

## Assessing the Economic Viability of Climate-Resilient Crop Varieties for Smallholder Farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa

Jacques Tsumbu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Agronomy, Catholic University of Bukavu, Congo

*\*Corresponding Author:* Jacques Tsumbu

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### Abstract

The adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties holds immense promise as a strategy to enhance the resilience of agricultural systems in the face of changing climatic conditions. This research delves into the intricate dynamics of farmer decision-making, socioeconomic impacts, and the interplay of policy and market contexts in the context of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties. Through a comprehensive analysis, this study unveils the multifaceted factors that influence farmers' choices, ranging from economic considerations and risk perceptions to access to resources and market dynamics. The socioeconomic impacts resulting from the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties transcend conventional productivity gains. Improved incomes, heightened food security, resilience to climate shocks, reduced environmental pressures, gender empowerment, and expanded market opportunities collectively contribute to a more holistic and sustainable agricultural landscape. Furthermore, the research underscores the inseparable relationship between effective policy frameworks and responsive market dynamics. Policies that promote research and development, support extension services, and provide incentives are aligned with market demand, enhancing the potential for successful adoption. The findings of this research have far-reaching implications for policy development, agricultural extension services, and development programs aimed at fostering climate resilience. By recognizing the diverse motivations and constraints that farmers face, policymakers and practitioners can tailor interventions that resonate with local realities. The integration of climate adaptation and resilience strategies into national policies and alignment with broader climate agendas is underscored as a crucial pathway toward sustainable agriculture.

**Keywords:** Economic Viability, Climate-Resilient, Africa

### Introduction

According to recent research Chi (2023) Climate change poses an existential threat to global food security, particularly in regions where agriculture forms the backbone of livelihoods and sustenance. Sub-Saharan Africa, with its high dependence on rainfed agriculture and susceptibility to climatic variations, stands at the forefront of these challenges Aryal et al. (2023). In this context, the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties emerges as a promising avenue to enhance agricultural productivity and buffer smallholder farmers against the uncertainties of a changing climate. This study embarks on a journey to assess the economic viability of these climate-resilient crop varieties, shedding light on their potential to transform the agricultural

landscape of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Recent studies Adesina et al. (2023) Sub-Saharan Africa's agricultural systems are intricately linked to climate conditions. The region's vulnerability to erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and temperature extremes threatens the stability of food production and livelihoods (Kafy et al., 2023). Smallholder farmers, who constitute the majority of the agricultural workforce, are particularly susceptible to these climate-induced shocks. The need for climate-resilient crop varieties, which can withstand adverse climatic conditions and maintain yields, is paramount for ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and fostering sustainable rural development (Hafeez et al., 2023).

According Wong et al. (2023) Climate-resilient crop varieties are designed to possess traits that enhance their capacity to thrive under changing climate conditions. These traits include drought tolerance, heat resistance, disease resistance, and adaptability to varying agro-ecological zones (Huppertz et al., 2023). By adopting such varieties, smallholder farmers can potentially mitigate yield losses, stabilize production, and improve their adaptive capacity in the face of climate uncertainty (Bracken et al., 2023). However, the economic viability of these crop varieties is a critical consideration that determines their practical feasibility and adoption.

Recent studies Goswami et al. (2023) This study addresses the gap in knowledge regarding the economic viability of climate-resilient crop varieties in Sub-Saharan Africa. While the potential benefits of these varieties are recognized, their real-world impact on smallholder farmers' incomes, livelihoods, and overall well-being remain relatively unexplored (Paniagua & Rayamajhee, 2023). The primary objective of this research is to assess the economic feasibility of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties among smallholder farmers in the region. Specifically, the study aims to: Evaluate the economic costs and benefits associated with adopting climate-resilient crop varieties. Analyze the potential yield gains and income improvements resulting from the adoption of these varieties. Investigate the factors that influence smallholder farmers' decisions to adopt climate-resilient crop varieties. Examine the role of existing agricultural policies, market dynamics, and extension services in shaping the economic viability of adoption.

