

The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa
(ReSAKSS-SA)¹

Strengthening Capacity for Strategic Agricultural Policy and Investment Planning and Implementation in the SADC Region:

*The CAADP M&E Data Presentation for the 2013 Annual Trends and Outlook
Report for Southern Africa and Country-Level ATORs Presentation*

The 5th Regional Methodology Workshop for 2013

organized by

IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA

22-23 August 2013, Pretoria, South Africa

¹ 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

In May 2013 ReSAKSS-SA successfully hosted a methodology workshop of stakeholders and trade policy experts from the 15 SADC region to discuss the focal point of the 2013 ATOR (International Trade and Vulnerability/Resilience). In this workshop the process of data collection (the data collection tool) and report writing were deliberated upon. The deliberations envisaged how trade affects the vulnerability of economies and hence by implications to households incomes and poverty and their ability to adapt to such vulnerability (otherwise called resilience). The idea was to understand the nature, challenges and opportunities of regional and extra-regional trade in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and link this to the vulnerability of households at the national level as well as to the region's ability to withstand to shocks arising from trade. After this workshop the data collection protocol was refined and the respective country representatives (consultants) embarked on the collection process.

To facilitate the presentation of data collected after the 4th Methodology workshop in May 2013, ReSAKSS-SA subsequently organized a workshop of the above mentioned stakeholders to discuss and review the collected data and to map the way forward for the ATOR report writing. As would be expected, the workshop built on the many pieces of work done by ReSAKSS-SA in 2012 towards strengthening SADC's capacity to monitor and evaluate agricultural sector performance in Southern Africa in the context of CAADP and the SADC-RISDP.

For the purposes of the workshop, the emphasis was on how international trade influences vulnerability/resilience (in the previous workshop vulnerability was defined as the propensity to fall below consumption or some poverty threshold²), The workshop participants hence endeavored to discuss on the challenges they encountered during the

² Kumar, K.S. and Viswanathan, B. (2006) 'Vulnerability to Globalization in India. Relative Rankings of States Using Fuzzy Models', UN-WIDER Research Paper No. 2006/40

data collection process and also harmonize certain aspects that are seemingly or presumably out cropping on the data variables (see the concept note attached for details).

2.0 Specific Workshop Objectives:

The workshop took place in Pretoria, South Africa on **22-23 August 2013**. The specific workshop objectives were to:

- 1) To present, explain and submit all completed national data for the preparation of the 2013 regional Annual Trends and outlook Report (ATOR) for the Southern African Region
- 2) Discuss the national trends reports writing-up strategies
- 3) Strengthen the capacity to monitor and evaluate agricultural sector performance, growth and poverty trends in Southern Africa in the Context of CAADP and SADC-RISDP.

3.0 Workshop Format

The workshop was held over 2 days and the programme was flexible and participatory to facilitate learning and mutual capacity strengthening. 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

The workshop brought together national collaborators from SADC countries namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Seychelles and Zimbabwe. The workshop also drew participants from *Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI)*, Bunda College of Agriculture, Eduardo Mondlane University, the University of Pretoria, and representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture in the various SADC countries.

5.0 Outcomes



Participants who attended the Fifth Regional Methodology Workshop, all eager and ready to work!

The Workshop proceeded as follows

Day 1: Thursday, 22 August 2013

Opening Remarks: Dr. Pius Chilonda – Head of IWMI-SA

Dr Pius Chilonda welcomed all participants to the workshop; he expressed his appreciation to the participants for taking time from their busy schedules to attend this momentous workshop. He further emphasized the need to submit quality data and also work on improving the speed and quality of reports writing in order to publish them in due time.

Remarks and Workshop Objectives: Dr. Greenwell Matchaya

Dr Greenwell Matchaya chaired the workshop and he presented the workshop's objectives and again emphasized the importance of the data quality. He further briefly stated how the

two day workshop will unfold (programme for the workshop). Concluding his remarks, Dr. Matchaya expressed the need for the participants to adhere to the confines (targets) of their contracts and also aim not only at presenting good data but strive to write country reports worth publishing.



*The workshop was coordinated by Dr Greenwell Matchaya-
ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator and Sibusiso Nhlengethwa – Research
Officer- Statistics - IWMI-SA*

Data Presentation: Dr Howard Sigwele (Botswana)

From his presentation it transpired that Botswana is net agriculture importer mainly because a large part country is not conducive for agriculture production. He swiftly pointed out though that this implies that there is a big market opportunity especially for the staples i.e. maize, wheat and rice. He further expressed that the country is proficient in beef production hence they have a huge quota with the European Union, they also supply the SADC region with animal medication/vaccinations. Botswana's trade is not diversified (heavily dependent on the trade of diamonds) it is therefore vulnerable. Besides trade, he

found that there are other aspects that exacerbate Botswana's vulnerability i.e. HIV/AIDS, natural disasters like drought and floods.

