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Zambia Status Report

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Presentation Outline

- Achievements
- Communication pathways used
- Extension System
- Challenges

Achievements

- No of news articles published - 18
- Videos uploaded - 3
- Journal articles uploaded - 6
- Report activities done under CCARDESA as deliverables

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Africa: a new frontier for tree invaders? updated	ICKM Content	Dorcas	Yes	09/19/2023 - 10:57	edit delete
<input type="checkbox"/>	Smallholder Cassava Planting Material Movement and Grower Behavior in Zambia: Implications for the Management of Cassava Virus Diseases updated	ICKM Content	Dorcas	Yes	09/19/2023 - 10:11	edit delete
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Genetic Diversity of Mitochondrial DNA of Bemisia tabaci (Gennadius) (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) Associated with Cassava and the Occurrence of Cassava Mosaic Disease in Zambia updated	ICKM Content	Dorcas	Yes	09/19/2023 - 10:10	edit delete
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Regional agro inputs, commodities cross-border trade come under microscope

By DORCAS KABUYA

AGRICULTURE and trade play a key role in the socio-economic development of countries in Africa as well as in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. There is no doubt that agriculture in Africa is central to poverty reduction since it is a source of livelihood, employment and income for most people.

This scenario is supposed to put Africa at an advantage by encouraging countries to trade with one another. However, progress in cross-border trade in agricultural inputs and commodities between African countries has been slow due to several factors.

This has compelled the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) through the Comprehensive

Africa Agriculture Development Programme ex-pillar IV (CAADP-XP4) to facilitate a study on cross border trade among countries in the SADC region.

As a way of engaging stakeholders in the region, CCARDESA convened a workshop on an overall objective of consulting the region and allowing stakeholders to provide input to the work of CCARDESA relating to climate-smart agriculture (CSA), cross border trade, smart agriculture and the involvement of the private sector in promoting CSA.

Presenting the findings during the workshop, Emmanuel Mwakiva from the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (RENAPRI), said there are many laws that govern agriculture exports.

Dr Mwakiva said lack of harmonisation of import and export regulations in the SADC region has been a challenge in the

domestication and implementation of regional policies.

There is still limited trade among SADC member states compared to the trade with countries outside the continent and the region due to lack of a shared vision on inter-regional trade among countries," he said.

Dr Mwakiva said there are a lot of barriers to trade in the region, leading to the continent exporting more unprocessed products and importing more processed goods hence disadvantaging the region.

Among the major reasons hampering regional trade include lack of authority and bureaucratic obstacles in dealing with bigger countries, and political instability in some countries," he said.

Dr Mwakiva further said the random bans implemented by governments under the principle of protecting the infant agriculture

industry have also been a challenge for advancement in regional trade.

"There are various and different export and import procedures for the various CAADP-XP4 countries. Some are complicated and take long," he said.

Dr Mwakiva called for the integration of African countries under a regional body which he said will be an effective means of realising economic growth.

He said SADC is importing more seed than it exports, except for South Africa and Zambia, which dominate seed exports in the region.

"There is a need for harmonisation of regional trade facilitation formalities, which will broadly include the overall reduction of the cost of doing business.

This will stimulate the building of regional value chains and, in the long term, facilitate intra-regional investment -NAIS



Malnutrition still a serious concern, says Kiwwe DC

By DORCAS KABUYA
Kiwerwe District Council (DC) has expressed concern over the malnutrition levels in the district. The DC Executive Director, Mphahlele Mphahlele, said that malnutrition remains a significant public health concern in the district. He noted that the prevalence of malnutrition is still high, particularly among children under five and pregnant women. Mphahlele called for continued efforts to address the issue, including improving access to nutritious food and strengthening health services.

ZARI starts conserving crop wild relatives

By DORCAS KABUYA
The Zambian Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) has started conserving crop wild relatives (CWR) in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. ZARI, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has established a conservation program to protect these genetic resources. The program involves identifying and collecting CWR in their natural habitats and storing them in a gene bank. This initiative is part of ZARI's broader efforts to enhance agricultural resilience and food security in the region.



