

SA_FANRPAN digest

Issue No.: 3

In this issue we cover the following topics:

1. The upcoming South Africa AFRICAP Scenario Planning Workshop – A Glance at Special Agricultural Zones
2. Reflecting on the 2017 Regional Multi-Stakeholder Food and Nutrition Security Policy Dialogue



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FANRPAN DIGEST

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 Network (FANRPAN). This issue focuses on the following topics: (i) The upcoming South Africa AFRICAP Scenario Planning Workshop – A Glance at Special Agricultural Zones and (ii) Reflecting on the 2017 Regional Multi-Stakeholder Food and Nutrition Security Policy Dialogue. 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.

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1. THE UPCOMING SOUTH AFRICA AFRICAP SCENARIO PLANNING WORKSHOP – A GLANCE AT SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL ZONES

By

Ndumiso Mazibuko

1.1 Introduction

The Agricultural and Food-Systems Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy (AFRICAP) programme is a four-year project that is funded by the UK government's Global Challenge Research Fund (GCRF) and championed by the University of Leeds in collaboration with the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN).

The programme's aim is: 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. To do this, the work is done in partnerships to build capacities across the UK and African organisations. The project team includes the University of Leeds, University of Aberdeen, the UK Met Office, the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) and Chatham House. Chatham House brings an extensive international network, expertise in policy design and communication and experience in supporting national processes of policy learning and experimentation. GCRF-AFRICAP will translate research into evidence, evidence into policy and policy into practice, undertaking capacity building at each stage through an innovative model of policy learning and experimentation based around the development of Special Agricultural Zones (SAZs).

1.2 Background to Special Agricultural Zones

SAZs will be specific geographic areas within each focal country (namely Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia) in which policies and practices for Sustainable Development Goals – compliant, climate-smart agri-food systems – can be piloted. These would be analogous to Special

Economic Zones used for piloting industrial policy, most notably in China, where Chatham House and partners successfully adapted the approach to implementing low-carbon pilot areas. This approach will generate an impact in real time. The regional impact will be assured through the extensive regional and international networks of the partners and a cross-scale research and knowledge exchange infrastructure.

Through the establishment of national SAZs and their supporting infrastructures (e.g. national committees, stakeholder networks, piloting), AFRICAP will build lasting capacity in the focal countries – in terms of research, evaluation, knowledge exchange, and translating evidence into policy. SAZs will deliver outcome-oriented activities that will be owned and have traction with stakeholders, leading to the creation of institutions, knowledge-sharing communities, tools and approaches that remain after the initial project ends. These structures and methods could then be scaled up and replicated, or both, beyond the confines of the initial SAZ, and will underpin ongoing processes of policy learning and experimentation within the country.

1.3 What are the characteristics of SAZs?

SAZs will have the following characteristics:

- **Scale:** SAZs will be in geographically distinct areas, on a scale where new policies and practices can be meaningfully piloted. They will likely encompass one or more "landscapes" – mosaics of natural and human-modified ecosystems; and a mix of commercial and smallholder farming. Boundaries may be watersheds, distinct land features, and jurisdictional and administrative boundaries, or both. Success in a larger area with some diversity (within and between SAZs) is more likely to offer relevant lessons for other regions or at the national level.
- **Institutional setup:** SAZs will need the buy-in and support of local government(s) with jurisdiction over the area. Will they have

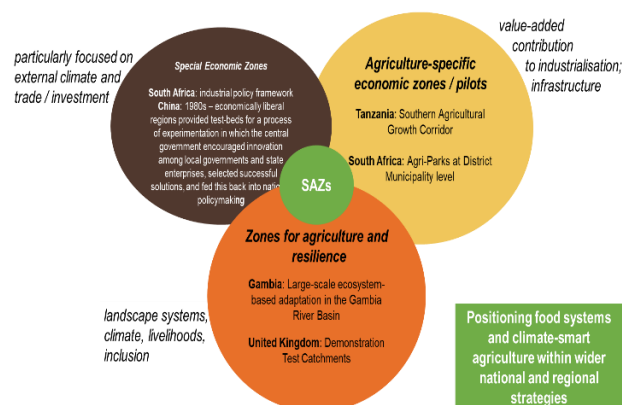
“special” policy-making powers or novel arrangements in national line ministries? The pilot areas will need to have sufficient capacity and autonomy to experiment with policymaking.

