



Malabo Commitments & KM, Data Capture Training Workshop

CCARDESA & CAADP-XP4 - OVERVIEW

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Happy Valley Hotel, Ezulwini, Eswatini

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CAADP



Outline

- Background
- Introduction
- Governance
- The roles of CCARDESA
- Strategic Plan themes
- Partnerships
- Projects and programmes
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- Key achievements

- Knowledge dissemination pathways

Background

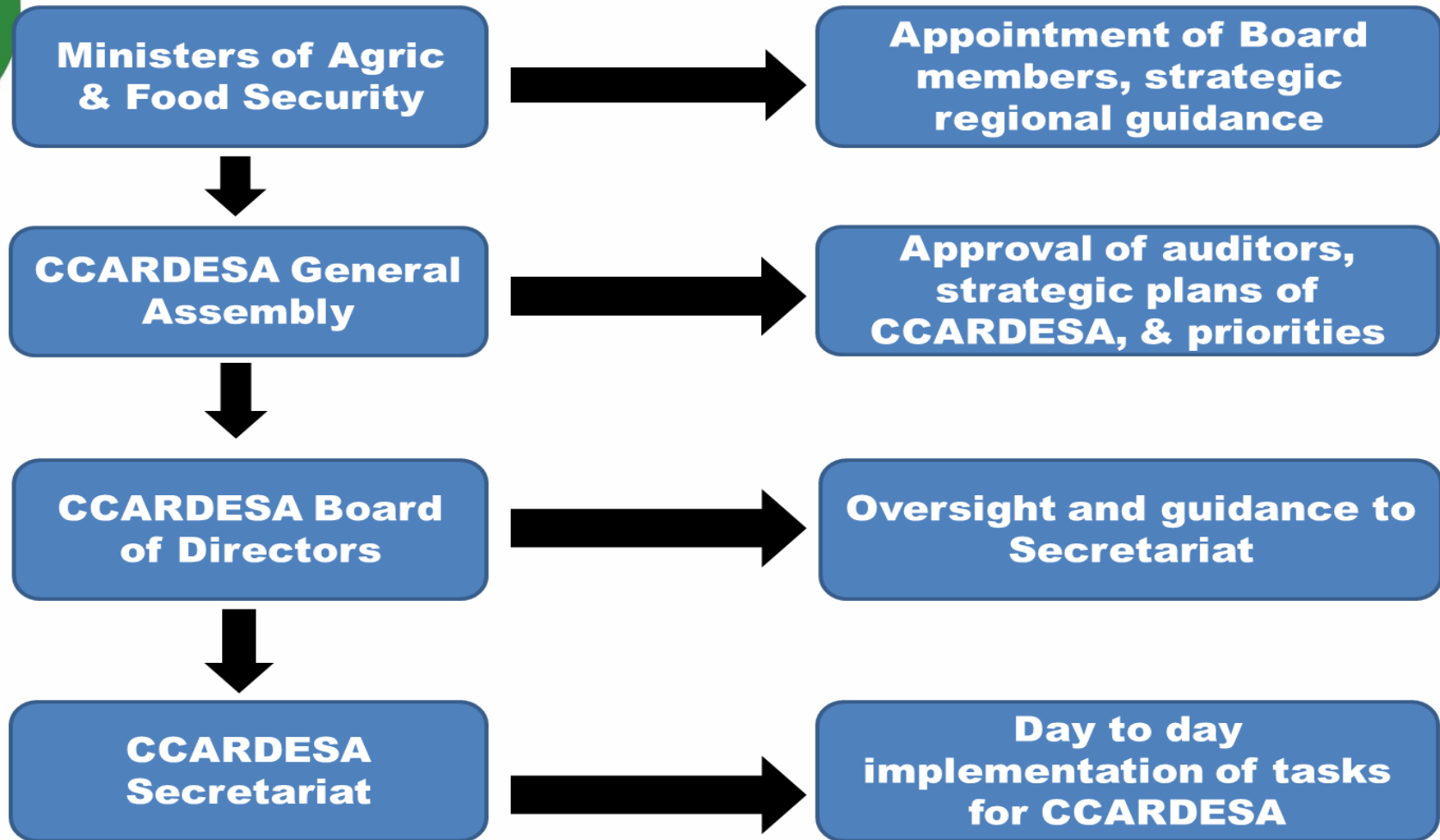


- CCARDESA is a subsidiary of SADC established by Member States through a Charter
- Established in 2010 & launched in 2011
- Its mandate is to coordinate agricultural R&D efforts in the SADC region
- Works with the 16 member states
- 354 million people in 2019, expected to increase to 618 million by 2043.
- SADC economy will likely be US\$2.1 trillion by 2043.

Introduction

- Agriculture is a priority, and there is great potential.
- Been struggling with low productivity.
- Almost 15% of the SADC population are food insecure.
- Stunting average rates are >25%.
- Vulnerability to climate change, global economic and political shocks cause value chain disruptions (*loss of land, people displacement, increase in food, agricultural input and fuel prices, etc*).
- **Goal:** To sustainably reduce food and nutrition insecurity and poverty in the SADC region.
- **Objective:** To increase smallholder productivity by adopting improved agricultural technologies, husbandry, and marketing practices.

