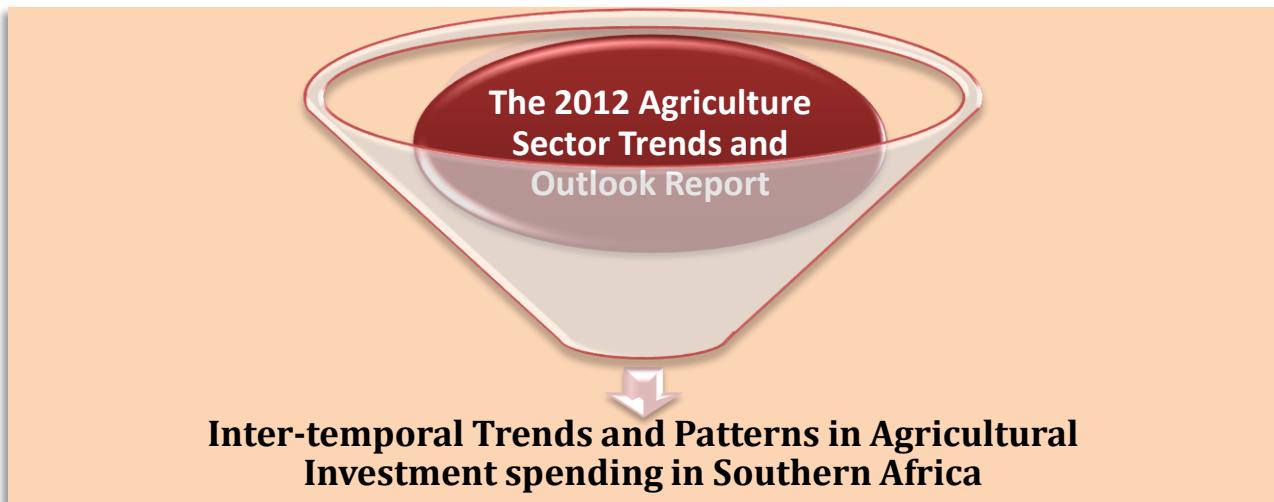


The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa  
(ReSAKSS-SA)

Supporting CAADP Implementation:  
Capacity Strengthening for Agriculture Sector Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) to enhance  
Agricultural Growth and Development in Southern Africa

## **The 2013 Southern Africa Regional Dialogue on Agriculture: Informing the Future: Ag-Sector Performance Trends over the last Decade: 2000-2012**

Dialogue Report



**5-6 November, 2013**

**Pretoria, South Africa**

ReSAKSS-SA was established to facilitate access by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states to policy-relevant analyses and knowledge of the highest quality during the design, review and learning processes associated with the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) agenda and SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). ReSAKSS-SA targets the identification and assessment of strategic options for agricultural growth and development in southern Africa (both at regional and national levels), particularly those options contributing most to the alleviation of poverty. ReSAKSS-SA is facilitated by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

## 1.0 The Context

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The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA) has been monitoring and evaluating agriculture sector performance in the region since establishment in 2006. The overall purpose of the M&E agenda is to assist CAADP and SADC to monitor and track progress in resource allocation and the achievement of stated targets for agricultural growth, poverty reduction and investment in agriculture; and help answer questions related to relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Achieving agricultural sector growth of 6% per year on average and halving poverty and hunger by 2015 require a mechanism by which investments made, the progress and performance of the sector, and any changes in poverty and hunger are regularly and transparently measured against these targets and shared widely. The main output from the M&E process is a flagship report - the Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) – that has been prepared annually since 2006 – and shared with policy and decision makers in the region – to inform policy and investment planning. To further enhance the uptake of the ATOR by the relevant stakeholders ReSAKSS-SA organized a Regional Policy Dialogue.

The high-level Regional Policy Dialogue was held in Johannesburg, South Africa on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of November 2013. The dialogue was a high-level multi-stakeholder consultative platform that discussed the post-MDG outlook for agriculture development in Southern Africa. The dialogue theme was: **Informing the Future: Ag-Sector Performance Trends over the last Decade: 2000-2012**. The discussions at the dialogue were informed by trends observed in the 2012 Annual Trends and Outlook Report that focused on: **Inter-temporal Trends and Patterns in Agricultural Investment spending in Southern Africa**. The dialogue brought together key policymakers from various countries and sectors of government, development partners, researchers, and farmers as well as key stakeholders from agribusiness and civil society to debate and discuss critical policy and investment issues from the report. Through structured presentations and facilitated discussions, the participants discussed multiple perspectives of the emerging issues and agreed on a consensus action-plan and way forward. The Dialogue provided the stakeholders with an

opportunity to engage in guided policy debate and hard-talk to create a comprehensive policy message to SADC on the future of agriculture.

## **2.0 Specific Workshop Objectives:**

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The specific dialogue objectives will be to:

- 1) Present the 2012 Annual Trends and Outlook report to key stakeholders in the region and launch the report for further dissemination across the region
- 2) Review and debate the key trends and recommendations of the report in order to identify key investment options, policies and strategies for accelerating agricultural sector growth in the region
- 3) Provide an opportunity for different stakeholders - government, donor partners, researchers, civil society, private sector and farmers – to interface and discuss the future of agriculture in the region
- 4) Showcase other ReSAKSS and Strategic Partners' research outputs and knowledge products as an uptake strategy to inform policy and investment choices in the region

## **3.0 Dialogue Format**

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The dialogue was held over two days and the programme was flexible hence featured a networking session on the morning of the first day. It also facilitated intensive discussion sessions which were participatory thus enabling learning and mutual capacity strengthening. Key note delegates from NEPAD, SADC-FANR, ReSAKSS, USAID-Southern Africa. Participants presented and explained the completeness or lack thereof of their data to ensure its maximum utility. At the end of the workshop, collaborators submitted their data to ReSAKSS-SA.

## **4.0 Participants**

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The dialogue brought together over 100 key stakeholders in the region and beyond involved in CAADP M&E – including the CAADP secretariat at the NPCA. The SADC Secretariat and SADC Member state representatives were the primary target for the dialogue message – with a special focus on the CAADP Focal Points and Policy and Planning Departments in the Ministries of Agriculture. SADC Member states participating in the ReSAKSS/Joint Sector Review (JSR) initiative (including Malawi, Mozambique) also participated and shared progress. Development partners that are financing agriculture development in the region were also invited. Regional policy analysis networks (FANRPAN, RENAPRI), Universities and other agricultural research institutions attended too, and so were, representatives of Farmer organisations and Agribusiness.

