



WORKSHOP PROCESS REPORT

STRENGTHENING FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE AND AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



6-10 June 2022, Lusaka, Zambia.

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List of acronyms

ACCRA	Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas in southern Africa
ACSAA	African Climate Smart Agriculture Alliances
AFSA	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa
AICCRA	Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa
AR4D	Agricultural Research for Development
AU	African Union
CAADP-XP4	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme ex-Pillar 4
CBTAG	Cross Border Trade Advocacy Group
CSAAZ	Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Zambia
COP	Conference of Parties
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DeSIRA	Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GACSA	Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ISCC	Institute for Seed Control and Certification
KHSA	Knowledge Hub for Organic Agriculture in Southern Africa
MS	Member States
NAIPs	National Agriculture Investment Plans
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NARIs	National Agricultural Research Institutes
OFMA	Organic Fertilize Manufacturers Africa
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PWD	People with Disability
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SACREEE	SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
SACSA	Southern Africa Climate Smart Agriculture
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SRO	Sub-regional Research Organisation
WB	World Bank
ZICSAA	Zimbabwe Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance

1. Background

Climate change and its impact on agricultural production and productivity is a major factor of concern in the agricultural sector. Many indicators point to the significant depressing role that climate change has on the agricultural sector, spanning from production to marketing of the primary and secondary products. Women and youth comprise most of the rural population in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and likely to be more affected by the impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector. Therefore, any interventions must ensure deliberate efforts to empower these stakeholders to ensure their equitable participation and benefit from development interventions.

Recent discourse on sustainable food systems heightened discussions on alternative productions systems. Some international development agencies such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) highlighted the possible role for agroecology to contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) because it addresses climate change adaptation and mitigation simultaneously. Despite increasing interest by development partners and other stakeholders on agroecology, there has been limited dialogue on this subject at SADC region level.

The Centre for Coordination of Agriculture Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) is taking steps to raise the capacity of the region to adapt to climate change and improve resilience of the food systems of the region. This effort is being pursued through various programs, including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) ex-Pillar IV (CAADP-XP4) program, the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) project and the Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) project.

Therefore, CCARDESA convened a regional workshop to consult the region and give an opportunity to stakeholders to provide input to the work of CCARDESA relating to cross border trade, agroecology, and climate smart agriculture as well as the involvement of the private sector in promoting Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). The meeting was also used to distil CSA issues for the forthcoming Conference of Parties (COP) 27.

1.1. Workshop focus

The workshop focused on the following:

- Validating the studies on the development of a regional advocacy strategy for promoting cross border trade in agriculture commodities and inputs.
- Identifying key regional activities as follow-on activities from the studies and on gender mainstreaming and private sector involvement.
- Sharing with regional stakeholders, studies on cross-border trade and the status of CSA as well as the strategy on private sector engagement in CSA in the SADC region that have been carried out by CCARDESA.
- Identifying regional views on agroecology and regional CSA actions for the COP.
- Familiarize national project stakeholders with the CAADP-XP4 activities.
- Identifying the most effective tools for dissemination of CSA.

1.2 Workshop Program and Participation

The workshop, organised for 5 days, was attended by participants from Botswana, eSwatini, Malawi, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe representing academic and research institutions, farmers, farmer organizations, community organisations, private sector, CSA activities and youth organisations. The list of participants is in *Annex 1*. The workshop program is also attached as *Annex 2*.

1.3 Official Opening Remarks

The workshop was officially opened by CCARDESA Executive Director, Dr Cliff Dlamini. In his remarks the Executive Director stated that CCARDESA was creating strategic partnerships to enhance the mutual development of joint interventions to support CSA initiatives in the region. He stressed the need to include women and youth in all the interventions as they form 70% of the agricultural sector workforce in Africa. He further emphasized the importance of translating the technical knowledge into user-friendly format as this would enable reaching out to a wider audience including rural women and youth and avoid duplication through uniform message by forging strategic partnerships with institutions that have been involved in message packaging and dissemination over time.

Dr Dlamini informed the meeting that CCARDESA, especially under the CAADP-XP4 program, has undertaken many studies that produced outputs requiring dissemination. This meeting would share and seek input on some of the recent studies from regional participants and other stakeholders present at the workshop. He also pointed out that he was aware of the stakeholders in the room with similar studies awaiting dissemination and that through CCARDESA these studies can be shared, lessons drawn, knowledge shared, and good practices transferred. "If you don't disseminate your studies, it's like having good wine locked in a locker but not allowing anyone to drink it," he reiterated. In conclusion, Dr Dlamini declared that CCARDESA was open to collaboration, consultation, joint partnerships, and joint resource mobilization with various stakeholders.

2. Summary of Workshop Proceedings

2.1 Overview- AICCRA/GCCA +& CAADP-XP4 Projects

The workshop was informed that CCARDESA was established in 2010 by SADC Member States (MS) as an organization dedicated to deal with agricultural research and technology dissemination. The work of CCARDESA covers the following:

1. Promoting agricultural productivity & food and nutrition security.
2. Building resilience to emerging agricultural risks: climate change & transboundary pests and diseases.
3. Enhancing commercialisation of the agricultural sector & market access.
4. Ensuring women, youth, and social inclusion in agriculture.
5. Knowledge and information management, communication & policy support.
6. Capacity strengthening of Agriculture Research institutions and CCARDESA.

Since 2020, the work of CCARDESA is guided by the Long-Term strategic plan 2020 to 2029. The main implementation strategy is partnership.

The meeting was informed that CCARDESA is implementing CSA projects funded by World Bank (WB) and European Union (EU). The WB is funding Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) to promote access to climate information services and climate-smart agriculture by smallholder farmers to improve food systems through application of science. The focus countries include Zambia, Kenya, Senegal, Ghana, and Ethiopia. The project has started in Zambia with plans to extend to other countries. This project focuses on promoting learning and supporting information exchange; developing and disseminating knowledge products on CSA and CSA technologies; building capacities; with Zambia being the initiation of spill over activities in Southern African region. In Zambia the project has established a demonstration site in Chipata, Eastern Province.

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) is another project being implemented by CCARDESA. The main objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of SADC Member States (MS) to undertake regional and national adaptation and mitigation actions in response to climate change climate variability. This is a 4-year project supported by the EU and being implemented in Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, and Zambia. The project is responsible for developing and disseminating CSA technologies, building capacities, provision of knowledge products and information dissemination. This component has a strong bias towards public private sector partnership.