Data Presentation: Mr. John Pali-Shikhulu (Swaziland)

From the collected data it emanated that Swaziland is a net agriculture exporter mainly from exporting sugar. Despite falling under the EU-EBA and AGOA, SACU countries remain major trading partners for country especially the Republic of South Africa. Swaziland has still not reached food sufficient because it still imports most of the food products including maize. Since the main export in the country's agriculture industry is sugar, there is therefore a need to diversify to cushion shocks that may stem from sugar world markets.

Data Presentation: Dr Conrad Zawe (Zimbabwe)

Dr. Zawe stated that it is still very difficult to get data in Zimbabwe because of the economic and political climate in the country but he is very hopeful that this will soon be an issue of the past after the successful national election. He echoed his sentiments by saying; it is a renowned fact that Zimbabwe is very vulnerable country because of the international sanctions.

Data Presentation: Mr. Auckland Kuteya (Zambia)

He stated that the subsidy programme that is currently implemented by government has not yielded tangible results with regards to food security and trade. This implies that the country is still vulnerable due to its heavy reliance to the mining sector.

Data Presentation: Mrs. Lilian Pomela (Lesotho)

Lesotho is a net agriculture importing country however, data on trade is very scanty more especially for maize.

Data Presentation: Mr. Anand Sokoun (Mauritius)

Trade in Mauritius is dominated by the services sector (tourism) and the sugar industry seems to be taking less precedence because of the world market price instability and

exhaustion of the quota by the country. Mauritius is a net importer of the staples i.e. wheat, rice and maize.

Day 2: Friday, 23 August 2013

Data Presentation: Mr. Ninatubu Lema (Tanzania)

Tanzania's economy is heavily embedded to the mining industry, however the country has a huge agriculture potential which is not adequately explored. The country is rigged with too much cross border trade with its eight neighbouring countries (especially cashew nuts and maize) hence this trade cannot be properly accounted for. The trends in the agricultural trade are dictated by the seed-fertilizer imports. He further stated that vulnerability mostly stems from the population boom they have experienced in the past 12 years (from 32 million in 2000 to 44 million in 2012)-the resources in the country cannot adequately cater for the inhabitants.

Data Presentation: Dr. Donald Makoka (Malawi)

Malawi is a net importing country; however with regards to the agriculture sector it is a net exporter (tobacco is the main export). Tobacco accounts for 60% of the net exports. Malawi also exports tea, timber and in some cases maize (maize is a protected crop). Just like Zambia, Malawi runs a FISP programme but the increased productivity has not necessarily translated to poverty reduction hence vulnerability aspects are still predominantly experienced.

Data Presentation: Dr. Joao Mutondo (Mozambique)

Mozambique is experiencing tremendous growth in the sugar sector and the mining sector hence these two have a surmountable share in the trade exports together with marine products and cashew nuts. Vulnerability is still prevalent despite the tremendous growth in the country's economy.

Data Presentation: Mrs. Thinah Moyo (South Africa)

South Africa's economy is highly dominated by the service and mining sectors, agriculture play a significantly minute role hence its contribution to the GDP hovers around 3%. The

agriculture sector is intensely affected by the shortages of water; despite this, the country is a major exporter of agriculture products to SACU member states and the SADC region as a whole. The country has a very developed economy compared to its neighbours and the rest of the region, however it is still vulnerable especially to HIV/AIDS and the disparities emanating from economic inequalities.

Data Presentation: Mr. Sakunawa Negumbo (Namibia)

Agricultural Trade data was very scanty but it transpired that Namibia is a net importer of agricultural products mainly due to the fact that a large part of the country is a desert. The country's economy is imbedded on mining and marine products trade.

Closing Remarks – Dr. P. Chilonda

He thanked the participants for successfully carrying out the data collection process. In conclusion, he thanked all the participants for making this a very successful workshop.