## **5.0 Outcomes**

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### **DAY ONE: TUESDAY 05 NOVEMBER 2013 SESSION I – OPENING CEREMONY**

#### **Welcome and Opening Remarks from IWMI-SA – Dr. Pius Chilonda**

He welcomed all key note speakers (William Benjamin – USAID-Southern Africa, Martin Machero – SADC-FANR, Martin Bwalya – CAADP, Godfrey Bahiigwa – ReSAKSS Africa-wide) and all the participants. He proceeded to highlight the significance of agriculture in the SADC region by enlisting critical statistics. He highlighted that it accounted for 7% of the region's economy and that 70% of the region's population was directly dependent on agriculture for food, employment and sustainability. The figures aforementioned led him to propose four critical avenues that the dialogue was to sternly dwell on; policies that will encourage investment on this sector, developing and strengthening institutions that will enhance research development, focus on market development and strengthening M&E. He stated that the 2012 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) gave a succinct picture on the status of the four above mentioned aspects hence guiding the discussions of this dialogue.

## **Opening Remarks by Development Partners Supporting Agriculture Development in Southern Africa – Mr. William Benjamin (USAID Southern Africa)**

After welcoming all the delegates, Mr. Benjamin expressed his delight for the organization of such pivotal event which brought the ‘Think-tanks’ of the SADC region to. He relayed that the dialogue was certainly going to serve to inform agriculture policy in the SADC region consequently ironing out the issues that have been constraining food security. Mr. Benjamin then presented the results framework of Feed the Future Programme and emphasized the roles played by the CG centres (especially IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA and IFPRI). He further mentioned that in the framework, policies are paramount to attaining the goals of the Feed the Future Programme. One of the policies in the framework is the abolishing of tariffs hence creating a Free Trade Area in the region. The other aspect in the framework is the application of science and technology to agriculture to raise productivity and resource efficiency. He however posed a very critical question; “Are the policies that were developed a decade ago still effective in yielding the outputs they were enacted for?” This provocative question was meant to spark the discussions in the dialogue.

## **Opening Remarks – Mr. Martin Bwalya CAADP Secretariat**

He expressed his enthusiasm on the potential of the dialogue to become a milestone in driving the region forward through the utilizing the lessons learnt over the past decade. Mr. Bwalya affirmed that the discussions from the dialogue would go a long way in informing future policy dialogues i.e. the AU’s dialogue themed 2014 the Year of Agriculture, Food and Nutritional Security. The progress that has been made by the SADC region and the continent at large has to be evaluated against the set targets by CAADP and AU (through NEPAD). The imperative of this is to forge a direction which the continent and region should take to realize the set goal meted.

## **Dialogue Overview (purpose, objectives and expected outcomes) – Dr. Greenwell Matchaya (ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator)**

Dr. Matchaya started by thanking those who gave opening remarks from the speakers and also welcomed the participants to the dialogue. Without further ado, he briefly highlighted

the purpose, objectives and expected outcomes of the dialogue. Thereafter, he introduced the Dr. Bahiigwa the keynote speaker for the dialogue.

### **Keynote Address – Dr. Godfrey Bahiigwa (ReSAKSS Africa-wide Coordinator)**

In his address Dr. Bahiigwa explained ReSAKSS (when it was formed, why it was formed, its mandate and activities). He further went on to explain the organization of ReSAKSS in the continent, governance and the roles it plays in the CAADP process. In conclusion he stated the products generated by ReSAKSS in the continent and how these products were aimed at influencing the agriculture policy environment in the continent.

## **SESSION II – AGRICULTURAL SECTOR M&E AT REGIONAL LEVEL (SADC) IN THE CONTEXT OF CAADP AND SADC RISDP**

### **Trends and Spatial Patterns of Agricultural Productivity in Africa – Dr. Godfrey Bahiigwa**

Dr. Bahiigwa stated that since the Maputo Declaration in 2003 only 11 countries in the continent had surpassed the 10% target in any year (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). Seven of these countries had surpassed this target more than once over the years. However, it surfaced that the countries which continuously met the target or stayed above it were doing so because this investment yielded positive returns i.e. west and east African countries. The opposite is true for the countries which are decreasing their agriculture share i.e. Burkina Faso and Mali. He further stated that middle income countries had greatly reduced their agriculture share to their national budgets because they had other significant sources of growth and development i.e. north and southern African countries. Despite the above mentioned trends, it has been found that there was a positive correlation between public agriculture expenditure (PAE) and AgGDP. This correlation was much stronger or rather larger in the East African region.

In conclusion Dr. Bahiigwa affirmed that there was a dire need for the prioritization of investments in public spending, there was also a need for public expenditure accounting and reporting systems and lastly, there appeared to be a need to review the National Agriculture

Investment Plans (NAIPs) through Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) to enhance accountability of the governments to the citizens.

### **Inter-temporal Trends and Patterns in Agriculture Investment Spending in Southern Africa – Dr. Greenwell Matchaya**

He first expressed the importance of agriculture in the region (with approximately 70% of the region's population dependent directly and indirectly to agriculture, also accounts for 30% of the region's economy). He then went on to state that the trends showed that low income (LI) countries in the region accounted for the bulk of the region's agriculture with the middle income countries just accounting for 30%. This therefore implies that LI countries were more agrarian than the MI ones. Cereal production in the region still trailed the 2000kg/ha target with the LI countries accruing the lowest yields. Furthermore, agriculture growth rates in SADC were still lower than the 6% target with the exception of just one or two countries.

Fertilizer application in the region (especially in the LI countries) was still lower than the Abuja Declaration (65kg/ha) and the SADC RISDP target (50kg/ha). SADC LI countries allocate less than 8% of their national budgets to agriculture whilst the MI countries allocated approximately 2% of their national budgets to agriculture (Malawi and Zambia have actually achieved the target more than once). Another concern emanating from the results was that R&D expenditure as a share of AgGDP trailed the 1% of agGDP NEPAD target. The further analysis depicted that capital spending favoured both productivity outcomes and poverty reduction.

In conclusion Dr. Matchaya stated that the different types of PAE affected agriculture outcomes in the region differently. He also indicated that the countries in the region had been investing differently across time; he however confirmed that there seemed to be a bias in PAE towards crops at the expense of the other sectors.

### **SESSION III – AGRICULTURAL SECTOR M&E AT COUNTRY LEVEL IN THE CONTEXT OF CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COUNTRY SAKSS**

#### **Botswana Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) – Dr. Howard Sigwele**

From his presentation it surfaced that Botswana is a MI country that has a mineral-led economic growth. This has thus contributed the high GDP per capita income and poverty reduction. Consequently, the country has achieved its MDG1 target on poverty reduction. He also expressed that since the country has a low AgGDP and stagnant agricultural productivity, the agriculture sector's share to the national budget has stayed well below the 10% target. From the budget allocated to the sector, a bulk of it goes to the livestock subsector (that is besides personnel emoluments which have the highest share by far). This has therefore resulted in the country not meeting the Abuja Declaration and SADC RISDP targets and consequently not realizing the 2000kg/ha cereal yield target.