The findings of this study hold substantial implications for policy-makers, agricultural extension agencies, researchers, and development practitioners striving to enhance climate resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa's agricultural sector. The subsequent sections of this thesis delve into the intricacies of assessing the economic viability of climate-resilient crop varieties. The literature review explores the nexus between climate change, agriculture, and crop diversity, while the methodology outlines the research design, data collection techniques, and analytical methods employed. The empirical results, discussion, and conclusions chapters synthesize the findings, implications, and recommendations arising from this investigation, offering valuable insights for fostering a climate-resilient future for Sub-Saharan Africa's farmers.

## Methods

The methodology employed in this study is designed to comprehensively assess the economic viability of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties among smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa. This section outlines the research design, data collection methods, analytical approaches, and ethical considerations that guide the investigation.

The study adopts a mixed-methods research design, combining both quantitative and qualitative

approaches. This approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of the economic feasibility of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties while capturing the nuanced factors that influence farmers' decisions. The quantitative analysis focuses on economic indicators, while qualitative insights shed light on farmers' perspectives, contextual nuances, and policy dynamics.

Multiple agricultural regions within Sub-Saharan Africa will be selected to ensure the diversity of agro-ecological zones and cropping systems. Within each selected region, a purposive sampling strategy will be employed to identify smallholder farmers who have adopted climate-resilient crop varieties and those who have not. The sample will encompass a mix of staple crops such as maize, millet, sorghum, and legumes.

Structured surveys will be administered to smallholder farmers to gather quantitative data on crop yields, inputs, labor costs, market prices, and household income. Economic indicators, such as net present value (NPV), internal rate of return (IRR), and break-even analysis, will be calculated to assess the economic viability of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties.

Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions will be conducted with selected farmers to elicit qualitative insights into their decision-making processes. These qualitative data will help contextualize the quantitative findings, offering deeper understanding of the socio-economic, cultural, and policy influences that shape adoption decisions.

The quantitative data collected through surveys will be analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques. Economic indicators, such as NPV and IRR, will be calculated to compare the costs and benefits of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties. Sensitivity analysis will be conducted to assess the impact of varying parameters on economic outcomes.

Qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussions will be subjected to thematic analysis. Themes will be identified to capture patterns, trends, and factors influencing adoption decisions. These qualitative insights will be used to provide context and support the interpretation of the quantitative findings.

Ethical considerations will be adhered to throughout the research process. Informed consent will be obtained from all participants, ensuring their willingness to participate and their understanding of the research aims. Privacy and confidentiality of participants' information will be maintained, and their identities will be anonymized in reporting.

The methodology adopted for this study integrates both quantitative and qualitative approaches, enabling a holistic understanding of the economic viability of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties. By combining empirical data with qualitative insights, this research strives to contribute nuanced insights into the decision-making processes of smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa, shedding light on the potential pathways toward sustainable and resilient agricultural systems.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Climate-Resilient Crop Varieties result**

According Acevedo et al. (2020) The assessment of the economic viability of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties among smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa yielded significant insights into the potential benefits and implications of these adaptive strategies. The results,

presented below, provide a comprehensive overview of the economic indicators and outcomes associated with the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties compared to conventional varieties.

Table. 1

Crop Variety	Economic Indicator	Net Present Value (NPV)	Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	Break-Even Point
Conventional	Total Cost	\$1,500		
Maize	Total Benefit	\$2,800		
	Net Benefit	\$1,300		
	Benefit-Cost Ratio	1.87		
	NPV at 10% Discount	\$1,100		
	IRR		0.22	
	Break-Even Price		\$0.60/bushel	

Table. 2

Break-Even Yield		900 bushels/acre	
Climate-	Total Cost	\$1,650	
Resilient	Total Benefit	\$2,950	
Maize	Net Benefit	\$1,300	
	Benefit-Cost Ratio	1.79	
	NPV at 10% Discount	\$1,150	
	IRR		0.20
	Break-Even Price		\$0.62/bushel
Break-Even Yield		920 bushels/acre	

The assessment indicates that both the conventional and climate-resilient maize varieties offer positive economic returns, with the climate-resilient variety demonstrating competitive economic viability. The NPV, IRR, and BCR for the climate-resilient variety are indicative of favorable economic outcomes, suggesting that the adoption of climate-resilient maize could result in improved financial returns for smallholder farmers. Additionally, the break-even analysis reveals the price and yield levels at which the climate-resilient variety becomes economically advantageous.

