

SA_FANRPAN digest

Issue No.: 2

In this issue we cover the following topics:

1. The South African team¹ of AFRICAP convenes the in-country kick-off workshop
2. Snapshots of the Biennial Review Results
3. FANRPAN NODE HOSTING INSTITUTIONS – THEY NEED TO BE KNOWN



National Agricultural
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FANRPAN Digest is a monthly report that is produced by the National Agricultural Marketing Council through the Agricultural Industry Trusts Division. The publication aims to communicate developments as they happen within Food Agriculture Natural Resource Policy Analysis Networks (FANRPAN). This issue focuses on the following topics: (i) The South African AFRICAP team convenes the in-country kick-off workshop, (ii) Snapshots of the Biennial Review Results and (iii) FANRPAN node hosting institutions. The division has three digests which cover FANRPAN, Agricultural Transformation and Agricultural Industry Trusts. FANRPAN Digest reports on the monthly key developments coming from the operations of FANRPAN as co-ordinated by the NAMC.

Contributors to this Issue:

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1. THE SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM¹ OF AFRICAP CONVENES THE IN-COUNTRY KICK-OFF WORKSHOP

By Ndumiso Mazibuko



Figure 1: AFRICAP in-country kick-off workshop attendees

1.1. Introduction

On 12 July 2018, the South African team² of AFRICAP convened the in-country kick-off workshop in Bloemfontein. The main objective of the workshop was to introduce the four-year project to local stakeholders (who are the ultimate local partners) and to receive feedback from them to assist in project co-design. Agricultural and food system resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy (AFRICAP) aims to identify and implement evidence-based policy pathways to facilitate the development of sustainable, productive, climate-smart agricultural systems to meet food security and economic development needs. As the node hosting institution of FANRPAN, the NAMC's responsibilities include, among others, convening stakeholder engagement activities within South Africa.

1.2. Project Background

Mr Mthunzi provided an overview of AFRICAP and how relevant stakeholders will be involved. He outlined the main purpose of AFRICAP as being to ensure climate change resilience for smallholder farmers. He reviewed how the overall vision of the project is aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the aim of contributing towards

sustainable pathways of agriculture and food systems transformation. Mr Mthunzi argued that the project prioritises agriculture and links it from macro to micro level, which is from regional to smallholder farmers. AFRICAP also aims to build research capacity that will assist in making comprehensive policies.

The main approaches of the project are theme A "building the evidence base for a climate-smart agri-food system", theme B "developing a climate-smart food system pathway" and theme C "making it happen: building capacity for pathway implementation; and theme D "research management capacity-building and cross-cutting training will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of other themes.

1.3. Policy environment (DAFF)

Ms Madikiza presented an overview of the South African Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) strategic framework. She highlighted that the national CSA strategic framework by DAFF was established in 2015 and its vision is adopted from the FAO as well as Climate Change Response Strategy, CCSP, CCAMP and other relevant DAFF policies. The purpose of the framework is to implement and upscale the best CSA practises and approaches that will promote sustainable agriculture and assist to achieve sustainable development and ensure food security in South Africa.

One of the concerns highlighted from the audience was the involvement of smallholder farmers in the CSA framework. Ms Madikiza stated that the CSA framework will accommodate all farmers, especially smallholder farmers. The audience raised a question as to whether the DAFF will consider the research that has been done through research institutions such as universities in the CSA framework. The presenter highlighted that the CSA framework adopted one of the research studies conducted by the University of Fort Hare and FANRPAN to bridge the gaps.

¹ The team is made up of all project partners.

² The team is made up of all project partners.

1.4. Scenarios and Special Agricultural Zones (SAZ)

Dr King presented scenarios and special agricultural zones which intend to embed policy impact into the core of the project, building on policy and practice capacity for translating evidence into pathways for SDG compliance. He indicated that the project objectives can be achieved through participatory co-design of policy and practice pathways and establishment of the infrastructure and tools for piloting stakeholder mapping through evaluations, learning lessons, and scaling up across sub-Saharan Africa. He further highlighted that the project focuses on SAZs regarded as specific geographic areas within each focal country, in which policies and practices for an SDG-compliant climate-smart agri-food system can be piloted.