Governance



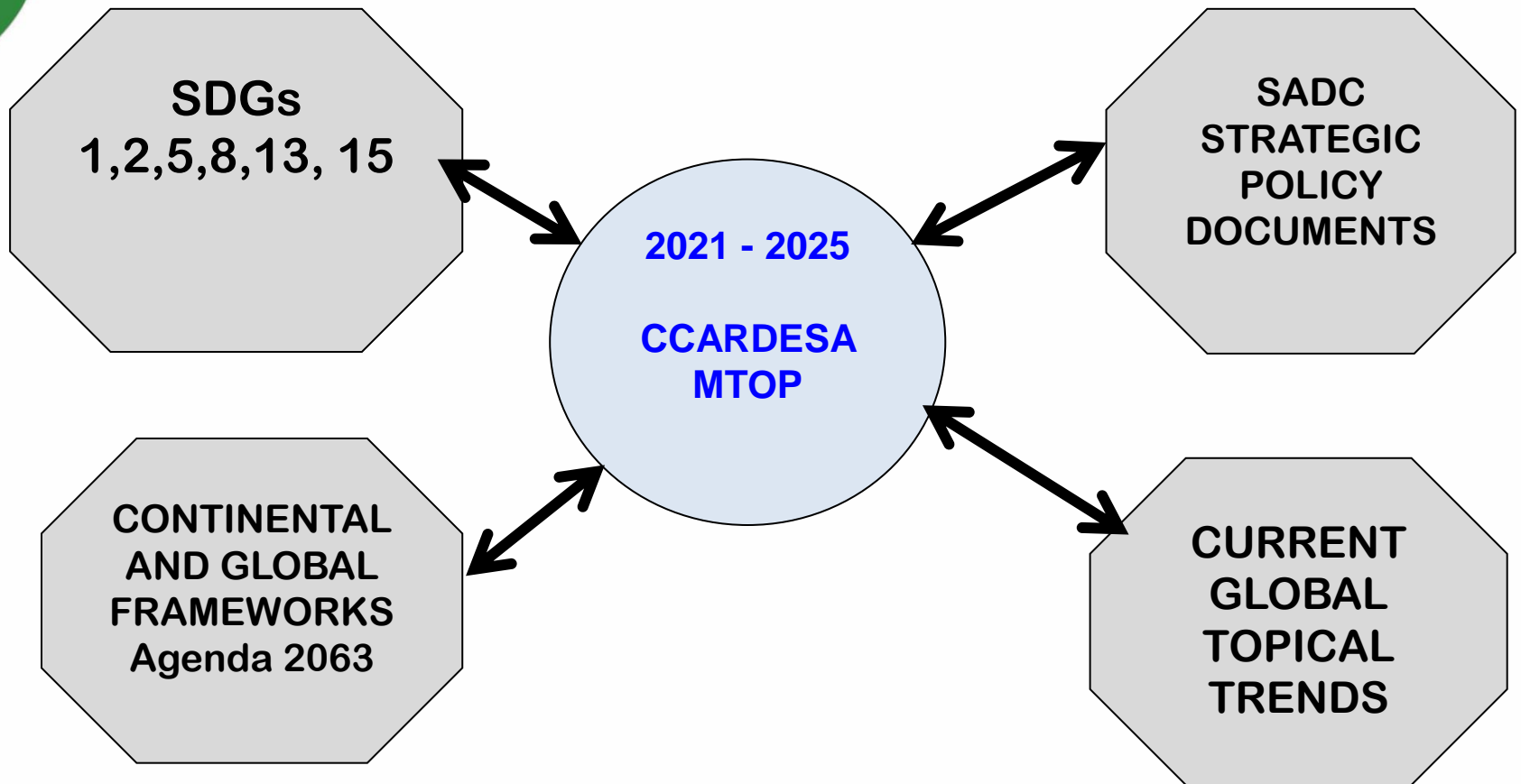
Roles of CCARDESA

- **Coordinate** implementation of regional Agricultural R&D programmes in the region
- **Facilitate** collaboration among research & innovation institutions
- **Promote** public-private partnerships in regional agricultural R&D
- **Empower** and strengthen farmers and their organisations or groups
- **Improve** agricultural technology generation, dissemination, and adoption in the region through collective efforts, training, and capacity-building

CCARDESA's STRATEGIC PLAN

- Strategy took into account past lessons, current trends and foresight
- Aligned to the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)
- Places emphasis on climate relevant interventions that will increase resilience of production systems
- Consider knowledge brokerage critical to ensure evidence-based policy decision making within the agricultural sector
- Acknowledges that there is need to create or / and strengthen partnerships at all levels

Alignment of the SP to key strategies



New CCARDESA: Vision, Mission & Thematic Areas

VISION:

Sustainable agricultural growth and socio-economic development in the SADC

MISSION: To set the regional research and development agenda, mobilise resources, support capacity development, foster collaboration and provide agricultural information and knowledge in the SADC

1

Agricultural productivity and food and nutrition security

2

Resilience to emerging agricultural risks: environmental, climate change & transboundary diseases and pests

