



SIDE EVENTS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2017 **9.00–10.25 (1ST ROUND)**

SIDE EVENT #1: The African Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS) as a High Level Advocacy Tool for Triggering Improved Country Performance in Achieving Malabo Declaration

Time: 09.00–10.25

Venue: ZAMBEZE 1

Organized by: African Union Commission

Contact Person: Anselme Vodounhessi, CAADP M&E Advisor, African Union Commission (AUC)

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PROGRAM

Welcome (3 mins)

Moderator , Ousmane Badiane, Africa Director, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Introduction (20 mins)

- **The African Union Biennial Review process and its potential outcomes**

Maurice Lorka N'Guessan, CAADP M&E Advisor, AUC

- **Basics of the AATS: key concepts and required tools**

Anselme Vodounhessi, CAADP M&E Advisor, AUC

Panel Discussion/Panelists (20 mins)

Lessons Learnt from the Biennial (BR) Process: Perspectives of AUC, RECs, Partner Institutions and Non-States Actors

- **Lessons from the presentations of the AATS to various high level sensitization platforms**
Godfrey Bahigwa, Director, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture,, AUC
- **RECs perspectives on the BR process and lessons from countries coordination roles**
Fatmata Lucia Seiwoh, ECOWAP/CAADP M&E Programme Officer, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- **Partners' perspectives on the use of the AATS for continental alignment of interventions towards African countries for agriculture transformation in Africa**
Boaz Keizire, Policy Director, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
- **Civil Society perspectives on the use of the AATS for high level advocacy and increased awareness toward African countries for agriculture transformation in Africa**
Kop'ep Dabugat, Coordinator of the CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition (CNC)

Discussion (40 mins)





Moderator: Ousmane Badiane, Africa Director, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Closing Remarks (2 mins)

ABSTRACT

In June 2014, through the Malabo Declaration, African Heads of States and Government committed to, among other things, mutual accountability to actions and results, including conducting a biennial review (BR) process that involves tracking, monitoring, and reporting on progress.

In playing this leadership role, the AUC in collaboration with the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) and regional economic communities (RECs) have initiated consultative actions and technical partner engagements that have culminated in a set of reporting tools based on 43 indicators which are categorized in 23 performance categories for reporting on the 7 performance themes of the Malabo Declaration. An agreement reached by the leadership of the AUC is to evaluate the progress made by individual member states using balanced scorecard methods, to come up with an African Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS).

Balanced scorecard methods are metric benchmarking methods that bring accuracy, rightness, transparency and fairness in evaluating progress on achieving a specific goal for which smart targets and corresponding indicators are set. The methods allow peer-to-peer metric comparison of performances in order to stimulate continuous improvement of interventions towards the common agreed goals.

This side event aims at sharing the basics of balanced scorecards as well as the experiences and lessons learnt so far in establishing the AU BR process which results in the AATS that will be at the heart of the Biennial Report for the January 2018 AU Assembly.

SIDE EVENT #2: Climate-Smart Practices and Evidence-Based Advocacy Strategies to Support Resilience of Pastoralists

Time: 09.00–10.25

Venue: ZAMBEZE 2

Organized by: SNV, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)

Contact Person: Caroline te Pas, SNV

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PROGRAM

Facilitator: Joseph Karugia, Coordinator, Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)-East and Central Africa, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Kenya





Introduction by Facilitator (5 minutes)

Panel Discussion (25 minutes)

Panelists:

- **Mahamadou Badiel**, Project Manager Voice for Change Partnership, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, Burkina Faso
- **Ephraim Nkonya**, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI, Tanzania
- **Caroline te Pas**, Advocacy Officer Resilience, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, Netherlands
- **Alexandre Kabré**, Director, EcoData, Burkina Faso

Structured Interview by Facilitator (25 minutes)

Open Discussion (25 minutes)

Concluding Remarks (5 minutes)

ABSTRACT

In reconfirming the goals of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Malabo Declaration emphasizes the need for accelerated effort toward making livelihoods and production systems resilient to climate change. Among the areas most affected by climate change in Africa are its drylands. As the temperature in these areas is predicted to rise much faster than global averages, the consequences of climate change will be felt earlier and more intensely than in other regions. The increase and frequency of extreme weather events, especially droughts, compromises the ability of millions of pastoralists to cope with and recover from shocks and could lead to an increase in poverty levels which further increases their vulnerability.