Under this project, Zambia has developed a demonstration site on a 5-acre piece of land in Chipata, Eastern Province. The demonstration site is anchored within community structures with land allocated through traditional land tenure system. The sites are being used to encourage adoption of CSA technologies, learning and training purposes. The process of setting up the site took into consideration gender and social inclusion and implementation through a nexus approach addressing Water, Energy and Food (WEF). This site has been built in collaboration with many stakeholders, including Global Water Partnership (GWP), community-based organisations, farmers, SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

(SACREEE), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Ministries of Agriculture and Energy, among others.

During community engagement, in addition to setting up community structures, gender analysis was conducted. Communities identified the need for training in renewable energy, water and irrigation management, aquaculture, smart agriculture practices, food processing, crop, vegetable, and fruit production. In response to the needs, relevant training modules have been developed and training materials shared, inputs for vegetable production using CSA technologies being produced and partnership with extension services being strengthened.

The meeting was informed that CCARDESA leads the process of conducting studies to synthesize the available CSA technologies and disseminates the reports to stakeholders. The outputs of the studies are part of the inputs toward capacity development, learning, and knowledge sharing with other countries in the region and beyond. CCARDESA also participates and contributes to other activities of the project, including training the partners and key stakeholders in the region on the use of CSA, focusing on knowledge products, approaches, and available dissemination tools.

The CAADP-XP4 Coordinator, Dr Baitisi Podisi, also shared the status and achievements of the CAADP-XP4 program and its mode of operation based on co-partnerships with other Sub-regional Research Organizations (SRO) from the other sub-regions. The CAADP-XP4 is a 4-year project, funded by EU, administered by IFAD under the Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture (DeSIRA) program. The purpose of the project is to boost the transformation of innovation in agriculture & food systems to be more resilient to climate change & respond to development demands in Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The project is working directly to contribute to the SDGs and implementation of Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063, and the Malabo Declaration of the African Union (AU).

The project is working to strengthen: 1) internal capacity of CCARDESA, 2) multi-stakeholder partnership for innovation, 3) national policies and institutional arrangements and market access, 4) knowledge management for advocacy and decision support systems and 5) monitoring, evaluation and learning and supporting. The project is also working towards addressing the gaps that came up in its Mid-Term review, including mainstreaming gender in all its interventions, strengthening the resource mobilization efforts of the project, and promoting policy reform and uptake at national levels.

Since inception, the project has made some progress in carrying out baseline studies and mapping of CSA initiatives; has held joint planning sessions with SROs; internal capacity assessment; strengthened its knowledge hub; collaborated with other projects; and conducted gender gap analysis to mention among others.

2.2 Climate Smart Agriculture Global, Regional and National platforms

The Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA) is a 534-member state grouping representing 9 regions of the world. It was established in 2014 as an inclusive, voluntary, and action-oriented multi stakeholder platform on climate smart agriculture seeking to catalyse and rally action to accelerate the scaling up of CSA through initiatives, engagements, and programs of members. This action arose from the need to address common challenges including smallholder vulnerability to environment shocks and ecosystem degradation because of climate change. One of the 9 regional alliances is the African Climate

Smart Agriculture Alliances (ACSAA) constituting of Eastern, Southern and Western Africa alliances. The workshop was further informed that these platforms were created to:

- leverage policy, technical, and financial support for national and regional level programmes that can drive the widespread adoption of CSA practices throughout the sub-Saharan Africa;
- mobilize and solicit multilateral and bilateral investment to promote CSA implementation at scale in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- facilitate collaborative platforms for the identification, design and implementation of the most efficient and effective programmes; and,
- establish a comprehensive evidence framework, capacity and vulnerability mapping tools and a web-based knowledge sharing platform.

2.2.1 The Southern Africa Climate Smart Agriculture

The Southern Africa Climate Smart Agriculture (SACSA) was formed to foster CSA partnerships, alliances, and networks across the SADC region to foster CSA partnerships, alliances, and networks across the region and to:

- share the latest information, research findings and new CSA insights and innovations and implementation modalities;
- accelerate implementation of CSA programs by enabling access to information on financing opportunities ; and,
- support coherent approaches to formulating national climate change and agriculture policy frameworks such as National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) etc.

At regional level the alliance has:

- established an inaugural Regional Committee and established national CSA Alliance committees in 11 member states i.e., *Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.*
- it has also convened SACSAA Planning Sessions, and set up Supporting Sustainable Agri-Food Systems and Climate Action virtual engagements in Eastern and Southern Africa (UNFSS series) in May 2021.

Going forward, the alliance needs to finalize SACSAA members' structures, design and implement priority projects and accelerate national membership drive and promote cross-border learning/exchange.

2.2.2 National CSA Alliances

The following national CSA alliances shared their work as captured below:

i) The Zimbabwe Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (ZICSAA)

ZICSAA was established in March 2021 whose aim is to facilitate the sharing of information, knowledge, and experiences on issues related to CSA and engage in actions that seek to influence policy and facilitate

learning, sharing, and bringing stakeholders together to address constraints on the adoption, implementation and scaling-up of CSA in Zimbabwe. It is a multi-stakeholder platform for the promotion of CSA across Zimbabwe, through effective linkages with key CSA initiatives and innovations at the National, Regional, Africa and Global levels.

ZICSAA is working with development partners Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Faith Based Organizations (FBO), Government line ministries, farmer organizations and the private sector. Thus far, the alliance has set up governance structures and is in the process of finalizing organizational policies and systems. Like many other alliances, the workshop was informed, that ZICSAA is facing financial challenges which has led to lack of full-time office bearers.

ii) Climate Smart Agriculture Platform - Malawi

In Malawi the implementation of CSA is guided and supported by the National CSA Framework. A CSA platform was set up to enhance capacities to adapt and mitigate impact of climate change; scale up adoption of farm-level CSA practices; influence climate change and agriculture governance systems to become more gender sensitive and people-centred; and scaling up adoption of CSA practices by small scale farmers. Malawi CSA Platform works to promote sustainable techniques, based on principles of agroecology, and sensitise and build capacities, including mainstreaming CSA in projects and programs as well as strengthening gender responsive planning and implementation of projects outlined in the NAIP. The alliance is promoting crop management, livestock management, soil, land and water management practices and agroforestry, among others.

For the future, the alliance is planning to create awareness and sensitise people at different levels, mainstreaming CSA in projects and programs as outlined in the NAIP and Strategy and strengthening the gender responsive (and inclusive) planning and implementation of projects and programs; and to improve sourcing resources for CSA promotion.

iii) Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Zambia (CSAAZ)

Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Zambia (CSAAZ) is one of the existing platforms that supports the adoption of CSA among small holder farmers. It is a government initiative under the Ministry of Agriculture established to promote the uptake of CSA in Zambia. The activities of the alliance are further guided by existing policies and strategies including the National Climate Change Policy and National Development Plans. The Ministry of Agriculture and FAO are key players supporting CSA in Zambia. The Alliance was designed to support the adoption and rapid uptake of CSA in Zambia through a collaborative effort and practical support through alliance members.