- **Local and national ownership:** National SAZ committees (SAZCs) will be established to ensure that the implementation of SAZs reflects national priorities and that they are responsive to a sub-national and local policy and physical landscapes.
- **Multiple integrated objectives:** These could seek to challenge and inform the design of agricultural development and industrial policies, or both, which have not considered future climate impacts, water and land constraints, food systems and inequalities.

1.2 What could be the criteria for selecting a zone?

- **Strong local government commitment and leadership:** Two of the most critical factors are the level of local political support and the capacity for implementation.
- **Sectoral and systemic opportunities for green growth and development:** National plans will already have identified some projects and programmes at the regional and local level, SAZs could help to deliver these.
- **Attractiveness to investment:** The potential for private sector investment, risk, access to markets and scalable opportunities.
- **Contribution to national adaptation and resilience and emissions goals:** The zones could pursue emissions savings compared to BAU, ahead of national goals, to attract climate finance and other support.

The figure below highlights the experiences which the Special Agricultural Zones will draw from:



Source: Richard King, Chatham House, UK, 2018

On 12 November 2018, the NAMC with other AFRICAP stakeholders will host a scenario planning workshop in Pretoria at the Burgers Park Hotel. The planning will include agreeing on the appropriate institutional arrangements for governing the SAZs, including establishing an SAZ committee responsible for the SAZ and how this relates to relevant authorities at local and national level. Furthermore, a scenarios exercise will be undertaken with key stakeholders to envision future agri-food systems.

2. REFLECTING ON THE 2017 REGIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICY DIALOGUE

By

Elekanyani Nekhavhambe and Nomantande Yeki

2.1 Introduction

On an annual basis, the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) hosts a regional policy dialogue. These dialogues aim to identify knowledge and action gaps, share lessons on viable instruments, institutions and policies, and contribute to consensus on priorities for appropriate investment and action by different actors/stakeholders for building resilience for food and nutrition security.

On 15 to 17 August 2017, FANRPAN convened a Regional Multi-Stakeholder Food and Nutrition

Security Policy Dialogue in Durban, South Africa. The theme of the dialogue was “**Resilient African agriculture and food systems: securing prosperity and health for all**”. The policy dialogue was well represented with speakers from across local and international stakeholders. Twelve (12) African countries were presented in the dialogue and it was very impressive that six countries outside the African region attended the dialogue. These countries were inclusive of the USA, Benin, United Kingdom, Italy and Europe. This representation signifies that we can draw and implement effective policies in the agricultural value chain that would enhance food security and improve the production of quality and nutritious food for all.

2.2 Proceedings of the dialogue

The policy dialogue was divided into four sessions which covered the technical and parallel technical sessions. The focus areas of the sessions covered the key issues on addressing the transformative change through partnerships for rural research for development, integrating post-harvest management in development plans, agriculture nutrition which was aimed at addressing the triple burden of malnutrition through agriculture, and finally, the enhancing of resilience in agriculture production systems.

Most interesting were the discussions of the harmonisation of policies for building resilience, food and nutrition security and adaptation to climate change in agriculture. The South African day was also showcased whereby the South African sugar terminal port was visited for the delegates to be

Lastly, policy dialogues play a crucial role in the policy-making process and effective implementation. In due course, the details of the upcoming 2018 Regional Policy Dialogue will be communicated via the FANRPAN website.

empowered on the sugar value chain and dynamics involved regarding stock levels and demand for exports. Furthermore, the Cappeney Estate strawberry project and Transnet were also visited.

2.3 Dialogue resolutions

At the end of the conference, outputs and resolutions were presented which will assist in influencing the implementation of policy in all areas of development. The regional policy dialogue resolved: For nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA), there is a need to:

- Expand the evidence base and assessment tools to identify agricultural growth strategies for food and nutrition security to build policy frameworks; and
- Obtain consensus to support implementation at scale.

Moreover, in the case of climate-smart agriculture (CSA):

- A deliberate food systems approach is needed at national, sub-regional, and continental levels to address the different challenges faced more holistically and for sustained progress; and
- Creation, implementation and assessment of national, sub-regional and continental Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) plans, with adequate funding, should involve relevant actors including civil society. There is a need for cutting-edge communication and engagement strategies that inspire, educate and transform.

2.4 Conclusion

Lastly policy dialogues play a crucial role in the policy-making process and effective implementation. In due course the details for the upcoming 2018 regional policy dialogue will be communicated on the FANRPAN website

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