



**National Knowledge Management, Data Capture, CCARDESA Themes and Monitoring/Reporting Malabo Commitments Training Workshop - Eswatini**



**16 – 18 April 2024  
Happy Valley Hotel & Conference Centre  
Ezulwini, Eswatini**

**WORKSHOP REPORT**

## Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES.....	III
LIST OF FIGURES.....	III
ACRONYMS .....	V
1. BACKGROUND AND OPENING REMARKS.....	6
1.1. SADC SECRETARIAT WELCOMING REMARKS (MR. DUNCAN SAMIKWA) .....	6
1.2. REMARKS BY CCARDESA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (DR. CLIFF DLAMINI) .....	7
1.3. CCARDESA BOARD MEMBER (DR DIANA EARNSHAW) .....	8
1.4. OFFICIAL OPENING REMARKS BY PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MR. SYDNEY SIMELANE). .....	8
1.5. CCARDESA /CAADP-XP4 OVERVIEW (MS. FUTHI MAGAGULA. CAADP-XP4 PROGRAMME OFFICER)	9
2. WORKSHOP IN PICTURES .....	17
2.1. WORKSHOP MODERATORS.....	17
2.2. ESWATINI TEAM OF CAADP FOCAL POINT PERSONS .....	17
2.3. WORKSHOP IN SESSION .....	18
3. MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS & ESWATINI'S 4 <sup>TH</sup> BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT .....	- 19 -
3.1. OVERVIEW OF MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS IN ESWATINI (MR. HOWARD MBUYISA – ESWATINI CAADP FOCAL PERSON) .....	- 19 -
3.2. ESWATINI'S PERFORMANCE IN BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORTING .....	- 20 -
4. MALABO DECLARATION AND SADC STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS.....	- 22 -
4.1. MALABO COMMITMENTS SENSITISATION.....	- 22 -
4.2. DEFINITION OF 'AGRICULTURE SECTOR' .....	- 22 -
4.2.1. BACKGROUND TO DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR .....	- 22 -
4.2.2. AGRICULTURE INCLUDES CROPS AND LIVESTOCK .....	- 23 -
4.2.3. AGRICULTURE INCLUDES FISHERIES INCLUDING AQUACULTURE .....	- 23 -
4.2.4. AGRICULTURE INCLUDES FORESTRY .....	- 24 -
4.3. MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS SENSITIZATION .....	- 24 -
4.4. MALABO IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.....	- 25 -
4.4.1. OVERVIEW OF SOUTHERN AFRICA'S PERFORMANCE .....	- 27 -
4.4.2. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 5 KEY AREAS OF STRONG PERFORMANCE BY ESWATINI.....	- 27 -
4.4.3. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 5 KEY AREAS REQUIRING ATTENTION BY ESWATINI .....	- 28 -
4.4.4. OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ESWATINI .....	- 29 -
4.5. SENSITIZATION ON SADC REGIONAL INDICATIVE STRATEGIC PLAN (RISDP) .....	- 30 -
4.5.1. SADC VISION 2050 AND REGIONAL INDICATIVE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020 – 2030)-	30 -
4.5.2. SADC PROTOCOLS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES .....	- 31 -
4.5.3. SADC REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY .....	- 32 -
4.5.4. SADC AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND .....	- 33 -
4.6. POST-MALABO DECLARATION.....	- 34 -
4.7. DAY 2 GROUP WORK .....	- 36 -
4.7.1. WORKING GROUP QUESTIONS.....	- 36 -
4.7.2. GROUP WORK IN PICTURES .....	- 37 -
4.7.3. GROUP 1: NGOS, THE PRIVATE SECTOR .....	- 38 -
4.7.4. GROUP 2: MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION GROUP WORK.....	- 39 -
4.7.5. GROUP 3: GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES, POLICY & PLANNING- (M&E TEAM).....	- 40 -
4.7.6. GROUP 4: RESEARCH & ACADEMIA .....	- 42 -
5. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT.....	- 44 -



5.1.	KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AT CONTINENTAL LEVEL (BY MR BENJAMIN ABUGRI – KM LEARNING & COMMUNICATIONS LEAD SPECIALIST AT FARA) .....	- 44 -
5.2.	KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN FARA .....	- 46 -
5.3.	KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN THE SADC REGION (MS. BRIDGET KAKUWA-KASONGAMULILO, CCAARDESA ICKM OFFICER) .....	- 48 -
5.3.1.	CCARDESA THEMATIC AREAS.....	- 48 -
5.3.2.	THE CCARDESA ICKM SYSTEM .....	- 49 -
5.3.3.	CCARDESA’S ICKM STRATEGY THEMES AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS .....	- 50 -
5.3.4.	CCARDESA KNOWLEDGE HUBS AND CCARDESA MOBILE APP .....	- 50 -
5.4.	KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STATUS IN ESWATINI (MR. MFANALENI MKHATSHWA – UNIVERSSSITY OF ESWATINI) - 51 -	
5.5.	OVERVIEW OF THE DARSS PROPOSED KM STRATEGY (MR. BONGANI MVUBU – CCARDESA ICKM FOCAL PERSON IN ESWATINI).....	- 52 -
5.6.	ESTABLISHING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE IN ESWATINI (BY BENJAMIN ABUGRI) - 52 -	
5.6.1.	CHARTER OF THE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE (KM4AGD COP) .....	- 53 -
5.6.2.	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A COP.....	- 54 -
5.6.3.	COMMISSIONING OF THE INAUGURAL MEMBERS OF THE CAADP KM COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE IN ESWATINI - 56 -	
5.6.4.	NAVIGATING THE CCARDESA MOBILE APP (MR. BONGANI MVUBU) .....	- 58 -
6.	CLOSING REMARKS (DARSS).....	- 58 -
6.1.	WAY FORWARD .....	- 58 -
6.2.	REMARKS BY THE CCARDESA BOARD.....	- 59 -
6.3.	CLOSING REMARKS .....	- 59 -
6.4.	CLOSING PRAYER .....	- 59 -
	ANNEXES .....	- 60 -
	ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP PROGRAMME.....	- 60 -
	ANNEX 2: MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS AND HOW THEY ARE MEASURED .....	- 66 -
	ANNEX 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....	- 69 -



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	CCARDESA'S On-Going Projects .....	12
Table 2:	CCARDESA'S On-Going Projects .....	12
Table 3:	Background to CAADP XP4 Programme .....	13
Table 4:	Key challenges highlighted by countries trained on BR under the CAADP XP4 Programme	15
Table 5:	Areas the require attention in Eswatini .....	- 21 -
Table 6:	Highlights of the 5 Key Areas of Strong Performance of Eswatini .....	- 27 -
Table 7:	Highlights of the 5 Key Areas requiring attention by Eswatini .....	- 28 -
Table 8:	Results of Reporting on Post-Harvest Losses during the 4 Biennial Reports by SADC Countries	- 29 -
Table 9:	Overall Biennial Review Reports Recommendations for the Southern African Region...	- 29 -
Table 10:	Pillars of the SADC RISDP 2020 - 2030 .....	- 31 -
Table 11:	SADC Protocols as at 2019 .....	- 32 -
Table 12:	SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) Specific Objectives and Focus Areas.....	- 33 -
Table 13:	Proposed Technical Working Groups under the Post Malabo Declaration Process....	- 36 -
Table 14:	Group 1: NGOs and the Private Sector .....	- 38 -
Table 15:	Group 1: NGOs and the Private Sector .....	- 39 -
Table 16:	Group 2: Media and Communications Group Responses.....	- 39 -
Table 17:	Group 3: Government Ministries, policy & Planning (M&E Team).....	- 40 -
Table 18:	Group 4: Government Ministries, Policy and Planning Officers .....	- 41 -
Table 19:	Group 4: Research and Academia.....	- 42 -
Table 20:	Group 4: Research and Academia.....	- 43 -
Table 21:	Community Charter, Roles and Responsibilities and Success Factors.....	- 54 -

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF CCARDESA .....	10
Figure 2:	VISION, MISSION AND THEMATIC AREAS OF CCARDESA .....	11
Figure 3:	CCARDESA Engagement with Partners and Stakeholders.....	11
Figure 4:	CAADP-XP4 Programme .....	13
Figure 5:	Geographical Spread of CAADP XP4 Institutions.....	13
Figure 6:	CAADP XP4 Expected Outputs.....	14
Figure 7:	CAADP XP4 Theory of Change .....	14
Figure 8:	CAADP Biennial Review Reporting Process and Progress .....	15
Figure 9:	Key Achievements by CCARDESA .....	16
Figure 10:	Knowledge Dissemination Pathways under the CAADP XP4 Programme.....	16
Figure 11:	Acknowledgements .....	16
Figure 12:	CAADP 2014 – 2024 Results Framework.....	- 26 -
Figure 13:	SADC Vision 2050 and Pillars of RISDP (2020-2030).....	- 30 -
Figure 14:	Specific Objectives of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP).....	- 32 -
Figure 15:	Post-Malabo Workstreams and Processes.....	- 35 -
Figure 15:	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) .....	- 44 -
Figure 17:	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) .....	- 45 -
Figure 18:	Priority Setting of FARA .....	- 45 -
Figure 19:	Knowledge Management .....	- 45 -
Figure 20:	How FARA Implements its mandate.....	- 46 -



Figure 21: The Knowledge Management for Agricultural Development (KM4AgD) Framework ..... - 46 -

Figure 22: The Akosombo Integration Agenda ..... - 46 -

Figure 23: Key Elements of CCARDESA’s KM System ..... - 49 -

Figure 24: CCARDESA’s ICKM System Structure ..... - 49 -

Figure 25: CCARDESA’s Mobile App User Statistics ..... - 50 -

Figure 26: Forms of Communities of Practice ..... - 53 -

Figure 27: CoP Process ..... - 54 -

Figure 28: Characteristics of CoPs ..... - 55 -

Figure 29: Community Maturity Stages ..... - 55 -

Figure 30: About the FARA Dgroup Community ..... - 56 -



## ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
<b>AATS</b>	African Agriculture Transformation Scorecard
<b>ADF</b>	Agricultural Development Fund
<b>AFAAS</b>	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
<b>AR4D</b>	Agricultural Research for Development
<b>ASARECA</b>	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>BR</b>	Biennial Report
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
<b>CAADP-XP4</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Ex Pillar 4
<b>CCARDESA</b>	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
<b>CoP</b>	Community of Practice
<b>CORAF</b>	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUD</b>	European Union Delegation
<b>FARA</b>	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
<b>ICKM</b>	Information, Communications and Knowledge Management
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IP</b>	Intellectual Property
<b>KM</b>	Knowledge Management
<b>KM4AgD</b>	Knowledge Management for Agricultural Development
<b>Malabo Declaration</b>	Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods
<b>MOA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>NAIP</b>	National Agricultural Investment Plan
<b>NARS</b>	National Agriculture Research Systems
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>RAIP</b>	Regional Agricultural Investment Plan
<b>RAP</b>	Regional Agricultural Policy
<b>RISDP</b>	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community



## 1. BACKGROUND AND OPENING REMARKS

Following an opening prayer, the Moderator, Workshop Moderator, Mr. Mthethwa, had all the participants introduce themselves before calling on the SADC Secretariat for the opening remarks.

### 1.1. SADC Secretariat Welcoming Remarks (Mr. Duncan Samikwa)

Mr. Duncan Samikwa, Senior Programme Officer (Agriculture and Food Security) of the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate of the SADC Secretariat, gave his



opening remarks on behalf of the Director of FANR. In his remarks, Mr. Samikwa outlined the region’s shared commitments to improve agriculture through the framework enshrined in the AU Malabo Declaration reaffirming the CAADP of 2003. He noted that SADC’s ambition is to meet Malabo's ambitious targets. To this effect, he added that data collection, management, and dissemination are critical elements requiring enhanced investments in agriculture. He pointed out, however, that despite these commitments, many of the SADC countries had not even met the

target to allocate at least 10% of the national budget to agriculture. Key among the challenges was the struggle by almost all SADC countries to meet the ambitious targets set in the Malabo Declarations. These challenges are compounded by systematic issues in data collection mechanisms, knowledge management, and resource inventory.

In reference to the recent 4th AU Biennial Review Report, Mr. Samikwa noted that a significant gap still exists in our information collection and reporting. He commended CCARDESA for their efforts in contributing to the achievements of the 6% growth by providing training and support in Member State’s understanding of their commitments and urging them to meet such. While Eswatini had not met the targets of Malabo, Mr. Samikwa noted that he went on to congratulate Eswatini as one of the best progressive countries in the SADC region. He outlined the various achievements by commitment that Eswatini had excelled in, noting it had done well in 5 of the seven commitments. He hoped and urged Eswatini to show even better achievements in the next Malabo Declaration Biennial Review Report.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Samikwa proposed that the region strengthen its data collection mechanisms to provide the reliable and detailed data needed for accurate monitoring and decision-making. He added urging that Eswatini should also enhance its knowledge management system to ensure that information and best practices are shared not just within the country but across the region. He ended by noting further that

the SADC region should strive towards transforming agriculture guided by the principle that data-driven and knowledge-based approaches are not merely beneficial but essential for sustainable development.

## 1.2. Remarks by CCARDESA Executive Director (Dr Cliff Dlamini)

Professor Cliff Dlamini, the Executive Director of CCARDESA, opened his remarks by acknowledging the various organizations present at the workshop, particularly the European Union, which, through IFAD, had supported work under this program.

This program has so far supported six countries, namely Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and now Eswatini, in understanding the subject matter of knowledge management better. He further noted that the focus in the future will be to support SADC Member States through tailored training to make sure that their needs are individually addressed. He wished the workshop every success and called upon Mrs Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, the CCARDESA Information Communication and Knowledge Management Officer, to outline the workshop



objectives. The workshop was organized to achieve the following:

- a. To familiarise key national stakeholders with essential knowledge management and data capture guidelines.
- b. To share insights on creating a KM Community of Practice (KM-CoP) that will support KM activities in the country.
- c. To strengthen the understanding and monitoring of the Malabo Declaration by other key staff in the government ministries and non-state actors, including the youth.
- d. To share Eswatini's 4<sup>th</sup> BR performance results with stakeholders.
- e. To strengthening capacities of journalists/reporters to support awareness creation/ advocacy on reporting on Malabo commitments and CCARDESA themes.
- f. To sensitize participants to Eswatini and fellow African states' commitments to address the continent's food security issue.

To this end, Mrs. Kakuwa noted that the media, government officials, and farmers had been invited to this workshop to ensure everyone concerned was represented or information could be shared with the general public. She further noted that the workshop aimed to prepare Eswatini for the next Biennial report.



### 1.3. CCARDESA Board Member (Dr Diana Earnshaw)

Dr. Diana Earnshaw, the CCARDESA Non-Executive Board Member representative of Eswatini, also welcomed and thanked everyone for attending this workshop. Thanking Professor Cliff Dlamini for his opening remarks, she noted that we should all now translate what we are to learn from this workshop into action. She added noting that CCARDESA will support each member state through tailor-made training.



### 1.4. Official Opening Remarks by Principal Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture (Mr. Sydney Simelane).

The Principal Secretary, Mr. Sydney Simelane, expressed delight in welcoming everyone to this knowledge management and



monitoring of the Malabo commitments Training Workshop organized and funded by the CCARDESA under the CAADP XP4 funded by the EU through IFAD.

He noted that knowledge management is the backdrop of effective decision-making and policy implementation in the agricultural sector. In today's rapidly changing environment, the ability to capture, analyze, and apply knowledge is crucial for driving innovation and achieving sustainable development goals. By utilizing data-driven insights, he added, stakeholders in the agricultural sector can make informed decisions based on evidence and trends rather than relying on intuition or guesswork. This leads to more effective and efficient decision-making

and efficient decision-making processes. Learning from past experiences, he further noted, knowledge management allows for the documentation and sharing of lessons learned from past experiences in agriculture. By accessing this accumulated knowledge, stakeholders can avoid repeating mistakes, build on successful practices, and continuously improve their strategies and approaches. He also noted that collectively, this collaborative approach leads to more holistic and sustainable solutions in agriculture. Risk management and effective knowledge management help stakeholders in the agricultural sector to identify and assess risks, anticipate challenges, and develop contingency plans. By having access to timely and relevant information, decision-makers can proactively manage risks, enhance resilience to external shocks such as climate change or market fluctuations, and ensure the sustainability of agricultural operations, he further added.

Turning to capacity building and empowerment, he noted that knowledge management contributes to building the capacity of individuals and organizations in the agricultural sector. Providing access to training, resources, and expertise empowers the stakeholders to make informed decisions, adopt best practices, and

drive positive change within their communities. This capacity-building aspect is essential for bolstering cultural and continuous learning and agricultural improvement. Therefore, by prioritizing knowledge management practices, the agricultural sector can achieve greater efficiencies, resilience, and sustainability in its operations. This workshop, he added, provides a valuable platform for us to enhance our skills in knowledge management, empowering us to make informed decisions that will positively impact our agricultural landscape.

Referring to the Malabo Commitments, the Principal Secretary noted that monitoring and reporting on these commitments was essential for tracking progress, identifying challenges, and fostering accountability in our member states. He also noted that strengthening our monitoring and reporting capabilities is key to evaluating the effectiveness of our policies and interventions and accelerating progress toward realizing the Malabo goals. He urged all participants to share their knowledge and experiences and engage in fruitful discussions,

In closing, he shared with the participants the enthusiasm that he saw in the new cabinet and new parliamentarians who have voiced and demanded that the Ministry of Agriculture be allocated 10% of the national budget in accordance with the Malabo Declaration. This, he added, was a pointer to a time when this collaboration will bear fruits and ensure that the country survives on its own and meets its requirements for food security. Additionally, he extended his heartfelt gratitude to CCARDESA for organizing and funding this workshop and to the trainers and participants for their dedication and enthusiasm in improving knowledge and skills in the knowledge management and monitoring of the Malabo Commitments. On behalf of the Minister of Agriculture who is very much interested in seeing the country develop to the levels where we all wish it could be, the Principal Secretary declared the workshop open.

### 1.5. CCARDESA /CAADP-XP4 Overview (Ms. Futhi Magagula. CAADP-XP4 Programme Officer)

Ms. Futhi Magagula, the CCARDESA CAADP-XP4 Programme Officer gave the background to CCARDESA including its objectives and mandate and the background to the CAADP XP4 programme and how it supports the Malabo training in the SADC region.

With respect to CCARDESA, Ms. Magagula informed the participants that:

- CCARDESA is a subsidiary of SADC established in 2010 by SADC Member States through a Charter and it was launched in 2011;
- CCARDESA was created to coordinate agricultural research and development in the SADC region with the goal **to sustainably reduce food insecurity & poverty in the SADC region**; and
- CCARDESA works in all 16 SADC Member States.



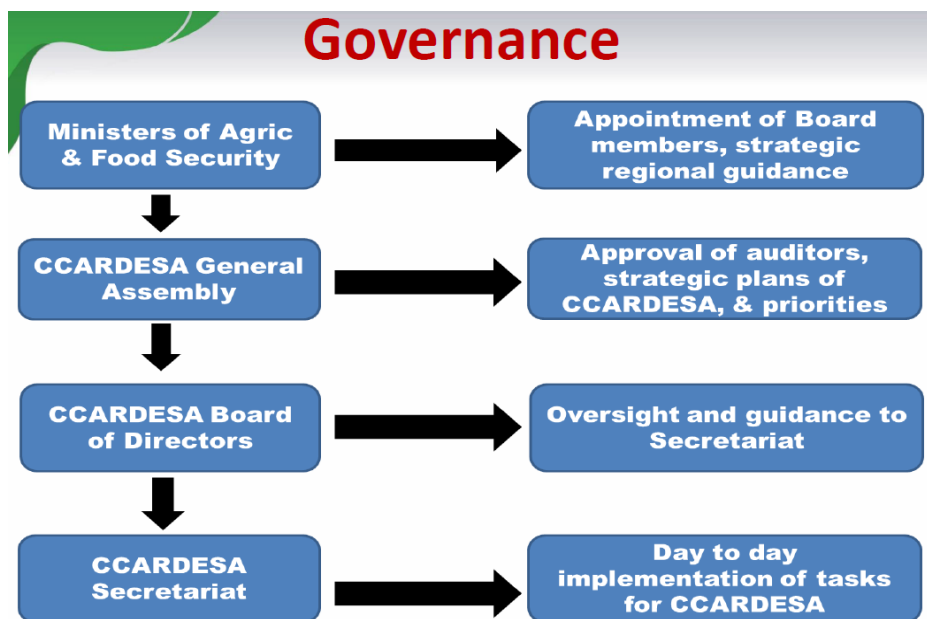
She went further to note that SADC region has about 354 million people based on the 2029 statistics. This population is expected to increase to 680 million by 2043. She also noted that the SADC economy was likely

to increase to US\$2.1 trillion by 2043 and that agriculture is a priority in the region. However, she further noted, the SADC region has been struggling with low productivity with almost 15% of the SADC population considered food insecure. The region has not been spared from several shocks which include climate change, global economic and political shocks that are causing value chain disruptions, loss of land, human displacement, increase in food and agricultural input prices, etc. To this effect, CCARDESA's main goal is to **sustainably reduce food and nutrition insecurity and poverty in the SADC region by increasing smallholder productivity through adoption of improved agricultural technologies and improved husbandry and marketing practices.**

Ms. Magagula then elaborated on the governance of CCARDESA Secretariat as outlined in Figure 1.