3

Commercialisation of the agricultural sector and market access

4

Knowledge and information management, communication and policy support

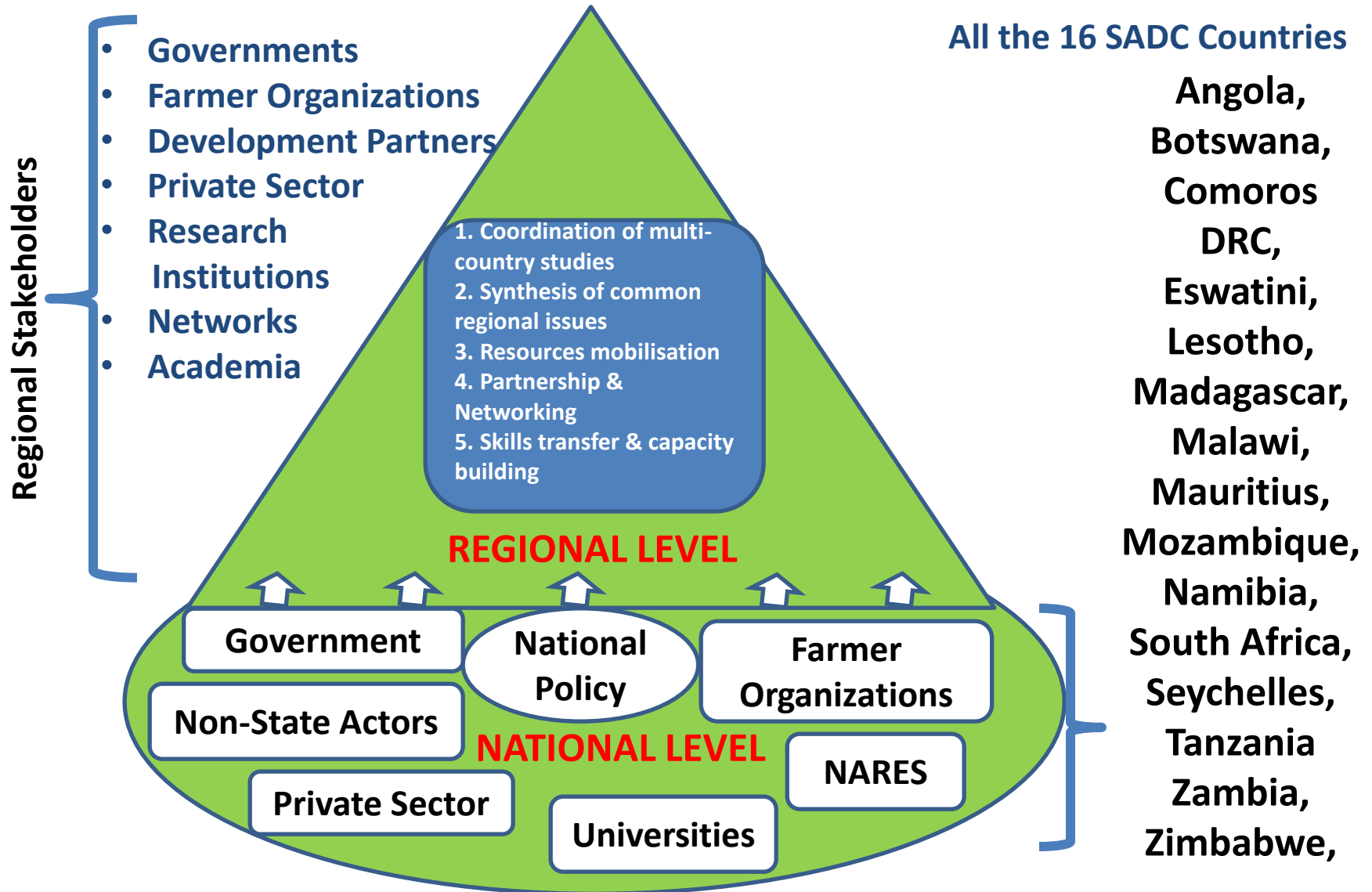
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Capacity strengthening of CCARDESA and AR4D institutions

6

Women, Youth and Social Inclusion

CCARDESA ENGAGEMENT WITH PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS



CCARDESA Projects & Programmes



PAST COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS

Projects/Programmes	Objectives/Goal
Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas in Southern Africa (ACCRA)	Supported the implementation of climate-relevant elements of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy by strengthening the capacity of CCARDESA to act as a knowledge broker, coordinator, and moderator for agricultural research and development.
Mitigating the effects of COVID 19	Virtual Conferencing equipment for Member States for virtual meetings
GIZ ICKM Project	ICKM Strategy and System support at CCARDESA
Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)	Strengthen the capacity of member states to undertake regional and national adaptation and mitigation actions in response to the challenges caused by the effects of global climate change and climate variability.

ON-GOING PROJECTS

Projects/Programmes	Donor & Duration	Participating countries	Objectives/Goal
Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (APPSA)	WB 6 years	Phase 1 (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia) Phase 2 -Angola, Lesotho	Improve the availability of improved technologies in the region
CAADP-XP4	EU 4 years	Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Enable agric. research & innovation, extension services, to contribute effectively to food & nutrition security; economic development and climate mitigation in Africa.
Growing Greener: <i>Restoration and sustainable agropastoral systems in open arid landscapes across Southern Africa</i>	BMZ-GIZ 6 years	Botswana, Madagascar, South Africa, Zambia	Promote community-led, market-oriented agro-pastoral land-use systems that prevent soil and landscape degradation while fostering sustainable rural development and enabling coexistence with wildlife through applying the H4H model.

