



**CAADP-XP4 PROJECT INCEPTION MEETING AND LAUNCH
HILTON GARDEN HOTEL, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA
27 – 28 FEBRUARY 2020**



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ACRONYMS

ACCRA	Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas in Southern Africa
AES	Agricultural Extension Services
AFAAS	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
AGRINATURA	European Agriculture Research and Education for Development
AR4D	Agricultural Research for Development
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CCARDESA	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CORAF	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
CCAA	Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DeSIRA	The Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
IAPRI	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Research
KAZA-TFCA	Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NAKIS	National Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems
NARES	National Agricultural Research and Extension System
NARIS	National Agricultural Research Institutes
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command

ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
R&D	Research and Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SRO	Sub-regional Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZARI	Zambia Agriculture Research Institute

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) is a SADC subsidiary created by Member States in 2010 to coordinate regional cooperation in agricultural research and development. CCARDESA and its partners comprising of AFAAS, ASARECA, CORAF and FARA have secured resources from the EU under the Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture (DeSIRA) initiative to implement a 4-year project in Africa. The project is called CAADP Ex-Pillar 4 Africa Regional and Sub-regional Organizations for Agricultural Research and Innovation (CAADP-XP4). The overall objective of the project is to enable agricultural research and innovation, including extension services, to contribute effectively to food and nutrition security; economic development and climate mitigation in Africa.

CCARDESA is leading the implementation of the SADC regional component of the project in line with its mandate. The project will cover 7 countries in Southern Africa: Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The project will support the following **themes**: 1. *Strengthened Capacity of African regional and sub-regional agricultural research organizations to perform their individual mandates and to better work together*; 2. *Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for Innovation established and in operation*; 3. *Strengthened national policies, regional institutional arrangements, and market access*; 4. *Knowledge Management & Communication for decision support, sharing innovation and advocacy related to climate-relevant agriculture transformation*; and 5. *Effective Planning, coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning (MEL) and Reporting*. The two major **outcomes** are: 1. *improved capacities of countries to; prioritize, plan and use climate-relevant technologies and innovations, advocate and mobilize investments in agricultural research and innovation, formulate and implement policies*; and 2. *improved collaboration amongst institutions to; enhance coherence of actions, advance a common vision and agenda and to strengthen Africa's voice in global platforms on research and innovation*.

1.1 Purpose and Objective CAADP-XP4 Project Inception Meeting

CCARDESA convened an inception meeting to launch the CAADP-XP4 project in Lusaka, Zambia from 27th to 28th February 2020. The objectives of the meeting was to familiarise stakeholders with the project objectives and activities, establish partnerships, take stock of existing climate relevant initiatives, identify synergies and develop an implementation framework that will guide the joint implementation of project activities.

1.2 Participation

About one hundred (100) (29Female :71Male) representatives participated during launch. These were drawn from; governments of the seven targets countries, IFAD, FAO, SIDA, COMESA, RenAPRI, WWF, AFAAS, CORAF, ASARECA, AGRINATURA, Private Sector, Members of Parliament, Youth Networks, Famers Organisations and Media houses (print and electronic). The project was officially launched by the Zambia Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Michael Katambo.

CCARDESA presented an overview of the project and this was followed by discussions; the representatives from the seven target countries and selected partners gave presentations on the current status on existing climate smart agriculture initiatives, policies and strategies as well as capacity gaps that this project would address. Two panel discussions provided perspectives on the importance of partnerships and funding of CSA initiatives.

2.0 OPENING REMARKS

2.1. CCARDESA Acting ED – Dr Simon Mwale



Dr Mwale welcomed the participants to the CAADP-XP4 inception meeting. In his opening remarks, he indicated that the CAADP-XP4 is an important project to CCARDESA as an organisation, and to the SADC region in general. He indicated that CAADP-XP4 is well aligned with the CCARDESA's recently developed long-term strategy for the period 2020-2029. The new strategy has given prominence to addressing climate change by including a stand-alone thematic area which focuses on "Resilience to emerging agricultural risks", including climate change and transboundary diseases and pests. He further mentioned that CCARDESA recognises the threat posed by climate change to agriculture and its impact on food production and food security. It is for the same reason that CCARDESA has continued to invest great efforts in implementing several climate-relevant interventions and initiatives to address the challenges brought about by climate change. CCARDESA is working with GIZ in the implementation of a project "Adaptation to climate change in the rural areas in southern Africa" (ACCRA), which is supported by the German Government. The project generated several knowledge products on climate smart agriculture interventions which are promoted through the CCARDESA website and will be scaled up through the CAADP-XP4 project.

He indicated that the support from the EU and IFAD through CCADP-XP4 project will add to the footprints of CCARDESA in the area of climate change and adaptation of agricultural production systems by contributing efforts towards addressing this phenomenon. Furthermore, that the CAADP-XP4 initiative had come at an opportune time when CCARDESA had been putting intensive effort to capacitate and rally key stakeholders to address the negative effects of climate

change on agriculture in the SADC region. He acknowledged that the CAADP XP4 project represents a practical way of prioritising actions towards addressing impacts of climate change. More importantly that it is also one of the important steps towards realising CCARDESA’s vision of “Sustainable agricultural growth and socioeconomic development in the SADC region” and its Mission of “setting the regional research and development agenda, mobilising resources, supporting capacity development, fostering collaboration and providing agricultural information and knowledge to stakeholders”.

2.2 FAO Representative – Dr George Okechi



Dr Okechi said Southern Africa is an epicentre for climate change, with emerging and disturbing trends that require attention from all sectors. As a result, about 45 million people are food and nutrition insecure in the region. He warned that if these climate change induced impacts are not addressed, production will be affected, and countries will not be able to deliver on the SDGs. He noted that the CAADP-XP4 project will enhance delivery of SDGs through synergies and creation of strong partnerships. He emphasised on the need for harnessing research and innovation to improve food and nutrition security in the region. He pledged that FAO would remain committed to partnership with CCARDESA.

