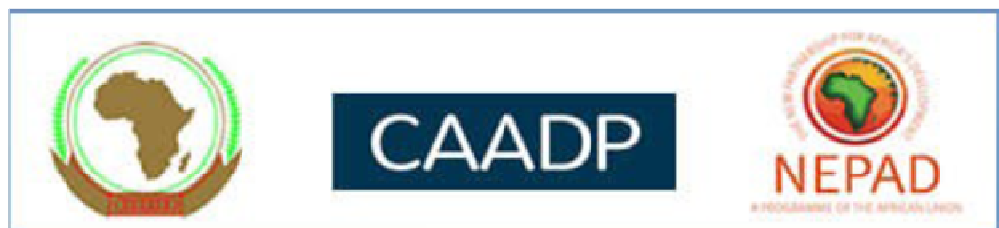




**Report**  
**CAADP Africa Forum Preparatory Workshop**

**Kopaneng Conference Centre**  
**Gauteng, South Africa**  
**26<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> September 2010**



## List of abbreviations and acronyms

ACT	Agricultural Conservation Tillage
AgriSA	Agriculture South Africa
ARC SA	Agricultural Research Council of South Africa
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CBNRM	Community Based natural Resource Management
CFU	Commercial Farmers' Union
CGIAR	
CIAT	
CIMMYT	
CPM	Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CTA	
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FEKritama	Confederation des Agriculteurs Malagasy
FOs	Farmers' Organisations
FUM	Farmers' Union of Malawi
ICLAM	
ICRISAT	
ILCA	
IWMA	International Water Management Authority
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
NAFU	National African Farmers' Union(South Africa)
NARS	National Agricultural Research Stations
NASFAM	National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi
NAU	Namibia Agricultural Union
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NFOs	National Farmers' Organisations
NGOs	Non Governmental organisations
NORAD	
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ODI	
PDDAA	Programme Détaillé de Développement l'Agriculture Afrique
REC	Regional Economic Community
RFOs	Regional Farmers' Organisations
RIU	Research into Use
SACAU	Southern Africa Confederation of Agriculture Union
SEYFA	Seychelles Farmers Association
SNAU	Swaziland National Agricultural Union
USAID,	United States of American International Development
ZFU	Zimbabwe Farmers' Union

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## **1. Introduction**

This report documents the proceeding and outcomes of the Southern Africa Confederation of Agriculture Unions' (SACAU) Regional Level Workshop in preparation for the 2010 Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) African Forum. The workshop was held at Kopaneng Conference Centre, Gauteng, South Africa, on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> September 2010 and was supported by InWEent (Capacity Building International, Germany).

### **1.1. Workshop objectives**

The workshop objectives and programme<sup>1</sup> were extracted from the Guidelines for Farmer Organisations (2010 CAADP Africa Forum: Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change). The workshop objectives were:

- Raise awareness on the CAADP process and the CAADP Africa Forum;
- Provide an overall conceptual framework of the theme of this year's forum;
- Identify the critical issues from Farmers' Organisations (FOs) and farmers in the region pertaining to climate change; and,
- Define what FOs and farmers in the region should expect from the forum.

The workshop was hosted by SACAU and attended by delegates<sup>2</sup> from the following FOs:

- Lesotho Farmers' Union
- Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar (CPM)
- Confederation des Agriculteurs Malagasy (FEKRITAMA) (Madagascar)
- Farmers' Union of Malawi (FUM)
- National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM)
- Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU)
- SEYFA (Seychelles)
- National African Farmers' Union (NAFU) (South Africa)
- AgriSA (South Africa)
- Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) (Zimbabwe)
- Zimbabwe Farmers' Union
- Swaziland National Agricultural Union (SNAU)
- Agricultural Council of Tanzania

The workshop reference group was constituted by:

- Benito Eliasi (SACAU)
- Fhumulani Mashau (SACAU)
- Johnson Bungu (SACAU)
- Prince Kapondamgaga (SACAU)
- Desiree Dietvorst (Independent consultant who provided technical expertise)

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 1: Workshop Programme

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 2: List of Participants

## 2. Workshop proceedings

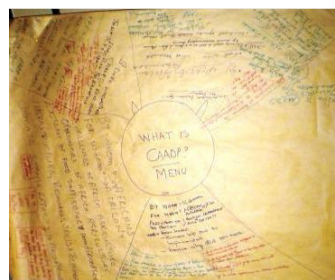
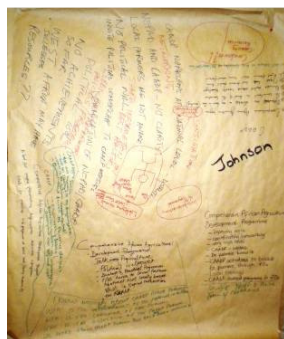
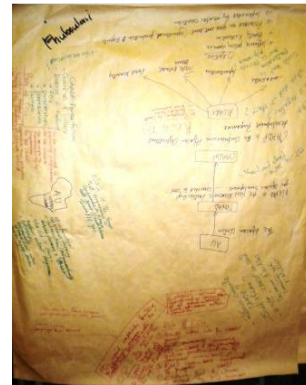
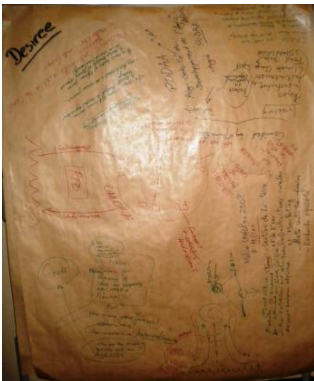
### 2.1. Opening an welcome

The workshop was opened by Mr. Ishamael Sunga (Chief Executive Officer SACAU) who welcomed all participants and provided an overview of the workshop objectives with a specific focus on the preparations needed for participation in the Africa Forum. It was noted with some concern that there was no representation from CAADP in the workshop.<sup>3</sup>

### 2.2. Overview of CAADP and CAADP Africa Forum

In order to promote participation and to build on existing knowledge, a World Café methodology was used to introduce the overview of CAADP, CADDP Africa Forum and the role of the FOs in the CAADP Africa Forum. Discussion at the different café tables were hosted / facilitated by members of the workshop reference group. Three rounds of café conversations were held, each round with a different conversation topic:

- What is CAADP?
- What is the CAADP Africa Forum?
- What is the role of the FOs in the CAADP Africa Forum?