Creating a strong and resilient pastoral sector is vital to realize sustainable development in African countries, as well as to improve the security situation and reduce conflicts. With the appropriate governance and natural resource management system in place, pastoralism can be a more resilient and cost-effective livelihood system in drylands. In order to achieve this, it is vital that pastoralists' needs are addressed in the formulation of relevant policies, especially those related to climate change. These policies need to be substantiated by a set of sound climate-smart practices that increase pastoralists' resilience and can bring about change at scale.

SNV and IFPRI/ReSAKSS will host a panel discussion, drawing from their experiences in evidence-based policy processes and on-the-ground implementation of innovative practices that strengthen climate information and market systems for pastoralists. The objective is to provide a set of recommendations on suitable climate-smart practices and policy considerations that can feed into evidence-based policy planning processes as well as investment plans.



SIDE EVENT #3: Advanced Data Exploration Tools to Enhance Data Analysis and Knowledge Management in Africa

Time: 09.00–10.25

Venue: ZAMBEZE 3

Organized by: Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) and Development Alternatives, Inc (DAI)

Contact Person: *Mohamed Abd Salam El Vilaly*, Senior GIS Specialist, West and Central Africa Office (WCAO), IFPRI

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PROGRAM

Facilitator: *Stella Massawe*, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, ReSAKSS-East and Central Africa, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Kenya

Introductory Remarks

John Ulimwengu, Senior Research Fellow, West and Central Africa Office (WCAO), IFPRI (5 mins)

Panelists (presentations, 15 mins, each)

- *ReSAKSS Country eAtlases(RCeA)*
Mohamed Abd salam El Vilaly, Senior GIS Specialist, West and Central Africa Office (WCAO), IFPRI
- Case study on “the Origins of Congo’s Agricultural Paradox” using RCeA
Wim Marivoet, Associate Research Fellow, West and Central Africa Office (WCAO), IFPRI
- DAI’s *Farm-level Climate-smart Agriculture Assessment Tool* (Farm CAAT)
Carmen Tedesco, Senior Spatial Planning Specialist, DAI

Moderated Discussion with Audience and Panelists (35 mins)

Moderator: *Stella Massawe*, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, ReSAKSS-East and Central Africa, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Kenya

ABSTRACT

The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) has developed a web-based mapping tool, called the “ReSAKSS Country eAtlases (RCeA)”, that brings high quality and highly disaggregated data on agricultural, socio-economic, and bio-physical indicators from different sources





into a centralized, user friendly, and highly interactive system. The eAtlases can be viewed as a GIS-based mapping tool to help policy analysts and policymakers access and use highly disaggregated data at subnational levels to guide agricultural policy and investment decisions. The eAtlases serve as an important tool for policymakers, analysts, and other stakeholders by (i) providing an online, highly interactive and dynamic data environment rich with standard pre-processing and essential data analysis tools, (ii) assembling in one platform, data from a variety of domains necessary for effective policy design and targeting, and (iii) ensuring broad access to high quality data to facilitate inclusive review and dialogue processes. A recent publication, entitled “The Origins of Congo’s Agricultural Paradox”, illustrates the possibilities and richness of data underneath the RCeA mapping tool for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). After demonstrating the contrast between agricultural potential and nutritional outcomes, this analysis spatially maps and discusses the numerous idiosyncratic and structural causes of DRC’s underperforming agricultural production system, and how rural smallholders have tried to cope with these constraints.

As part of its work on climate-smart practices in the agriculture sector, DAI developed the *Farm-level Climate-smart Agriculture Assessment Tool* (Farm CAAT) to assess the climate resilience of crop-based and dairy farm operations in Kenya, the Eastern Caribbean, and the United States. Climate change considerations include an assessment of adaptive capacity to climate change and extreme weather events, strategies for reducing on-farm carbon emissions, and strategies for increasing farmer productivity. During the Side Event, DAI will present the tool’s development, its components such as assessing farm vulnerability and adaptive capacity, the piloting that has been done to date, and where it could be useful to the agriculture sector.