It was highlighted that there is no blueprint on the size of agricultural zones; they can be implemented at municipality, district or province level. The preference will be at municipality level so as to allow buy-in at that level. One other matter raised was on the existing programmes focusing on CSA, and the project intends to undertake a gap analysis between the existing schemes through the AFRICAP project.

1.5. Why the Free State?

Mr Mazibuko gave a presentation on why we have focused on the Free State Province for the kick-off of the AFRICAP project. He indicated that the FANRPAN node host institute (NAMC) has a steering committee composed of representatives from research, parastatals, agribusinesses, producer organisations and smallholder farmers which took part in deciding on which province to initially kick off the project. He highlighted that the Free State is an in-country province which borders six other provinces (Gauteng, North West, KZN, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape). Therefore, the Free State Province gives the project an opportunity to interact with other provinces that play a role in agriculture, and the province produces most of the commodities that are targeted by the project.

After the presentations the delegates engaged on the presentations. One prominent matter was the choice of the site (with one participant arguing that that Limpopo Province should have been chosen considering the socio-economic conditions) and counter-arguments. After robust engagements coming from other delegates arguing that the method used to select the Free State Province was objective, the workshop endorsed the site and accepted the proposal that was put forward.

1.6. Project household/farm profiling

Mr Mthunzi presented the Household Assets Vulnerability Assessment (HAVA), formerly known as the Household Vulnerability Index (HVI), which is one way of organising the complex issues surrounding household vulnerability. It assesses the natural, physical, financial, human capital and social assets for livelihood capitals. He explained that households are vulnerable through shocks, seasonality and changes. Based on the HAVA score, one can then rank and classify households on the basis of their vulnerability. He indicated that the HAVA was used on various platforms by FANRPAN in Lesotho, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

1.7. Theme A issues and field research agenda

Prof. Kunin from the University of Leeds presented a talk on filling evidence gaps for climate-smart agriculture in South Africa. He highlighted that agriculture is a major global driver of climate change and its production is strongly affected by climate change through temperature effects, rainfall effects, impacts of increased volatility and CO₂ fertilisation effects and impacts on pests and diseases. He therefore alluded that climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an important method to decrease the impacts of agriculture on climate (mitigation) and to adapt agriculture to predicted changes (adaptation) and encourage conservation agriculture. He further mentioned that climate variability and weather extremes such as droughts and extreme rainfall impact maize, soybean, potato, livestock and poultry, and dairy. Building the evidence base for climate-

smart agri-food systems, he reviewed literature and database studies on key issues for agricultural development under climate change and field research to fill key data gaps.

One of the comments raised was that one of the most important drivers of agriculture is politics in that political decisions on land reform affect the agricultural sector more than climate change. It was highlighted that as climate change results in temperature and rainfall changes, one of the likely adaptation strategies to a change in rainfall is increasing investment in irrigation and ultimately creating reservoirs. One comment raised from the participants in respect of the adaptation strategies was that smallholder and commercial farmers need to move away from chemical fertilisers and insecticides and look more at organic means to have more humus in the soil and retain more water.

1.8. Break-out discussion

In the third session, the discussion was divided into three break-out groups, focusing on horticulture, livestock and grain. Each of the groups was charged with addressing four key questions concerning climate-smart agriculture, and to report back to the group.

1.9. Summary closing remarks

In conclusion, Dr Takavarasha (FANRPAN), highlighted that AFRICAP has a highly qualified technical team working on the project, based in Africa and in Europe. He indicated that the technical team will be working closely with the country nodes in the countries of implementation of the project. He further highlighted that there will be baseline assessments for the project, to input into the project at inception phase. He indicated that after the baseline phase, there will be actual project implementation, which will include site visits and actual experimentations to generate information. He indicated that there will be continuous information sharing with the stakeholders on project developments, what has been done and what has been selected

2. Snapshots of the Biennial Review Results

By Precious Nomantande Yeki

2.1. Introduction

The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) aims to improve the Biennial Review Results. One of the subsequent actions towards the Africa Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) is to develop a country action plan to improve the next Biennial Review. The Biennial Review Results (BRR) aim at strengthening national and regional institutional capacity for agriculture data generation and knowledge management which will not only support improved evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and learning; but also set the basis and paths for triggering continental action programmes to collectively drive agriculture transformation in Africa.

