develop and lead projects that preserve the environment and the local economy. Nitidæ is currently conducting projects in Madagascar, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Ivory Coast and other countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Its initiatives include agroforestry, biodiversity, climate, degradation-restoration, forest, ICT, organic agriculture, spatial planning, bioenergy, climate, forest, market, REDD+, etc. At the family farm level, Nitidæ supports the adoption of agronomic innovations based on the principles of agroecology or agroforestry, in collaboration with producers, technical support organizations or research institutes. These innovations are developed in partnership with the main beneficiaries, in order to respond effectively to their own technical and organizational constraints, while integrating technical or commercial opportunities available locally. At the level of producer organisations, Nitidæ supports certification processes (organic farming, fair trade, etc.), including innovative models such as Participatory Guarantee Systems, in order to improve the value of products. Nitidæ also works on the development of agro-food processing technologies based on renewable energies and waste recovery, in order to increase the added value of products - see the Agrovalor initiative. At the territorial level, Nitidæ forms alliances between private sector operators, producers and local authorities to ensure better (integrated) management of natural resources.

Promoting Local innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resource management (Prolinnova) is an NGO-initiated international network and community of practice that promotes local innovation processes in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resource management. It focuses on recognising the dynamics of indigenous knowledge and enhancing the capacities of family farmers (including pastoralists, fishers and forest dwellers) to adjust to change. It operates in over 20 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including Kenya, Mozambique, Mali, Senegal, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, South Africa, Nigeria, Niger, Sudan, Cameroon and Tanzania. Its headquarters are located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It has sub-regional platforms in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa. The subregional platforms seek to facilitate country-to-country learning and joint efforts in policy dialogue at sub-regional level to promote local innovation by smallscale family farmers. It particularly promotes multistakeholder interaction in farmer-led joint research and development that builds on local initiatives and innovations.

SOS Faim's mission is to support family farming, and it is based in Brussels, Belgium. SOS Faim's family farming is a model that allows farmers to have access to food security and sovereignty. The organisation works by strengthening farmers' capacities in Africa, raising awareness, and mobilising Belgian and European citizens to influence policies that impact hunger and poverty in developing countries. SOS Faim works with 50 local partners: farmer organisations, rural financing institutions and local NGOs. It is also present in six African countries: Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda and D.R. Congo. SOS Faim's areas of work include agroecology, education, farming typologies, food and nutrition, and food chains. In Mali, SOS Faim mainly supports agroecology in two agricultural sectors: cereals (especially rice) and market gardening (potatoes, onions) mainly in the Koulikoro, Kayes and Ségou regions. In Burkina Faso, SOS Faim supports family farmers to fight poverty and food insecurity in rural areas by collaborating with local organisations to promote initiatives such as: the promotion of agro-ecological techniques for the improvement of traditional food production; the development of market gardening in the dry season and the establishment of group marketing systems. SOS Faim's action in the DR Congo aims to develop an agroecology centre in order to promote sustainable agriculture and to propose alternatives to pesticides. The organisation supports actions at the national level within the framework of the AgriCongo Alliance and at the provincial level (in Congo-Central and Kinshasa). SOS Faim's action in Uganda aims to promote and strengthen the agroecological transition, strengthen the participation of agro-ecological actors in the political and decision-making processes, and also raise awareness among consumers and authorities on the role and benefits of agroecology in terms of food sovereignty and access to healthy food in Uganda. The objective is attained in Uganda through partnerships with PELUM (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management) and ESAFF (Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmers' Forum). It also has a pan-African objective, partnering with AFSA. SOS Faim's partnership with

the NGO WOUNNET facilitates women's participation at different levels of sustainable food systems by improving access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) for groups of women farmers, as a tool for sharing information and collectively addressing their issues.

Networks, Coalitions, Initiatives and Movements

The [AgriCord Alliance](#) is the initiative of farmer organisations with 12 member agri-agencies, representing farmers' organisations from Europe, Canada, West-Africa and Asia. AgriCord Alliance aims to strengthen the capacities of farmer organisations, to create a – political and economic –equal platform for all farmers, and to improve their livelihood security. Each AgriCord member has its own network of farmer organisations. The AgriCord Alliance is currently operating 'Farmers' Organisations Leading Research & Innovation on agroecology for sustainable food systems' (FO-RI). The main goal of this action is to drive a transition towards resilient, productive and sustainable agroecological food systems through farmer-led innovation and research. The programme will be implemented for 5 years (2022-2026), in line with the European Green Deal framework strengthening local knowledge, agroecology and biodiversity, transformative, sustainable and inclusive agriculture. At the core of FORI is a set of 13 Action-Research projects led by FOs with the technical support of agri-agencies and research organisations to design, test and disseminate innovations based on agroecological principles. The projects focus on one or several dimensions of the food system: production, transformation, marketing.

The [Coalition for the Transformation of Food Systems through Agroecology](#) (Agroecology Coalition) was launched during the UN Food System Summit in 2021, and aims to support agroecology as an essential solution for transforming food systems towards healthy, resilient, equitable and sustainable methods. It has several international partners: CIRAD, BioVision, Regeneration International, Agroecology Europe, IFOAM Organics International, Biovision Africa Trust, CABI, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, Agroecology Fund, Global Alliance for the Future of Food, Agropolis Foundation, International Rice Research Institute, FAO, IFAD, IRD, IPES-Food, Global Alliance for the Future of Food, Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice), Farmer's Pride International, Alliance CIAT-Biodiversity, 4 per 1000, INRAE, AfricaRice, PELUM, Access Agriculture, CIFOR, and World Agroforestry Center and other related organisations. It has working groups and organisations represent various stakeholders such as farmers, indigenous people, and research organisations.

The [European Association for Agroecology](#), founded in 2016 by a group of researchers at various European universities and research institutes, is located in Paris, France and aims to promote agroecology as a means for sustainable development of farming and food systems. It aims at the creation of an inclusive European community of professionals, practitioners and citizens engaged in agroecology. It fosters and facilitates interactions between actors in science, practice and social movements through agroecological research, education and training, also in sub-Saharan Africa. Although the association is mostly advocating for integrating agroecology into European agricultural policies and practice, it also collaborates with other international actors, such as BioVision, FiBL, IFOAM, IPES Food and the Agroecology Fund to promote agroecology at global scale.

[Groundswell International](#) is a partnership of local organisations and their network of grassroots groups. Its headquarters are located in Washington in the United States of America and operates in West Africa, the Americas and South Asia. Groundswell International aims to transform unsustainable agriculture and extractive economies into regenerative, just farming and local food systems. The organisation facilitates cross-learning, strengthens methodologies, and makes critical investments to support ongoing innovations concerning agroecology. It partners with Agrecol Afrique (Senegal), Association Nourrir Sans Détruire (Burkinabe NGO), Center for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development (Ghana), and Sahel Eco (Mali) and other organisations in the sub-Saharan African region.

The [Inter-Continental Network of Organic Farmers Organisations](#) (IFOAM) is an international member-based organisation based in Bonn, Germany. IFOAM is a global network with affiliates in sub-Saharan Africa. IFOAM – organics international supports organic farmers by building local markets and promoting Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS). IFOAM also conducts capacity building for farmers, organisations, and institutes working in organic activities through the organic academy. Other projects include knowledge hubs, organic markets for development, and an ecological organic agriculture leadership course. IFOAM actively participates in global platforms such as the farmers constituency of the UNFCCC, the Committee on Food Security and the 4 per 1000 Initiative, advocating for organic agriculture.