The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA)³

Strengthening Capacity for Strategic Agricultural Policy and Investment Planning and Implementation in the SADC Region:

The CAADP M&E Data Presentation for the 2013 Annual Trends and Outlook Report for Southern Africa

A Fifth Regional Methodology Workshop

organized by

IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA

22-23 August 2013, Pretoria, South Africa

Concept Note

³ 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

This workshop is a follow up on the workshop held on 2-3 May 2013 in Pretoria, which focused on launching the data collection process for the 2013 Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Southern Africa Development Community Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (SADC-RISDP) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process. The highlights of the 2012 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR), which featured agricultural productivity and agricultural investments, suggest that investments and productivity are closely related, and that investments spur agricultural productivity. The 2012 ATOR also showed that agricultural trade volumes increase as agricultural production increases, but there still remain a question about whether agricultural trade reduces vulnerability of economies. Against this background, the 2013 ATOR focuses on international trade and vulnerability/resilience. The idea is to understand the nature, challenges and opportunities of regional and extra-regional trade in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and link this to the vulnerability of households at the national level.

As well as building on the data collection launch workshop held by ReSAKSS-SA in May 2013, this workshop will build on the many pieces of work done by ReSAKSS-SA in 2012 towards strengthening capacity to monitor and evaluate agricultural sector performance in Southern Africa in the context of CAADP and the SADC-RISDP.

2.0 Specific Workshop Objectives:

- 4) To present, explain and submit all completed national data for the preparation of the 2013 regional Annual Trends and outlook Report (ATOR) for the Southern African Region
- 5) Discuss the national trends reports writing-up strategies

- 6) Strengthen the capacity to monitor and evaluate agricultural sector performance, growth and poverty trends in Southern Africa in the Context of CAADP and SADC-RISDP.

3.0 Workshop Format

The workshop will be for 2 days and it will be flexible and participatory to facilitate learning and mutual capacity strengthening. Participants will be expected to present and explain the completeness or lack thereof of their data to ensure its maximum utility. At the end of the workshop, collaborators will be expected to submit their data to ReSAKSS-SA.

4.0 Expected Participants

The workshop will bring together national collaborators (data collection consultants) from SADC countries namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

5.0 Expected Outcomes

It is expected that by the end of the workshop:

- ReSAKSS-SA will get all the data collected in all the countries and explanations for any gaps and data sources used. Where applicable, unusual trends emerging from any data series will be explained. This will further equip the national collaborators with skills for future data collection and for writing up the 2013's national trends reports.
- Evidence-based agricultural policy and investment planning as well as M&E for agricultural sector performance in the SADC region, will have been strengthened.

6.0 Workshop Programme

Venue: IWMI-SA boardroom, Silverton, Pretoria

Day 1: Thursday 22/08/2013

Time	Activity	Facilitator
0800 - 0830	Arrival of the Participants and Registration	Sibusiso Nhlengethwa Rose Baloyi Thokozani Dlamini
0830 - 0840	Opening/Welcoming Remarks and Introductions ➤ <i>Opening/Welcoming Remarks by Head of IWMI-SA</i> ➤	Greenwell Matchaya
0840 - 0900	Workshop Goal and Objectives ➤ <i>National data presentation for preparation of the 2012 CAADP M&E report</i> ➤ <i>Submission of all the collected data with explanations, and sources</i> ➤ <i>The writing-up</i> <i>Greenwell Matchaya (ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator)</i>	
09:00-10:30	<i>Data Presentation by National Collaborators (30 minutes per country)</i> <i>Zimbabwe</i> <i>Malawi</i> <i>Namibia</i>	
1030 - 11:00	Tea Break and Group Photo	Sibusiso Nhlengethwa
1110-1300	<i>Data Presentation by National Collaborators (30 minutes per country)</i> <i>Lesotho</i> <i>Zambia</i> <i>Angola</i>	Greenwell Matchaya
1300 - 1430	Lunch Break	Sibusiso Nhlengethwa
14.30-1530	<i>Data Presentation by National Collaborators (30 minutes per country)</i> <i>Botswana</i> <i>Mauritius</i> <i>Swaziland</i>	Greenwell Matchaya
1530-16:00	Tea Break	
1600-1630	Summing up emerging issues	Greenwell Matchaya
1630-1730	Reception	Rose/Sibusiso/Thokozani

Day 2: Friday- 23/08/ 2013

Time	Activity	Facilitator
–	Arrival of the Participants	Sibusiso
0830 - 0930	Recap of yesterday's progress Dr Greenwell Matchaya	Greenwell
0930 – 0940	Workshop objectives for the day Dr Greenwell Matchaya	
0940-1110	<i>Data Presentation by National Collaborators (30 minutes per country)</i> Mozambique <u>Madagascar</u> Tanzania	
1110-1130	Coffee Break and Group Photo	
1130 - 1200	<i>Data Presentation by National Collaborators (30 minutes per country)</i> South Africa	Greenwell
12.20 - 1400	Lunch Break	
14.00-1530	Writing up Summation of the two days	Greenwell
1530-1600	Closing Remarks- Dr Pius Chilonda	Greenwell

Participants' List

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