She went on to elaborate on the roles and responsibilities of CCARDESA as outlined in Box 1. Guiding the operations of CCARDESA was its Long-Term Strategic Plan (LTSP) (2020 – 2029) which she noted was currently under review. The LTSP, in alignment with the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), the African

**Figure 1: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF CCARDESA**



Union Agenda 2063, and taking cognisance and account of past lessons, current trends and foresight, placed emphasis on climate relevant interventions that will increase resilience of production systems; considered knowledge brokerage to be critical to ensure evidence-based policy decision making within the agricultural sector; and acknowledged that there was need to create and / or strengthen partnerships at all levels.

**BOX 1: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CCARDESA**

1. Coordinate implementation of regional agricultural R&D programmes.
2. Facilitate collaboration among research and innovation institutions.
3. Promote public-private partnerships in regional agricultural R&D.
4. Improve agricultural technology generation, dissemination, and adoption in the regional through collective efforts, training and capacity building.
5. Empower and strengthen farmers and their organisations or groups.
6. Facilitate development of sustainable education, training and learning systems.
7. Promote co-operation, contribution and exchange of scientific and technical information on best practices in agriculture through various platforms.

Using Figure 2, Ms. Magagula explained the vision, mission and thematic areas of CCARDESA.

Figure 2: VISION, MISSION AND THEMATIC AREAS OF CCARDESA



Figure 3: CCARDESA Engagement with Partners and Stakeholders

In terms of partnerships and engagement with stakeholders, Ms. Magagula informed participants that CCARDESA works at both the regional and national levels and Figure 3 outlines most of the key stakeholders CCARDESA engages with.

Working with several partners, Ms. Magagula elaborated on several collaborations through which CCARDESA has had an impact in the region.

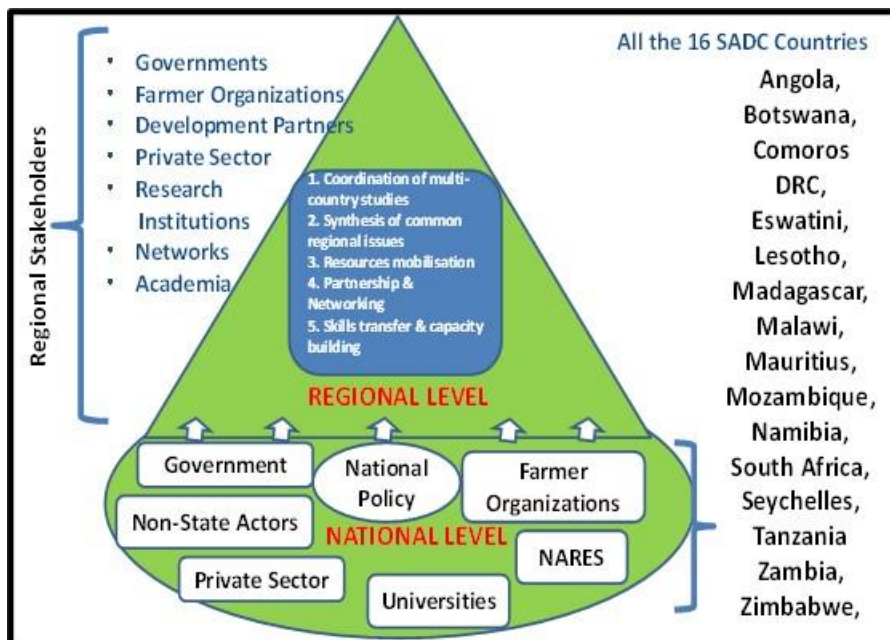


Table 1 are past collaborative projects that CCARDESA has engaged with. Table 2 are the current or on-going projects and activities CCARDESA is engaged with.



**Table 1: CCARDESA'S On-Going Projects**

Projects/Programmes	Objectives/Goal
<b>Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas in Southern Africa (ACCRA)</b>	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. ICKM Strategy and System support at CCARDESA.
<b>Mitigating the effects of COVID 19</b>	To support the establishment of appropriate climate-smart irrigation facilities for use in the production of fast-growing high value and short-cycle horticultural crops in Eswatini, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia.
<b>GIZ covid Project</b>	Donated Virtual Conferencing equipment and tablets for Extension Officers to selected Member States for virtual meetings.
<b>Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)</b>	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.

**Table 2: CCARDESA'S On-Going Projects**

Projects	Donor & Duration	Participating countries	Objectives/Goal
<b>Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (APPSA)</b>	WB 6 years	<b>Phase 1</b> (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia) <b>Phase 2</b> -Angola, Lesotho	Improve the availability of improved technologies in the region. Results: In Malawi, CCARDESA established a maize based regional centre of leadership. In Mozambique, it established a rice-based centre of leadership. In Zambia, it established a legumes-based farming system. In Angola, the centre of leadership on cassava was established. In Lesotho the centre of leadership on horticulture.
<b>CAADP-XP4</b>	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.
<b>Growing Greener: Restoration and sustainable agropastoral systems in open arid landscapes across Southern Africa</b>	BMZ-GIZ 6 years	Botswana, Madagascar, South Africa, Zambia	Promote community-led, market-oriented agropastoral land-use systems that prevent soil and landscape degradation while fostering sustainable rural development and enabling coexistence with wildlife through applying the H4H model.
<b>Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA)</b>	World Bank 4 years	Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Kenya, and <b>Zambia</b>	Enhance access to climate information services and validated climate-smart agriculture technologies in Africa
<b>Climate Resilience and Management of Natural Resources in the SADC Region (C-NRM)</b>	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.
<b>Food Systems Resilience Programme (FSRP)</b>	World Bank 5 years	<b>Phase 1</b> – Madagascar <b>Phase 2</b> – 5 countries	Improve the resilience of food systems and increase preparedness against food insecurity in selected countries.



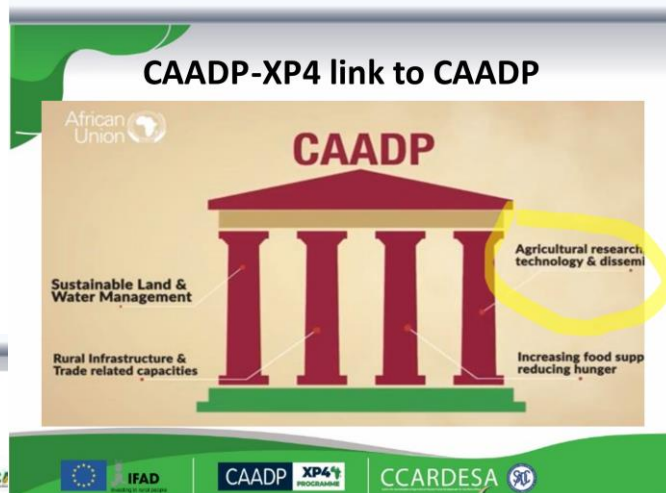
Turning to the CAADP XP4 program launched in Zambia in 2020, Ms. Magagula informed the participants that the program is being implemented in seven countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe). Its overall objective was to strengthen the XP4 institutions (see Table 3) so they can effectively implement their mandates and effectively use their capabilities to collaborate towards achieving the objectives set out in CAADP and reaffirmed in the Malabo Declaration.

**Table 3: Background to CAADP XP4 Programme**

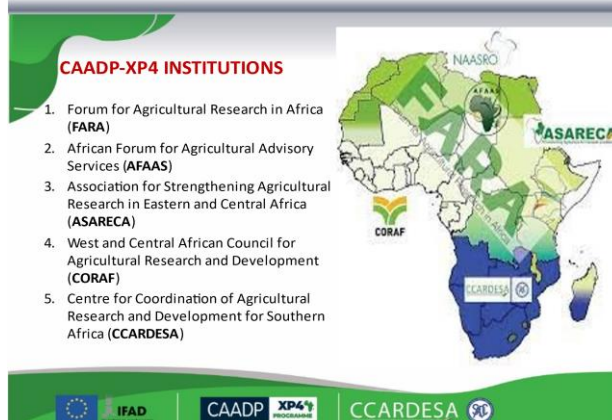
Donor	The European Union
Target countries	Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Total duration	4 years
Ex Pillar 4 institutions	AFAAS, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF and FARA
Project Goal is to contribute to:	SDG1,2,5,8,12,13, Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 and the Malabo Declaration of the African Union (AU)
Target group(s)	CCARDESA and its partners within the National Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (NAKIS)
Final beneficiaries	Smallholder farmers, Women and youth entrepreneurs, Private sector, Training institutions, Research institutions, Marginalized communities.

Ms. Magagula also gave a bit of the history of the CAADP XP4 Programme. The program (Figure 4) derived from the fact that the CAADP was based on four pillars, and the fourth of these was in support of agricultural research and development. Its overall objective was to strengthen AFAAS, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF, and FARA (Figure 5) in implementing their

**Figure 4: CAADP-XP4 Programme**



**Figure 5: Geographical Spread of CAADP XP4 Institutions**

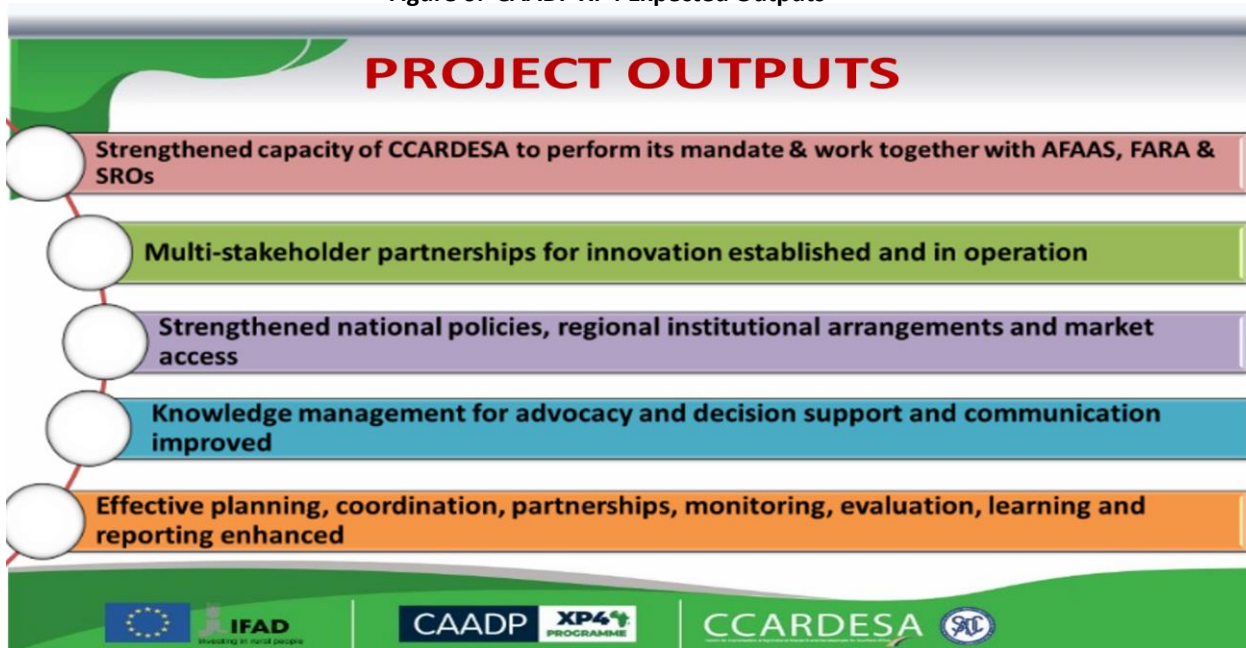


mandates and their capacity to collaborate effectively with one another to collectively support African countries in delivering the program at hand and to contribute to the delivery of CAADP results. To this end, the CAADP XP4 Programme aimed to achieve five specific objectives, namely:

- 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.

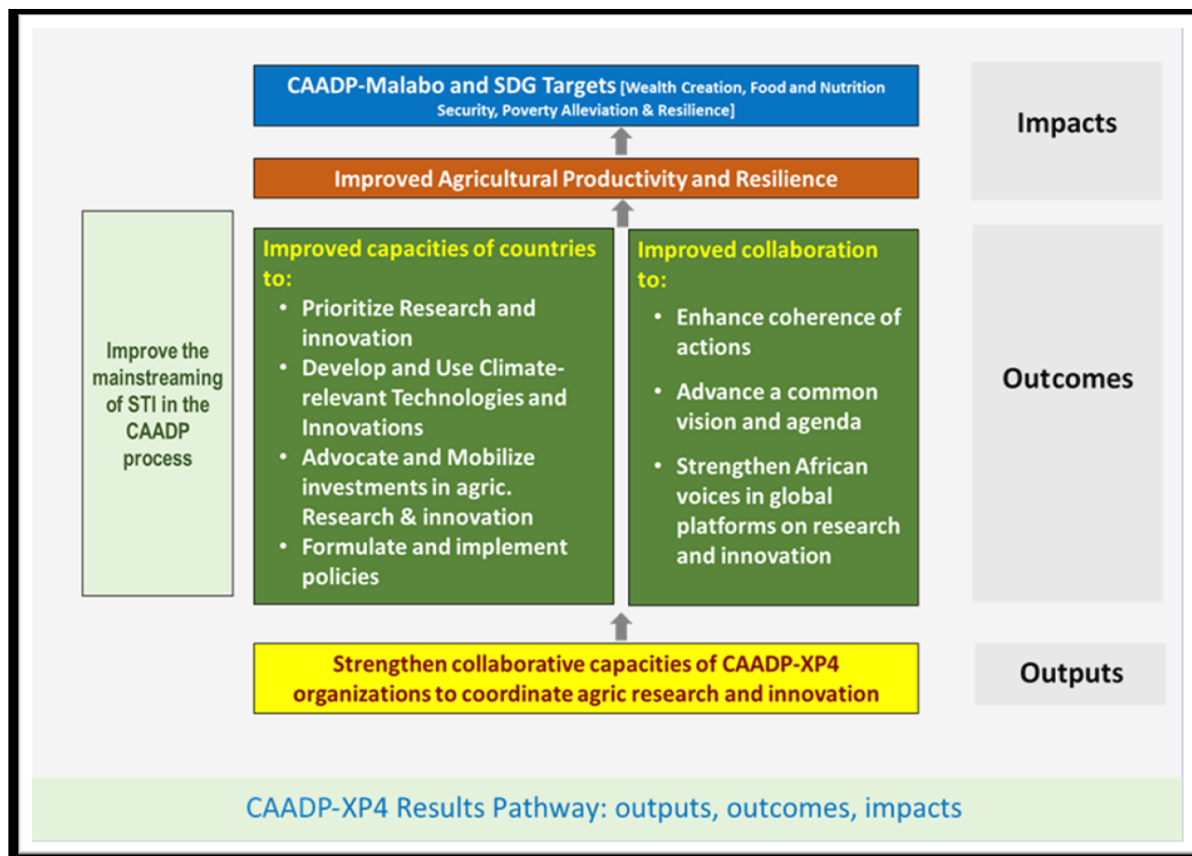
The five outputs expected of the CAADP XP4 were outlined as identified in Figure 6.

Figure 6: CAADP XP4 Expected Outputs



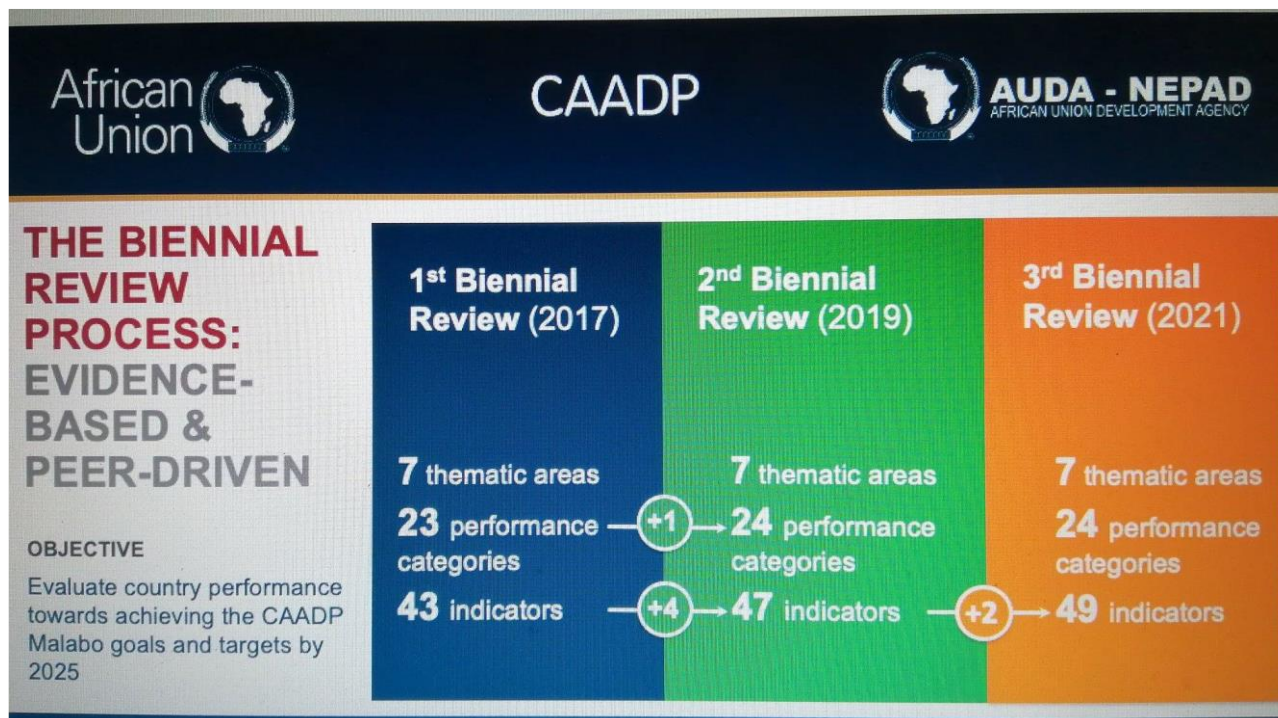
The theory of change behind this programme is as outlined in Figure 7.

Figure 7: CAADP XP4 Theory of Change



Ms. Magagula then elaborated on the African Union CAADP Biennial Review Report process (Figure 8), noting that four Biennial Reports have been produced so far. The 2017 inaugural report was followed by the 2019, 2021, and 2023 reports.

Figure 8: CAADP Biennial Review Reporting Process and Progress



She added, noting that this workshop aims to further support countries such as Eswatini in improving their reporting in the Biennial Reporting process by creating awareness of the alignment of the Malabo Declaration and SADC regional architecture policies and other policies. Furthermore, the workshop aims to strengthen key stakeholders' understanding and monitoring of the Malabo Declaration commitments.

Turning to the subject matter of ICKM and the creation of communities of practice of ICKM, she noted that seven countries will have been trained on reporting on the Malabo Declaration and the creation of COPs for ICKM. Eswatini was the sixth country to be trained, with Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, and Zambia already trained. The last country to be trained was Zimbabwe. Chief among the key challenges highlighted in the countries trained so far include those in Table 4.

Table 4: Key challenges highlighted by countries trained on BR under the CAADP XP4 Programme

a. Poor coordination at the national level	b. Unreliable data sources
c. Low investment in agriculture/resilience-building initiatives	d. Limited resources for data collection
e. Most NAIPs are outdated and need to be reviewed	f. Underreporting in certain indicators.
g. BR process not linked to NAIPs and national census/surveys	h. Data quality and integrity
i. Lack of M&E tools to measure progress and impact	j. Lack of capacity in data analysis
k. Poor understanding of commitments, indicators, and type of data required for the BR report	l. Non-functional early warning systems





Ms. Magagula then showcased several of the achievements CCARDESA had attained since its inception. Key among these achievements are those highlighted in Figure 9.