The overall objective of CSAAZ is to increase adoption and sustained practicing of CSA in Zambia anchored within the framework of government priorities and developmental goals to promote increased productivity, enhancing resilience and reduce emissions. The alliance is enjoying donor support, and active participation of farmers to adopt CSA. Among many CSA practices, Zambia is promoting mulching, intercropping, crop rotation, agroforestry, and integrated crop-livestock management.

The adoption of CSA is limited by too many initiatives with different definitions around agriculture that are often donor driven, such as climate smart agriculture, conservation farming, agroecology etc. Increased

adoption would be supported by having one definition to avoid confusion among farmers. The alliance also suffers from limited funds to support knowledge and capacity building among smallholder farmers.

2.2.3 Common issues raised during plenary session

During plenary session to comment on presentations, the following points were raised:

- It is important to use local languages to enhance local participation as well as promoting indigenous knowledge.
- It is noted that CSA is an integrated system. However there appears to be fragmentation in implementation. There is need to harmonize the messaging on CSA.
- Through national platforms, farmers have opportunities to air their views to accept and reject interventions. These platforms should be made more attractive to increase farmer participation.
- There is need to learn from farmers in terms of what is working and what is not as much as there is need to understand why farmers abandon CSA technologies. Farmers know what they want. There is need to know how to extract the innovations from farmers.
- The gender issue has been raised and CCARDESA through the CAAPDP-XP4 is addressing this.
- There is need to align priorities to government programs and SACSA activities.

2.3 CSA dissemination tools

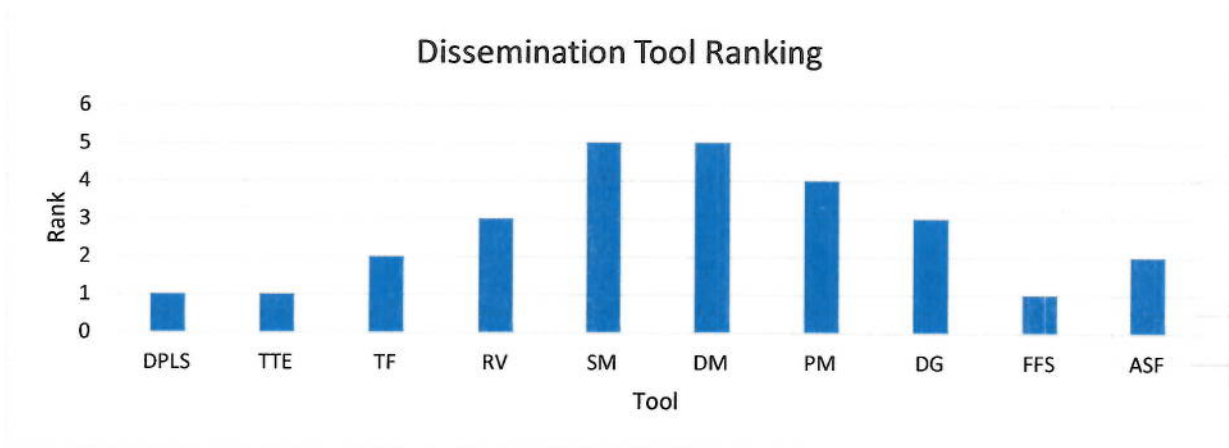
On CSA dissemination tools, the workshop shared findings on CSA dissemination tools (table 1) that are used by different countries.

Table 1: CSA dissemination tools descriptions and abbreviation

Tool	Abbreviation	Tool	Abbreviation
Demonstration Plots ad Learning Sites	DPLS	Social Media	SM
Training of Trainers and Extension	TTE	Digital Mechanization	DM
Training of Farmers (including Lead and Follow Farmers	TF	Print Media (Including brochures and magazines)	PM
Radio and videos	RV	D -groups	DG
Farmer Field School	FFS	Agricultural Shows and Fairs	ASF

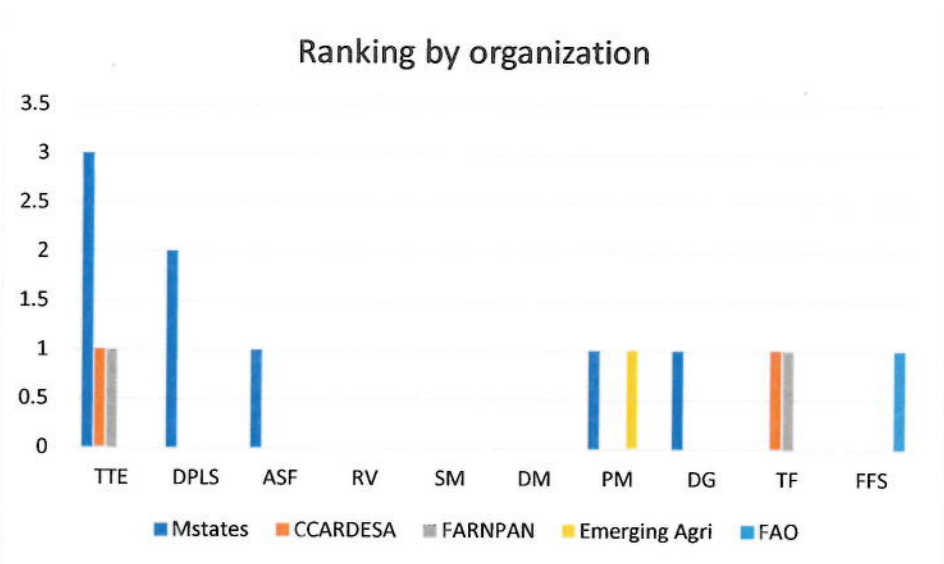
To determine what stakeholders considered to be the most preferred and effective tool, a pairwise ranking tool was used. The tool ranked 1 represents the most effective. The results as presented in figure 1 below show that on the overall TTE, DPLS and FFS have been ranked number 1 while RV and SM are the least ranked.