The World Café  
"table cloths"

Table hosts summarised the various discussions<sup>4</sup> as set out below:

<sup>3</sup> Mr Martin Bawalya (Head of CAADP – NEPAD) made himself available on Day 2 of the proceedings to address questions related to CAADP in relation the FOs.

<sup>4</sup> The outcomes of the discussions hosted by Prince Kapondamgaga are still to be included in this report

**Café Host: Fhumulani Mashau**

**What is CAADP?**

There was a general understanding of CAADP and some of the points highlighted in this regard are as follows:

- CAADP is the Comprehensive African Agriculture Programme and it falls under NEPAD (New Partnership for African Development (which was launched in 2001) by the African Union
- CAADP has four pillars dealing with land and water, infrastructure, trade and market access, and food security
- Its objectives focus on influencing policy measures; poverty reduction; focused on grassroots level (agricultural production and exports)
- CAADP is implemented by member countries, and coordinated by NEPAD
- The level of farmers' organizations (FO) participation varies in the different countries. Others such as Seychelles Farmers' Association have been engaging in the CAADP process since inception whilst in Madagascar, only government, i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture participates
- The group sought clarification on the role of RECs in CAADP processes

**What is the CAADP Africa Forum?**

The group did not know what the CAADP Africa Forum is and a number of questions were asked in this regard: Is it regular; when did it start?

- Who is involved?
- Is it the group that organized a meeting held in Nairobi in November 2009?
- Is it an annual event rather than an ongoing process?
- What is the theme?
- Est ce sera pays par pays?
- Quels sont patenains pour le Forum African?
- AM/car CAADP en 2008 pas encore d'actions?

In addition to the above, the group brought forward some ideas on what they thought the Forum was. It was said that the Forum brings together all the players involved in the four CAADP pillars, and that it is diverse in nature, including stakeholders such as FOs, professionals and farmers. A number issues/concerns were raised during discussions regarding CAADP. Café members were of the view that: there is insufficient interaction with farmers; CAADP is more of a talk show with no concrete actions.

**Role of FOs in the CAADP Africa Forum**

The following are some of the roles that FOs can play in the CAADP Africa Forum:

- Provide guidance to CAADP
- Involvement in fashioning programmes
- To reinforce practicability of programmes
- To let CAADP appreciate FOs programmes on climate change
- Provide input into the CAADP process
- Raise awareness among FO members and encourage active participation of farmer members
- Keep members informed of progress
- Ensure that the CAADP process is owned by FO members
- Sit in the national forum that drives CAADP process
- Share ideas with other FOs in the region and countries

The main issue that emerged during discussions was that, to be able to identify their role and to effectively engage in the CAADP and other processes, there is a need to build capacity of FOs. The language used in CAADP documents is also believed to be too technical for farmers. Other issues raised/points emphasized included the need for CAADP to be practical and visible at grassroots, i.e. translating policies into tangible actions at farmer level. Finally, a question was asked on how the CAADP Africa forum compares with other forums such as the one by FAO.

**Café Host: Desiree Dietvorst**

**What is CAADP?**

- Some comments regarding the French acronym of PDDAA – Programme Détaillé de Développement l'Agriculture Afrique – and a proposal to change the 'détaillé' into 'intégré' which would be a better translation of the word 'comprehensive'. This would give us the acronym PIDAA.
- Zimbabwe: Good explanation of what CAADP aims for, namely to be a framework and process that starts from existing policies, institutions and capacities and then looks at how these can be improved to support agricultural growth.
- Mention also of the 'investment plan' that identifies highest potential areas for investment in agriculture
- Madagascar had a PDDAA workshop in 2008 – subthemes were: Land and Water management; Rural infrastructure and marketing; Agricultural research: Fight against rural poverty.
- Issues around: Where does CAADP get its mandate from? To whom does CAADP report – to whom are they accountable? How is CAADP financed?
- 

**What is the CAADP Africa Forum?**

- No experience – none of the café visitors had ever attended an Africa Forum
- Discussion around the word forum as 'place where people meet and exchange' followed by the proposal that a forum can and should be held at different levels; local, national, regional and continental – with the current workshop and the October AF examples of regional and continental respectively.
- Purpose of the forum originally thought of as being to support progress of the implementation of the four CAADP Pillars....
- ....however, this turned into the more bottom-up purpose of 'to allow farmers to inform CAADP what they need at grassroots in order for them to drive agriculture forward'
- CAADP then should respond by tailoring their support and services (as under the pillars) to better meet the needs of farmers
- Some discussion on who should attend the AF – First of all the 'drivers' of agriculture, who are the farmers and the FOs; Second those who set the agenda in agriculture and that is government;
- BUT – it should all start with the farmers, i.e. it should be the farmers who invite the government (and not the other way round)

**What is the role of RFOs in the CAADP Africa Forum?**

- Prior to the forum: To compile information on challenges experienced by farmers and bring these to the attention of the forum;
- During the forum: To attend and use the forum as an opportunity to lobby, esp. with government, to better meet the interests of farmers;
- After the forum: To disseminate information collected at the forum to the wider farmer membership of FOs.