"SOME of the indigenous seeds that were on display at the food and seed festival in Chilanga. Picture by DORCAS KABUYA

Prioritise indigenous seeds to ensure food security, farmers tipped

By DORCAS KABUYA
ARMERS are being urged to prioritise and conserve indigenous seeds to ensure food security in the country as the wake of vivid climate change effects in the agricultural sector. Indigenous seed is not just for sustenance, but it also represents the cultural heritage, stories and knowledge that has been passed down from generation to generation. Indigenous seeds are

project contribute to poverty reduction, food and nutrition security and resilience of farmers to various risks, including that of climate variability," Mr Mulo said. The Agriculture minister said the majority of small scale farmers in Zambia face difficulties in accessing financial support from banks and other lending institutions that demand high collateral an interest before extending their services to the farmers.

He said the Zambia Emergency Food Production Facility project would, from 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 agricultural seasons, finance 50 per cent of cost of certified seed or fertilizer for the target farmers.

He further said the project would provide guarantees to wholesaler aggregators and agro-dealers engaged in the local seed supply of certified seed.

"This project will partially finance the inputs to enable beneficiary farmer one hectare of land additional to what they cultivate on their capacity and face their graduation level," he said.

Mr Mulo said the Government was implementing policies that would effectively address the

Climate change and gender responsiveness

By DORCAS KABUYA
CLIMATE change is no longer a distant threat. It is affecting every country on every continent. From droughts and floods, to erratic weather patterns, these changes are affecting both men and women, but often in different ways.

It is crucial to recognise that its impact is not gender-neutral as women have continued to bear a significant burden of the impacts of climate change in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and globally.

It is for this reason that the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development (CCARDESA), a Sub-Regional Research Organisation established by SADC Member States to coordinate agricultural research and development in the region, convened a climate change and

meeting also added the voice to this noble call they strive to complement government's work in aiding the local people.

Malesu Zulu, an impassioned environmentalist, and Chief Executive Officer of Save Environment People's Agency (SEPA) said climate change was disrupting food security and there was urgent need to bring all players together including the differently abled.

"We all have a responsibility to try and reverse the situation by venturing into sustainable ways of farming with knowledge from the past, present and future as food insecurity is a danger not only to the region but families at large," she stated.

Ms Zulu echoed other voices that climate change was a common challenge with no boundaries adding that isolated efforts would not take the region anywhere.

She stated that the region has made socially, economically, and also biodiversity stewardship coupled with the security of the region," he detailed.

Dr Zimba further emphasised that it was important for the region to put its resources where it will cost us unbearable implications on the gains that the region has made socially, economically, and also biodiversity stewardship coupled with the security of the region," he detailed.

"The lens for gender as a nexus with climate change becomes very important because the gender

segregation means that the impacts of climate change affects the gender profiles like differently which raises the urgency for action," he underscored.

matterred the most through sharpening and clarifying gender investment around climate change priorities for the respective countries and ultimately the region



ers collect ATD bank deposits

By DORCAS KABUYA
CHAMBA AGRICULTURE is one of the key sectors contributing to the Green Economy. The National Agricultural Information System (NAIS) is a digital platform for agricultural data collection and analysis. It is designed to help farmers and policymakers make data-driven decisions. The system is user-friendly and accessible, allowing farmers to collect and store their data easily. This data can be used to track crop yields, monitor soil health, and identify trends in agricultural production. The NAIS is a key component of the national agricultural information system, providing a central hub for all agricultural data.