2.3 IFAD – Dr Malu Ndavi



A representative for IFAD stated that the core business is lending but understands that that Research and innovation is required to secure more funding for capacity development. Dr Ndavi said there is great need to strengthen the NARIs for them to perform to full capacity. He understand that about 70 percent of the government budget accounts for recurrent expenditure therefore it was his

considered view that CAADP-XP4 should facilitate the analysis of the capacity gaps that exist within the NARIs and catalyse the process of building capacities. He emphasized on the need CAADP-XP4 to create and strengthen partnerships with farmer and the youth organisations. He added that IFAD has already pledged an additional funding of 25% of the total cost of the project as IFAD contribution to CAADP-XP4. Therefore, appealed to partners to focus on investing in research and development, because now the area is facing serious funding constraints. The other area of priority capacity building and developing functional partnerships.

2.4 Honourable Minister of Agriculture



The Hon. Minister's address at launch of the officiated CCARDESA CAADP-XP4 project underscored the important and relevant of the project. He indicated that the project launch came at an opportune time when all stakeholders were grappling with the effects of climate change. He acknowledged that climate change was a phenomenon which presents enormous challenges against the efforts of producing enough food to feed the constantly increasing regional population. He confirmed the general global consensus that climate change was real and was affecting people and the environment. He explained that Southern Africa routinely experiences the impacts of this phenomenon which are more pronounced among the resource-poor farming households who often lack the means to mitigate the risks. The Honourable Minister appreciated the participation of multi-stakeholders which confirms the need for collective efforts to address climate change issues. He further expressed his optimism about the goals of the CAADP-XP4 project as it intends to bring together key actors at national, regional, continental and international level to work together in identifying climate-relevant interventions to spur transformation of agriculture in Africa. The aspirations of facilitating exchanges and collaboration between African and European partners would add an extraordinarily rich dimension to the project. In conclusion, the Hon. Minister appreciated the European Union and IFAD for providing support for the project. He also thanked the other development partners and other local stakeholders for continuing to address climate change and other developmental priorities and appreciated the participants for attending the project inception/launch meeting.

3.0 Plenary Session

3.1 CAADP-XP4 Overview

CAADP-XP4 is a 4-year project funded by the European Union and implemented through IFAD. The project components are aligned with the following CCARDESA Thematic Areas:

Themes & Results	
Thematic areas	Intermediate results/outcome
Agricultural productivity and food and nutrition security	Increased agricultural productivity and food and nutrition security
Resilience to emerging agricultural risks: environmental, climate change and transboundary pests and diseases	Sustainable management of natural resources and increased resilience to climate change and other emerging agricultural risks
Commercialisation of the agricultural sector and market access	Increased commercialisation of smallholder agriculture and access to markets
Women, youth and social inclusion	Gender equality, women empowerment and increased employment and participation of youth and vulnerable groups in agricultural value chains
Knowledge and information management, communication and policy support	Improved access & to reliable and up-to-date knowledge & information for informed decision making.
Capacity strengthening of CCARDESA and AR4D institutions	Strengthened capacity of regional and national AR4D institutions, farmers and other agricultural value chain actors

COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME ex-Pillar 4
(CAADP-XP4) PROJECT

PROJECT LAUNCH
27-28 February 2020, Lusaka - Zambia

CCARDESA

IFAD
Investing in food people

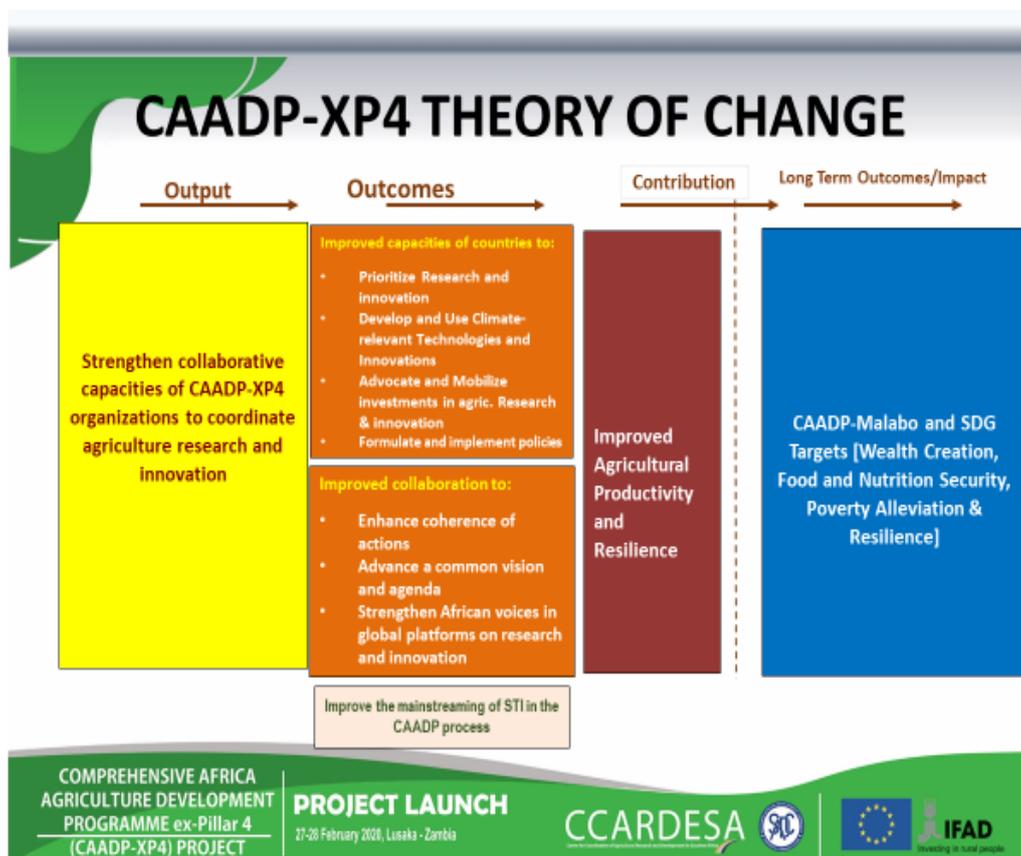
CAADP-XP4 is also aligned contribute to Agenda 2063 of the African Union and to the climate relevant CAADP goals as set in the 2014 African Union’s Malabo Declaration in advancing Accelerated African Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. It also supports SDG 1 (Promote progress towards ending poverty); SDG 2 (Progressive achievement of zero hunger); SDG 5 (Enhance gender equality); SDG 8 (Enhance decent work and economic growth); SDG 12 (Support responsible consumption & production) and SDG13 (Combat climate change and its impacts).