#### **Malawi Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) - Dr. Alexander Mthakathi Phiri**

Malawi is one of the few countries in the region that has constantly achieved the 10% Maputo Declaration target. This has however has been achieved through the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) which takes up more than 60% of the agriculture budget. This has resulted in the country making significant progress towards achieving MDG 1. The 2000kg/ha yield target of cereals has been achieved since 2006. The agricultural growth rate has been fluctuating with the highest achieved being 13.1% in 2009 and the lowest being 2% in 2010.

#### **South Africa Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) - Ms. Thinah Moyo**

South Africa is an upper MI country that has its fingers on the economic development pie of the region. However, the country's economy is not driven by the agriculture sector but rather the mining and service sectors. This therefore implies that the budget allocated to the agriculture sector from the national budget on has stayed below 2%, which is way below the 10% target. The country's has experienced inconsistent AgGDP growth rates from -5.5% in 2006 to 16.1% in 2008 and on average its 2.03% which is still far below the 6%. However,

the average maize yields are above 2000kg/ha. The poverty trends suggest that the MDG1 target will be reached by 2015.

### **Swaziland Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) - Mr. John Pali-Shikhulu**

Swaziland's public agriculture expenditure is below the 10% Maputo declaration target (on average 4%). The largest share of the agriculture budget is taken up by crops and livestock. With regards to the core function expenditure, the largest amount goes to extension and the least share to R&D (below the 1% NEPAD target). The AgGDP growth rate on average is 4.4% which is below the 6% CAADP growth rate target. Cereal production has not met the 2000kg/ha target despite the country achieving the Abuja Declaration and SADC RISDP targets. The SADC RISDP irrigation target of doubling the area under irrigation has been achieved mainly due to sugarcane production. Unfortunately it seems unlikely that the country will achieve the MDG 1 target by 2015.

## **SESSION IV: HARD TALK – EXPERT PANEL ON AGRICULTURE**

### **Post-MDG Agriculture Outlook for Southern Africa over the Next Decade**

#### **Expert 1: Mr. Martin Bwalya – CAADP Framework: Targets and Relevance over the Next Decade**

*The major talking point of this discussion was vested on whether the current CAADP framework and targets will be relevant over the next decade. This therefore this was to specifically address how CAADP will address the framework and targets with the dynamic economic climate. Furthermore address the issue of agricultural trade in the context of regional trade and the role of ReSAKSS post the compact and NAIP period.*

He structured his address in to three parts; (i) a recount on the CAADP results framework, (ii) the political dashboard of the results framework and lastly, (iii) the implications of ReSAKSS. The results framework was designed to evaluate the progress of the continent on the set targets over the past 10 years; it will yield lessons, implications and issues encountered over the period. This is basically to affirm that agriculture is not done for farming sake but it is one of the key drivers of socio-economic development in the continent.

The results framework is there for structured into three layers; the broad based socio-economic growth of the continent (wealth generation, jobs, and prosperity), product transformation (improved agriculture performance, productivity, R&D and volume/quantity produced) and lastly commerce in agriculture (trade within regions and continent).

Mr. Bwalya however raised a critical question; “Are we tracking the correct/right things (compared to the world) to realize the goals set for us as a continent?” The dashboard of the results framework looks at the agribusiness and leadership development in the sector, jobs created and the percentage of agricultural land that has access to production factors (i.e. energy, water, etc). Markets and regional integration specifically looks deeper on the socio-economic growth (rural vs. urban economy). The dashboard further looks at leadership at agricultural institution (whether they have a coherent agenda at national, regional and continental levels), this also enhances accountability and transparency of governments and institutions and equity in economic activities.

Progress in Africa depends on how the knowledge space is harnessed to build capacity and transform agriculture to be a viable economic entity rather than just for subsistence, this is the role played by ReSAKSS.

### **Expert 2: Dr. Greenwell Matchaya – ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator**

### **Transforming Agriculture: Enhancing Contribution of Agriculture to Economic Growth**

*The paradox: why does agriculture continue to contribute only 7% yet it employs 70% of the population? What can trigger structural transformation in the SADC agriculture sector? Or it is a “business as usual scenario over the next decade?*

Dr. Matchaya affirmed that doing business as usual in the next 10 years is not going to bring forth the expected results and outcomes. There is a need to think outside the box and sometimes without the box.

Logically when the income of most of the people in the region increases, the likelihood is that they will spend less of their increased income on raw materials i.e. maize but rather more on

processed or finished products. This therefore eventually affects the farmers who trade raw maize hence reducing their income (what is termed as the deteriorating terms of trade). We recall that most of the people in the region agrarian (70% of the population) and this just explain why our farmers are poor in the region. The region is exporting raw products and by nature raw materials are susceptible to problems i.e. diseases and spoiling. If the raw products are converted into finished products it would avert the problem of overreliance on exports of raw products.

It is high time the countries in the region invest on value addition rather than only on production i.e. the case of Brazil and Argentina who invested heavily on soya bean crushers and packaged and sold the products to countries like China. This would increase the income of the countries at the same time create more employment for the rural communities.

Agriculture in the SADC region is undercapitalized (this is noted from the presentation of both the Africa and regional ATOR). There is a need to accumulate capital in the sector in order to enhance growth and diversification in the sector. Of good note as well is that, the mindset of the people in the region has to change from treating agriculture as a subsistence entity to a commercial one that has backward and forward linkages with other sectors (adopt what Russia did and what China is still doing, this spurred what is called agriculture led industrialization). There is a need to continue with the land reform programmes so that the land tenures in these countries are changed to make the environment conducive for commercialization to take full steam in the sector.

### **Expert 3: Mr. Martin Muchero – SADC RAP Coordinator**

#### **Quality vs. Quantity: Policies and Investment**

*Do we have qualitative targets in line with the 10% budgetary allocation? What investment priorities that are defined in the RAP? And do these address SADC's future challenges?*

Mr. Muchero began his address by enlisting the objectives of the RAP; (i) Increase sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness; (ii) Improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural and natural resources products; (iii) Increase private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural and

natural resources value-chains; and (iv) 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. He then stated that his address will dwell on the third objective. He expressed that SADC will complement and support Member States' measures designed to enhance the enablement of agri-business, farming and agro-industry environment and SADC will also promote and support the development of regional level mechanisms and instruments that support agricultural and rural financing.