Figure 1: Paired-wise ranking of CSA Dissemination tool



The MS ranked TTE and DPLS higher than all other tools. It was noted however that TTE was still ranked higher by other stakeholders in the meeting as shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Ranking of CSA Dissemination tools by stakeholders



3. Private sector engagement strategy

CCARDESA is implementing its 2020 to 2029 long term strategic plan whose successful implementation requires active participation of the private sector and other Non-State Actors. The meeting was informed that approximately 75% of climate finance is from private sector while about 90% of people in developing countries depend on private sector for employment and income. The collaborative partnerships between public and private sectors are therefore crucial in fostering innovative, sustainable, and cost-effective approaches to climate adaptation research. This necessitated CCARDESA to develop a strategy for private sector engagement aimed at assisting SADC Member States leverage on private sector expertise and collaborate to do research and out-scale CSA technologies to improve agriculture productivity across the crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains. The strategic goal is to strengthen climate related Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D) in the SADC region through fostering collaborative ties and increased engagement with private sector, women, youth and other non-state actors and facilitate private sector funding and investments in climate related AR4D activities; promote collective action towards delivering agriculture development and food security; and scaling up of appropriate CSA technologies as cost effective solutions towards addressing regional climate related challenges.

3.1 Private sector CSA experiences- Organic Fertiliser Manufacturer Botswana

The Organic Fertilizer Manufactures Africa (OFMA) is a private sector enterprise situated in Botswana and owned by Botswana and Zimbabwe entrepreneurs. Its vision, *'investing in our soil to feed the future'* speaks volumes in terms of its interest in conserving the soil. The organization has capacity to produce 100 tons of organic fertilizer per year. The enterprise was, in addition to profit motive, motivated by the need to respond to challenges of climate change to promote alternative technologies that have a long-term positive effect on the soil. This organic fertilizer does not spoil the soil but instead builds it and therefore healthy for CSA. This fertilizer composed of kraal manure, lime gypsum, biochar and molasses has the essential elements that build up naturally. The nutrient supply in this organic fertilizer was said to be more balanced, which helps to keep plants healthy. While convectional fertilizer is detrimental to the environment, polluting the atmosphere with carbon dioxide, destroying the soil, and poisoning the water systems with nitrogen, phosphates etc, organic fertilizer promotes none of these. It is critical therefore that farmers are educated about the long-term benefits of using organic fertilizers and understand the importance of soil health. In Botswana, the company is working with Foundations for Farming teaching farmers to farm organically. At regional level, this can be achieved through the existing CSA platforms.

Due to the absence of a certification body in the sub-region and Africa as a whole, OFMA obtained its Eco Certification from a French-based company. The company, i.e OFMA, has plans to expand in the region and beyond with demonstrations already done in Zambia and Zimbabwe. At the moment, organic fertilizer is slightly more expensive than conventional fertilizer, but this can change if governments support initiatives through subsidies.

3.2 Special Economic Zone for Agribusiness in Limpopo Valley – Mozambique

The Social Economic Zone for Agribusiness in Limpopo Valley in Mozambique was a creation of a Council of Ministers to change investment within the agriculture sector in the country through private sector participation especially financing aspects of the Zone. The Zone was established to provide fiscal incentives for transformation, boosting potential and guarantee viability for infrastructure investments and attract private sector investment. This investment is expected to accelerate the development of agro-industrial parks and logistical parks and develop the zone into a state-of-the-art agribusiness hub.

3.3 Alliance for Community Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa

This presentation focused on seed trade harmonisation and what COMESA is doing to enhance access to new and existing seed varieties. The meeting was informed that 86 varieties from 15 countries do exist and that COMESA had put in place an e-certificate to allow movement of seed from one place to another. It has also established seed audit committees to enhance each country's knowledge of what seeds are in the country. COMESA is also encouraging MS to support small companies to share their local varieties and even attempt to export to European countries.

3.4 Additional suggestions on how to improve on the private sector engagement strategy

Following presentations and clarification sessions, participants were asked to provide input to the strategy by identifying any gaps, opportunities and challenges and existing platforms that can be leveraged upon. In addition, participants were also required to identify any actions to take the process forward. The table 2 below is a summary of responses:

Table 2: What needs to be done to improve the private sector engagement strategy

Gaps to be addressed in the strategy	Opportunities that can be exploited	Challenges to be addressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Include an M and E framework that is to be used at all the stages of the process b) Specify how chiefs or custodians of the land are expected to handle land tenure and ownership issues c) Elaborate the nexus of energy, food, and water d) Discuss value proposition for the private sector which is not clear. It has not been done. The win-win situation does not address the needs of the private sector e) Communication plan /strategy f) CCARDESA should not be referred to as a funder because it is not a funder g) The strategy must be concise, straight to the point and easy to follow h) Clear categorization of PSE/NSA etc. such that engagement strategies can be specialized to their needs. (e.g., Parastatals VS SME) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Research with a potential for commercialization; the cost of research to have private sector buy-in i. Produce evidence on the missing piece/gap for the private sector to make money from the gap identified i. The geographical coverage of CCARDESA and access to the markets in 16 countries v. Financing mechanisms (Introduction of CSSA levy) v. Adopt carbon credit systems mechanism i. Regional harmonized certification i. Mechanisms for mainstreaming national plans into the regional investment plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gaps in information- the issue of numbers - that is communicated effectively to the private sector 2. Who sets the research agenda? Ask the private sector what are the grey areas that need research. The private sector should set the research agenda in a consultative manner 3. Information is spatial and not consistent across the region 4. Timeliness of information from countries 5. Most private sector players might not see a direct linkage between climate-smart and their business 6. Policy inconsistency, leads to difficulties in establishing technologies
<p>Platforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture and commercial shows 2. International trade fairs 3. Special economic zones 4. Agro-industrial parks 	<p>Short- and long-term actions to enhance private sector engagements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthening the capacity of institutionalization of other member states b) Create awareness c) Build capacity in the country's focal person d) Establishment/Revamp/institutionalization in all MS through CCARDESA e) Come up with incentive mechanisms for private sector participation. f) Private sector needs private sector engagement that is effective. g) Policy position for private sector engagement-mapping of the policy environment for private sector engagement h) The private sector engagement strategy needs to redefine the private sector engagement model i) Value chain-based analysis to identify opportunities for engaging the private sector e.g., seeds, extension <p>Focus is to be on engaging the private sector and then those entities will focus on reaching out to the farmers; CCARDESA will be the broker between the private sector and the farmer</p>	

4. Advocacy on cross-border trade Strategy

4.1 SADC Regional cross border status report

A presentation of SADC regional status study report on constraints in the implementation of existing policies aimed at increasing cross-border trade, was made. It was reported that integration of African countries would be an effective means of realising economic growth. Regional integration has been seen as a vehicle for promoting trade and securing economies of scale, market access and realisation of sustainable growth and development. According to the study, African regional integration has been slow due to several factors including dual membership, lack of authority, bureaucratic obstacles, and political instability in some cases. A review of three reports in table 3 below summarised further these constraints:

Table 3: Constraints of implementing existing policies of cross border trade

Country Policy Teams Assessment Reports	Country Agriculture Export/Import	SADC Agricultural Import and Export Reports reveal that:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No link to higher education, research and extension services b) Inadequate capacity including limited institutional coordination, weak partnerships, funding levels low data sharing c) The policy do not adequately advocate for main streaming of M & E in agricultural development d) Low levels of private sector participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There have also been efforts made in harmonization of laws, but this has been done as piecemeal and not been well coordinated. b) Least business-friendly legal and regulatory environment as evidenced in cumbersome permit procedures and opaque tax assessment rules c) Incompatibility of laws among Member States with some of them using pre-independence (colonial) laws. d) Use of export restrictions on some of their agricultural commodities believing that this would promote local production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) SADC is importing huge amounts of fertilizer from the world than from Africa and exporting less, with RSA dominating fertilizer export to SADC region b) SADC is importing more seed than it is exporting, and more seed is imported from outside Africa. Zambia and RSA are exporting more seeds to the region. c) SADC has little Agric trade with the rest of Africa while it exports more unprocessed agricultural commodities to outside markets d) RSA dominates the SADC export market
<p>Some Lessons learnt from the Policy Practice Index (PPI) process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to work closely with Focal Persons/Points in each country ▪ Conducting periodic policy analysis using the AIS-PPI tool is recommended. ▪ Improve network and collaboration among MS is required for success. ▪ Country policy team members/institutions commit resources for meeting needs. 	<p>Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade imbalances in SADC countries are leading to social problems as people migrate from some SADC countries to RSA resulting in xenophobia • With dual membership it is noted that COMESA has progressed better than SADC • Urbanization has increased consumer demands for industrialized processed and packaged foods which are mostly available from RSA • The study concludes that SADC MS need to up their game in order to compete favorably among themselves and the world at large. <p>The study recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of regional trade facilitation formalities to reduce cost of doing business and stimulate building of regional value chains • MS to invest in industrialization to improve production efficiency and produce quality products, improve packaging and product branding 	

4.2 SADC Advocacy Strategy for Promoting Cross Border Trade in Agricultural Inputs & Commodities

The impediments to agricultural cross-border trade, among many, include lack of funding, lack of commitment, unequal development levels of MS. To respond adequately to dealing with the identified barriers, CCARDESA has developed a Regional Advocacy Strategy to influence policy reform and harmonisation in support of facilitating cross border trade in agricultural inputs and commodities.

The advocacy strategy is expected to focus on reducing both non-trade barriers (NTB) and technical barriers to cross border trade in the region faced by both exporters and importers by facilitating harmonization of trade measures pertaining to cross border trade.

The strategy identifies policy makers, business associations, policy champions, Think-tanks and media as key stakeholders who will play different roles in the implementation process. It has articulated clearly how it will reach out and use each of the stakeholder category to influence changes. For example, the strategy proposes to reach out to policy makers with evidence through policy briefs, leaflets while media would be used as influencers and communication channels.

The main implementing structure, the Cross-Border Trade Advocacy Group (CBTAG), will among other tasks, undertake stakeholder mapping, collect information on cross-trade barriers, deliver compelling evidence on the effects of barriers on the country and regional welfare, and organize cross-border workshops. This group needs to be structured in each country and replicated at the regional level and linked to ongoing free trade agreements and other relevant interventions.

The strategy would be implemented over a two-year period commencing with preparatory activities, including setting up of the CBTAG and graduating into the core business of generating and presenting evidence to policymakers and other stakeholders.

4.3 Plenary feedback

- a) Inter-country trade in Southern Africa regarding exports goes beyond the technical level as it relates to issues of GDP. Most of the Southern African countries are not benefiting because they do not meet the required standards. There is need to balance trade where Europe is buying from Africa instead of it being one way where Africa is buying more from Europe and not vice versa.
- b) There was an emphasis on bringing the informal traders on board so that they contribute to national revenue generation.
- c) The studies should not target technocrats or experts only but include non-technocrats to balance the views of all stakeholders. This is despite some farmers' unions having been engaged during the study.
- d) SADC needs to adhere to international trade standards so that its products meet the existing protocols. Most countries are targeting the EU market hence the need to address quality standards.
- e) Some countries that are under COMESA and SADC are performing well in trade under COMESA than under SADC. Is there resistance from MS to embrace better policies from one economic zone? How can the SADC region address this?

- f) Some stakeholders such as the civil society, women, and youth etc. were not included in the CBTAG. While it is desirable to be inclusive the group should not be too big to avoid confusion.

4.4 Proposed improvements to strategy and actions to facilitate successful advocacy

During group work, participants made suggestions as in table 4 below on how to improve the strategy and key actions required to implement a successful advocacy campaign.

Table 4: Proposals to improve advocacy strategy

Gaps to improve strategy	Proposed actions to facilitate successful advocacy for cross- border trade
<p>The following should be considered in finalizing the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A clear mechanism for financing activities b) The risk of using media houses without technical capacity to report on agriculture issues c) The objectives in assignment being adopted in the main strategy d) Policy champions should include youth, women, and traditional leaders e) Map stakeholders and provide technical support that is country specific f) The strategy should be gender sensitive g) Baseline is needed on what already is existent h) M and E framework should be considered i) Communication plan and how to package information to appeal to targeted audience j) Targeted stakeholders should be extended to foreign affairs, immigration, trade and industry, parliamentary committees, and revenue authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Include Parliamentary Portfolio committees and CSOs for effective advocacy b) Work with country contextual analysis to identify country-specific spaces c) Reviewing and harmonizing legal and policy issues at the country level d) Mapping stakeholders to ensure relevant ones are involved and targeted e) Develop tools and indicators to track and monitor Key Results for feedback f) Strengthening capacity and market linkages as well as having legalized institutions to coordinate cross-border trade g) Include informal cross-border trade associations and ensure compliance to policy in dialogues h) Review of trade tariffs to determine the competitiveness of trade, and harmonizing of trade protocols
<p>Existing platforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture and commercial shows; International trade fairs; Special economic zones; Agro-Industrial parks. 	

