

**Proceedings of the  
Agricultural Consultative Forum  
Stakeholder Meeting on the  
Zambia CAADP Country Compact  
held at Pamodzi Hotel, Lusaka  
on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2008**

## 1.0 Background

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) provides an integrated framework of development priorities aimed at restoring agricultural growth, rural development and food security in the African region. In its very essence, it seeks to implement the key recommendations on food security, poverty reduction and sustainable use of natural resources, made at recent global conferences. The CAADP comprises four pillars and several cross cutting issues:

- (i) Expansion of area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;
- (ii) Improvement of rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access;
- (iii) Enhancement of food supply and reduction of hunger;
- (iv) Development of agricultural research, technological dissemination and adoption to sustain long-term productivity growth;

Plus sustainable development of livestock, fisheries and forestry resource as cross-cutting issues.

Although CAADP is continental in scope, its key principles and targets are to be transformed strategies and investment programmes at country level. This process, in Zambia, is supported by COMESA as a Regional Economic Community (REC). The country level process is done in two steps, the first is a stock-taking and planning exercise which forms the basis for the development of a Country CAADP compact. The stock-taking and analytical reports were finalized and used to design interventions based on and complementary to the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) programmes. The second step is about building partnerships and alliances between key actors under the leadership of the Governments in so-called Country Round Tables (CRTs).

As part of this process the Agricultural Consultative Forum in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) held a stakeholder meeting at the Pamodzi Hotel in Lusaka on 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2008, to review the draft Zambia Country Compact, and come up with broad based consensus on the development agenda for Zambia's agricultural sector. The meeting was attended by 56 stakeholders from the private sector, public sector, non-governmental organisations and the donor community (**Annex 1**). The objective of this meeting was to present the draft Zambia Country Compact to stakeholders, collect their input and come up with resolutions that will support the joint implementation process in Zambia. Thus broad based consensus among all stakeholders in the Zambian agricultural sector will be built in order to insure maximum buy-in and support to the shared development agenda.

### **1.1 Opening Remarks by the ACF Chairperson**

The ACF Chairperson, Mrs. Miriam Nkunika, welcomed everyone to the meeting and urged them to have a fruitful discussion that would give the CAADP process a milestone in Zambia towards the signing of the compact. She urged the stakeholders (private sector, farmers, researchers, donors, government and civil society) being the main actors in terms of development and improvement of the agriculture sector in Zambia, to guide Government on the key priority areas that the country should focus on in order to attain a prosperous and efficient agriculture sector that ensures food and income security for all Zambians.

### **1.2 Opening Remarks by COMESA**

Dr. Cris Muyunda of COMESA thanked the ACF, MACO and the stakeholder for organising and attending the CAADP meeting. He reminded the participants on the importance of agricultural development in all of the 19 member states of COMESA that have subscribed to the CAADP process. The meeting was informed that it is only Rwanda that has managed to sign a compact in a record time of 9 months. Zambia by the date of the meeting was more than 12 months into the process of having a compact signed by the stakeholders.

Dr. Muyunda emphasised that the CAADP Agenda is designed to help reduce poverty in the region from the prevailing 70% to about 35% by 2015. He further said that focus should to be placed on the institutions and the implementation process in addressing marginal farming communities in the country and that Zambia through the CAADP was to at least export 10 agro products in the region. He informed the meeting that COMESA will seek partnerships with the donors to source funds for the programs that stakeholders will agree to be included in the Zambia development agenda. He made reference to an established and concretized peer review mechanism within COMESA which will guarantee the success of the CAADP in the region.

### **1.3 Official Opening**

The Permanent Secretary, in charge of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Professor Isaac K. Phiri, officially opened the meeting. He reminded the participants on the importance of the stakeholder meeting and its relevance to the CAADP process in Zambia. He gave a brief background of the CAADP process and its relevance to the Zambian agriculture sector. The Permanent Secretary noted that low productivity was a major challenge in the agricultural sector. He directed the workshop to come up with critical decisions on how agriculture programmes under CAADP were going to address the various challenges in the agricultural sector. He called upon all the stakeholders to fully participate in the meeting and be supportive of the CAADP agenda.

## **2. CAADP Implementation from the Regional Perspective–A Common Vision**

Mr. Francis Hale, representing the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network, (FANRPAN) gave a presentation on CAADP

implementation from the regional perspective. The key points from this presentation were that:

- The need for stakeholder dialogue or institutionalisation of programmes.
- Conducive policy environment is a major prerequisite in the attainment of the CAADP targets.
- Globalisation of agriculture programmes is a must.
- The need for change in research and networking environment
- The need to adhere to continental commitments/targets e.g. MDGs vision (6% growth, 10% resource allocation to agriculture sectors)

The Power Point presentation is attached (**Annex 2**) to these minutes.

### **3. The Draft Zambia Country Compact**

Mr. Kalaba, the CAADP Focal Point in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives presented the draft Zambia Country Compact. The key points of this presentation were that:

- The CAADP process had fully endorsed the FNDP as a national plan and would therefore be realigned to the CAADP principles for meeting 6% CAADP growth rate and 10% allocation of the national budget to agriculture sector and the achievement of MDG -1 targets by 2015.
- Five CAADP programmes had been identified to tackle the challenges of low productivity in the agricultural sector.
- The five CAADP programmes fit into Government's priority areas and coincide with the four pillars of CAADP.
- Each of the programmes would support the production and marketing of the identified crops, livestock and fisheries.

A summary report on the Draft Zambia Country Compact is attached (**Annex 3**) to these minutes.