This side-event aims to:

- introduce and demonstrate the use of ReSAKSS data and knowledge platforms (country eAtlases) in supporting evidence-based policy planning and implementation;
- introduce the DAI’s climate-smart agriculture assessment tool to policymakers and program implementers; and
- highlight the importance of centralizing data services for researchers, policymakers and analysts.

SIDE EVENT #4: Agricultural Technologies for Combating Climate Change in Africa

Time: 09.00–10.25

Venue: NKOMATI

Organized by: African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF)

Contact Person: Kayode A. Sanni

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PROGRAM





Chairperson: *Idah Sithole-Niang*, Professor, University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe

Co-chair: *Sylvester Oikeh*, Project Manager, African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), Kenya

Key note speaker: *Peter Johnston*, Climate scientist, the University of Cape Town, South Africa

Panelists:

Kayode Abiola Sanni, Project Manager, African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), Kenya

Valerio Macandza, Professor, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique

Idowu O. Oladele, Coordinator, Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education (SAFE) project, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The goal of increasing agricultural productivity and enhancing food security in Africa, to keep pace with projected population growth is being threatened by the impact of climate change. The increasingly unpredictable and erratic nature of climate on the continent is greatly impacting agriculture that is predominantly rainfed because of its high climate sensitivity; and thus, has placed an extra burden on food security and rural livelihoods.

Technology innovation and diffusion could serve as incubating grounds for pioneering practical solutions for addressing agricultural production in Africa. Therefore, the development and use of climate-smart agricultural technologies with good potentials to mitigate the adverse effects of unpredictable change in climate is a major milestone towards sustainable agricultural production and food security in Africa.

Mitigating the impact of climate change on agriculture using different technologies is one of the key priority areas of intervention for the African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF) towards ensuring a food secured Africa. Other organizations, such as the CGIAR, regional and national organizations, as well as the private sector have also been working on the development of novel technologies to mitigate the impact of climate change on agriculture and food security in Africa. The various initiatives ranging from climate-smart crop and animal production technologies to knowledge-based and Information and Communications Technology (ICT), need to be consolidated and linked to the activities of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) for effective uptake and impact in Africa.

Objectives

The objective of this Side Event is to bring together different stakeholders developing and using technologies targeted at combatting climate change in Africa to:

- Showcase the different climate-smart technologies being used or in the pipeline to mitigate actual and potential negative impact of climate change on agricultural productivity and food security in Africa.





- Share lessons learnt and challenges in implementing and adopting these technologies.
- Link different technologies to CAADP climate-smart agriculture program to enhance sustainable implementation and adoption in CAADP investment plans.



SIDE EVENTS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2017 **10.30–11.55 (2ND ROUND)**

SIDE EVENT #5: Book Launch– “Development Policies and Policy Processes in Africa: Modelling and Evaluation”

Time: 10.30–11.55

Venue: ZAMBEZE 1

Organized by: University of Kiel and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Contact Person: *Christian Henning, Professor and Chair Agricultural Economics, University of Kiel*

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PROGRAM

Introduction

- Policy Support through Modeling and Evaluation: Methodological Challenges and Practical Solutions
Ousmane Badiane, Africa Director, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Modeling Policies and Policy Processes

- Modeling and Evaluation of Political Processes: A New Quantitative Approach
Christian Henning, Professor and Chair Agricultural Economics, University of Kiel
- Whither participation? Evaluating participatory policy processes with the CGPE approach: The case of CAADP in Malawi
Johannes Hedtrich, Doctoral Student, University of Kiel

Plenary Discussion

Moderator: *Christian Henning, Professor and Chair Agricultural Economics, University of Kiel*

ABSTRACT

The side event will present the newly published open-access book by Springer, *Development Policies and Policy Processes in Africa: Modelling and Evaluation*. The edited volume contains a selection of analytical tools and methodologies that can help to tackle the complexities in the analysis of policy processes and outcomes under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) implementation agenda. The book contributes to the ongoing evidenced-based debate on the role of agriculture and participatory policy processes in reducing poverty. This debate began in the early 2000s including through the work of IFPRI researchers and led to the development and application of quantitative economic modeling tools for growth-poverty analysis in an economywide framework. However, political processes, were not integrated in this economic modeling approach. The various contributions in this book try to close this research gap by developing and applying quantitative political





economy approaches that integrate quantitative models of political decision-making into existing economic modeling tools. The integrated approach allows for a more comprehensive growth-poverty analysis. Hence, the book goes beyond the use of innovative methods and tools applied to quantitative policy impact analyses by also examining the process behind the choice of policies and the factors that determine the likelihood of their adoption and implementation.

