



**National Knowledge Management, Data Capture, CCARDESA Themes and Monitoring/Reporting Malabo Commitments Training Workshop - Zambia**



**25-27 March 2024  
Protea Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia**

**WORKSHOP REPORT**

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## ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
<b>8NDP</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> National Development Plan
<b>AATS</b>	African Agriculture Transformation Scorecard
<b>ADF</b>	Agricultural Development Fund
<b>AFAAS</b>	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
<b>AfCTFA</b>	Continental Free Trade Areas
<b>APPSA</b>	Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa
<b>AR4D</b>	Agricultural Research for Development
<b>ASARECA</b>	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>BR</b>	Biennial Report
<b>BRR</b>	Biennial Review Report
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
<b>CAADP-XP4</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Ex Pillar 4
<b>CATSP</b>	Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Program
<b>CCARDESA</b>	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
<b>COFOG</b>	Classification of Functions of Government
<b>CoP</b>	Community of Practice
<b>CORAF</b>	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
<b>DeSIRA</b>	Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUD</b>	European Union Delegation
<b>FARA</b>	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
<b>FRA</b>	Food Reserve Agency
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
<b>ICKM</b>	Information, Communications and Knowledge Management
<b>ICT</b>	Information, Communications Technology
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IP</b>	Intellectual Property
<b>KM</b>	Knowledge Management
<b>KM4AgD</b>	Knowledge Management for Agricultural Development
<b>LTSP</b>	Long-Term Strategic Plan
<b>Malabo Declaration</b>	Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods
<b>MOA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>MoA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>MTOP</b>	Medium-Term Operational Plan
<b>NAIP</b>	National Agricultural Investment Plan
<b>NAIS</b>	National Agricultural Information System
<b>NARS</b>	National Agriculture Research Systems
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organisation
<b>PPP</b>	Public, private partnership
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research and Development



ABBREVIATION	MEANING
RAIP	Regional Agricultural Investment Plan
RAP	Regional Agricultural Policy
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary
UNZA	University of Zambia
ZARI	Zambia Agricultural Research Institute



## 1. BACKGROUND AND OPENING REMARKS

### 1.1. Introductions by Workshop Moderator (Mr. Louis Chikopela, Ministry of Agriculture)

The Workshop Moderator, Mr. Louis Chikopela from the Ministry of Agriculture asked for a volunteer to open the day's proceedings with a word of prayer. Following the opening prayer, the Moderator then took the participants through the workshop programme and then requested participants to introduce themselves.



Annex 3 provides the full list of workshop participants. Also present at this workshop was Dr. Frank Kayula, a representative of the National Association of Smallholder Farmers and a Board Member of the CCARDESA Board of Directors. The Moderator welcomed everyone to the workshop and called upon Mr. Mwanza for the welcoming remarks.

### 1.2. Introductions and Welcoming Remarks (Mr. Mortan Mwanza, Ministry of Agriculture)

In welcoming all the delegates to the workshop, Mr. Mwanza, representing the Ministry of Agriculture, acknowledged that this was an important national workshop on knowledge management and monitoring of Malabo commitments, which among many other objectives, drew attention to the goals of achieving zero hunger, poverty reduction, boosting intra African trade in agriculture commodities and enhancing the resilience of livelihood production. Mr. Mwanza further noted that for most African countries, agriculture is the engine of economic growth, development and transformation, though challenged by many factors ranging from insufficient technology in agriculture, degraded soils, poor access to input and output markets, and poor weather patterns due to climate change. These and other factors need to be addressed, he added, to ensure agriculture growth in Zambia and SADC as a whole.



Mr. Mwanza went on to note that agriculture provides the most diverse space for industrialization and the biggest potential for poverty reduction and employment creation in Africa. In Zambia, for example, agriculture provides a bigger portion of the raw material for industry and employs about 70% of the workforce. The Malabo Declaration, therefore, he noted, provides commitments to transform agriculture across the continent and as such, the government needs to know where the country is on the implementation of the Malabo Declaration and also why we are at that stage. So the two questions on where Zambia is and why it is where it is were very important in the process of implementing the Malabo Declaration and striving to meet its targets. On that note, Mr. Mwanza welcomed everyone to the workshop.



### 1.3. Opening Remarks (Dr. Ndashe Kapulu, Technical Director, Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI))

Dr. Ndashe Kapulu, Technical Director at the Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI) gave the workshop opening remarks. He noted, first, the importance of the Malabo Declaration and the CAADP Frameworks which embody Africa's collective commitments to transforming agriculture across the continent. In Zambia, these initiatives hold profound implications for the future trajectory of the country's agricultural sector and the economy, he added. Dr. Ndashe Kapulu went on to say that the Malabo Declaration and CAADP were crucial for enhancing food security most especially for Zambia as it strives to feed a growing population. Investing in agriculture and improving productivity were not just options but an obligation, he also noted. By aligning with Malabo and CAADP



frameworks, Zambia can begin to make strides towards reducing food imports, strengthening resilience against shocks such as climate change and adequately addressing hunger and more importantly, malnutrition. Suffice to say, Dr. Ndashe Kapulu noted, that agriculture is the backbone of Zambia's economy.

Dr. Ndashe Kapulu went on to elaborate noting that the agriculture sector in Zambia supports the livelihoods of nearly 50% of the population and contributes significantly to the country's gross domestic product. Therefore, through effective implementation of frameworks such as the Malabo and CAADP, Zambia has an opportunity to unlock the full potential of its agricultural sector. This meant that by boosting productivity, increasing incomes for smallholder farmers, agriculture is a youthful pathway to reducing rural poverty and hunger. He went on further to say that the role of the agriculture sector has become more challenging in the face of the effects of climate change and environmental degradation therefore the need to drive towards adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. By prioritizing conservation agriculture and agroforestry climate techniques, Zambia should be in a position to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and safeguard its natural resources and build resilience in its food systems.

Dr. Ndashe Kapulu also noted that enhancing agricultural value chains was essential for adding value to Zambia's products, reducing post-harvest losses and accessing lucrative markets. Through the Malabo and CAADP strategies, Zambia has the opportunity to promote agribusiness development, attract investments and foster linkages between smallholder farmers and markets, thereby enhance competitiveness of its agriculture sector. He noted further that central to achieving the objectives of the Malabo Declaration and CAADP was not only the formulation and the implementation of programs, but also the strategic management of knowledge. Knowledge management, the systematic process of capturing, distributing and effectively using knowledge, is a cornerstone upon which the pillars of the Malabo Declaration rests, he added.

Dr. Ndashe Kapulu said that knowledge management enables the harnessing of collective wisdom, experiences and innovations of the continent to foster an agricultural revolution that is both inclusive and sustainable. He went further and noted that knowledge management facilitates the identification of best



practices and successful financing models, creating a repository of actionable insights that countries can adapt and adopt. Through shared learning platforms, Zambia can amplify the impact of investments and ensure that funding is channelled into the most effective and transformative interventions. Moreover, the commitment of ending hunger by 2025 requires concerted efforts to improve food security across all diverse landscapes. Knowledge management therefore plays a crucial role here by enabling the dissemination of research findings, extension services, and appropriate technological innovations that increase productivity, resilience and sustainability, Dr. Ndashe Kapulu added.

He went further to say that by leveraging on data and information, interventions can be tailored to specific regional needs and challenges, ensuring that no community is left behind. He further noted that strong institutions are the backdrop of successful agricultural transformation. Therefore, Zambia must focus on strengthening agriculture extension services, research institutions, farmer organizations and policy coordination mechanisms. By investing in institutional capacities, Zambia should be able to ensure the effective implementation of Malabo and CAADP initiatives at both national and local scales.

In concluding, Dr. Ndashe Kapulu emphasised the importance of understanding the Malabo and CAADP frameworks. He said that these initiatives offer Zambia a roadmap towards a more prosperous, sustainable and food secure future. Therefore, he asked that everyone participate in charting the course forward by recommitting to the principles enshrined in the Malabo and CAADP strategies, knowing that collective efforts today will shape the agricultural landscape of Zambia's future generations. He then declared the workshop officially opened.

#### 1.4. Objectives of the Workshop and Rationale (Ms. Dorcas Kabuya, CCARDESA Focal Point Person in the Ministry of Agriculture - Zambia)

Ms. Dorcas Kabuya is the CCARDESA Focal Point Person in the Ministry of Agriculture in Zambia and was the one instrumental in organising this workshop. She was given a round of applause for having brought everyone together in this important event. Her task was to outline the objectives of the workshop. Ms. Kabuya went on to elaborate on the objectives which were to:

- a. Familiarise delegates with knowledge management and data capture guidelines;
- b. Establish a knowledge management community of practice;
- c. Ensure understanding and monitoring of the Malabo Declaration;
- d. Be sensitised to food security commitments;
- e. Disseminate Zambia's 4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Review Report Performance Results; and
- f. Build capacity of journalists and reporters in reporting on the Malabo Declaration commitments and CCARDESA Themes.



Ms. Kabuya stressed the importance of having journalists and media participants at this workshop to allow them a fuller understanding of the Malabo Declaration and CAADP so that they could ably translate information coming out from policy makers into understandable language by the majority of the citizens for the benefit of all.



## 1.5. CCARDESA /CAADP-XP4 Overview (Ms. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, CCARDESA CAADP-XP4 ICKM Programme Officer)

### 1.5.1. Overview

Ms. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, the CCARDESA CAADP-XP4 Information, Communications and Knowledge Management (ICKM) Programme Officer was welcomed to the podium to give an overview of CCARDESA and the CAADP-XP4 Programme. She opened her address by acknowledging the Executive Director of CCARDESA, Professor Cliff Dlamini who had sent her and her CCARDESA team to support this workshop.



Ms Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo then turned to and applauded Ms. Dorcas Kabuya (CCARDESA Focal Point Person in the Ministry of Agriculture) and her team in Zambia, including Ms. Kabosha Lwinya (CCARDESA Focal Point Person in the Ministry of Agriculture) for putting this workshop together. She also acknowledged and thanked their superiors in Zambia for allowing this workshop. She further extended great thanks for the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI).

Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo then informed participants that this was the fifth country in which the CCARDESA CAADP-XP4 programme had organized such a workshop to sensitize citizens on the Malabo Declaration and commitments. She noted that this exercise had already been done in Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, and Tanzania. She added that the two remaining countries were Eswatini and Zimbabwe.

### 1.5.2. Background on CCARDESA

Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo elaborated on the objectives of CCARDESA, noting the following:

- CCARDESA is a subsidiary of SADC established in 2010 by the Member States through a Charter, and it was launched in 2011;
- CCARDESA was created to coordinate agricultural research and development in the SADC region with the goal **of sustainably reducing food insecurity and poverty in the SADC region** and
- To the above effect, CCARDESA's main objective aims to **increase smallholder productivity through the adoption of improved agricultural technologies and improved husbandry and marketing practices.**

CCARDESA works through the Ministries of Agriculture in the SADC Member States as well as through the national research institutes with the sole intention of improving on smallholder productivity and reduction in rural poverty, Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo said. In Zambia, CCARDESA works closely with ZARI in areas including the development, dissemination, and adoption of appropriate technologies for improved



agriculture in Zambia. CCARDESA achieves this work through capacity building, training, and strengthening research institutions in the SADC Member States. A good example of this type of support was when CCARDESA supported through the Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (APPSA) program, Masters and PhD degree training to boost the level of agricultural research and development in the region. Overall, Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo explained the roles and responsibilities of CCARDESA as outlined in Box 1.

**BOX 1: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CCARDESA**

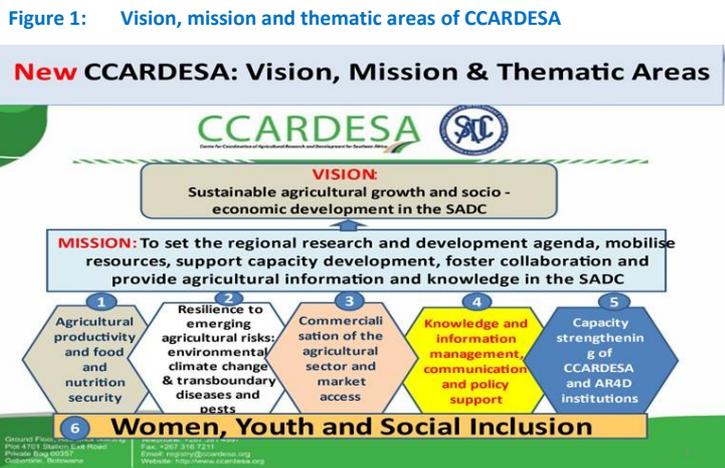
1. **Coordinate** implementation of regional agricultural R&D programmes.
2. **Facilitate** collaboration among research and innovation institutions.
3. **Promote** public-private partnerships in regional agricultural R&D.
4. **Improve** agricultural technology generation, dissemination, and adoption in the regional through collective efforts, training and capacity building.
5. **Empower** and strengthen farmers and their organisations or groups.
6. **Facilitate** development of sustainable education, training and learning systems.
7. **Promote** co-operation, contribution and exchange of scientific and technical information on best practices in agriculture through various platforms.

### 1.5.3. CCARDESA Strategic Plan

Overall, Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo informed participants that CCARDESA’s vision (Figure 1) is to achieve sustainable agricultural growth and socioeconomic development in the SADC Region. Its mission is to set the regional research and development agenda, mobilize resources, support capacity development, foster collaboration, and provide agricultural information and knowledge in the SADC region.

This vision and mission are to be achieved through activities and outputs organized into six thematic areas of implementation, as outlined in Figure 1. These are:

- a. Agricultural productivity and food and nutrition security;
- b. Resilience to emerging agricultural risks, environmental climate change and transboundary diseases and pests;
- c. Commercialisation of the agricultural sector and market access;



- d. Knowledge and information management communication and policy support; and
- e. Capacity strengthening of CCARDESA and AR4D institutions.

In all the above, women and youth and social inclusion should be infused.

To guide in the implementation of this mandate, CCARDESA developed its Long-Term Strategic Plan (LTSP) 2020-2029 and its supporting Medium-Term Operational Plan (MTOP) (2021-2025). This strategy and plan are in alignment with the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) and take into account past lessons learned, current trends, and foresight in relation to matters affecting agriculture in the SADC region. Climate change proofing and resilience building are prime priorities of CCARDESA's LTSP. In addition, the LTSP acknowledges knowledge brokering as a key priority. Knowledge brokering enables evidence-based implementation and decision-making in the agriculture sector.

#### 1.5.4. CCARDESA Engagement with Partners and Stakeholders

CCARDESA cannot, however, achieve its objectives all by itself. It works in partnership with other institutions. Partnerships are considered key in the LTSP. Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo noted that CCARDESA works closely with various partners and actors in agriculture (Figure 2) at the global, continental, regional, and national levels. She noted that CCARDESA's entry point at the country level is the Ministries of Agriculture, and each country has appointed a CCARDESA CAADP Focal Point person for this purpose. She also added that CCARDESA also works closely with the research institutions and the departments of extension in each country.

Figure 2: CCARDESA Engagement with Partners and Stakeholders

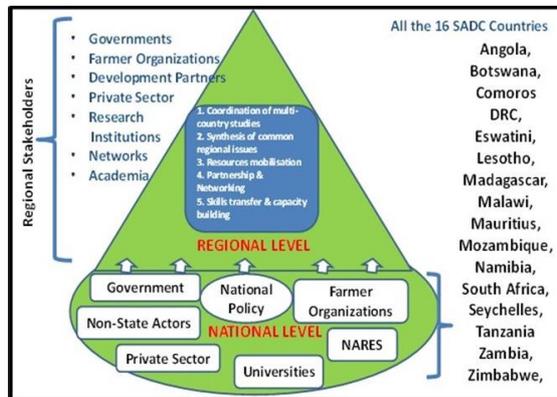
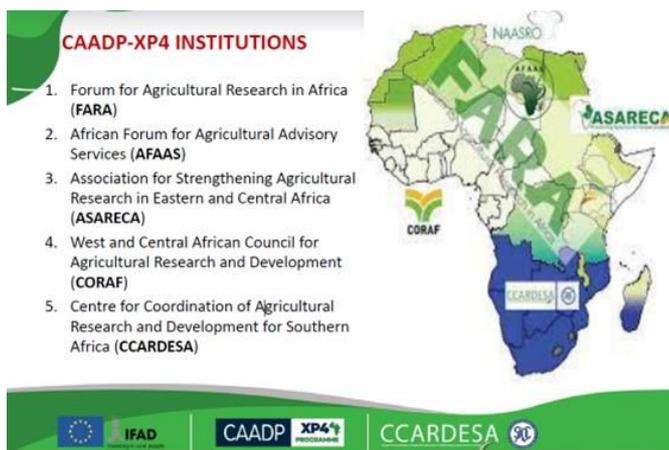


Figure 3: CAADP-XP4 Project Implementing Institutions



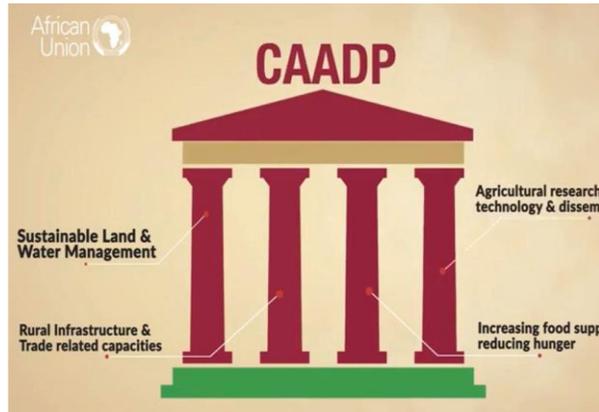
#### 1.5.5. CAADP-XP4 Programme

Turning to programs that CCARDESA implements, Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo started with the CAADP-XP4 Programme, which is the program that sponsored this training workshop. Launched in Lusaka, Zambia, in 2020, the CAADP-XP4 program is implemented by a consortium of five institutions, as depicted in Figure 3. The European Union funds the CAADP-XP4, and it targets seven



countries: Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. It is a four-year program ending in December 2024. The project’s goal is to contribute to the SDG1,2,5,8,12,13, Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063, and the Malabo Declaration of the African Union. She elaborated, noting that CAADP-XP4 links to the four Pillars of CAADP, as depicted in Figure 4. It is in the fourth pillar, Agricultural research technology and dissemination that this workshop is anchored on to create awareness and disseminate the outcomes of the African Union Biennial Review Report. More specifically, the CAADP-XP4 project is intended to ensure inclusive regional and international partnerships; facilitate the production and exchange of climate-relevant agricultural knowledge; enhance effective communication, monitoring, and evaluation; promote systemic and effective use of science and innovation; and represent the sub-regional and national organizations at the continental level.

Figure 4: CAADP Pillars



Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo explained that the beneficiaries of this program are women and youth, smallholder farmers, private sector training institutions, marginalized communities as well as research institutions. To this end, the expected outputs of the CAADP-XP4 project were:

- Strengthened partnerships for innovation established and made operational;
- Strengthened national policies, regional intuitional arrangements, and market access;
- Knowledge management for advocacy and decision support and communication improved; and
- Effective planning, coordination, partnership, monitoring, evaluation, learning, and reporting enhanced.