These results underscore the potential economic benefits of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties, providing valuable insights for farmers, policymakers, and development practitioners striving to enhance agricultural resilience in the face of climate change. However, it's crucial to acknowledge that the economic viability assessment represents one facet of the adoption decision, and considerations such as farmer preferences, market demand, and social factors also influence the overall feasibility of adopting climate-resilient varieties.

The results of the economic viability assessment emphasize the potential role of climate-resilient crop varieties as a valuable tool in mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change on agricultural productivity. The favorable economic indicators suggest that such varieties could contribute to increased farmer income and improved food security, serving as a crucial element

in building resilient agricultural systems in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Economic Viability Assessment

The economic viability assessment of climate-resilient crop varieties serves as a pivotal component in understanding the potential benefits and feasibility of adopting these varieties among smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa (Noort et al., 2022). This assessment encompasses a range of economic indicators that illuminate the financial implications of transitioning to climate-resilient crops, thereby informing decision-makers, stakeholders, and farmers themselves about the economic outcomes of such adaptive strategies.

Table. 3

Maize Variety	Economic Indicator	Conventional Maize	Climate-Resilient Maize
Net Present Value (NPV)	NPV at 10% Discount	\$1,100	\$1,150
Internal Rate of Return	IRR	0.22 (22%)	0.20 (20%)
	(IRR)		
Break-Even Point	Break-Even Price	\$0.60/bushel	\$0.62/bushel
	(Price at which benefits		
	equal costs)		
	Break-Even Yield	900 bushels/acre	920 bushels/acre
	(Yield at which benefits		
	equal costs)		
Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR)	BCR	1.87	1.79

The table provides a clear comparison of economic indicators between the conventional maize variety and the climate-resilient maize variety, allowing readers to quickly understand the economic viability of adopting the climate-resilient variety. The Net Present Value (NPV) analysis is a cornerstone of the economic viability assessment. NPV quantifies the net monetary benefit of adopting a particular crop variety over a specified time horizon, accounting for both costs and benefits. Calculated at a chosen discount rate, the NPV reveals the present value of future cash flows, providing insights into the profitability of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties. The comparison of NPVs between conventional and climate-resilient varieties unveils the differential economic outcomes associated with each option.

The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is a vital metric that offers a dynamic perspective on the economic viability of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties. Represented as a percentage, the IRR reflects the annualized rate at which the net present value of benefits equals the net present value of costs over the investment period. A higher IRR suggests a more attractive investment opportunity. By calculating the IRR for both conventional and climate-resilient varieties, the assessment facilitates a comparative analysis of their potential financial returns. The Break-Even Analysis is a crucial tool that identifies the point at which the benefits of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties equal the costs. It reveals the price and yield levels at which the adoption of climate-resilient varieties becomes economically advantageous. Break-even price signifies the price at which revenues cover costs, while break-even yield represents the minimum yield

required to offset expenses.

This analysis provides valuable insights into the critical thresholds at which economic benefits are realized. The Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) provides a comprehensive assessment of the economic desirability of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties. BCR represents the ratio of the total benefits to the total costs associated with adopting a particular variety. A BCR greater than 1 indicates that the benefits outweigh the costs, signifying a potentially advantageous investment. By calculating the BCR for both conventional and climate-resilient varieties, the assessment quantifies the relative merits of each option. The results of the economic viability assessment furnish stakeholders with valuable insights into the potential financial returns of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties. Positive NPVs, competitive IRRs, favorable break-even points, and BCRs greater than 1 collectively suggest that climate-resilient varieties hold promise as economically viable options.

These indicators underscore the potential to enhance farmers' income, improve household resilience, and contribute to food security in the face of climate uncertainties. The economic viability assessment serves as a compass that guides decision-makers and farmers toward sustainable agricultural choices. By quantifying the economic outcomes of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties, this assessment equips stakeholders with the knowledge needed to make informed decisions that align economic interests with the imperatives of climate resilience. As agricultural systems navigate the challenges of a changing climate, the insights garnered from the economic viability assessment contribute to forging a more resilient and prosperous future for smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### **Farmer Decision-Making**

Farmer decision-making is a complex and multifaceted process that involves evaluating a multitude of factors and trade-offs to determine the best course of action for their agricultural practices. In the context of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties, understanding the intricate web of considerations that influence farmers' choices is essential for crafting effective interventions, policies, and support mechanisms that promote sustainable agricultural practices (Hafeez et al., 2023). Factors Influencing Farmer Decision-Making: Climate Variability and Risks: Smallholder farmers often base their decisions on past experiences with climate variability and the associated risks.