SIDE EVENT # 6: Supporting CAADP Implementers to Achieve Malabo Commitments through Knowledge Management, Policy Analysis and Mutual Accountability

Time: 10.30–11.55

Venue: ZAMBEZE 2

Organized by: The CAADP Technical Network on Knowledge Management, Policy Analysis and Mutual Accountability and Results, and Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)

Contact Person: Greenwell Matchaya

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PROGRAM

Facilitator:

Douglas Ouma, Team Leader, Retouch Africa- Nairobi

Welcome & Introductory Remarks

Presenters:

- **Overview of the CAADP Technical Networks (TN) Initiative**
Ernest Ruzindaza, CAADP Team Leader, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission
- **Overview and Key Achievements of the Knowledge Management, Policy Analysis and Mutual Accountability Network**
Greenwell Matchaya, ReSAKSS Coordinator –Southern Africa/IWMI

Plenary Discussion and Buzz Groups

Next Steps & Concluding Remarks

ABSTRACT

CAADP Technical Networks are an institutional innovation designed to facilitate the provision of technical support and capacity development to AU Member States, RECs and other CAADP implementers to ensure the realization of the Malabo Declaration targets. Since September 2016, seven (7) CAADP Technical Networks (TNs) have been launched, drawing membership from organizations with a track record,





technical capacity and resources to develop mechanisms and provide tools to support the implementation of specific Malabo Declaration content areas. The seven CAADP Technical Networks include: Agricultural Investment Financing; Nutrition and Food Security; Agricultural Research and Extension; Agro-industry & Value Chain Development; Markets and Regional Trade; Resilience, Risk Management and Natural Resources Management; and Knowledge Management, Policy Analysis and Accountability for Results. The Knowledge Management, Policy Analysis and Accountability for Results Technical Network is providing capacity support to countries and other CAADP implementers in response to the Malabo Declaration (VII) *Commitment to mutual accountability to actions and results*, and Level 3 of the CAADP Results Framework: *Strengthening systemic capacities to deliver results*.

Objectives

This side event aims to bring together members of the Network (including potential members) and development partners to take stock of the Network activities thus far, and deliberate and agree on a workplan going forward. More specifically, the meeting will:

1. Share on the Network's outputs since the launch of the Technical Networks initiative in Sept 2016;
2. Brainstorm priority interventions (with clear deliverables) for the Network to focus on in the short, medium and long term; and
3. Discuss innovative ways for mobilizing resources to support the Network interventions.

SIDE EVENT #7: Combating a Changing Climate in Mozambique through Climate-Smart Agriculture

Time: 10.30–11.55

Venue: ZAMBEZE 3

Organized by: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Mozambique and Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)

Contact Person: Ilidio Massinga, National Director of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Mozambique

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PROGRAM

Facilitators:

Ilidio Massinga, National Director, Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Mozambique

Charles Nhemachena, ReSAKSS-Southern Africa, International Water Management Institute, South Africa

Introductory Remarks (5 mins)

Presenters (presentations 15 mins, each)





- Implementation of the National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change in Mozambique**
Francisco Sambo, Head of Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Mozambique
- National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector**
Inacio Nhancale, Head of Department of Technology Transferring, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Mozambique
- Climate-Smart Agriculture through Adaptation: Development of Drought Tolerant Cowpea Varieties in Mozambique**
Rogério Chiulele, Breeder and Lecturer, Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique

Panel Discussion (30 mins)

To include the state and non-state actors including civil society and the private sector

Closing Remarks (5 mins)

ABSTRACT

Mozambique is cyclically hit by floods, heavy precipitation, warmer temperatures, tropical cyclones and other related events of an extreme nature. In fact, the country ranks third on the African continent as the most exposed to risks from multiple weather-related hazards, closely following Ethiopia and Ghana. Consequently, Mozambique's agricultural performance is occasionally and substantially affected by climate change, which negatively impacts the country's food security and economy.