She also informed participants, as outlined in Figure 10, of the various ways CCARDESA communicates and provides for collaboration in sharing knowledge.

She thanked the EU for supporting and sponsoring the IFAD workshop. She also thanked all the institutions and partners that have collaborated with CCARDESA in more ways than one (Figure 11)

Figure 9: Key Achievements by CCARDESA

### Key achievements

- Conducted**
  - Baseline survey
  - Capacity Gap Assessment (M, MEL, Resource Mobilisation, gender mainstreaming, functional capacities)
  - Mapping of CSA initiatives
- Trained**
  - 19 on resource mobilisation
  - 247 on applying foresight for climate resilient agricultural development
  - 111 people from 41 institutions on the use of the Agricultural Innovation System Policy Practice Index (AIS-PPI)
  - 14 people on the use of the KM and Information capture guidelines
  - Supported 8 countries to participate in the KM4Ag challenge

### Key achievements

- Developed 8 national KM strategies in the CAADP4 implementing countries (including Malawi)
- 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

Figure 11: Knowledge Dissemination Pathways under the CAADP XP4 Programme

**KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION PATHWAYS**

- [www.ccardesa.org](http://www.ccardesa.org)
- [www.facebook.com/cccardesa](https://www.facebook.com/cccardesa)
- D-groups
- SAAIKS <http://saaiks.net>
- e-Learning Platform
- Community of practise
- Mobile App

Figure 10: Acknowledgements

### Acknowledgments

Logos include: SAC, European Union, IFAD, THE WORLD BANK, USAID, German Cooperation, FAO, Canadian International Development Agency, ASARECA, FARA, DFID, AICCRA, CIAT, CORAF, SACA, PABRA, IITA, ILRI, ReNAPRI, IITA, ICRAF, CIAT.

CCARDESA | Ground Floor, Red Brick building, Plot 4701 Station East Road, Private Bag 02307, Gaborone, Botswana | Telephone: +267 391 4097, Fax: +267 316 7211, Email: [reg@cccardesa.org](mailto:reg@cccardesa.org), Website: <http://www.ccardesa.org>



## 2. WORKSHOP IN PICTURES

### 2.1. Workshop Moderators



Day 1 Moderator



Day 2 Moderator



Day 3 Moderator

### 2.2. Eswatini Team of CAADP Focal Point Persons





### 2.3. Workshop In Session





### 3. MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS & ESWATINI'S 4<sup>TH</sup> BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT

---

#### 3.1. Overview of Malabo Declaration Commitments in Eswatini (Mr. Howard Mbuyisa – Eswatini CAADP Focal Person)

---

Mr. Howard Mbuyisa, an Economist in the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Economic Planning, and Eswatini's CAADP Focal Person, gave an overview of the Malabo Declaration commitments from the perspective of Eswatini noting that the Malabo Declaration commitments were aligned to the AU Agenda 2063 as well as the global SGS. He took the participants through the seven commitments, explaining the objectives set out to be achieved under each. While noting that Eswatini has reported in all four biennial reporting processes, one of the key challenges affecting the CAADP process in the country was the lack of joint sector reviews on an annual basis. Eswatini has not been able to do this.



He also informed the participants that Eswatini produced its second-generation national agricultural investment plan (NAIP) in 2023. With this NAIP, the country should be able to achieve the Malabo Declaration commitments once the resources to implement it have been secured. Mr. Mbuyisa proceeded to outline the seven-Axis that make up the new NAIP, and these were:

- **Axis 1: Enhancing the enabling capacity of the public sector.** It is under this axis that this workshop centers. This addresses issues mostly related to knowledge management, data collection, and analysis, as well as reporting, analyzing, and informing investments that are going to be inclusive and targeting particular groups.
- **Axis 2: Promoting the development of private sector-led agri-food systems.** Under this axis, Eswatini aims to promote private sector-led agri-food systems by providing an enabling environment and allowing the private sector to lead in implementing the country's agri-food systems.
- **Axis 3: Enhancing the business environment for smallholder-inclusive and private sector-led agriculture food systems and value chains.** Under this axis, the country is looking at enhancing the business environment for smallholder farmers, including the private sector, by developing and having instruments that the private sector can access to provide mechanization.
- **Axis 4: Sustainable management of land natural resources management.** The land issue, including land rehabilitation, falls under this axis. The government aims to secure resources to ensure that the Swazi nation's land is brought into commercial agriculture and can be used as collateral in Eswatini's financial institutions. Issues of land rehabilitation: they come here



- **Axis 5: Developing technology innovation and infrastructure for agriculture.** This axis speaks to research, development, technology, innovation, and infrastructure for agriculture. The desire is to make the research agenda market-led with the full involvement of the private sector. This is for agricultural production and value addition throughout the commodity value chain.
- **Axis 6: Targeted state support and direct transfers to value chain players.** Considering that most smallholder farmers are the most affected by poverty, this axis will target providing subsidies and transfers to help them transition to more influential players in our agricultural supply chain.
- **Axis 7: Emergency preparedness, nutrition, and social protection.** This intends to develop instruments that will help people be well prepared for emergencies, better respond to emergencies, and provide effective social protection.

He also informed the participants that the Eswatini Agriculture Development Fund had been established and would deploy the economic financing instruments needed in the various agricultural value chains.

Mr. Mbuyisa then turned to the CAADP 4<sup>th</sup> biennial report and elaborated on what Eswatini has done under each of the seven commitments toward meeting the targets. He raised the issues of lack of data and issues relating to the reporting process, where even where there is data, the overall score is very low for Eswatini in the BR reports. Areas that require serious attention, Mr. Mbuyisa noted, include the area of post-harvest losses requiring more frequent studies. His plea to CCARDESA was for assistance in researching such areas as this one.

### 3.2. Eswatini's Performance in Biennial Review Reporting

Mrs. Mokwazi Hlophe, an Economist in the Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Economic Planning, gave a detailed breakdown of the performance of Eswatini in the 4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Review Report. She outlined some of the critical challenges facing Eswatini in reporting on the BR report. Chief among them were the following:

- a. Data quantity and quality- the availability of the required data did not meet the reporting standards.
- b. Data without reliable sources was not considered in the BR report, indicating the need to establish reliable data sources.
- c. Data is unavailable because some of the data requirements call for surveys that ordinarily can only be carried out every five or even ten years. The issue then was how to deal with data requirements in between surveys.
- d. Inconsistency in reporting – this called for strengthening the Monitoring, Evaluation, and reporting systems in Eswatini.
- e. Lack of Institutionalized office in Eswatini to operationalize the role of CAADP and BRR. The example of Rwanda was shared, where the country hosts a RESAKSS Country Node, which supports them in the BR reporting requirements.





Mrs. Hlophe also outlined the areas that require further attention in Eswatini and Table 5 are some of the key issues.

**Table 5: Areas the require attention in Eswatini**

Commitments	Performance Categories
Ending Hunger by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies</li> <li>b. (including spending on agriculture Research)</li> <li>c. Agricultural Productivity</li> <li>d. Post Harvest Losses</li> <li>e. Nutrition</li> </ul>
Halving Poverty Through Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction</li> <li>b. Youth in agriculture</li> </ul>
Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Resilience to climate-related risks and other shocks</li> </ul>

With respect to the support required by Eswatini, Mrs. Hlophe noted the following as some of the key areas requiring support:

- a. Technical Support to unpack the indicators and sources of data, e.g., Intra-African Trade in Agriculture commodities and services;
- b. Improvement of Data Systems – investment in strengthening the national data systems and capacities to enable the generation of adequate and quality data on all the CAADP indicators to sustain the production of high-quality BR reports- the need to operationalize the Agriculture Integrated Information System (AIIS)
- c. Investment support, including for industry associations, to be more effective in supporting the BR reporting on value chains.
- d. Partner support was called for in systems support and development.

## 4. MALABO DECLARATION AND SADC STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS

### 4.1. Malabo Commitments Sensitisation

Dr. Martin Muchero, an International Consultant and expert in agriculture and the Malabo Commitments, was responsible for the development of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), the SADC Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP), and the SADC Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) and was responsible for implementing the CAADP Programme in SADC while working at the SADC Secretariat from 2008 till 2018. Dr. Muchero took the participants through the following topics:

- Definition of the term ‘agriculture sector’.
- An overview of the Malabo Declaration Commitments.
- The Malabo Declaration implementation status in Southern and Eastern African regions.
- The SADC Strategic Frameworks, including the SADC Vision 2050; the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030; the Protocols, Policies and Strategies; and the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP).



The overall aim of discussing these topics was to enlighten participants on the continental and regional strategic frameworks in agriculture, how these frameworks are aligned in their strategic objectives of supporting agriculture on the continent as the engine of growth for most, if not all, *African nations*, and to what level African governments were committed to implementing these frameworks through national strategic actions.

### 4.2. Definition of ‘Agriculture Sector’

Before describing the Malabo Declaration and its commitments, Dr. Muchero took the participants through the official definition of the term ‘agriculture sector’ as this has a significant bearing on what is reported in the Biennial Reports. The following definition was proffered.

#### 4.2.1. Background to Definition of Agriculture Sector

- Due to the varying definitions of the “*Agriculture Sector*,” the AU Commission and NEPAD embarked on defining the core areas of agriculture and rural development relevant to the 10 percent budget allocation so that the data could be comparable across countries and over time.
- After consultations with Member States and RECs, an agreement was reached that the agriculture sector should be defined according to the internationally accepted standards based on the UN-developed Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) as used in the IMF’s Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual.

- The agriculture sector, therefore, is composed of four major sub-sectors: crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry.

#### 4.2.2. Agriculture Includes Crops and Livestock

The components that contribute to 10 percent of the national budget to agriculture in the crops and livestock sub-sectors include the following:

- Administration of agricultural affairs and services; conservation, reclamation or expansion of arable land; agrarian reform and land settlement; supervision and regulation of the agricultural industry;
- Construction or operation of flood control, irrigation, and drainage systems, including grants, loans, or subsidies for such works;
- Operation or support of programs or schemes to stabilize or improve farm prices and farm incomes; operation or support of extension services or veterinary services to farmers, pest control services, crop inspection services, and crop grading services;
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation, and statistics on agricultural affairs and services;



- Compensation, grants, loans, or subsidies to farmers in connection with agricultural activities, including payments for restricting or encouraging output of a particular crop or for allowing land to remain uncultivated.
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to agriculture;
- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to agriculture by research institutes and universities.

#### 4.2.3. Agriculture includes Fisheries including Aquaculture

The components that contribute to 10 percent of national budget to agriculture in fisheries, including the aquaculture sub-sector, include the following:

- Administration of fishing affairs and services; protection, propagation rationalized exploitation of fish stocks; supervision and regulation of freshwater fishing, coastal fishing, ocean fishing, fish farming, and issuance of fishing licenses;
- Operation or support of fish hatcheries, extension services, or stocking activities, etc.;
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on fishing affairs and services;
- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support commercial fishing activities, including the construction or



the

and



operation of fish hatcheries.



- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to fishing;
- Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to fishing undertaken by research institutes and universities.

#### 4.2.4. Agriculture includes Forestry

---

The components that contribute to 10 percent of national budget to agriculture in the forestry sub-sector include the following:

- Administration of forestry affairs and services; conservation, extension and rationalized exploitation of forest reserves; supervision and regulation of forest operations and issuance of tree-felling licenses;
- Operation or support of reforestation work, pest and disease control, forest fire-fighting and fire prevention services and extension services to forest operators;
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on forestry affairs and services
- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support commercial forest activities.
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to forestry;
- Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to forestry and undertaken by research institutes and universities.



#### 4.3. Malabo Declaration Commitments Sensitization

---

The Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods signed in Malabo in Equatorial Guinea in 2014 was a recommitment of the AU Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development

Programme (CAADP) that was signed in Maputo, Eswatini in 2003. The CAADP, also often referred to as the Maputo Declaration, is anchored on four pillars:

- Pillar I: Improve natural resources management and utilisation;
- Pillar II: Improve rural infrastructure, market access and trade capacities;
- Pillar III: Enhance food security and improve disaster risk management; and



- Pillar IV: Improve the agricultural research and extension system.

Targets set out for CAADP to which African Union Member States committed to were to:

- Pursue a 6 per cent average annual growth rate for the agricultural sector;
- Allocate at least 10 per cent of the national budget to the agricultural sector;
- Exploit regional complementarities and cooperation to boost growth;
- Abide by the principles of policy efficiency, dialogue, review, and accountability;
- Abide by the principles of partnerships and alliances to include farmers, agribusiness, and civil society communities;
- Assign responsibility for program implementation to individual countries;
- Assign responsibilities for coordination to designated Regional Economic Communities and
- Assign responsibilities for facilitating the CAADP process to the NEPAD Policy and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) Secretariat.

Following a review of CAADP 10 years into its implementation, African Heads of State and Governments committed to seven Malabo Declaration commitments reaffirming CAADP and committed governments to accountability principles. The seven commitments of the Malabo Declaration are:

1. Commitment to CAADP Process;
2. Investment Finance in Agriculture;
3. Ending Hunger;
4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture;
5. Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services;
6. Resilience to Climate Variability; and
7. Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results.

Shown in Annex 2 is a full description of these commitments, including their objectives, how they will be measured and by which indicators, the definition of the indicators, and the sub-components of indicators that are measured. In the recommitment of CAADP, Figure 12 overleaf is the CAADP Results Framework adopted for the ten-year period 2015-2025 in support of the Malabo Declaration.

Dr. Muchero also took the participants through the [Technical Guidelines For Preparing country Biennial Review Report on Progress](#) designed to assist in the calculations towards reporting on the Malabo Declaration and Targets. The purpose of going through the guidelines was to understand how the targets were measured, the formulas behind each measurement and therefore the sort of data that is required of countries to produce in order for their performance to be accurately calculated.

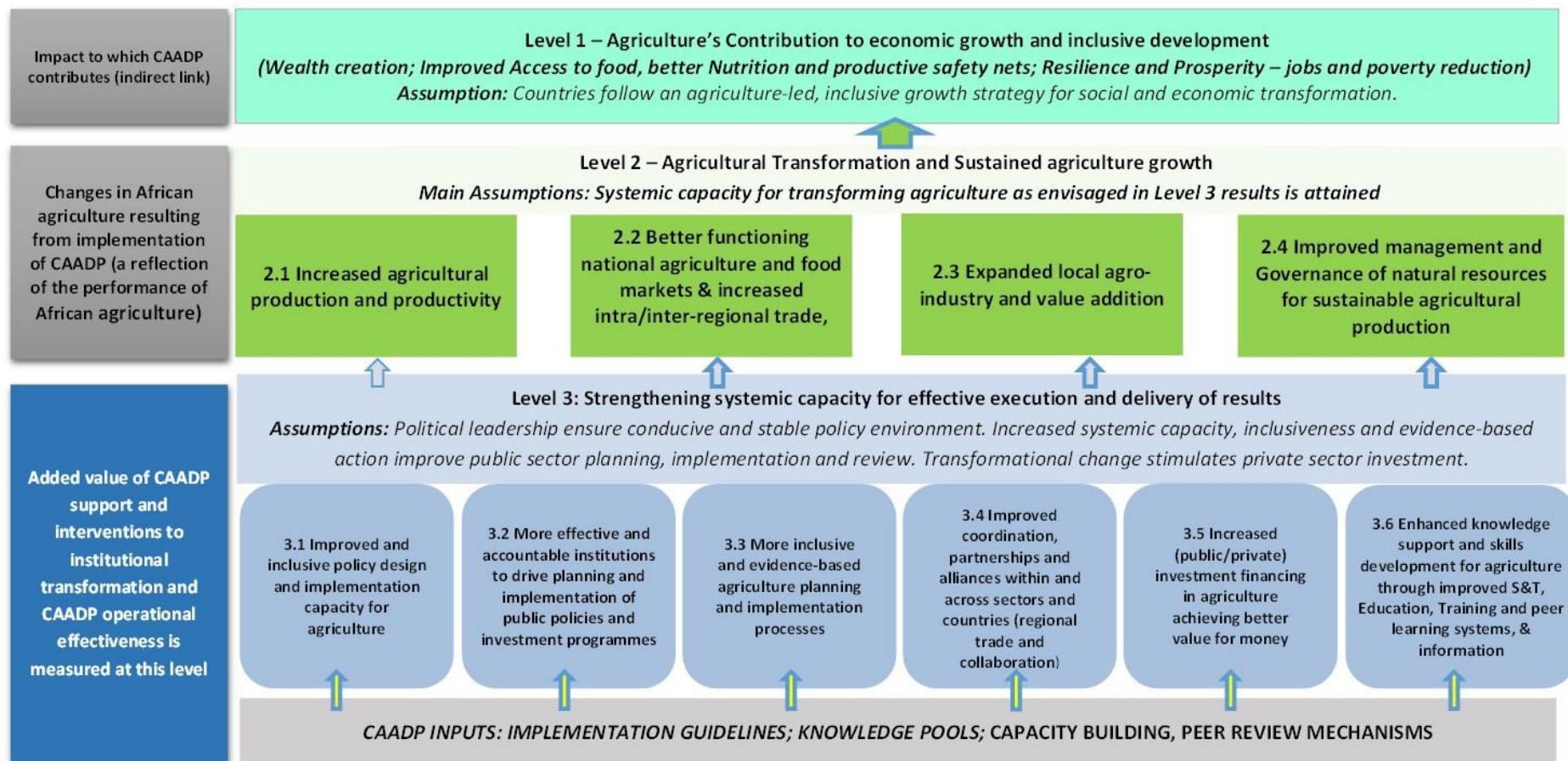
#### **4.4. Malabo Implementation Status in Southern Africa**

---

In this section, Dr. Muchero took the participants through the 4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration with respect to the overview of Southern Africa's performance overall as well as the performance of Eswatini over the four Biennial Reports. He also then discussed the Post-Malabo Roadmap process.



Figure 12: CAADP 2014 – 2024 Results Framework





#### 4.4.1. Overview of Southern Africa’s Performance

Dr. Muchero informed the participants that the Southern region, as demarcated according to the AUC CAADP parameters, has twelve (12) Member States, namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Eswatini, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This region is under the joint coordination of SADC and COMESA. Dr. Muchero noted that the region was not on track for all the seven (7) Malabo commitments in the 2023 BR, though the region was on four (4) commitments in the inaugural BR in 2017. However, the region had jointly made considerable effort to achieve half of the required milestones for the Commitment to the CAADP Process and Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results

Going forward, the 4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Review Report recommended that the Southern African region needs to increase:

- Efforts in meeting all the Malabo/CAADP commitments.
- Investment in agriculture by increasing the share of the national budget to agriculture and creating a conducive environment for attracting both domestic and foreign private investment and public-private partnerships in agriculture.

These actions were envisaged to have ripple effects on ending hunger, eradicating poverty, promoting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, and achieving resilience to climate variability.

#### 4.4.2. Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance by Eswatini

Turning specifically to Eswatini’s performance over the four BRs, Table 6 shows the 5 key areas of strong performance over the four BRs.

**Table 6: Highlights of the 5 Key Areas of Strong Performance of Eswatini**

Source Document	Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of Eswatini
Inaugural Biennial Report of 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>57% for CAADP Process Completion.</li> <li>2% prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.</li> <li>100% of men and women engaged in agriculture have access to financial services.</li> <li>50% increase in the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.</li> <li>83% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review</li> </ul>
Biennial Report 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.0 out of 5 agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.</li> <li>100.0% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups from the government budget.</li> <li>127.5% reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price.</li> <li>100.0% of farmers have access to agriculture advisory services.</li> <li>2.0% prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.</li> </ul>
Biennial Report 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>69.8% of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather-related shocks.</li> <li>5.0 out of 5 agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.</li> <li>19.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.</li> <li>51.0% as food safety health Index (FSHI).</li> <li>54.2% proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.</li> </ul>
Biennial Report 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75.7% as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.</li> <li>5.0 out of 5 agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.</li> </ul>



#### 4.4.3. Highlights of the 5 key areas requiring attention by Eswatini

With respect to key areas requiring Eswatini to pay more attention to, Table 7 were the recommendations from the four BRs.