The objective of CAADP-XP4 is to enable agricultural research and innovation, including extension services, to contribute effectively to food and nutrition security, economic development and climate mitigation in Africa. This will be achieved by improving the capacity, effectiveness and positioning of the Regional and Sub regional Agriculture research and extension organizations as well as National-Agriculture-Research-Systems, and by promoting collaboration and knowledge sharing among the organizations and relevant European institutions.

The five outputs of the programme are: 1. Strengthened Capacity of African regional and sub-regional agricultural research organizations to perform their individual mandates and to better work together; 2. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for Innovation established and in operation; 3. Strengthened national policies, regional institutional arrangements, and market access; 4. Knowledge Management & Communication for decision support, sharing innovation and advocacy related to climate-relevant agriculture transformation; and 5. Effective Planning, coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning (MEL) and Reporting.

The project's two major outcomes are: 1) improved capacities of countries to; prioritize, plan and use climate-relevant technologies and innovations, advocate and mobilize investments in agricultural research and innovation, formulate and implement policies; and 2) improved collaboration amongst institutions to; enhance coherence of actions, advance a common vision and agenda and to strengthen Africa's voice in global platforms on research and innovation.

An illustration of the project's theory of change is presented below to show how the project's interventions will contribute towards the CAADP/Malabo and SDG targets.



The project is designed to ensure both sustainability and scaling up; these include the multi-stakeholder partnerships and the strengthening of capacities in resource mobilization, policy analysis and advocacy as well as the internal capacities of the target institutions.

CCARDESA will ensure sustainability through the following; (i) To deepen ownership of CAADP-XP4 by maintaining working relationships with beneficiaries (NAKIS), (ii) Link CAADP-XP4 with on-going projects & programmes implemented by CCARDESA supported by the long-term Strategic Plan (2019-2029), (iii) Link CAADP-XP4 with ongoing initiatives in target countries and at regional level supported by IFAD and other investors, (iv) Align CAADP-XP4 to other initiatives aimed at strengthening national science and technology policies and institutional reforms and (v) Seek to obtain political endorsements of CAADP-XP4 within the target countries for enhanced national mainstreaming.

3.2 Panel Discussion 1: FAO, NORAD and SIDA



The question was: *Are we making enough investment in implementing CA in Southern Africa?*

Mr Lewis Hove stated that FAO is the Secretariat for the Global CSA Alliance hence the need to link up the CAADP-XP4 project to the Global Alliance and Global Tropical Agriculture Platform. The region has been practicing CA for years and adoption is still a challenge to measure unless we focus on one or two principles. It is not easy to change people's mindset. SIDA mentioned that IAPRI is better placed to disseminate the innovations widely. Communication has been made easier because farmers can access information on CA through mobile phones. Participants emphasised on the need to make impactful investments in agriculture and tap into private sector investments for sustainability. A lot of capacity building has been done on CA in the region. Uses multi-stakeholder approach to create synergies and coordinate activities where FAO works with various players to advance the CSA agenda some of which are research organisations, governments for SADC member states, NGO etc. In this regard FAO has facilitated the formation of CSA task forces that are scaling up efforts in CSA and CA. FAO is building capacity of the organisations and trying to make the organisations more resilient in their effort to implement CSA activities.

Zambian Government was represented by the Principal Agriculture Officer, who said that the decline in productivity in crop husbandry, in the 90s, triggered government to start promoting Conservation Agriculture. Between 2000 and 2010, the government of Zambia was compelled to harness CSA because of the frequent dry spells and droughts experienced in the country. Smallholder farmers were

trained and encouraged to apply and adopt CSA approaches. After ground truthing, CSA extension manuals, CSA implementation framework and investment plans were all developed and well aligned with government policies such as the National Climate Change Implementation Framework, the REDD+ strategy and the Climate change response strategy. The government received support from FAO and the World bank in developing these important documents.

Climate Smart Alliance of Zambia indicated that they work with 13 (5 local and 8 International) NGOs. All these NGOs coordinate implementation of CSA in Zambia, consolidate CSA related messages. They work on projecting the weather situation in partnership with two local institutions: The Meteorological Department and the University of Zambia. The focus is on selected crop yields though the project is facing funding problem hence is yet to be completed. The alliance also actively participates in the government promoted e-voucher system by advocating for crop diversification and the inclusion of the weather index insurance scheme. In addition, the alliance is one of the organisations that participated in formulating the 25 by 25 vision and setting targets for the Malabo Declaration.

The Officer In charge of the Agriculture Portfolio from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) said the Swedish Embassy has a development strategy running from 2018-2022. The development strategy includes a theme on climate change and environment. Other thematic areas include income generating ventures, energy, women and youth, health and governance. He said that Swedish International Development Agency is not an implementing agency hence fosters partnerships via calls for proposals and successful bidders are awarded a grant to implement activities. He therefore encouraged participants to visit their website to look for funding opportunities. At the time of the presentation, he said that there were about 50 long- and short-term projects on capacity building being implement in all the corners of Zambia.