Overall, Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo noted that the objective of the CAADP-XP4 programme is to ensure that CCAARDESA and collaborating partner institutions (Figure 3) are strengthened and capacitated to collaborate effectively with one another to support African countries as a whole in achieving their agricultural growth targets. With 50 indicators to achieving the Malabo Declaration, countries need support from CCARDESA and supporting institutions to report on and track the attainment of these targets. Under the CAADP-XP4 program, the key question is, what has been achieved so far. Ms Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo went further to note that the African Union Biennial Review Reports of 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023 provide the levels of achievement (or lack of) of SADC and other African countries.

In implementing the CAADP-XP4 programme in support of SADC member states, Table 1 and Table 2 provide some examples of projects undertaken and achievements made by CCARDESA and its collaborating partners.



**Table 1: Past Collaborative Projects Implemented by CCARDESA and its Partners**

Past Collaborative Projects Implemented by CCARDESA and its Partners	
Projects/Programmes	Objectives/Goal
<b>Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas in Southern Africa (ACCRA)</b>	Supported the implementation of climate-relevant elements of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy by strengthening the capacity of CCARDESA to act as a knowledge broker, coordinator, and moderator for agricultural research and development. ICKM Strategy and System support at CCARDESA.
<b>Mitigating the effects of COVID 19</b>	To support the establishment of appropriate climate-smart irrigation facilities for use in the production of fast-growing high value and short-cycle horticultural crops in Eswatini, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia.
<b>GIZ covid Project</b>	Donated Virtual Conferencing equipment and tablets for Extension Officers to selected Member States for virtual meetings.
<b>Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)</b>	Strengthen the capacity of member states to undertake regional and national adaptation and mitigation actions in response to the challenges caused by the effects of global climate change and climate variability.

**Table 2: On-Going Projects Implemented by CCARDESA and its Partners**

Projects/Programmes	Donor & Duration	Participating countries	Objectives/Goal
<b>Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (APPSA)</b>	WB 6 years	<b>Phase 1</b> (Malabo, Mozambique, Zambia) <b>Phase 2</b> -Angola, Lesotho	Improve the availability of improved technologies in the region
<b>CAADP-XP4</b>	EU 4 years	Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Enable agric. research & innovation, extension services, to contribute effectively to food & nutrition security; economic development and climate mitigation in Africa.
<b>Growing Greener: Restoration and sustainable agropastoral systems in open arid landscapes across Southern Africa</b>	BMZ-GIZ 6 years	Botswana, Madagascar, South Africa, Zambia	Promote community-led, market-oriented agro-pastoral land-use systems that prevent soil and landscape degradation while fostering sustainable rural development and enabling coexistence with wildlife through applying the H4H model.
<b>Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA)</b>	World Bank 4 years	Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Zambia	Enhance access to climate information services and validated climate-smart agriculture technologies in Africa
<b>Climate Resilience and Management of Natural Resources in the SADC Region (C-NRM)</b>	BMZ-GIZ 18 months	SADC Member States	Ensures that climate change is systematically taken into account in the transboundary management of natural resources in the SADC region.
<b>Food Systems Resilience Programme (FSRP)</b>	World Bank 5 years	Phase 1 – Madagascar Phase 2 – 5 countries	Improve the resilience of food systems and increase preparedness against food insecurity in selected countries.



These and many other activities of CCARDESA can be found on its various platforms including those noted in Figure 5.

Figure 5: CCARDESA’s Knowledge Dissemination Pathways



### 1.5.6. Acknowledgements

Mrs. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo acknowledged the presence of Dr. Frank Kayula, a representative of the National Association of Smallholder Farmers and a Member of the CCARDESA Board of Directors, whom she said was always ready to support the program’s activities, particularly in Zambia. Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo acknowledged and thanked the various sponsors that helped CCARDESA deliver on its mandate (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Acknowledgements



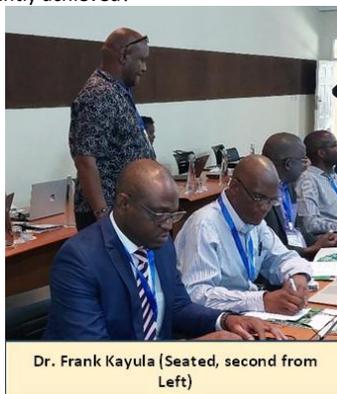


### 1.5.7. Question and Answer Session

Several questions were raised following the presentation by Mrs Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo. Some of these questions included:

- a. Regarding the results of the Biennial Review Report and Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo's mention that Egypt, Morocco, and Rwanda were the only three countries that had performed exceptionally well in meeting the Malabo Declaration Commitment, the question was, what can other countries learn from these three's experiences?
- b. Regarding reporting on the Malabo commitments, the question was, has a tool been developed that would assist countries in gathering information for use in reporting on the Malabo Commitments?
- c. With the CAADP-XP4 programme ending in December 2024, the question was, were there any plans for longer-term action/sustainability of the efforts currently achieved?
- d. Yet another question was about the inclusion of livestock and fisheries in the programme activities as it appeared everything was all about crops?

In response and with support from Dr. Kayula, it was noted that the issue of sustainability in CCARDESA's activities is being addressed through the strengthening of national agricultural research institutions, which will continue with most of these projects. Similarly, educational institutions are also being strengthened and capacitated to ensure the continuity of programs started by CCARDESA. In addition, Dr. Kayula added while CCARDESA is in the process of resource mobilization for additional funding to support similar activities, this was not the best way. He went further to say that Governments should actually be the ones picking up and running these programs.



Dr. Frank Kayula (Seated, second from Left)



On the issue of what to learn from countries such as Rwanda, Dr. Kayula noted that as long as governments do not include the private sector and NGOs in the processes of data collection and reporting, it will remain a major challenge to fulfill the requirements of the Biennial Review Report. In Zambia, the inclusion of NGOs and the private sector has seen better results in reporting on the BR process and in the overall achievement of agricultural targets in Zambia. Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo then also noted that training such as this workshop to capacitate member states on reporting were useful tools that would assist countries in reaching the levels of reporting by Rwanda.

Regarding the inclusion of livestock and fisheries in CCARDESA's programs, Dr. Kayula informed participants that programs targeting livestock and fisheries, including the Growing Greener project on livestock, were on the way.

Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo also pointed out that a data collection tool had been developed. These are the technical guidelines on data collection and reporting against the 43 indicators of Malabo Commitments. She noted that Dr. Muchero will spend time on that tool so participants can fully understand it.

## 2. WORKSHOP IN PICTURES





## 2.1. Key Takeaways from Day 1

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The following were some of the key takeaways mentioned by participants from the presentations made during the first workshop day.

### 2.1.1. Malabo Declaration Insights:

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- a. No African country achieved a "green ticket" status in the 2024 BRR report
- b. Target of 10% resource allocation to agriculture
- c. Goal to end hunger and housing poverty by 2025
- d. Aim for 30% engagement in agricultural employment by 2025
- e. Special focus on women and youth participation in agribusiness

### 2.1.2. Key Commitments:

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- a. Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural products and services
- b. Enhancing resilience of livelihoods through investment
- c. Supporting vulnerable stakeholders (rural people, youth, women)
- d. Modernizing agriculture to reduce poverty (currently employs 70% of population)

### 2.1.3. Implementation Insights:

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- a. Need for better data availability and accessibility in reporting
- b. Importance of integrating commitments into national plans and resource allocation
- c. Various funding sources count toward 10% target (e.g., rural roads, community development)
- d. Cross-cutting issues must be mainstreamed across all aspects
- e. Need for effective knowledge management and communication strategy

The participants recognized the importance of coordinated effort across different ministries and sectors to achieve the Malabo Declaration goals.



### 3. ZAMBIA'S PERFORMANCE IN THE 4th BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT

#### 3.1. Malabo Declaration Commitments & Zambia's 4th Biennial Review Report

##### 3.1.1. Overview of the Malabo Commitments (Auckland Kuteya – Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute in Zambia)

Mr. Auckland Kuteya gave an overview of the seven Malabo Declaration Commitments. With respect to the first commitment (Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process), he noted that Zambia had prioritised (i) implementing the agricultural strategy that will help to achieve food and nutrition security, (ii) boosting regional cooperation and implementation of the CAADP; (iii) applying dividends based planning, quality dialogue review and also accountability; and (iv) engaging and collaborating with other partners including farmers, agribusiness people, and civil society to operationalize this commitment.



Concerning the second Malabo Commitment (Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture), participants were informed that there had been a lot of sensitization to increase the budgetary allocations to the levels recommended for the 10% public spending target. In the second instance, action is being taken to enhance policy and institutional assistance for private-sector investment.

With respect to the third Malabo Commitment (Ending Hunger by 2025) and the fourth commitment (Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025), the aim is to at least double productivity, including by reducing post-harvest losses and by improving agricultural growth from the current 4% to the recommended 6% per annum. Strengthening inclusive PPP understanding is another avenue to achieving this third commitment, as noted. Lastly, the need for preferential entry and participation, especially for women and the youth, in agribusiness activities was considered vital for attaining these two commitments.

Regarding the fifth commitment of Malabo (Boosting intra-African trade), Zambia aims to increase its trade in agricultural commodities to reach the set targets and to facilitate agriculture-related trade negotiations. With respect to the sixth Malabo Commitment (Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability), Zambia aims, by 2025, to ensure that at least 30% of the households are resilient to climate change shocks by, among other actions, enhancing investment for resilience initiatives and also mainstreaming resilience and risk management.

On the last Malabo Commitment (Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results), Zambia aims to harmonize and also coordinate peer review and mutual capabilities assessments and to strengthen capacity for knowledge management.

##### 3.1.2. Zambia's Performance in 4th Biennial Report (Ms. Chongo Banda, Ministry of Agriculture – Planning Department)

Ms. Chongo Banda took the participants through the results of Zambia's report on the 4th Biennial Review Report. She outlined the data collection process and the stakeholder consultations held to validate the information and data collected. Following a regional validation workshop also held, the data was transmitted to SADC for consolidation into the BR electronic system. She noted that Zambia had scored 5.5 against a benchmark of 7.28% during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial report for 2021. While not on track in the third BR report, the



country was, however, in blue, meaning that it was progressing well to achieving the Malabo Commitments by 2025. The situation got worse in the BR 2023, with Zambia Scoring 4.41% against a 2023 benchmark of 9.29 out of ten. That meant that Zambia was not on track to achieving the Malabo Commitments by 2025.

Taking the participants through all the commitments, Ms. Chongo Banda noted that Zambia was rated as progressing well on the commitment to CAADP principles. Still, the country was not on track in its commitment to enhancing agriculture finance. Also, the country was not on track to ending hunger by 2025, it was also not on track to halving poverty through agriculture by 2025. On boosting inter-Africa trade in agriculture, Zambia was progressing well but still not on track. On enhancing resilience to climate change, Zambia was not on track. On mutual accountability for actions and results, Zambia was progressing well. She took the participants through the BR report, noting that Zambia is not on track to meeting the Malabo Declaration commitments.

The 4th BR report issued four recommendations for Zambia to consider moving forward and these were: (i) for Zambia to develop and implement a strong monitoring and evaluation system to enable the collection of the necessary data for reporting on the BR system; (ii) to develop and implement a robust communication strategy and action plan on how to address the challenge of data – on this note, Ms. Chongo Banda noted that it is important for Zambia to come up with a robust communication strategy that indicates and identifies who the stakeholders are that will provide the necessary information for reporting on the BR system; (iii) Zambia should increase funding for agriculture; and (iv) to increase awareness and capacity on data collection.

### 3.1.3. General Discussions on the Presentations.

Ensuing from the above presentations, several questions were raised, and general discussions undertaken. The following are a few selected issues discussed.

- Data from the private sector was noted to be difficult to obtain, considering that they generally are not willing to give out such data.
- Data inaccessibility implied two scenarios: first, that the data did not exist, and second, that the data may exist but is not readily available for collection because of the manner in which it is stored and/or collected. Hence, the call to improve the M&E system.
- Further questions were raised regarding how the data was collected, who the primary data collectors are, whether the data collectors were properly and adequately equipped/resourced to collect the data, what the links were in data collection to fulfill the SDG commitments vs the Malabo Declaration Commitments, and could these collection systems not be synchronized?
- Zambia participants noted that target setting may be an issue, which may explain the poor scoring against each of these targets.

It was also noted, and Zambia was urged to take lessons learned from other countries that were doing better, including Rwanda, which seemed to have consistently been doing better than most countries on the continent. In addition, the creation of sharing platforms, such as the one created for sharing data and information on environmental issues, which seems to be producing better results on issues of the impact of climate change, was recommended. The participants were also informed that the Ministry of Agriculture was in the process of developing an agricultural management information system to help with data collection and flows.

### 3.2. Zambia's Performance and how we can improve?



This presentation was also a joint presentation by Mr. Auckland Kuteya and Ms. Chongo Banda. It discussed each of the seven Malabo Declaration commitments in more detail than what had been presented on the first day of the workshop.

### **3.2.1. Malabo Declaration Commitment No. 1: Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process**

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In the above respect, Zambia developed its first National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) for the period 2014 – 2018 which was reviewed leading to the formulation of the second NAIP also called the Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Program (CATSP) that has since been validated by stakeholders. The CATSP is in alignment with the Zambia National Development Plan (2022-2026). The CATSP is however yet to be formally launched.

Zambia has also established a technical working group to spearhead the reporting process on Malabo in preparation for the fifth BR reporting process. Included as members of this group were various experts, both from the government and the private sector, who were trained on the CAADP and BR reporting processes. In the process, Zambia has also established data clusters to facilitate data collection and validation. In support of these processes and the general development of the agriculture space in Zambia, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock have developed strategic plans and are in the process of reviewing various bills for passing through parliament, including the Plant Health Bill and the Plant Varieties and Seed Act. These plans lay down how CAADP will be implemented going forward.

### **3.2.2. Malabo Declaration Commitment No. 2: Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture**

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The trend in budgetary allocations to agriculture in Zambia has been upwards, with more and more being allocated. It can be said that there has been an increase in the budget allocation to agriculture, certainly in nominal terms. Similarly, the budget releases to the sector have improved, with the relevant ministries' commensurate improved budget management and fiscal discipline being observed.

Zambia's National Policy on Development Cooperation is also under review, and the government is promoting partnerships with development partners to enhance the implementation of the CATSP. Dialogue with partners on the country's priorities is markedly strengthening. In this process, the government seeks advice from the development partners and general public on what activities to prioritise.

Through participation in the local trade fairs and investment meetings, the MoA and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock have provided the space for positive participation both from the government and other actors in promoting trade and investment. Through participation in the local trade fairs and investment meetings, the MoA and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock have provided the space for positive participation from the government and other actors in promoting trade and investment. Resultantly, PPP guidelines have been developed for the agriculture sector. Several tax incentives, especially for the private sector, have also been introduced to enhance private-sector agricultural investment. These include the removal of tax on irrigation equipment; the provision of support infrastructure in high production areas, including the construction of dams and improved feeder road networks, ICT communication towers, and power lines; provision of matching grant facilities and loan facilities; implementation of agricultural subsidies including the FISP food security program; implementation of credit guarantee schemes; implementation of weather index insurance; and the deployment of the gender toolkit for agriculture to improve on women and youth participation in agriculture; among others. The Government of Zambia has also embarked on various legislative and policy reviews that support the private sector.

### **3.2.3. Malabo Declaration Commitment No. 3: Ending Hunger by 2025**

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This commitment is one of the biggest commitments of the Malabo Declaration, and it has many parameters to be covered. What Zambia has done on this commitment includes:

- Implementation of an agriculture subsidy program, the FISP;
- Establishment of a soil laboratory;
- Development of soil maps;
- Engaged in domestic production of fertilizers through two local companies;
- Review of the feed and fertilizer Act;
- Establishment of livestock breeding centers;
- Establishment of artificial insemination centers
- Development of irrigation infrastructure such as dams and establishment of irrigation schemes;
- Zero rating of all irrigation equipment and accessories;
- Development of irrigation masterplan and guidelines;
- Increased support in fingerlings production;
- Harmonisation of SADC and COMESA seed systems;
- Promotion of monitoring of community seed banks;
- Repealing and replacing the legislation on seed quality control;
- Repealing and replacing the Plant Breeders Rights Act;
- Sensitization of farmers on new technologies;
- Construction and rehabilitation of extension infrastructure, including housing;
- Development of e-extension portal under ZIAMIS;
- Farm block development;
- Promotion of climate-smart agriculture;
- Promotion of use of improved seed varieties; and
- Promotion of production and utilization of forage.

Zambia has also launched the Agriculture Mechanization Strategy and associated mechanization centres, aiming to have these in all ten provinces to ensure that farmers can increase their production and productivity. The idea is to provide farmers with mechanized services, including hiring such services if farmers cannot afford to buy their own.

Caution was raised during discussions, however, that there was a need to take a deliberate approach to comprehensive, collaborative efforts with many of these interventions so that they do not simply end up among beautiful policies and strategies with no real on-the-ground impact. It was noted that there is a lot of goodwill from the private sector, and sometimes, the government is not taking advantage of the people. The call was made for the government to open its doors to the public sector to embrace everybody in the ecosystem.

It was also noted from the ensuing discussions in the presentations above on this third Malabo Commitment that there is a disconnect between extension officers and the farming community. Sometimes, the extension officers are less competent than the farmers, rendering the support substandard. The case of artificial insemination was one such example where people on the ground tend to be much more knowledgeable than the extension officers. The call, therefore, in the instance of artificial insemination centers, was to establish and upgrade these centers and invest more in the extension officers to capacitate them to provide better services.

Yet another intervention was with respect to women's participation in the various outlined programs, as priority is still given to men over women. Women farmers are still not considered at the same level as men farmers. While not ignoring the small-scale farmers, the call was to give priority to the middle teer farmers



who have the potential to boost production, lest these programs perpetuate dependency on inputs from the government. Graduating farmers from one level to the next should be considered a priority.

#### **3.2.4. Malabo Declaration Commitment No. 4: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025**

With respect to this fourth Malabo Commitment, participants were informed that Zambia have tackled this commitment by:

- Implementing a social cash transfer program;
- Implementing livestock stocking and restocking programs;
- Introducing community sale of crops by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA);
- Improving the management of strategic food reserves;
- Promoting out-grower schemes; and
- Developing a gender mainstreaming toolkit for the sector.

While noting that progress had been made, particularly in creating farming blocks, the issue of access, particularly by smallholder farmers, to those farming blocks was raised. In relation to this, communications and dissemination of information were raised as critical areas that need to be addressed if more people are to be able to access and benefit from this programme.

#### **3.2.5. Malabo Declaration Commitment No. 5: Boosting Intra-Africa Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services**

Under this fifth Malabo Commitment, Zambia has:

- Ratified the African Continental Free Trade Areas (AfCTFA) agreement;
- Ratified the COMESA Free Trade Area;
- Engaged in promoting non-traditional exports in agriculture, such as macadamia nuts and the services industry;
- Developed the Strategy on elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade; and
- Engaged in implementing the Animal Health Strategy for Africa.