### **4. Panel Discussions by Experts from Key Stakeholder Institutions**

The following emerged from the discussions by the experts from the key stakeholder institutions:

- All the stakeholders supported the CAADP agenda.
- However, the experts called for genuine stakeholder consultation and participation in the CAADP process.
- The experts demanded an explanation regarding criteria used in the selection of priority crops to be supported under CAADP.
- There was need to bring out the role of each player including the private sector in the implementation of CAADP.
- It was noted that human resource development was critical for meeting the CAADP targets. This included training at all levels: BSc, MSc and PhD levels, infrastructure development at higher

institutions of learning Universities and Colleges and improvement of research systems.

- Funding gaps and timely release of funds to government programmes to be addressed. Government to put money where its mouth is.
- An action plan on who should move the CAADP process forward should be drawn up for which a team of stakeholders should be formed.

## **5.0 Formulation of Resolutions on stakeholder support to Zambia CAADP programmes**

Following the reactions from stakeholders on the draft Zambia Country Compact, stakeholders were divided into three groups to look critically at the adequacy of the five programmes suggested by MACO. Further, they were requested to also look at the roles that the different stakeholders will play in the implementation of the proposed programmes. Finally stakeholders were requested to make suggestions on how the programme should be financed.

The following were the results of the Group discussions:

### **GROUP ONE OUTPUT**

Group 1 reported that the five areas adequate but there are several elements that were missing or requiring strengthening and these were as follows:

- Under the commercialization programme there is need to strengthen strategies for entry by smallholders into regional and international markets.
- Strengthen/develop clear modalities of public private partnerships (PPPs) involving Government, private sector, NGO's and Cooperating partners.
- On the food and nutrition programme, there was need to link the programme to combating HIV/AIDS by indicating the crucial contribution of Food and nutrition security in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- Indicate clearly the base line and targets for the production of high nutrient containing foods.

General recommendation for all sub programs is to: ensure that we know where we are and are clear about where we want to go. Use baseline data for planning purposes.

Funding: The Group suggested that the Compact must be supported by the Government, the private sector and cooperating partners through investment funds. However, there was need to change the current financing arrangements for agriculture because the current funding is not focusing on growth

areas/productive investments. There must be a strong peer review team to deal with this problem. (**Annex 4**)

## **GROUP TWO OUTPUT**

Group 2 reported that there was need make linkages between the programmes and sub-programmes which were missing in the draft Compact as they reflect the department structure in MACO and thus are prone to follow a departmental nature in their implementation. They need an over-arching frame and strong inter-linkages in order to achieve the desired impacts. This also applies equally to donor funded interventions. The CAADP as a comprehensive development programme should provide a frame and guidance for all interventions by all stakeholders in the sector, not just individual Government departments.

This Group also noted that certain areas were missing from the Compact such as:

- i) adaptation of farming systems to effects of global climatic change
- ii) monitoring & evaluation of sector & programme performance
- iii) promotion of high-value crops

### **Roles of Stakeholders**

The role of Government is adequately outlined in the various policy documents (Vision 2030, NAP, and FNDP) but not yet sufficiently internalized by the public sector players.

The role of the private sector should be that of generation of economic growth through investments in value addition to primary production outputs; Risk sharing with producers through contract farming (out-grower schemes) arrangements; development of input service delivery and output marketing systems and technology development and dissemination (extension service) through PPPs.

### **Financing**

The CAADP compact should clearly outline investment areas of the public sector (public good services), private sector (investments directly into production increases) and cooperating partners (public good services) and should provide for a continuous consultation & monitoring process between and of all the players to ensure compliance. (**Annex 5**)

## **GROUP THREE OUTPUT**

Group Three proposed the following as the priority areas/programmes that the CAADP agenda should focus on:

**RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME**

Feeder Roads

Irrigation development support

Farm blocks

Rural electrification

Dams and boreholes

Market infrastructure

Land development

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME**

Fertilizer initiative

Crops and soils productivity

Livestock productivity

Fisheries productivity

Natural resources productivity

Global climate change adaptation and mitigation

**FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY PROGRAMME**

Strategic food reserves

Disaster management and mitigation capacity

Mainstreaming nutrition, gender and HIV/Aids

**AGRICULTURE COMMERCIALISATION PROGRAMME**

Agribusiness development

Agricultural marketing development

Farmers associations, trade associations and cooperatives development

Agro processing

Agriculture financing

## Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening Programme

Strengthen programme coordination

Strengthen research Institutions and systems

Strengthen extension institutions and systems

Strengthen information and agricultural statistics institutions and systems

Strengthen human resources capacity

Support agricultural training institutions

### Roles of Stakeholders

This Group proposed that the role of Government should be that of regulation and M&E, policy certainty, enabling environment, public infrastructure, stability and confidence. The private sector should zero in on investment, trade & markets, production, business development services, employment creation, corporate social responsibility programmes. This should be done through Out-grower Schemes, build operate and transfer, contracts, guarantees.

### Financing

Finally the Group suggested that the financing of the CAADP agenda in Zambia should be through the Treasury, private sector, cooperating partners (grants and loans), farmers. (**Annex 6**)

## 6.0 Way Forward

The meeting agreed that there was still need for the key stakeholders (Farmers, Civil Society and Agri-business) to meet and make detailed submissions to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives on the CAADP agenda. The ACF was thus tasked to coordinate these focused meetings. The results of these meetings are thus annexed to this Report. (**Annex 7 & 8**)

Annex:

- 1) List of Participants
- 2) Presentation by FANRPAN
- 3) Summary of FNDP-CAADP programmes by MACO FP
- 4) Output of working groups 1
- 5) Output of working groups 2
- 6) Output of working groups 3
- 7) Minutes of CSO follow up meeting
- 8) Minutes of ZNFU follow up meeting