One of the priority resolutions of the 2014 Malabo Declaration is to enhance resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks. The Government of Mozambique has already included climate change aspects in several sector guiding instruments and is implementing efforts to foster farmers' resilience to climate change. One of the main activities being implemented in building resilience and responding to climate change and variability is climate-smart agriculture (CSA) measures. The most common coping measures being implemented by Mozambican farmers in their attempt to build resilience include: conservation agriculture techniques, use of shade cloths, agroforestry techniques, irrigation schemes, and the use of drought tolerant crop varieties.

Objectives

This side event aims to bring together stakeholders implementing different CSA activities to share their practical experiences in implementing CSA activities and responding to the impacts of climate change and variability in agriculture. In addition, the event aim to discuss how existing climate change adaptation activities can work together and be better coordinated to address a priority climate change policies issues in the country.



SIDE EVENT #8: Improved Fertilizer Access and Use for Smallholder Farm Productivity and Adaptation to Climate Change

Time: 10.30 – 11.55

Venue: NKOMATI

Organized by: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Contact person: Rob Vos, Director of Markets, Trade and Institutions Division, IFPRI

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PROGRAM

Presentation (30 mins)

Climate smart agriculture and bottlenecks in the fertilizer supply chain in selected African countries

Rob Vos, Director of Markets, Trade and Institutions Division, IFPRI

Panel discussion (45 mins)

- **Fertilizer input support and climate smart agriculture**
Dr. Gabriel Abebe Haile, FAO Representative Ghana (TBC)
- **The role of farmers associations**
Mr. John Chipeta, National Smallholder Farmers Association (TBC)
- **How to address bottlenecks to improved fertilizer use**
Dr. Abdoulaye Tahirou, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Nigeria (TBC)

ABSTRACT

The Earth's carbon and nitrogen cycles are affected by the types of soil, nutrient and water management practices farmers adopt. Smallholders in particular can benefit from practices that help restore soil productivity in areas where unsustainable land management has depleted soil organic carbon, natural soil fertility and soil quality, resulting in reduced productivity and increased vulnerability to climate hazards such as drought, flooding, and conditions that favor pests and diseases.

Improvements in the use of nitrogen fertilizer are critical to the sustainability of many smallholder farming systems. Indicators of nitrogen fertilizer use show that application rates and cereal yields are much higher in East Asia, but the additional amount of production obtained from fertilizer input is significantly higher in sub-Saharan Africa. Also, significantly higher is the partial nutrient balance – in sub-Saharan Africa, more nutrients are removed with the harvested crop than applied in fertilizer or manure, indicating unsustainable soil nutrient depletion. Improved fertilizer use will help counteract this, while substantially improving food security. However, inadequate access to fertilizers is a major constraint for smallholders. Fertilizer prices in the region have also shown an upward trend in recent years due to increasing ocean shipping costs and inland trucking and rail costs. Fertilizer sold in SSA is on average the most expensive in the world (at least four times more expensive than in Europe).





**A THRIVING AGRICULTURAL
SECTOR IN A CHANGING CLIMATE**

Meeting Malabo Declaration Goals through Climate-Smart Agriculture

This session will first provide an overview of how and under which conditions improved fertilizer use can enhance productivity and food security, while contributing to climate-smart practices. Subsequently it will identify bottlenecks in the fertilizer supply chains in selected African countries with distinct levels of market development: Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria and Uganda. It will point to specific bottlenecks that could be affecting fertilizer prices and use. The presentation will be followed by a panel discussion identifying what could be done to address market failures, leading to improved access for smallholder farmers and to climate-smart fertilizer use.