5 Strengthening CCARDESA Engagement

The Executive Director took the opportunity to share with MS how collaboration between MS and CCARDESA secretariat can be improved. He emphatically stated that CCARDESA was not a donor but established to coordinate and facilitate implementation through partnerships and therefore need to establish multi-stakeholder platforms and agree on how a common agenda of research and trade promotion can be enhanced. He pointed out that the work of CCARDESA is guided by the Long -Term Strategic Plan and MS are expected to take ownership of strategy while CCARDESA provides coordination and facilitation of member participation. As secretariat, CCARDESA will encourage all stakeholders to get involved in activities and programs.

6 Gender and Social Inclusion in CSA.

It is documented that women and youth comprise most of the rural populations in the SADC region and are affected differently and respond differently to the impact if climate change in the agricultural sector. Gender and social inclusion have become a big issue with lots of growing interest in social inclusion to move away from popular gender mainstreaming. For men, women, youth, and people with disability (PWD) to benefit equitably from CSA technologies, gender mainstreaming now incorporates social inclusion should take priority in all programs.

Gender and social inclusion is about ensuring that men, women, youth, people with disabilities and other underprivileged get equal access to and have control over agricultural production resources. In this context access to climate smart technologies, land, agri-inputs and agricultural advisory services, finance, markets and infrastructure and markets must be secured to achieve support sustainable livelihoods through improved food and nutrition security. Integrating gender in CSA practices helps to reduce inequalities and ensure that men and women can equally benefit from any interventions in the agriculture sector.

Understanding men and women's different vulnerability and adaption responses is important to design and implement effective climate smart agriculture strategies. It is well established that women play a stronger role in agriculture and hold valuable local and conventional knowledge about agriculture and forestry management. Women contribute to food production and security in a changing climate and increasing women access to agricultural resources to equal that of men can increase yields.

Another category that requires particular attention is the youth and people with disabilities so that they have an opportunity to participate in respective CSA interventions. According to experience shared by a young farmer from Botswana, youth have the potential to bring a level of innovation and creativity to CSA initiatives to ensure that initiatives have the desired impact. However, in the minds of youths, farming is usually considered to be an 'old profession' that does not provide enough income. In Botswana, youth have proved this wrong where youth with non-agriculture background such as IT have come together to form functional agriculture cooperatives producing great results. While youths are involved in activities that support agricultural production as service providers, they can also be farmers.

Addressing gender inequality and social inclusion is essential to achieving sustainability and resilience in agriculture. The new technologies and practices for climate change will be adopted more successfully when they are appropriate to different interests, resources and demands. There is also a need to empower women, youth, poor farmers, etc with technologies which require low cost of investment for ease of adoption bearing in mind that gender-blind technologies in CSA is not right as different groups are advantaged and

disadvantaged differently. For example, youth are inclined or attracted to IT based agricultural technologies and men value cattle and goats while women value goats and sheep. In another case, manual pumps are not appropriate for people with disabilities and women because of the kind of efforts required. To this effect, women, youth, and other resource-challenge persons need to be given priority in AICCRA.

6.1 Mainstreaming of Gender and Social Inclusion

While funding may be considered a huge challenge in Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) mainstreaming, common sense shows that mainstreaming GSI in CSA does not require big specific budgets but to make sure that policies and programs are gender and disability sensitive. This entails building institutional and individual capacity of CAADP-XP4 staff, the National Agricultural Research Institutes (NARIs) and other regional partners on mainstreaming gender in CSA and to provide them with gender tools including guidelines and checklists. Gender sensitive planning and budgeting in various units of governments would go a long way to support GSI mainstreaming.

6.2 Group work on mainstreaming GSI

During group work participants made suggestions as shown in table 5 below on how to improve GSI mainstreaming.:

Table 5: Suggested improvements to GSI mainstreaming

Gaps to be addressed in the strategy	Actions to facilitate GSI in CSA	Existing Platforms
1. Lack of indicators/MEAL on GESI	a) Map GSI experts and organizations engaged in CSA and engage them in awareness raising, importance of value addition & capacity building as an ongoing activity.	a) women and youth platforms exist, they may not have gender lens in them and youth are not actively engaged.
2. CSA programs are designed with neutrality	b) Strengthen dissemination GSI of documented practices/evidence	b) Online spaces are available they are not fully utilized to attract participation of young farmers
3. Challenges to access to finance and resources	c) Make gender mainstreaming mandatory in planning and implementation, at national level include in educational curriculum	c) AFSA (Alliance for Food Security in Africa), African Union, FARA, CAADP Platform, SADC gender division; Gender Links, FANRPAN
4. Policy is promoting industrial agriculture that is gender blind	d) Conduct country contextual analysis (study) on women and youth roles in CSA and create structures to support gender roles in decision making processes	
	e) Existing CSA alliances (still in their infancy) at national and regional level need to include gender issues, finance, governance, science, technology, legal and social and economic issues.	
	f) Conduct research and introduce technology to support sustainability and help respond to different needs of the small holder farmers and consumers (no one size fits all)	
	g) Agro- ecological targeted CSA that promote effective use of soil based on fertility and other factors (soil testing)	
	h) Review policies and legislation for them to be gender-responsive	

	i) All programs to have minimum gender indicators to show progress on GSI and popularized by CCARDESA	
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7 Agroecology, social inclusion, and regional resilience

The impacts of climate change on agriculture are well documented and include changing rainfall patterns, droughts, flash floods, hurricanes, soil salination, crop failures, hunger, and loss of lives. It is a major threat to global food security. There is need to intensify food production without damaging the environment; and focusing on agroecology practices, especially among small-scale farmers, could help to alleviate the situation. Agroecology has been recognized as one of the sustainable responses to food security considering climate change as it promotes a balanced relationship between plants, animals, people, and their environment to improve soil health. It protects and provides ecosystem services like pollination, natural pests control, nutrient, and water cycle management. It also enhances performance of CSA as it addresses impact of climate change in terms of production, productivity, and efficiency for improved food security.

However, despite all the known benefits, there is limited financial support from governments to agroecology, which is heavily dependent on international donor support. According CIDSE (2021) *Policy Briefing – Making Money Move for Agroecology: Transforming Development Aid to Support Agroecology* about 79.8% of all funding is allocated to encouraging farmers to adopt detrimental forms of high-energy, high-input industrial agriculture with only 10% going to agroecology. During the question-and-answer session it was pointed out that although 10% is allocated to agroecology it is not clear how this is spent.

In Zambia, the organization Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) is heavily involved in promoting agroecology. It is promoting organic agriculture under the Knowledge Hub for Organic Agriculture in Southern Africa (KHSA) project as well as promoting sustainable practices, that is, soil management, organic fertilisers, biological pest control, value development and certification using PGS system. The meeting was informed that there is an increase in the number of farmers practicing Agroecology/CSA and more women are participating in community meetings and KHSA project activities.