The [Platform of European NGOs in Senegal](#) (PFONGUE) is a network of European NGOs working in Senegal. Since 2017, it facilitates the taskforce for agroecology [TaFAé](#), aiming to create synergies and new partnerships for agroecological interventions. TaFAé's membership comprises farmer organisations that focus on agroecological initiatives in Senegal. Some of the organisations involved in the taskforce include, amongst others, Am Be Koun – Solidarity, Synergy for the Integrated Development of the Diobass Valley (Sydiv Diobass), Federation of Agro-Pastoralists of Diender, Action Against Hunger, Agronomists & Veterinarians without Borders (AVSF), Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research (ISRA), Sol Agroecological and Solidarity Alternatives, Yeesal Agrihub, National Federation for Organic Agriculture (FENAB), and Research Institute for Development (IRD).

[Regeneration International](#), based in the USA, is a multi-stakeholder network of businesses, farmer organisations, scientists, educational institutes, policy makers and NGOs that seeks to promote, facilitate and accelerate the global transition to regenerative food, farming and land management. RI engages with a network of more than 250 international partners and a growing number of Regeneration Alliances in the US, South Africa, India, Canada, Belize, Mexico and Guatemala. Its membership in Africa comprises NGOs working on agroecological initiatives. Examples of such organisations include Act for Change Consulting Limited (Kenya), Africa Alliance for Health, Research and Economic Development (AAHRED) (Kenya), Africa Global Wealth Creation (Kenya), Association pour le Développement des Initiatives Féminines (ADIF) (DRC), Badilisha Community Permaculture Center (Kenya), Community Green Engagement Cameroon (Cameroon), Congo Basin Conservation Society (DRC) Farmer's Pride International (Botswana) etc.

[SAILD](#) (Support Services for Grassroots Development Initiatives) is an international non-profit NGO headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland and its general secretariat at Yaoundé, Cameroon. SAILD has three programmes: communication, food security and nutrition, and natural resources management. Its tools are La Voix Du Paysan and the Documentation Centre for Rural Development (CDDR). Other programs carried out by SAILD include agroecology, agropastoral entrepreneurship, family farming, environment and forest and social safety nets. Its partners include UKAaid, FAO, EU, Global Forest Watch, and Brot fur die Welt.

The international "[4 per 1000](#)" initiative, launched in 2015 at the COP21, was founded in France and has a global reach. The initiative aims to demonstrate that agriculture, particularly healthy agricultural soils, can play a crucial role in food security and climate change. The international "4 per 1000" initiative consists of federating all voluntary public and private stakeholders (national governments, local and regional governments and authorities, companies, professional organisations, NGOs, research establishments, etc.) within the framework of the Lima-Paris Action Plan (LPAP). The International "4 per 1000" Initiative encourages stakeholders to transition towards a regenerative, productive, highly resilient agriculture based on appropriate land and soil management. Actors involved in the initiative are the Alliance Bioversity International-CIAT, CIRAD, GIZ, Regeneration International, Institute de Recherche pour le Développement, and INRAE. This Initiative is part of the Global Climate Action Plan (GCAA) adopted by the UNFCCC at COP22 which follows up on the Lima-Paris Action Plan of COP21 and contributes to the goal of achieving a land degradation neutral world. Currently, the initiative collaborates with research organisations in Africa to conduct research on soil fertility and land restoration. Some of these organisations include the University of Zambia, University of Parakou, Benin Shibuye Community Health Workers, Kenya GRAF - Groupe de Recherche et d'Action sur le Foncier, and Burkina Faso. The organisation has a resource hub with materials that provides knowledge on organic agriculture, agroecology, soil health, sustainable use of fertilisers among others.

3.2 Green Transition actors in sub-Saharan Africa (continental level)

Public organisations

The [Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment](#) (ARBE) of the [African Union Commission \(AUC\)](#) leads the efforts to promote sustainable environmental management and agricultural development by boosting Member States' rural economy development and agricultural transformation by supporting the adoption of measures, strategies, policies and programmes on agriculture. The [Agriculture and Food Security Division](#) coordinates several continental initiatives, including the [Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative](#) (EOA-I). The EOA Initiative aims to scale up ecologically and organically sound strategies and practices through institutional capacity development, scientific innovations, market participation, public policies and programs, outreach and communication, efficient coordination, networking and partnerships in Africa. Membership of the Central Steering Committee (CSC) on organic agriculture includes Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in

Africa, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, Farmers Organizations, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Donors, Private Sector Agriculture based organisations, African Organic Network (AfroNet), Organic Certification bodies, Research Institutes, Academic Institutes, Ecological Organic Agriculture Industry Institutes or Networks and Development Partners. The secretariat of the EOA initiative is hosted by Biovision Africa Trust in Nairobi, Kenya.

Non-Governmental Organisations

The [African Conservation Tillage Network](#) (ACT), located in Nairobi, Kenya, is a pan-African not-for-profit organisation to enhance agricultural productivity, sustainable land management and environmental conservation through the promotion of Conservation Agriculture (CA) principles and practices in Africa. ACT partners include Catholic Relief Services, French Development Agency, FAO, World Agroforestry Center, CIRAD, GIZ, and AU, among other organisations. ACT's thematic areas of operation include adopting and scaling up conservation agriculture, sustainable land management and climate change resilience, capacity building and partnerships, communication, information and knowledge management, entrepreneurship and business development, and network management and support functions.

[Biovision Africa Trust](#) (BvAT) is a not-for-profit organisation in Kenya, established by the Biovision Foundation for ecological development in Switzerland. BvAT has a farmer communication programme to provide information and knowledge on ecological sustainable agricultural practices to smallholder farmers in Kenya, Tanzania and neighbouring countries. Other information programs include the organic farmer magazine, the organic farmer radio and Infonet, field-based extension services through the farmer communication outreach pathway and Mkulima Mbunifu Magazine. Some innovative technologies promoted by BvAT include ICIPE's Push-Pull, fall armyworm control and tsetse fly repellent collar technologies. BvAT is the lead coordinating agency (co-host with PELUM Uganda) of the [Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture](#) (KCOA), an initiative of the German development agency GIZ in support of a network of regional knowledge hubs for organic farming in Africa. The project focuses on collecting/preparing knowledge in organic agriculture, disseminating knowledge to many users, and networking within agricultural value chains. Some initiatives include the continental digital knowledge platform. The KCOA project aligns with the Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I). BvAT also hosts the secretariat of the [Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative](#).

Networks, Coalitions, Initiatives and Movements

The [African Biodiversity Network](#) (ABN) is an African network of individuals and organisations to provide solutions to the ecological and socioeconomic challenges on the continent. The ABN focus on indigenous knowledge, ecological agriculture and biodiversity related rights, policy and legislation, and pioneer culturally-centred approaches to solutions of social and ecological problems in Africa through sharing experiences, co-developing methodologies and creating what they call a genuine African voice in the countries and the continent on these issues. Its headquarters is in Nairobi, Kenya. ABN has 41 partners from 19 African countries: Benin, Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Central Africa Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, Morocco and Egypt. The organisation focuses on indigenous knowledge, ecological agriculture, and biodiversity-related rights, influencing policy and legislation.