SIDE EVENTS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2017 **13.05–14.30 (3RD ROUND)**

SIDE EVENT #9: Setting Up SAKSS Governance Structures and Analytical Networks

Time: 13.05–14.30

Venue: ZAMBEZE 1

Organized by: Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)

Contact Person: Tsitsi Makombe, Senior Program Manager, West and Central Africa Office, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

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PROGRAM

Introduction

Ousmane Badiane, Director for Africa, IFPRI (5 mins)

Panelists (presentations 15 mins, each)

- **Reflections on Setting up SAKSS Governance Structures and Analytical Networks in East and Central Africa (ECA)**
Joseph Karugia, Coordinator, ReSAKSS-ECA, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Kenya
- **Reflections on Setting up SAKSS Governance Structures and Analytical Networks in Southern Africa (SA)**
Greenwell Matchaya, Coordinator, ReSAKSS-SA, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), South Africa
- **Reflections on Setting up SAKSS Governance Structures and Analytical Networks in West Africa (WA)**
Mbaye Yade, Coordinator, ReSAKSS-WA, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Nigeria

Discussion with Panelists and Audience

Moderator: **Ousmane Badiane, Director for Africa, IFPRI (30 mins)**

Closing Remarks

Ousmane Badiane, Director for Africa, IFPRI (5 mins)

ABSTRACT





ReSAKSS provides technical support for the establishment of country level Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS) in order to create the required capacities to meet data and knowledge needs of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) at the national level. To date, 14 country SAKSS platforms have been established in Benin, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. SAKSS platforms can play a pivotal role in supporting evidence-based policy planning and implementation through the mobilization of local expertise to help meet analytical needs of CAADP, the generation and management of required data and knowledge, and the facilitation of dialogue, review, and mutual accountability processes in the agricultural sector. The panelists will review progress, challenges, and successes in establishing SAKSS platforms and in setting up their governance structures and analytical networks for linking knowledge supply and analysis to policymakers. The goal is to share lessons and best practices on how to ensure well-functioning SAKSS platforms with strong analytical networks.

SIDE EVENT #10: Exploring Tools and Methodologies for Information Generation, Sharing, and Management Among Non-State Actors

Time: 13.05–14.30

Venue: ZAMBEZE 2

Organized by: CAADP Non-State Actor (NSA) Coalition (CNC) and Africa Lead

Contact Persons:

Kop'ep Dabugat, Coordinator, CAADP Non State Actor Coalition

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Shannon Sarbo, Head of M&E, Africa Lead

Email: Shannon_Sarbo@dai.com

PROGRAM

Welcome Remarks (5 mins)

Kop'ep Dabugat, Coordinator, CAADP Non State Actor Coalition

Panelists (presentations 15 mins, each)

- **Brief on CNC Knowledge Management and Sharing Platform for NSAs**
Carmen Tedesco, Senior Spatial Planning Specialist, Africa Lead

Reflections on the Program

- **Tracking of NSA Commitments to CAADP Implementation**
Kop'ep Dabugat, Coordinator, CAADP Non State Actor Coalition





- **Relevance of Communities of Practice Approaches for NSA Collaboration**

Shannon Sarbo, Head of M&E, Africa Lead

Discussion and Feedback (30 mins)

Moderator: *Carmen Tedesco*, Senior Spatial Planning Specialist, Africa Lead

Closing Remarks (5 mins)

Kop'ep Dabugat, Coordinator, CAADP Non State Actors Coalition

ABSTRACT

As part of its mandate towards coordinating the involvement of NSAs in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process, the CAADP Non State Actor Coalition (CNC) has focused on designing and deploying methodologies and programs that will practically facilitate the involvement of NSAs in different programs associated with CAADP Implementation. NSA involvement here does not just mean mere presence, but constructive engagement with other CAADP partners on policy issues, program implementation, and monitoring. For such an endeavor to be successful, NSAs need to build and strengthen synergies among themselves, possess the requisite capacity and knowledge as well as have access to qualitative, simplified and relevant evidence-based information. Towards ensuring that these necessary background capabilities are built among NSAs, the CNC is currently designing a knowledge management and information sharing platform that will assist NSAs to be more effective in their engagement related to CAADP processes. The CNC therefore seeks to interact with partners and NSAs to obtain feedback on best practices with regards to relevant tools methodologies and engagement strategies that can ensure effectiveness of the knowledge management platform that it is in the process of building.

Objectives of the side event are to:

1. Share perspectives on relevant tools and methodologies for knowledge management and sharing among NSAs.
2. Synthesize thoughts from NSAs on their aspirations as regards how best any knowledge management and sharing system can work best for them.