Adopting Climate Smart Agriculture practices critical

By DORCAS KABUYA
CLIMATE change is no longer a distant threat. It is affecting every country on every continent. From droughts and floods, to erratic weather patterns, these changes are affecting both men and women, but often in different ways. It is crucial to recognise that its impact is not gender-neutral as women have continued to bear a significant burden of the impacts of climate change in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and globally. It is for this reason that the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development (CCARDESA), a Sub-Regional Research Organisation established by SADC Member States to coordinate agricultural research and development in the region, convened a climate change and

meeting also added the voice to this noble call they strive to complement government's work in aiding the local people. Malesu Zulu, an impassioned environmentalist, and Chief Executive Officer of Save Environment People's Agency (SEPA) said climate change was disrupting food security and there was urgent need to bring all players together including the differently abled. "We all have a responsibility to try and reverse the situation by venturing into sustainable ways of farming with knowledge from the past, present and future as food insecurity is a danger not only to the region but families at large," she stated. Ms Zulu echoed other voices that climate change was a common challenge with no boundaries adding that isolated efforts would not take the region anywhere. She stated that the region has made socially, economically, and also biodiversity stewardship coupled with the security of the region," he detailed. "The lens for gender as a nexus with climate change becomes very important because the gender matterred the most through sharpening and clarifying gender investment around climate change priorities for the respective countries and ultimately the region

As evidenced from the post surveillance and monitoring surveys. The thrust of the strategies for these two pests, which have not yet been reported in the country, will be more on introduction, prevention than on management interventions," he noted. Mr Filipini said her organisation, the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), was leading the effort to identify and manage the challenges that limit the performance of the agricultural sector and improving the management of transboundary pests. In a speech read on her behalf by FAO programme officer Zulu Mwaura, Ms Filipini noted that when the produce was disease free, the crops had a high likelihood to have better markets access. Mr Filipini said the FAO and CAHI had worked closely in ensuring that the project delivered on its objectives through effective collaboration with POPS and Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI). "Through this project, FAO and CAHI have been able to undertake a series of trainings, monitoring and surveillance and procurement of laboratory equipment under the plant health component of the project," she said.



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tion of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (STOSAR) project being administered by FAO will support 'on Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CGIAR). The objective of STOSAR is to manage

Communication Pathways

- Traditional Media
(Television & Newspaper)



Mechanisation key to enhancing conservation agriculture adoption

By DORCAS KABUYA
CONSERVATION Agriculture (CA) has emerged as a promising solution for sustainable farming practices in Southern Africa, offering the potential to enhance productivity, soil health, and long-term environmental preservation.

However, the widespread adoption of CA among smallholder farmers in the region faces several challenges. One key factor that could significantly speed up the uptake of CA is mechanisation.

It is against this backdrop that the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) working with stakeholders across the Eastern and Southern African region convened the Conservation Agriculture Regional Working Group (CARWG) Meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The meeting was held under the theme, "Accelerating Adoption through Mechanisation".

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By addressing the challenges associated with traditional farming practices, mechanisation paves the way for increased adoption of CA among smallholder farmers.



DLAMINI

"Mechanisation of tillage operations is a critical enabler of CA adoption. However, the availability of CA equipment is limited, and many smallholder farmers in the region, 'do not have' the necessary resources to acquire such equipment. This is a significant barrier to the adoption of CA. Addressing this challenge is crucial for the region's agricultural sector to move towards more sustainable and productive farming practices."

It is a well-known fact mechanisation, when properly integrated into CA practices, can serve as a powerful tool to overcome barriers and drive positive change in agricultural landscapes.

mechanisation of CA services by supporting them to scale the services as required to ensure the adoption of CA.

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Published by Dorcas Kabuya Chaaba · September 6 at 10:59 PM

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7eIJlo0hqAE>

• Website

Protecting "No Man's Land" Key to Maintain Ecosystem



Zambia -Malawi No Man Island

14 Sep 2023

By Happy Mulolani

A Zambian Climate Change Activist Abel Musumali says transboundary areas such as the Malawi-Zambia (MAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) are important sources of natural resources between countries that need to be preserved.