**Table 7: Highlights of the 5 Key Areas requiring attention by Eswatini**

Source Document	Highlights of the 5 key areas that require Eswatini's attention
<b>Inaugural Biennial Report of 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.3% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.</li> <li>-28.4% annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).</li> <li>0.5% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.</li> <li>58% responded to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups from the government budget.</li> <li>18% for domestic food price volatility.</li> </ul>
<b>Biennial Report 2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1% increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.</li> <li>0.1% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.</li> <li>3.7% of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.</li> <li>6.5% reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at the national poverty line.</li> <li>33.3% response to spending needs on resilience-building initiatives, from the government budget</li> </ul>
<b>Biennial Report 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.5% of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.</li> <li>6.5% reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at the national poverty line.</li> <li>19.1% increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.</li> <li>28.8% increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.</li> <li>0.3% of total agricultural Research spending as a share of agriculture GDP</li> </ul>
<b>Biennial Report 2023</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1% of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.</li> <li>5.7kg/ha of fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land lower than the recommended 50 kg/ha.</li> <li>0.4% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.</li> <li>44.4% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</li> <li>61.9% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups from the government budget.</li> </ul>

In addition to the above, Dr. Muchero also pointed out the issue of post-harvest losses as an area that the region needs to pay much more attention to. Table 8 reflects the results of reporting on post-harvest losses in the SADC region.



**Table 8: Results of Reporting on Post-Harvest Losses during the 4 Biennial Reports by SADC Countries**

Country	Post-harvest Loss (Performance # 3 under the Malabo Declaration Commitment # 3 (Ending Hunger) (Score out of 10)				Status towards achieving this target by 2025 based on the 2023 Biennial Report
	2017	2019	2021	2023	
Angola	0.00 (Measured against benchmark of 1.00)	7.21 (Measured against benchmark of 3.00)	7.54 (Measured against benchmark of 5.00)	0.00 (Measured against benchmark of 9.0)	<b>Not on track</b> (Minimum score in order to be on track for this performance category for 2023 was pegged at 9.0)
Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Comoros	No report	No Report	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	0.00	0.00	0.11	Did not report	
Eswatini	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Lesotho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Madagascar	0.00	2.83	5.80	10.00	<b>On Track to achieving this target by 2025</b>
Malawi	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Mauritius	0.00	4.55	No report	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	<b>On Track</b>
Namibia	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	<b>On Track</b>
Seychelles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
South Africa	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	5.67	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	5.27	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>

Source: AUC, 2017; AUC, 2019; AUC, 2021; AUC, 2024

#### 4.4.4. Overall Recommendations for Eswatini

Table 9 is a summary of the overall recommendations made for Eswatini from the four BR reports.

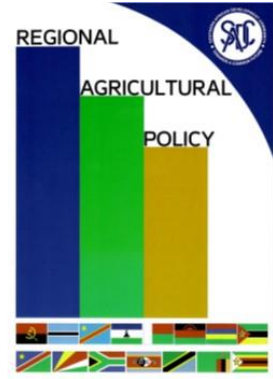
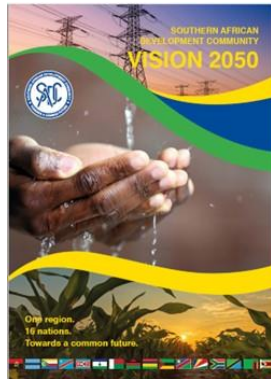
**Table 9: Overall Biennial Review Reports Recommendations for the Southern African Region**

Source Document	Overall Recommendation
<b>Inaugural Biennial Report of 2017</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swaziland should increase its public expenditure into agriculture to further boost the sector development in line with the CAADP target of 10% of national budget.</li> <li>The country should improve on the budget allocation to social protection to meet total budget requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups.</li> <li>The country should strengthen agriculture data collection and management systems (monitoring and evaluation) to ensure that missing indicators are reported in the next round of the Biennial Review.</li> </ol>
<b>Biennial Report 2019</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eswatini should increase its spending in agricultural research as a share of agriculture GDP.</li> <li>Eswatini should increase agricultural research spending as a share of agricultural GDP from 0.1% to 1%.</li> <li>Eswatini should continue to increase the supply of quality agriculture inputs to the total requirement for agricultural commodities</li> </ol>
<b>Biennial Report 2021</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve youth access to new job opportunities in agriculture value chains</li> <li>Increase spending on agricultural research as measured by the share of agriculture GDP.</li> <li>3. Adopt high-yielding and drought-tolerant modern crop varieties to increase both land and labour productivity.</li> </ol>
<b>Biennial Report 2023</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eswatini should create favorable environment to improve youth access to new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.</li> <li>Eswatini should improve spending on agriculture research as measured by the share of agriculture GDP.</li> <li>Eswatini should expand social protection programs to protect vulnerable social groups especially the poor.</li> </ol>

#### 4.5. Sensitization on SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP)

In this session, Dr. Muchero took the participants through the SADC Strategic Frameworks, namely, the SADC Vision 2050 and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020 – 2030, SADC Protocols, Policies and Strategies; and the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP).

The next sub-sections are a summary of his presentations.

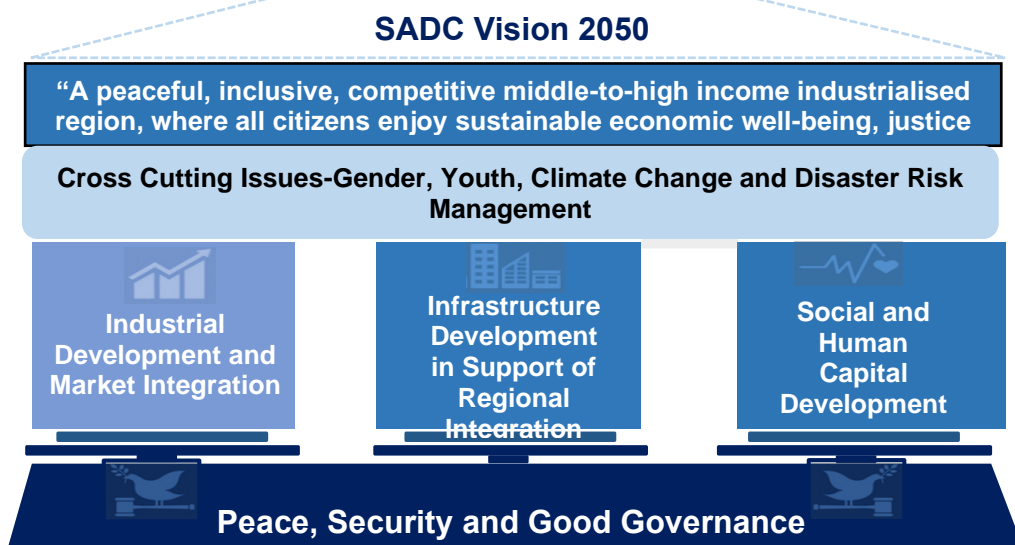


##### 4.5.1. SADC Vision 2050 and Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2020 – 2030)

Dr. Muchero took the participants through the recently approved Vision 2050 (Figure 14) noting that SADC’s Vision is for **‘A peaceful, inclusive, middle to high income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom’**.

The Vision is anchored on a foundation of Peace, Security and Good Governance without which growth of any kind would not be possible to achieve. On that foundation, economic and social growth and prosperity of the region are pegged on three pillars, namely: Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Development; and Social and Human Development.

Figure 13: SADC Vision 2050 and Pillars of RISDP (2020-2030)



Cutting across all three pillars are issues of gender, youth, climate change and disaster risk management. To attain this vision, the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) (2020 – 2030) was developed as the guiding blueprint. Table 10 summarises the pillars of RISDP 2020-2030.



**Table 10: Pillars of the SADC RISDP 2020 - 2030**

<b>Foundation: Peace, Security and Good Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced regional capabilities to mitigate against political, security, socio-economic, and environmental threats.</li> <li>Enhanced political cooperation, democracy, good governance, rule of law, human rights and security.</li> <li>Enhanced collective defense and security systems.</li> </ul>						
<b>Pillar 1: Industrial Development And Market Integration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced industrial and technological capacities and the sustainable development of priority value chains.</li> <li>Enhanced blue and green economies that generate revenue and employment.</li> <li>Enhanced Inter and intra-regional trade.</li> <li>Enhanced financial integration and monetary cooperation</li> <li>Enhanced macroeconomic stability and convergence</li> </ul>						
<b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced/upgraded and competitive infrastructure networks and related capacities which are accessible to Member States in the energy, ICT, Water and Transport sectors.</li> <li>Improved networks of interconnected, integrated, and quality seamless infrastructure.</li> </ul>						
<b>Pillar 3: Social and Human Capital Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved health systems and nutrition outcomes through proactive programming and monitoring.</li> <li>Improved Living Standards for Significant Number of SADC Citizens .</li> <li>Enhanced Human Capacities for Socio-Economic development</li> </ul>						
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Enhanced gender equality	Responsive regional statistical system	Improved youth empowerment	Climate change adaptation	Improved disaster risk management	Sustainable conservation of NRM and environment	Access to quality HIV and AIDS services

SADC's Mission, therefore, aims to create a conducive environment to foster regional cooperation, accelerate the mobilization of resources, improve implementation of SADC policies and programs, strengthen compliance by Member States, and magnify visibility and awareness. In elaborating on the strategic objectives and expected outcomes of the RISDP (2020-2030) pillars, Dr. Muchero noted that Pillar 1, Industrial Development and Market Integration, was the most relevant to ICKM. Its second strategic objective aims to transform the agricultural sector by, among other activities, sharing research, information, and best practices to upgrade agro-industrial production.

#### 4.5.2. SADC Protocols, Policies and Strategies

While the RISDP is a multi-sectoral blueprint, each sector's program of action is guided by relevant protocols, policies, and strategies that are developed from time to time. In elaboration, Dr. Muchero noted that protocols are a series of legal and institutional instruments that substantively enshrine SADC's regional developmental aims by stipulating a core set of collective codes of conduct and procedures that are legally binding on Member State parties. These Protocols enter into force when two-thirds of the Member States within the Community have signed or ratified it. Dr. Muchero further noted that approximately 31 protocols had been promulgated by SADC as of 2019 (Table 11).



**Table 11: SADC Protocols as of 2019**

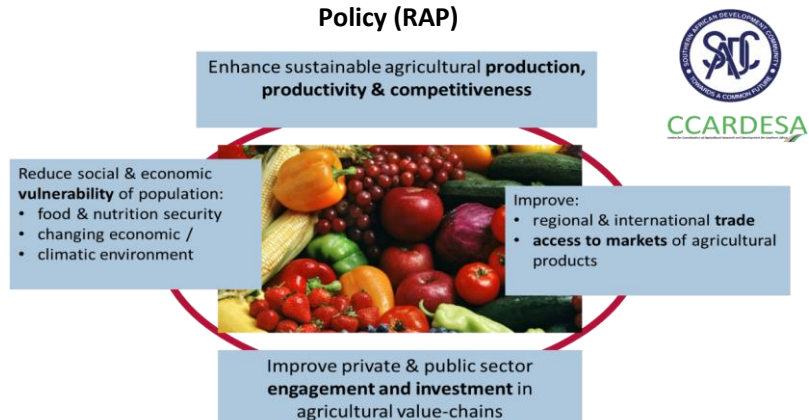
Protocol on Trade 1996	Protocol on Trade in Services 2012	Protocol Against Corruption 2001	Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking 1996	Protocol on the Control of firearms Ammunition and other Related Materials 2001
Protocol on Culture, Information, and Sport 2001	Protocol on Education and Training 1997	Protocol on Energy 1996	Protocol on Extradition 2002	Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons 2005
Protocol on Finance and Investment 2006	Protocol on Fisheries 2001	Protocol on Forestry 2002	Protocol on Gender and Development 2008 (Revised 2016)	Protocol on Health 1999
Protocol to the Treaty Establishing SADC on Immunities and Privileges 1992	Protocol on Legal Affairs 2000	Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters 2002	Protocol on Mining 1997	Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation 2001
Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation 2008	Protocol on Shared Watercourses 2000	Protocol on the Development of Tourism 1998	Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology 1996	Protocol on Tribunal and Rules Thereof 2000 (As amended in 2019)
Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement 1999	Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses 2000	Protocol on Industry 2019	Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development 2014	Protocol on Employment and Labor 2014
Protocol on Protection of New Varieties of Plants 2017				

### 4.5.3. SADC Regional Agricultural Policy

Dr. Muchero informed participants that the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), approved by the SADC Council in 2014, provides the overarching policy framework for implementing SADC Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030 in the agriculture sector. Dr. Muchero noted that the RAP was formulated as the regional-level equivalent of CAADP. Dr. Muchero described in detail the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy, whose four main objectives are outlined in Figure 14.

Table 12 summarizes the focus areas and interventions of the SADC RAP. It is under the second focus area of the first specific objective (Enhanced Sustainable Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Competitiveness) that CCARDESA links to and implements the RAP. To implement the RAP, a five-year Regional Investment Plan (RAIP) was developed for 2017 – 2022.

**Figure 14: Specific Objectives of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)**





**Table 12: SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) Specific Objectives and Focus Areas**

Specific Objective	Focus Areas
<i>Increase sustainable agricultural production, productivity, and competitiveness</i>	Access to <b>factors of production</b> (e.g., productive land, water, and energy, capital including human capital, etc.) <i>with a focus on productivity-enhancing inputs</i> (including plant and animal genetic materials, soil-fertility enhancers) and <b>control of pests and diseases</b> . Some examples of programs to be implemented include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Land administration, use, and management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Productivity-enhancing inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved farmer access to improved plant and animal genetic material</li> <li>• Conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources</li> <li>• Effective soil fertility management systems</li> <li>• Management of transboundary threats, including pests and diseases</li> <li>• Water resources for agriculture</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	The provision of effective <b>farm support systems and services</b> , including R&D, technology and knowledge generation, adoption and dissemination, institutions (including legislative and regulatory frameworks), and farmer organization support. More specifically, the RAP focuses on the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Promotion of agricultural research and development in crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry, as well as climate change, as it affects production and productivity.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enhancement of regional and national agricultural, forestry, and fisheries information systems; and</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enhancement of the capacity of agricultural development institutions.</li> </ul>
	The <b>sustainable utilization of natural resources and the environment</b> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> It is not enough to simply provide land but 'quality land' for purposes of agricultural production</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Furthermore, the maximum sustainable use (including production, processing, and manufacture) of natural resource-based products, including from fisheries and forestry</li> </ul>
<i>Improve regional and international trade and access to agricultural product markets.</i>	The promotion of <b>more effective and efficient input and output markets and regional trade partnerships</b> (including agro dealerships, price instability/risk management, market information and intelligence systems, networks of commodity exchanges, and Public-Private Sector Partnership (PPP) in agri-business investment)
	The <b>facilitation and regulation of regional and international trade</b> (including tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade, standards and quality issues, and trade agreements)
	Adequate <b>agriculture-related market infrastructure</b> (e.g., roads, transport, storage and handling facilities, and communications) is needed to reduce marketing costs and enable farmers to access input and output markets.
<i>Increase private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural value-chains</i>	The promotion of <b>regional agricultural value-chains</b> , including agri-business and agro-processing;
	The provision of <b>agricultural (particularly rural) financing</b> for the whole agricultural value chain
<i>Reduce social and economic vulnerability of the region's population in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment</i>	The promotion of strategies to improve <b>chronic and acute vulnerability</b> to the diversity of food security risks as it affects agriculture.
	<b>Mitigation and adaptation against environmental shocks, including climate change and variability;</b>
	The mainstreaming into agriculture policies of <b>gender equity and vulnerability of specific groups</b> (HIV/AIDS and rural migrants) as related to agriculture
	The promotion of strategies to improve <b>employment and participation of the rural youth in agriculture</b> .

#### 4.5.4. SADC Agricultural Development Fund

Dr. Muchero informed the participants that the SADC Council of Ministers also approved 2017 the establishment of the SADC Agricultural Development Fund (ADF), which currently the SADC Secretariat is operationalizing. When fully operational, the ADF is expected to provide funding for the implementation of the RAP under seven facilities, namely:

1. The **Value Chain Facility** whose objective is to support the effective and efficient value addition processes for selected agricultural commodities and products;
2. The **Agriculture Infrastructure Development Facility**, whose objective is to enhance access to agriculture infrastructure including water, energy, land, roads, storage, and other relevant



- agriculture infrastructure to ensure effective and efficient production systems for improved productivity and heightened competitiveness;
3. **The Market and Trade Facility**, which focuses on the marketing of, and trading in, agricultural products by strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks and improving access to market and trade information;
  4. **The Agriculture Information Management Facility** which aims to promote agricultural development by providing policymakers, planners, and economic players access to reliable and timely information that is necessary for policy development, emergency preparedness, planning, and decision making;
  5. **The Food and Nutrition Security Facility**, which aims to support preparedness, response, and recovery from food and nutrition security-related disasters;
  6. **The Environment and Natural Resources Facility** aims to improve the effective, efficient, and sustainable utilization of environmental and natural resources with the view to increasing the resilience of the agricultural sector while also reducing or limiting Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and
  7. **The Governance and Institutional Development Facility** aims to provide financial and technical support for the establishment of institutional, governance and management structures required to implement the RAIP at both the regional and national levels and provides for the formulation of the rules, regulations, or guidelines for measures under all the Facilities at regional and national levels.

Detailed PowerPoint presentations made by Dr. Muchero were shared with the participants. These are available on the CCARDESA Website [here](#)

#### 4.6. Post-Malabo Declaration

Dr. Muchero then took the participants through the presentation given by Dr. Janet Edeme (Head Rural Development & Agriculture Head, Agriculture and Food Security Divisions of the African Union Commission) on the Post-Malabo Agenda Development Process.

African Union

CAADP

AUDA - NEPAD  
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

# Post-Malabo Agenda Development Process

Presented by: Dr. Janet Edeme - Head Rural Development & Ag. Head  
Agriculture and Food Security Divisions

Theme: “Propelling Africa Agricultural Growth, Agri-Food Systems Transformation  
to boost Economic Transformation, Food Sovereignty and Resilience”

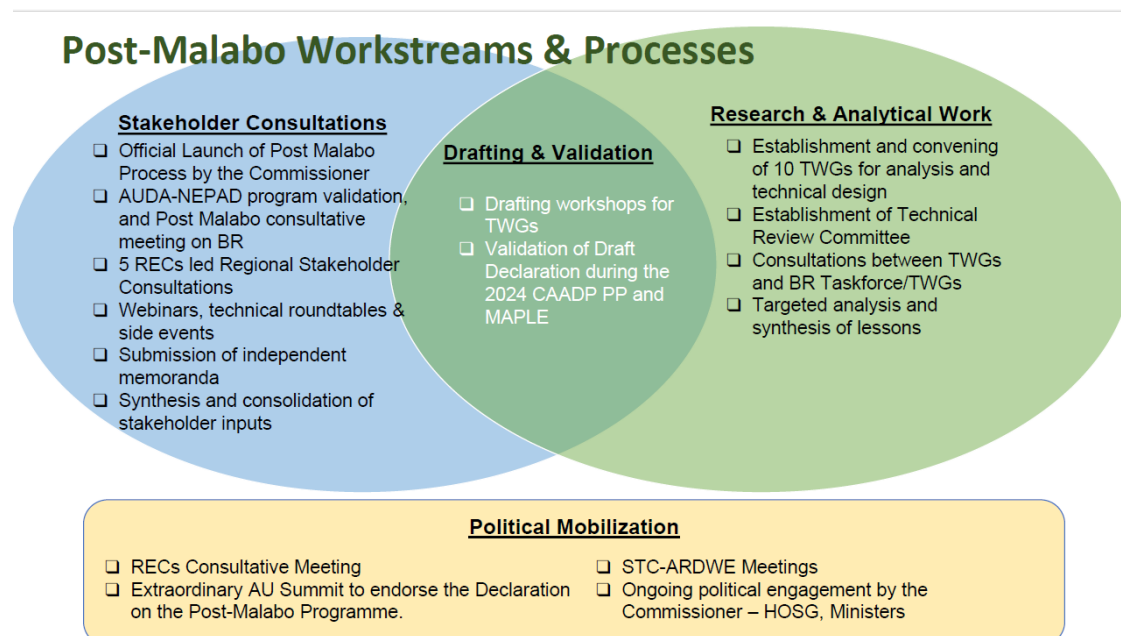


Dr. Muchero noted the following important issues raised in this presentation:

1. The goal of the post-Malabo declaration was likely to remain the same as that adopted in 2003 in the CAADP and that is: *An agricultural-led development that eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity, and delivers economic growth and sustainable development for Africa.*
2. Since the start of implementation of the CAADP and while several achievements have been recorded, the continent’s ambitions and aspirations under the Maputo and Malabo agendas have not been met. This challenge has been compounded by climate change, geopolitical tensions and conflicts, disease pandemics, and economic downturns. In addition, Africa has experienced rising incomes and growing urban populations, diet diversification which all have led to increased processing and transformation of traditional foods. The processing sector has become a major driver of change, with the resultant increase in off-farm employment and intra-African trade in processed food. This evolving nature of African Agri-food systems due to changes in demographics and lifestyle, global economy and politics, technology, markets, and climate change calls for innovation, adaptation, reinvigoration and scale-up of action on the continent if CAADP commitments and Agenda2063 are to be realised.
3. In view of the above, the Post-Malabo Agenda provides an opportunity to re-look at and outline the new agenda for Africa. The new Agenda will retain the strengths of the CAADP agenda and make strategic adjustments to expand and deepen it to respond to emerging issues and global trends.