2.2. What informs the BRR?

In 2013, after a decade of implementation, the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) from 2003 – demand for more clarity – was expressed by AU member states and stakeholders in terms of further elaboration and refinement of the CAADP targets, and assessment of technical efficacies and political feasibilities for success in agricultural transformation. In addition, there was a need to move from planning to effective implementation for results and impact in changing people's lives because most of the programmes were not fully implemented.

This led to AU heads of state and government adopting the Malabo Declaration in 2014. The Malabo Declaration clearly outlines seven Malabo Commitments which aim to achieve the following thematic areas of performance:

- (i) Recommitting to the principles and values of the CAADP process;
- (ii) Enhancing investment finance in agriculture;
- (iii) Ending hunger in Africa by 2025;

- (iv) Reducing poverty by half, by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation;
- (v) Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services;
- (vi) Enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks; and
- (vii) Strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results

2.3. Performance of South Africa in implementing the Malabo Declaration

The member states' performances are presented in the form of a "country scorecard in implementing the Malabo Commitments" covering the period between 2015 and 2016. In reviews done in 2017 South Africa scored 4.1 out of 10 in implementing the Malabo Declaration on agriculture transformation in Africa. This indicates an "on track" to the overall progress, as the 2017 minimum benchmark score for a country was 3.94 out of 10. South Africa's 2017 country scorecard in implementing the Malabo Declaration indicates both key strong performances areas and areas that need attention. These results will further inform the country's action that is to be presented at the 2018 AGRF. Annexure B highlights the five key areas of strong performance for South Africa.

Out of the forty-seven-member states that reported progress in implementing the Malabo Declaration, only twenty reported to be on track for achieving the commitments by 2025. Those twenty countries obtained the minimum overall score of 3.94 out of 10 to be on track for implementing the Malabo Commitments by 2025. However the average score for the whole of Africa, based on the 47 country reports, is 3.60 which indicates the Union is not on track to meeting the Malabo Commitments when assessed against the 3.94 benchmark for 2017. Important to note is that out of all the twenty countries Rwanda has the highest score of 6.1 in implementing the seven Malabo Commitments. South Africa, Mozambique and Namibia were all ranked 32nd on the list of countries implementing the Malabo

Commitments, representing a score of 4.1. In the lead was Burkina Faso with a score of 4.2, followed by the Seychelles with a score of 4.0.

2.4. Conclusion

To conclude, as stated by the African Union (2017), the following are the three recommendations in order to improve South Africa's BRR;

- South Africa should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, to enhance access to agriculture inputs and technologies (such as investments in irrigation for smallholder farmers), and to enhance access to agricultural financial services by men and women engaged in agriculture.
- The country should enhance resilience-building strategies to address climate-related risks, and improve on nutrition interventions to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
- The country should also put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intraregional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

These findings and recommendations of the biennial report should enable South Africa to strive towards the set targets for 2025 in the Malabo Declaration, and then endorse the appropriate actions to stimulate agricultural growth and transformation.

2.5. References

Technical Guidelines. 2017. *Document for preparing the country Biennial Review report on progress made towards achieving the Malabo Declaration goals and targets.*

Terms of Reference & Working Arrangements. 2018. *Framework for institutionalising the Biennial Review Task Force as a formalised platform for mobilising technical knowledge to the AU-led Biennial Review process.*

African Union. 2017. *Inaugural Biennial Review Report of the African Union Commission on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods*.

3. FANRPAN NODE HOSTING INSTITUTIONS – THEY NEED TO BE KNOWN **by BM Mpyana**

3.1. Background

The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) for Africa is an autonomous, non-profit, scientific organisation operational in member states of Africa with a mandate to co-ordinate policy research and dialogue and recommend strategies for promoting the food, agriculture and natural resources sectors in Africa by:

- Carrying out mutually agreed-upon collaborative research and institutional development activities;
- Publishing and disseminating research results;
- Providing technical support to national and regional programmes;
- Providing opportunities for training and professional development;
- Organising workshops, scientific conferences and seminars;
- Providing access by the government to a database of information on policymaking, advocacy and dialogue; and
- Facilitating linkages of co-operating institutions with relating activities carried out by other participants in FANRPAN's policy research and professional development programmes.