Under these two policy statements there are several policy intervention that are proposed by SADC;

1. Value chain promotion involving agriculture:

- a. Promoting the development of cross-border partnerships and investment by the private sector, including the rural and farming community, along agro-industry and agri-business value-chains;
- b. Facilitating the development or review of national strategies and instruments for accelerated natural resources and agro-processing and agri-business development;
- c. Promoting the development of common guidelines on subsidies and levels of investment in agriculture related sectors;
- d. Promoting strategic public sector investment in prime movers of agricultural development and Member States' continued commitment to agreed priorities;
- e. Establishing a mechanism that enhances the provision of financial and legal support for regional and country level public investments within the agricultural sector;
- f. Promoting SADC as an agriculture, forestry and fisheries investment destination;
- g. Promoting, as defined under specific objective number 2, the development of the necessary infrastructure to support agricultural development;
- h. Promoting the establishment of farmer institutions to strengthen the value-chain and their bargaining power; and
- i. Eliminating barriers to investment.

2. Mobilization of financial capital for agriculture, agro-industry and agri-business

- a. Promoting the development of regional guarantee / insurance mechanisms to support national loan facilities towards reducing overall agricultural / rural financing costs;
- b. Facilitating the review / development of an enabling and regulatory environment for rural financing;
- c. Promoting research, capacity building and improved data and information collection and sharing systems to better articulate agricultural and rural financing policies and service provision: and
- d. Promoting collaboration between research and financial institutions to provide information/data for improved investment in agriculture.

**Expert 4: Mr. Chancellor Kaferapanjira – CEO of Malawi Chamber of Commerce**

**Complementary Investments: The Role of the Private Sector**

*Can investments in agriculture alone promote growth and further reduce poverty? What are the complementary investments needed to support Ag-sector development? How can the Ag-sector better leverage Private sector funds over the next decade?*

From the private sector perspective the opportunities to invest in agriculture are immense. The private sector is willing to invest in agriculture on if the polices and strategies are conducive. One of the major reasons why the private sector has shunned to invest in agriculture as much as it should is because of the political nature of the sector i.e. the FISP in Malawi is politicised hence the government frequently makes policy changes and interferes in the sector. The frequent policy changes in this sector make it very risky to plough investments in it. In most cases the private sector (which is a major role player in agriculture) is not consulted during formulation of the policy changes. The uncertainty engulfing this sector because of the policy environment makes it not to be viable to invest in it. The linkages (backward and forward) can only be pronounced when the policy environment is conducive and stable.

He further went on to say there is a need for public-private dialogues which will lead to partnerships consequently yielding infrastructure development. These developments have

a huge bearing on the development and advancement of the agriculture commercialization agenda.

**Expert 5: Prof. Timothy Simalenga – CEO CCARDESA**

**Ag-Research and Development: AgR&D Agenda over the Next Decade**

*Ag-R&D spill-in and spill-over effects: What Ag-R&D investments have the most promising spill-in and spill-over effects. What is the “business-not-as-usual” agenda for Ag-R&D over the next decade?*

When we talk about a transformation agenda for agriculture, we must think outside the box or rather throw the box away and start thinking differently. Transformation to agriculture does not mean we must be in the field cultivating, it implies that we must be innovative to link this sector with other sectors that will enhance the production process. In the same fold when you think of agriculture transformation you must definitely consider that agriculture is practised under harsh climatic and environmental conditions, these conditions are subjected to the farmer. Value chain investments can only be enhanced by good infrastructure i.e. road network. One of the pivotal questions is; “How then do we track the agriculture transformation agenda?” This simply answered by stating that the strategic alliances (Public-Private Sector Partnerships (PPP)). Dr. Simalenga continued to state that literature reveals that if you invest US\$1 in R&D you generate US\$20. It has been stated non-equivocally that the private sector will only invest if there is a commercial oriented result/goal (sales and profits). The burning question therefore is; “Why isn’t the private sector investing in R&D because it’s quite profitable?”

Agriculture transformation is quite essential for the next decade and there three issues that need vehement addressing;

- *Investment in value addition (value chain)*
- *Innovate R&D systems*
- *Transform agriculture as a business*

## **SESSION 5: BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS – INFORMATION SHARING BY STRATEGIC PARTNERS: A POST-MDG OUTLOOK**

In this session there were five presentations; SADC RAP, CCARDESA, ReNAPRI and, SADC Seed Centre.

The **SADC RAP** presentation was done by **Mr. Muchero**, he explained the common agreed objectives and measures that are meant to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agriculture sector in support to regional integration. He further went on to explain the linkages between the SADC agenda and the CAADP agenda and their common objectives.

**Prof Simalenga** explained the mandate of **CCARDESA (Centre for Coordination of Agriculture Research and Development for Southern Africa)** which are; (i) establishment of enabling conditions for regional collaboration and cooperation in the technology generation, dissemination and adoption (including capacity development), (ii) making sure that there is demand-driven generation of technologies, provide evidence based research for policy and, (iii) develop and strengthen strategic partnership. His main emphasis was on working together in implementing key practical issues affecting agriculture development.

**Mr. Ballard Zulu**, explained that **ReNAPRI (Regional Network of Agriculture Policy Research Institute)** seeks to strengthen collaboration amongst NAPRIs in the region, in providing relevant and timely national and regional policy support to stakeholders such as private sector, governments and RE Communities. He affirmed that since its formation there has been resounding success in a lot of aspects especially in working on policy issues with governments of the SADC states.

According to **Mr. Kawonga** the **SADC Seed Centre** is tasked with implementing SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System (HSRS), release seed varieties, conduct seed certification and quality assurance and phyto-sanitary measures for seeds. Most importantly,

to inform the stakeholders in the seed value chain on the progress and future prospects of implementation of the harmonized seed regulation in the SADC region. He concluded by saying that the implementation of the HSRS offers prospects to increase regional seed security and improved agricultural productivity through increased investment in variety development that the expanded market offers and ease intraregional movement of safe seed especially during times of disasters.

## **SESSION 6: THE ROLE OF MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND JOINT SECTOR REVIEWS IN THE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF CAADP**

### **Dr. Simon Kisira – NEPAD M&E Officer**

Dr. Simon Kisira presented on the role of mutual accountability (MA) and joint sector reviews (JSRs) in CAADP implementation. He first defined the two terms MA and JSR; he defined MA as a process by which parties hold one another accountable for commitments voluntarily made whilst JSRs are meant to describe and analyze the structure, conduct and performance of the sector (identifying strengths and weaknesses of the sector and then making recommendations). The main objective of CAADP MA is to provide ongoing incentives to CAADP partners to effectively deliver on their commitments. The evidence for the MA is generated by ReSAKSS tools (ATORs and JSRs). In order to advance MA, CAADP has developed and validated the Mutual Accountability Framework.