On information and knowledge management, FAO said they make resources available for capacity building and create innovation platforms where CSA partners exchange information. They are also a member of the Global alliance on CSA for which FAO is a secretariat.

A participant from Mozambique wanted to know what Zambia is doing different to accelerate the adoption of CSA intervention among the smallholder farmers. He noted that adoption in Mozambique is extremely low and has remained a big challenge for quite some time. In the final analysis the participants agreed that adoption of CA and CSA among small holder farmers has been a challenge even with countries who are recording higher adoption rates. Very few farmers adhere to the three principles that govern CSA/CA adoption, however, if one focuses on one of the three principles the adoption rate is said to be high but if measured as a package then the adoption rate drops drastically hence the lower rates of adoption.

In the final analysis the participants agreed that a capacity gap assessment would help find a solution on low adoption rates.

In the areas of communication and visibility for agriculture activities, the participants heard that SIDA is working with BBC media who have partnered with local community radio stations to disseminate information to the public; Action Aid and NGOCC provides grants to local NGOs to disseminate climate change, messages, IAPRI also receives funding for advocacy and research. FAO has partnered with SADC member states to develop mobile platforms to disseminate agriculture information to smallholder farmers and they also formed inter disciplinary networks which packages and simplifies weather information targeting smallholder farmers.

3.3 Panel Discussion 2: WWF, S4AC, IAPRI, National Union of Small holder farmers in Zambia, ASARECA

WWF emphasised on the need for multi-stakeholder partnerships with non-traditional agricultural entities to drive CSA in the SADC region. The WWF representative highlighted some of the activities that require concerted effort to ensure climate change issues are addressed. Issues such as, promoting activities that stop degradation of natural environment and environmental conservation, collaboration in science, policy and practice to narrow the gap among the three key areas and look at sustainable ways of approaching challenges experienced in climate smart agriculture.

SROs represented by ASARECA, in their presentation provided insights on the realisation of the SROs to collaborate and form strong partnerships. the presentation elaborated that CAADP-XP4 project is borne out of strong multi-stakeholder partnership approach, not only for African organisations, for it brings on board international organisations such as EU, IFAD, AGRINATURA among others. Europeans partners that will participate in the implementation of CAADP-XP4 visa-vis the implementation of the CSA interventions in the SROs respective regions. Further, when the opportunity for SROs to strengthen their bond presented itself through this initiative, it was easy to agree because SROs have implemented similar projects with the support of the World Bank in the past and have shared experiences on how Research and Development challenges can be tackled. Some of the areas of collaboration in the current project as, Convening policy dialogues, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), climate relevant issues and interregional trade and market access, mapping out existing climate relevant initiatives at national, regional and continental levels, and carrying out climate change foresights and projection, among others.

IAPRI touched on how partnerships with various funding organisations and players in climate smart agriculture had helped in gathering data and information to inform policy formulation and improvement. The government of the Republic of Zambia, NGOs and farmer organisations have benefitted immensely from the works that IAPRI has undertaken on various agriculture issues particularly in the area of CSA technologies dissemination through policy briefs and therefore emphasised the need for collaboration with CAADP-XP4.

National Union of Small-Scale Farmers in Zambia representative provided an insight on farmer organisation's perspective on what is currently missing in the engagement between farmers and R&D institutions in the region. His submission

indicated that R&D institutions are key players in developing technologies that farmers would use to advance their interests while farmers are important because they create demand for new and advanced technologies. Therefore, the need for a strong linkage between the two entities. Further, that, National Union of Small-Scale Farmers in Zambia and its farmer membership closely works with Zambia Agriculture Research Institute and AIPRI in advancing the CSA agenda. The representative called on youth organisations to affiliate with his organisation, as the future of agriculture would be brighter, and adoption of modern technologies would be easier if youths start participating in agriculture activities at an early stage.

Key messages on this discussion included the following:

- There is need to find ways of measuring the reach for CSA information that is disseminated through the radio stations
- There is need to strengthen the link between CSA policies and practices. The private sector investment is key in policy implementation
- The dwindling or declining investment in research has impacted negatively on institutions mandated to implement CSA
- There is lack of impact monitoring of CSA activities and consensus on adoption of CSA
- There is no sustainable investment in CSA, promotion of seed banks and linking smallholder farmers to seed growers are some of the activities that can make a difference in promoting CSA
- There is need for Climate Smart Technologies in promoting CSA like the use of smart phones and GSI for information dissemination
- There is need to National level contextualised CSA interventions and programmes
- There is need to train smallholder farmers on financial inclusion
- Strengthen partnerships, leverage existing frameworks for sustainability and establish targets and benchmarks,
- Harness existing opportunities i.e training, scholarships and call for proposals;
- There is need to create mechanisms for auditing CSA/CCA investments in the region,
- Understand existing partnerships up to farmer level and develop sustainable approaches,
- Promote appropriate and simple communication mechanisms for data and information sharing.
- There is need for high level policy buy in if CSA adoption rates are to increase
- There is need to develop bankable project and strengthen partnerships with the private sector

3.5 Country Presentations key highlights



CCARDESA requested the representatives from the seven target countries to give a presentation on the on-going CSA/CCAA initiatives in their countries, policies, strategies and implementing partners. The following are the highlights of the presentations by country:

(i) Botswana:

The following are the CSA programmes being implemented in Botswana

- Climate Smart Agriculture 2015-2025 program
- Climate Smart Agriculture Policy drafted
- National Drought Management Strategy
- Development of National Adaptation Plan ongoing
- ISPAAD program being implemented to assist crop farmers
- LIMID program being implemented to assist livestock farmers

The CCAA/CSA policies or Strategies in Botswana:

- Botswana CSA Programme 2015-2025
- National Development Plan 11 (2017-23)
- Under the thematic area of sustainable environment strongly advocates for climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Botswana Climate Change Response Policy (BCCRP) draft of 2016
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
- National Adaptation Plan Framework for Botswana
- National Agricultural Policy under review
- Drought Management Strategy

Eswatini:

The following are the CSA Interventions/projects/programmes implemented in Eswatini:

- Institutional – Policy Framework:
- National Climate Change Committee – (Multi-stakeholder) drawn from government ministries and departments, private sector, CSOs and the academia
- National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) (2012) for the period 2014-2019.
- Climate Change Policy (Ministry of Tour. & Env. Affairs) – fosters mainstreaming of CC in different sectors
- Sectoral Policies such as: Environmental Management Act, National Disaster Management Policy (NDMP), National Biodiversity Conservation and Management Policy (draft, GOS-SEA, 2007), National Food Security Policy for Swaziland (GOS-MOAC, 2006);
- Irrigation schemes scattered all over the country;
- COMESA and UNDP are jointly supporting implementation of a project “Increasing Farmer Resilience to Climate Change-Upscaling Market Oriented Climate Smart Agriculture”, local leading partner is NAMBoard

(ii) Mozambique:

CSA/CAA Projects and programmes:

- Through IFAD support the following actions were implemented: promotion of multipurpose wells (including the irrigation system for vegetable production), promotion and training in food supplementation (for animals) for long periods without rain;
- Through CLUSA the Promotion of Conservation Agriculture project (PROMAC) is taking place in Manica and Zambezia provinces, funded by USAID with Public, Private Partnerships;
- SIMLESA (funded by ACIAR from 2010-2019) and APPSA (WB).
- The CCAA/CSA policies, frameworks or Strategies in Mozambique;
- The overall development policy of the country (PQG) sets the main broad priorities for the agriculture sector; a sector has a wide strategic plan (PEDSA),
- fully aligned with 5 years government plan (PQG) and with the CAADP priorities, details the sector objectives and broad targets, while an investment plan (PNISA), translates these objectives into specific programs, indicators and budgets.
- Finally, a set of complementary policies, deal with cross-cutting issues, including a standalone strategy for gender in agriculture and also a strategy for irrigation and fertilization and rural, development.
- This consistent and well-articulated policy framework may be soon be substantially modified by a new draft law on agriculture and FNS, now under discussion.

- Mozambique is fulfilling the CAADP commitment of allocating from this 5-year government programme 10% of the national budget to agriculture, but most of the budgeted funds will be spent on emergency services (rather than on CSA).

(iii) Namibia:

The following are the CSA programmes being implemented in Namibia;

- Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme (CCAP) 2015-2019); developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry with stakeholders such as the FAO, GIZ, SCORE, Farmer Unions, Agricultural Boards, Parastatals, Financial institutions etc. The CCAP is a framework for the coordinated implementation of CA by all stakeholders in Namibia;
- Climate Resilient Agriculture in the three of the Vulnerable Extreme Northern Crop-Growing Regions (CRAVE)- Targeting Small-scale crop and vegetable communities in the vulnerable extremes of the northern regions to strengthen the adaptive capacity, scale up adoption of effective coping mechanisms and measures;
- Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of small holder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquell areas of the Republic of Namibia (IREM) whose aim is to reduce the vulnerability of small holder farmers under climate change conditions by safeguarding natural capital that generate ecosystem services to sustain agriculture production systems;

The CCAA/CSA policies or Strategies in Namibia:

- National Development Plan (NDP 5)
- MAWF Strategic Plan (2017/18-2021/22) CA target: 13 000 farmers practicing at least one of the CA principles
- National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia 2011
- National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan 2013-2020
- National Climate Smart Agriculture Programme 2015-2030
- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of The Republic of Namibia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2015

(iv) United Republic of Tanzania (URT):

The following are the CSA programmes being implemented in Tanzania:

- Building Capacity for Resilient Food Security
- Decentralized Climate Finance Project; A 5-year project aiming at facilitating investments in improving responses to climate change across 15 test districts; funded by UKAID, with technical support from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), managed by PO-RALG in collaboration with Hakikazi Catalyst and the Tanzania Natural Resources Forum primarily to establish a Performance-based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) in collaboration with the UNCDF "Local Climate Adaptive Living as well as capacity building among others;
- Mitigation of CC in Agriculture (MICCA); to conserve the Uluguru mountains agriculture and forestry (2011 to 2014) by FAO and partners under the CARE International's Hillside Conservation Agriculture Project (HICAP);
- Vuna project: a DFID funded 3-year regional CSA programme launched 2016, focusing on increasing the availability and use of CSA evidence, promoting an enabling policy environment on CSA Strategy and Coordination and improved CSA Training of farmers and out-growers
- Building Capacity for Resilient Food Security Project implemented by the (IITA), (ICRAF), (FAO) with technical support (USDA to determine the potential benefits and trade-offs of CSA practices, with an emphasis on resilience, under different local climate scenarios by region and cropping system, select CSA practices for specific cropping systems and regions and to develop technical specifications for those practices;
- Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (TCSAA); to serve as a multi-stakeholder platform for the consolidated coordination of actors involved in CSA, ensure coherence in the implementation of CSA initiatives learning and experience sharing, promote and accelerate widespread adoption of CSA approaches, technologies and best practices in a coordinated manner, strengthening and creating partnerships and synergies in CSA approaches across Tanzania;
- Sustainable Intensification of Maize Legume Cropping Systems for Food Security in Eastern and Southern Africa (SIMLESA project; implemented by TARI (MoA) focusing on minimizing tillage, crop rotations, intercrops, maintaining soil cover using crop residues;
- System of Rice Intensification (SRI) practices; focusing on application of certified seeds

The CCAA/CSA policies or Strategies in Tanzania;