There was considerable debate about what non-traditional exports meant in terms of what was being encouraged to be exported. Examples provided included crops such as macadamia, fresh flowers, and day-old chicks.

Responding to a question on what promoting services implied, the example given was one of the digitalization of agriculture, the use of digital means to solve agriculture problems. This spoke to issues of knowledge management and support of extension services. With respect to non-tariff barriers, the example given of one such barrier is sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues in the agriculture trade. Another trade barrier was that foreign transporters were not allowed to transport local products within the country they were visiting or transiting.

Responding to the question on how well Zambia and the SADC region are doing on intra-regional and intra-African trade, Dr. Muchero explained by giving the example of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), whose trade within that region is in excess of 65% while trade within the SADC block is less than 20%. This means that SADC countries trade more with the rest of the world than they trade among themselves. The spirit of the AfCFTA is to increase trade among African countries.



### **3.2.6. Malabo Declaration Commitment No. 6: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability**

Under the sixth Malabo Declaration Commitment on enhancing resilience to climate variability, the workshop was informed that Zambia has actively:

- Promoted the use of climate-smart agricultural technologies, especially by small-scale farmers;
- Promoted climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land management practices;
- Improvements in the early warning national capacity; and
- Improvements in improved agriculture extension services delivery and awareness raising.

One of the key technologies that Zambia has been trying to promote is e-extension services to allow farmers access to information and not necessarily wait until the extension officer goes directly to the farmers. The use of sustainable land management practices has also been emphasized. Other examples of building resilience to climate change that is being promoted in Zambia include establishing early warning systems with an expanded range of observation points to allow for better data and information collection and encouraging modeling of weather elements to come up with meaningful information for sharing.

### **3.2.7. Malabo Declaration Commitment No. 7: Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results**

With respect to the seventh Malabo Declaration commitment to mutual accountability for actions and results, Zambia has:

- Introduced multisectoral cluster meetings;
- Expanded the number of stakeholders involved in the preparations of BRR; and
- Developed a roadmap for the dissemination of the BRR results plan, ensuring that policymakers are made aware of the results of the 4<sup>th</sup> BRR.

### **3.3. Information and Reporting on BR**

From the discussions on the seven Malabo Declaration commitments and what Zambia has achieved, one key factor raised was information availability and the methods of collecting that information. A Ministry of Information and Media representative noted the challenge they have in getting information from other ministries and districts. It was noted that this was a challenge across all ministries. A participant noted that “We work in silos. We have so much information, but we do not want to share it with other government departments, especially those entrusted with communicating it to the general public”. The workshop participants agreed that much more needs to be done to resolve this information-sharing problem. It was further agreed that:

- There was a need to define the information needed;
- Then assemble information collection structures that will collect, process, and disseminate the data which currently is so fragmented across the sectors;
- Consider developing a platform, even among the key ministries, for sharing this information, and this is an area where communities of practice can also be very effective;
- Leverage CCARDESA for some of these activities, particularly in terms of information sharing;
- Media and journalist play a very significant role in the dissemination of information and therefore, their involvement and full understanding of agriculture issues will allow them to report better on agriculture and
- Indeed, there are challenges to information sharing. Sometimes, from a Ministry perspective, information can only be shared once cleared by the authorities, and this bureaucratic process can frustrate efforts to share the information.



## 4. MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS & ZAMBIA'S 4th BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT

### 4.1. Malabo Commitments Sensitisation

Dr. Martin T. Muchero, an International Consultant and expert in agriculture and the Malabo Commitments, was responsible for developing the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), the SADC Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) (2017-2022), and the SADC Agricultural Development Fund (ADF). He was also responsible for implementing the CAADP Programme in SADC while working at the SADC Secretariat from 2008 to 2018.

Dr Muchero summarised some of the key concerns, questions, and observations raised so far in the workshop. These included issues on:



1. **Data collection (*Inaccessibility and unavailability*)**
  - Who collects the data?
  - What data should be collected?
  - Methodologies and tools for data collection for CAADP?
2. **Benchmark and Targets of CAADP score card?**
3. **Issues of aggregation of data including weighting of indicator scores?**
4. **Alignment of CAADP indicators with national activities by various units / programmes?**
5. **Issues of resourcing including support to farmers?**
6. **Lack of knowledge of CAADP and Malabo declaration among technocrats?**
7. **What has Rwanda done that Zambia can learn from?**

He noted that these and other questions would be addressed through the several presentations that he was going to make. In particular, this section discussed what CAADP is, what Malabo Declaration commitments are, what and how to measure CAADP and the importance of aligning continental to regional and national strategic frameworks in agriculture.

### 4.2. What is CAADP and What are the Malabo Declaration Commitments?

Dr. Muchero took the participants through the four pillars of CAADP, as outlined in Table 3. Signed in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2003, the AU Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is sometimes called the Maputo Declaration. He noted that CCARDESA implements, on behalf of the SADC institutions, the fourth pillar, which aims to improve the agricultural research and extension system in the Southern African region. This workshop is supported in furtherance of this pillar. The other pillars also still apply to this workshop as they provide the content of discussions.



**Table 3: Overall Biennial Review Reports Recommendations for Zambia**

Pillar	Description
Pillar I:	Improve natural resources management and utilisation
Pillar II:	Improve rural infrastructure, market access and trade capacities
Pillar III:	Enhance food security and improve disaster risk management;
Pillar IV:	Improve agricultural research and extension system.

Dr. Muchero then elaborated on the CAADP principles and targets outlined in Table 4. These principles are very clear. Dr. Muchero added that the overall target set a contribution by agriculture to economic growth at a 6% average annual growth rate. CAADP had determined, at the time of its inception, that in order to achieve this growth rate, it would be necessary for the government to allocate at least 10% of its national budget to the agriculture sector. Therefore, These two targets form the foundation for monitoring and evaluating countries to meet the CAADP principles.

**Table 4: CAADP Principles and Targets**

CAADP PRINCIPLES AND TARGETS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pursuit of a <b>6 percent average annual growth rate for the agricultural sector;</b></li> <li>2. Allocation of at least <b>10 per cent of the national budget to the agricultural sector;</b></li> <li>3. Exploitation of regional complementarities and cooperation to boost growth;</li> <li>4. The principles of policy efficiency, dialogue, review, and accountability;</li> <li>5. The principles of partnerships and alliances to include farmers, agribusiness, and civil society communities; and</li> <li>6. Assign responsibility for programme implementation to individual countries;</li> <li>7. Assign responsibilities for coordination to designated Regional Economic Communities and</li> <li>8. Assign responsibilities of facilitating the whole CAADP process to the NEPAD Policy and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) Secretariat.</li> </ol>

Following a review of CAADP 10 years into its implementation, African Heads of State and Governments committed to seven Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, which was signed in 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The Malabo Declaration reaffirmed CAADP and committed governments to accountability principles as outlined in Table 5.

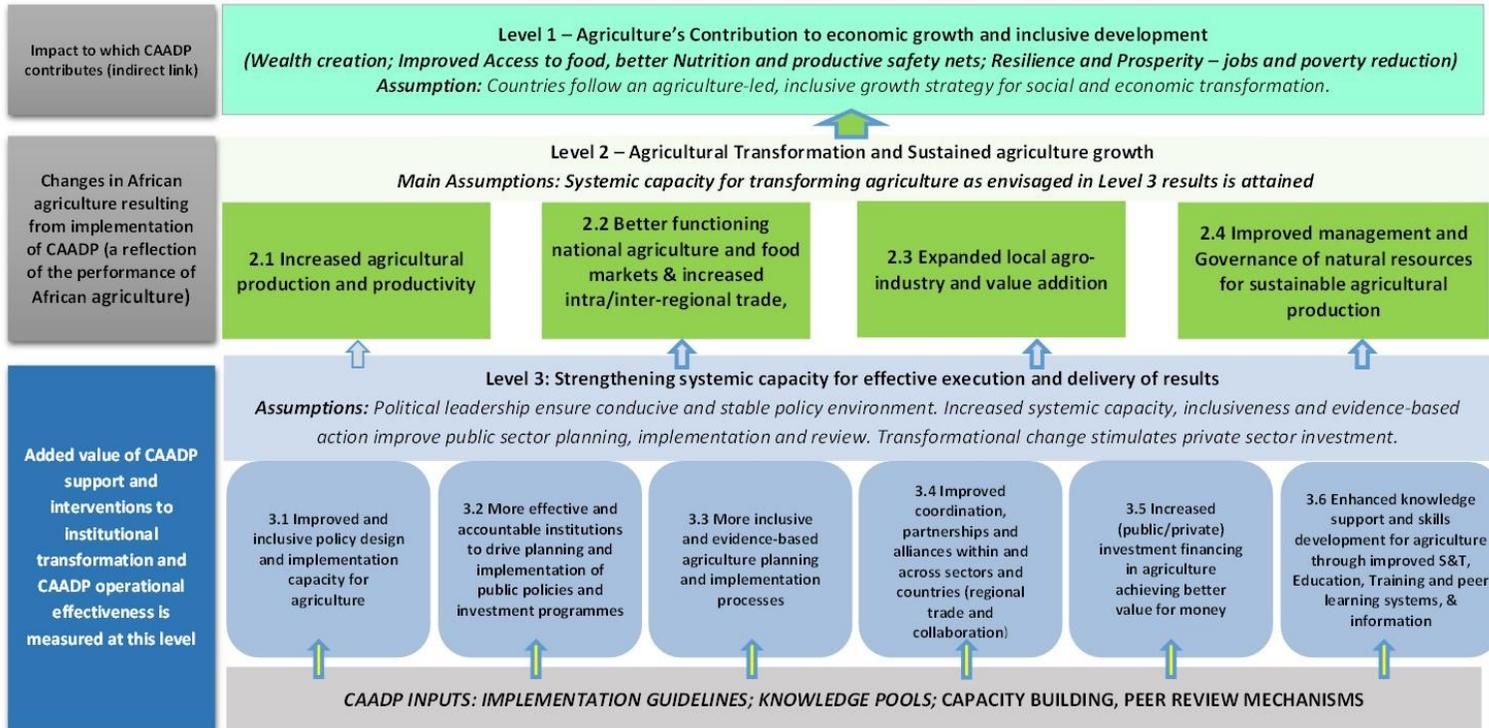
**Table 5: Malabo Declaration Commitments**

MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commitment to CAADP Process;</li> <li>2. Investment Finance in Agriculture;</li> <li>3. Ending Hunger;</li> <li>4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture;</li> <li>5. Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services;</li> <li>6. Resilience to Climate Variability; and</li> <li>7. Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results.</li> </ol>

Shown in Annex 2 is a full description of these commitments, including their objectives, how they will be measured and by which indicators, the definition of the indicators, and the sub-components of indicators that are measured. In the recommitment of CAADP, Figure 7 overleaf is the CAADP Results Framework that was adopted for the ten years 2015-2025 in support of the Malabo Declaration.



Figure 7: CAADP 2014 – 2024 Results Framework





### 4.3. What is Measured in CAADP?

Responding to this question, Dr. Muchero elaborated on the definition of the term ‘agriculture sector’ and then discussed the technical guidelines for measuring CAADP targets.

#### 4.3.1. ‘Agriculture Sector’ Defined

Due to the varying definitions of the “*Agriculture Sector*,” the AU Commission and NEPAD embarked on defining the core areas of agriculture and rural development relevant to the 10 percent budget allocation so that the data could be comparable across countries over time.

After consultations with Member States and RECs, an agreement was reached that the agriculture sector should be defined according to internationally accepted standards based on the UN-developed Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) as used in the IMF’s Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual.

The agriculture sector, therefore, is composed of four major sub-sectors: crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry.

#### 4.3.2. What is Measured in CAADP’s target of 10% of National Agriculture Budget?

The components that contribute to 10 percent of national budget to agriculture target in the *crops and livestock sub-sectors* include the following:

- Administration of agricultural affairs and services; conservation, reclamation or expansion of arable land; agrarian reform and land settlement; supervision and regulation of the agricultural industry;
- Construction or operation of flood control, irrigation, and drainage systems, including grants, loans, or subsidies for such works;
- Operation or support of programmes or schemes to stabilize or improve farm prices and farm incomes; operation or support of extension services or veterinary services to farmers, pest control services, crop inspection services, and crop grading services;
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation, and statistics on agricultural affairs and services;



- Compensation, grants, loans, or subsidies to farmers in connection with agricultural activities, including payments for restricting or encouraging output of a particular crop or for allowing land to remain uncultivated.
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to agriculture;
- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development

related to agriculture by research institutes and universities.



Similarly, the components that contribute to percent of the national budget to agriculture in the **fisheries, including the aquaculture sub-sector**, include the following:



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- Administration of fishing affairs and services; protection, propagation, rationalized exploitation of fish stocks; supervision and regulation of freshwater fishing, coastal fishing, ocean fishing, fish farming, and issuance of fishing licenses;
- Operation or support of fish hatcheries, extension services, stocking activities, etc.;
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation, and statistics on fishing affairs and services;
- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support commercial fishing activities, including the construction or operation of fish hatcheries.



- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to fishing;
- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to fishing undertaken by research institutes and universities.

Under the **forestry sub-sector**, the components that contribute to 10 percent of the national budget include the following:

- Administration of forestry affairs and services; conservation, extension, and rationalized exploitation of forest reserves; supervision and regulation of forest operations and issuance of tree-felling licenses;
- Operation or support of reforestation work, pest and disease control, forest fire-fighting and fire prevention services, and extension services to forest operators;
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation, and statistics on forestry affairs and services



- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support commercial forest activities.
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to forestry;
- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to forestry and undertaken by research institutes and universities.

Dr. Muchero also took the participants through the [Technical Guidelines For Preparing country Biennial Review Report on Progress](#), which was designed to assist in the calculations for reporting on the Malabo

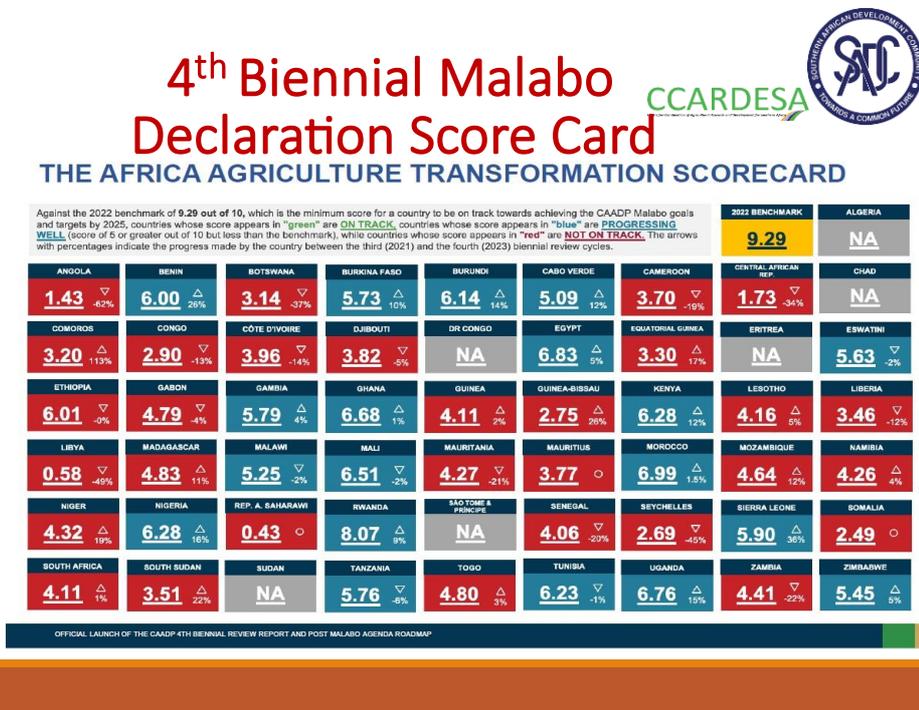


Declaration and Targets. The purpose of going through the guidelines was to understand how the targets were measured, the formulas behind each measurement, and, therefore, the sort of data required of countries to produce for their performance to be accurately calculated.

#### 4.3.3. What data should be collected and why?

Referring to the 4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration Score Card (Figure 8), Dr. Muchero pointed out that Zambia's score of 4.41 against a benchmark of 9.29 showed that it was not on track to meeting the targets of Malabo.

Figure 8: Results of 4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration Review Report



But the question, which most participants asked, was how realistic this information was considering that most participants felt that the country was progressing significantly in agriculture. The issue boiled down to several questions raised including:

- What data is being collected?
- What data should be collected and is the data being accurately reported on?
- Who collects that data and who puts this data together and reports on it?
- Whose role was it to collect what data?
- How is the benchmark calculated, and how does that all fit in with the alignment of the agriculture frameworks?

These and many other questions were raised by the participants.



To address these issues effectively, it was important to discuss the issue of alignment between the national and continental agriculture frameworks and therefore clearly show where information should be generated from and by whom at the national level. To address this issue, Dr. Muchero took participants through an elaboration of the alignment between the continental, regional and national strategic frameworks in agriculture. In order to be effective in reporting on CAADP, the level of alignment of these strategic frameworks should be clear. To this effect, level two of Figure 7, replicated in Figure 9 for ease of reference, was highlighted as the key to aligning national frameworks to the CAADP framework.

**Figure 9: Level 2 of CAADP 2014 – 2025 Results Framework**



Deriving from the above, Dr. Muchero took the participants through the Zambia National Agriculture Policy of 2016 and aligned it to the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy, the CAADP Results Framework and the SDGs. Table 6 shows this alignment of Second National Agricultural Policy of Zambia (2016) to regional, continental and global strategic frameworks. Table 7 also shows the alignment of the investment plans. The results of this alignment exercise showed that Zambia’s agricultural frameworks were in alignment with the regional, continental and global frameworks.

With this in place, what therefore was the missing link? Dr. Muchero put it to the participants that what was missing was not that there was no data but that the collection of that data and the reporting on that data (using the technical guidelines developed for reporting on the targets of Malabo as earlier discussed) could potentially have been the issue. This reemphasised the importance of this workshop which CCARDESA had put together to train countries on how better to report on CAADP and Malabo Declaration.

From the alignment process, it was clear that not only the Ministry of agriculture was responsible for collecting data to report on Malabo Declaration, but that all ministries including those responsible for crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, information, statistics, finance, etc contributed in one way or the other to all the specific objectives of the national agricultural policy and therefore the reporting through identified targets and indicators, to the regional and continental level targets. In addition, the private sector, NGOs and other such entities are required to provide information that goes into the BR report. Obtaining information from the private sector and NGOs has not been the easiest for most countries and that affects the final figures that are reported under the BR report.

With respect to the calculations that go into the score card, Dr. Muchero elaborated on the benchmarking process as well as the scoring against the indicators. The benchmark reaches 10 in the final fifth Biennial Report of 2025 otherwise it was prorated for each successive two years resulting in a benchmark of 9.29 for the fourth Biennial Report. Dr. Muchero also elaborated on the scoring for each indicator noting that the earlier scoring system where if the answer is ‘no’, the mark would be zero irrespective of what other scores were reached under that indicator. That would make the country look like it did not do anything. This scoring has been adjusted to now allow for ‘not applicable’ which would ensure the scores for each indicator remain unaffected and therefore present a much better reflection of the status of that indicator.