ON-GOING PROJECTS

Projects	Donor & Duration	Participating countries	Objectives/Goal
Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA)	World Bank 4 years	Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Zambia	Enhance access to climate information services and validated climate-smart agriculture technologies in Africa
Climate Resilience and Management of Natural Resources in the SADC Region (C-NRM)	BMZ-GIZ 18 months	SADC Member States	Ensures that climate change is systematically taken into account in the transboundary management of natural resources in the SADC region.
Food Systems Resilience Programme (FSRP)	World Bank 5 years	Phase 1 – Madagascar Phase 2 – 5 countries	Improve the resilience of food systems and increase preparedness against food insecurity in selected countries.

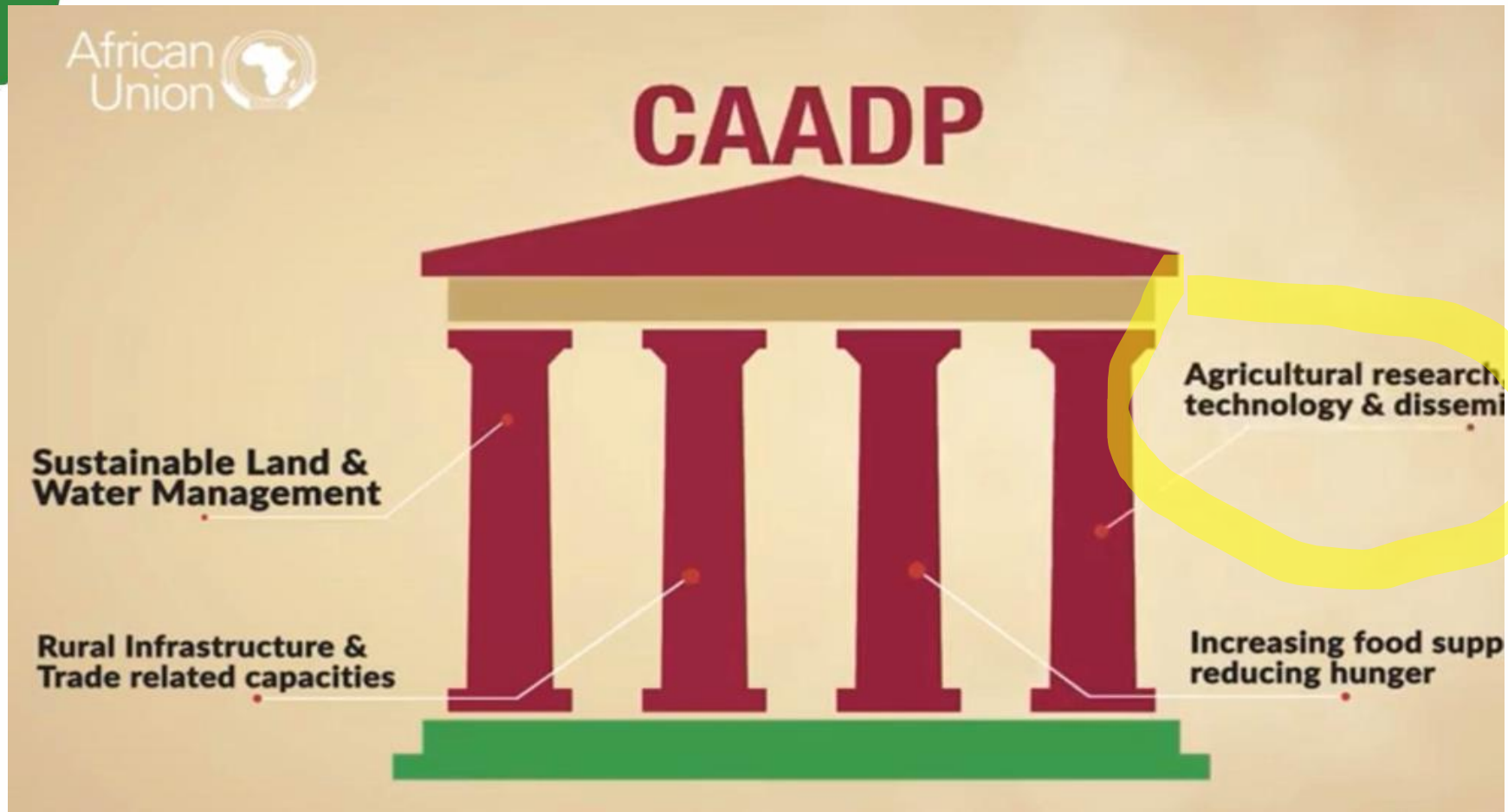
CAADP-XP4 PROGRAMME



Background

Donor	The European Union
Target countries	Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Total duration	4 years