3.2. Where are FANRPAN footprints?

FANRPAN works through an inter-sectoral platform designated as country nodes. Each country node has members comprising stakeholders from government, the private sector, farming unions, policy research institutions and non-governmental organisations. The nodes convene in-country stakeholder consultations to define policy agenda, undertake policy research and conduct policy advocacy. FANRPAN builds its foundation on a long-term investment and commitment already made in established knowledge centres such as universities and policy institutes in Africa.

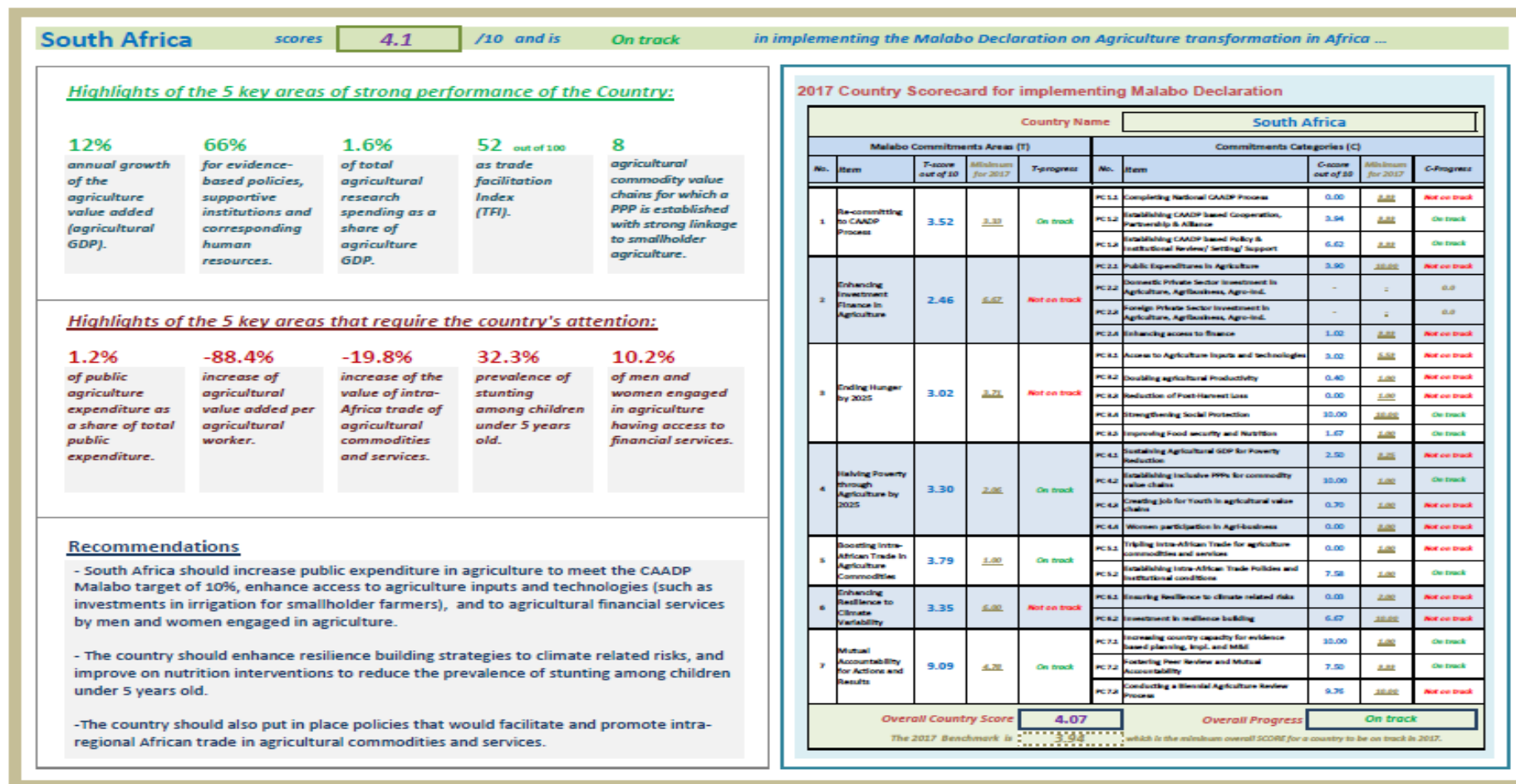
This effort has enabled collaboration to ensure effective and efficient service delivery to policymakers. FANRPAN has long been establishing its node hosting institutions since 2001 and to date, a total of 17 node hosting institutions have been established. Annexure A presents a list of node hosting institutions and the contact details of the country co-ordinators.