**Table 6: Alignment of Second National Agricultural Policy of Zambia (2016) to Regional, Continental and Global Strategic Frameworks**

The three of five Ps of SDGs	People- End Poverty and fight Inequality, Ensure healthy lives, Knowledge, Inclusion of Women and Children		Planet- Protect our ecosystem for All Societies and Our Children	Prosperity- Grow Strong Inclusive & Transformative Economy	Investment for Agriculture
SDGs (Target 2030)	1,2,3,4,5		6,12,13,14,15	7,8,9,10,11	
African Union Malabo Declaration	Commitment 3 (Ending Hunger); 4 (Eradicating poverty through agriculture) & 2 (Investment Finance in Agriculture)		Commitment No. 6 (Resilience to climate variability)	Commitment 5 (Intra-Africa trade in agriculture commodities and services)	
CAADP Results Framework	Increased agriculture production and productivity (Outcome 2.1)	Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks in the agriculture sector (Outcome 2.4)	Improved management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture (Outcome 2.5)	Increased intra-African regional trade and better functioning of national & regional markets (Outcome 2.2)  Expanded local agro-industry and value chain development inclusive of women and youth (Outcome 2.3)	Increased investment in agriculture by allocating up to 10% of national budgets
SADC Regional Agricultural Policy	Increased agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness (Specific Objective 1)	Improved food and nutrition Security for the SADC Region (Specific Objective 5)	Reduced social and economic vulnerability in the SADC Region (Specific Objective 4)	Increased access to markets and trade for agricultural products (Specific Objective 2)	Increased investments and access to finance in and for agriculture (Specific objective 3)
Second National Agricultural Policy of Zambia (2016)	To increase agricultural production and productivity (Objective 1)  To increase effectiveness and efficiency of agricultural research and development (R&D) (Objective 2)  To strengthen the capacities of Agricultural Training Institutions (Objective 3)	To improve food and nutrition security (Objective 7)	To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources (Objective 8)  To mainstream environment and climate change in the agriculture sector (Objective 9)	To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs (Objective 4)  To promote the mainstreaming of gender, HIV and AIDS, and governance issues in agriculture (Objective 10)	To promote availability of and accessibility to agricultural finance credit facilities and insurance (Objective 5)  To increase private sector participation in agricultural development (Objective 6)

Source: SNAP 2016



**Table 7: Alignment of Second National Agricultural Policy of Zambia (2016) to Regional, Continental and Global Strategic Frameworks**

Frameworks	People- End Poverty and fight Inequality, Ensure healthy lives, Knowledge, Inclusion of Women and Children	Planet- Protect our ecosystem for All Societies and Our Children	Prosperity- Grow Strong Inclusive & Transformative Economy	Investment for Agriculture	
<b>SADC Regional Agricultural Policy</b>	Increased agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness (Specific Objective 1)	Improved food and nutrition Security for the SADC Region (Specific Objective 5)	Reduced social and economic vulnerability in the SADC Region (Specific Objective 4)	Increased access to markets and trade for agricultural products (Specific Objective 2)	Increased investments and access to finance in and for agriculture (Specific objective 3)
<b>Second National Agricultural Policy of Zambia (2016)</b>	To increase agricultural production and productivity (Objective 1) To increase effectiveness and efficiency of agricultural research and development (R&D) (Objective 2) To strengthen the capacities of Agricultural Training Institutions (Objective 3)	To improve food and nutrition security (Objective 7)	To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources (Objective 8) To mainstream environment and climate change in the agriculture sector (Objective 9)	To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs (Objective 4) To promote the mainstreaming of gender, HIV and AIDS, and governance issues in agriculture (Objective 10)	To promote availability of and accessibility to agricultural finance credit facilities and insurance (Objective 5) To increase private sector participation in agricultural development (Objective 6)
<b>National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) (2014-2018) of Zambia</b>	Agricultural production and productivity improvement programme	Food and nutrition security and disaster risk management	Sustainable natural resources management programme	Market access and services development	Key support services and cross cutting issues
<b>SADC Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (2017-2022)</b>	RAIP Programme 1: Enhanced sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness RAIP Programme 7: Improved legal frameworks, effective stakeholder networks and dialogue forums RAIP Programme 8: Enhanced collaboration in agriculture related sectoral programme implementation	RAIP Programme 4: Reduced social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment;	RAIP Programme 5: Enhanced sustainable development and management of the environment; RAIP Programme 6: Enhanced sustainable management and conservation of wildlife and transboundary natural resources	RAIP Programme 2: Improved regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products	RAIP Programme 3: Improved private and public sector engagement and investment in agricultural value chains

Source: SNAP 2016



In closing this discussion, the Moderator, Mr. Louis Chikopela, raised a very pertinent point noting that the whole purpose of the CAADP and Malabo Declaration reporting was not for the countries to simply be reporting to the African Union, but for them to improve in the various facets reported on within their own countries. This information, generated properly, can be used for policy decisions. He cautioned therefore that this data should not only be taken as information that is required by the African Union but that it is also information required for decision making at the national level. He concluded noting that going forward, there was need for Zambians to find a mechanism that helps come up with information and data for evidence-based policy implementation.

#### **4.4. Malabo Implementation Status in Southern Africa**

In this section, Dr. Muchero took the participants through the 4th Biennial Review Report with respect to the overall performance of the Southern African region as well as the performance of Zambia over the four Biennial Reports. He also then discussed the Post-Malabo Roadmap process.

##### **4.4.1. Overview of Southern Africa's Performance**

Dr. Muchero informed the participants that the Southern African region, as demarcated according to the AUC CAADP parameters, has twelve (12) Member States namely: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malabo, Mauritius, Eswatini, Eswatini, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia and Zambia. This region is under the joint coordination of SADC and COMESA. Dr. Muchero noted that the region was not on-track in all the seven (7) Malabo commitments in the 2023 BR though the region was on-track in four (4) commitments in the inaugural BR in 2017. However, the region had jointly made considerable effort to achieve half of the required milestones for the Commitment to CAADP Process and Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results

Going forward, the 4th Biennial Review Report recommended that the Southern African region needs to increase:

- Efforts in meeting all the Malabo/CAADP commitments; and
- Investment in agriculture by among others, increasing the share of the national budget to agriculture and creating a conducive environment for attracting both domestic and foreign private investment and public-private partnerships in agriculture.

These actions were envisaged to have ripple effects on ending hunger, eradicating poverty, promoting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, and achieve resilience to climate variability

##### **4.4.2. Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance by Zambia**

Turning specifically to Zambia's performance over the four BRs, Table 8 showcases the 5 key areas of strong performance over the four BRs and Table 9 shows the 5 key areas requiring Zambia's attention.



**Table 8: Highlights of the Key Areas of Strong Performance in Zambia**

Description	Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance
Biennial Report 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>86% for CAADP Process Completion.</li> <li>26.7% increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.</li> <li>741% increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.</li> <li>35% as trade facilitation Index (TFI).</li> <li>56% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</li> </ol>
Biennial Report 2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100.0% for CAADP Process Completion.</li> <li>100.0% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</li> <li>1.8% for domestic food price volatility.</li> <li>100.0% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups from the government budget.</li> <li>19.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.</li> </ol>
Biennial Report 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100.0% for CAADP Process Completion.</li> <li>100.0% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</li> <li>102.3% for the quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination.</li> <li>100.0% of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.</li> <li>19.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.</li> </ol>
Biennial Report 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.3% increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.</li> <li>100.0% for CAADP Process Completion.</li> <li>73.5 as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.</li> <li>100.0% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</li> <li>100.0% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups from the government budget.</li> </ol>

**Table 9: Highlights of the Key Areas in which Zambia needs to pay more attention to**

Description	Highlights of the 5 key areas that require the country's attention
Biennial Report 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.2% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.</li> <li>-3.4% annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).</li> <li>47.8% of the population is undernourished.</li> <li>40.0% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.</li> <li>27.4% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.</li> </ol>
Biennial Report 2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.0% as food safety health Index (FSHI).</li> <li>27.9% increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.</li> <li>34.6% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.</li> <li>55.4 as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.</li> <li>31.6% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.</li> </ol>
Biennial Report 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>55.4 as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.</li> <li>32.3% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.</li> <li>12.0% prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.</li> <li>35.3% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.</li> <li>0.4% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.</li> </ol>
Biennial Report 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34.6% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.</li> <li>11.8% prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.</li> <li>37.9% increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.</li> <li>42.2% for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.</li> <li>57.8% as food safety systems Index (FSSI).</li> </ol>

In addition to the above, Dr. Muchero also pointed out the issue of post-harvest losses as an area that Zambia needed to pay close attention to. Table 10 is a reflection of the results of reporting on post-harvest losses in the SADC region as reported in the four AU BR reports.

**Table 10: Results of Reporting on Post-Harvest Losses during the 4 Biennial Reports by SADC Countries**

Country	Post-harvest Loss (Performance # 3 under the Malabo Declaration Commitment # 3 (Ending Hunger) (Score out of 10))				Status towards achieving this target by 2025 based on the 2023 Biennial Report
	2017	2019	2021	2023	
Angola	0.00 (Measured against benchmark of 1.00)	7.21 (Measured against benchmark of 3.00)	7.54 (Measured against benchmark of 5.00)	0.00 (Measured against benchmark of 9.0)	Not on track (Minimum score in order to be on track for this performance category for 2023 was pegged at 9.0)
Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Comoros	No report	No Report	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	0.00	0.00	0.11	Did not report	
Eswatini	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Lesotho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Madagascar	0.00	2.83	5.80	10.00	On Track to achieving this target by 2025
Malawi	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Mauritius	0.00	4.55	No report	0.00	Not on track
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	On Track
Namibia	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	On Track
Seychelles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
South Africa	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	Not on track
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	5.67	0.00	Not on track
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	5.27	0.00	Not on track

Source: AUC, 2017; AUC, 2019; AUC, 2021; AUC, 2024

#### 4.4.3. Overall Recommendations for Zambia

Turning to the overall recommendations provided in the four Biennial Reports on Zambia, Table 11 provides this summary.

**Table 11: Overall Biennial Review Reports Recommendations for Zambia**

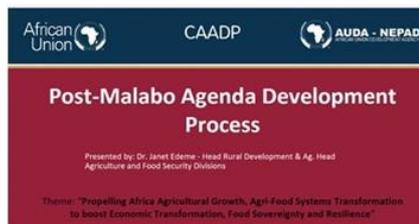
Biennial Review Report	Overall Recommendations for Zambia
2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zambia should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, enhance access to agriculture inputs and technologies (such as investments in irrigation for smallholder farmers), and to agricultural financial services by men and women engaged in agriculture.</li> <li>Zambia should seriously invest in nutrition interventions to reduce undernourishment and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.</li> <li>Zambia should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.</li> </ol>
2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zambia should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.</li> <li>Zambia should strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure evidence-based decision making.</li> <li>Zambia should implement strategies to enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture.</li> </ol>



Biennial Review Report		Overall Recommendations for Zambia
2021		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Zambia should increase funding towards data generation, management, analysis and utilization in the agriculture sector.</li> <li>2. Zambia should develop/expand community nutrition education and protein and energy supplements for women and children</li> <li>3. Zambia should increase the public allocations to agricultural research and forge research partnerships with the private sector</li> </ol>
2023		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Zambia should increase the share of the national budget to agriculture and create an enabling environment for attracting both domestic and foreign private investments and public-private partnerships in agricultural value chains for job creation, poverty reduction and trade in agricultural commodities.</li> <li>2. Zambia should intensify efforts to address the challenge of food security and nutrition through post-harvest management, and other nutrition sensitive interventions such as biofortification.</li> <li>3. Zambia should create new employment opportunities for the youths and women in the agriculture value chains by, among others enhancing access to agricultural inputs and other productivity-enhancing technologies and agricultural finance.</li> </ol>

#### 4.4.4. Post-Malabo Declaration

Dr. Muchero then took the participants through the presentation given by Dr. Janet Edeme (Head Rural Development & Agriculture Head, Agriculture and Food Security Divisions of the African Union Commission) on the Post-Malabo Agenda Development Process.



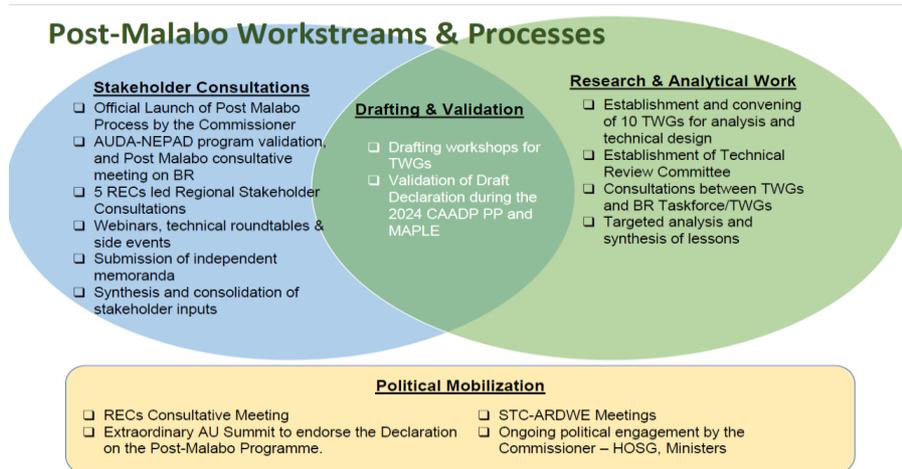
Dr. Muchero noted the following important issues raised in this presentation:

1. The goal of the post-Malabo declaration was likely to remain the same as that adopted in 2003 in the CAADP and that is: *An agricultural-led development that eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity, and delivers economic growth and sustainable development for Africa.*
2. Since the start of the implementation of the CAADP and several achievements have been recorded, the continent’s ambitions and aspirations under the Maputo and Malabo agendas have not been met. This challenge has been compounded by climate change, geopolitical tensions and conflicts, disease pandemics, and economic downturns. In addition, Africa has experienced rising incomes, growing urban populations, and diet diversification, leading to increased processing and transformation of traditional foods. The processing sector has become a major driver of change, with the resultant increase in off-farm employment and intra-African trade in processed food. This evolving nature of African Agri-food systems due to changes in demographics and lifestyle, global economy and politics, technology, markets, and climate change called for innovation, adaptation, reinvigoration, and scale-up of action on the continent if CAADP commitments and Agenda 2063 were to be realized.
3. In view of the above, the Post-Malabo Agenda provided an opportunity to re-look at and outline the new agenda for Africa. The new Agenda will retain the strengths of the CAADP agenda and make strategic adjustments to expand and deepen it to respond to emerging issues and global trends.



Dr. Muchero also noted that this post-Malabo process was designed to be highly consultative, involving stakeholder consultations, analysis and research, technical design/drafting, and political mobilization across the continent (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Post-Malabo Workstreams and Processes



This process was expected to culminate in a declaration (now expected to be called the Kampala Declaration) of a new agenda and commitments by the Heads of States and Governments (HOSG) in January 2025. The work that Member States and their regional economic communities were tasked to undertake was shaped around ten ‘thematic areas,’ each allocated to a specific technical working group (TWG). Table 12 presents these ten TWGs on the post-Malabo declaration process.

Table 12: Proposed Technical Working Groups under the Post Malabo Declaration Process

Technical Working Group	Thematic area of focus
<b>TWG 1:</b>	Principles and Values of the CAADP Process and Accountability
<b>TWG 2:</b>	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agri-food
<b>TWG 3</b>	Ending Hunger in Africa
<b>TWG 4</b>	Halving Poverty through Inclusive Agri-food Growth and Transformation
<b>TWG 5</b>	Boosting Intra-African Agri-food Trade
<b>TWG 6</b>	Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Agri-food Systems to Shocks
<b>TWG 7</b>	Mitigation and adaptation to climate change
<b>TWG 8</b>	Inclusivity and equality in agri-food systems (youth and gender)
<b>TWG 9</b>	Theory of Change and Results Framework
<b>TWG 10</b>	Implementation and Coordination Capacity (Delivery mechanisms)

#### 4.5. Sensitization on SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP)

##### 4.5.1. Overview

The overall aim of discussing these topics was to enlighten participants on the continental and regional strategic frameworks in agriculture, how these frameworks are aligned in supporting agriculture on the continent as the engine of growth for most if not all, African nations, and to what level African governments were committed to implementing these frameworks through national strategic actions.

In this session, Dr. Muchero took the participants through the SADC Strategic Frameworks, namely, the SADC Vision 2050 and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020 – 2030, SADC Protocols, Policies and Strategies; and the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP).

##### 4.5.2. SADC Vision 2050 and Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2020 – 2030)

Dr. Muchero took the participants through the recently approved Vision 2050 (Figure 11) noting that SADC’s Vision is for **‘A peaceful, inclusive, middle to high income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom’**.

Figure 11: SADC Vision 2050 and Pillars of RISDP (2020-2030)



The Vision is anchored on a foundation of Peace, Security, and Good Governance, without which growth of any kind would not be possible to achieve. On that foundation, economic and social growth and prosperity of the region are pegged on three pillars, namely: Industrial Development and Market Integration, Infrastructure Development, and Social and Human Development. All three pillars are issues of gender, youth, climate change, and disaster risk management.

To attain this vision, the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) (2020 – 2030) was developed as the guiding blueprint.

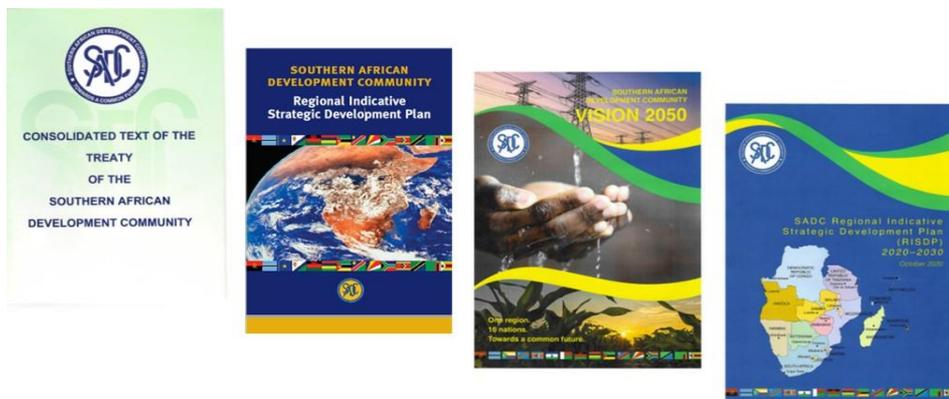




Table 13 summarises the first two pillars of RISDP 2020-2030, and Table 14 continues with the remainder of the pillars.