Dr. Muchero noted that this post-Malabo process was designed to be highly consultative, involving stakeholder consultations, analysis and research, technical design/drafting, and political mobilization across the continent (Figure 15).

**Figure 15: Post-Malabo Workstreams and Processes**



This process is expected to culminate in a declaration (now expected to be called the Kampala Declaration) of a new agenda and commitments by the Heads of States and Governments (HOSG) by January 2025. The work that Member States and their regional economic communities are tasked to undertake is shaped



around ten ‘thematic areas’ each allocated to a specific technical working group (TWG). Table 13 presents these ten TWGs on the post-Malabo declaration process.

**Table 13: Proposed Technical Working Groups under the Post Malabo Declaration Process**

Technical Working Group	Thematic area of focus
<b>TWG 1:</b>	Principles and Values of the CAADP Process and Accountability
<b>TWG 2:</b>	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agri-food
<b>TWG 3</b>	Ending Hunger in Africa
<b>TWG 4</b>	Halving Poverty Through Inclusive Agri-food Growth and Transformation
<b>TWG 5</b>	Boosting Intra-African Agri-food Trade
<b>TWG 6</b>	Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Agri-food Systems to Shocks
<b>TWG 7</b>	Mitigation and adaptation to climate change
<b>TWG 8</b>	Inclusivity and equality in agri-food systems (youth and gender)
<b>TWG 9</b>	Theory of Change and Results Framework
<b>TWG 10</b>	Implementation and Coordination Capacity (Delivery mechanisms)

#### 4.7. Day 2 Group Work

Day 2 group work followed the presentations on the Malabo Declaration and its commitments and on the SADC strategic frameworks. The participants were split up into four groups: Group 1: NGOs and the Private Sector; Group 2: Media & Communications; Group 3: Government Ministries, Policy & Planning; Group 4: Research and Academia. The groups were generally tasked to respond to the questions: ***How can we create awareness of the Malabo Commitments and the CAADP-BR Report in our daily work activities to ensure Eswatini improves her performance in meeting Malabo goals and targets?*** To respond to this overarching question, each group had more specific questions to guide in their group work. Reported in the next sub-sections were the results of group work.

##### 4.7.1. Working Group Questions

All the groups other than the media group, were tasked to respond to the following questions:

- a. What should stakeholders do to improve the country’s performance in future reporting cycles?
- b. What type of support is required at all levels to improve Eswatini’s performance?

The Media group was tasked to respond to the following set of questions:

- a. Discuss Eswatini’s performance and what stakeholder can do to strive for improved results.
- b. Identify the knowledge products or News items you can develop related to the Malabo commitments, implementation, and achievements in Eswatini, including timelines if possible.
- c. Identify the channels of communication through which you intend to disseminate them.
- d. How can you support CCARDESA by populating its website, YouTube, and knowledge hub with Eswatini content? The content is not limited to English

The next sub-sections provide the results of group work undertaken on Day 2 of the workshop and in response to the above questions.



### 4.7.2. Group Work in Pictures



**Research & Academia Group**



**NGOs, Private Sector Group**



**Government Ministries, Parastatals,  
Policy & Planning Group**



**Media & Communications Group**

#### Questions Addressed

1. What should stakeholders do to improve the country's performance in future reporting cycles?
2. Type of support required at all levels to improve Eswatini's performance
3. Discuss Eswatini's performance and what stakeholders can do to strive for improved results.
4. Identify the knowledge products or News items you can develop related to the Malabo commitments, implementation, and achievements in Eswatini—timelines if possible.
5. Identify the channels of communication through which you intend to disseminate them.
6. How can you support CCARDESA by populating its website, YouTube, and knowledge hub with Eswatini content? The content is not limited to English.



### 4.7.3. Group 1: NGOs, the Private Sector

Table 14 presents the answers by Group 1 comprising NGOs, the private sector and farmers, to the first question, *What should stakeholders do to improve the country's performance in future reporting cycles?*

**Table 14: Group 1: NGOs and the Private Sector**

Question	What should stakeholders do to improve the country's performance in future reporting cycles?				
	Commitment	Status (on track/not on track)	Challenges	Actions	Responsible institutions
1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process	Not on track				
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	Not on track	Budget allocation towards the Agric is very low, Funds to the agriculture are omitted in the report.	Data for investment should include all stakeholders in the agriculture space.	Ministry of Agric, Finance, CANGO	
3. Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025	Not on track	Data is available from the NGOs; however, most NGOs in the agriculture sector have less knowledge on how to contribute towards this target- They are not aware of the existence of these commitments.  No clear definition of a farmer in Eswatini  Most agricultural inputs are imported, affecting the production cost of farmers in Eswatini.  Overreliance on government support programs results into inefficiencies	CAADP focal person need to have a workshop with the NGOs and farmers to present the commitments and expectations from the NGOs and farmer organisations Strengthen the relationships between the NGOs and government  There is a need to define a farmer in Eswatini and policies should farmers not farming households.  Regional pooled procurement of inputs.  PPP Introduction of Small farm mechanisation	Ministry of Agriculture	
4. Halving Poverty by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation	Not on track	Policies for women and youth participation in farming – Access to land and finance  Prices not encouraging farmers to invest.	Agricultural Incubators  Price incentives for high value crops	Min. of Agric	
5. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services	Not on track	Export raw materials / primary products	Investment in value addition- Quota for export of raw materials	Commerce, Finance, Economic Planning, Agriculture	
6. Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks	Not on track	Not enough support towards this commitment	Affordable agricultural insurance, Investment in infrastructure Tunnel, Nets, climate smart dams, resilient seed varieties, early warning system	DARRS	



Question	What should stakeholders do to improve the country's performance in future reporting cycles?			
Commitment	Status (on track/not on track)	Challenges	Actions	Responsible institutions
			Research on local adapting varieties that promote resilience  Review disaster preparedness strategy – relief programs. Food reserves	
7. Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results	Not on track	Stakeholder tracking meetings	Forums that will engage Partners and assigning roles and task  Strengthen relation between government and the private sector including the NGOs	Ministry of Agric

Table 15 presents the answers by Group 1 comprising NGOs, the private sector and farmers, to the second question, *What type of support is required at all levels to improve Eswatini's performance?*

**Table 15: Group 1: NGOs and the Private Sector**

Question	What type of support is required at all levels to improve Eswatini's performance?	
Level	Type of support required	Timelines
Policy level	-Policies towards land access, youth and women participation in agriculture -Efficient and cost effective subsidies -Homegrown -Consolidating consumer demand for scheduled production	
TWG	- Coordinating all stakeholders - Commitment and consistence in participation	
CCARDESA	- Information dissemination - Capacity building - Network and exposure	
SADC	- Region pool procurement - Multilateral	
AUC		
Development Partners		

#### 4.7.4. Group 2: Media and Communication Group Work

Table 16 presents the questions and answers by Group 2 comprising the media and communications participants.

**Table 16: Group 2: Media and Communications Group Responses**

*[I am missing the responses from the media – please assist with a copy]*





#### 4.7.5. Group 3: Government Ministries, Policy & Planning- (M&E Team)

Table 17 presents the questions and answers by Group 3, comprising government ministries, policy and planning officers, including the monitoring and evaluation team, to the first question, What should stakeholders do to improve the country's performance in future reporting cycles?

**Table 17: Group 3: Government Ministries, policy & Planning (M&E Team)**

Question	What should stakeholders do to improve the country's performance in future reporting cycles?				
Commitment	Key Performance	Status (on track/not on track)	Challenges	Actions	Responsible institutions
1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process	Country CAADP Process	NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NAIP 2<sup>nd</sup> generation has been developed and not approved by the government due to long approval processes</li> <li>Joint sector studies not conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take NAIP to the newly appointed cabinet</li> <li>NEPAD facilitate peer review</li> <li>Resource mobilization for the studies - CCARDESA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PS Agriculture</li> <li>PS Agriculture</li> <li>PS Agriculture (CAADP Team)</li> </ul>
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	Access to finance	NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiaries have limited information on finance options</li> <li>High interest rates</li> <li>Available financial services are not suitable for smallholder farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate information dissemination</li> <li>Accelerate the operationalisation of the Agriculture Development Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoF</li> </ul>
3. Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote local production</li> <li>Encourage farmers associations and cooperatives to buy in bulk and take advantage of economies of scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoA</li> </ul>
	Post Harvest Losses	NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information gap between extension officers and farmers</li> <li>Lack of surveys and research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve data collection tool by extension officers and improve information sharing</li> <li>Investment to stakeholders to conduct more research and develop tools to properly capture the losses</li> <li>Improve capacity on farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoA – Extension</li> </ul>
4. Halving Poverty by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural		NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No current studies have been conducted on poverty we rely on EHIES that is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invest in CSO to conduct studies more frequently</li> <li>Increase pro-poor &amp; inclusive programmes</li> <li>Incentives investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoEP</li> <li>Public &amp; private sector</li> <li>MoF,MCIT</li> <li>MoA</li> </ul>



Growth and Transformation			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conducted every 5yrs</li> <li>High unemployment rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technology fund for transformation</li> </ul>	
5. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services		NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting quality standards &amp; supply quotas</li> <li>Commodity pricing within African nationals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage and coordinate trade agreements with other markets and countries</li> <li>Invest in implementation of quality standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Economic Groups</li> <li>MoA</li> </ul>
6. Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks		NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak of information and early warning systems</li> <li>Lack of insurance products for agriculture</li> <li>Lose of Indigenous knowledge on Early warning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invest in early warning systems</li> <li>Provide agricultural products insurance</li> <li>Invest in programs to preserve Indigenous knowledge</li> </ul>	MTEA MOA Finance
7. Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results		NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No political will and buy-in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More workshops and policy briefs to sensitize stakeholders.</li> </ul>	MoA

Table 18 presents the questions and answers by Group 3, comprising government ministries, policy and planning officers, and the monitoring and evaluation team, to the second question: **What *type of support is required at all levels to improve Eswatini's performance?***

**Table 18: Group 4: Government Ministries, Policy and Planning Officers**

Question	What type of support is required at all levels to improve Eswatini's performance?	
Level	Type of support required	Timelines
Policy level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political willingness and buy-in – policy briefs, engagements through workshops</li> <li>Funds to conduct workshops</li> <li>Improve communications on policies</li> </ul>	<12 months
TWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources for financing workshops</li> <li>Capacity building</li> <li>Independent CAADP department within MoA</li> </ul>	<6 months
CCARDESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support in conducting R&amp;D, Knowledge management</li> </ul>	<6 months
SADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support regional market linkages</li> <li>Political buy-in</li> <li>Resource mobilization e.g. global funds</li> </ul>	<12 months
AUC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support regional market linkages</li> <li>Political buy-in</li> <li>Resource mobilization e.g. global funds</li> </ul>	<12 months
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building e.g. technical</li> <li>Investment in workshops on Malabo</li> </ul>	<12 months



#### 4.7.6. Group 4: Research & Academia

Table 19 presents the questions and answers by Group 4, comprising research and academic participants, to the first question, What should stakeholders do to improve the country's performance in future reporting cycles?

**Table 19: Group 4: Research and Academia**

Question	How should stakeholders improve the country's performance in future reporting cycles?			
Commitment	Status (on track/not on track)	Challenges	Actions	Responsible institutions
1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of alignment with regional and international protocols.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alignment with regional and international protocols</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoA</li> </ul>
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government priorities</li> <li>Duplication of responsibilities and resource requirements - poor reporting</li> <li>Risk perception by investors</li> <li>Fragmented value chains</li> <li>Infrastructural challenges (access, water, etc)</li> <li>Economies of scale</li> <li>Vulnerability to external shocks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritisation of agriculture and agribusiness-business performance targets.</li> <li>Strategic alignment of responsibilities for maximum utilization of resources.</li> <li>Risk minimization in protected agriculture with the embrace of climate-smart actions.</li> <li>Harmonisation of value chains</li> <li>Take advantage of idle government farms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoA</li> <li>MoF</li> <li>MoTEA</li> <li>MoET</li> <li>Development Partners</li> </ul>
3. Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food loses</li> <li>Low productivity</li> <li>Low participation in agriculture and food production</li> <li>Climate change/variability</li> <li>Wasteful consumption</li> <li>Attitudes towards agriculture</li> <li>Low levels of mechanization along with migration</li> <li>Monoculture</li> <li>Food aid and social grants</li> <li>Pests and diseases</li> <li>Abandoning Indigenous varieties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve food handling activities, storage &amp; logistics</li> <li>–</li> <li>Sensitization campaigns</li> <li>Incentives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoA</li> <li>NGOs</li> <li>Development partners</li> </ul>
4. Halving Poverty by the year 2025 through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poorly targeted interventions for reducing poverty</li> <li>Skewed distribution of income from cash produce</li> <li>Low access to information and finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk minimization in protected agriculture with the embrace of climate-smart actions.</li> <li>Formulation and implementation of gender-inclusive policies and strategies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoA</li> <li>NGOs</li> <li>Development partners</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low agricultural productivity</li> <li>• Limited access to market</li> <li>• Gender inequality</li> <li>• Climate change &amp; natural disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate data, information, and knowledge management systems</li> </ul>	
5. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attractive offshore markets compared to regional markets</li> <li>• Market access within Africa and trade barriers (non-tariff barriers)</li> <li>• Lack of information on existing markets</li> <li>• Insufficient trade infrastructure</li> <li>• Different policies and regulatory frameworks for different regions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free trade in Africa launched</li> <li>• Invest in infrastructure to support the market.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoCIT</li> </ul>
6. Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient information sharing protocols</li> <li>• Socio-economic factors</li> <li>• Limited adaptive capacity</li> <li>• Insurance</li> <li>• Low embracement of new interventions and innovations</li> <li>• Early warning &amp; Disaster Risk Reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote inclusive policy implementation.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
7. Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low coordination level – silo activities leading to poor reporting</li> <li>• Lack of Reporting &amp; management systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	

Table 20 presents the questions and answers by Group 4, comprising research and academic participants, to the second question: **what type of support is required at all levels to improve Eswatini's performance?**

**Table 20: Group 4: Research and Academia**

Question	What type of support is required at all levels to improve Eswatini's performance	
Level	Type of support required	Timelines
Policy level	Consultancies & Development	
TWG	Training	
CCARDESA	technical support	
SADC	technical support & financial support	
AUC	technical support, funding	
Development Partners	technical support, funding	

## 5. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

### 5.1. Knowledge Management at Continental Level (By Mr. Benjamin Abugri – KM Learning & Communications Lead Specialist at FARA)

Mr. Benjamin Abugri is the Knowledge Management, Learning, and communications Lead Specialist at the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), the umbrella organization under which CCARDESA and other subregional organizations in agricultural research are members. FARA is headquartered in Accra, Ghana.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Abugri explained the mandate of FARA, the guiding principles of FARA's strategy for knowledge management (KM), and a summary of KM in FARA. He also elaborated on FARA's agenda for the continent in terms of strengthening the knowledge ecosystem and concluded with a few thoughts and lessons.

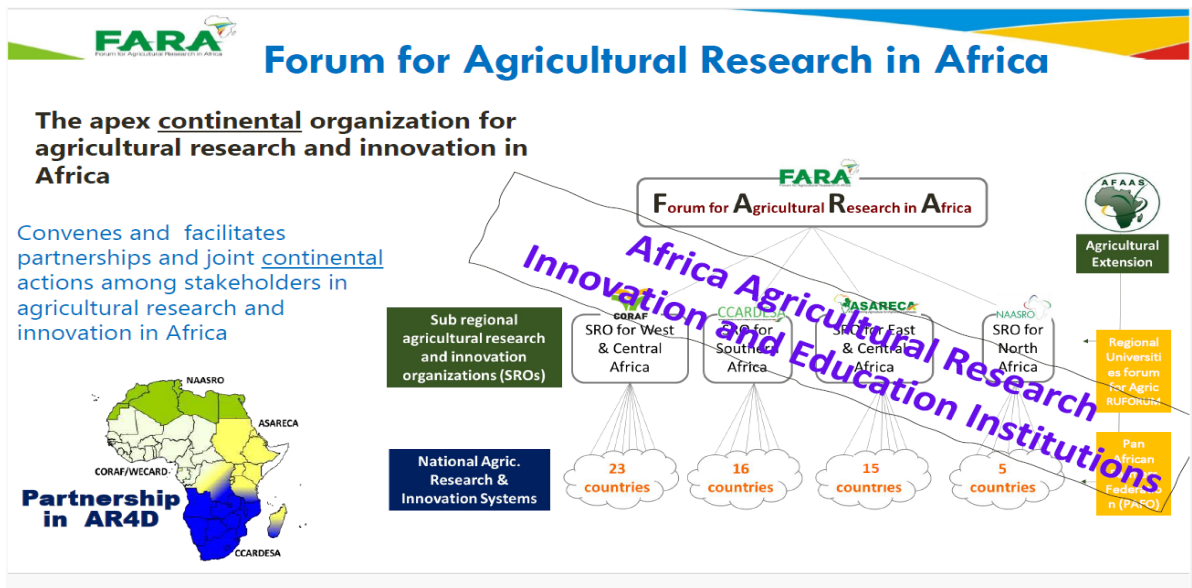


In Figure 17 (overleaf), Mr. Abugri explained the FARA network of institutions comprising the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD), Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research in Southern Africa (CCARDESA), Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and North-Africa Sub-Regional Research Organization (NAASRO). He further noted that FARA reaches about 10 million institutions through online sources and other platforms. Out of this, FARA operates a Blog, communities of practices, and a webpage. FARA is also strongly involved

in social media.



Figure 17: Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)



Mr. Abugri, referring participants to Figure 18, outlined how FARA works and to what end. Ultimately, FARA supports attaining the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Global Agenda on sustainable development goals. A key instrument in this whole process is the CAADP – Malabo Commitments.

Figure 18: Priority Setting of FARA

Priority setting in Africa is guided by existing frameworks and targets



To achieve these objectives, FARA works with a wide range of

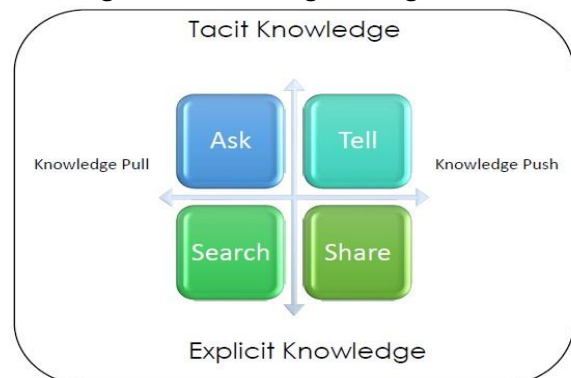
stakeholders, including research and academia, policymakers, extension services, farmers, and the private sector. In the wise words of the Ewe Proverb, “Wisdom is like a baobab tree; no one individual can embrace it.”



Wisdom is like a baobab tree; no one individual can embrace it. — Ewe proverb

Mr. Abugri then also explained what Knowledge Management means. He elaborated on explicit (which

Figure 19: Knowledge Management



are the publications that we generally find all around us) and tacit knowledge (which generally resides in people's minds and experiences). He added that tacit knowledge constitutes nearly 80% of knowledge available, with only 20% available from explicit knowledge. Figure 19 illustrates what knowledge management is.