**Café Host: Johnson Bungu**

**What is CAADP?**

While the acronym is known there seems to be limited knowledge about CAADP beyond the knowledge of the acronym. The participants who had been to a CAADP meeting had only been to one meeting. They stressed that only the top people in their organizations were involved in CAADP. The CAADP acronym in literature is usually accompanied by NEPAD. This acronym is generally unknown and confuses people.

Other comments were that:

- a) It is a political tool.
- b) It will die naturally.
- c) Farmers do not know about it.
- d) There is no direct relationship between CAADP and farmers.
- e) There is no perceived benefit for farmers.
- f) There is no conviction.
- g) There are no resources to drive CAADP.
- h) Even the leadership of CAADP are discouraged and do not believe it will work.
- i) CAADP is a political talk show

**What is the CAADP Africa Forum?**

Nothing was known about the CAADP Africa Forum and therefore a number of questions arose. These were:

- a) Is it farmer driven?
- b) Is it government driven?
- c) How do we determine ownership of the forum by farmers?
- d) How do we qualify to become a member of the CAADP Africa Forum?
- e) What is the selection and criteria used to get on the CAADP Africa Forum?
- f) What is the objective of the forum?
- g) Who is driving the forum?
- h) Who is the convener of the CAADP Africa Forum?
- i) What is the role of the farmer in the CAADP Africa forum?
- j) Why would this forum succeed where other initiatives have failed?
- k) All that is known is that the Germans are funding this initiative?

**What is the role of FO's in the CAADP Africa Forum?**

- a) To share information on best practices.
- b) Lobbying at local, national, regional and international level.
- c) Implementation of programs.
- d) Networking with other FO's for mutual benefit.
- e) Sensitization of members.
- f) Dissemination of information.
- g) Preparation for the FORUM where both good stories and bad stories are carried through.
- h) The development of partnerships with other FO's.

**Café Host: Benito Eliasi**

Three questions were discussed and these were (i) What is CAADP? (ii) What is CAADP Africa Forum? and (iii) What are the roles of FOs in CAADP Africa Forum. The following responses were given by the participants who visited the table.

**What is CAADP?**

- It is a program that was conceived to correct foreign aid misallocations and it is mainly driven by donors
- It is a program that is implemented in four pillars and is aimed at improving investments in the African region
- Never heard of CAADP and would want to learn more about it
- It is agricultural program in Africa that is aimed at encouraging accountability of governments to the donors
- CAADP has good intentions but it has weaknesses in terms of member states adhering to their commitments
- It is not clear as to why CAADP was established in terms of power relationships among various stakeholders of CAADP
- Through CAADP African heads of states agreed to allocate 10% of their national budgets to agriculture
- Not clear whether CAADP is different from any other programs
- CAADP principles not translated at national or ground level – it is a top down initiative

**What is CAADP Africa Forum?**

- It is a new name that is not known by many
- When did this forum start?
- It is a forum to exchange information on best practices
- It is a forum where country agriculture agendas are advanced/promoted
- Attended by country teams under the CAADP country processes
- Not sure on who attends the forum and who organizes it
- Not aware of the institutional arrangement of the forum
- Participants dominated by government officials
- Unable to differentiate with CAADP and Partner Platform meeting

**Role of Farmers' Organisation at the Africa Forum**

- The roles are based on hearsay because participants to the Café were not very sure of what the forum is all about
- FOs could foster ownership of agriculture programmes through their participation in Africa Forum
- FOs could help in rallying farmers to participate in CAADP processes through the forum
- FOs have a coordination role for agricultural activities as well as forum activities
- Implement programs that are identified at the forum
- Take a leading role in the process
- To influence agricultural policies through participation in the process.

### 2.2.1. Plenary Discussion - CAADP, CADDP Africa Forum and role of FOs

Participants reported that they found the World Café format informative and that they had been able to draw on the experience of other participants. The following issues were raised in plenary:

- While some participants had a broad understanding of CAADP and the CAADP Africa Forum, there was generally a low level of knowledge of CAADP and, in particular, of the CAADP Africa Forum.
- Participants expressed the desire to be more involved in CAADP process other than “on paper”. The need for FO to own/participate directly and actively in the CAADP process was noted.
- It was noted that CAADP and the CAADP Africa Forum was seen as a process driven at Government level and the FOs are not directly involved. To this end, a distance between farmers and the CAADP process was considered to be large.
- Questions were raised in relation to how CAADP is financed and from whom CAADP receives its mandate. Information on the CAADP Pillars was also requested.

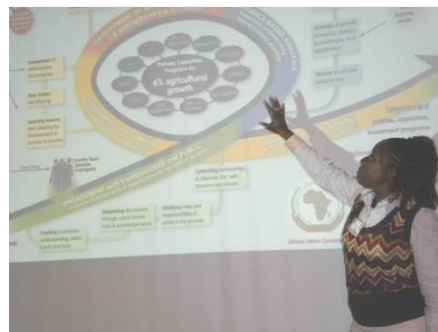
In response to the above queries and issues raised in the World Café, Bentio Eliasi (SACAU) and Desiree Dietvorst provided an overview of CAADP and the CAADP Africa Forum. The development of CAADP and the CAADP Africa Forum was illustrated in terms of a timeline showing three specific phases of development as set out below:

- 1997 → 2007 where CAADP and the Africa Forum emerge as two separate initiatives, with CAADP beginning to interrogate issues of up-scaling and the Africa Forum grappling with questions of mandate
- 2008 → 2009 sees the establishment of the Africa Forum to which the FO are invited along with other key stakeholders
- 2010 onwards marks the recognition of the central role of the FOs driving the CAADP Africa Forum.