**Table 13: Pillars of the SADC RISDP 2020 – 2030**

Pillar	Strategic Objectives	Outcomes
Peace, Security, and Good Governance	1. Enhanced conflict prevention, management, and resolution systems, with early warning systems that are capable of tracking and monitoring political, security, and socio-economic threats	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Enhanced early warning systems, leading to timely and targeted monitoring and response to political, security, and socio-economic threats</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced regional capacity for mediation, conflict prevention, and preventative diplomacy</p>
	2. Strengthened political cooperation, democracy, good governance, rule of law, human rights, and human security	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> High-level political cooperation among Member States</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Consolidated democracy and inclusive governance in the region</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Enhanced regional frameworks to address transnational organised crime</p> <p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Enhanced human security in Member States, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalised populations</p>
	3. An enhanced collective defence and security system that is capable of safeguarding the territorial integrity of the region	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Increased capacity of the SADC Standby Force to safeguard the territorial integrity of the region and conduct complex and multidimensional peace support and humanitarian operations</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved regional maritime security</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> High level of engagement of women and young people in defence and peace support</p>
Industrial Development and Market Integration	1. An industrialised regional economy that is based on a competitive and facilitative environment, which includes infrastructure and skills, and sustainably exploits its natural resources by leveraging science, technology, and innovation	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Enhanced competitive and facilitative environment, which includes infrastructure, skills, and innovation</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced industrial and value chain development focusing on the sectors of agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, pharmaceuticals, leather, textile and clothing, tourism, and services, resulting in inclusive industrialisation</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Enhanced regional technological capability and capacity through science, technology, and innovation</p>
	2. A transformed agricultural sector that practices sustainable management of the environment and its natural resources	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> A highly productive agricultural sector</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved and widened market access for agricultural and industrial products</p>
	3. Interconnected, integrated, and competitive Blue, Green, and Circular Economies that are sustainably developed for the benefit of all SADC citizens	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Sustainably developed SADC Blue, Green, and Circular Economies</p>
	4. Deepened regional market integration which is connected to the continental and global markets	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Increased intra-SADC and SADC extra-regional trade in goods and services</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased trade in services in SADC</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Enhanced cooperation and regional coordination in matters relating to tourism</p>
	5. Deepened financial market integration, monetary cooperation, and investment	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Deepened financial integration, broadened financial inclusion, and increased monetary cooperation</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased domestic, intra-regional, and foreign direct investment</p>
	6. Enhanced macroeconomic stability and convergence	<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Macroeconomic convergence attained</p>



**Table 14: Pillars of the SADC RISDP 2020 - 2030**

Pillar	Strategic Objectives	Outcomes
Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration	1. Quality, interconnected, integrated, and seamless infrastructure and networks	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Quality integrated and interconnected regional infrastructure and networks that facilitate the movement of people, goods, services, and knowledge <b>Outcome 2:</b> Broadened competitive regional markets that are diverse and responsive to the needs of the SADC region
	2. Improved capacity for conceptualisation, design, construction, maintenance, and operation of regional infrastructure and services	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Enhanced capacity to develop, operate, and maintain the requisite regional infrastructure and services to ensure progressive sustainability
	3. Increased access to affordable infrastructure and services	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Diversified regional infrastructure and services that are financially affordable and physically accessible to all
Social and Human Capital Development	1. Strengthened and harmonised regional health systems for the provision of standardised and accessible health services to all citizens and addressing threats caused by health pandemics	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved, accessible, and responsive regional health systems <b>Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced investment in nutrition to address all forms of malnutrition
	2. Improved food and nutrition security for the socio-economic well-being of people in the region	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved living standards for SADC citizens
	3. Increased access to quality and relevant education and skills development, including in science and technology, for SADC citizens	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Enhanced equitable access to quality and relevant education <b>Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced skills development for regional industrialisation
	4. Increased job creation with decent work opportunities for full and productive employment in the region	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Increased job creation and access to decent work opportunities
	5. Enhanced living conditions of the people through the promotion of sustainable cities in the region	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened urban planning and management to build climate resilient cities

SADC’s Mission, therefore aims to:

- Create a conducive environment to foster regional cooperation;
- Accelerate the mobilization of resources;
- Improve implementation of SADC policies and programs; and
- Strengthen compliance by Member States and magnify visibility and awareness.

In elaborating on the strategic objectives and expected outcomes of the RISDP (2020-2030) pillars, Dr. Muchero noted that Pillar 1, Industrial Development and Market Integration, was the most relevant to ICKM. Its second strategic objective aims to transform the agricultural sector by, among other activities, sharing research, information, and best practices to upgrade agro-industrial production.

#### 4.5.3. SADC Protocols, Policies and Strategies

While the RISDP is a multi-sectoral blueprint, each sector’s program of action is guided by relevant protocols, policies, and strategies that are developed occasionally. In elaboration, Dr. Muchero noted that protocols



are a series of legal and institutional instruments that substantively enshrine SADC's regional developmental goals and stipulate a core set of collective codes of conduct and procedures legally binding on Member State parties. These Protocols enter into force when two-thirds of the Member States within the Community have ratified the protocol. Dr. Muchero further noted that approximately 31 protocols had been promulgated by SADC as of 2019 (Table 15).

**Table 15: SADC Protocols as at 2019**

Protocol on Trade 1996	Protocol on Trade in Services 2012	Protocol Against Corruption 2001	Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking 1996	Protocol on the Control of firearms Ammunition and Other Related Materials 2001
Protocol on Culture, Information, and Sport 2001	Protocol on Education and Training 1997	Protocol on Energy 1996	Protocol on Extradition 2002	Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons 2005
Protocol on Finance and Investment 2006	Protocol on Fisheries 2001	Protocol on Forestry 2002	Protocol on Gender and Development 2008 (Revised 2016)	Protocol on Health 1999
Protocol to the Treaty Establishing SADC on Immunities and Privileges 1992	Protocol on Legal Affairs 2000	Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters 2002	Protocol on Mining 1997	Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation 2001
Protocol on Science, Technology, and Innovation 2008	Protocol on Shared Watercourses 2000	Protocol on the Development of Tourism 1998	Protocol on Transport, Communications, and Meteorology 1996	Protocol on Tribunal and Rules Thereof 2000 (As amended in 2019)
Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement 1999	Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses 2000	Protocol on Industry 2019	Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development 2014	Protocol on Employment and Labor 2014
Protocol on Protection of New Varieties of Plants 2017				

#### 4.5.4. SADC Regional Agricultural Policy

Dr. Muchero informed participants that the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), approved by the SADC Council in 2014, provides the overarching policy framework for implementing SADC Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030 in the agriculture sector. He also noted that the RAP was formulated as the regional-level equivalent of CAADP. He described in detail the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy, whose four main objectives are outlined in Figure 12.

**Figure 12: Specific Objectives of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)**

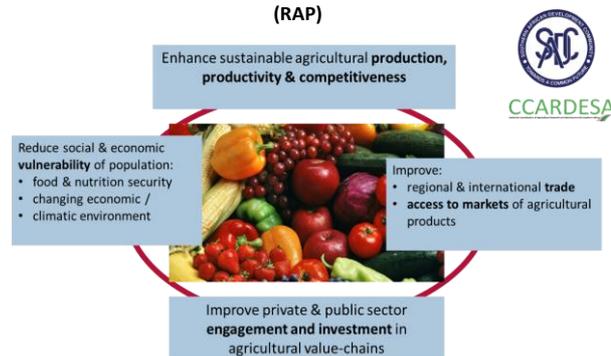




Table 16 summarizes the focus areas and interventions of the SADC RAP. CCARDESA links to and implements the RAP under the second focus area of the first specific objective (Enhanced Sustainable Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Competitiveness). To implement the RAP, a five-year Regional Investment Plan (RAIP) was developed for 2017 – 2022.

**Table 16: SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) Specific Objectives and Focus Areas**

Specific Objective	Focus Areas
Increase sustainable agricultural production, productivity, and competitiveness	<p>Access to <b>factors of production</b> (e.g., productive land, water, and energy, capital including human capital, etc.) <i>with a focus on productivity-enhancing inputs</i> (including plant and animal genetic materials, soil-fertility enhancers) and <b>control of pests and diseases</b>. Some examples of programs to be implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Land administration, use, and management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Productivity-enhancing inputs               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved farmer access to improved plant and animal genetic material</li> <li>• Conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources</li> <li>• Effective soil fertility management systems</li> <li>• Management of transboundary threats, including pests and diseases</li> <li>• Water resources for agriculture</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p>The provision of effective <b>farm support systems and services</b>, including R&amp;D, technology and knowledge generation, adoption and dissemination, institutions (including legislative and regulatory frameworks), and farmer organization support. More specifically, the RAP focuses on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Promotion of agricultural research and development in crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry, as well as climate change, as it affects production and productivity.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enhancement of regional and national agricultural, forestry, and fisheries information systems; and</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enhancement of the capacity of agricultural development institutions.</li> </ul>
	<p>The <b>sustainable utilization of natural resources and the environment</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> It is not enough to simply provide land but 'quality land' for purposes of agricultural production</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Furthermore, the maximum sustainable use (including production, processing, and manufacture) of natural resource-based products, including from fisheries and forestry</li> </ul>
Improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products.	<p>The promotion of <b>more effective and efficient input and output markets</b> and <b>regional trade partnerships</b> (including agro dealerships, price instability/risk management, market information and intelligence systems, networks of commodity exchanges, and Public-Private Sector Partnership (PPP) in agri-business investment)</p>
	<p>The <b>facilitation and regulation of regional and international trade</b> (including tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade, standards and quality issues, and trade agreements)</p>
	<p>The <b>provision of adequate agriculture-related market infrastructure</b> (e.g., roads, transport, storage and handling facilities, and communications) to reduce marketing costs and enable farmers' access to input and output markets.</p>
Increase private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural value chains	<p>The promotion of <b>regional agricultural value-chains</b>, including agri-business and agro-processing;</p>
	<p>The provision of <b>agricultural (particularly rural) financing</b> for the whole agricultural value chain</p>
Reduce social and economic vulnerability of the region's population in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment.	<p>The promotion of strategies to improve <b>chronic and acute vulnerability</b> to the diversity of food security risks as it affects agriculture.</p>
	<p><b>Mitigation and adaptation against environmental shocks, including climate change and variability;</b></p>
	<p>The mainstreaming into agriculture policies of <b>gender equity and vulnerability of specific groups</b> (HIV/AIDS and rural migrants) as related to agriculture</p>
	<p>The promotion of strategies to improve <b>employment and participation of the rural youth in agriculture</b>.</p>



#### 4.5.5. SADC Agricultural Development Fund

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Dr. Muchero informed the participants that the SADC Council of Ministers had also approved 2017 the establishment of the SADC Agricultural Development Fund (ADF), which currently the SADC Secretariat is operationalizing. When fully operational, the ADF is expected to provide funding for the implementation of the RAP under seven facilities, namely:

1. The **Value Chain Facility** whose objective is to support the effective and efficient value addition processes for selected agricultural commodities and products;
2. **The Agriculture Infrastructure Development Facility**, whose objective is to enhance access to agriculture infrastructure including water, energy, land, roads, storage, and other relevant agriculture infrastructure in order to ensure effective and efficient production systems for improved productivity and heightened competitiveness;
3. **The Market and Trade Facility**, which focuses on the marketing of, and trading in, agricultural products by strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks and improving access to market and trade information;
4. **The Agriculture Information Management Facility** which aims to promote agricultural development by providing policymakers, planners, and economic players access to reliable and timely information that is necessary for policy development, emergency preparedness, planning, and decision making;
5. **The Food and Nutrition Security Facility**, which aims to support preparedness, response, and recovery from food and nutrition security-related disasters;
6. **The Environment and Natural Resources Facility** aims to improve the effective, efficient, and sustainable utilization of environmental and natural resources with the view to increasing the resilience of the agricultural sector while also reducing or limiting Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions; and
7. **The Governance and Institutional Development Facility** aims to provide financial and technical support for the establishment of institutional, governance and management structures required to implement the RAIP at both the regional and national levels and provides for the formulation of the rules, regulations, or guidelines for measures under all the Facilities at regional and national levels.

#### 4.6. Conclusion

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Detailed PowerPoint presentations made by Dr. Muchero were shared with the participants. These are available on the CCARDESA Website <http://www.ccardesa.org/events/malabo-commitments-and-biennial-review-reportingnational-knowledge-management-workshop-0>



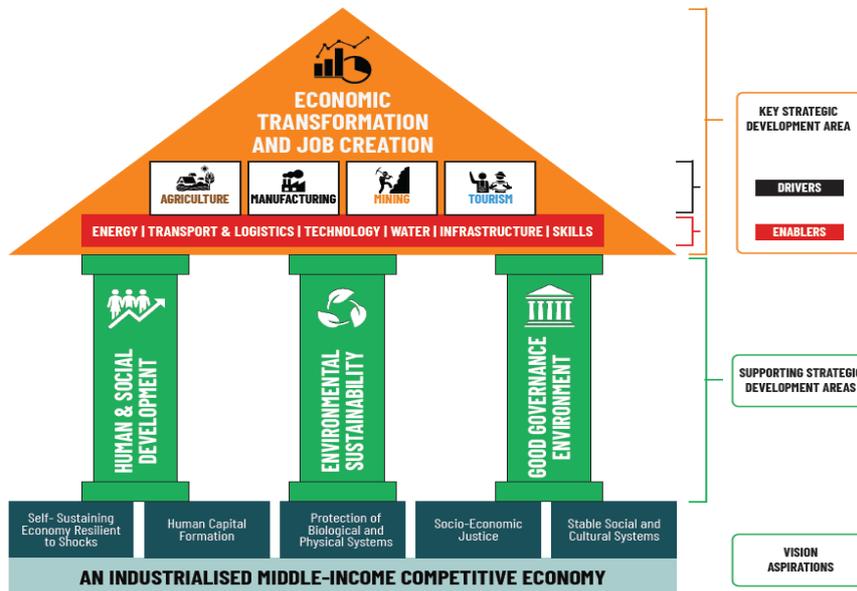
**4.7. Status of Implementation of SADC RISDP In Zambia (Mrs. Susan Mulenga – Planning Unit under the Ministry of Finance – Zambia)**

**4.7.1. Overview of 8NDP**

Mrs. Susan Mulenga took participants through the status of the implementation of SADC RISDP in Zambia, noting that the previous speaker, Dr. Martin Muchero, had already elaborated on many aspects of the RISDP in his presentation. She explained that her presentation focused on Zambia’s 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (NDP) (Figure 13). This plan is informed by many international, regional, and international frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the AU Agenda 2063, and other such strategies, and is in line with the SADC RISDP. Mrs. Susan Mulenga further noted that the 8NDP emanates from Zambia’s National Vision 2030, whose overall goal is to actualize an industrialized middle-income competitive economy through economic transformation and job creation in the four sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and tourism as the drivers of economic growth. This focus has been a shift



**Figure 13: Zambia’s Eight National Development Plan (8NDP) (2022- 2026)**



Source: <https://www.sh.gov.zm/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/EIGHTH-NATIONAL-DEVELOPMENT-PLAN-2022-2026-05-07-2022.pdf>

from the previous singular focus on mining to allow Zambia to be more resilient to various shocks to the



economy it experienced as a result of only focusing on mining. Like many other SADC countries, Ms. Mulenga noted that Zambia has low productive capacity, and copper still accounts for about 70% of all exports. Exports remain undiversified with Zambia remaining largely an exporter of raw materials.

Mrs. Mulenga went on to elaborate on each of the four pillars of the 8NDP noting as follows, that:

- **Economic transformation and job creation** were expected to deliver an industrialized and diversified economy through value addition and agro-processing in job-rich sectors driven by agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and tourism. Citizenry participation and a competitive private sector were expected in the process;
- **Human and social development** was expected to deliver a well-educated, highly skilled human capital base to support the economic transformation and job creation agenda.
- **Environmental sustainability** was expected to deliver sustainable use of natural resources as a basis for wealth creation and economic transformation.
- **A good governance environment was expected to provide a conducive and enabling socio-economic environment to drive development. This involves ensuring a conducive policy environment, transparency, accountability, democracy, upholding the rule of law, human rights, constitutionalism, and improved service delivery.**

As noted earlier, these above outcomes of the 8NDP are in support of the goals of Zambia's Vision 2030, namely;

- Self-sustaining economy resilient to shocks;
- Human capital formation;
- Protection of biological and physical systems;
- Socio-economic justice; and
- Stable social and cultural systems.

#### 4.7.2. Agricultural Transformation

Resulting from discussions at the Ministerial levels, there has been transformation even in the policies to be adopted by various sectors. In the agriculture sector and based on the above vision, the Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Program (CATSP) has been one such reform instituted. Mrs. Mulenga also noted that the Ministry has continued to support the farm input support program and the farm block development.

Under the social, community, and social development, the Ministry has continued to support nutrition programmes, including child feeding schemes, reaching about 2.1 million learners in 70 out of 116 districts.

In terms of budgetary allocation to agriculture, Mrs. Mulenga noted that the Ministry has since made strides in this area by allocating 7.8% in 2024, up from 6.6% in 2023. Mrs. Mulenga was optimistic that Zambia would achieve the 10% CAADP target by 2025.

These achievements have been attained against the backdrop of several challenges. Mrs. Mulenga enumerated the key of these challenges, noting:

- The lingering effects of COVID-19;
- The recent geopolitical tensions in Europe resulted in price hikes on imported inputs;
- Climate change, including the current drought in the region. Arising from the current drought were food and water insecurity, energy production drop due to water shortages in the main water bodies,



livestock and waterborne disease outbreaks, and negative impact on tourism, wildlife, and biodiversity ecosystems.

Mrs. Mulenga further noted, with respect to reduced livelihoods as a result of these challenges, that rural incomes had gone down, with current poverty estimated at 60% overall but 78.8% in rural poverty. This situation has resulted in funding being diverted mostly to mitigating against climate change. While acknowledging the interventions that are currently being implemented to mitigate climate change in the short to medium term, the Ministry was keen to know what measures will be put in place for greater resilience in the long term to ensure the attainment of the goals of the country's economic transformation agenda.

She then turned to monitoring and evaluation performance systems. Mrs Mulenga noted the different levels of monitoring, including sector monitoring at the national level, AU Biennial Reviews that Zambia participates in, and voluntary national reviews that report to the United Nations, among others. With the current challenges the country is facing, as outlined above, budget adjustments have become inevitable. In agriculture, the contribution to GDP is at approximately 3.39% against a target of 6%. This calls for drastic measures the country needs to implement to reach this CAADP target. Furthermore, Ms. Mulenga noted that similar such greater efforts are required to meet the target on hunger.

According to Vision 2030, Ms. Mulenga further noted that the country plans to meet the annual economic growth rate of between 6% and 10%. The country was currently sitting at about 4.5%, implying the need for concerted efforts in measures that will improve on this target. Apart from climate change issues, limited diversification is another major challenge. With contributions from the floor, these and other challenges facing the agriculture sector were noted, but also the point was made that agriculture, as a whole, has been making good strides forward through improved aquaculture production, livestock rangeland management, and support to smallholder farmers with irrigation packages, among others.