Ex Pillar 4 institutions	AFAAS, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF and FARA
Project Goal is to contribute to:	SDG1,2,5,8,12,13, Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 and the Malabo Declaration of the African Union (AU)
Target group(s)	CCARDESA and its partners within the National Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (NAKIS)
Final beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Smallholder farmers,• Women and youth entrepreneurs,• Private sector,• Training institutions,• Research institutions,• Marginalized communities.

CAADP-XP4 link to CAADP



CAADP



CCARDESA

Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa



CAADP-XP4 INSTITUTIONS

1. Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (**FARA**)
2. African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (**AFAAS**)
3. Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (**ASARECA**)
4. West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (**CORAF**)
5. Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (**CCARDESA**)



Overall Objective

Strengthen AFAAS, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF and FARA in implementing their mandate and their capacity to collaborate effectively with one another in order to collectively support African countries in delivering the program at hand, and to contribute to the delivery of CAADP results.

Specific objective

- Ensure inclusive regional and international partnerships;
- Facilitate production and exchange of climate-relevant agricultural knowledge;
- Enhance effective communication, monitoring, and evaluation;
- Promote systemic and effective use of science and innovation; and
- Representation of the sub-regional and national organizations at the continental level.

PROJECT OUTPUTS

Strengthened capacity of CCARDESA to perform its mandate & work together with AFAAS, FARA & SROs

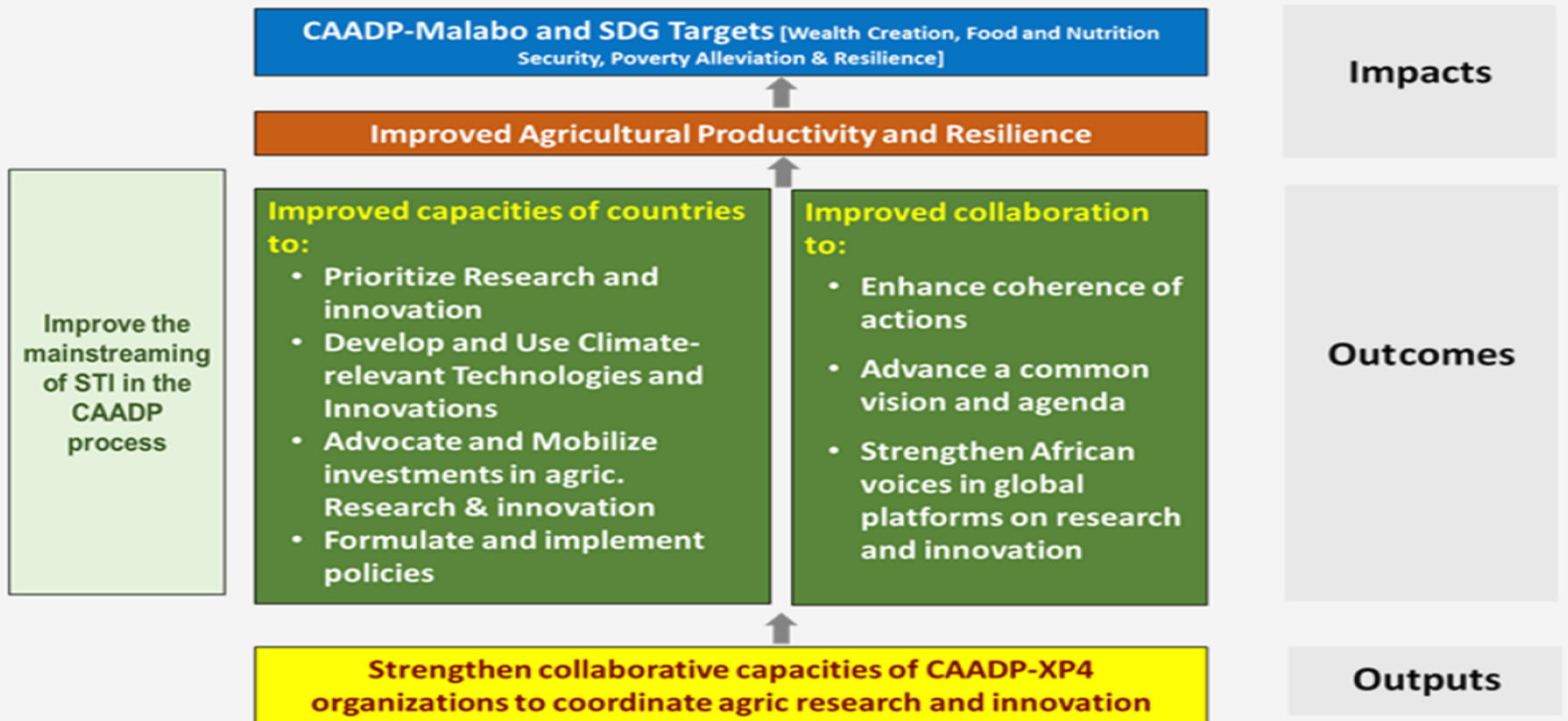
Multi-stakeholder partnerships for innovation established and in operation