## **SESSION 7: CLOSING CEREMONY**

### **Closing Statement: Dr. Pius Chilonda - Head of IWMI-SA**

In his closing remarks, Dr. Chilonda stated that the ATOR which was presented during the course of the dialogue was one of the key tools/outputs that ReSAKSS-SA uses as evidence based research document which will help in furthering more discussions thus aid in shaping or rather transform the regional agriculture sector in the next decade. He further pledged that this dialogue will be held annually and he encouraged delegates to make use of the ATORs as they provide scientific-based knowledge. He also said that he wished that the relationships that have been forged in this dialogue spur the future of agriculture in the

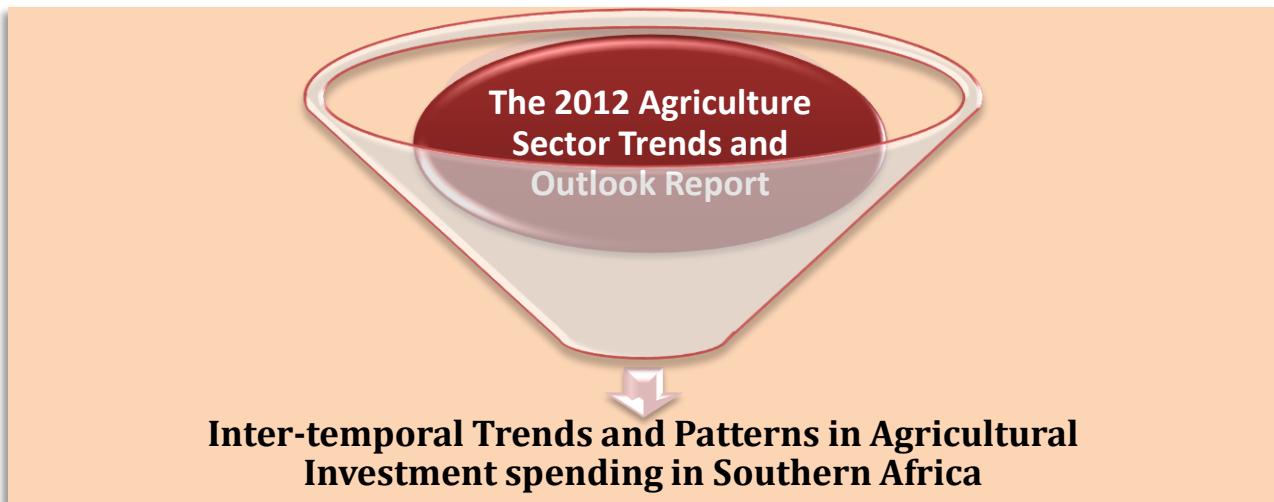
region. Finally, he expressed his appreciation to the participants for their active participation during the dialogue.

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Presenting



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## 1.0 Introduction

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### 1.1 The Role of Agriculture in Southern Africa

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Agriculture continues to be a key driver for growth in Southern Africa contributing 7% to the SADC regional economy and about 70% of the population depending on agriculture for food, income and employment. Agriculture is a major source of exports in several countries, contributing on average about 13% to total export earnings and about 66% to the value of intra-regional trade. Hence the performance of agriculture in the SADC region continues to have a strong influence on the rate of economic growth, employment, the demand for other goods, economic stability, food security and poverty reduction. SADC, thus, needs to regularly monitor its progress towards achieving the targeted 6% agricultural growth rate set out in the CAADP (7% in the SADC-RISDP). This includes monitoring progress against targets in the SADC RISDP concerning sustainable food security. Additionally, the SADC RISDP commits member states to achieving the first MDG of reducing poverty and hunger by 50% by the year 2015. SADC Member states have also committed themselves to increase budgetary allocations to agriculture to at least 10% of national budgets. These commitments need to be tracked and weighed against the current levels of growth and poverty reduction the region.

### 1.2 The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

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The main goal of CAADP is to help African countries reach and maintain a higher path of economic growth through agriculturally-led development that reduces mass poverty, food insecurity and hunger. As targets for successful implementation, the CAADP takes on the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of reducing poverty and hunger by half by 2015, through the pursuit of a 6% average annual growth in the agriculture sector and allocating an average of 10% of national budgets to the sector. CAADP is a strategic framework for guiding public investments in the agricultural sector across four specific pillars, as well as investments in strengthening institutional capacity across the pillars. CAADP calls for investment in four reinforcing pillars: (i) Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems; (ii) Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacity for market access; (iii) Increasing food supplies and reducing hunger; and (iv) Agricultural research and technology dissemination and adoption. CAADP is being implemented at the country level, based on priority areas that are identified through country roundtables and outlined in country-specific compacts and investment plans. At the regional level regional economic communities are implementing some activities of a regional nature, ahead of signing regional compacts, with the aim of immediately increasing regional agricultural growth.

### 1.3 Monitoring and Evaluating Agricultural Sector Performance in Southern Africa in the Context of CAADP and SADC-RISDP

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The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA) has been monitoring and evaluating agriculture sector performance in the region since establishment in 2006. The overall purpose of the M&E agenda is to assist CAADP and SADC to monitor and track progress in resource allocation and the achievement of stated targets for agricultural growth, poverty reduction and investment in agriculture; and help answer questions related to relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Achieving agricultural sector growth of 6% per year on average and halving poverty and hunger by 2015 require a mechanism by which investments made, the progress and performance of the sector, and any changes in poverty and hunger are regularly and transparently measured against these targets and shared widely. The main output from the M&E process is a flagship report - the Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) – that has been prepared annually since 2006 – and shared with policy and decision makers in the region – to inform policy and investment planning.

### 1.4 Main features of the Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR)

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The overall objective of monitoring and evaluating agricultural sector performance is not just tracking progress towards achieving agricultural growth as an end itself, but providing evidence in relation to regionally agreed targets and hence providing a basis for policy and investment decisions at both the regional and national levels. This includes characterizing and diagnosing the constraints limiting accelerated growth. The ATORs are, thus, decision-support outputs covering five main performance categories:

#### *1.4.1 The Enabling Environment: Agricultural Policy and Strategy*

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The purpose of tracking agricultural policies and strategies is to understand how these are contributing to the achievement of the overall development goals of raising growth and reducing poverty and hunger in the region. The standard review covers: (i) Progress on CAADP implementation at country and regional levels - including compacts, investment plans, dialogues and review mechanisms, sector working group, country SAKSS nodes' progress and peer-review fora; and (ii) key agricultural policy instruments - including macroeconomic policies, tariffs, taxes, subsidies, non-tariff barriers, and any other major policy developments. Additional analysis is undertaken to assess: (a) the effectiveness of policy implementation (facilitating and impeding factors); (b) the effectiveness of dialogue and review processes as well as sector governance indicators; (c) the competitiveness, growth and distributional impact of national and regional agricultural and macroeconomic policies; (d) the implications of global agricultural policies on trade, investment, growth, poverty and hunger; and (e) national and regional policy responses to major global developments.