## 5.2. Knowledge Management in FARA

Mr. Abugri then also took participants through Knowledge Management in FARA. He outlined the KM Team structure and its functions and described how FARA implements its mandate (see Figure 20). He then elaborated on the Knowledge Management for Agricultural Development (KM4AgD) Framework (Figure 21). He noted the following:

Figure 20: How FARA Implements its mandate



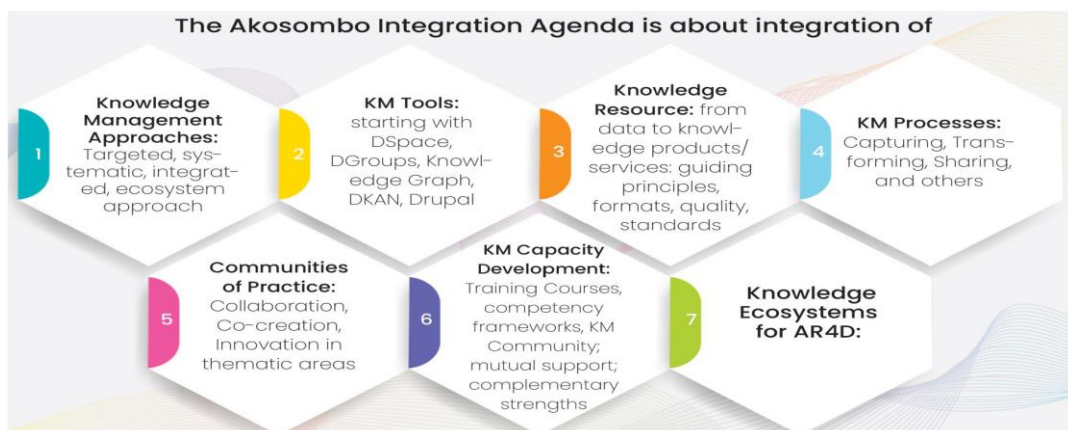
Figure 21: The Knowledge Management for Agricultural Development (KM4AgD) Framework Continental KM4AgD Framework



Source: Abugri & Brandner (2021): Continental Data Capture Strategy

Figure 22: The Akosombo Integration Agenda

Mr. Abugri also explained what is referred to as the Akosombo Agenda for integrating knowledge management (Figure 22). In relation to this, Mr.



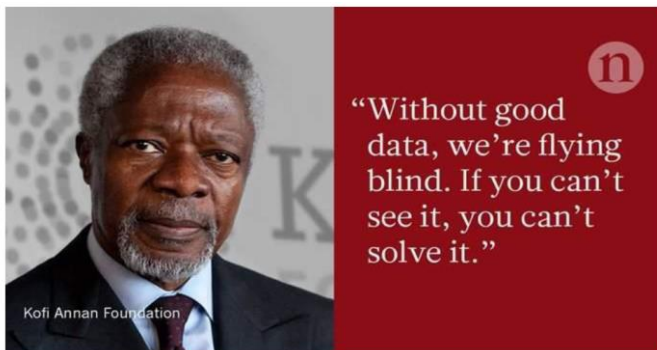
- a. The KM4AgD model has been proven successful and adaptable in all sectors. Abugri and Brandner designed this framework in 2021 for use in process mapping knowledge towards sustainable development.
- b. That strengthening the Knowledge Ecosystem requires partnerships.
- c. That FARA, CCARDESA, and partners are open to these partnerships (“Knowledgegization”)
- d. That fellows of the KM4AgD Community of Practice for KM and Artificial Intelligence provide a faculty for implementation and
- e. That establishing knowledge centers with linkages to academia will help sustain development.



Abugri informed participants that FARA hosts what is called the KM4AgD Challenge. This has been held so far in 2021, 2022 and 2023. The Challenge is:

- a. A **joint annual program** of FARA, its Continental Partners CCARDESA, CORAF, ASARECA, AFAAS, and the Knowledge for Development Partnership (K4DP), CGIAR
- b. Participants learn about **Knowledge Management, Knowledge Society** in training sessions of 8 days (5 days KM, three days K-Society) and **Knowledge Cafes** from an experienced pool of experts
- c. **Together with sector partners, they mastered two key challenges in groups** –Developed ten thematic briefs in 2021 & KM Partnership Framework in 2022 & 2023 –**Continental KM Report in 2024 & 2025**
- d. Developed Country/organization KM Strategy (28) and Country Policy Briefs (21)
- e. Successful participants were awarded “**Certified Knowledge Managers for Sustainable Development**” **accredited by recognized Universities**
- f. Present findings, solutions, and recommendations at High-level Conferences in 2021, 2022, 2023.
- g. The **2024 Challenge is planned for July 29-31 in Kigali, Rwanda**

Mr. Abugri concluded his presentation with the two quotes:



Data can help to end malnutrition across Africa, writes Kofi Annan





### 5.3. Knowledge Management in the SADC Region (Ms. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, CCARDESA ICKM Officer)

Mrs. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, the Information, Communication, and Knowledge Management Officer of CCARDESA, took the participants through three key topics, what is knowledge management, ICKM strategy, and KM Systems. She then also reflected on the key challenges to KM.

#### 5.3.1. CCARDESA Thematic Areas

Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo informed participants that Knowledge Management is the fifth thematic area that is being implemented under CCARDESA. The full list of CCARDESA's thematic areas was noted as follows:



- a. Agricultural productivity and food and nutrition security;
- b. Resilience to emerging agricultural risks: environmental, climate change, and transboundary diseases and pests;
- c. Commercialisation of the agricultural sector and market access;
- d. Women, youth, and social inclusion;
- e. Knowledge and information management, communication, and policy support; and
- f. Capacity strengthening of CCARDESA and AR4D institution.

The goal of the fifth thematic area is to ensure access to knowledge and information through various ICT technologies and traditional and electronic media for researchers, extension agents, farmers, and other various stakeholders. To this end, CCARDESA's ICKM mandate is to build and operate a regional Information Communication and Knowledge Management (ICKM) System, which strengthens the capacity to manage and facilitate access to and broker the sharing of agricultural information. Explaining why knowledge management is important, Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo quoted Peter Drucker, the known Father of Modern Management, as having said:



“Neither land nor work, neither capital nor machines create an advantage in a business. What makes the successful difference and what also represents the decisive differentiating feature is the **ability to use knowledge** of all kinds from scientific or technical knowledge to social, economic and business knowledge. It is only thanks to its knowledge that a company differs from the others, if it can produce a product or a service that generates value in the market.”

*Source: Drucker (Managing for Results, 1964), p. 5*

To this effect, Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo noted that **Knowledge Management is a targeted, integrated, and systematic approach to identifying, acquiring, creating, sharing, applying, and capturing knowledge relevant to achieving the specific objectives of the organization.** She then went further and outlined the three key elements of CCARDESA’s KM system as encompassing **processes, people and technology** (Figure 23 provides the essence of this KM system).

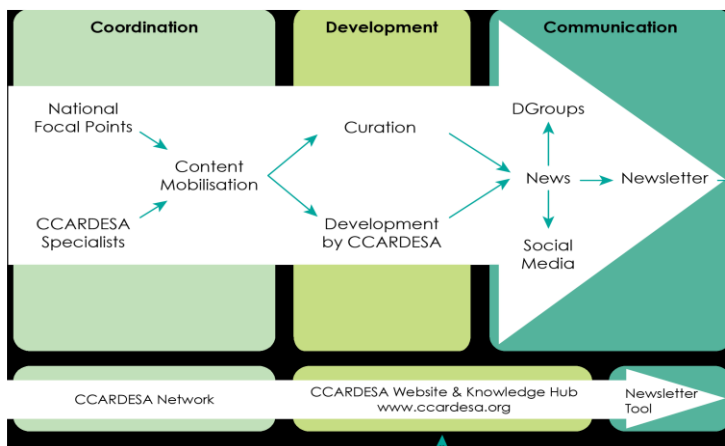
**Figure 23: Key Elements of CCARDESA’s KM System**



### 5.3.2. The CCARDESA ICKM System

Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo also outlined and took the participants through the 4 Cs of CCARDESA’s KM strategy, namely, coordination, content, curation, and communication (Figure 24). She noted that CCARDESA works with country focal persons as well as ICKM-trained experts. In Eswatini, Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo paid tribute to the CAADP Focal Persons in Eswatini. She also noted that through projects such as the CCARDESA CAADP-XP4, which targets KM, CCARDESA has trained various officers in countries that are being supported by the project to be certified as Knowledge Managers. To this end, she paid tribute to Mr Bongani Mvubu, ICKM Focal point person for CCARDESA in Eswatini, who had trained and is now an ICKM Management Specialist.

**Figure 24: CCARDESA’s ICKM System Structure**



In further elaboration of Figure 24, Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo turned to products that are produced and shared on the CCARDESA website. She noted that various experts produce knowledge products which are shared on their own or other websites. CCARDESA would like to also share these products (both good and bad practices) so people in SADC can learn from each other. This was all about content mobilisation, she noted. With respect to curation (Figure 24), Ms. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo informed the participants that CCARDESA curates information for the benefit of the SADC region. This is information and knowledge products from many other institutions and organizations, such as FARA, UN agencies, etc. that can be accessed directly through the CCARDESA website. She, therefore, encouraged everyone to use the CCARDESA website both to showcase and share their own products and be able to access content from CCARDESA collaborating partners. Lastly, with respect to communication (Figure 24), she noted that there were several ways in which CCARDESA communicates, and therefore, these communication paths are also available to the CCARDESA website users. One of the ways CCARDESA communicates is through various instruments, including D-groups, a mobile app, newsletters, and through social media.

### 5.3.3. CCARDESA's ICKM Strategy Themes and Strategic Actions

Reiterating that CCARDESA's ICKM strategy was structured into the 4 'Cs' as described above, Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo then described the ICKM Theme and strategic actions that CCARDESA is pursuing. These are outlined in Box 2.

#### Box 2: CCARDESA ICKM Strategic Actions

1. Facilitate Access to Audience-Specific Agricultural Knowledge and Information through CCARDESA ICKM & SAAIKS
2. Knowledge Translation into Interactive/audio/Visual Knowledge products
3. Create Linkages to Knowledge Management Hubs to foster Collaboration & Information Sharing Among Stakeholders /Facilitate the interoperability of systems
4. Strengthen and Maintain SAAIKS, ICKM system, and Associated Infrastructure
5. Strengthen e-learning solutions and knowledge exchange and partnerships
6. Optimise Media Engagements & Knowledge Brokerage Foras.
7. Strengthen the Capacity of NARES in Information Packaging and Use of Digital Innovations and ICT to Transform Agriculture
8. Monitoring & Evaluation of ICKM performance

### 5.3.4. CCARDESA Knowledge Hubs and CCARDESA Mobile App

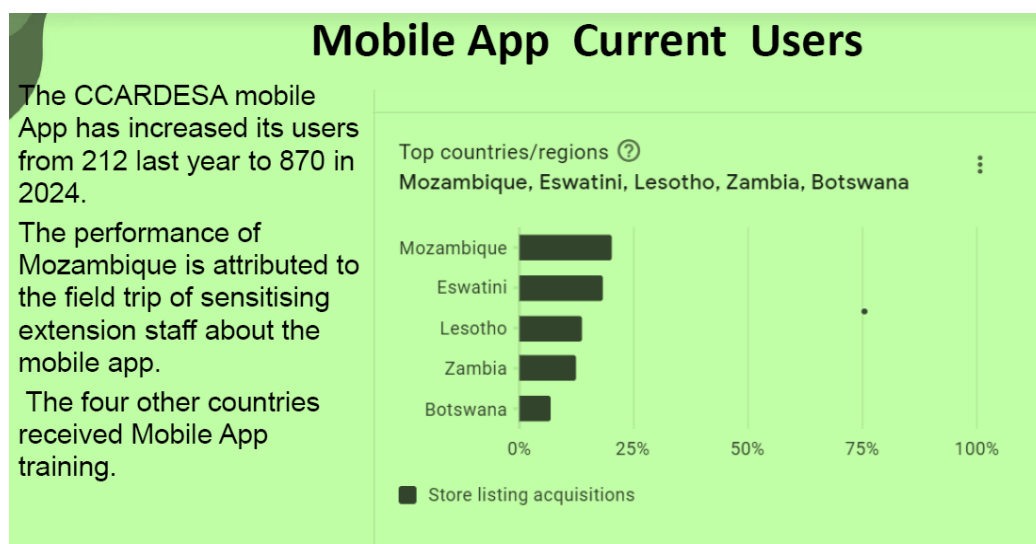
Mrs. Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo took the participants through the various knowledge hubs and knowledge-sharing systems deployed by CCARDESA, including the CCARDESA E-Learning Initiative, the DGroups platform, the Southern African Agriculture Information & Knowledge System (SAAIKS) and the CCARDESA Mobile App. The Mobile App, she noted, was developed with the following objectives in mind:

- Provide off-line access to knowledge products and technical briefs;
- Learning about climate change and agriculture;
- Connecting stakeholders; and
- Expanding the reach to extension officers.

She elaborated, noting that the number of users of the Mobile App has increased, as shown in Figure 25.

For the full presentation, click [here](#)

Figure 25: CCARDESA's Mobile App User Statistics



#### 5.4. Knowledge Management Status in Eswatini (Mr. Mfanaleni Mkhathshwa – University of Eswatini)

Mr. Mfanaleni Mkhathshwa, from the University of Eswatini, presented on Eswatini's progress and its preparedness to participate in a knowledge-based economy. He noted the evolution in knowledge from the primitive to an industrialized age and then now to a knowledge-based economy. Describing the change in technology from the Palaeolithic Period (ancient cultural stage, or level, of human development, characterized by the use of rudimentary chipped stone tools) through the Mesolithic age (when people domesticated animals and plants) to the Neolithic technology era (when people were using stone and wooden tools). These instruments were the source of economic power.

The subsequent generations saw improvements from one industrial revolution to the next. The first industrial revolution was associated with fire as a driving force behind the economy of the time. The second industrial revolution moved from fire to electricity including the use of steel and the invention by Ford of the first car. Electricity, gas, and oil were the drivers of economic growth then. The third industrial revolution was a period of technological advancements leading to the current fourth industrialisation revolution led by a combination of digitization and artificial intelligence, a knowledge-based economy.



Mr. Mfanaleni Mkhathshwa went on to elaborate on the characteristics of a knowledge-based economy as one associated with investments in modern technologies, a highly skilled workforce, small multi-factories, and, most importantly, the knowledge-based economy is so characteristic of information overload. Key to this evolution is the change from traditional sources of economic power to knowledge power. Knowledge is, therefore, too important to be left to chance, he said. An organization should have a strategy for the management of this knowledge. Mr. Mkhathshwa further noted a study by Professor Mkonda in 2020, whose conclusions were that an increase in a country's KM would definitely lead to a higher GDP. This justifies the case for KM. The main challenge most countries are facing, however, is the heavy reliance on tacit knowledge which is intrinsically subjective and prone to loss.

Therefore, what is knowledge? Mr. Mkhathshwa asked. He went on to explain that knowledge is basically a fluid mix of contextualized information, meaningful facts, practices, framed experiences, belief systems, values, and expert insights that have been evaluated, synthesized, internalized, and organized in the human mind. As highlighted earlier in the presentation by Mrs Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, Mr. Mkhathshwa elaborated on the two knowledge taxonomies, *explicit* knowledge (which is knowledge that exists in non-human storehouses, like in books, general articles, compact disc, digital video displays) and *tacit* knowledge (which is intrinsically subjective, highly individualistic in that it is deeply rooted and tied to human senses, in human movements, in physical experiences, tuition, various belief systems, and rules of thumb). He went further to break down tacit knowledge into its sub-components, namely, *technical tacit knowledge* (which is know-how learned by observation by imitation), *moral knowledge* (which is an innate moral inclination, knowing what is right and what is wrong, and probably learning that from our different communities); *social tacit knowledge* (which has to do with knowing who and knowing where this is about social networks); and finally, *cognitive knowledge* (examples would include Indigenous agricultural knowledge).

Elaborating on the question, *what do we mean by a knowledge-based economy from the perspective of the AU Agenda 2063?* Mr. Mkhathswa explained that it is a society characteristic of transformation and investment in universities, science, technology, research, and innovation. Mr. Mkhathswa then explained how these elements could be applied to the agriculture sector and contextualized these and other knowledge-measuring indices and instruments into Eswatini's economy. Mr. Mkhathswa then responded to a series of questions from the floor.

### 5.5. Overview of the DARSS Proposed KM Strategy (Mr. Bongani Mvubu – CCARDESA ICKM Focal Person in Eswatini)

Mr. Bongani Mvubu, the CCARDESA ICKM Focal Person in Eswatini, took participants through the Department of Agricultural Research and Specialty Services (DARSS)' proposed knowledge management strategy. DARSS' mission is to collaboratively conduct agricultural research by applying science, technology, and innovation to stimulate sustainable growth and development in the evolution of agriculture. The goal of DARSS, he further noted, is to contribute to the economic growth of the cultural sector through research, coordination and regulation, technology, innovation, development and catalyzing, transfer, and utilization of agricultural research outputs. He then outlined the various programmes in which DARSS is involved. He thanked CCARDESA for initiating quite several activities for Eswatini through knowledge management.

Mr. Mvubu elaborated that the DARSS proposed KM strategy is for the department and not necessarily for the government of the Kingdom. He further noted, however, that some of the key challenges identified were the absence of a nationwide KM coordination mechanism, the absence of policies on KM, including on Indigenous knowledge, and the lack of human capacity and financial support other than what CCARDESA has so far provided through the CAADP XP4 Programme. He hoped that forming a Community of Practice on KM in Eswatini would help spur KM in the country. He encouraged officers to seize the various training opportunities that exist in the area of knowledge management. He concluded his presentation by noting that the vision of the proposed KM strategy for DARSS is to achieve harmonization and coordination in implementing agricultural interventions by establishing an improved, efficient, and effective KM system for sustainable agriculture production and productivity by 2026.



### 5.6. Establishing Knowledge Management Community of Practice in Eswatini (By Benjamin Abugri)

Mr. Abugri took the participants through what a community of practice in KM is and its benefits to sustain and improve KM. He covered the following areas:

### 5.6.1. Charter of the Knowledge Management for Agricultural Development Community of Practice (KM4AgD CoP)

A Community of Practice (CoP) is a “Group of people who share a concern or passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly” (Wenger). The targets for a CoP include:

- Connecting people
- Collecting experience and material
- Sharing ideas
- Provisioning of knowledge services
- Collaborating on new ideas or ongoing activities
- Mutual support
- Retaining the knowledge in a group /network
- Reflecting and developing practices
- Providing good practice guidance and material
- Building mutual trust and appreciation
- Making sure that ideas are useful
- Motivating and presenting oneself
- Addressing critical topics and informal issues.

Mr. Abugri then illustrated the forms of CoPs, which can be loose relations cascading up to professional communities. The characteristics of these are shown in Figure 26.