The [African Organic Network](#) (AfroNet) is located in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. AfroNet has been endorsed to be the continental alliance of Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) stakeholders in Africa, including the national organic agriculture movements. Its mission is to unite and network EOA actors and stakeholders across the continent, regions, and countries. It engages and undertakes high level advocacy with members and partners at AUC, RECs, and National and Development partners. It carries out capacity building in EOA across the continent and resource mobilisation for its endeavours. The organisation also spearheads EOA research, extension, training and value chains and market development. Programs conducted by AfroNet are ecological organic agriculture initiatives, education and outreach, and institutional innovations for ecological organic agriculture in Africa. Partners include the French Agency for Development, Innovations Institutionelles pour L'Agriculture Biologique en Afrique, CIRAD, SWISSAID, IFOAM, ISOFAR, iFiBL.

The [Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa](#) (AFSA) is an alliance of civil society actors, based in Uganda. The organisation brings together small-scale farmers, pastoralists, fishers, indigenous peoples, faith communities, consumers, women, and young people across Africa to create a united and loud voice for food sovereignty. AFSA is

particularly campaigning for agroecology. It has case studies on agroecology, land and soil, pastoralism, and seed sovereignty. Its partners are IPACC, Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity, PELUM, African Biodiversity Network, African center for biodiversity, and Inades-Formation.

Food and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) is a pan-African network of stakeholders that seeks to promote evidence-based policy analysis and advocacy on food, agriculture, and natural resources issues to inform policy processes at national and regional levels. The organization was established in 1997 with the mandate to provide a platform for dialogue and information-sharing among stakeholders in the agriculture sector in Africa. FANRPAN's mission is to promote effective food and agriculture policies that reduce poverty, improve food security and nutrition, and enhance sustainable natural resource management. The organisation is mandated to coordinate policy research and dialogue and recommend strategies for promoting Africa's food, agriculture and natural resources sectors. The organization works with a wide range of stakeholders, including farmers' organizations, civil society organizations, research institutes, private sector actors, and policymakers, to achieve its goals. FANRPAN's core activities include: i) *Policy research and analysis*: FANRPAN conducts research and analysis on key food, agriculture, and natural resources issues in Africa, with the aim of providing evidence-based recommendations for policy development and implementation; ii) *Policy advocacy*: FANRPAN advocates for policies that promote sustainable and inclusive agricultural development in Africa, and works to engage policymakers and other stakeholders in policy dialogue and decision-making processes. iii) *Capacity building*: FANRPAN provides training and support to policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders in policy analysis, advocacy, and communication, with the aim of building their capacity to engage in evidence-based policymaking. iv) *Networking and knowledge sharing*: FANRPAN provides a platform for stakeholders in the agriculture sector to network, share knowledge, and collaborate on policy and programmatic initiatives. Through its work, FANRPAN aims to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa, particularly those related to poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and sustainable natural resource management. FANRPAN supports agroecological transitions of food systems to adapt to climate change. Projects involve Coordinating and Advocating for Conservation Agriculture Policies in Southern Africa.

Inades-Formation is located at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Inades-Formation is a network of pan-African associations governed by Ivorian law, which works for equitable and sustainable development in Africa. Recognised as a public entity, it campaigns for a more egalitarian and united society by promoting the common good. It works on four fields of action: Food systems based on family farming, community microfinance, inclusive governance and resilience to climate change. Inades-Formation develops programs on agroecology, service centers in collective agricultural entrepreneurship, farmer audit to improve performance in management and administration within farmer organisations; Peasant Seed Entrepreneurship "ESP" to promote smallholder farmer control over seeds; Sovereign food to preserve the food diversity of populations; youth and women entrepreneurship in family farming and encourages alternatives to agribusiness. It has networks in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Chad and Togo. It has international partners, including the EU, WFP, GIZ, Brot fut die Welt, FAO, Oxfam, and Fondation Hanns Seidel.

Organic Agriculture Movements comprise of [Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement](#) (TOAM), [Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement](#) (ROAM), [Burundi Organic Agriculture Movement](#) (BOAM), and [Kenya Organic Agriculture Network](#) (KOAN). Organic Agriculture Movements is an initiative that organises organic trade and value chains; supports ecovillage adaptation to climate change (Central Tanzania). It also operates organic shops and conducts training on marketing and certification activities. The movement can be found in Northern Africa, Western Africa, Central Africa, Eastern Africa and Southern Africa. The organisation(s) undertakes organic agricultural projects in various communities ranging from BioSolutions (improvement of soil living organism), soil nutrient management, and conservation of indigenous seeds. The Organic Agriculture Movements partners with AU's EOA Initiative.

Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Africa is a network that provides information and actions regarding agroecological alternatives to pesticide use. It is part of Pesticides Action Network International, a global coalition of volunteer groups, civil society organisations, research institutes, universities and citizens working to adopt safe environmental practices in replacement of chemical pesticides. PAN Africa is based in Dakar, Senegal.

3.3 Regional Green Transition actors in Africa

3.3.1 Green Transition actors in East and Central Africa

Non-Governmental Organisations

The [Foundation For Organic Agriculture Tanzania \(FOATZ\)](#) is located in Morogoro, Tanzania. It is an organisation that provides knowledge and services to smallholder farmers, especially marginalised farmers with inadequate knowledge of ecological organic farming techniques, market skills of natural/organic products, and sustainable livelihoods. FOATZ activities align with the AU EOA Initiative and agroecological activities in Africa. For instance, FOATZ participated in the agroecological strategy meeting at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). It also works with communities and knowledge institutes. FOATZ offers consultancy service on organic agriculture, project management, evaluation and local and international fundraising to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) worldwide. FOATZ offers local and international fundraising training, report writing, and monitoring and evaluation.

[Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania \(SAT\)](#) addresses social and environmental problems caused by environmentally-destructive and unsustainable farming practices. These problems lead to food insecurity, poverty and malnutrition resulting from environmental degradation through loss of top soil, water supplies and forests. SAT's vision is to make sure the majority of farmers are using acknowledged agroecological methods to improve their livelihoods, conserve the environment and reduce pressure on natural resources. SAT creates linkages between farmers, educators, researchers and government, to generate and inspire locally relevant knowledge in agroecology. This community, with its experiences, is the core-network that builds the foundation of SAT's Innovation Platform. Through using an approach which acknowledges the experience and knowledge of farmers, SAT does not only give inputs but receives as well information. This gained agroecological knowledge is incubated and refined.

Networks, Coalitions, Initiatives and Movements

The [Participatory Ecological Land Use Management \(PELUM\)](#) is an association based in Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda. PELUM is a network of Civil Society Organizations / NGOs working with small-scale farmers in East, Central, and Southern Africa. The association has over 280 members. The network promotes agroecological principles and practices through advocacy and policy influence, networking, capacity development, information, and knowledge sharing on various agroecological methods.