Strengthened national policies, regional institutional arrangements and market access

Knowledge management for advocacy and decision support and communication improved

Effective planning, coordination, partnerships, monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting enhanced

CAADP-XP4 Theory of Change



CAADP-XP4 Results Pathway: outputs, outcomes, impacts

CAADP BR Process



CAADP



AUDA - NEPAD
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

THE BIENNIAL REVIEW PROCESS: EVIDENCE-BASED & PEER-DRIVEN

OBJECTIVE

Evaluate country performance towards achieving the CAADP Malabo goals and targets by 2025

1st Biennial Review (2017)

7 thematic areas

23 performance categories

43 indicators

+1

24 performance categories

+4

7 thematic areas

47 indicators

+2

2nd Biennial Review (2019)

7 thematic areas

24 performance categories

49 indicators



CAADP and Malabo Declaration

- The CAADP Framework was established in 2003 by the African Union
- It was later confirmed through the Malabo Declaration in 2014
- Past Biennial Review cycles
 - 2017
 - 2019
 - 2021
 - 2023

Capacity Building

- Create awareness of the alignment of the Malabo Declaration and SADC Regional Agricultural Policy.
- Strengthen the understanding and monitoring of Malabo Declaration commitments by key stakeholders.
- Facilitate the dissemination of the country's current BR report and sharing experiences/status of continental and regional BR reports.
- Strengthening capacities of media houses to support awareness creation/advocacy on reporting on Malabo Commitments at the national and regional levels.
- Establishment of a multisectoral Community of Practice to publicise the national reports.

ICKM & Malabo Training Journey



BR Reporting Challenges

COMMITMENTS	CHALLENGES
1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdated data (no funds for surveys) • Poor coordination and lack of awareness among relevant stakeholders • Insufficient capacity (data collection & analysis etc)
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited investment in agriculture (national priorities) • Underreporting due to limited data
3. Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of M&E tools to measure impact aimed at reducing hunger
4. Halving Poverty by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient comprehensive data on poverty • Low productivity
5. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of value-addition facilities • High production costs/govt tariffs • Lack of infrastructure (processing, storage, road etc)
6. Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functional early warning systems • Limited drought-tolerant and high-yield seed varieties
7. Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of accountability • Lack of functional M&E system to track progress

Generic Challenges

- No funding for national surveys, which compromises data quality.
- Data collection and analysis methodologies need to be harmonised
- Some variables do not apply across countries (*if the value of one variable is 0 – the overall answer will be 0*) – need to introduce **n/a**.
- Lack of continuity – staff turnover and participation of different people in key technical meetings.
- Senior staff attend technical meetings and do not share information with the relevant people.
- Stakeholders' lack of awareness regarding the BR reporting.
- Disseminating the final BR report (packaging information for different stakeholders, dissemination pathways).
- Need for an advocacy strategy to gain policymakers' buy-in.