Figure 26: Forms of Communities of Practice

## From loose relations to professional communities

### From loose relations...

- Spontaneous, individual, regional limits
- Low transparency of capacities and needs
- Informal, missing rules
- Sustainable commitment low
- Mostly bilateral relations
- Low methodological diversity
- Missing technical support
- High variety of knowledge products
- Occasional, scattered meetings
- Weak financial commitment
- No facilitation, no targets, unmanaged

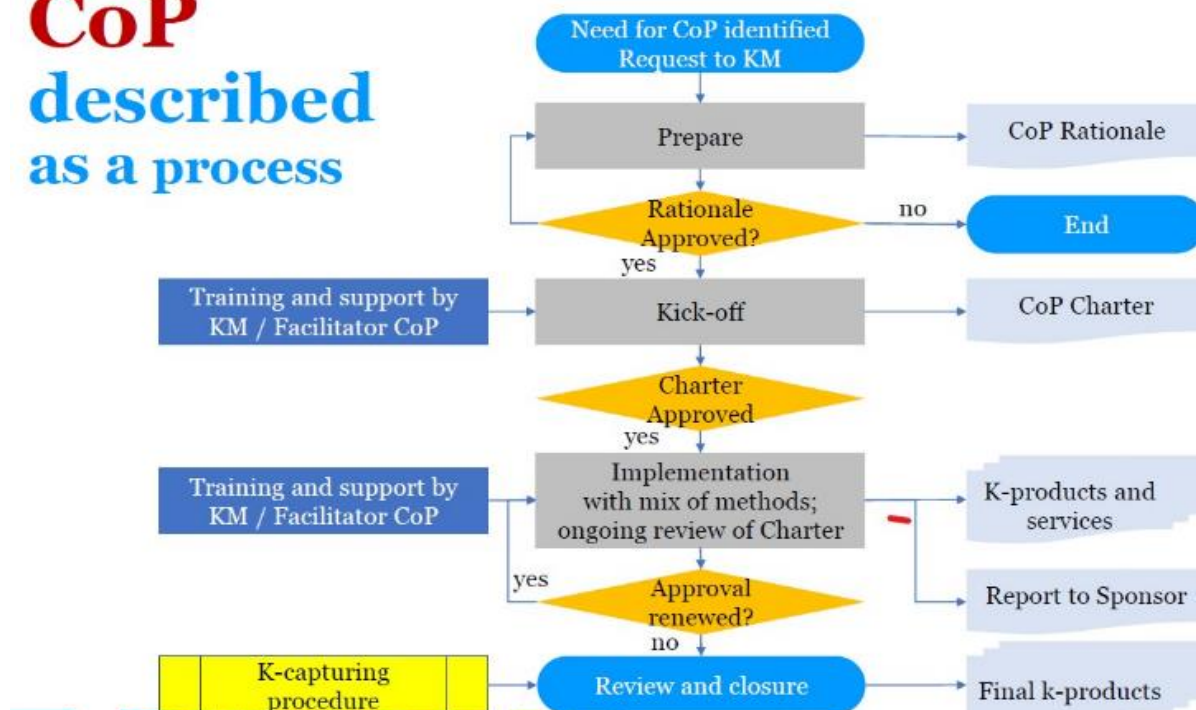
### ...to a professional community

- Strategic, organizational, international
- Increased transparency of the market and broader collaboration
- Facilitated dialogue with clear rules
- Balanced inputs and benefits
- Primarily multilateral and comprehensive
- Blended activities of knowledge sharing
- Professional tools for k-sharing
- Common knowledge products
- Continuous collaboration
- Adequate, shared financial commitment
- Facilitated, agreed targets, managed

Noting further that a CoP can be described as a process, Mr. Abugri took the participants through Figure 27 and described the process of developing a CoP. In summary, the process involves mobilising and initiating it, developing targets and structures for the CoP, exchanging ideas, and creating new knowledge and products, followed by repositioning those products for sharing.

# CoP described as a process

Figure 27: CoP Process



## 5.6.2. Roles and Responsibilities of a CoP

Mr. Abugri also outlined what should be in a Community Charter that forms the CoP, roles and responsibilities in the CoP, and success factors. These are outlined in Table 21.

Table 21: Community Charter, Roles and Responsibilities, and Success Factors

What a Community Charter should contain	Roles and Responsibilities in CoP	Success Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rationale</li> <li>Vision/Goals</li> <li>Outcome/outputs/deliverables/measurements</li> <li>Management support</li> <li>Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Communication, technical platform</li> <li>Rules</li> <li>Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiator, pioneer, creator (especially in the beginning)</li> <li>(neutral) Facilitator</li> <li>Experts</li> <li>Administrators</li> <li>Sponsor(s)</li> <li>Core team: facilitator, administrator, expert</li> </ul> <p>The core team consists of the key organizers of the Community that take responsibility for the development of the CoP. Mostly, there is not one Community Leader alone, but a team with different roles, like Community Facilitators, Administrator, and Lead Expert. Roles and titles should fit the organizational context and be decided by the Community itself.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear link to needs of the organization or business</li> <li>Senior management sponsorship</li> <li>Clear and well-understood scope and purpose</li> <li>Clear and supported roles and responsibilities for CoP leaders and Facilitators</li> <li>Build 'trust' amongst CoP members</li> <li>Mix of face-to-face and online CoP activities and support</li> <li>Use of instruments for co-creativity (e.g., Knowledge Café) and appreciation of any individual contribution</li> <li>User friendly IT tool(s) for on-line activities -Dgroups</li> <li>Measurable and monitored outcomes</li> </ul>

Mr. Abugri also highlighted the characteristics of a CoP and the potential barriers and benefits for knowledge sharing. Figure 28 is a summary of this characterisation.

Figure 28: Characteristics of CoPs

## Characteristics of CoPs

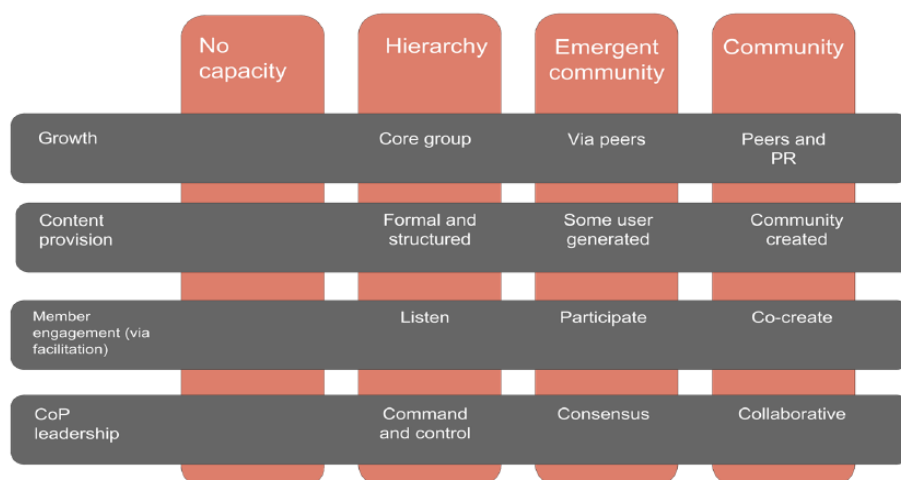
incl. potential barriers and benefits for knowledge sharing

Characteristic	Potential benefit	Potential barrier
Language diversity	Outreach to different languages; reaching people on the ground	Communication barrier; exclusion
Physical distance/time-zones	There is always somebody awake and available	Weak socialization, personal relations; communication deficits
Knowledge/skills diversity	Understanding and adjusting to the different knowledge, skills	Some are left behind, knowledge exclusion
Unequal power and resource	Access to power of the powerful	Misuse of power inequalities
Different values, objectives, and needs	Balancing values and objectives, mutual support, common values	Ideas and approaches fail, egoistic contributions, conflict of interest
Cultural diversity	Different cultural approaches can support creative solutions	Misunderstanding, not-understanding,
Different regional, economic, political, social (etc.) context	Source of creativity and innovation	Lack of transferability of knowledge; new colonialization
Differing data formats	Different approaches to collect data can create additional info	Incompatibility of data, wrong results

He also elaborated on the stages of maturity of a CoP as depicted in Figure 29.

Figure 29: Community Maturity Stages

## Community maturity stages



Based on: Community Roundtable [community maturity model](#)






Lastly, he took participants through the Dgroup community of FARA (Figure 30).

Figure 30: About the FARA Dgroup Community

## About the Dgroup Community

- **Dgroups** is a **longstanding**, successful international development initiative that has been online since 2002. It is a global Community hosting a large family of discussion groups related to international development <https://bit.ly/AboutFARADgroups>
- A **partnership of development organizations** (FARA, FAO, UN agencies, bilateral agencies, NGOs) with collective interest to support global communication for development.
- Vision: *a world where every person can contribute to dialogue and decision-making for international development and social justice.*
- 15 Full Partners, 9 Associate Partners, and 3 Project Partners. More information on these partners is available on <https://www.dgroups.info/dgroups-partnership/>
- Formally constituted as a non-profit foundation registered in 2009 - Netherlands.
- **Three different Dgroups membership options**, each with [different levels of financial contribution and different rights](#).



### 5.6.3. Commissioning of the Inaugural Members of the CAADP KM Community of Practice in Eswatini

Through volunteering, the inaugural CoP of Eswatini was commissioned by Professor Cliff Dlamini, the Executive Director of CCARDESA. Professor Dlamini noted, with great pleasure, the interest in the volunteers and how ambitious, enthusiastic, and energetic they are. He was pleased with the gender mix of the volunteers. He looked forward to CCARDESA working closely with this team. Also, speaking to the team of volunteers for this CoP on KM in Eswatini and on behalf of the CCARDESA Board of Directors, Dr. Enshaw, a Member of the Board, praised the volunteers for their good hearts for it was clear they wanted to see things happening in Eswatini by volunteering their time. She looked forward to getting the COP charter ready so that Eswatini could get moving on KM, noting how proud she was of the volunteers and encouraged them not to wait for funding but to use whatever means, including virtual meetings, to progress the work towards establishing a fully-fledged and functioning KM COP in Eswatini.

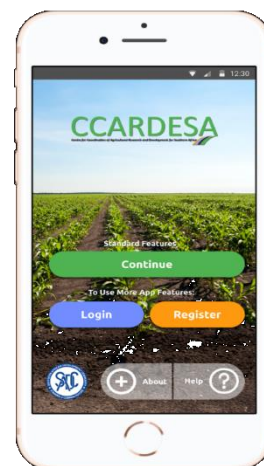


#### 5.6.4. Navigating the CCARDESA Mobile App (Mr. Bongani Mvubu)

---

Turning to CCARDESA's Knowledge Hubs, Mr. Bongani Mvubu, with the support by Mrs. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo, took the participants through the CCARDESA Mobile App application. He noted that the application is very good for extension officers and also good for the academia, especially for students, because it is rich with a lot of information that can assist in day-to-day activities and can assist our farmers. Apart from the areas covered under livestock, the app is also very rich with information on crop diversification, crop rotation, and drip irrigation, soil erosion control, flood irrigation, green manure, organic fertilizer, push and pull systems, use of resistant varieties, solar irrigation, terracing, etc.

He also added that if there's a question that wants to ask, the app has this functionality to provide responses. He encouraged everyone to use the app and to inform others, especially those who deal with farmers, about the app.



### 6. CLOSING REMARKS (DARSS)

---

#### 6.1. Way forward

---

Mr. Howard Mbuyisa, Eswatini's CAADP Focal person, was called upon to inform the participants of the next steps following this workshop. Noting how Eswatini had performed in the BR reporting as reported during this workshop, Mr. Mbuyisa said:

- a. The desire is to improve Eswatini's performance going forward continuously. Therefore, a concerted effort will be placed on the continued mobilization of all the relevant sectors that contribute to the reporting process, including wider stakeholder consultations.
- b. In the second instance, it will be important to keep stakeholders, particularly farmers, informed of the results, their implications, and what actions must be taken. Creating the space and sessions to share these results with farmers and stakeholders will need to be created.
- c. Regarding data issues, closer working relations with CCARDESA and SADC will need to be forged to take into the expertise and experts who can work with and train the individual organizations providing us with the data on how to report better and provide the correct data.
- d. With respect to implementation on the ground, Eswatini looks forward to stronger collaboration with CCARDESA to assist in resourcing and effective implementation of programmes in the agriculture sector that will accelerate growth in that sector.
- e. Work closely with the team that has just volunteered to spearhead the CoP to ensure the development of strong KM systems and practices in Eswatini.

He closed his remarks by thanking everyone for participating in this workshop. He thanks Dr. Enshaw, the CCARDESA Board Member; Professor Clif Dlamini, the Executive Director of CCARDESA; Mr. Duncan Samikwa, the SADC representative; representatives from partners and UN agencies; the Minister of Agriculture; the media; and all those who made this workshop possible.



## 6.2. Remarks by the CCARDESA Board

---

Dr. Diana Earnshaw expressed her gratitude to everyone involved, especially the participants, whose dedication was essential for the workshop's success. She emphasized that the workshop was an educational experience and urged the participants to remember the importance of the Malabo declaration and their contributions to the final report. She encouraged everyone to continue the discussions at their workplaces and appreciated their active participation. Dr. Earnshaw concluded by wishing everyone a pleasant evening and safe travels home and thanking them again for their commitment and enthusiasm.

### Closing Remarks

Ms. Xolile Nxumalo from the Ministry of Natural Resources thanked, on behalf of the participants, the CCARDESA Board Member (Dr. Enshaw), the CCARDESA Executive Director (Professor Clif Dlamini), the SADC Secretariat (Mr. Duncan Samikwa) and CCARDESA officials for organizing this workshop. She added that the discussions, the information imparted, and the lessons learned were substantial. She acknowledged this workshop was one of a kind and worthy of note due to the richness of the content delivered and the atmosphere in which the workshop was delivered. She pleaded, as we departed, to endeavor to work even harder for better results. She ended her remarks by congratulating the CoP volunteer team, wishing them the best, and asking everyone for their support of this initiative. On that note, she declared the workshop closed.

## 6.3. Closing Prayer

---

Pastor Mfanaleni Mkhathshwa gave the closing prayer:

Heavenly Father, this three-day workshop has now been officially closed. We thank you, Lord, for having been with us throughout these three days, and of course, for keeping us healthy and safe. The engagements have already been meaningful and mouthful. And we believe that as we move out of this place, we are really inspired. And of course, we have learned much for the betterment of ourselves, for the betterment of the institutions that we serve in the country as a whole. And Lord, now, as we take off to our different places of destination, we pray that you be with us, Lord, regardless of the distance, because circumstances are not determined by distances. Anything can happen anytime. And, Lord, we plead with you that you may guide us through and be with us throughout. AMEN.



## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

#### NATIONAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING/REPORTING MALABO COMMITMENTS TRAINING WORKSHOP-PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND AGENDA

Date: 16-18<sup>th</sup> April 2024

Venue: Happy Valley Hotel and Conference Centre, Ezulwini, Eswatini



### CONCEPT NOTE

#### Training Workshop

#### Knowledge Management and Monitoring of Malabo Commitments

16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> April 2024

Ezulwini-Eswatini

### CONCEPT NOTE

#### National Workshop on Knowledge Management and Monitoring of Malabo Commitments BACKGROUND

In 2003, African governments adopted the Maputo Declaration on the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). They committed to growing the agricultural sector by 6% annually and allocating at least 10% of public expenditures to it. 2014, the government reaffirmed its commitment to CAADP through the Malabo Declaration. There have been ongoing efforts to set up institutions and mechanisms to ensure the attainment of the CAADP ideals.

The Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) was established as a subsidiary entity of SADC and charged with coordinating agricultural research and development in Southern Africa. This organization contributes to the fourth pillar of CAADP, which focuses on improving agricultural research, technology dissemination, and adoption.

The implementation of CAADP and Malabo commitments is tracked through Biennial Review reports done every two years and presented to the AU summit of heads of state and government. Eswatini has, unfortunately, never met the Malabo target. This situation needs to be addressed through broader stakeholder involvement and improved information sharing at the national level.



CCARDESA is implementing a five-year (2019 – 2024) EU-funded project administered by IFAD called CAADP-XP4. The project's overall objective is to enable agricultural research and innovation, including extension services, to contribute effectively to food and nutrition security, economic development, and climate mitigation in Africa. The project targets seven countries in the SADC region: Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The project seeks to deliver five key outputs, one of which is on knowledge management, which aims to enhance knowledge management and communication for decision support sharing innovations and advocacy related to climate-relevant agriculture within the SADC region.

The project intervention responds to the observation that the SADC region experiences poor access to agriculture, climate change, and research data, which has severe implications for the relevance of the decisions taken and program implementation. This situation poses a challenge in implementing CAADP and reporting achievements based on the Indicators of the Malabo Declaration and the targets that have been set to guide the biennial reviews of CAADP plans at the country level. It also poses challenges for reporting sustainable development goals (SDGs) indicators, which also have to be grounded on reliable data. There is increased demand for agricultural quality information, data, and knowledge, which has caused the development of new modern technologies, especially in the data collection processes. Information-based decisions cannot be made in the absence of accurate data.

The use of modern data collection and sharing tools has been proven to improve information collection, accuracy, and accessibility. Knowledge capture is an important element of knowledge management because it allows for knowledge transfer and retention. To bridge the knowledge gap and accessibility, CCARDESA, in partnership with the Eswatini Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Rural Development, through the EU-funded CAADP-XP4 project, is planning a national workshop to familiarize key staff from relevant national institutions with knowledge management principles to support the implementation of the Malabo Commitments. The workshop will also endeavour to create awareness about Eswatini's Biennial Review (BR) Report Results, CCARDESA themes, and its programs. Furthermore, the workshop will support the media in understanding how they can best help Eswatini meet its targets in reporting on the Malabo commitments by disseminating such information in non-technical and user-friendly formats.

#### **A. PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP**

The workshop's overall objective is to emphasize the importance of knowledge management in reporting on Malabo commitments and the Biennial Review (BR) process to key stakeholders and share Eswatini's BR performance results.

#### **B. OBJECTIVES**

The specific objectives of the Workshop are to:

- Familiarise key national stakeholders with essential knowledge management and data capture guidelines.
- Share insights on creating a KM Community of Practice (KM-CoP) that will support KM activities in the country.
- Strengthen the understanding and monitoring of the Malabo Declaration by other key staff in the government ministries and non-state actors, including the youth.
- Share Eswatini's 4<sup>th</sup> BR performance results with stakeholders.
- Strengthening capacities of journalists/reporters to support awareness creation/ advocacy on reporting on Malabo commitments and CCARDESA themes.
- Sensitize participants to Eswatini and fellow African states' commitments to address the continent's food security issue.

#### **C. EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- Participants were informed of Eswatini's performance results.



- The journalist's/reporters' understanding and capacities are strengthened to support awareness creation/ advocacy on reporting Malabo commitments and CCARDESA themes.
- Key staff in government ministries in Eswatini, NGOs, youth organizations, and relevant institutions strengthened their understanding of and monitoring of Malabo Commitments and the need to improve data management to support the BR process.
- Establish a working platform or Community of Practice (CoP) on KM with leadership in place.

#### D. PARTICIPANTS

The participation of stakeholders in this workshop is crucial due to the roles or responsibilities they play in KM or in reporting for Malabo Commitments.