- National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007)
- the National Climate Change Strategy (2012)
- Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (2014–2019),
- the National Climate-Smart Agriculture Programme (2015–2025)

- The recently launched CSA guideline (2017) was framed according to these existing documents, reiterating the government's commitment to make the agricultural sector climate-smart by 2030
- CSA guideline instruction, an instructive tool highlighting key climate change and agricultural risks in the URT;

Key CSA/CCAA initiatives in Tanzania

- Climate-smart villages (CSVs): located in Lushoto in the West Usambara Mountains.
- CSA technologies and practices sustainable land management through agroforestry and Participatory action research towards making improved varieties of beans and potatoes (TARI)
- Establishment of a sustainable seed delivery and dissemination system (DTER)

(v) Zimbabwe:

The following are the CSA programmes being implemented in Zimbabwe

- Conservation Agriculture; Increase crop productivity and resilience
- Zimbabwe Agriculture Growth Programme (ZAGP); A Smallholder livestock value chain commercialization to increase resilience;
- Promotion of small grains crops; Government promoting the production of sorghum and millets which are more resilient to moisture deficit
- Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe with focus on rural livelihoods
- Plan International, the Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE) and the University of Zimbabwe are implementing a USD\$ 4 million United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) supported project and the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund
- Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe through projects such as Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), Rural Livelihoods and Integrated Planning Systems.
- The National Adaptation Readiness project; strengthening of technical and institutional capacity, efficient collection and dissemination of climate information, appropriate mobilization of financial resources and effective monitoring and reviewing

The CCAA/CSA policies, frameworks or Strategies in Zimbabwe;

- Zimbabwe has already started its National Adaptation Plan Process (2019 to 2021) and is piloting adaptation initiatives, Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), alternative livelihoods
- Climate Change Policies; National Climate Policy that will guide the mainstreaming of climate change issues. The National Climate Policy is supported by:
- Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response Strategy,

- National Adaptation Plan,
- Zimbabwe's Low Emission Development Strategy
- National Environmental Policy and Strategic Document
- Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (ZAIP) -National Agricultural Investment Plans that support countries to climate-proof their investment/ programme proposals
- As well as other policies aimed at achieving sustainable development such as the Draft National Agricultural Policy Framework.

3.5.1 Country CSA implementation Challenges and policy gaps

Despite the various CSA efforts, there are several challenges as cited during the two events. Some of the gaps, cited among others included:

i. Gaps in Technological Innovations, CSA Application, Research and Outreach:

- Inadequacy of technologies to address CSA gaps sighted as one grey area requiring attention;
- In some countries CSA arena is faced by lack of coordination, differences in approaches and messages;
- CA farmer numbers are still too low to meet the targets and mitigate the impacts of climate change and variability;
- Existing opportunities for scaling up CA/CSA have not been fully utilized;
- Silo mentality still prevalent among CA/CSA stakeholders;
- CSA arena in some countries is faced by lack of coordination, differences in approaches and messages;
- There is a general weak research-extension linkage to efficiently disseminate CSA technologies;
- Other value chain components lagging behind compared to production;
- Inadequate piloted technologies to address CSA gaps;
- Other value chain components lagging with focus being on the production node while neglecting other components of the value chain giving a poor indication of the value of CSA;
- Monitoring and evaluation not undertaken as proposed to track CSA progress of implementation, evaluating impacts, as well as facilitating iterative learning to improve CSA planning and implementation;
- Fragmented projects/programmes on CSA or CSA-related initiatives including funding;
- While targets are set, some of which are specific to women it is still not clear as to the specific interventions to facilitate achievement of such targets by women;
- Countries lack evidence-based CA data, Skills in CA and resources to facilitate CA/CSA adoption;
- Weak research-extension linkages to efficiently disseminate CSA technologies, may lead to current low CSA adoption rates in the region;

- Coordinated approach required in CSA programming, resource mobilization and MEL;
- Regional stakeholders' platforms to facilitate enhanced CSA implementation.

ii. Gaps in Climate Financing:

- Inadequate financial support for important CSA networks in the last couple of years, e.g. CARWG and NCAFT making them operate at a slowed down pace which is not healthy for CSA uptake and upscale;
- Fragmented projects/programmes on CSA or CSA-related initiatives including funding;
- Institutions develop proposals for CSA, but implementation is a challenge due to insufficient funding streams.

iii. Gaps in Capacity Building and Gender Participation:

- There is need for more capacity building to both service providers and farmers if upscaling is to succeed;
- Inadequate pilots demonstrate gender responsive technologies that would ensure significant productive gains and thus contribute to food security;
- Mitigation of some climate disasters like floods and droughts have not been addressed effectively, partly due to poor disaster coping strategies for prevention, early warning (prediction) systems, disaster mitigation, preparedness and response, and human resource development as well as poor funding streams to specifically address them within countries and the region at large.

iv. Gaps in Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Monitoring and evaluation to assess progress vis a vis targets not undertaken as proposed, neither at national nor regional levels;
- While targets are set, some of which are specific to women it is still not clear as to the specific interventions to facilitate achievement of such targets by women;
- Countries lack evidence-based CA/CSA data. Skills in CA/CSA and resources to facilitate further such skills adoption are inadequate;
- Low CSA adoption rates in the region, possibly due lack of adequate progress tracking or segregated efforts to do so;
- Coordinated approach required in CSA programming, resource mobilization and MEL;
- There is a need to re-operationalize the regional stakeholders' platforms to facilitate enhanced CSA implementation and monitoring.

v. CSA Policy gaps:

Weak or non-existent enabling environment for climate smart agriculture remains a major challenge in implementing CSA within countries and across multiple topographies, more so in the coordination of policies and programs that recognize the trade-offs and allow for prioritization or reconciliation among the three objectives of CSA when if there are conflicts which often is a reported scenario.