Annexure A: FANRPAN node hosting institutions

Country	Node hosting institution	Establishment date	Co-ordinator	Contact details
Botswana	Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) www.bidpa.bw	2001	Dr Pelotshweu Moepeng	botswananode@fanrpan.org Tel: (+267) 3971750 Fax: (+267) 3971748
Malawi	Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET) www.cisanetmw.org		Tamani Nkhono Mvula	malawinode@fanrpan.org Tel: 00 265 177 0479 / 775 540 Fax: 00 265 177 0492
Mozambique	Eduardo Mondlane University. Faculdade de Agronomia e Engenharia Florestal www.uem.mz		Bruno De Araujo	mozambiquenode@fanrpan.org Tel: +258 (21) 492177 Fax: +258 (21) 492176
Namibia	Namibia Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry www.mawf.gov.na		Hon. John Mutorwa	namibianode@fanrpan.org (+264) 61 208 7111 Fax (+264) 61 208 2173)
University of Pretoria	National Agricultural Marketing Council www.namc.co.za		Mr Bonani Nyhodo	southafricanode@fanrpan.org Tel: +27 12 341 1115 Fax: +27 12 341 1811
Tanzania	Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) www.esrftz.org		Dr Bohelo Lunogelo	tanzanianode@fanrpan.org Tel: (255-22) 2760260 Fax: (255-22) 2760062
Zambia	Agricultural Consultative Forum www.acfzambia.org		Mr Joseph Mbinji	zambianode@fanrpan.org Tel: +260 211 258156 / 258157
Zimbabwe	Agricultural Research Council www.arc.co.zw		Dr Isaiah Mharapara	zimbabwenode@fanrpan.org Tel: +263 4 309574 / 309913 Fax: +263 4 309498
Lesotho	Institute of Southern African Studies (ISAS) http://www.nul.ls/institutes/isas		2002	Dr Resetseleman g Clement / Thope Leduka / Matobo
Mauritius	Faculty of Agriculture, University of Mauritius www.uom.ac.mu/foa/	B Rajkomar		moa-headoffice@mail.gov.mu Tel: (+230) 212 0854 (+230) 212 2940 Fax: (+230) 212 4427

Swaziland	Co-ordinating Assembly of NGOs (CANGO)		Emmanuel Ndlangamandla	director@cango.org.sz (+268) 2404 4721 (+268) 2404 5532
Angola	Angola Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development http://www.angola-portal.ao/MINADER/Default.aspx	2006	Dr David Tunga	Angolanode@fanrpan.org Tel: (+244 222) 322377 Fax: (+244 222) 323217/320553
Madagascar	Madagascar Department of Rural Development Policies: Ministry of Agriculture. http://www.maep.gov.mg	2008	Ms Randrianarisoa Mina Tsiriarjao	madagascarnode@fanrpan.org Tel: 00 261 20 22 563 16
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Centre d'Echanges pour des Reformes Juridiques et Institutionnelles (CERJI) https://www.fanrpan.org/archive/documents/d00936/Profile_of_CERJI.pdf	2010	Mr Charles M Mushizi	DRCNode@fanrpan.org Tel: (+243) 99 374 1100
Kenya	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) www.kippira.or.ke/	2011	Mr Joshua Laichena	Kenyanode@fanrpan.org
Uganda	Uganda Ministry of Agriculture http://agriculture.go.ug/		Prof. Archileo Kaaya	Ugandanode@fanrpan.org Tel: (+256) 41 320841 / (+256) 41 320981
Benin		2013	Mr Atidegla Aurelien Comlan	BeninNode@fanrpan.org Tel: (+229) 21301089

Annexure B: Five key areas of strong performance for South Africa.



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