During question-and-answer sessions, it was clarified that agroecology should be taken as not only a theory or set of principles but also practices that are included in agriculture such as soil fertility, farmer participation, synergies, recycling, and promoting local materials. There is need to help small-scale farmers in the process of adjusting between biodiversity promoted in 2000, CSA in 2002, and now agroecology in 2020. The need for local seed banks and breeding with local breeding companies should be considered as a key element in moving forward, and PELUM is involved in local breeding in three ecological zones in Zambia where certain crops do well.

To improve the practice and attract sufficient funding, the presentation made the following recommendations:

- To raise awareness in the region among farmers, policy makers, consumers, traders, etc. that agroecology provides part of the answer to climate change.
- To create a regional agroecological platform to meet annually and co-chaired by CCARDESA & farmers. This can be supported by ESAFF& AAI, through the PSA Alliance.
- To support mainstreaming of agroecology in planned SADC Extension Strategy, and SADC Agricultural Development Fund.
- To support learning by SADC from ECOWAS, which is ahead in mainstreaming agroecology.

- To encourage SADC Member States to put in place agroecology policies - mainstreaming strategies and increase funding
- To work with AU Malabo, FAO, AFSA, and others to mainstream agroecology indicators within the Malabo Biennial Review Report.

7.1 Suggested improvements on promotion of agroecology

During group work participants generated ideas on how to improve promotion of agroecology as summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Suggested improvements to promotion of agroecology

Required actions to get AR4D. actors involved in CoP process	Gaps/Issues necessary actions	Existing platforms for agroecology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a stakeholder mapping to identify the actors (national and international) • Capacity building for the stakeholders • Financing strategy for advocacy and implementation • Engage policy makers, underprivileged/disadvantage groups on agroecology • Engage civil societies in lobbying and advocacy • Put in place effective coordination and dissemination mechanism • Draw agroecology indicators to measure the progress • Identify champions of agroecology • Determine local language terminology for local farmers • Draw up a funding and regulatory framework • Address/adopt emerging new technologies • Come up with strategies that look at food nutrition, quality, and diet • Strategies that look at how best we can go about food waste and food loss • Harmonization of roles and designation of focal points for continuity • Database pool of various research done relating to work that needs to be part of IPCC reports • Tangible actions/results and implications on policies and practices shared from negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of political will • Lack of empirical evidence to show case effectiveness of agroecology in addressing food security • Inadequate budget allocation to support agroecology • Limited dissemination of research outputs on agroecology • Failure to build on from the existing indigenous knowledge • Consideration of the geographical/cultural aspects for better adoption of agroecology aspects. • Governments of the day to come up with policies that will need to be adopted by various public/private sectors • Government to align frameworks that will clearly bring out sustainable agriculture, social inclusion, and regional resilience • Do a Cost benefit analysis of agroecology as compared to Conventional agriculture – CCARDESA • Mobilization of funds- private sector/CSO/Public sector • Understand why agroecology hasn't taken root and why it is being dumped- CCARDESA and any other research institutions coordinated by CCARDESA • Confusion in terminology in CSA, CA, Agroecology etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SACSAA Alliance • SACAU • CCARDESA • SADC • NCATF – National Conservation Agriculture Task Force • Conservation Agriculture Regional Working Group • <i>FARA</i> • <i>NARs</i> • <i>FARNPAN-promotion and dialogue</i> • <i>Country chapters</i> • NGO networks, government platforms, non-state actors (CAADP & formal alliances (FORMAL)) • Non formal e.g. WhatsApp, Facebook, Discussion groups

8 Final Reflection / Take home actions

At the end of the workshop, participants were asked to reflect on the process and identify take-home or learning points that have the potential to influence overall programming. The following were identified:

- Need to package information correctly and clearly define terminologies so that the messages targeted at farmers benefit from interventions designed for them. It is important to be systematic in information/ message packaging so that farmers understand and are not confused.
- Networking among members and CCARDESA with like-minded organisations is important, and avoid working in silos to push agricultural transformation agenda in tandem. It is important to remember that “CCARDESA is us”; therefore, responsible for taking the agenda forward. The Executive Director’s open policy approach demonstrates how open he is and members should support this approach.
- Members are obliged to give feedback to CCARDESA secretariat for purpose of improving its coordination among other roles. CCARDESA needs support in the implementation of strategies and programmes from the region.
- There is need to close gaps in awareness creation, engagement, and dissemination of research outputs in the region. Effective coordination and collaboration will minimise, if not eliminate, duplication of efforts and issuance of conflicting messages. Some people were not aware of the existing CSA platforms and therefore the need of mapping of such and encourage sharing information through established platforms.
- A need to set up rural platforms to mentor the youth on farming with more emphasis on indigenous knowledge has also been identified.
- There is need to document what the countries are doing or achievement on CSA, what is relevant for the region so that the Cooperating Partners can align with the local or regional.

9 Closing remarks

The Director of Research and Seed Certification Institute, who was the Minister of Agriculture's representative, closed the workshop. The Minister highlighted issues caused by climate change and its effects on agricultural productivity around the world in a speech that was read for him (attached Annex 3). Floods, short agricultural seasons, livestock, and crop diseases have all been brought on by changes in weather patterns. He highlighted that over 70% of women and young people in rural regions significantly dependent on agriculture, making it the most significant source of livelihood for many in the SADC region and one that will likely be severely impacted by climate change.

In response to this challenge, Government of the Republic of Zambia, for example, has established a Ministry of Green Economy and Environment to address specific issues related to climate change. The country is also following closely the recent discourse on sustainable food systems and alternative food production systems such as agroecology. He noted that despite huge interest in the subject shown by developing partners, not much is covered at regional level. There is an increase in calls for more engagement of stakeholders in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Changes platforms.

The unfolding global events affecting availability of food and livelihoods, calls for the region to come up with solutions in the short and medium term. Climate change as a cross cutting issue transcends national boundaries and therefore requiring concerted efforts as a region to comprehensively address its effects and achieve food and nutritional security. It is therefore with great pleasure that this meeting has covered strategies on how to promote private sector engagement, cross-border advocacy, gender and social inclusion, agroecology, and tools for dissemination of CSA across the region.

The Minister acknowledged the EU, WB, and IFAD for the financial support and thanked CCARDESA for taking the right steps toward building regional capacity to address the effects of climate change thereby contributing to food and nutrition security.