#### *1.4.2 Agricultural Investment Trends and Opportunities*

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The purpose of assessing investment trends is to determine: (i) compliance with the Maputo Declaration of 2003 of allocating at least 10% of total government expenditure to the agriculture sector; and (ii) whether and how expenditures are having their desired impact of raising growth and reducing both poverty and hunger. The standard investment analysis covers: (i) Public expenditure by government and development partners by economic use, function, geography and sub-sector; (ii) Private sector investment by sub-sector, including land and water; and (iii) Agricultural foreign direct investment (FDI) by sub-sector including land and water. Additional analysis is also undertaken to assess: (a) expenditure planning and execution in ministries of agriculture; (b) efficiency of resource use and quality of investments; (c) private sector investment by function and value chain segments; (d) agricultural FDI by function and value chain segments; and (e) long-term public funding requirements and long-term agribusiness investment and FDI opportunities.

#### *1.4.3 Agricultural Growth and Performance*

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The purpose of monitoring and evaluating agricultural sector performance is to determine whether and how the region is progressing towards achieving its growth and performance targets. The standard analysis in this category covers: (i) Macro and sector wide growth analysis; (ii) Subsector growth analysis; (iii) Production and yields of major commodities; (iv) Labor productivity; (v) Land and water productivity; (vi) Area and output share of irrigated land; (vii) Area and output share of land under improved management; and (viii) Food supply. Additional analysis is undertaken to assess: (a) Sources of growth; (b) Growth returns to investments; (c) Distribution of investments (geographic and socio-economic); (e) Sources and determinants of labor productivity; (f) Value chain segment growth and smallholder integration into the value chain; (g) Share of marketed production; (h) Share of income from higher value chain; and (i) Post- and pre-harvest losses.

#### *1.4.4 Agricultural Trade Performance*

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Trade is the key driver for agricultural growth and standard analysis for trade performance covers: (i) value and volumes of agricultural exports and imports by sub-sector and major commodities; (ii) export market shares by major commodities; (iii) agricultural trade balance; (iv) Food trade balance; (v) Value/volume and share of intra-regional trade by major commodities; and (vi) commodity price trends by major commodities. Additional analysis is undertaken to assess: (a) Export and import parity; (b) Effective protection rates; (c) Export competitiveness in foreign and regional markets for major commodities; (d) Intra-regional trade

barriers; (e) Price transmission and domestic/trans-border market integration; (f) Global, regional and country level supply and demand outlook for major commodities; and (g) Long-term price projections for major commodities.

#### *1.4.5 Poverty, Hunger, and Food and Nutritional Security*

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The purpose of keeping track of the overall growth and development progress that the region is making and the impact that this is having on the livelihoods of their populations, is to present evidence on the how different countries are progressing towards achieving their growth, hunger and poverty reduction targets. Standard analysis covers: (i) Progress towards MDG 1 indicators plus stunting and Global Hunger Index of IFPRI; (ii) dietary diversity score; (iii) resilience score; and (iii) share of food expenditure. Additional analysis is undertaken to assess: (a) Growth-investment-poverty linkages; and (b) social protection and vulnerability reduction.

#### *1.4.6 Agricultural Investment, Growth, Poverty and Hunger Linkages -*

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The standard analysis on linkages covers: (i) investment linkages; (ii) Growth-poverty convergence indicators (growth deficit and poverty overhang); (iii) Productive safety nets and other PHND impact indicators; and (iv) broader geographic coverage and spatial disaggregation.

The Annual Trends and Outlook Reports (ATOR) are generated from data collected from most of the SADC Members States as well as data from internationally recognized datasets (World Bank, FAO etc.). The report is presented at key policy dialogue and public sector investment planning events and processes in order to inform policy and decision making. The proposed regional dialogue due to be held on 22 October 2013 in Pretoria, South Africa will review the 2012 ATOR.

## 2.0 The 2013 Southern Africa Regional Dialogue on Agriculture

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A high-level regional policy dialogue will be held in Pretoria, South Africa on the 22 October 2013. The dialogue will take the form of a high-level multi-stakeholder consultative platform that will discuss the post-MDG outlook for agriculture development in Southern Africa. The dialogue theme is, thus: **Informing the Future: Ag-Sector Performance Trends over the last Decade: 2000-2012**. The discussions at the dialogue will be informed by trends observed in the 2012 Annual Trends and Outlook Report that focused on: **Inter-temporal Trends and Patterns in Agricultural Investment spending in Southern Africa**. The dialogue is expected to bring together key policymakers from various countries and sectors of government, development partners, researchers, and farmers as well as key stakeholders from agribusiness and civil society to debate and discuss critical policy and investment issues from the report. Through structured presentations and facilitated discussions, the participants will discuss multiple perspectives of the emerging issues and agree on a consensus action-plan and way forward. The Dialogue will provide the stakeholders with an opportunity to engage in guided policy debate and hard-talk to create a comprehensive policy message to SADC on the future of agriculture. The specific dialogue objectives will be to:

- 5) Present the 2012 Annual Trends and Outlook report to key stakeholders in the region and launch the report for further dissemination across the region
- 6) Review and debate the key trends and recommendations of the report in order to identify key investment options, policies and strategies for accelerating agricultural sector growth in the region
- 7) Provide an opportunity for different stakeholders - government, donor partners, researchers, civil society, private sector and farmers – to interface and discuss the future of agriculture in the region
- 8) Show case other ReSAKSS and Strategic Partners' research outputs and knowledge products as an uptake strategy to inform policy and investment choices in the region

## 3.0 Expected Participants

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The dialogue is expected to bring together over 100 key stakeholders in the region and beyond involved in CAADP M&E – including the CAADP secretariat at the NPCA. The SADC Secretariat and SADC Member state representatives will be the primary target – with a special focus on the CAADP Focal Points and Policy and Planning Departments in the Ministries of Agriculture. SADC Member states participating in the ReSAKSS/Joint Sector Review (JSR) initiative (Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Zambia) will also participate and share progress. Development partners that are financing agriculture development in the region have been invited. Regional policy analysis networks (FANRPAN, RENAPRI), Universities and other agricultural research institutions have also been invited. Representatives of Farmer organisations and Agribusiness have also been invited.

