

An Assessment of Uptake of Climate-Smart Agricultural Technologies in Kalehe Territory of South-Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo

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ABSTRACT

Kalehe Territory in South-Kivu Province of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) suffers from food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty because of many factors including climate change. Of the 26 Provinces in the DRC, South-Kivu Province leads with the highest proportion of stunted children under five at 53%. Within South-Kivu Province, Kalehe Territory leads in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition prevalence at 66%, far exceeding the provincial average of 53%. Endemic and chronic disease risks are likely to increase with climate change. These issues motivate the need to understand the role that the adoption of climate-smart agricultural technologies (CSAT) could play as potential remedies to build farmer's resilience against climate change in Kalehe Territory of DRC.

While some previous studies have evaluated the constraints to the adoption of new crop varieties in Kalehe Territory, they did not integrate all CSAT used in Kalehe at the crop, livestock and land, water and soil management levels. In addition, those studies did not assess how long it takes to take up CSAT and the impact of that uptake on household income. This study will attempt to follow those gaps in knowledge using a mix methodology on a random sample of 400 respondents obtained in Buzi Groupment of Kalehe Territory.

Keywords: Climate-smart agricultural technologies, adoption assessment, duration assessment, impact assessment, Kalehe Territory