In terms of the current CAADP process, FOs – both national and regional – are centrally located. National Farmers’ Organisations (NFOs) are represented on the CAADP country teams and on the CAADP Africa Forum through their Regional Farmers’ Organisations (RFOs), who, in turn, together with the structures of the Regional Economic Communities (REC) participate directly in the CAADP Partner Platforms (PP) and CAADP Pillars.

In conclusion to this discussion, Unami Mpofu (InWEnt) provided participants with an overview of the CAADP Country Process highlighting the role of the FOs.



Participants reported that they found the discussion very informative but still had a number of outstanding questions. It was agreed that these issues would be forwarded to SACAU, who in turn would address these issues to the relevant CAADP structures for clarification.

### 2.3. Climate Change – and overview

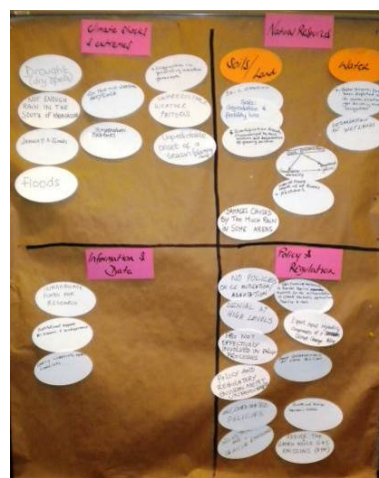
As an introduction to the preparation required for the CAADP Africa Forum 2010, participants were asked to list the first words that came to mind when hearing the term “climate change”.



The discussion was followed by a presentation by Bentio Eliasi on *Climate Change: Key Issues for Farmers in Southern Africa and Policy Positions*.<sup>5</sup>

#### 2.3.1. Identification of key issues

Participants were then asked to identify key issues or challenges at country level, in respect of the impact of climate change, on small-scale farmers. Ideas/issues were captured separately and then grouped together into main categories.



Desiree Dietvorst further categorised these inputs into broad themes as set out below:

<sup>5</sup> The Climate Change Presentation by Bentio Eliasi has been included as an electronic attachment to this report

Climate Change Impacts on Small Farmers	
Main Category	Detailed inputs
Climate shocks and extremes	Drought (dry spells) Not enough rain in the south of Madagascar Drought and floods Floods
	Extreme weather (hot and cold) Extreme temperatures
	Difficulty in predicting weather forecasts Unpredictable weather patterns Unpredictable onset of seasons (planting rains)
Natural resources: soil / land	Soil erosion Soils: degradation and fertility loss Desertification threat characterised by soil erosion and degradation of growing pastures Damage caused by too much rain in some areas
	Bush encroachment (affecting ground water availability and rangelands/pastures) Invasive plants drying up rivers and pastures
Natural resources: water	Water resources have been depleted leading to shortages for drinking and irrigation Degradation of wetlands
Information and data	Inadequate funds for research Institutional support for research and development Early warning systems lacking
Policy and regulation	No policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation Denial at high levels FOs not effectively involved in policy process Policy and regulatory environment unfavourable Uncoordinated policies (No) policy on industrial and vehicle emissions/reduction of green house gas emissions Public finance mechanisms to provide positive incentives for implementation of climate friendly agricultural practices and technology Expert input regarding components of climate change policy Poor enforcement of land policies Private and development insurance policies
Farming systems: Cropping cycles	Destabilisation of cultures calendar The shorter seasons prevent the use of prolific long-season crops Shorter cropping seasons
Farming systems: Decreased productivity	Decrease of production Low yield and poor crop quality Livestock: deaths, reduced products (milk, beef, eggs, etc) Fish: death and reduced yields Rising costs of agricultural inputs
Farming systems: Crop and livestock disease	Existence of uncontrollable pests and diseases Various diseases appear to be affecting all living beings Development of new diseases in both crops and livestock Influx of pests and diseases
Socio-economic impacts	Farmers stopping farming as a result of climate change Food nutrition and security threatening normal living Improve life of communities at ground level Poverty / increase of cost of food items for consumers Human beings: disease, death, poverty, loss of livelihood, low labour productivity Vulnerability variable across regions and communities (e.g. mountains, valley or low lands) Increased migration of rural communities to towns and cities resulting in land lying fallow and unproductive

Climate Change Impacts on Small Farmers	
Main Category	Detailed inputs
Natural Resource management: Forestry	Deforestation Reduced yields of trees and products and biodiversity Challenge of reforestation and tree planting Establish new protected areas Set up alternative and sustainable agro-forestry
Natural Resource management: Water	No water harvesting initiatives Poor management of earthen dams by communities (lack of communication) Water harvesting by small scale farmers
Natural Resource management: Land	Inadequate fire breaks in resettlement areas Wild veld fires destroy vegetation and homesteads Uncontrolled veld fires Overgrazing by overstocking
Appropriate technology	Access to affordable and new efficient technology Limited access to adaptive technology Adaptive technology not driven by framers
Capacity of farmers	Enhancement of capacity building for farmers on adaptation and mitigation Capacity building for local communities in order for them to manage the forests Teach farmers to plant fruit trees (new) Low knowledge on climate change causes Misinformation (myths) Poor information dissemination to allow response to climate change

#### 2.4. 2010 CAADP Africa Forum support to FO

Participants were divided into groups and allocated one or more to the above broad issues in order to:

- i. Articulate the issues more clearly;
- ii. Determine what kind of information should be presented in relation to the issues at the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum;
- iii. Identify the individual, organisations or institution who could be invited to make presentations or make contributions to address the issues at the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum.

The group inputs are reflected below.