#### 4.7.3. Questions and Answers

Following the presentation by Ms. Mulenga, several interventions were made on the floor to confirm the status of the implementation of SADC regional integration in Zambia. Examples included:

- The desire to improve on value addition not only in Zambia but in the region;
- The need for improved collaboration with neighboring countries in enhancing infrastructure development and improving the road networks and air transport networks to boost trade;
- The need for improved technological adoption and use; and
- There is a need to develop strong early warning systems, including greater preparedness for disasters.

It was also highlighted that Zambia has a youthful population that approximates 25% of the total African population. This population would not only create labor but also be entrepreneurs for the future. The country, therefore, needs to strategically harness this demographic advantage to enable the transformation in agriculture.

Considered a landlocked country, Zambia's ambitions also include creating a hub for economic activity and facilitating participation in continental and global trade. The seven-year Zambia Holistic Productive Capacities Programme is a comprehensive program that will make this a reality.



## 5. GROUP WORK (MODERATED BY CONSULTANT DR. MARTIN T. MUCHERO)

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### 5.1. Overview

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Day 2 group work followed the presentations on the Malabo Declaration and its commitments and on the SADC Strategic Frameworks. The participants were split up into four groups: the NGOs and Private Sector Group, the Media and Communications Group, the Government Ministries, the Policy and Planning Group, and the Research and Academia Group. The groups were tasked to respond to the questions: ***How can we create awareness of the Malabo Commitments and the CAADP-BR Report in our daily work activities to ensure Zambia improves her performance in meeting Malabo goals and targets?*** To respond to this overarching question, each group had more specific questions to guide in their group work, including the following:

- a. Provide the status by commitment (on track or not on track) using the table template provided.
- b. What type of support is required at all levels to improve Zambia's performance?
- c. Discuss Zambia's performance and what stakeholders can do to strive for improved results.
- d. What should stakeholders do to improve the country's performance in future reporting cycles?

The results of the group work were reported in the next subsections.



## 5.2. Group Work Presenters (In Pictures)



Media Group Representative



Government Ministries, Policy & Planning- (M&E Team) Group Representative



NGOs and Private Sector Group Representative



Research and Academia Group Representative



Workshop in progress.



### 5.3. Summary of group work

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Following group work, the following summarise the group discussions on challenges that Zambia is facing regarding reporting on the BRR.

#### 5.3.1. Media Group Feedback

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The media group was asked to address the following questions:

- a. Discuss Zambia's performance and what stakeholders can do to strive for improved results;
- b. Identify knowledge products the media can deliver that are related to the Malabo Commitments;
- c. Identify the channels of communication through which knowledge and information can be disseminated; and
- d. How can the media support CCARDESA through its website, YouTube, and its Knowledge Hub with Zambian content?

With respect to performance assessment, the Media Group, represented by Ms Natasha Mhango, reported that as already elaborated on during the workshop, they noted that Zambia's on track in limited areas of the Malabo Declaration. This performance was challenged by, among other issues, limited access to information, data availability issues and the need for stakeholders to be more open with data sharing.

In elaborating on their responses to the second question, the Media group felt that they could contribute significantly to the recommitment to the CAADP principles and values by focusing on awareness creation through stories and keeping people updated and aware of the objectives, importance, and impact of the Malabo commitments. In response to the third question, this would be communicated using various platforms, including print, broadcast, online, and similar media. With respect to the timing, quarterly media outputs for awareness raising were suggested.

The key challenges the Media Group observed as hindering progress in achieving the Malabo Declaration included bureaucratic red tape in accessing information, difficulty getting interviews with technocrats, limited access to technical data, media oftentimes being overlooked except for high-level events, and the need for greater political will to support media engagement.

Going forward, the Media group recommended capacity building to enable journalists to clearly articulate issues, elimination of segregation in invitations due to the polarisation of the media in the country, and simplification of content for the media to enable them to write impactful coverage content-based press releases.

#### 5.3.2. Research Group Feedback

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The following challenges were identified by the research group.

- Limited phytosanitary and sanitary measures (a hindrance to intra-trade in the region)
- Resources have been pumped into the agricultural sector, but very.

The group's response to the groupwork, presented by Mr. Martin Siazemo, is reflected in the tables below.



Commitment	Status (on track/not on track)	Challenges	Actions	Responsible institutions
1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process	Progressing well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With regard to legislation, bureaucratic processes involved law review, including lengthy approval procedures for access to funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Streamline processes to enhance efficiency and shorten the turn-around time</li> </ul>	MoJ, MCTI, MoA, etc
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture.	Not on track.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of aggregating allocations to various ministries and institutions for agricultural development</li> <li>Inadequate funding for research to inform and guide policy formation and strengthening institutional systems and relevant interventions</li> <li>Inadequate allocation of funds to support infrastructure development</li> <li>Bureaucratic processes involved reviewing laws and policies, including lengthy approval procedures for access of funds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggregate all allocations to various ministries and institutions to reflect the actual allocation to the agricultural sector</li> <li>Increase funding for research to create the basis for policy formulation and improve ext services to farmers</li> <li>Increase funding to support infrastructure development</li> <li>Improve infrastructure (roads, housing for extension staff, etc)</li> <li>Streamline processes to enhance efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> <li>Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Finance, Health, etc.</li> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> <li>MoJ, MCTI, MoA, etc.</li> </ul>
3. Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025	Not on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The subsidy measure is not yielding the intended results of increasing productivity</li> <li>High cost of fertilizers</li> <li>Lack of awareness by the public on the availability of community seed banks that can supply local varieties</li> <li>Some MS have not domesticated the regulations</li> <li>Inadequate funding for research to inform and guide policy formation and strengthening institutional systems and relevant interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restructure it and make it achieve the intended objective</li> <li>Increase private sector investment in fertilizer production</li> <li>Create awareness among the farming communicate to boost uptake</li> <li>Encourage other MS to domesticate the regulations</li> <li>Increase funding for research to create the basis for policy formulation and improve extension services to farmers</li> <li>Need for collaboration between or among relevant institutions e.g, ZARI, DOA, and Zamstats on post-harvest losses surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoA, MoF, etc.</li> <li>Government</li> <li>ZARI, NAIS</li> <li>SADC and COMESA</li> </ul>
4. Halving Poverty by the year 2025 through Inclusive	Not on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate research to inform interventions and approaches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct research, and surveys to inform the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoA, MoE, partners, etc</li> </ul>



Commitment	Status (on track/not on track)	Challenges	Actions	Responsible institutions
Agricultural Growth and Transformation			development of interventions	
5. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services	Progressing well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of SPS regulations harmonization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harmonize SPS regulations across RECs and AU</li> </ul>	AUC, RECs
6. Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks	Not on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding for continuous development of climate-responsive technologies, varieties, etc</li> <li>Inadequate awareness of what is available in terms of varieties, agricultural technical and practices, and early warning</li> <li>Lack of social surveys to evaluate research outcomes uptake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve funding</li> <li>Create awareness</li> <li>Conduct surveys to evaluate uptake</li> <li>Improve technology for early warning</li> <li>Capacity building</li> </ul>	MoF, MoA, MoE, etc.
7. Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results	Progressing well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding for research</li> <li>Inadequate participation by relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase funding</li> <li>Include all relevant stakeholders in the biennial review process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoA, MoF,</li> <li>Focal point persons</li> </ul>

### 5.3.3. Government Group Feedback

The group's response to the groupwork, presented by Mrs Wka Banda, is reflected in the tables below.

Commitment	Status (on track/not on track)	Challenges	Actions	Responsible institutions
1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many institutions are implementing the principles and values of CAADP, but they do not know</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use many channels to communicate to the institutions so that they know they are implementing and they need to report</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture (NAIS), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Information and Media
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	Not on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-reporting due to inadequate data capturing by institutions implementing agricultural programs</li> <li>E.g. FSP in MCDSS, School Feeding program in MOE, Defence, Zambia Correctional Services, Office of the Vice President/Resettlement, Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, MLGRD (CDF),</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the Secretary to Treasury to write to institutions to start reporting on the funds that go towards agriculture activities</li> <li>Use PDU to make follow ups on the institutions</li> </ul>	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture (NAIS),



Commitment	Status (on track/not on track)	Challenges	Actions	Responsible institutions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects and Programmes implemented by Cooperating Partners and Govt,</li> </ul>		
3. Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025	Not on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of farming inputs,</li> <li>Poor agriculture management by farmers,</li> <li>Inadequate mechanization in agriculture,</li> <li>Limited irrigation systems</li> <li>Inadequate agriculture extension services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase investment in agriculture</li> </ul>	
4. Halving Poverty by the year 2025 through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation	Not on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate investment in the critical nodes in the value chain, e.g., processing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase investment in value addition, which is largely private-sector-driven,</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, CEEC, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock,
5. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of export commodities are in raw form and hence not getting value for money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase investment in processing</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry, Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises,
6. Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks	Not on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not diversifying in agriculture and hence posing a risk;</li> <li>Inadequate knowledge of climatic information for specific areas;</li> <li>Inadequate knowledge on climate-smart agriculture amongst small-scale farmers;</li> <li>Inadequate information on insurance;</li> <li>Inadequate uptake of insurance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More sensitisation on agriculture;</li> <li>Enhance information dissemination on climate conditions and early warning.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment; Ministry of Agriculture, DMMU;
7. Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results	Progressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High staff turnover;</li> <li>Inadequate capacity to collect data on post-harvest losses;</li> <li>Inadequate capacity to collect and analyze climatic data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build capacity in data capture infrastructure and personnel</li> </ul>	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture,

The government group identified the following challenges.

- Institutions are implementing principles of CAADP but are unaware of these principles;
- There is underreporting due to inadequate data capturing by implementing institutions;
- Limited capacity in data capturing and infrastructure; and
- Low level of communication in the country.

#### 5.3.4. NGO and Private Sector

Ms Susanna Phiri from the CAADP Youth Network made the group presentation. The NGO and private sector group identified the following challenges.



- Enhance the reporting system and equip communication desks to report adequately
- Mainstreaming insurance
- Zero rating – more awareness creation
- Actualise the mechanisation strategy
- ZICTA with service providers to promote digital technology
- Invest in extension officers
- Expand satellite storage facility
- Promote local value addition system
- Decentralisation of services of PQPS
- Improve the communication strategy of PQPS
- Decentralise early warning systems

## 6. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

### 6.1. Knowledge Management at Continental Level (By Mr Benjamin Abugri – KM Learning & Communications Lead Specialist at FARA)

Mr. Benjamin Abugri is the Knowledge Management, Learning, and Communications Lead Specialist at the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), the umbrella organization under which CCARDESA and other sub-regional



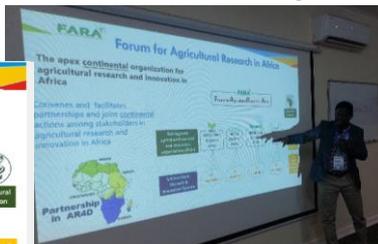
organizations in agricultural research are members. FARA is headquartered in Accra, Ghana.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Abugri explained FARA's mandate, the guiding principles of its strategy for knowledge management (KM), and a summary of KM in FARA. He also elaborated on FARA's agenda for the continent to strengthen the knowledge ecosystem and concluded with a few thoughts and lessons.

### 6.2. About FARA

In Figure 14, Mr. Abugri explained the FARA network of institutions comprising the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD), Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research in Southern Africa (CCARDESA), Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and North-Africa Sub-Regional Research Organization (NAASRO). He further noted that FARA reaches about 10 million institutions through online

Figure 14: Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)



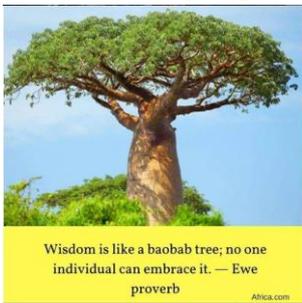
sources and other platforms. Out of this, FARA operates a Blog, communities of practices, and a webpage. FARA is also strongly involved in social media.



Referring participants to Figure 15, Mr. Abugri outlined how FARA works and to what end. Ultimately, FARA supports attaining the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Global Agenda on sustainable development goals. A key instrument in this whole process is the CAADP – Malabo Commitments.

To achieve these objectives, FARA works with a large range of

**Figure 15: Priority Setting of FARA**  
Priority setting in Africa is guided by existing frameworks and targets



stakeholders, including research and academia, policymakers, extension services and farmers, and the private sector. According to Mr. Abugri, in the wise words of the Ewe Proverb, "Wisdom is like a baobab tree; no one individual can embrace it." The Ewe people occupy southeastern Ghana (approximately 6 million people) and the southern parts of neighboring Togo and Benin (about 3 million people).

Mr. Abugri then also explained what Knowledge Management means (Figure



16). He elaborated on explicit knowledge (which are the publications that we generally find all around us) and tacit knowledge (which generally resides in people's minds and experiences). He added that tacit knowledge constitutes nearly 80% of knowledge available, with only 20% available from explicit knowledge.

### 6.3. Knowledge Management in FARA

Mr. Abugri then also took participants through Knowledge Management in FARA. He outlined the KM Team structure and its functions and described how FARA implements its mandate (see Figure 17).

He then turned to elaborate on the Knowledge Management for Agricultural Development (KM4AgD) Framework (Figure 18). He noted the following:

**Figure 17: How FARA Implements its mandate**

**Figure 18: The Knowledge Management for Agricultural Development (KM4A&D) Framework Continental KM4AgD Framework**



Source: Abugri & Brandner (2021): Continental Data Capture Strategy

- a. The KM4AgD model has been proven successful and adaptable in all sectors. Abugri and Brandner designed this framework in 2021 for use in process mapping knowledge towards sustainable development.
- b. That strengthening the Knowledge Ecosystem requires partnerships.
- c. That FARA, CCARDESA, and partners are open to these partnerships (“Knowledgegization”)
- d. That fellows of the KM4AgD Community of Practice for KM and Artificial Intelligence provide a faculty for implementation and
- e. That the establishment of knowledge centers with linkages to academia will help sustain development.

Mr. Abugri also explained the Akosombo Agenda for integrating knowledge management (Figure 19) and informed participants that FARA hosts the KM4AgD Challenge.

**Figure 19: The Akosombo Integration Agenda**



This KM4AgD Challenge has been held so far in 2021, 2022 and 2023. The KM4AgD Challenge is:

- a. A **joint annual program** of FARA, its Continental Partners CCARDESA, CORAF, ASARECA, AFAAS, and the Knowledge for Development Partnership (K4DP), CGIAR
- b. Participants learn about **Knowledge Management, Knowledge Society** in training sessions of 8 days (5 days KM, 3 days K-Society) and **Knowledge Cafes** from the experienced pool of experts
- c. **Together with sector partners, they mastered two key challenges in groups** –Developed ten thematic briefs in 2021 & KM Partnership Framework in 2022 & 2023 –**Continental KM Report in 2024 & 2025**
- d. Developed Country/organization KM Strategy (28) and Country Policy Briefs (21)
- e. Successful participants were awarded “**Certified Knowledge Managers for Sustainable Development**” accredited by **recognized Universities**
- f. Present findings, solutions, and recommendations at High-level Conferences in 2021, 2022, 2023.
- g. **The 2024 Challenge is planned for July 29-31 in Kigali, Rwanda**



Mr. Abugri concluded his presentation with two quotes that summarised his thoughts on knowledge management for sharing with the participants. These two thoughts were:



Data can help to end malnutrition across Africa, writes Kofi Annan

#### 6.4. Knowledge Management in the SADC Region and CCARDESA Hubs (Ms. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, CCAARDESA ICKM Officer)

Mrs. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, the Information, Communication, and Knowledge Management Officer of CCARDESA, introduced the participants to three key topics: knowledge management, ICKM strategy, and KM Systems. She then reflected on the key challenges KM faces.

##### 6.4.1. CCARDESA Thematic Areas

Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo informed participants that Knowledge Management is the fifth thematic area being implemented under CCARDESA. The full list of CCARDESA's thematic areas was noted as follows:



- a. Agricultural productivity and food and nutrition security;
- b. Resilience to emerging agricultural risks: environmental, climate change, and transboundary diseases and pests;
- c. Commercialisation of the agricultural sector and market access;
- d. Women, youth, and social inclusion;
- e. Knowledge and information management, communication, and policy support; and
- f. Capacity strengthening of CCARDESA and AR4D institution.

The fifth thematic area aims to ensure access to knowledge and information through various ICT technologies and traditional and electronic media for researchers, extension agents, farmers, and other stakeholders. To this end, CCARDESA's ICKM mandate is to build and operate a regional Information Communication and Knowledge Management (ICKM) System, strengthening the capacity to manage and facilitate access to and broker the sharing of agricultural information. Explaining why knowledge management is important, Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo quoted Peter Drucker, the known Father of Modern Management, as having said (see figure 20).

**Figure 20: Peter Drucker, the known Father of Modern Management**



“Neither land nor work, neither capital nor machines create an advantage in a business. What makes the successful difference and what also represents the decisive differentiating feature is the **ability to use knowledge** of all kinds from scientific or technical knowledge to social, economic and business knowledge. It is only thanks to its knowledge that a company differs from the others, if it can produce a product or a service that generates value in the market.”

Source: Drucker (*Managing for Results*, 1964), p. 5

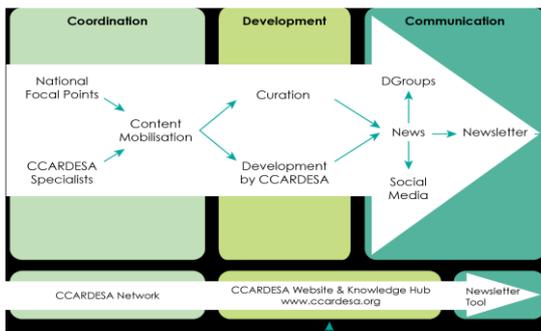
To this effect, Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo noted that **Knowledge Management is a targeted, integrated, and systematic approach to identifying, acquiring, creating, sharing, applying, and capturing knowledge relevant to achieving the specific objectives of the organization.** She went further and outlined the three key elements of CCARDESA’s KM system, which encompass processes, people, and technology (Figure 21 provides the essence of this KM system).

**Figure 21: Key Elements of CCARDESA’s KM System**



**6.4.2. The CCARDESA ICKM System**

**Figure 22: CCARDESA’s ICKM System Structure**



Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo also outlined and took the participants through the 4 Cs of CCARDESA’s KM strategy, namely, coordination, content, curation, and communication (Figure 22). She noted that CCARDESA works with country focal persons and ICKM-trained experts. Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo paid tribute to the CAADP Focal Persons in Zambia. She also noted that through projects such as the CCARDESA CAADP-XP4, which targets KM, CCARDESA has trained various officers in countries that are being supported by the project to be certified as Knowledge

Managers.

In further elaborating on Figure 22, Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo turned to products that are produced and shared on the CCARDESA website. She noted that various experts produce knowledge products that are shared on their own or other websites. CCARDESA would like to also share these products (both good and bad practices) so people in SADC can learn from each other. She noted that this was all about content mobilisation.



Concerning curation (Figure 22), Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo informed the participants that CCARDESA curates information for the benefit of the SADC region. This is information and knowledge products from many other institutions and organizations, such as FARA, UN agencies, etc. that can be accessed directly through the CCARDESA website. She, therefore, encouraged everyone to use the CCARDESA website to showcase and share their products and access content from CCARDESA collaborating partners.