Mr Musumali, who is also Chief Executive Officer of The Abel Musumali Foundation and a member of the Zambia Climate Change Network (ZCCN) calls for the protection of the transboundary

CCARDESA through AICCRA Brings Climate Smart Agriculture in Magugu Village - Zambia



03 Aug 2023

By Doreen Chilumbu Nawa

Growing crops all year round has been impossible for the people of Mbazima and Magugu villages in Chipata, Eastern Province. This is because the residents of this area only have one option when it comes to growing their crops, the rainy season. The idea of year-round gardening has stirred up anxiety in some gardeners because it sounds like much extra work. But they have said they are ready for the challenge.

Although it is nice to take the winter off to rest, recuperate, and have time for other things, the residents said they need to fight the hunger that ravages the areas during the rainy season when most

Zambia Addresses Post-Harvest Losses Among Farmers



26 May 2023

By Dorcas Kabuya

ZAMBIA is a country blessed with vast agricultural resources and is in most cases the food basket of Sub-Saharan Africa, however, there is a hidden problem that remains unnoticed. Farmers who toil relentlessly to cultivate and harvest their crops are witnessing a substantial loss as their hard-earned produce is wasted between fields and storage facilities. This disheartening situation poses a serious threat to food and nutritional security.

Grain storage is a vital aspect of agriculture, that has been overlooked by many agricultural stakeholders. It is in this vein that Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CYMMIT) held a two-day

Focus Areas

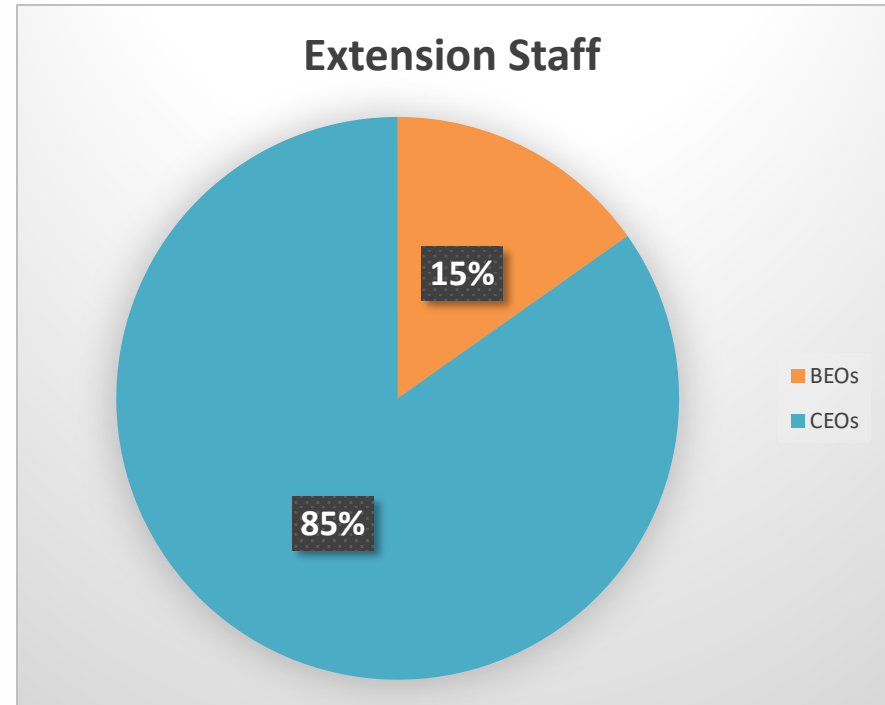
- CSA
- Plant Protection
- Women & Youths
- Livestock Production
- Conservation of Transboundary Natural Resources
- Genetic Resources

Extension System

❖ Intermediate point between research, or any other source of new information & the farmer.

❖ Extension Staff :-

- BEOs 470
- CEOs 2620



Challenges

- Researchers not willing to share scientific information
- Limited KM staff
- Lack of budgetary allocation for KM workplans

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Investing in rural people

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