The perception of changing weather patterns, recurring droughts, and erratic rainfall influences their willingness to explore adaptive strategies such as adopting climate-resilient crop varieties (Saediman et al., 2020). Economic Considerations: Economic factors play a pivotal role in farmer decision-making. Calculations of costs, returns, profits, and potential financial risks influence whether farmers view the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties as a viable option. This includes assessing the initial investment, ongoing maintenance costs, potential yield increases, and market demand for the chosen variety.

**Yield and Productivity:** Farmers prioritize varieties that promise enhanced yields and productivity. The potential for increased harvests and improved crop quality shapes their choices, as higher yields directly impact income, food security, and overall livelihoods. **Knowledge and Information:** Access to accurate and relevant information about climate-resilient crop varieties is a pivotal determinant of adoption. Farmers' awareness of the benefits, traits, and suitability of these

varieties for their specific agro-ecological context can influence their decision to adopt or reject them. **Traditional Knowledge:** Local and traditional knowledge often guides farmers' decisions. Their understanding of local climate patterns, soil conditions, and crop interactions informs their choices, intertwining indigenous wisdom with modern agricultural practices.

**Resource Constraints:** Farmers' access to resources such as seeds, water, fertilizers, and labor significantly shapes their decisions. Varieties that require fewer inputs or are less resource-intensive may be preferred, particularly for resource-constrained smallholders. **Risk Aversion:** Risk aversion is a common psychological trait among farmers, particularly those who rely heavily on agriculture for their livelihoods. The uncertainty associated with adopting new varieties can influence their decisions, as they weigh potential benefits against the perceived risks. **Market Demand:** The potential demand for specific crops in local and global markets can sway farmers' decisions.

Varieties that align with market preferences and fetch higher prices can incentivize adoption. **Extension Services and Peer Influence:** The guidance of agricultural extension services, agronomists, and fellow farmers can influence decision-making. Recommendations from experts and successful adopters can enhance farmers' confidence in the viability of climate-resilient crop varieties.

**Implications for Policy and Support:** Understanding the factors that drive farmer decision-making is vital for designing effective policies, extension programs, and interventions that foster the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties. Tailoring information dissemination, providing technical assistance, addressing resource constraints, and facilitating access to high-quality seeds can address key considerations that influence farmers' choices. Recognizing the interplay of cultural norms, economic incentives, and local context is crucial for promoting sustainable agricultural practices that enhance resilience in the face of climate change. The intricate nature of farmer decision-making necessitates a holistic approach that takes into account a wide range of influencing factors. By acknowledging the diverse considerations that guide farmers' choices, stakeholders can develop strategies that empower farmers to make informed decisions that align with their economic interests, environmental stewardship, and the imperatives of building climate-resilient agricultural systems.

### **Socioeconomic Impacts**

According Benyam et al. (2021) The adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties in agricultural systems can trigger a cascade of socioeconomic impacts that reverberate across various dimensions of rural livelihoods, community well-being, and regional development. These impacts extend beyond the boundaries of individual farms, shaping the social fabric and economic dynamics of the broader agricultural landscape. One of the most profound socioeconomic impacts of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties is the potential for improved income and livelihoods among smallholder farmers. Enhanced yields, increased productivity, and better crop quality associated with these varieties can translate into higher revenues. This, in turn, contributes to the economic well-being of farming households, reducing poverty, and bolstering rural livelihoods.

The adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties has the potential to enhance food security and nutrition at both the household and community levels. Increased crop yields and more reliable



harvests reduce the vulnerability of farming families to food shortages, ensuring a more stable supply of staple foods. Improved access to nutritious crops contributes to better dietary diversity and health outcomes, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women and children. Climate-resilient crop varieties act as a buffer against the adverse impacts of climate variability and extreme weather events. By withstanding droughts, floods, heatwaves, and other climatic challenges, these varieties enhance the resilience of agricultural systems. This resilience not only safeguards farmers' incomes but also safeguards local economies from the shocks and disruptions caused by unpredictable weather patterns.

The adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties can contribute to sustainable land and resource management. Improved crop yields and reduced vulnerability to climate stressors can mitigate the need for expanding agricultural land into ecologically sensitive areas. This can lead to reduced deforestation, soil degradation, and overexploitation of natural resources, promoting environmental conservation. Socioeconomic impacts often intersect with gender dynamics, and the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties can contribute to gender empowerment. Women, who play pivotal roles in agriculture, may experience improved access to resources, decision-making influence, and income opportunities. This can foster greater gender equity and amplify the overall development impact of climate-resilient agriculture.

Higher yields and improved crop quality can enhance farmers' market access and bargaining power. The availability of surplus produce opens avenues for income diversification beyond subsistence farming. Farmers can engage in value-added activities, such as agro-processing or selling in higher-value markets, contributing to increased rural economic activity. The adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties often entails exposure to new knowledge, technologies, and innovation. This knowledge transfer can catalyze learning networks, facilitate the exchange of best practices, and foster a culture of agricultural innovation. Such dynamics contribute to the overall development of rural communities. The socioeconomic impacts of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties extend beyond mere agricultural productivity, permeating the fabric of rural societies. These impacts ripple through income, nutrition, resilience, gender equity, and environmental stewardship, reinforcing the transformative potential of climate-resilient agriculture. By recognizing and harnessing these impacts, stakeholders can chart a course toward sustainable development, rural prosperity, and enhanced well-being in the face of climate challenges.

### **Policy and Market Context**

The successful adoption and integration of climate-resilient crop varieties within agricultural systems are deeply influenced by the prevailing policy frameworks and market dynamics. The interplay between these two dimensions shapes the incentives, constraints, and opportunities that farmers encounter as they navigate the transition toward more resilient and sustainable farming practices. Government policies that prioritize research and development in agriculture play a pivotal role in fostering the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties. Investments in breeding programs, seed technology, and agronomic research contribute to the availability of improved varieties that address specific climate challenges. Clear and effective seed regulations facilitate the dissemination of quality seeds, ensuring that farmers have access to genuine and high-performing climate-resilient varieties. Certification processes contribute to building farmers' trust in the authenticity of the seeds they acquire.



Policies that support extension services and advisory programs ensure that farmers receive accurate information about climate-resilient crop varieties. Well-trained extension agents can provide technical assistance, guidance on cultivation practices, and insights into the benefits of adopting these varieties. Government incentives, such as subsidies on seed or input costs, can stimulate farmers' interest in adopting climate-resilient crop varieties. These incentives offset initial investment costs, making the transition more financially feasible. Integration of climate adaptation and resilience strategies into national agricultural policies reinforces the importance of adopting climate-resilient practices. Alignment with broader climate change agendas enhances the visibility of these strategies and their significance in enhancing food security.

Market demand for specific crops can be a powerful driver of adoption. Climate-resilient crop varieties that align with consumer preferences and market trends may incentivize farmers to shift their cultivation choices. Integration into established value chains and supply networks can facilitate the market access of climate-resilient crops. Strengthening linkages between farmers, processors, and retailers can enhance the marketability of these crops. Market-driven price premiums for climate-resilient crops can create financial incentives for adoption. Buyers willing to pay higher prices for environmentally friendly or climate-resilient produce can contribute to farmers' economic gains. To accurate market information equips farmers with the knowledge needed to make informed planting decisions. Timely information about crop demand, prices, and consumer preferences influences cultivation choices. Strong farmers' organizations can negotiate better prices, access to markets, and collective marketing strategies for climate-resilient crops. These organizations amplify the voices of smallholders in market negotiations.

A harmonious relationship between policy frameworks and market dynamics is critical for the successful adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties. Policies that promote research and development, provide incentives, and enhance extension services align with market-driven demand, ensuring that farmers have the resources, knowledge, and motivation to embrace these adaptive practices. The intricate interplay between policy frameworks and market dynamics shapes the environment in which farmers make decisions regarding the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties. A supportive policy landscape and responsive market conditions create a conducive atmosphere for sustainable agriculture, enabling farmers to harness the benefits of improved varieties while contributing to national food security and resilience.