Issues, information and actors for the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum		
Main issue	Information needed	Actors to participate
<b>1. Climate extremes and shocks</b>		
How to manage a set of unpredictable and extreme climate conditions	- Systems and coping strategies to mitigate these extreme conditions	- Public and private sector fora - NGOs - Research and tertiary institutions - Donor community agencies - FOs
<b>2. Natural resources: Soil and Land</b>		
Climate change has affected farmers in the form of land degradation that includes loss of soil fertility, texture and top soil, desertification, reduction of water tables, loss of biodiversity, pollution and other factors	- Resource available to address land and soils degradation - Information on farmer friendly tillage technologies - Information on economic impact of soil and land degradation - Information on historical trends	- FOA - CTA (?) - ARC SA (Agricultural Research Council of South Africa) - Ministries of Agriculture

<b>Issues, information and actors for the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum</b>		
<b>Main issue</b>	<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Actors to participate</b>
<b>3. Natural resources: Water</b>		
Small-hold farmers are experiencing changes in weather patterns that result in water problems from depleted water reserves, inadequate rainfall, heavy erosion due to high intensity rainfall, high rates of evaporation, flooding, pollution, degradation of wetlands, drought and many other factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early warning systems</li> <li>- Information on water harvesting, water reuse and rehabilitation of wetlands systems and strategies</li> <li>- Examples of efficient use of water (e.g. drip irrigation, contour dams, gully control activities, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IWMI (International Water Management Institute)</li> <li>- IWMA (International Water Management Authority)</li> <li>- Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>- Meteorological offices</li> </ul>
<b>4. Information and data</b>		
Comprehensive information regarding climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research with regard to climate change</li> <li>- List of relevant institutions</li> <li>- Available, relevant and accessible systems used to combat effects of climate change</li> <li>- Relevant policy guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Researchers</li> <li>- Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>- FOs</li> <li>- NGOs and CSOs</li> <li>- Public and private actors</li> <li>- Door agencies</li> </ul>
<b>5. Policy and regulation</b>		
The lack of coordination and non-involvement of FO as well as the lack of funding does not allow FOs to get involved more effectively in climate change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Charter on Environment</li> <li>- All statements / declarations on the environment</li> <li>- All protocols (e.g Kyoto) on the environment</li> <li>- National policies, Acts and Regulations (Note; Policies should not conflict with each other)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government</li> <li>- FO</li> <li>- Donors</li> <li>- CSO</li> <li>- Experts on environmental issues</li> <li>- Legal experts (environmental laws and regulations)</li> </ul>
<b>6. Farming systems: Reduced productivity</b>		
Climate change has resulted in cropping and livestock cycles, emergence of pests and diseases to which small hold farmers are to adapt this resulting in reduced productivity in crop and livestock yields, emissions of green house gases, food security and loss of household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simplified information on the effects of poor agricultural practices on green house gas emissions</li> <li>- Africa based model on green house gas effects</li> <li>- Relevant solutions for small farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ACT (Agricultural Conservation Tillage)</li> <li>- BIU (Research into Use)</li> <li>- SADC Livestock Disease Surveillance Unit</li> <li>- FOs</li> <li>- Donors (NORAD, USAID, Irish Aid, etc)</li> </ul>
<b>7. Farming systems: Cropping cycles and 4.8</b>		
Develop capacity of small hold farmers to deal with the emergence of new pests and diseases affecting livestock and cropping systems through appropriate coping mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spatial and temporal information on climate indicators and weather patterns</li> <li>- Spatial and temporal information on pests and diseases</li> <li>- Information on coping mechanism available (e.g. resilient breeds and varieties / short duration or tolerant varieties adapted planting seasons and cropping cycles / appropriate control measures</li> <li>- Identify gaps (e.g. in research, technology and practices)</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public and private research institutions</li> <li>- Farmers and FO</li> <li>- Climatologists, veterinarians, entomologists, pathologists, crop breeders, livestock breeders, etc</li> <li>- ARC-SA</li> <li>- NARS (National Agricultural Research stations: Malawi, Swaziland ....)</li> <li>- CGIAR, ICRISAT; CIMMYT; CIAT, ILCA; ICLAM (fish), .....</li> </ul>
<b>8. Farming systems: Crop and livestock disease</b>		

Issues, information and actors for the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum		
Main issue	Information needed	Actors to participate
See 4.7 above 4.7		-
<b>9. Socio-economic impacts</b>		
Poor livelihoods as a result of low agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategies for climate change mitigation relevant to local settings</li> <li>- Up-to-date information on the subject of climate change</li> <li>- Statistic (UNDP human development index, household surveys, etc)</li> <li>- Rural urban migration statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FOs</li> <li>- Socio economic experts</li> <li>- NGO</li> <li>- Donors</li> <li>- Civic organisations</li> <li>- Government</li> </ul>
<b>10. NRM: Forest management</b>		
Develop sustainable forestry and agro-forestry production and management systems and prevent deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Best practices on agro-forestry</li> <li>- Lessons learnt on governance, law-enforcement with regard to forest conservation and management</li> <li>- Lessons learnt and best practice on reforestation</li> <li>- information on illegal logging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government (national and local)</li> <li>- Traditional leaders</li> <li>- Private logging companies</li> <li>- Media</li> <li>- Research institutions (Social Forestry Network, ODI)</li> </ul>
<b>11. NRM: Water</b>		
See 4.3 above	-	-
<b>12. NRM: Land management</b>		
Sustainable land management practices to enhance productivity in crop and livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statistical data: (Total arable land / % of arable land affected by bushfires, bush encroachment, soil erosions / Number of farmers affected / Effect on crop and livestock production)</li> <li>- Policy and regulatory framework (Land and land tenure policy / Land use planning / Regulations / Strategies, programme and projects / Human settlement policies and data / No till policies)</li> <li>- Stakeholder involvement (Access to knowledge on issues pertaining to land management / Participation / representation in policy and decision making processes)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government (Agriculture, Land and Forestry Ministries / Department)</li> <li>- FO at country level</li> <li>- FOA</li> <li>- Regional and international research organisations</li> <li>- Media</li> </ul>
<b>13. Appropriate technology</b>		
Farmer driven technologies that are efficient, adaptive, affordable, and accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory research that involves farmers in identification of technologies</li> <li>- Capacity building of research institutions to move away from prescriptive to demand-driven solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FOs</li> <li>- Women and men's organisations</li> <li>- Research institutions</li> <li>- Engineers</li> <li>- Training centres / trainers</li> <li>- Extension officers</li> <li>- Government departments / ministries</li> <li>- Financial institutions</li> </ul>
<b>14. Capacity of farmers and FO</b>		
Appropriate measure to inform farmers and enhance their capacity to	- Relevant knowledge on issues of climate change	- Government (extension services, meteorological services,