Private sector actors

Cameroon

RHORTICAM is a network of horticultural industry operators in Cameroon that was started by the Pesticide Initiative Programme and adheres to agroecological principles. This network of exporters of fruit, flowers and vegetables supports the horticultural growers in Cameroon to develop their export business while organising information workshops on several related issues (crop management, market issues and others).

Biotropicals is a company in Cameroon that produces and exports biological tropical fruits (mangoes, bananas, pineapple, papayas and others) which are exported fresh, frozen or dry to France and other European Union countries.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Ecological Food Caterpillars Company (EFCC) is a green and ecological cooperative (nature-based solution for sustainable development) created in Bukavu, Democratic Republic of Congo, in April 2019. EFCC mobilizes and supports young and indigenous women members of the cooperative for the restoration of biodiversity through the fight against deforestation, the planting and the rational management of host trees of edible caterpillars, which are beneficial to indigenous and local populations in Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ethiopia

Eco-Green Organic Liquid Fertilizer is an Ethiopian company producing organic liquid fertilisers to sophisticate the soil structure by nourishing it, enhancing its productivity and at the same time protecting it from being eroded away.

Kenya

InsectiPro is a Kenyan company that collects organic waste and up-cycle it using insects to produce high-value products such as protein, oil and fertiliser. These sustainable and efficient outputs can be used in food, feed, pharma and agriculture. By using waste products, InsectiPro creates circular systems, lowers costs and produces more nutritional inputs for feed and food.

Tamalu Farm is a regenerative farm in Kenya with several activities, including an agroforestry market garden in which over 80 varieties of integrated fruit, vegetable, herb, native and timber tree species grow. The layout of the beds is based on the Brazilian technique of "syntropy" which provides a balance of conservation, aesthetics and profit. The farm also organises various livestock demonstrations include pasture raised layers in egg mobiles; rotational high intensity non selective grazing of sheep. Its Training and Educational Center offers visits, workshops and an apprenticeship programme.

Safi Organics is a Kenyan producer of organic fertilisers with a vision to eradicate poverty among rural farmers by using technology to decentralize, manufacture and sell high yielding organic fertilizer. They offer a variety of products as fertilisers (solid, liquid, biochar etc) as well as consulting and soil testing services.

Regen Organics is a Kenyan company that offers, among other products, organic fertilisers, the Evergrow and Evergrow Gold, after thermophilic co-composting using windrows. Through the process, the feedstocks break down, pathogens are eliminated, and the end product is full of nutrients and minerals with the complexion of rich soil. They also produce and sell the KuxaPro insect protein, raising Black Soldier Fly Larvae (BFSL) with proprietary recipes using feedstocks that combine locally available residual organics. Once mature, the BSF Larvae are pasteurized and dried. Regen Organics operates a thriving hatchery to maintain optimal production and support other initiatives using BSF larvae.

Madagascar

LECOFRUIT is a company in Madagascar, member of the BASAN group, which has been producing, processing and exporting fresh and canned vegetables to the European Union since 1989. Lecofruit has three own farms (130ha are under cultivation including 30ha certified in Organic Agriculture) and also sources from 15,000 small external producers (90% of supply) grouped in four regions around Tananarive. No agricultural machinery is used; the vegetables are picked by hand and transported daily to the processing centers and then directly to the factory. Lecofruit employs more than 1,000 full-time employees, a quarter of whom directly supervise the small farmers (training, advice). The company also employs nearly 1,300 seasonal workers, the majority of whom work in the packaging units. The company has an efficient sanitary quality management system for both production and processing (IFS certification) and is committed to organic production and fair trade.

Rwanda

Rwanda BioSolution is a social enterprise based in Rwanda. The organization was established in 2015 with the aim of promoting sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation in Rwanda and other parts of Africa. Rwanda BioSolution works to provide farmers with access to innovative and affordable agricultural inputs, including biofertilizers, biopesticides, and other bio-based solutions. These products are designed to help farmers improve soil health, increase crop yields, and reduce the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers and gradually shift chemical fertiliser based-agriculture to organic farming through Effective Microorganism (EM) Technology.

Tanzania

NovFeed (T) Limited is a private company in Tanzania that uses data-driven analytics to convert post-consumer food waste to produce simple, wholesome, organic and 100% natural high protein fish feed and organic fertilizer using biological factories including but not limited to, the Black Soldier Fly (BSF), crickets, worms, duckweeds and Azolla.

3.3.2 Green Transition actors in West Africa

Public organisations

The [Economic Community of West African States](#) (ECOWAS) is a 15-member regional group with a mandate of promoting economic integration in all fields of activity of the constituting countries, including agriculture. ECOWAS, with support of AFD, launched an [agroecological transition support project](#) in 2017. The project focusses on developing, adopting and disseminating intensive ecological agricultural practices among family farmers. It has an agroecological hub supporting varied agroecological practices in various countries in the sub-region. Support services provided by the agroecological hub are implemented in rural communities through NGOs and international partners. The program covers the 15 Member States of ECOWAS and is implemented under the coordination of the [Agence régionale pour l'Agriculture et l'Alimentation](#) (ARAA / RAAF) with technical assistance from AVSF, IRAM and Inades Formation. Key partners of the agroecological initiative are OCDE, IFDC, CORAF/WECARD, UNOPS, IFPRI, regional-FAO, CILSS, etc.

Non-Governmental Organisations

The NGO [AGRECOL Afrique](#) is based in Senegal. The organisation promotes agroecology for socio-economic development while respecting the environment, the land and the health of men and animals, using a participatory and responsible management approach. Its partners include FENAB, Groundswell International, GIZ, ENDA PRONAT, AgriBio Services, Agroecology Fund, Vibrant Village Foundation, and Action De Careme.

[Association Malienne d'Eveil au Développement Durable](#) (AMEDD) is a local NGO in Mali. The organisation provides training and resources regarding landscaping and rainwater management to members of self-help farmer organisations. AMEDD also experiments with approaches and activities based on the three pillars of sustainable development: ecology, economy, and social. AMEDD is a member of various NGO networks and the National Council of Malian Civil Society. Its partners are USAID, AGRA, Africa Rising, World Agroforestry Center, IFAD, The McKnight Foundation, Energie Environment Solidarite, ICRISAT, and ECOWAS.

The [Association Pour La Promotion Des Arbres Fertilitaires](#) (APAF) is an organisation that promotes agroforestry through the introduction of fertiliser trees in the cultivated fields of smallholder farmers in West Africa. APAF Africa is a partner of APAF International, APAF Switzerland, APAF Senegal, APAF Benin, APAF Burkina Faso, APAF Cameroun, APAF Ivory Coast, and APAF Togo. The innovations of APAF consist of planting two rows of fertiliser trees spaced 10 meters wide integrated with vegetables. About 400 farmers have participated in the initiative. APAF has partnerships with international organisations such as the Ivory Foundation, and a Tree for you, among others.

[Environment Development Action for the Natural Protection of Terroirs](#) (Enda Pronat) is based in Senegal but operates in several West African countries. Its areas of intervention involve promoting participatory research on agroecology; strengthen local communities' organisational and financial capacities. It supports the development of local product value chains. Its partners include Enda Third World, DyTAES, The Network of Green Municipalities and Cities of Senegal (REVES), FENAB, 3AO, COPAGEN, Gender Synergy, and CGLTE OA. Other international partners are the EU and FAO. Other organisations include AFASA, IRD, AVSF, Actionaid and other renowned organisations.