Programme key achievements

- **Conducted**

- Baseline survey.
- Capacity Gap Assessment CCARDESA and national partners [*KM, MEL, Resource Mobilisation, gender mainstreaming, functional capacities*].
- Mapping of CSA initiatives in 9 countries.

- **Trained**

- 29 on resource mobilisation and proposal writing.
- 334 on applying foresight for climate-resilient agricultural development.
- 111 people from 41 institutions using the Agricultural Innovation System-Policy Practice Index (AIS-PPI) to assess policy formulation, implementation and reporting.
- 93 people on using the KM and Information capture guidelines and awareness of the Malabo BR process (ICKM CoP, TZ, BW, MOZ, NAM, ZAM).
- Eight participants from eight countries were certified as KM Managers through the KM4Ag challenge.

Key achievements

- Developed 8 national KM strategies in the CAADP-XP4 implementing countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe)
- Developed
 - An automated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning System [MEL]
 - Effective Innovative Partnerships Strategy and Action Plan & PB
 - Guidelines and a regional action plan for mainstreaming climate Science and Technology indicators in the National Agricultural Investment Plans & PB
 - Private Sector Engagement Strategy and Action Plan & PB
 - Status of Agricultural Research in the SADC Region & PB
 - Regional Advocacy Strategy for Promoting Cross Border Trade In Agriculture Commodities and Inputs & PB
 - 10 project proposals, 2 submitted for funding to AfDB and IDRC
 - Reviewed HR, Finance, and Procurement Policies and Procedures
 - Regional research priorities, Environmental & Social Sustainability Frameworks

KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION PATHWAYS



www.ccardesa.org

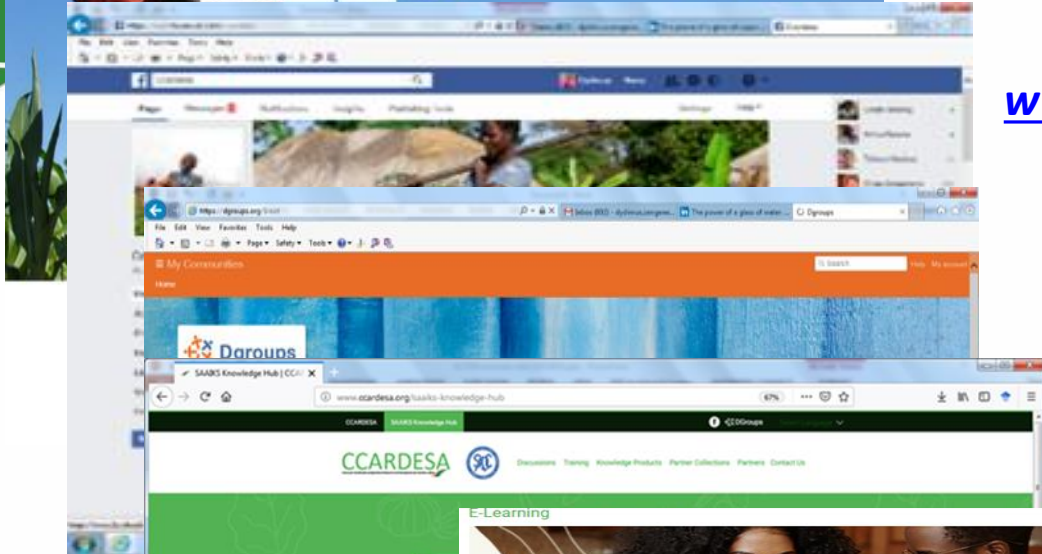
www.facebook.com/cccardesa

D-groups

SAAIKS <http://saiiks.net>

e-Learning Platform

Community of practise



Mobile App

Acknowledgments





THANK YOU

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