3.5.2 Forging forward/The future

- (i) Important to Conduct climate change foresights and projection; Both programmes recommended foresights as an important tool to prepare for the future. ACCRA partnering with CCAFS have initiated Participatory visioning and foresight approaches (SADC futures). Through the SADC futures, major trends scenario & visioning workshops have been arranged that would foster regional integration and decision-makers assisted to navigate the complex interlinkages between climate, environment, economic, security, poverty reduction, agriculture and food security, and other regional priorities. This will be building their capacity to enable them to:
- Understand the implications of future climate change and other drivers of change and their interactions with other (political, economic, cultural, technological environmental) changes;
 - Help connect science with policy;
 - Help to address uncertainties associated with the future;
 - Effectively engage decision-makers in future-proofing policies and action plans;
 - Co-development and promotion of co-ownership Climate risk analysis for the SADC region;
 - Identify form and/or strengthen partnerships at national level;
 - Collaboration and partnerships are key to SADC's agenda, and emphasized by both programs to achieve among others, CCARDESA's mandate. Such collaboration with partners was based on understanding the needs of the stakeholders, educating stakeholders on SADC mandate, and how its operations could make a positive impact in the region.
- (ii) Conduct baseline studies document case studies on effective partnerships for innovation with support from national partners;
- It is through climate impact assessment that one can examine and assess the CSA options and be able to determine the extent to which different CSA measures may achieve the 3 CSA objectives given the expected impacts of climate change which will help practitioners identify effective CSA options, create synergies for reaching multiple objectives with CSA projects formulated and be able to implement

the identified measures. As baselines evolve, the CSA strategies should ideally be reviewed and updated periodically as new information becomes available. There is that need to involve all CSA implementing stakeholders from the national, who are most times originators of information to the subnational, extension and farmer level in the design of assessments.

(iii) Mapping out existing climate relevant initiatives at national, regional and continental levels;

- Outcome mapping is key for monitoring institutional changes, capturing changes in capacity and the resulting delivery of services. For CAADP XP4, this is sited as an important element as the different actors they deliver on the different specific institutional roles of the larger programme.

(iv) Undertake Capacity gap assessment, specific for CAADP-XP4 but applicable within the CSA partnership context, to be able to;

- Come up with the main competency areas of the partners within the consortium,
- Determine the main common cross-cutting themes that need to be tackled through joint programming within the selected countries/sub-region?
- Look at the main gaps on climate-relevant policy analysis, formulation and advocacy on as well as competencies within each partner that needs to be strengthened in the sub-region?
- Determine the kinds of capacity building programmes/trainings that may be required in the selected sub-region/countries?

(v) Mapping out existing climate relevant initiatives at national, regional and continental levels;

There are varying opportunities for the various climate-smart agricultural interventions which often depend on the location. This is because of the varying agricultural practices and environmental conditions, or ability to produce or consume specific products which leads to different potential benefits of climate-smart agricultural interventions across the region and the world at large, thus the importance to map out and target interventions to locations with high potential, leading to more efficiency. Mapping of climate change policy instruments, stakeholders or institutions and policy formulation/implementation processes are key to enabling greater policy alignment and more coordinated institutional arrangements as well as facilitating policy dialogues even between Ministries, say agriculture and environment as they harmonize draft national agricultural and climate change policies, resulting in adjustment of draft policies as well as helping in coordination of participatory scenario building workshops among a broad group of stakeholders.

3.6 Partners Presentations: WWF



The Director gave the focus of WWF as; natural resources, land degradation, forest and animal resources. They also bridge the gap between policy and practice as well as promote the adoption of CA. their activities include:

- Working within and around wildlife corridors;
- Promoting activities that stop degradation of natural environment and environmental conservation;
- Seeking to promote activities that bridge gaps in science, Policy and practice;
- Focus on climate smart agriculture for sustainability;
- Community led extension service through lead farmer approach has led to increase by almost 200% crop yield among smallholder farmers;
- Conservation agriculture indaba resolutions should leverage CAADP-XP4 project;
- KAZA Transfrontier Conservation Area framework markets Southern Africa as one product hence need for agriculture experts to be part of the forum.

Further, that KAZA-TFCA can be used to promote sustainable agriculture.

4.0 CLOSING REMARKS

4.1 IFAD Representative

The IFAD representative, Dr Malu Ndavi, appreciated the Honourable Minister of Agriculture for Zambia for finding time to grace and officially launch the CAADP-XP4 project. He also expressed gratitude that the meeting was attended by a diversity of stakeholders with vast experiences about climate change. He was encouraged with the level of participation by all stakeholders and the involvement of youth organisations in the inception of the project. He emphasized that the inception meeting had set a very good tone for implementation and had no doubt that the consortium will deliver on its commitments and targets. He emphasised on the need to further strengthen National, regional, and international partnerships. He intimated that IFAD stands ready to facilitate and support partnerships between CAADP-XP4 and European farmer organisation like AGRINATURA. He urged the CCAADP-XP4 grant recipients present to prioritise the capacity gap assessment and the baseline survey.

4.2 CCARDESA Acting Executive Director

CCARDESA Acting Executive Director, Dr Simon Mwale, expressed happiness that all the participants to the Launch honoured the invitation. He was happy with the deliberations especially the positive and interesting comments and questions that were tabled during plenary. He assured the participants that all the concerns raised will be addressed either by CCARDESA or the partnerships that will be strengthened during project implementation. He added that it was interesting to see inclusiveness and diversity in the participation of the launch as the media and the youth actively participated and acquitted themselves very well during the plenary. He further urged youth organisations to look out for CCARDESA publications and articles so that they can tap in the volume of knowledge generated by the professionals in the SADC region and beyond. He emphasised that the role of the media in advancing climate change agenda, therefore, urged the media to help the project to disseminate information on the performance of the project so that people see the value for the investment. In conclusion, he thanked all CCAADP-XP4 consortium members who travelled far and wide to support the launch.