SIDE EVENT # 11: Strengthening Smallholder Farmers' Resilience to Climate Change

Time: 13.05–14.30

Venue: ZAMBEZE 3

Organized by: ActionAid International

Contact Person: David Adama

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PROGRAM

Facilitators:

David Adama, Coordinator Public Financing for Agriculture, ActionAid International, Nigeria

Introduction

Tim Wise, Senior Research Fellow, Agricultural Development Specialist, Tufts University, Massachusetts, USA

Panelists

- **Musamba Mubanga**, Programme Officer, Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation Programme, Caritas Zambia
- **John Chipeta**, National Smallholder Farmers Association of Malawi
- **Daniel Kalala**, Research Coordinator, Kasisi Agricultural Training Centre, Zambia

Closing Remarks

Aboobakar Covela, Director of Programmes, Policy & Communication -ActionAid, Mozambique

ABSTRACT

There is compelling evidence that agroecological techniques can help smallholder farmers to build resilience to climate change. By working with nature, increasing crop diversity and improving the soil's fertility and ability to hold water, these important practices are helping farmers to adapt their farming systems to changing weather conditions and to become less vulnerable to climate impacts. Evidence further shows that these practices are also more sustainable, by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In light of the report of the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture held in Lilongwe, Malawi on Organic Farming in 2010, the ReSAKSS conference provides a key opportunity to assess how Africa has responded to this call.

The panel will present evidence, and discuss and highlight the need for researchers, policy makers and practitioners to build safeguards and ensure practices that are beneficial to farmers and food sovereignty, while strengthening African agriculture's resilience to climate change.

Objectives

This side event aims to share growing evidence of the value of agroecology for strengthening climate resilience. The discussion will highlight priorities, precautions and specific strategies in the efforts to strengthen African agriculture's resilience to climate change.

- Present evidence of the benefits of agroecology for climate resilience
- Present evidence on agricultural vulnerabilities to climate change
- Present smallholder farmers' views and experiences with regard to climate change impacts, agroecology and resilience.
- Highlight challenges and successful strategies for scaling-up climate adaptation through agroecology.
- Discuss implications of ambiguity within the "climate smart agriculture" concept.





SIDE EVENT # 12: Combining Theory and Practical Knowledge: An Introduction to the Interactive CAADP Policy Lab Tool

Time: 13.05–14.30

Venue: NKOMATI

Organized by: University of Kiel and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Contact Person: *Christian Henning, Professor and Chair Agricultural Economics, University of Kiel (CAU)*

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PROGRAM

Introduction to CAADP Policy Lab Tool

Christian Henning, Professor and Chair Agricultural Economics, University of Kiel

I. APPLICATION OF THE CAADP POLICY LAB TOOL

- **Key Sectors and Key Policies for an Effective PPG-Strategy in Ghana, Senegal, and Uganda**
Johannes Hedtrich, Doctoral Student, University of Kiel
- **Identifying Determinants of Policy Failure: Knowledge Versus Incentive Gaps**
Christian Henning, Professor and Chair Agricultural Economics, University of Kiel
- **Assessing the Political Feasibility of CAADP Strategies**
Christian Henning, Professor and Chair Agricultural Economics, University of Kiel

II. INTERACTIVE CAADP POLICY LAB SESSION AND DISCUSSION

Moderator: *Christian Henning, Professor and Chair Agricultural Economics, University of Kiel*

ABSTRACT

One of the key principles of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is to promote greater participatory and evidence-based policy processes during the design and implementation of CAADP at the country level. CAADP policy processes typically depend on extensive stakeholder dialogue based on the evidence, policy beliefs, and political compromises. Therefore, participatory and evidence-based policy processes often occur within the realm of politics. For policy processes to be effective, they require early in the policy cycle, a clear understanding of any pre-existing political conflicts among the actors involved in order to formulate adequate political compromises. The presence of an institutional review and dialogue process like the Joint Sector Review (JSR), that enables effective policy communication and learning is crucial. In this context, the CAADP-Policy-Lab tool has been developed by a consortium of research partner institutions led by IFPRI and the University of Kiel and including several national research institutions in Africa. The tool is designed to support the JSR process via enabling effective policy dialogue among all stakeholders, including policy makers, and researchers.