#### Distribution List

Ministry/Organization	Department	Requested Officer
Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Extension	1. Christopher Mthethwa 76055866
	Department of Veterinary and Livestock Services	2. Bongani Magagula 76528829
	Department of Land Use and Development	3. Takhona Khumalo 76355595
	Department of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services	4. Njabulo Mkhonta 76170610 5. Thembinkosi Gumedze 76063016
	Agriculture Economist	6. Nokwazi Hlophe Mamba 76307197
	EADF/ CAADP Focal Person	7. Veli Mbuyisa 76215168
Ministry of Economic Planning	Macro Unit ACMS CSO Poverty	8. Mcebo Zikalala 9. Shabangu Sabelo 76457296 10. Melusi Simelane 78284334 11. Sibiya Thantazani 76248197
Ministry of Natural resources and Energy		12. Xolile Nxumalo 76121337
Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Planning and Met	13. Nokuthula Dube 79249310
Ministry of Health		14. Lomkhosi Shongwe 76072930
Deputy Prime Minister's Office	Planning Unit	15. Vulindlela Ginindza
Ministry of Commerce Industry and Trade		16. Nkhosinathi Fakudze
Ministry of Education		17. Nathi Dlamini 76055596
Eswatini Revenue Services		18. Muzi Dube or Njabulo Mhlanga 76176648
NAMBOARD		19. Musa Simelane 76176648
NMC		20. Mangaliso Sihlongonyane 76078386
ESWADE		21. Robert Mabundza 78085841
Cotton Board		22. Msibi Jockonia 76127191
Dairy Board		23. Bandile Mdluli 76624422
NDMA		24. Siboniso Mavuso 78064708 or Victor
ESNAU		25. Nokuphiwa Sithole 76385860
SWASA		26. Malagrosa Mondlane
SMI		27. Dr Courage 76283629
RSTP		28. Ayanda Shabangu 76708379



Ministry/Organization	Department	Requested Officer
CANGO		29. Lungile Mnisi 76227831
Eswatini Environmental Authority		30. Payday Langwenya 76256487
UNESWA	Faculty of Agriculture	31. Mzwandile Mabuza
FAO		32. Lindani Mavimbela 78068940
WFP		33. Bheki Ginindza 76024650
Smiling Through		34. Gcina Dlamini
Media Houses		35. Eswatini TV, Chanel yeMaswati, Eswatini Observer, Times of Eswatini, Rubicon Media Group
Research Unit, Parliament		36. Dr Malaza
University of Eswatini (UNESWA), Geography		37. Dr Wisdom Dlamini
Eswatini Institute for Research in Traditional Medicine and Indigenous Food Plants (ESIRMIP);		38. Dr Gugu Sibandze
Eswatini Economic Policy Analysis and Research Centre (ESEPARC);		39. Dr Sacolo
CCARDESA Board		40. Dr Diana Earnshaw
CCARDESA Secretariat		41. Prof Cliff Dlamini 42. Mrs Lerang Maruping 43. Ms Futhi Magagula 44. Mrs Botho Maapatsane Monyama 45. Mrs. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo
Next Edition Media		46. Mr Reginald Nsala
Consultant		47. Dr Martin Muchero
SADC		48. Mr Duncan Samikwa





## National Knowledge Management, Data Capture, CCARDESA Themes and Monitoring/Reporting Malabo Commitments Training Workshop - Programme and Agenda

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> April 2024

Venue: Happy Valley, Ezulwini-Eswatini

### Day 1, 16 April 2024 PROGRAMME

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
<b>Program Director: TBD</b>		
<b>Rapporteurs: MoA</b>		
08:30 – 09:00	CCARDESA Short Videos and Registration	CCARDESA Secretariate
09:00 – 09:05	Opening Prayer	TBD
09:05 – 09:15	Introductions	All
09:15 – 09:25	Welcoming Remarks	SADC Unit
09:25 – 09:35	Workshop Objectives and Rationale	Ms. Bridget Kakuwa - CCARDESA
09:35 – 09:50	Remarks: CCARDESA	Prof. Cliff Dlamini – CCARDESA ED
09:50 – 10:05	Remarks and Introduction of the Officiator: DARSS	Mr. Theminkosi Gumedze – DARSS CRO
10:05 – 10:20	Official Opening Remarks	Mr. Sydney Simelane PS - MoA
10:40 – 10:45	Group Photo	Reginald Nsala
10:45 – 11:00	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>	
11:00 – 11:30	<b>Presentation 1</b> CCARDESA/CAADP-XP4 Overview	Ms. Futhi Magagula-CAADP-XP4 Programme Officer
11:30 – 11:40	<b>Discussions</b>	All
11:40 – 12:10	<b>Presentation 2</b> Malabo Declaration Commitments & Eswatini's 4 <sup>th</sup> Biennial Review Report	Mr. Howard Mbuyisa - Eswatini CAADP Focal person
12:10 – 12:20	<b>Discussions</b>	All
12:20 – 13:00	Media Briefing	Media Houses, PRO, CAADP Desk Officer, CCARDESA ICKM Officer
13:00 – 14:00	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	
14:00 – 14:20	<b>Eswatini's performance. How can we improve?</b>	Mr Howard Mbuyisa (Eswatini CAADP Representative)
14:20 – 14:40	Discussions	All
14:40 – 15:10	Eswatini's Malabo Implementation and Partner Engagement	Eswatini CAADP Representative
15:10 – 15:25	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>	
15:25 – 15:45	Way forward for Eswatini	DARSS /Consultant
15:45 – 16:00	Wrap up	Moderator
16:00 – 16:10	Closing Prayer	TBD
16:10 – 16:30	House Keeping	Finance & Admin

### Day 2, 17 April 2024 PROGRAMME

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
<b>Moderator: TBD</b>		
<b>Rapporteurs: MoEP</b>		
08:30 – 09:00	Recap	MoA Reps
09:00 – 09:30	Malabo commitments Sensitization	Consultant
09:30 – 10:00	Status in the SADC Region & Continental of Malabo Implementation	Consultant
10:00 – 10:30	Discussions	All
10:30 – 11:00	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>	
11:00 – 11:30	SADC-RISDP	Consultant



11:30 – 12:00	Discussions	All
12:00 – 12:30	Status of Implementation of SADC - RISDP in Eswatini	National Contact Person (Ministry of Economic Planning)
12:30 – 13:00	Discussions	All
13:00 – 14:00	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	
14:00 – 15:00	<p><b>Parallel sessions:</b>            NGOs, Private Sector,            Media &amp; Communications,            Government Ministries, Policy &amp; Planning- (M &amp; E Team)            Research &amp; Academia</p> <p><b>How can we create awareness of the Malabo Commitments in our daily work activities to ensure Eswatini improves her performance in meeting Malabo goals and targets?</b></p>	Consultant
15:00 – 15:40	Presentations on the Actions-10 Minutes each	Group Leaders
15:40 – 16:00	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>	
16:00 – 16:20	Wrap up	Moderator
16:20 – 16:30	Closing Prayer	TBD

### Day 3, 18 April 2024 PROGRAMME

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
<b>Moderator: TBD</b>		
<b>Rapporteurs: MoA Parastatals</b>		
08:30 – 09:00	Recap	MoEP Reps
09:00 – 09:30	Knowledge Management at the Continental Level	Mr. Benjamin Abugri
09:30 – 10:00	Knowledge Management in the SADC Region	Ms. Bridget Kakuwa
10:00 – 10:30	CCARDESA Knowledge Hubs	Ms. Bridget Kakuwa
10:30 – 11:00	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>	
11:00 – 11:20	Discussions	All
11:20 – 11:50	Knowledge Management Status in Eswatini	UNESWA
11:50 – 12:20	Overview of the DARSS KM Strategy	Mr. Bongani Mvubu
12:20 – 13:00	Establishing Knowledge Management (Formation of Community of Practice)	Mr. Benjamin Abugri
13:00 – 14:00	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	
14:00 – 14:20	Navigating the CCARDESA Mobile app	Mr. Bongani Mvubu
14:20 – 14:40	Way forward	CAADP Unit
15:00 – 15:15	Remarks	CCARDESA
15:15 – 15:25	Closing Remarks	DARSS
15:25 – 15:35	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>	



## ANNEX 2: MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS AND HOW THEY ARE MEASURED

Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
1. Commitment to CAADP Process	1.1 Country CAADP Process	Develop/update national Plans for implementing Malabo declaration using CAADP implementation approach under inclusive and participatory process.	1.1- CAADP Process Completion Index
	1.2 CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership and Alliance	Strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body.	1.2- Existence of, and Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body
	1.3 CAADP based Policy and Institutional Review / Setting / Support	Strengthen existing agricultural policies and institutional settings to successfully implement NAIPs to achieve Malabo Declaration goals and targets.	1.3- Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources
2. Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.1 Public Expenditures to Agriculture	Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.	2.1i- Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure
			2.1.ii- Public Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added
			2.1iii- ODA disbursed to agriculture as % of commitment
	2.2 Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture.	2.2- Ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture
2.3 Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract foreign private direct investment in agriculture	2.3- Ratio of foreign private direct investment to public investment in agriculture	
2.4 Access to finance	Increase access of smallholder farmers/rural households to and use of financial services for the purposes of transacting agricultural business (purchasing inputs, machinery, storage technologies, etc.)	2.4- Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services	
3. Ending Hunger	3.1 Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	Promote utilization of cost-effective and quality agricultural inputs, irrigation, mechanization, and agrochemicals for crops, fisheries, livestock and forestry and to boost agricultural productivity	3.1i- Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land)
			3.1ii- Growth rate of the size of irrigated areas from its value of the year 2000
			3.1iii- Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings) to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity
			3.1iv- Proportion of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services
			3.1v- Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP
			3.1vi- Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights
	3.2 Agricultural Productivity	Increase agricultural productivity.	3.2i- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
			<p>agricultural worker</p> <p>3.2ii- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollar, per hectare of agricultural arable land</p> <p>3.2iii- Growth rate of yields for the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities</p>
3. Ending Hunger	3.3 Post-Harvest Loss	Provide logistics support to all stages of the food production chain (field/harvest, storage, processing, transportation, final retail market) to limit degradation both in quantity and in quality of the produced food.	3.3- Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities
	3.4 Social Protection	Integrate measures for increased agricultural productivity with social protection initiatives focusing on vulnerable social groups through committing targeted budget lines within our national budgets for social protection.	3.4- Budget lines (%) on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups
	3.5 Food security and Nutrition	Promote initiatives to improve nutritional status, and in particular, the elimination of hunger and child under nutrition in Africa, by bringing down child stunting, child underweight, child wasting, and child undernourishment; and improving dietary diversity for women and children.	3.5i- Prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old)
			3.5ii- Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years old)
			3.5iii- Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5 old)
			3.5iv- Proportion of the population that is undernourished (% of the country's population)
3.5v- Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women			
3.5vi- Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet			
4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.1 Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	Sustain annual agriculture sector growth by ensuring higher contribution to GDP and to poverty reduction.	4.1i- Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars
			4.1ii- Agriculture contribution to the overall poverty reduction target
			4.1iii- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line (% of population)
			4.1iv- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at international poverty line (% of population)
			4.1v- Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price
	4.2 Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	Promote approaches via PPP arrangements to link smallholder farmers to value chains of priority agricultural commodities.	4.2- Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.
4.3 Youth job in agriculture	Engage youth in agricultural sector development to contribute to reduce level of unemployment and poverty	4.3- Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains	
4.4 Women participation in Agribusiness	Promote initiatives that facilitate preferential entry and participation for women in gainful and attractive agribusiness opportunities.	4.4- Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture.	



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
5. Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services	5.1 Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	Promote intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services while reducing importation of those commodities from outside Africa.	5.1- Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, in constant US dollars
	5.2 Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	Create and enhance regional and continental policies and institutional conditions and support systems to simplify and formalize the current trade practices to permit the achievement of intra-African trade target; including the promotion of the African Common position on agriculture related international trade negotiations and partnership agreements	5.2i- Trade Facilitation Index  5.2ii- Domestic Food Price Volatility Index
6. Resilience to Climate Variability	6.1 Resilience to climate related risks	Promote initiatives of building resilience of production systems to reduce vulnerabilities of the livelihoods of African population to climate variability and other related risks	6.1i- Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks  6.1ii- Share of agriculture land under sustainable land
	6.2 Investment in resilience building	Enhance investments for resilience building initiatives to protect rural workers and social groups, as well as vulnerable ecosystems.	6.2- Existence of government budget- lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives
7. Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.1 Country capacity for evidence based planning, implementation and MandE	Countries to increase capacity to generate, analyse and use data, information, knowledge and innovations	7.1- Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information
	7.2 Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	Put in place mechanisms and systems to recognize and appreciate performance of Member States with respect to progress on key commitments agreed upon.	7.2- Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review
	7.3 Biennial Agriculture Review Process	Institutionalize the use of the Biennial report to serve mutual accountability platforms, experiences sharing amongst African countries on agricultural development issues, and promote lessons learnt for performing on Malabo Declaration	7.3 Country Biennial Report submission.



### ANNEX 3: List of Participants



### National Knowledge Management, Data Capture, CCARDESA Themes and Monitoring/Reporting Malabo Commitments Training Workshop from 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> April 2024 – Happy Valley Hotel, Ezulwini, Eswatini

No.	NAMES	ORGANISATION	GENDER [M/F]	Age Cat. 1=<25yr 2=25-29yr 3=30-35yr 4= 36 & above	Type of person (e.g., Researcher, Policy maker, Administrator)	EMAIL	Phone (*)
1	Christopher Mthethwa	MoA - Department of Agriculture and Extension	M	4	Admin	<a href="mailto:mthethwa.chris003@gmail.com">mthethwa.chris003@gmail.com</a>	+268 76055866
2	Nonhlanhla Ndlandla	MoA - Department of Veterinary and Livestock Services	F	4		<a href="mailto:noniendlandla@gmail.com">noniendlandla@gmail.com</a>	+268 76528829
3	Takhona Khumalo	MoA - Department of Land Use and Development	F	4	Engineer	<a href="mailto:takhonakhumalo@gmail.com">takhonakhumalo@gmail.com</a>	+268 76355595
4	Njabulo Mkhonta	MoA - Department of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services	M	4	Technical	<a href="mailto:tjmkhonta15@gmail.com">tjmkhonta15@gmail.com</a>	+268 76170610
5	Nomvuselelo Dlamini	MoA - Department of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services	F	3	Admin	<a href="mailto:nomvuselelo.dlamini@gmail.com">nomvuselelo.dlamini@gmail.com</a>	+268 76486406
6	Nokwazi Hlophe Mamba	MoA - Agriculture Economist	F	4	Policy Maker	<a href="mailto:nokwazimamba@gmail.com">nokwazimamba@gmail.com</a>	+268 76307197
7	Velibanti Mbuyisa	MoA - EADF/ CAADP Focal Person	M	4	Policy & Admin	<a href="mailto:howardveli@yahoo.com">howardveli@yahoo.com</a>	+268 76215168
8	Sabelo F Mazibuko	MEPD – SADC Unit	M	4	Programme Off	<a href="mailto:sfmazibuko@gmail.com">sfmazibuko@gmail.com</a>	+268 76253762
9	Shabangu Sabelo	Ministry of Economic Planning - ACMS	M	3	Policy Maker	<a href="mailto:sabelos@mepd-acms.org">sabelos@mepd-acms.org</a>	+268 76457296
10	Simon Tsela	Ministry of Economic Planning - CSO	M	4	Statistician	<a href="mailto:simotsele@yahoo.com">simotsele@yahoo.com</a>	+268 76044568
11	Sibiya Thantazani	Ministry of Economic Planning - Poverty	M	4	Economist	<a href="mailto:Sibiyasam01@gmail.com">Sibiyasam01@gmail.com</a>	+268 76248197
12	Xolile Nxumalo	Ministry of Natural resources and Energy	F	4	Economist	<a href="mailto:xolilefs.Nxumalo@gmail.com">xolilefs.Nxumalo@gmail.com</a>	+268 76121337
13	Nokuthula Dube	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs – Planning & Met	F	4	Economist	<a href="mailto:dubenokuthulay@gmail.com">dubenokuthulay@gmail.com</a>	+268 79249310
14	Benjamin Abugri	FARA	M	4	KM Specialist	<a href="mailto:babugri@faraafrica.org">babugri@faraafrica.org</a>	+233 201734038
15	Vulindlela Ginindza	Deputy Prime Minister’s Office – Planning Unit	M	4	Policy Maker	<a href="mailto:vuliginindza@gmail.com">vuliginindza@gmail.com</a>	+268 76039864
16	Nkhosinathi Fakudze	Ministry of Commerce Industry and Trade	M	4	Policy Maker	<a href="mailto:nsfakudze@gmail.com">nsfakudze@gmail.com</a>	+268 76046693



No.	NAMES	ORGANISATION	GENDER [M/F]	Age Cat. 1=<25yr 2=25-29yr 3=30-35yr 4= 36 & above	Type of person (e.g., Researcher, Policy maker, Administrator)	EMAIL	Phone (*)
17	Nathi Dlamini	Ministry of Education	M	4	Policy Maker	<a href="mailto:nathidlamini355@yahoo.com">nathidlamini355@yahoo.com</a>	+268 76055596
18	Lungile Mkhathshwa	Eswatini Revenue Services	F	2	Admin	<a href="mailto:llmkhatshwa@ers.org.sz">llmkhatshwa@ers.org.sz</a>	+268 76584442
19	Musa Simelane	NAMBOARD	M	4	Admin	<a href="mailto:musa@namboard.co.sz">musa@namboard.co.sz</a>	+268 76176648
20	Mangaliso Sihlongonyane	NMC	M	4	Admin	<a href="mailto:mangalisos@nmc.co.sz">mangalisos@nmc.co.sz</a>	+268 76078386
21	Robert Mabundza	ESWADE	M	4	Policy Maker	<a href="mailto:robert@eswade.co.sz">robert@eswade.co.sz</a>	+268 76060367
22	Bonisile Dlamini	MoA - Info	F	4	Admin	<a href="mailto:btdlaminis@gmail.com">btdlaminis@gmail.com</a>	+268 76033285
23	Bandile Mdluli	Dairy Board	M	3	Policy Maker	<a href="mailto:bmdludli@dairyboard.co.sz">bmdludli@dairyboard.co.sz</a>	+268 76624422
24	Mfanaleni Mkhathshwa	UNESWA	M	4	KM Academics	<a href="mailto:mfanalenimkh@gmail.com">mfanalenimkh@gmail.com</a>	+268 76327954
25	Nokuphiwa Sithole	ESNAU	F	4	Advocacy	<a href="mailto:Nokuphiwa.sithole@snau.co.sz">Nokuphiwa.sithole@snau.co.sz</a>	+268 76385860
26	Milagrosa Mondlane	SWASA	F	3	Policy Maker	<a href="mailto:mimondlane@swasa.co.sz">mimondlane@swasa.co.sz</a>	+268 76120210
27	Dr Courage Mudianavana	VPH	M	4	Policy Regulator	<a href="mailto:drcourage@emi.co.sz">drcourage@emi.co.sz</a>	+268 76283629
28	Ayanda Shabangu	RSTP	F	3	Researcher	<a href="mailto:Ayanda@rstp.org.sz">Ayanda@rstp.org.sz</a>	+268 76708379
29	Bhekani Dlamini	CANGO	M	4	Advocacy & Coordinator	<a href="mailto:bhekanidlamini@cango.org.sz">bhekanidlamini@cango.org.sz</a>	+268 76031845
30	Mfundo Langwenya	Eswatini Environment Authority	M	4	Regulator	<a href="mailto:mfundo@eea.org.sz">mfundo@eea.org.sz</a>	+268 78090040
31	Mzwandile Mabuza	UNESWA	M	4	Researcher	<a href="mailto:mzmabuza@uniswa.sz">mzmabuza@uniswa.sz</a>	+268 76243635
32	Lindani Mavimbela	FAO	M	4	Programme Coordinator	<a href="mailto:lindanimavimbela@fao.org">lindanimavimbela@fao.org</a>	+268 78068940
33	Bheki Ginindza	WFP	M	4	Policy Maker	<a href="mailto:bhekigin@gmail.com">bhekigin@gmail.com</a>	+268 76024650
34	Gcina Dlamini	Smiling Through	M	3	Farmer	<a href="mailto:gcinadlamini25@gmail.com">gcinadlamini25@gmail.com</a>	+268 76670446
35	Phumelele Mkhonta	Rubicon Media Group	F	3	Editor	<a href="mailto:phuminumkhonta@gmail.com">phuminumkhonta@gmail.com</a>	+268 76366941
36	Delisa Thwala	Rubicon Media	F	2	Media	<a href="mailto:delisathwala@gmail.com">delisathwala@gmail.com</a>	+268 79434321
37	Mthobisi Masilela	University of Eswatini (UNESWA), Geography	M	3	Academia	<a href="mailto:mthobisi.masilela@gmail.com">mthobisi.masilela@gmail.com</a>	+268 76082830
38	Dr Patricia Carmichael	Eswatini Institute for Research in Traditional Medicine and Indigenous Food Plants (ESIRMIP)	F	4	Researcher	<a href="mailto:ptcarmic@yahoo.com">ptcarmic@yahoo.com</a>	+268 76409931
39	Dr Thabo Sacolo	Eswatini Economic Policy Analysis and Research Centre (ESEPARC)	M	4	Researcher	<a href="mailto:sacolothabo@eseparc.co.sz">sacolothabo@eseparc.co.sz</a>	+268 76154798
40	Dr Diana Earnshaw	CCARDESA Board Member	F	4	Researcher	<a href="mailto:Dianaearnshaw528@gmail.com">Dianaearnshaw528@gmail.com</a>	+268 76328754
41	Prof. Cliff Dlamini	CCARDESA	M	4	R & P	<a href="mailto:cclamini@ccardesa.org">cclamini@ccardesa.org</a>	+267 75260982
42	Mr Reginald Nsala	Next Edition Media	M	4	Media	<a href="mailto:Regg@nextedition.media">Regg@nextedition.media</a>	+267 76395782
43	Dr. Martin Muchero	Consultant	M	4	Consultant	<a href="mailto:pamusha12@gmail.com">pamusha12@gmail.com</a>	+267 74229647
44	Mr Duncan Samikwa	SADC	M	4	Researcher	<a href="mailto:dsamikwa@sadc.int">dsamikwa@sadc.int</a>	+267 72112031
45	Ms Futhi Magagula	CCARDESA	F	4	Researcher	<a href="mailto:fmagagula@ccardesa.org">fmagagula@ccardesa.org</a>	+267 76229709
46	Mrs Botho Maapatsane Monyama	CCARDESA	F	4	Admin	<a href="mailto:bmaapatsane@ccardesa.org">bmaapatsane@ccardesa.org</a>	+267 74282078



No.	NAMES	ORGANISATION	GENDER [M/F]	Age Cat. 1=<25yr 2=25-29yr 3=30-35yr 4= 36 & above	Type of person (e.g., Researcher, Policy maker, Administrator)	EMAIL	Phone (*)
47	Mrs. Bridget Kakuwa-Kasongamulilo	CCARDESA	F	4	Knowledge Management	<a href="mailto:bkakuwa@ccardesa.org">bkakuwa@ccardesa.org</a>	+267 75252411
48	Bongani Mvubu	MoA	M	4	ICKM Focal Person	<a href="mailto:bonganimvubu3@gmail.com">bonganimvubu3@gmail.com</a>	+268 76281425