## 4.0 Expected Outputs

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It is expected that by the end of the dialogue:

- 1) SADC Member states and other key stakeholders in the Agriculture sector in the region will have appreciated the current level of performance of the sector, the key challenges and the key opportunities for accelerating growth in the sector in order to ensure food security and poverty reduction
- 2) Evidence-based recommendations and strategic options for increasing investment in the agriculture will have emerged – for consideration by government, private sector, development partners and all key stakeholders
- 3) The 2011 and 2012 Regional Trends and Outlook Reports will have been launched for wider dissemination in the region to inform policy and investment decisions in the Southern African agricultural sector
- 4) The key stakeholders in the agricultural sector would have exchanged knowledge and experiences on the future of agriculture in region

## 5.0 Indicative Agenda

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### Day One:

Time	Session Details	Session Facilitation
09.00-10.30	<b>Participant Registration</b>	ReSAKSS-SA
1030-1230	<b>OPEN SPACE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Networking,</li><li>• Side Meetings,</li><li>• Individual Meetings</li><li>• Shopping</li></ul>	
1230-1330	<b>LUNCH</b>	
1330-1530	<b>SESSION 1: OPENING CEREMONY</b>  <b>1330-1345</b> Cultural Entertainment  <b>1345-1400</b> <b>Welcome and Opening Remarks from IWMI-Southern Africa</b>  <b>1400-1415</b> <b>Opening remarks by SADC Secretariat</b>  <b>1415-1430</b> <b>Opening Remarks – CAADP Secretariat - NPCA</b>  <b>1430-1445</b> <b>Opening Remarks by Development Partners supporting Agriculture Development in Southern Africa</b>  <b>1445-1500</b> <b>Dialogue Overview – Purpose, Objectives and Expected Outputs</b>  <b>1500-1515</b> <b>Keynote Address: ReSAKSS - A Decision-support tool for informing Policy and Investment Decisions for Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Development in Africa</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthening Capacity to Monitor and Evaluate Agricultural Sector Performance in the Context of CAADP and regionally shared goals.</li></ul>	<b>MASTER OF CEREMONY</b>  Arts and Culture Entertainment Group <b>Dr. Pius Chilonda</b> Head, IWMI-SA SADC-FANR Directorate  CAADP Coordinator  USAID Southern Africa  <b>Dr. Greenwell Matchaya</b> ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator <b>Dr. Godfrey Bahigwa</b> ReSAKSS Africa-wide Coordinator

1515-1530	Cultural Entertainment	Arts and Culture Entertainment Group										
1530-1545	TEA BREAK											
1545-1800	<b>SESSION 2: Agricultural Sector M&amp;E at Regional Level (SADC) in the context of CAADP and SADC RISDP</b>	<b>Session Chair</b> SADC-FANR Directorate										
1545-1615	Trends and Spatial Patterns of Agricultural Productivity in Africa	<b>Dr Godfrey Bahigwa</b> ReSAKSS Africa-wide Coordinator										
1615-1645	Inter-temporal Trends and Patterns in Agricultural Investment spending in Southern Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investments options for accelerated agricultural development in Southern Africa</li> </ul>	<b>Dr Greenwell Matchaya</b> ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator										
1645-1730	Plenary Feedback and Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated stakeholder feedback in Plenary</li> </ul>	SADC-FANR Directorate										
1730-1800	Cultural Entertainment	Arts and Culture Entertainment Group										
1830-1930	<b>COCKTAIL &amp; END OF DAY 1</b>											
<b>Day 2:</b>												
08.30-1030	<b>Session 3: Agricultural Sector M&amp;E at Country Level in the context of capacity building for Country SAKSS</b>	<b>Session Chair</b> Dr Greewell Matchaya ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator										
	2012 Swaziland Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) 2012 Malawi Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) 2012 South Africa Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) 2012 Zimbabwe Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR)											
10.30-1100	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>											
11.00-13.00	<b>SESSION 4: HARD-TALK</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EXPERT PANEL ON AGRICULTURE</li> </ul> <b>POST-MDG AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA OVER THE NEXT DECADE</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Expert 1: Post MDG CAADP</th> <th>Expert 2: Structural Transformation</th> <th>Expert 3: Quality vs. Quantity</th> <th>Expert 4: Complimentary investments</th> <th>Expert 5 Ag-Research and Dev.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Will the current CAADP framework and targets still be relevant over the next decade? How can CAADP better address the agricultural trade in the context of regional integration? What is the role for Country SAKSS in the post compact/post NAIP period?</td> <td>The Paradox: Why does agriculture continue to contribute only 7% yet it employs 70% of the population? What can trigger structural transformation in the SADC Ag-sector? OR is it a "business-as-usual" scenario over the next decade?</td> <td>Do we have qualitative targets in line with the 10% budgetary allocation? What are investment priorities are defined in the SADC RAP? And do these address SADC's post MDG challenges?</td> <td>Can investments in agriculture alone promote growth and reduce poverty further? What complimentary investments are needed to support Ag-sector development? How can the ag-sector better leverage Private sector funds over the next decade?</td> <td>Ag-R&amp;D investments have the most promising spill-in and spillover over effects? What is the "business-not-as-usual" agenda for Ag R&amp;D over the next decade?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Expert 1: Post MDG CAADP	Expert 2: Structural Transformation	Expert 3: Quality vs. Quantity	Expert 4: Complimentary investments	Expert 5 Ag-Research and Dev.	Will the current CAADP framework and targets still be relevant over the next decade? How can CAADP better address the agricultural trade in the context of regional integration? What is the role for Country SAKSS in the post compact/post NAIP period?	The Paradox: Why does agriculture continue to contribute only 7% yet it employs 70% of the population? What can trigger structural transformation in the SADC Ag-sector? OR is it a "business-as-usual" scenario over the next decade?	Do we have qualitative targets in line with the 10% budgetary allocation? What are investment priorities are defined in the SADC RAP? And do these address SADC's post MDG challenges?	Can investments in agriculture alone promote growth and reduce poverty further? What complimentary investments are needed to support Ag-sector development? How can the ag-sector better leverage Private sector funds over the next decade?	Ag-R&D investments have the most promising spill-in and spillover over effects? What is the "business-not-as-usual" agenda for Ag R&D over the next decade?	<b>Session Facilitator</b> <b>Dr. Joseph Karugia</b> ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator East and Central Africa (ECA)
Expert 1: Post MDG CAADP	Expert 2: Structural Transformation	Expert 3: Quality vs. Quantity	Expert 4: Complimentary investments	Expert 5 Ag-Research and Dev.								
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1100-1200	Facilitated Plenary Feedback on Expert Panel Submissions											
1200-1300	<b>LUNCH</b>											
1300-1400												
1400-1530	<b>SESSION 5: Building Partnerships: Information Sharing by Strategic partners</b>	<b>Session Facilitator</b> <b>Dr. Mbaye Yade</b> ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator West Africa (WA)										
	<b>SADC-RAP: The SADC-Regional Agricultural Policy:</b> common agreed objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector of the SADC Member States in support of regional integration and in contribution to the attainment of the SADC Common Agenda											

**CCARDESA: Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa:** coordinating the implementation of agricultural research and development (R&D) in the SADC region  
**SACAU: Southern African Confederation of Agriculture Unions:** a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable farming sector that ensure food security and contributes to economic growth in Southern Africa  
**SADC SEED CENTRE:** Implementing the SADC harmonized seed regulatory system (HSRS): Seed variety release, Seed certification and quality assurance, and Phyto-sanitary measures for seed  
**ZAM-SAKSS:** Capacity Strengthening for Agriculture Sector Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) to enhance Agricultural Growth and Development in Zambia: through Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS)