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TENTATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE JOINT WORKSHOP

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT IN CSA, CROSS BORDER TRADE AND AGROECOLOGY

DAY 1	TIME	ITEM	Responsible
Mon 6 th June	Strengthening National CSA Platforms		
	08:30 - 09:00	Registration	Ms Futhi Magagula
	09:00 - 09:10	Introductions	Facilitator
	09:10 - 09:20	Welcome Remarks	CCARDESA ED
	09:20 - 09:45	Opening Address by the Hon Minister of Agriculture, Zambia	Hon. Minister
	09:45 – 1000	Group Picture	ALL
	10:00 – 10:30	HEALTH BREAK	ALL
	10:30 - 10:40	Objectives of the meeting	Ms Futhi Magagula
	10:40 - 11:20	AICCRA/GCCA+ & CAADP-XP4 Projects Overview	Dr Mwale & Podisi
	11:20 – 11: 40	Discussions	Facilitator
	11:40 – 12:10	Global, continental, regional and national CSA platforms	Dr Francis Hale
	12:10 - 12:40	Experiences from National CSA Platforms – Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Ms C. Chabvuta; Mr A. Musumali; Mr J. Zvaita
	12:40 - 13:00	Plenary Discussions	Facilitator
	13:00 -14:00	LUNCH BREAK	

	14:00 - 14:30	CSA mapping and tools for dissemination of CSA technologies in Southern Africa.	Dr B. Podisi
	14:30 – 15:00	CSA Demonstration sites under the GCCA+ and AICCRA Projects	Dr S. Mwale Mr P. Kapunda
	15:00 - 15:15	CSA Model site – Zimbabwe experience by Grow-a-tree Foundation	Mr Kuda Manyanga
	15:15 - 15:30	Discussion	Facilitator
	15:30 – 15:45	HEALTH BREAK	
	15:45 - 16:45	Group work	All participants
	16:45 - 17:00	Reporting back in Plenary	Facilitator
	17:00	END OF DAY 1	

DAY 2	TIME	ITEM	Responsible
7th June	Private Sector and Non-state Actors Engagement		
	08:30 – 09:00	Registration	Ms F. Magagula
	09:00 - 09:10	Recap	Facilitator
	09:00 - 09:30	Cross Border Trade of seed and Agric inputs Presentation	ACTESA/COMESA
	09:30 – 09:45	Discussions	Facilitator
	09:45 - 10:15	CCARDESA Private Sector Engagement Strategy and Action Plan	Consultant
	10:15 – 10:30	Discussions	Facilitator
	10:30 - 11:00	HEALTH BREAK	
	11:00 - 11:30	Private Sector CSA Experiences / Innovation: Organic Fertiliser Manufacturer Botswana	Mr C. Moloji
	11:30 – 12:00	Discussions	Facilitator
	12:00 - 12:30	Business Incubation: Agricultural Special Economic Zone: Mozambique Experience	Mr B. Zandamela
	12:30 - 13:00	Discussions	Facilitator
	13:00 - 14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
	14:00 - 15:00	Group Work: Prioritization of Actions	Facilitator
	15:00 - 15:30	HEALTH BREAK	
	15:30 - 16:00	Report Back and Discussions on Priorities	Facilitator
	16:30	END OF DAY 2	

DAY 3	TIME	ITEM	Responsible
8 th June	Advocacy on Cross border Trade Strategy and Implementation Plan		
	09:00 - 09:15	Recap	Facilitator
	09:15 - 10:00	Cross border Trade Report: ReNAPRI	Dr E. Mwakiwa
	10:00 - 10:30	Discussions	Facilitator
	10:30 – 11:00	HEALTH BREAK	
	11:00 - 11:30	Cross Border Trade Advocacy Strategy and Implementation Plan	Dr E. Mwakiwa
	11:30 - 12:00	Discussions	Facilitator
	12:00 - 13:00	Group Work	Participants
	13:00 - 14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
	14:00 - 14:30	Report Back	Facilitator
	NETWORKING SESSION		
	14:30 - 15:00	Strengthening CCARDESA Engagement	Dr C. Dlamini
	15:00 - 15:30	Discussion	Facilitator
	15:30 - 16:00	HEALTH BREAK	
	16:00 - 17:00	Open Networking Session Among Partners	ALL
	17:00	END OF DAY 3	

DAY 4	TIME	ITEM	Responsible
9 th June	Gender and Social Inclusion in CSA		
	09:00 - 09:15	Recap	Facilitator
	09:15 – 10:00	Gender and Social Inclusion in CSA: Zambia Experience	Ms N. Shalala
	10:00 - 10:30	Discussions	Facilitator
	10:30 - 11:00	Youth Involvement in CSA	CAADP/ CSA Youth Network
	11:00 – 11:30	HEALTH BREAK	
	11:30 – 12:30	Group Work to Develop a Regional Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan	Facilitator
	12:30 – 13:00	Report Back and discussions	Participants
	13:00 - 14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
	14:00 - 14:30	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, <i>Climate Change 2022: Issues for agriculture</i>	Ms Hope Mambwe
	14:30 - 15:00	Discussions	Facilitator
	15:00 - 15:30	HEALTH BREAK	
	15:30 - 16:00	Non-State Actions on CSA and Resilience	WWF (TBC)
	16:00 - 16:30	Discussion	Facilitator
	16:30	END OF DAY 4	

DAY 5	TIME	ITEM	Responsible
10th June	Agroecology, Social Inclusion and Regional Resilience		
	08:30 - 08:45	Recap	Facilitator
	08:45 - 09:15	Agroecology financing in Southern Africa Presentation: ActionAid	Ms Julie Middleton
	09:15 - 09:30	Discussions	Facilitator
	09:30 - 10:30	Group Work to Develop a Regional Agroecology Action Plan	Facilitator
	10:30 – 11:00	HEALTH BREAK	
	11:00 - 11:30	Report Back and discussions	Participants
	11:30 – 12:00	CA/CSA Nexus in the growing Food Crisis	Mr Sina Luchen
	12:00 – 12:30	Discussions	Facilitator
	12:30 - 13:00	Way Forward	Dr Mwale
	13:00 - 14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
	14:00 - 14:30	Vote of Thanks	CCARDESA
	14:30 - 15:00	Net working Session	All
	15:00 - 15:30	HEALTH BREAK	
	15:30 – 16:30	Networking Session	All
	16:00	END OF DAY 5	
DEPARTURE			



STRENGTHENING FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE AND AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
SAROVAR PREMIERE HOTEL, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

6TH - 10TH JUNE 2022

CCARDESA is required to collect basic data on attendees of its events including meetings. (*) If you do not wish to be contacted, you may leave the phone field empty.

Date: 12/06/2022 - DAY 5

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