4.3 ZARI Director of Research

The Director ZARI, Mr Moses Mwale, re-echoed the need for strong partnerships and innovations that will bring about socioeconomic development.

5.0 NEXT STEPS AFTER THE LAUNCH

The CCARDESA M&E Officer presented the following action points:

- Identify form and/or strengthen partnerships at national level;
- Conduct baseline studies with support from national partners;
- Mapping out existing climate relevant initiatives at national, regional and continental levels;
- Conduct climate change foresights and projection;
- Conduct and document case studies on effective partnerships for innovation;
- Convene policy dialogues at regional and continental levels (including for AES) on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), climate relevant issues and interregional trade and market access;
- Develop a coordinated framework and infrastructure that makes available climate relevant STI to support NAKIS in learning and sharing and;
- Effective Planning, Coordination, Partnership, Monitoring, Evaluation Learning (MEL) and Reporting.

Annex 1: CAADP-XP4 Inception Meeting/Launch Program

PROGRAM: CAADP – XP4 Inception Meeting/Launch

Venue: Hilton Garden Inn, Society Business Park, Lusaka, Zambia

27 – 28 February, 2020

Time	Day 1 – 27 th February, 2020
08:30 - 09:00hrs	Registration
09:00 - 10:30hrs	<p><u>Opening Session: Welcome and Keynote Statements.</u></p> <p>Session Moderator: Dr Baitisi Podisi – R&ASTC - CCARDESA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement by Acting Executive Director – Dr Simon Mwale • Statement by Representative of FAO – Dr George Okechi • Statement by Representative of NORAD - Arnesen, Odd Eirik • Statement by Representative of IFAD- Dr Malu Ndavi • Statement by European Delegation, Zambia - TBC <p>Drama Group</p> <p>Official Opening and Launch - Minister of Agriculture, Zambia</p>
10:30 - 11:00hrs	<i>Group Photograph and Tea Break</i>
11: - 11:30 hrs	<p><u>Setting the Scene: Keynote Presentation</u></p> <p>Are we making headway in implementing CSA: What is the progress towards vision 25x25? – Mr Martin Bwalya, Advisor: Programme Development, AUDA-NEPAD</p> <p><u>Discussion/Comments</u></p>
	Entertainment
11:45 -12:15 hrs	<p>Moderator: Dr Baitisi Podisi - R&ASTC - CCARDESA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the CAADP-XP4 Project – Futhi Magagula - CCARDESA - Brainstorming on gaps/opportunities on CSA in the region (under the 5 CAADP-XP4 Output areas) <p>5 groups of 10px to caucus and report consensus</p>

12:15 – 13:00hrs	<p>Panel Discussion 1: Are we making enough investment in implementing CSA in Southern Africa?</p> <p>Session Moderator: Mr Sina Luchen: FAO-REOSA</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO-REOSA Dr Lewis Hove - NORAD - SIDA <p>Discussion</p>
13:00 - 14:00hrs	<i>Lunch Break</i>
	<i>The Lessons and Insights Segment</i>
14:00 -15:30 hrs	<p>Moderator: Dr Rhoda Mofya - Mukuka</p> <p>Presentation: Country CSA Implementation Status</p> <p>Zambia, Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe</p> <p>Open Discussions</p>
15:30 - 16:00hrs	<i>Tea/Coffee/Health Break</i>
16:00 - 17:00 hrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the ACCRA project – Hanna Sabass - GIZ - CSA adoption: A Case of KAZA TFCA - WWF
17:30 - 17:45hrs	Closing

<i>Day 2 – 28th February, 2020</i>	
09:00 - 09:15hrs	Recap of day one
09:15 - 10:30hrs	<p>Panel Discussion 2 Partnerships for delivering Climate relevant Innovation</p> <p>Moderator:– Theme Leader, NSA - FANRPAN</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - S4AC Representative - WWF - IAPRI <p>Discussion</p>
10:30 – 11:00hrs	<i>Tea Break/Networking</i>
11:00 - 12:00hrs	<p>Moderator: Mr Moses Mwale – Director of Research - ZARI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Way forward/ Next steps – Mr Moses Musikanga - M&E CCARDESA
12:00 – 12:30hrs	<p>Closing Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IFAD Regional Director - EU Delegation - S4AC Representative - CCARDESA - PS Ministry of Agriculture, Zambia
13:00 -14:00hrs	<i>Lunch Break</i>
14:00-1700 hrs	CCARDESA Networking and Partnership meetings with local stakeholders
14:00-1700hrs	Departure for some participants

Article 2: Country presentation outline



CAADP – XP4 Inception Meeting/Launch

Venue: Hilton Garden Inn, Society Business Park, Lusaka, Zambia

27 – 28 February 2020

Country presentation outline

(10 mins presentation + 5 mins discussion; 12-15 content slides??)

1. Presentation outline
2. Introduction
3. Highlights on existing Climate Smart Agriculture and Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture initiatives/programmes at national level
 - a. Names of the projects/programmes and what they do (objectives, target beneficiaries)
 - b. Duration (start and end date)
 - c. Funder of the programme (government or donor, specify)
4. Partnerships: which organizations support CSA initiatives and what is their area of focus?
5. How effective are the M&E systems on collecting data and reporting on CSA and CCAA?
6. What fora, networks, policies, frameworks, strategies, structures are in place or are being developed to support CSA and CCAA?
7. What extension manuals/ knowledge products have been developed on CSA/ CCAA?
8. Highlight CSA relevant priorities
9. Are there gaps that need to be addressed?
10. Opportunities for collaboration to enhance synergy
11. Strategic and effective organisations/ partners at national level that could assist CCARDESA in the quick delivery of results at national level

Article 3: List of participants



Investing in rural people

CAADP-XP4 INCEPTION MEETING AND LAUNCH HILTON GARDEN INN, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, 27 – 28 FEBRUARY 2020

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