<b>1530-1545</b> <b>1545-1615</b> <b>1615-1700</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>  <b>SESSION 6: The Role of Mutual Accountability and Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) in the Implementation of CAADP</b>  <b>1545-</b> Concept, Status and Way Forward for the SAKSS and JSR efforts in Zambia, Malawi, <b>1615</b> Mozambique and Zimbabwe <b>SESSION 7: Closing Ceremony</b>  <b>1615-</b> Cultural Entertainment <b>1630</b> <b>1630-</b> Closing Statement from ReSAKSS Africa-wide <b>1700</b> Closing Statement from IWMI/ ReSAKSS-SA Closing Statement from CAADP/NPCA Closing Statement from SADC <b>1650-</b> Cultural Entertainment <b>1700</b>	<b>Session Chair</b> CAAPD Coordinator  <b>MASTER OF CEREMONY</b>  Arts and Culture Entertainment Group  <b>Dr. Pius Chilonda</b> Head, International Water Management Institute (IWMI) – Southern Africa Arts and Culture Entertainment Group
	<b>1700</b> END OF DAY 2 & END OF DIALOGUE	

## Annex 1

### 2012 Annual Trends and Outlook Report

#### Executive Summary

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The purpose of the report is to analyze and present trends in investments in agriculture in the SADC region and to show in a simpler but useful way, the associations that exist between investments in agriculture and important selected output and outcome variables such as agricultural productivity, incomes, and measures of poverty. In pursuing this goal the report empirically highlights the importance of disaggregating expenditure data when examining its link to measures of productivity and poverty. This is important because not all types of expenditure have the potential to positively impact on productivity and poverty.

In order to pursue the goals set out in this report, this study focused on data on mainly public expenditure, and to a limited extent, private expenditure, Foreign Direct Investments, and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) for Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Angola, Mauritius, Madagascar, and Namibia, collected by ReSAKSS-SA in 2011 and 2012, and that collected from the World Bank, The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)'s Statistics of Public Expenditure for Economic Development (SPEED Database) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) sources. Because data on investments in the agricultural sector at the household level are hard to find, this study used expenditures related to agriculture as a proxy for investments.

Furthermore, owing to the fact that public expenditure data are relatively easy to find, the focus of the analysis centered mainly on public investments in the SADC. Since various factors including the development stage of the country as well as the sub-sector of agriculture concerned can influence agricultural expenditure, the analysis takes low income countries, middle income countries as classified by the World Bank. The classification of agriculture into sub-sector i.e. livestock subsector, crops subsector, forestry and fisheries as units of analysis follows the COFOG classification, which is in line with NEPAD/CAADP guidelines for monitoring public expenditures in agriculture (Maputo Declaration of 2003). Furthermore, expenditure is grouped into recurrent and capital expenditure owing to the important distinctions in purposes that these two types of expenditure serve in the sector. A further effort is also taken to disaggregate expenditure into various functions and trends are examined at those levels with the view of thoroughly understanding trends at such lower levels. The link between agricultural investments and outcome variables of concern are examined through Spearman's correlations, Lowess smoothing and scatter plots.

The major findings from this study are that across the SADC region, various countries have tended to invest in their agricultural sectors differently across time, but there appears to be an interesting dichotomy comprising of middle income and low income countries as defined by the World Bank and discussed at the start of this report. For instance, considering public expenditure alone and in its crude form, the results show that over the period of 2000-2012 for which complete data were available, the SADC region as a whole spent just above 5% of its total expenditure on agriculture, which was below the 10% CAADP target, but the proportion of expenditure increased to 7% when only the low income countries are considered.

Another finding is that so far investments in the agricultural sector have been limited in the region, and even in the low income countries where agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy and livelihoods, which calls for concerted efforts post 2015 to ensure that the agricultural sector receives more funding as one way of reducing poverty.

The study reveals that, recurrent and capital expenditures on agriculture have differential impacts on poverty, agricultural productivity and incomes. Examining expenditure impacts at the disaggregate level has the potential to guide policy makers on how they should prioritize expenditure, not only across ministries but within the sectors of agriculture. For instance, the results have shown consistently at both the regional level and the country level that investing in short term inputs through subsidies in agriculture, investing in various forms of capital and spending on emoluments and goods and services have differential impacts on the agricultural sector. Investment spending targeting capital accumulation, as well as general productive spending is beneficial to incomes, productivity and even international trade, whereas other kinds of spending such as spending on goods and services as well as emoluments do not exhibit clear positive effects on incomes and productivity.

Although anecdotal evidence appear to suggest that Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) is flowing to the Southern African region, data to capture the flows is still scant, and while Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) accounts for a good proportion of expenditure in the agricultural sector disaggregate data on expenditures at the sub-sector level are not readily available, and, data on private domestic investments is also hard to find. As such given the data at hand, it appears that public expenditure constitutes the most important part of agricultural expenditure followed by the other sources in the SADC. Noting the critical role of private sector investment in sustainable agricultural growth and transformation, more concerted efforts at both regional and country levels in SADC, should be made to access data on this major player in the economy.

Agriculture is still dominated by crops, and crops expenditure is often more than 50% of the agricultural budget followed by livestock, forestry and fisheries in that order, which has implications for nutrition and food security. This distribution reflects the importance that crops have in everyday lives of many people in the developing countries of the SADC. Over the period 2000-2012 the crops sector received just over 50% of the total agricultural expenditure, followed by the livestock, forestry and fisheries sectors with 20%, 18% and 12% respectively. If food and nutritional security is to be improved significantly, agricultural investment plans should encourage the growth of the fish as well as the livestock sectors taking into account each country's comparative advantage or natural resource endowment.

This report concludes that there is need for concerted efforts towards mobilization of greater government support for more and well-targeted agricultural investments in growth enhancing investments because this is important for long term agricultural growth. In order to achieve this, research needs to endeavor to demonstrate the link between investment in R&D and productivity, poverty and food security

both in the short run and in the long term. This is important because as national budget lines become tight due to effects of global financial problems, developing nations which often partly rely on external funds to finance their economic activities, will need to finance larger portions of their budgets on their own and issues of prioritization of the allocation and use of scarce public resources will also be paramount. As private investments are very important, there is a need to find ways of encouraging an evolution of interest rates that can spur private investment, because the ones that prevail at present are high, especially for lower income countries of the SADC and stifle agricultural investments.

## Participant List

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<b>Title and Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Email Address</b>	<b>Gender</b>
1. <b>Mr.</b> Readwell Musopole	M&E Specialist and Chief Economist	Min. of Agriculture, Malawi	Malawi	musopoler@gmail.com	Male
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24.	<b>Mr. Mr. Refeletsoe Lerotholi,</b>	Policy Analyst	Lesotho CAADP Secretariat Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security <b>Lesotho</b>	Lesotho	lerotholir@agric.gov.ls.	Male
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