Lastly, with respect to communication (Figure 22), she noted that there are several ways in which CCARDESA communicates, and therefore, these communication paths are also available to the CCARDESA website users. One way CCARDESA communicates is through various instruments, including D-groups, a mobile app, newsletters, and social media.

### 6.4.3. CCARDESA’s ICKM Strategy Themes and Strategic Actions

Reiterating that CCARDESA’s ICKM strategy was structured into the 4 ‘Cs’ described above, Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo then described the ICKM Theme and strategic actions that CCARDESA is pursuing. These are outlined in Box 2.

**Box 2: CCARDESA ICKM Strategic Actions**

1. Facilitate Access to Audience-Specific Agricultural Knowledge and Information through CCARDESA ICKM & SAAIKS
2. Knowledge Translation into Interactive/audio/Visual Knowledge products
3. Create Linkages to Knowledge Management Hubs to foster Collaboration & Information Sharing Among Stakeholders /Facilitate the interoperability of systems
4. Strengthen and Maintain SAAIKS, ICKM system, and Associated Infrastructure
5. Strengthen e-learning solutions and knowledge exchange and partnerships
6. Optimise Media Engagements & Knowledge Brokerage Foras.
7. Strengthen the Capacity of NARES in Information Packaging and Use of Digital Innovations and ICT to Transform Agriculture
8. Monitoring & Evaluation of ICKM performance

### 6.5. Knowledge Management Status in Zambia and Establishing Knowledge Management CoP (Dr. Christine Vamunyima Kanyengo, UNZA)

Dr. Christine Vamunyima Kanyengo is a Senior Librarian, Research, and Training at the University of Zambia (UNZA). She also lectures on knowledge management and has extensive experience setting up communities of practice. In her presentation, she focused on information and knowledge sharing mechanisms, ICT infrastructure policies and strategies, leadership, citizens, and communities of practice in KM.



#### 6.5.1. Knowledge Management.

With respect to information systems, Dr. Kanyengo’s presentation highlighted the following:



- Traditional media has embraced digital technology. When they are broadcasting, for instance, one can stream whatever they are broadcasting. The print media is also available online. Therefore, almost everyone can access whatever the broadcast media and the print media are doing as long as they have access to a smartphone;
- There is a strong social media presence and impact in Zambia;
- Libraries play a crucial role in knowledge preservation. Most libraries are now digital and are designed to collect, store, preserve, and make available information and
- UNZA produces knowledge products through research and graduates. Information is not cheap; therefore, UNZA spends considerable money on ensuring data and information availability.

Dr. Kanyengo noted that knowledge is an asset to UNZA, and being up-to-date on knowledge management can only enhance its operations. In the field of agriculture, UNZA collects everything in whatever format has been written about Zambia relating to agriculture and stores that information for sharing.

Having said how important technology has become to information and knowledge Management, Dr. Kanyengo gave some statistics drawn from the Zambia Inclusive Digital Economy Status Report of 2022, which looks at how connected Zambia is. The status of Zambia in these various elements is as follows:

- Infrastructure connectivity: 48%
- Digital usage: 68%
- Digital payments: 87%
- Digital skills capacity: 41%
- Digital literacy: 38%

With respect to digital literacy, Dr. Kanyengo explained that digital literacy is the ability to understand know, and use your digital skills in order to get the information that you require. This is referred to as the initial interest, and Zambia is at 20% on initial interest, which is very low. She also noted that the government is embracing digital technology and is in the process of establishing electronic government systems. This trajectory is indeed the way to go, Dr. Kanyengo added, noting that there is a greater need to promote and manage e-government policies and programs and to promote ICT education and utilization, among other such uses of technology. To this effect, government departments and organizations are being encouraged to go digital in their knowledge management.

In support of this thrust on technological developments, Dr. Kanyengo noted that UNZA offers knowledge management courses at undergraduate and master's levels. Other universities offer professional diplomas in knowledge management teaching. The general focus is on evidence-based learning and practical applications.

Dr. Kanyengo then elaborated on the challenges facing digital space in Zambia. She noted that the main challenge arising from these digital platforms and services is the fragmented nature of Zambia's digital ecosystem. Efforts are underway to ensure that the country pulls everything together to reside in one ecosystem. If not in one ecosystem, there should be systems that can speak to each other, a more integrated and truly interoperable digital ecosystem. In addition, citizens need support to access these services. The overall objective is to increase the uptake and adoption of the digital economy and services so that almost everyone within the country has access to these digital platforms.

### 6.5.2. Communities of Practice (CoP)

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Turning to communities of practice (CoP), Dr. Kanyengo noted that, in a nutshell, communities of practice enable individuals to learn from each other, share knowledge, and collaborate on knowledge-related projects. Organizations can tap, of course, into these members' collective knowledge and expertise. This, however, requires investment in technologies, and as such, people, government departments, institutions, etc, need to invest money into ensuring such practices become effective. Investment in technology is key because, without it, it would not be feasible to maintain knowledge management programs/systems within institutions. Dr. Kanyengo then gave examples of communities of practice, including the one at UNZA medical school, resulting from which interactions they promoted the introduction of the internet in Zambia. Communities of practice in Zambia have resulted in effective knowledge management and communication instruments. She concluded that a successful CoP thrives on collaboration and a shared commitment to learning and knowledge exchange.

### 6.5.3. Summary

In summary, Dr Kanyengo's presentation emphasized that successful knowledge management requires proper investment and institutional support and cannot be implemented in isolation from other organizational functions. The key messages from her presentation were that:

- Knowledge management is not cheap and requires proper investment;
- Technology is crucial for successful implementation;
- Need for leadership support and integration with decision-making is a must;
- The importance of communities of practice for knowledge sharing is a must;
- Success depends on collaboration and shared commitment, and
- Cross-cutting nature of KM requires integration into broader projects.

### 6.6. National Agricultural Information System (NAIS) KM Strategy (Ms Dorcas Kabuya)

With a lot having already been discussed, Ms. Dorcas Kabuya gave a few highlights of what was happening in Zambia about knowledge management, some of the challenges that the Ministry was facing, and some successes that had been achieved. She concluded by appealing to the different departments in the Ministry of Agriculture to give the system support so that the Ministry could enhance documentation and visibility of the activities that are happening in the ministries. Ms. Dorcas Kabuya is one of the certified knowledge management managers who was sponsored by CCARDESA. She developed a knowledge management strategy for the Ministry of Agriculture based on that training.



Ms. Kabuya started by outlining and describing the National Agricultural Information System (NAIS). She noted that NAIS is an extension of the Agriculture Extension Department in the Ministry of Agriculture that is responsible for providing extension services to farmers through media channels. NAIS is present in all districts with qualified staff who use print, broadcast, and publications for information dissemination to farmers. Key channels to disseminate information include news segments on ABN and ZNBC and radio programs on multiple stations (Sky FM in the Southern Province, Radio Mano in the Northern Province, Breeze FM in the Eastern Province). In addition, NAIS also uses the weekly agricultural page in the Times of Zambia to disseminate information, which is translated into various local languages. She added noting that while NAIS identifies, captures, and appropriately organizes knowledge materials for dissemination, two of



their key challenges are central storage facilities for easier and wider access by staff and even for decision-making. Currently, this information and materials are stored in personal laptops.

Regarding success stories, Ms. Dorcas Kabuya highlighted that the Ministry of Agriculture had developed a knowledge management strategy and established a NAIS team with access to the ministerial website for uploads. The NAIS team also now accompanies various departments in undertaking their activities, and they assist in documenting these activities and their results for audit purposes. It has become mandatory that when departments are developing their plans, NAIS should be involved. The NAIS also has laptops for storytelling, making their work easier. There has been increased collaboration with other departments and organizations involved in agriculture, and the result has been improved information access through multiple media channels.

With respect to challenges the NAIS is facing, the critical ones include the lack of a formal KM structure or position in the Ministry, limited storage facilities for documentation, reliance on donor funding for KM activities, bureaucratic processes that tend to slow down information sharing, and the lack of a centralized data storage system, which results in information being stored on individual laptops.

In summary and based on the presentations by Ms. Dorcas Kabuya, the following recommendations become evident: there is need for a central storage facility for the NAIS; there is need to streamline bureaucratic processes for faster access and sharing of information; there is need for a dedicated budget for KM activities; there is need for creating greater awareness at top management level of these needs and the activities of NAIS; it is essential to make KM everyone's responsibility across the departments; and lastly, there is need for better coordination between departments for information sharing.

#### **6.7. CCARDESA Knowledge Hubs and CCARDESA Mobile App (Mrs. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, CCARDESA CAADP-XP4 ICKM Officer)**

Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo took the participants through the various knowledge hubs and knowledge-sharing systems deployed by CCARDESA, including the CCARDESA E-Learning Initiative, the DGroups platform, the Southern African Agriculture Information & Knowledge System (SAAIKS) and the CCARDESA Mobile App. The Mobile App, she noted, was developed with the following objectives in mind to:

- Provide off-line access to knowledge products and technical briefs;
- Learning about climate change and agriculture;
- Connecting stakeholders; and
- Expanding the reach to extension officers.

She elaborated, noting that there has been an increase in the number of users of the Mobile App, which can be found on the CCARDESA website.

#### **6.8. Formation of Community of Practice (By Benjamin Abugri)**

In this session, the objective was to establish a national KM partnership committee of practice so that all the actors within the AR4D community could engage efficiently. To this effect, Mr. Abugri took the participants through what a community of practice in KM is and its benefits to sustained and improved KM. He covered the following areas:

- What are CoPs?
- Roles and responsibilities of CoPs
- Characteristics of CoPs
- Success factors of CoPs

### 6.8.1. What are CoPs

Mr. Abugri explained that communities of practice (CoPs), as described by Wenger, are **“Groups of people who share a concern or passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly”** (Wenger). Mr. Abugri further noted that CoPs are generally about connecting people, collecting experience and material, sharing ideas, provisioning knowledge services, collaborating on new ideas or ongoing activities, mutual support, retaining the knowledge in a group /network; reflecting and developing practices; providing good practice guidance and material; building mutual trust and appreciation; making sure, that ideas are useful; motivating and presenting of oneself; and addressing critical topics, informal issues.



He concluded this section by outlining the forms of CoPs, which range from loose relations to professional communities. Figure 23 elaborates on this.

Figure 23: CoPs From Loose Relations to Professional Communities



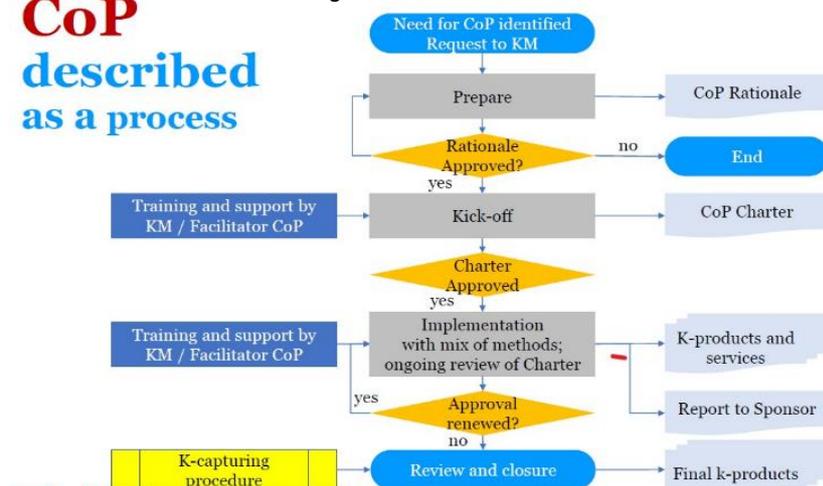
### 6.8.2. CoP Processes and Success Factors

Noting further that a CoP can be described as a process, Mr. Abugri took the participants through Figure 24 and described the process of developing a CoP. In summary, the process involves mobilising and initiating it, developing targets and structures for the CoP, exchanging ideas, and creating new knowledge and products, followed by repositioning those products for sharing.



## CoP described as a process

Figure 24: CoP Process



### 6.8.3. Roles and Responsibilities of a CoP

Mr. Abugri also outlined what should be in a Community Charter that forms the CoP, roles and responsibilities in the CoP, and success factors. These are outlined in Table 17.

Table 17: Community Charter, Roles and Responsibilities, and Success Factors

What a Community Charter should contain	Roles and Responsibilities in CoP	Success Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rationale</li> <li>Vision/Goals</li> <li>Outcome/outputs/deliverables/measurements</li> <li>Management support</li> <li>Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Communication, technical platform</li> <li>Rules</li> <li>Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiator, pioneer, creator (especially in the beginning)</li> <li>(neutral) Facilitator</li> <li>Experts</li> <li>Administrators</li> <li>Sponsor(s)</li> <li>Core team: facilitator, administrator, expert</li> </ul> <p>The core team consists of the key organizers of the Community that take responsibility for the development of the CoP. Mostly, there is not one Community Leader alone, but a team with different roles, like Community Facilitators, Administrator, Lead Expert. Roles and titles should fit the organizational context and be decided by the Community itself.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear link to needs of the organisation or business</li> <li>Senior management sponsorship</li> <li>Clear and well-understood scope and purpose</li> <li>Clear and supported roles and responsibilities for CoP leaders and Facilitators</li> <li>Build 'trust' amongst CoP members</li> <li>Mix of face-to-face and online CoP activities and support</li> <li>Use of instruments for co-creativity (e.g. Knowledge Café) and appreciation of any individual contribution</li> <li>User friendly IT tool(s) for on-line activities -Dgroups</li> <li>Measurable and monitored outcomes</li> </ul>



Mr. Abugri also highlighted the characteristics of a CoP and the potential barriers and benefits of knowledge sharing. Figure 25 summarizes this description.

Figure 25: Characteristics of CoPs

## Characteristics of CoPs

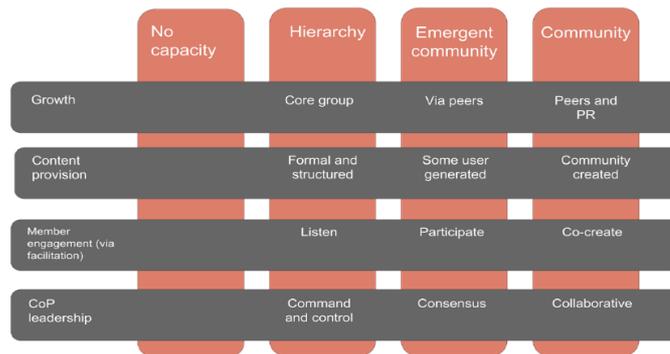
incl. potential barriers and benefits for knowledge sharing

Characteristic	Potential benefit	Potential barrier
Language diversity	Outreach to different languages; reaching people on the ground	Communication barrier; exclusion
Physical distance/time-zones	There is always somebody awake and available	Weak socialization, personal relations; communication deficits
Knowledge/skills diversity	Understanding and adjusting to the different knowledge, skills	Some are left behind, knowledge exclusion
Unequal power and resource	Access to power of the powerful	Misuse of power inequalities
Different values, objectives, and needs	Balancing values and objectives, mutual support, common values	Ideas and approaches fail, egoistic contributions, conflict of interest
Cultural diversity	Different cultural approaches can support creative solutions	Misunderstanding, not-understanding,
Different regional, economic, political, social (etc.) context	Source of creativity and innovation	Lack of transferability of knowledge; new colonialization
Differing data formats	Different approaches to collect data can create additional info	Incompatibility of data, wrong results

He also elaborated on the stages of maturity of a CoP as depicted in Figure 26.

Figure 26: Community Maturity Stages

## Community maturity stages



Based on: Community Roundtable [community maturity model](#)



#### 6.8.4. Dgroup Community of FARA

Mr. Abugri also took participants through the Dgroup community of FARA (Figure 27).

Figure 27: About the FARA Dgroup Community

### About the Dgroup Community

- **Dgroups** is a **longstanding**, successful international development initiative that has been online since 2002. It is a global Community hosting a large family of discussion groups related to international development <https://bit.ly/AboutFARADgroups>
- A **partnership of development organizations** (FARA, FAO, UN agencies, bilateral agencies, NGOs) with collective interest to support global communication for development.
- Vision: *a world where every person can contribute to dialogue and decision-making for international development and social justice.*
- 15 Full Partners, 9 Associate Partners, and 3 Project Partners. More information on these partners is available on <https://www.dgroups.info/dgroups-partnership/>
- Formally constituted as a non-profit foundation registered in 2009 - Netherlands.
- **Three different Dgroups membership options**, each with [different levels of financial contribution and different rights](#).







#### 6.8.5. Formation of Community of Practice in Zambia

Mr. Abugri took back the participants to the type of relationships in CoPs, noting that whether formal or informal, there is still an amount of knowledge that goes on among the communities, but the main difference between formal and informal communities of practice was that the formal ones tend to have documented processes and procedures of how to engage the community in tackling a particular topic area. The informal ones are erratic; they just come up. Such informal ones can stay strong depending on what is going on, and then they can just die off depending on the situation. He added that the purpose of this workshop was to develop a formal community of practice for clear recognition, clear activities, and clear outputs that will add real value to KM in Zambia.

To this end, Mr. Abugri proposed establishing a national knowledge management partnership of key actors through a community of practice in KM. Figure 28 shows the inaugural volunteers of the Zambia Community of Practice on KM.

**Figure 28: Volunteers to the Inaugural Knowledge Management Community of Practice in Zambia**



**Figure 29: Inaugurated KM CoP In Zambia with CCARDESA and FARA Representatives**





## 7. CLOSING SESSION

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Dr. Kayula closed the Knowledge Management and Malabo meeting in Chisamba by expressing gratitude to all participants for taking time out of their busy schedules to attend and actively contribute. He emphasized that their commitment and valuable contributions had been instrumental in the success of the meeting.



He highlighted the importance of the discussions held, noting that they provided an opportunity to align Knowledge Management with the Malabo Declaration goals, share best practices, and build synergies for sustainable agricultural development in the SADC region. Dr. Kayula acknowledged the critical role of participants' input in identifying actionable recommendations and innovative solutions for enhanced knowledge sharing and policy alignment across member states.

Additionally, he thanked the organizing team for their exceptional efforts in ensuring the smooth execution of the meeting and partners and stakeholders for their continued support in advancing the regional Knowledge Management agenda.

Dr. Kayula urged participants to remain committed to implementing the ideas and strategies discussed during the meeting, emphasizing the importance of collaboration and continuous engagement in achieving transformative impact. He concluded by wishing everyone safe travels to their respective destinations and expressing hope for progress resulting from the fruitful engagement, officially declaring the meeting closed.



## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP PROGRAMME



National Knowledge

## Management, Data Capture, CCARDESA Themes and Monitoring/Reporting Malabo Commitments Training Workshop-Proposed Programme and Agenda

**Date: 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> March 2024**

**Venue: Lusaka, Zambia**

Time	ACTIVITY	Responsible
24th March 2024	Arrival Management of Rooming list & Set-up of the Conference room	All Organisers (CCARDESA Finance, & Hotel Admin)
<b>DAY 1</b>	<b>25th March, 2024</b>	
<b>Moderator: ZARI</b>		
<b>Rapporteurs: Ms Dorcas Kabuya &amp; Kabosha Zambia CCARDESA Focal Person</b>		
08:30 - 09:00	Registration of delegates & Administration Notices	Workshop Secretariat
09:00 – 09:15	Introductions and Welcoming Remarks	ZARI
09:15-09:45	Opening Remarks	ZARI Director
09:40-10:00	Objectives of the workshop	Dorcas Kabuya -CCARDESA Focal point person (Zambia)
10:00:10:30	CCARDESA/CAADP-XP4 Overview	Bridget Kakuwa ICKM Officer
10:30 - 10:45	Group photo	NAIS
<b>10:45 – 11:15</b>	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>	
11:15 –12:30	Malabo Declaration Commitments & Zambia’s 4th Biennial Review Report	ZAMBIA CAADP Focal person
12:30 – 13:00	Media Briefing	Media Houses (NAIS, ZNBC, Daily Mail), CAADP Desk Officer, CCARDESA ICKM Officer
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	<b>All</b>
14: 00 -14:30	Zambia’s performance and how we can improve?	CAADP Representative
14:30 -15:00	Discussions	Zambia CAADP Representative/Unit
15:00 - 15:30	Zambia’s Malabo Implementation and partner engagement	CAADP Representative
<b>15:30 -15:45</b>	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>	
15:45 – 16:15	Way forward for Zambia	CAADP REP/Consultant
16:15 -16:30	Wrap up	Moderator
16:30	House Keeping	Finance & Admin
<b>DAY 2</b>	<b>26th March, 2024</b>	
<b>Moderator: CAADP TEAM Zambia</b>		
<b>Rapporteurs: ZANIS</b>		
08:15-08:30 08:30-08:45	Recap	NAIS
08:45-09:15	Malabo commitments Sensitization	Consultant
09:15-10:00	Status in the SADC Region & Continental of Malabo Implementation	Consultant
10:00-10:30	Discussions	Consultant
<b>10:30 - 11:00</b>	<b>HEALTH BREAK/NETWORKING</b>	<b>ALL</b>



11:00-11:30	SADC-RISDP	Consultant
11:30-12:00	Discussions	All
12:00-12:30	Status of Implementation of SADC -RISDP in Zambia	National Contact Person (Ministry of Finance)
12:30-13:00	Discussions	All
<b>13:00-14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	<b>ALL</b>
14:00-14:45	<p><b>Parallel sessions:</b> NGOs, Private Sector, Media &amp; Communications, Government Ministries, Policy &amp; Planning- (M&amp; E Team) Research &amp; Academia</p> <p><b>How can we create awareness of the Malabo Commitments in our daily work activities to ensure Zambia improves her performance in meeting Malabo goals and targets?</b></p>	Consultant
14:45 – 15:30	Presentations on the Actions-10 Minutes each	Group Discussion Leaders
<b>15:30 – 16:00</b>	<b>HEALTH BREAK/WORKING</b>	<b>ALL</b>
16:00 -16:20	Presentations on the Actions-10 Minutes each	Group Discussion Leaders
16:20-16:30	Wrap-Up	Mr Benjamin Abugri
<b>DAY 3</b>	<b>27th March, 2024</b>	
<b>Moderators: CAADP Unit</b>		
<b>Rapporteurs: ZARI</b>		
08:00-08:30	Circulation of Daily Participants Registration	Finance & Admin
08:30-09:00	Knowledge Management at the Continental Level	Mr. Benjamin Abugri
09:00-09:30	Knowledge Management in the SADC Region	Ms. Bridget Kakuwa
09:30-10:00	Discussions	
<b>10:00-10:30</b>	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>	<b>ALL</b>
10:30-11:15	Knowledge Management Status in Zambia, and Establishing Knowledge Management CoP	Dr. Christine Wamunyima Kanyengo (UNZA)
11:50-12:15	CCARDESA Knowledge Hubs	Ms. Bridget Kakuwa
12:15-12:30	Mobile App Navigation & Discussions	Ms. Bridget Kakuwa
12:30-13:00	NAIS KM Strategy	Ms. Dorcas Kabuya
<b>13:00-14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	<b>ALL</b>
14:00-14:30	Formation of Community of Practice	Ben Abugri
14:30-15:00	Way forward	CAADP Team Zambia
15:00-15:20	Closing Remarks	ZARI
15:20-15:45	<b>HEALTH BREAK &amp; NETWORKING</b>	<b>ALL</b>
<b>END OF MEETING/ FAREWELLS/ NETWORKING</b>		



**ANNEX 2: MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS AND HOW THEY ARE MEASURED**

Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
1. Commitment to CAADP Process	1.1 Country CAADP Process	Develop/update national Plans for implementing Malabo declaration using CAADP implementation approach under inclusive and participatory process.	1.1- CAADP Process Completion Index
	1.2 CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership and Alliance	Strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body.	1.2- Existence of, and Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body
	1.3 CAADP based Policy and Institutional Review / Setting / Support	Strengthen existing agricultural policies and institutional settings to successfully implement NAIPs to achieve Malabo Declaration goals and targets.	1.3- Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources
2. Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.1 Public Expenditures to Agriculture	Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.	2.1i- Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure 2.1.ii- Public Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added 2.1iii- ODA disbursed to agriculture as % of commitment
	2.2 Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture.	2.2- Ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture
	2.3 Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract foreign private direct investment in agriculture Increase access of smallholder farmers/rural households to and use of financial services for the purposes of transacting agricultural business (purchasing inputs, machinery, storage technologies, etc.)	2.3- Ratio of foreign private direct investment to public investment in agriculture
	2.4 Access to finance		2.4- Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services
3. Ending Hunger	3.1 Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	Promote utilization of cost-effective and quality agricultural inputs, irrigation, mechanization, and agrochemicals for crops, fisheries, livestock and forestry and to boost agricultural productivity	3.1i- Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land)
			3.1ii- Growth rate of the size of irrigated areas from its value of the year 2000
			3.1iii- Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings) to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity
			3.1iv- Proportion of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services
			3.1v- Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP
			3.1vi- Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights
	3.2 Agricultural Productivity	Increase agricultural productivity.	3.2i- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per agricultural worker 3.2ii- Growth rate of agriculture value



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
			added, in constant US dollar, per hectare of agricultural arable land
			3.2iii- Growth rate of yields for the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities
3. Ending Hunger	3.3 Post-Harvest Loss	Provide logistics support to all stages of the food production chain (field/harvest, storage, processing, transportation, final retail market) to limit degradation both in quantity and in quality of the produced food.	3.3- Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities
	3.4 Social Protection	Integrate measures for increased agricultural productivity with social protection initiatives focusing on vulnerable social groups through committing targeted budget lines within our national budgets for social protection.	3.4- Budget lines (%) on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups
	3.5 Food security and Nutrition	Promote initiatives to improve nutritional status, and in particular, the elimination of hunger and child under nutrition in Africa, by bringing down child stunting, child underweight, child wasting, and child undernourishment; and improving dietary diversity for women and children.	3.5i- Prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old) 3.5ii- Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years old) 3.5iii- Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5 old) 3.5iv- Proportion of the population that is undernourished (% of the country's population) 3.5v- Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women 3.5vi- Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet
4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.1 Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	Sustain annual agriculture sector growth by ensuring higher contribution to GDP and to poverty reduction.	4.1i- Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars 4.1ii- Agriculture contribution to the overall poverty reduction target 4.1iii- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line (% of population) 4.1iv- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at international poverty line (% of population) 4.1v- Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price
	4.2 Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	Promote approaches via PPP arrangements to link smallholder farmers to value chains of priority agricultural commodities.	4.2- Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.
	4.3 Youth job in agriculture	Engage youth in agricultural sector development to contribute to reduce level of unemployment and poverty	4.3- Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains
	4.4 Women participation in Agribusiness	Promote initiatives that facilitate preferential entry and participation for women in gainful and attractive agribusiness opportunities.	4.4- Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture.
	5. Intra-African Trade in Agriculture	5.1 Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and	Promote intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services while reducing importation of those



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
Commodities and Services	services	commodities from outside Africa. Create and enhance regional and continental policies and institutional conditions and support systems to simplify and formalize the current trade practices to permit the achievement of intra-African trade target; including the promotion of the African Common position on agriculture related international trade negotiations and partnership agreements	5.2i- Trade Facilitation Index
	5.2 Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions		5.2ii- Domestic Food Price Volatility Index
6. Resilience to Climate Variability	6.1 Resilience to climate related risks	Promote initiatives of building resilience of production systems to reduce vulnerabilities of the livelihoods of African population to climate variability and other related risks	6.1i- Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks 6.1ii- Share of agriculture land under sustainable land
	6.2 Investment in resilience building	Enhance investments for resilience building initiatives to protect rural workers and social groups, as well as vulnerable ecosystems.	6.2- Existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives
7. Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.1 Country capacity for evidence based planning, implementation and M&E	Countries to increase capacity to generate, analyse and use data, information, knowledge and innovations	7.1- Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information
	7.2 Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	Put in place mechanisms and systems to recognize and appreciate performance of Member States with respect to progress on key commitments agreed upon. Institutionalize the use of the Biennial report to serve mutual accountability platforms, experiences sharing amongst African countries on agricultural development issues, and promote lessons learnt for performing on Malabo Declaration	7.2- Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review
	7.3 Biennial Agriculture Review Process		7.3 Country Biennial Report submission.

**ANNEX 3: List of Participants**

Commented [MM1]: Dear Bridget, this may need to be updated to the very latest participant listing, thanks

**LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS NATIONAL KM & MALABO MEETING IN CHISAMBA-ZAMBIA**

S/N	Name	Sex	Institution	Phone No.	Email Address
1	Auckland Kuteya	M	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute	0977181797	<a href="mailto:auckland.kuteya@iapri.org.zm">auckland.kuteya@iapri.org.zm</a>
2	Chongo Banda	F	Ministry of Agriculture – Planning (write to PS attention Chongo Banda)	0977807388	<a href="mailto:Bernard.Mumba@agriculture.gov.zm">Bernard.Mumba@agriculture.gov.zm</a>
3	Dorcas Kabuya	F	CCARDESA Focal Point Person - Ministry of Agriculture (write to Assistant Director NAIS attention Dorcas)	0977439597	<a href="mailto:domucar@yahoo.com">domucar@yahoo.com</a>
4	Kabosha Lwinya	F	CCARDESA Focal Point Person - Ministry of Agriculture	0979155634	<a href="mailto:lwinyakabosha@gmail.com">lwinyakabosha@gmail.com</a>
5	Natasha Mhango	F	CAADP Reporter - Ministry of Agriculture (write to Assistant Director NAIS attention Natasha)	0976520206	<a href="mailto:natashamhango15@gmail.com">natashamhango15@gmail.com</a>
6	Doreen Nawa	F	CAADP Reporter - Zambia Daily Mail	0977224174	<a href="mailto:dorkel2005@gmail.com">dorkel2005@gmail.com</a>
7	Dalitso Mbewe	M	CAADP Youth Network Southern Africa Regional Coordinator	0966300606	<a href="mailto:mbewe.dalitso@gmail.com">mbewe.dalitso@gmail.com</a>
8	Happy Mulolani	M	Ministry of Agriculture – Reporter (write to Assistant Director NAIS attention Happy)	0972028107	<a href="mailto:mulolanih@gmail.com">mulolanih@gmail.com</a>
9	Susanna Phiri	F	CAADP Youth Network Zambia	0978460180	<a href="mailto:sussana.phiri@gmail.com">sussana.phiri@gmail.com</a>
10	Mweemba Chijoka	M	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (write to PS attention Mr. Chijoka)		<a href="mailto:chijokam@gmail.com">chijokam@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:Nchimunya.Mwiimbu@mfi.gov.zm">Nchimunya.Mwiimbu@mfi.gov.zm</a> <a href="mailto:Himba.Cheelo@grz.gov.zm">Himba.Cheelo@grz.gov.zm</a>
11	Terrance Musongole	M	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit	095614719	<a href="mailto:Terence.Musongole@grz.gov.zm">Terence.Musongole@grz.gov.zm</a>
12	Dr. Frank Kayula	M	CCARDESA Board Member		
13	Mabvuto Zulu/TBA	M	Food and Agriculture Organisation (M & E) (write to FAOR attention Mr. Zulu)	0977588091	<a href="mailto:Suze.Filippini@fao.org">Suze.Filippini@fao.org</a> <a href="mailto:Mbuyuana.Kintu@fao.org">Mbuyuana.Kintu@fao.org</a> <a href="mailto:Mabvuto.Zulu@fao.org">Mabvuto.Zulu@fao.org</a>
14	Terence Nyirongo/TBA	M	Ministry of Information and Media (write to PS MIM general letter)	0977815774	<a href="mailto:Magdalene.Chileshe@mim.gov.zm">Magdalene.Chileshe@mim.gov.zm</a> & <a href="mailto:Yvonne.Nkhoma@mim.gov.zm">Yvonne.Nkhoma@mim.gov.zm</a> <a href="mailto:terence.nyirongo@mim.gov.zm">terence.nyirongo@mim.gov.zm</a>
15	Dr. Ndashe Kapulu	M	Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (write to Director ZARI attention Dr. Ndashe Kapulu)	0977417221	<a href="mailto:dickson.nguni@gmail.com">dickson.nguni@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:Ndashe.Kapulu@zari.gov.zm">Ndashe.Kapulu@zari.gov.zm</a>
16	Martin Siazemo	M	Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary Services (write to Director PQPS attention Mr. Martin Siazemo)	0972085427	<a href="mailto:msiska12@yahoo.co.uk">msiska12@yahoo.co.uk</a> <a href="mailto:martinkabemba@yahoo.com">martinkabemba@yahoo.com</a>
17	TBA		MUSIKA		<a href="mailto:reuben@musika.org.zm">reuben@musika.org.zm</a>
18	Mrs Anne Mwiche	F	Ministry of Health – Chief Planner (write to PS Administration attention copy Annie Mwiche )	0978957591	<a href="mailto:ps@moh.gov.zm">ps@moh.gov.zm</a> <a href="mailto:annie.mwiche@moh.gov.zm">annie.mwiche@moh.gov.zm</a>
19	Masiye Nawiko	M	Agriculture Consultative Forum	096 6455696	<a href="mailto:masiye.nawiko@acfzambia.org">masiye.nawiko@acfzambia.org</a>
20	Mortan Mwanza	M	Ministry of Agriculture-Department of Agriculture (write to PS attention Mr. Mortan Mwanza)	0977321932	<a href="mailto:mortonmwanza@yahoo.com">mortonmwanza@yahoo.com</a>



21	Mr. Augustine Patience Tembo	M	Ministry of Environment and Green Economy-Planning (write to PS attention Mr. Tembo)	0977602683	<a href="mailto:Douty.Chibamba@mgee.gov.zm">Douty.Chibamba@mgee.gov.zm</a> <a href="mailto:kasiku.akakulubelwa@mgee.gov.zm">kasiku.akakulubelwa@mgee.gov.zm</a> <a href="mailto:pacetembo@gmail.com">pacetembo@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:Patience.Tembo@mgee.gov.zm">Patience.Tembo@mgee.gov.zm</a>
22	TBA		Gender Division	0966901876	<a href="mailto:Brenda.Kamanga@gender.gov.zm">Brenda.Kamanga@gender.gov.zm</a>
23	Weka Namposya		Ministry of Community Development & Social Services-Planning		<a href="mailto:Mwendalubi.llutombi@mcoss.gov.zm">Mwendalubi.llutombi@mcoss.gov.zm</a>
24	Walubita Songolo		Ministry of Agriculture – Planning	0977872384	<a href="mailto:wsongolo@yahoo.com">wsongolo@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:Walubita.Songolo@agriculture.gov.zm">Walubita.Songolo@agriculture.gov.zm</a>
25	TBA		Media ZNBC		<a href="mailto:vainessmunsaka@gmail.com">vainessmunsaka@gmail.com</a>
26	TBA		Media ZNBC		<a href="mailto:vainessmunsaka@gmail.com">vainessmunsaka@gmail.com</a>
27	Peggy Thole	F	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (Meteorology) (write to Director Edson Nkonde attention Peggy Thole)	0976489026	<a href="mailto:chiluf@gmail.com">chiluf@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:peggytholezulu@gmail.com">peggytholezulu@gmail.com</a>
28	Timothy Tonga	M	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock		
29	Richard Lungu	M	Ministry of Finance and National Planning-Planning	0976905412	<a href="mailto:Phebby.Bulambo@mofnp.gov.zm">Phebby.Bulambo@mofnp.gov.zm</a> <a href="mailto:Memory.Mulenga@mofnp.gov.zm">Memory.Mulenga@mofnp.gov.zm</a> <a href="mailto:richardlungu@gmail.com">richardlungu@gmail.com</a>
30	Nicholus Obby Mainza	M	Ministry of Agriculture-Agribusiness (write to PS attention Mr. Mainza)	0979915148	<a href="mailto:nicholusinza@yahoo.com">nicholusinza@yahoo.com</a>
31	Louis Chikopela	M	Ministry of Agriculture-Department of Agriculture (write to PS attention Mr. Chikopela)	0979425850	<a href="mailto:sichio6@gmail.com">sichio6@gmail.com</a>
32	Mr. Patrick Chuni	M	Zambia Statistical Agency (write to Statistician General ZSA attention Mr. Chuni)	0977801584	<a href="mailto:MulengaJ.Musepa@zamstats.gov.zm">MulengaJ.Musepa@zamstats.gov.zm</a> <a href="mailto:Patrick.Chuni@zamstats.gov.zm">Patrick.Chuni@zamstats.gov.zm</a> or <a href="mailto:pmchuni@gmail.com">pmchuni@gmail.com</a>
33	Dr. Christine Wamunyima Kanyengo	F	University of Zambia		<a href="mailto:ckanyengo@yahoo.com">ckanyengo@yahoo.com</a>
34	Emely Banda	F	CIAT Zambia	0979488448	<a href="mailto:e.banda@cgiar.org">e.banda@cgiar.org</a>
35	Nkolola Halwindi	F	Women in Agriculture	0970364375	<a href="mailto:nkolola_halwindi@yahoo.co.uk">nkolola_halwindi@yahoo.co.uk</a>
36	Bridget Kakuwa	F	CCARDESA	+260969770885	<a href="mailto:bkakuwa@ccardesa.org">bkakuwa@ccardesa.org</a>
37	Reginald Nsala	M	Next Edition	+26776395782	<a href="mailto:Nsala&lt;nexteditionmedia@gmail.com&gt;">Nsala &lt;nexteditionmedia@gmail.com&gt;</a>
38	Kopo Letsebe	F	CCARDESA		<a href="mailto:kletsebe@ccardesa.org">kletsebe@ccardesa.org</a>
39	Benjamin Abugri	M	FARA		<a href="mailto:babugri@fara.org">babugri@fara.org</a>
40	Dr. Martin T. Muchero	M	Consultant	+26774229647	<a href="mailto:Pamusha12@gmail.com">Pamusha12@gmail.com</a>