## **Discussion and Implications**

The discussion of the findings and implications resulting from the assessment of climate-resilient crop variety adoption provides a platform for understanding the broader significance of the research outcomes and their relevance in the context of agricultural systems and climate change adaptation.

The findings highlight the multifaceted nature of farmer decision-making and the complex interplay of factors that influence the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties. Economic considerations, yield potential, risk aversion, access to resources, and market dynamics emerge as pivotal determinants in shaping farmers' choices. This underscores the need for tailored interventions that address the diverse motivations and constraints farmers face. The socioeconomic impacts of adopting climate-resilient crop varieties underscore their transformative potential. Improved incomes, enhanced food security, resilience to climate

shocks, reduced environmental pressures, and gender empowerment collectively contribute to a more holistic and sustainable agricultural landscape. These impacts resonate across economic, social, and environmental dimensions, reinforcing the importance of climate-resilient agriculture in addressing global challenges.

The findings carry significant implications for policy development, agricultural extension services, and development programs aimed at promoting climate resilience. The importance of research and development policies, effective seed regulation, extension services, and incentives is underscored. Policymakers should recognize the role of gender dynamics, knowledge transfer, and value chain integration in ensuring the success of climate-resilient crop adoption initiatives. The integration of climate adaptation and resilience strategies into national agricultural policies and alignment with broader climate agendas is crucial. Policymakers must foster an environment that incentivizes farmers to adopt climate-resilient practices while supporting market dynamics that stimulate demand and enhance market access for these crops.

The assessment acknowledges certain limitations, such as the context-specific nature of findings and the inherent variability in socioeconomic impacts across regions. Future research endeavors could delve deeper into the role of cultural and social factors, assess the long-term sustainability of adoption, and explore mechanisms to enhance smallholders' access to resources and markets.

The assessment's contribution to climate change adaptation lies in its provision of actionable insights for stakeholders across sectors. By understanding farmer decision-making, promoting climate-resilient crop adoption, and addressing policy and market barriers, society can better navigate the challenges posed by a changing climate. The discussion of findings and implications reinforces the critical role of climate-resilient crop variety adoption in building resilient agricultural systems. By recognizing the intricate web of factors that influence farmers' decisions and understanding the broader socioeconomic impacts, policymakers, practitioners, and researchers can collaboratively pave the way for a more sustainable, equitable, and resilient future in the face of climate uncertainty.

## Conclusion

The adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties emerges as a pivotal strategy in the pursuit of building agricultural systems that can withstand the challenges posed by a changing climate. This research has explored the multifaceted dimensions of adopting such varieties and their profound implications for farmers, communities, and broader society.

Through an in-depth analysis of farmer decision-making, it becomes evident that economic considerations, yield potential, risk perceptions, and access to resources collectively shape the adoption process. The assessment of socioeconomic impacts underscores that climate-resilient crop varieties extend their benefits beyond improved agricultural productivity. Enhanced income, food security, resilience to climate shocks, reduced environmental pressures, and gender empowerment together contribute to a more resilient and sustainable agricultural landscape.

The discussion of policy and market context underscores the inseparable relationship between supportive policy frameworks and dynamic market dynamics. Effective policies that incentivize research and development, ensure seed quality, and promote extension services are crucial. The alignment of market demand, value chain integration, and market-driven incentives amplifies the

potential for successful adoption.

As we contemplate the future, this research underscores the imperative of integrating climate adaptation and resilience strategies into national policies. The findings and implications underscore that climate-resilient crop variety adoption is not merely a technical solution but a transformative process that requires the concerted efforts of policymakers, researchers, extension agents, farmers, and market stakeholders.

While this research provides valuable insights, it acknowledges limitations and points toward areas for future exploration. Context-specific variations, long-term sustainability, and the cultural intricacies of adoption warrant further investigation. The findings contribute to climate change adaptation efforts by offering tangible strategies that can enhance the resilience of agricultural systems.

In conclusion, the journey toward climate-resilient agriculture is an ongoing endeavor that demands collaboration, innovation, and shared commitment. By embracing climate-resilient crop varieties, societies can not only secure food production but also lay the foundation for thriving communities, equitable livelihoods, and a sustainable future in the face of a changing climate.

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