The [Groupement d'Appui au Développement Durable](#) (GADD) is a civil society organization based in Dschang, Cameroon. The organisation aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the population by promoting their know-how. Hence, GADD collaborates with local actors and development projects and strengthens citizens' technical and organisational skills. Some of its projects include the promotion of agroecology and organic farming in the department of Menoua under the Brot fur die Welt project; the implementation of a project to promote and protect raffia lowlands in the West Cameroon region with funding from ULB-coopération (Belgium). GADD's partners include FONDS Francais Pour L'Environnement Mondial, UICN and MAVA Foundation POUR Nature. Its operational areas cover NGOs in Cameroun, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Burundi, and Central Africa.

The [Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale](#) (IPAR) is based in Senegal, and its missions and purpose revolve around research, capacity building and the organisation of forums for exchanges and debates. It uses digitalisation agenda in its operation through the Prix AgriData and the IPAR digital library. IPAR intervenes and carries out projects in all regions of Senegal and the sub-region. Its priority themes and activities pertain to (1) Structural transformation of agriculture, including a focus on agroecology, (2) Migration and youth employment, (3) Climate change, (4) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and (5) Governance of natural and land resources. Some agriculture and climate change projects include working towards improving farmers' access to fodder and fiber. IPAR receives technical and financial support from the Government of Senegal IDRC, EU and Hewlett Foundation.

The [National Federation for Organic Agriculture](#) (FENAB) is an apolitical, non-denominational and non-profit association in Senegal with 22,000 members across the country. It operates in four agro-ecological zones: Casamance area (Kolda, Ziguichor and Sédhiou regions) Centre-East Zone/Groundnut Basin (Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kaolack, Kaffrine, Fatick and Diourbel regions). It is open to all organisations of producers, sellers, processors, consumers and support organisations working for the development of organic agriculture in Senegal. FENAB partners with the African Union, GIZ, AfroNet, IFOAM, AfroNet, and the Swiss Development Agency. Some of its projects include the Knowledge Center for Organic Agriculture in West Africa (KCOA – West Africa Hub). As an innovative concept for promoting organic agriculture, knowledge hubs are successfully implemented jointly with actors from the West, East, Southern and African regions.

[Real action on the Environment, Childhood and Youth](#) (AREJ) is a Malian association based near Gao and operates in Togo's Savanna regions. It specialises in the revaluation of depleted land and integration of young people into society through the provision of training on agroecological initiatives. The AREJ center offers training to farmers and rural organisers, especially young people from several West African countries, to acquire knowledge and skills for farming. AREJ receives support from different organisations: Terre & Humanisme, Association Interzone pour le Développement en Milieu Rural (AIDMR), Burkinabe Peasant Association, Biodiversity: Exchanges and Diffusions of Experiences (BEDE), Agroecological Center for the Production of Tropical Seeds (CAPROSET). Other partners and supporters are the Association of Fields of the Future (ACA) France, the French Embassy in Togo, The Catholic Delegation for Cooperation (DCC), Tierno GALVAN, Biodiversity Exchanges and Dissemination of Experiences (BEDE), and Earth & Humanism.

[Yeesal AgriHub](#) is an NGO established in 2016 with the aim of promoting agricultural development and entrepreneurship in Senegal, particularly among young people and women. Yeesal AgriHub works to provide training and support to smallholder farmers, agricultural entrepreneurs, and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector in Senegal. The organization's activities include: i) training and capacity building support to smallholder farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs, with the aim of improving their productivity and income; ii) provide access to finance for smallholder farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs, through partnerships with financial institutes and the development of innovative financial products. iii) connect smallholder farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs with markets, by providing market information and facilitating linkages with buyers and other market actors. iv) promote the use of technology and innovation in the agriculture sector in Senegal, by providing training and support in areas such as precision agriculture, mobile applications for agriculture, and agri-business development. It established the first Agri Tech Hub in Senegal, born from the desire of a group of young people to create a space for exchange and the creation of innovative ICT projects in the agricultural sector, combining digital solutions and agroecology principles. It applies mobile application technologies, which can be used on simple smartphones. It also partners with some international donor organisations like GIZ.

Networks, Coalitions, Initiatives and Movements

The [Alliance for Agroecology in West Africa](#) (3AO) is a coordination and information platform composed of farmers' organisations, research institutes/universities, international NGOs and social movements. It aims to promote and support an agroecological transition in West Africa. Through a series of concrete and concerted actions, 3AO aims to create synergies between different scales and organisations to strengthen research and advocacy efforts in favour of agroecology while providing greater visibility to the agroecological movement in West Africa. It was formed through a multi-stakeholder meeting organised by IPES-Food and ROPPA in Dakar, and the Alliance includes farmer organisations, research institutes/universities, international NGOs and social movements.

The [Network of Farmers'and Producers' Organizations in West Africa](#) (ROPPA) is based in Cotonou, Benin to promote the development of family farms and small-scale farming including facilitation of policies related to the liberalisation of national economies and the globalisation of trade. ROPPA is an initiative specific to farmers' organisations and agricultural producers in West Africa. It brings together 13 national farmer organizations (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo) and associated member farmer organizations (Cap-Green, Nigeria). Its operation is based on three main principles: farmer solidarity which gives a place to everyone by associating all categories of Farmer Organisations and Agricultural Producers in each country and supporting them in the recognition of their identity, their rights and their roles; Consensus which is the preferred approach for deciding and acting together and; Transparency by reporting and regularly ensuring the renewal of mandates. Some projects carried out by ROPPA include: Promotion of

economic activities carried out by women or young people within, downstream or alongside family farms; Agro-ecological evolution of agricultural production systems and adaptation to climate change; and Support and local support for family farms.

The [Coalition for the Protection of African Genetic Heritage](#) (COPAGEN) is a civil movement comprising national coalitions in ten countries; Benin, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and the Ivory Coast. Its mission is to safeguard the African genetic heritage and the sustainable use of African biological resources by protecting the rights of local communities and farmers, regulating access to biodiversity, and managing risks linked to genetic engineering. COPAGEN coordinates about 200 grassroots organisations comprising farmers' organisations, trade union organisations, consumer associations and human rights defence movements as its members. Partners include Alliance for food sovereignty in Africa, Terre Solidaire, and InterPare globalise equality, SWISSAID.

The [Conseil national de l'agriculture biologique](#) (CNABio) is based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The association consist of 87 members: 60 institutional members and 27 individual members. Some projects of CNABio include Burkina Faso's BioSPG Label (an organic label), Participatory Guarantee System (alternative organic certification system), Organic Markets for Development (OM4D project), and Eco-Bio, c'est la Vie (raising awareness of the consumption of local, healthy and nutritious products in the city). It has partnerships with Alliance for Agroecology in West Africa, CIRAD, Biovision, Regeneration International, Agroecology Europe, IFOAM Organics International, TrustAfrica, Joint Action for Farmers' Organisation in West Africa, Biovision Africa Trust, CIFOR, World Agroforestry Center and other related organisations in the sub-region.