Issues, information and actors for the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum		
Main issue	Information needed	Actors to participate
adapt to and mitigate climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simple examples/evidence to demonstrate effects of climate change</li> <li>- Training needs assessment for farmers (with a gender balance)</li> <li>- Institutional support to FO</li> <li>- Appropriate communication tools (leaflets, radio, television, newsletters)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>environmentalists, researchers)</li> <li>- FOs</li> <li>- Development partners</li> <li>- Media</li> <li>- NGOs</li> </ul>
Cross cutting themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination of programme addressing climate change issues</li> <li>- Availability of, and access to, finances</li> </ul>	

## 2.5. FOs' contribution to the CADDP Africa Forum

Country teams were asked to list possible best practice case studies in relation to the key climate change issues identified earlier in the proceedings. Participants were then asked to score each of the proposed case studies based on the following criteria and where yes =1 and no =0 with a total score out of 5):

- Proven effectiveness / impact
- Cost-effectiveness
- Stakeholder / beneficiary ownership
- Stakeholder / beneficiary empowerment
- Replicability: Is it transferrable? Can it be adapted to local circumstances?

It was agreed that countries would concentrate on three (3) or four (4) best practice examples and that additional examples could be added to the list on return to countries. However, a maximum of four (4) case studies per country should be developed into the Country Case Studies Data Capture Sheets (as per Annex 4 of the Guidelines for Farmer Organisations) for consideration by the CAADP Africa Forum Content Team.

## 2.6. Possible case studies by countries

	Climate Change issue	Proposed best practice example	Score
<b>LESOTHO</b>			
2	Natural resources: Soil and Land	Land and Water Reclamation Projects (Forestry Water conservations and range management)	
5	Policy and regulation	Lesotho National Adaptation Programme for Actions (NAPA) on Climate Change	
6	Farming systems: Reduced productivity	"Nneheletse" (Pass-On) Livestock programme	
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>			
2	Natural resources: Soil and Land	Implementation of a new soil conservation techniques (Direct seedlings under permanent vegetal cover)	5/5

	Climate Change issue	Proposed best practice example	Score
4	Information and data	Early warning systems (SAP)	5/5
		Regional information system on food security	5/5
5	Policy and regulation	National Land Programme	5/5
		Development of a national strategy on the reduction of green house gases	4/5
10	NRM: Forestry Management	Community Forestry Management	4/5
11	NRM: Water Management	Water supply system for drinking water in the South	4/5
14	Capacity of farmers	Building farmer's capacities through lobbying and advocacy by Farmers organisations	3/5
<b>MALAWI</b>			
1	Climate shocks and extreme	Resilience of crops under conservation agriculture to dry spells	4/5
		Weather based risk management programme	3/5
9	Socio-economic impacts	Farm income diversification programmes (Increase of income through market income and trade; inorganic fertilisers, livestock production and co-operatives for marketing)	4/5
		Malawi Lake Basin Programme (3 FO: FUM – Policy, Advocacy, FOD; NASFAM – Marketing; MUSSOC Savings and credit cooperatives, business development, agriculture and climate change; FO development)	4/5
10	NRM: Forestry Management	IFMSL – Improved Forest Management for Sustainable development (Promotes greater community involvement in forest management both in forest reserves and customary land: access to and control of forestry resources)	3/5
11	NRM: Water Management	Community Water, Sanitation and Health (COMWASH) (Strengthening capacity to implement sustainable water, sanitation and health programmes through gender sensitive demand responsive programmes)	4/5
<b>SEYCHELLES</b>			
2	Natural resources: Soil and Land	Coastal Management (Rock Harbours and Wave Breakers)	5/5
7	Farming systems: Cropping cycles	Construction of shade house and introduction of fertigation / irrigation systems	5/5
10	NRM: Forestry Management	Rehabilitation of community plantations (terracing)	5/5
14	Capacity of farmers	Farm management training for farmers on best practice and concept of climate change	5/5
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>			
3	Natural resources: Water	Rand Water Board (Government water purification programme)	3/5
4	Information and data	Accessible information with the Department of Agriculture and FOs	3/5
6	Farming systems: reduced productivity	Drought tolerant seed and change in mechanisation	5/5
<b>SWAZILAND</b>			
3	Natural resources: Water	Komati Downstream Water Management Project	5/5
5	Policy and regulation	Livestock identification programme	5/5
		Carbon emissions programme (no burning of sugar cane)	5/5
12	NRM: Land Management	Alien Invasive Plant Eradication (Sandanezwe)	5/5
14	Capacity of farmers	Conservation agriculture	5/5
<b>TANZANIA</b>			
1	Climate shocks and extreme	Tree planting of species that absorb carbon (Training, provision of plant materials, formation of groups)	3/5