The [Dynamique pour une Transition Agro-Ecologique au Sénégal](#) (DyTAES) is a network that combines umbrella organisations of producers, consumers, NGOs and Senegalese and international research institutes, and networks of Senegalese and western civil society organisations. The network aims to promote agroecological transitions in Senegal through advocacy, awareness-raising, sharing of experience and support for territories in transition. The Steering Committee of DyTAES comprises of organisations like ActionAid, Agrécol Afrique, FONGS, CICODEV Afrique, ENSA, IED-Afrique, IRD, REVES, UCAD, IPAR, CIRAD, AGRISUD International, GRET, FENAB, PFONGUE, AVSF, and Enda Pronat. A Technical Committee also implements action plans at the national level and in the localities. The Technical Committee member organisations are CICODEV Afrique, IPAR, CIRAD, AGRISUD International, GRET, FENAB, PFONGUE, AVSF, and Enda Pronat.

Private Sector Actors

Benin

ABC Grower is a private company in Benin that produces and distributes innovations for ecological and organic agriculture, including organic fertilisers, biopesticides, and solar biotechnology. The company also offers biotechnology and training in the field of organic and ecological agriculture, and employs and trains women from the local villages to collect the plants and produce the biofertilisers.

BioPhyto is another company from Benin that uses local resources to produce organic fertilisers and pesticides that respect public health and the environment. It is one of the only companies today on the international market of organic fertilizers and agricultural bio-pesticides to offer approved products, ECOCERT certified and protected by patents and approvals. Its inputs are manufactured and improved locally with the collaboration of farmers and researchers and respond to a growing demand from the market which seeks to turn away from chemical inputs.

Ghana

Amaati Group is a Ghanaian social enterprise that pioneered the revival of Fonio in Northern Ghana. It works with farmers, particularly women in producing and processing Fonio. The enterprise was formed with an idea of creating sustainable livelihoods for female farmers whose lands are degraded due to their excessive usage and creating land management systems where the lands can be regenerated and used to grow Fonio and other crops. It deals with producing Fonio in Northern Ghana on degraded/abandoned lands that have been exhaustively used. They started with 10 landless women in the 2014 production season, expanding to over 2000 farmers in 2023. AMAATI generates a high social impact through the continued empowerment and support of rural female farmers providing skills training and income generation to women in the Northern region of Ghana.

West African Feeds Ltd is a biotech firm in Ghana operating in the nutrient recycling industry to address Africa's greenhouse gas emissions. The company uses black soldier fly larvae to valorise food waste and convert it into valuable inputs for Africa's livestock industry, including organic fertiliser, insect-based animal feed, animal nutrition, compost and hygiene products. These products provide the agriculture industry and small-scale livestock farmers with economically and environmentally sustainable alternatives.

Nia OT Foods Ltd is a social enterprise that is based in Ghana. The enterprise was established with the aim of promoting sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation, while creating economic opportunities for local communities. The local community-involved enterprise seeks to restore soil health in areas that have been heavily polluted by industrial activities. The enterprise uses permaculture techniques to create organic food gardens and orchards that are designed to improve soil fertility and biodiversity. In addition to its agricultural activities, Nia OT Foods Ltd also promotes environmental education and awareness-raising among local communities, to help people understand the importance of sustainable land use practices and conservation. The enterprise aims to bring health and well-being to all involved: the land, ecology, animals, humans and human systems. Nia OT Foods Ltd has the support of the international permaculture community.

Ivory Coast

Bandama FairTrade Co-operative (SCEB) is an organic fair trade cocoa initiative in Côte d'Ivoire, that plans to extend organic production methods across the country. It was the first cooperative to receive both 'organic' and 'fair trade' accreditation in Côte d'Ivoire. When it launched in 2008, it only had around 30 producers but recently more than 250 cocoa growers have swapped deforestation and fertilizer use for agroforestry.

The Gambia

Premier Green is a private company in Gambia connecting over 30 sustainable businesses, environmental NGOs, and eco-individuals concerning agroecology.

Radville Farms is the larger crop exporter in Gambia and committed to sustainable and environmentally-friendly farming practices. It uses natural pest control methods such as companion planting and crop rotation. The company exports 1,500 tonnes of vegetables and around 700 tonnes of mangoes yearly. Other crops include okra, French beans, citrus fruits and butternut squash. Almost 50 percent of the 300 hectares cultivated are devoted to organic farming, which is increasingly more attractive to foreign buyers.

3.3.4 Green Transition actors in Southern Africa

Non-Governmental Organisations

Mozambique

[Associação Para Desenvolvimento Sustentavel](#) (ABIODES) focusses on organic agriculture, biodiversity and sustainable development. The organisation is located in Maputo, Mozambique. ABIODES is a member of the IFOAM and also partners with Sheffield University, the University of Leeds, and the Economic and Social Research Council of the UK. Its activities extend beyond Mozambique, to farming communities in South Africa, Zambia, and Kenya.

South Africa

The [African Centre for Biodiversity](#) (ACB) is a research and advocacy organisation working towards food sovereignty and agroecology in Africa, focusing on biosafety, seed systems and agricultural biodiversity. ACB is committed to dismantling inequalities and resisting corporate-industrial expansion in Africa's food and agriculture systems. ACB also has a long and respected track record of research and advocacy. Initially, the focus was exclusively on GM and biosafety, thus the organisation was established in 2003 as the African Centre for Biosafety. Over the years, this expanded into working on the interconnected issues affecting food sovereignty and biodiversity in Africa, including seed laws, farmer seed systems, agricultural biodiversity, agroecology and corporate expansion in agriculture. ACB is based in Johannesburg, South Africa, but its current geographical focus is mostly *Southern, West and East Africa*, with extensive continental and global networks. Programs carried out by ACB include GM and biosafety, seed laws and policies, and farmer seed systems. Its partners are Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA), Association of Plant Breeding for the Benefit of Society (APREBES), BIBA Kenya, Biowatch South Africa, Centre

for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development (CIKOD), Commons for Eco Justice, Community Alliance for Global Justice/AGRA Watch, Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) Zambia among other organisations. ACB is part of a coalition (with **Tshintsha Amakahaya**, see below), developing an agroecology strategy and programme in South Africa.

The [Association for Rural Advancement](#) (AFRA) is a land rights advocacy focussed NGO working to support marginalised black rural people, with a focus on farm dwellers. AFRA is working towards an inclusive, gender equitable society where rights are valued, realised and protected, essential services are delivered, and land tenure is secure. AFRA is part of the Tshintsha Amakhaya network and also coordinated the Land Network National Engagement Strategy (LandNNEs). Both these networks have embraced agroecology and food systems transitions in their programmes. Through its membership of **Tshintsha Amakahaya** (see below), AFRA is part of a coalition developing an agroecology strategy and programme in South Africa.

[Biowatch South Africa](#) Biowatch is an environmental justice NGO, established in 1999. Biowatch works with smallholder farmers, other civil society organisations and government to ensure that people have control over their food, agricultural processes and resources, and other natural resources, within a biodiverse, agroecological and sustainable system. Biowatch South Africa is part of a coalition (with **Tshintsha Amakahaya**, see below), developing an agroecology strategy and programme in South Africa.

The [Environmental Monitoring Group](#) (EMG) works to demonstrate the skills, ideas, strategies, and relationships necessary to nurture vibrant, self-governed, ecological communities that are free from hierarchy, social inequity, and ecological degradation. The starting point is at community level where people's lives intersect directly with the natural environment around them. With a focus on water and agroecology, EMG supports existing community initiatives to develop Integrated Community Environment Programmes (ICEP) which challenge inequity and facilitate community-controlled change, ecological alternatives, and adaptability. Working from the ground up, ICEPs contribute to the broader change people are already working towards by building community, conducting action research, facilitating / organising, and advocating/networking. EMG is part of a coalition (with **Tshintsha Amakahaya**, see below), developing an agroecology strategy and programme in South Africa.

The [South African Organic Sector Organisation](#) (SAOSO) aims to unite the organic agroecological sector in South Africa through policy, certification, farmer training and consumer education. SAOSO is a non-profit organisation that is also focused on farmers, producers, retailers and consumers of organic products. It has services such as a farmer hub and the Global Research and Consumer Awareness centre. Some projects initiated by SAOSO are Harmonisation of Standards, and Knowledge Hub for Organic Agriculture in Southern Africa. The organisation collaborates with organisations whose strategies are aligned with organic agricultural initiatives. Some of these organisations include: Climate Neutral Group, the Biodynamic Agricultural Association Southern Africa, Access Agriculture, the Sustainability Institute, IFOAM, and Control Union.

The [Surplus People Project](#) (SPP) believes in social justice and equal rights for all. SPP has made a choice to work with the rural poor and to facilitate the voice, choices, strategies and approaches of struggle as determined by the people themselves. SPP particularly believes in the power and possibility of young people and women and actively facilitates opportunities for their growth in the SPP strategy. SPP's processes aim to encourage and establish a will within people to believe in themselves and their vision. SPP's vision is improved livelihoods, changes on the economic, political and social conditions within communities and the institutions that represent their interests. SPP is a member of **Tshintsha Amakahaya** (see below), which is part of a coalition developing an agroecology strategy and programme in South Africa.

The [Trust for Community Outreach and Education](#) (TCOE) was established in the 1970s as a community support organisation. TCOE commits itself to creating a critical mass of national poor rural peoples' organisations with strong, democratic and accountable leadership that is able to organise, mobilise and co-ordinate the struggles of all sectors of the rural and coastal poor, including women, small scale farmers, commodity groups, fishers, farmers, farm workers and youth, for control and ownership of natural resources. TCOE actively seeks to forge links with urban and rural organisations and institutions at local, national, regional and international levels that advocate for basic services, economic rights, social and environmental justice and an end to poverty. The Food Sovereignty work stream aims to enhance food security and food sovereignty; land and water acquisition for crop and livestock farming; build the capacity of small-scale farmers and small scale-fishers; strengthen alliances with partners and establish a working committee working with nurseries as well as gardens. The emphasis of this stream is to support small-scale producers' access and use of land for their livelihoods. This work allows TCOE to build good practices

linked to land use, agroecology, seed saving, and rehabilitation. TCOE is a member of **Tshintsha Amakahaya** (see below), which is part of a coalition developing an agroecology strategy and programme in South Africa.

Zimbabwe

[Zimbabwe Smallholder Farmers Forum](#) (ZIMSOFF) influences policies and raises public awareness regarding agroecology and the rights of smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe. ZIMSOFF's work focuses on agroecology, biodiversity, agrarian reform, seed sovereignty and gender parity. ZIMSOFF's focus areas are: organic agriculture; natural resources management; climate justice; advocacy in support of agroecology; seed bulking of open pollinated varieties; and product value addition. ZIMSOFF works in rural areas in Zimbabwe and its national reach is realised through the organisation of regional clusters of local farmers' organisations. In each cluster, households are organised in groups or clubs. There are four clusters with over 19,000 members namely the Central Cluster covering Masvingo and Midlands Provinces, the Eastern Cluster covering Manicaland Province, the Northern cluster covering Mashonaland East, West and Central and the Western Cluster covering Matebeleland North and South. ZIMSOFF partners with La Via Campesina, the Zimbabwe Seed Sovereignty Programme (ZSSP), FAO and a Thousand Currents movement partner. ZIMSOFF also hosted the International Operative Secretariat (IOS) of La Via Campesina from 2013-2021. At regional level through collaboration with farmers' organizations, civil society organizations, research institutes and the academia in Malawi, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. ZIMSOFF has become an active participant in the regional Seed and Knowledge Initiative (SKI). As a member of La Via Campesina Southern and Eastern Africa region (SEAF), ZIMSOFF is participating in the regional collectives on climate justice and agroecology, seeds and biodiversity including the women and youth articulations. The farmers' organisation leaders are also active in the Alliance of Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA)'s advocacy campaigns.

[Zimbabwe Organic Producers and Promoters Association](#) (ZOPPA) promotes organic agriculture as an alternative farming system. ZOPPA's organic agriculture activities include the following: 1. Lobbying and advocating for a policy that supports organic agriculture in Zimbabwe; 2. Establishing and monitoring an agreed set of organic standards; 3. Facilitating market linkages for organic produce; 4. Providing relevant information on organic agriculture; 5. Coordinating organic agriculture activities for the growth of the industry; and 6. Facilitating support structures for the growth of the organic sector (research, bio-inputs etc.). ZOPPA partners with IFOAM, and has collaborated with other organisations to implement projects. Examples include Organic Conservation Agriculture (Livelihood Security In A Changing Environment [Mash East: 2011-2012]) project. The implementing partners as Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre, Garden Africa, Agricultural Research & Extension Services, Participatory Farmer Research & Expansive Learning, Research on Agricultural Market Trends, Mashonaland East Organic PGS Association, Local Market Research, Practical Action, Royal Botanic Gardens, and Kew: Pesticidal Plant Analysis.

Networks, Coalitions, Initiatives and Movements

South Africa

[Tshintsha Amakahaya](#) is a national network of civil society organisations for land and food justice in **South Africa**, including smallholder farmers, farm workers and dwellers, fisherfolk. Current members are: Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA), Border Rural Committee (BRC), Farmer Support Group (FSG), Legal Resource Centre (LRC), Nkuzi Development Association, Support Centre for Land Change (SCLC), Surplus People Project (SPP), Trust for Community Outreach and Education (TCOE), and Women on Farms Project (WFP). Tshintsha Amakahaya is part of an evolving coalition of South African organisations (including the African Centre for Biodiversity (ACB); AFRA, Biowatch South Africa, the Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA); Biowatch South Africa; Environmental Monitoring Group (EMG); Surplus People Project (SPP); Trust for Community Outreach and Education (TCOE) listed under section 3.3.4 Non-Governmental Organisations) developing an *agroecology strategy and programme* in South Africa.