	Climate Change issue	Proposed best practice example	Score
4	Information and data	Crop monitoring and early warning systems (strengthening of data collection, Meteorological Department, frequent crop surveys, human resource development for reporting, tracing food deficit areas)	5/5
11	NRM: Water Management	Management of Water Catchment Areas (Creating awareness on protection – no tree cutting, cultivation, livestock grazing; Installation of regulatory framework enforced by Government and communities)	5/5
14	Capacity of farmers	Conservation Agriculture (Training of farmers, linking farmers to equipment suppliers and credit providers, support extra services and improve market access)	4/5
<b>NAMIBIA AND ZIMBABWE</b>			
2	Natural resources: Soil and Land	Campfire / Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) (Zimbabwe, Zambia and Namibia) Bush encroachment Namibia and Conservation Farming Zimbabwe	5/5
3	Natural resources: Water	Campfire	
4	Information and data	Campfire	
5	Policy and regulation	Campfire	
6	Farming systems: reduced productivity	Campfire	
9	Socio-economic impacts	Campfire	
10	NRM: Forestry Management	Campfire	
11	NRM: Water Management	Campfire	
12	NRM: Land Management	Campfire	

## 2.7. Possible case studies by issues (across countries)

ISSUE	Lesotho	Madagas	Malawi	Namibia and Zim	Seych	South Africa	Swaziland	Tanzania
1.Climate shocks and extreme								
2.Natural resources: Soil and Land								
3.Natural resources: Water								
4.Information and data								
5.Policy and regulation								
6.Farming systems: Reduced productivity								
7.Farming systems: Cropping cycles								
8.Farming systems: Crop and livestock disease								
9.Socio-economic impacts								
10.NRM: Forestry Management								
11.NRM: Water Management								
12.NRM: Land Management								
13.Appropriate technologies								
14.Capacity of farmers								

**DETAILS : POSSIBLE CASE STUDIES BY ISSUES across countries**

Climate change Issue	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Namibia and Zimbabwe	Seychelles	South Africa	Swaziland	Tanzania
1. Climate shocks and extreme			Resilience of crops under conservation agriculture to dry spells Weather based risk management programme					Tree planting of species that absorb carbon (Training, provision of plan materials, formation of groups)
2. Natural resources: Soil and Land	Land and Water Reclamation Projects	New soils conservation techniques		Campfire / CBNRM (Zimbabwe, Zambia and Namibia) Conservation Agriculture (Zimbabwe) Bush encroachment (Namibia)	Coastal Management (Rock Harbours and Wave Breakers)			
3. Natural resources: Water				Campfire		Rand Water Board (Government water purification programme)	Komati Downstream Water Management Project	
4. Information and data		Early warning systems (SAP) Regional information system on food security		Campfire		Accessible information with the Department of Agriculture and FOs		Crop monitoring and early warning systems (strengthening of data collection, Meteorological Department, frequent crop surveys, human resource development for reporting, tracing food deficit areas)
5.	Lesotho National Adaptation	National Land Programme		Campfire			Livestock identification	

Climate change Issue	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Namibia and Zimbabwe	Seychelles	South Africa	Swaziland	Tanzania
Policy and regulation	Programme for Actions (NAPA) on Climate Change						programme	
		National strategy on the reduction of green house gases					Carbon emission programme (no burning of sugar case)	
6. Farming systems: Reduced productivity	“Nneheletse” (Pass-On) Livestock programme			Campfire		Drought tolerant seed and change in mechanisation		
7. Farming systems: Cropping cycles					Construction of shade house and introduction of fertigation / irrigation systems			
8. Farming systems: Crop and livestock disease								
9. Socio-economic impacts			Farm income diversification programmes	Campfire				
			Malawi Lake Basin Programme					
10. NRM: Forestry Management		Community Forestry Management	IFMSL – Improved Forest Management for Sustainable development	Campfire	Rehabilitation of community plantations			
11. NRM: Water Management		Water supply system for drinking water	Community Water, Sanitation and Health (COMWASH)	Campfire				Management of Water Catchment Areas (Awareness on protection – no tree cutting, cultivation, livestock grazing; regulatory framework enforced by Government and

Climate change Issue	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Namibia and Zimbabwe	Seychelles	South Africa	Swaziland	Tanzania
								communities)
12. NRM: Land Management				Campfire			Alien Invasive Plant Eradication (Sandanezwe)	
13. Appropriate technologies								
14. Capacity of farmers		Lobbying and advocacy by Farmers Organisations			Farm management training for farmers on best practice and concept of climate change		Conservation agriculture	Conservation Agriculture (Training of farmers, linking to equipment suppliers / credit providers, support extra services and improve market access)

## 2.8. Strategies (plans) for collection of case studies

Country teams were asked to develop a case study collection strategy for submission to the CAADP Africa Forum Content team. Participants were taken through the format for the submission of Country Case Studies (as per Annex 4 of the Guidelines) and provided with a completed example.

A brief outline of the regional process was provided in order to facilitate the development of the individual country plans, as set out below

Regional Process		
Process Step	Deadlines	Responsibilities
Completed Annex 4	10 <sup>th</sup> September	SACAU
Selection of case studies	12 <sup>h</sup> September	Content Team
Development of presentations: - Slides - Photos - Abstracts - Background information - Videos (4 to 5 per region)	12 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> September	Country Teams
Flights / visa	12 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> September	Country teams
CAADP Africa Forum	4 <sup>th</sup> – 9 <sup>th</sup> October	

The following Country case study collection plans were developed.