Zambia

[Zambia Alliance for Agroecology and Biodiversity](#) (ZAAB) is an advocacy network of faith, farmer and civil society organisations, that is committed to a common cause of realising a just and sustainable food and agro-ecological system in Zambia. Membership include CARITAS ZAMBIA, Zambia Land Alliance, Kasisi Agricultural Training Centre, Green Living Movement, Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale farmer's Forum, ActionAid, the Rural Women's Assembly, Schools and Colleges Permaculture Programme (Scope) Zambia, Chinchi Wababili women farmers' cooperative society, Bangweulu Wetlands project, Mukaka Dairy Co-operative, and Community Technology

Development Trust. Some activities of ZAAB include “ZAAB Briefing to the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment by stakeholders concerning Draft Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy and Ongoing revision process 2022”; and “Policy Brief: Climate disruption, food crises and biodiversity collapse: Time to take Zambian Farmers’ Rights seriously”.

Private sector actors

Botswana

Maungo Craft is a company based in Botswana that upcycles indigenous fruits (orphan crops), that would otherwise be wasted, to produce jams, sauces and syrups. Maungo Craft was created to use the abundant and underutilized morula fruit which is very common in Botswana. This way, the company creates new value chains between farmers, cosmetic processors and communities, to develop a climate change adaptive circular economy. The company works with local farmers to supply vegetables and with natural cosmetic oil processors to process morula, thus promoting the growth of two industries at the same time. The company started in 2017 and has already won 13 local, regional and international awards. The company is established in the local market and also supplies hotels and restaurants across Botswana.

Viva Organica is a company in Botswana that manufactures highly nutritive 100% organic biofertilizers from kitchen waste and animal manure using a biotechnological process called Vermicomposting. This is an improved and rapid version of composting aided by earthworms (*Eisenia fetida*) which consume decaying organic matter and excrete worm castings. Viva Organica improves soil moisture and overall soil health affected by climate change, and supports individuals and farming communities in growing nutrient-rich food sustainably.

Malawi

Thanthwe Farms is a company in Malawi that produces livestock and vegetables through an integrated agricultural approach, which combines livestock farming and horticulture. It incubates youth and women businesses, promotes and supplies climate smart technologies.

South Africa

Talborne Organics is a South African company with roots tracing back to 2000, and is a pioneer and leader in the South African Organic Fertilizer Industry. The Talborne range of products and services are based on the simple principle that all health starts with healthy soils. Only healthy soils can consistently provide the nutrients required for growing bountiful & resilient crops. Healthy plants are naturally less susceptible to pests and diseases thereby reducing costs. Their passion is to enable farmers and growers to achieve success, by growing resilient & nutrient dense plants, in a manner that protects the environment, ensuring commercial success for future generations. Their products are broad, from solid and liquid organic fertilisers to soil conditioners and pest and disease control services.

Zambia

Sylva Food Solutions is a private company in Zambia that produces dried vegetables and nutritious moringa and orange maize cereal porridge. It aims to grow demand for and increase supply of traditional nutritious Zambian foods and beverages. Sylva Food Solutions provides smallholder farmers with training in solar drying of local vegetables and fruits. More than 20,800 rural farmers have been trained in pre- and post-harvest handling on effective, hygienic and affordable food preservation methods, 95% of whom are women. The company organises farmers into schemes.

Zimbabwe

OrgFert is a company from Zimbabwe that produces a range of organic enriched fertiliser blends. Organic enriched fertilisers are unique, special fertilizer blends manufactured by Orgfert. They are an integration of high quality biodegradable organics, granulated and scientifically formulated and blended with chemical or inorganic fertilizer raw materials. The organic enriched fertilizers provide crops with adequate primary nutrients, nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K), secondary nutrients and micro nutrients, such as boron(B), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and zinc (Zn). Organic enriched fertilizers are carbon based fertilizers that economically and

profitably increase the productivity and growth quality of crops. Orgfert in Zimbabwe officially registers its organic enriched fertilizers with the Department of Soil and Chemistry in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Zim Earthworm Farms is the first company in Zimbabwe to produce, on a large scale, biofertilizer using the earthworm technology (Vermicompost). The company's mission is to contribute to the advancement of organic agriculture, restoration of agricultural ecological balance and high productivity while actively cleaning the environment through the conversion of organic garbage, livestock manure, sewage solids and water weeds and turn them into premium vermi-organic fertilizers and animal feeds.

Biogenesis Organic Sweet Potatoes (BOSP) is a private company in Zimbabwe that produces organic sweet potatoes. It is an eco-inclusive enterprise focusing on sustainable agriculture, green energy, sustainable water management, and working with the community to preserve natural resources. It undertakes comprehensive capacity building programs for building skills in farming households in conserving the natural environment and soil fertility. The company works with Zimearth Worms Farms who supply BOSP with nutrient-rich vermicompost organic earthworm-processed biofertilizers and trains BOSP to convert waste into vermicompost.

4. Final remarks

This report offers a brief overview of organisations in sub-Saharan Africa within the Green Transition (GT) domain (of the regional MIP for sub-Saharan Africa) that currently have expertise and experience in agroecology. It is an extract of a substantially longer list including nearly 600 Green Transition actors (perhaps even 'champions') active in the agroecology domain in sub-Saharan Africa. This longlist is by no means a complete list since agroecology activities in Africa are increasingly gaining attention. Besides, many of the movements, actors and/or champions at more local level in Africa, are not necessarily widely known, but may still render an important contribution to a Green(er) Transition of agri-food system transformation.

Additionally, the extract (chapter 3 of this report) of the existing longer list (see Annex 1) might be missing GT actors that deserved to be included in the shortlist in this document (chapter 3). This can be attributed to difficulties in finding complete and detailed information (particularly online) on the current status of involvement in agroecology initiatives and activities, despite the intelligence obtained from staff of the Sub-Regional Organisations (ASARECA, CCARDESA and CORAF), their partners (e.g. ActionAid) and the continental organisations AFAAS and RUFORUM about the existence of such activities and initiatives. Despite the limitations mentioned, the authors believe that the criteria set for this study and the extensive review of GT actors allowed to capture a -for this moment in time- representative snapshot of GT actors active in the agroecological innovation domain in sub-Saharan Africa.

The shortlist of Green Transition actors supporting agroecology provides, as mentioned, only an indication about the diversity of the actors currently active in sub-Saharan Africa. It shows that there is a variety of actors, from governmental to non-governmental organisations, from international and African networks to farmer organisations and co-operatives to small and medium-scale enterprises active in different parts of the food system required for agroecological transitions. This brief report provides information about actors DG INTPA *could* consider for partnerships and collaboration for future programming in agroecology in sub-Saharan Africa, with the disclaimer that more actors are likely to be active on the ground that are not included in this report.

The shortlist gives the impression that the critical mass required for such transitions at regional level is well 'in place' in Western Africa and perhaps to a lesser extent in Eastern and Central Africa. However, feedback from ASARECA, CCARDESA, AFAAS and their partner organisations more active 'on the ground' (e.g., ActionAid offices) also suggest that in Eastern-Central and in Southern Africa, Green Transition actors are active and an increasing number of activities in the field of agroecology can be observed. The future economy of scale for agroecological produce will most likely soon result in an even greater number of actors in more countries and -as previously mentioned- is perhaps *already existing*. Therefore, this list should be considered as a *living document* in need of regular updating.

Annex 1. List of Green Transition actors

The longlist of Green Transition actors in sub-Saharan Africa can be found here:



Download the [Draft long list of the African Champions Agroecology](#) [Excel file, 100KB].