Lesotho		
Detailed Step	By When	By whom
Report to constituency	30 <sup>th</sup> August	
Identify specific areas of interest	31 <sup>st</sup> August	
Identify relevant institutions (i.e. individual stakeholders: public sector, private sector, NGOs, etc.	3 <sup>rd</sup> September	
Develop concept paper	7 <sup>th</sup> – 9 <sup>th</sup> September	
Communicate information to SACAU	10 <sup>th</sup> September	

Madagascar		
Detailed Step	By When	By whom
Information / feedback meetings	30 <sup>th</sup> August	Participants for the regional workshop
Data collection from Ministries	31 <sup>st</sup> August	One team member
Contact focal point	31 <sup>st</sup> August	One team member
Fill out Annex 4	4 <sup>th</sup> September	Fidy
Send case studies to Benito	9 <sup>th</sup> September	Lando
Establishment / selection of country team	13 <sup>th</sup> September	

Malawi		
Detailed Step	By When	By whom
Literature review	30 <sup>th</sup> August	All
Information gathering, data capture sheets	5 <sup>th</sup> September	All
Peer review	6 <sup>th</sup> September	All
Final report	8 <sup>th</sup> September	All
Submit to SACAU	9 <sup>th</sup> September	All

Namibia and Zimbabwe		
Detailed Step	By When	By whom
1. Campfire / CBNMR - Contact / consult the country programme officer for information - Compile information into data capture sheet - Submit to SACAU	Paul (ZFU) Kuda (CFA) Paul, Kuda, Elaine  Paul	31 <sup>st</sup> August – 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 6 <sup>th</sup> September  9 <sup>th</sup> September
2. Conservation Agriculture (Zimbabwe) - Contact UPCA ZIM, Agritex, SAT FOA for videos and information - Compile information into data capture sheet - Submit to SACAU	Paul (ZFU) Kuda (CFU) Paul and Kuda  Paul	31 <sup>st</sup> August – 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 6 <sup>th</sup> September  9 <sup>th</sup> September
3. Bush encroachment (Namibia)		
- Gather information on the 4 initiatives from NNF, MAWF, NAU, CBNRM	Elaine (NAU) Committee on Land Management	31 <sup>st</sup> August – 2 <sup>nd</sup> September
- Compile information into data capture sheet	Elaine	6 <sup>th</sup> September
- Submit to SACAU	Elaine	9 <sup>th</sup> September

Seychelles		
Detailed Step	By When	By whom
Key informants - SEYFA - Seychelles Agricultural Agency (SAA) - Department of Environment - Seychelles Agricultural and Horticultural Training Centre - Environmental NGOS - Sustainability for Seychelles	9 <sup>th</sup> September	SEYFA

South Africa		
Detailed Step	By When	By whom
Visit Project coordinator (ARC)	31 <sup>st</sup> August	AGRI – SA and NAFU
Collect information	31 <sup>st</sup> August	
Complete Annexure 4	2 <sup>nd</sup> September	
Dispatch to SACAU	3 <sup>rd</sup> September	

Invite Project Coordinator Africa Forum		
<b>Swaziland</b>		
<b>Detailed Step</b>	<b>By When</b>	<b>By whom</b>
1. Invasive alien plan species programme - Policy document - Make brief summary of policy - Finalise report and email to SACUA	3 <sup>rd</sup> September 5 <sup>th</sup> September 9 <sup>th</sup> September	MoA, SEO Henry, Robert Henry, Robert
2. Conservation agriculture - Contact Sikondze - Meet and interview the farmer (J. Meyer) - Finalise report and email to SACUA	2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 9 <sup>th</sup> September	Henry, Robert Robert Robert

<b>Tanzania</b>		
<b>Detailed Step</b>	<b>By When</b>	<b>By whom</b>
Convene a key stakeholder meeting for the selection of case studies	2 <sup>nd</sup> September	Janet
Collect and compile data (for four selected case studies)	7 <sup>th</sup> September	Mark and presenters
Review 4 case studies and finalise document	9 <sup>th</sup> September	Janet, Mark and presenters
Submit 4 case studies by email to SACAU	10 <sup>th</sup> September	Janet

### 3. Outstanding issues, evaluation and closure

In closing it was noted that there were still a number of issues in relation CAADP that required additional information (e.g. the role of the CAADP pillars). SACAU undertook to provide additional information to member organisations.

Details were provided on the criteria for selection of case-studies for presentation at the CAADP Africa Forum. It was noted that while the Content Team will aim for a selection across issues, countries and regions the most important factor would be if the case study added value to the individual farmer in Africa.

Workshop participants were asked to complete an evaluation form. In general, a favourable evaluation of the workshop process and content was received.<sup>6</sup>

Benito Eliasi closed the workshop on behalf of SACAU and thanked participants for their active engagement, INWEnt for the support provided, Desiree Dietvorst for her technical support and valuable inputs and Vanessa Kruger for the workshop facilitation.

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<sup>6</sup> See Appendix 3: Workshop Evaluation

**Appendix 1: Workshop Programme**

**2010 CAADP AFRICA FORUM  
 Regional Level Workshop  
 25<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> August 2001  
 Kopanong, Gauteng, South Africa**

	<b>Day 1 – CAADP Africa Forum / Climate Change</b>	<b>Day 2 – Drawing up a strategy</b>
08.30	Registration	Re-cap of day 1
09.00	Introduction	Session 3: How can the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum support FOs and farmers in the region?
	Session 1: What is CAADP? What is the CAADP Africa Forum? What is the role of FOs in the CAADP Africa Forum?	Session 4: What can FOs and farmers in the region contribute to the forum?
<b>10.30</b>	<b>Coffee / Tea</b>	<b>Coffee / Tea</b>
11.00	Session 1: continued	Session 5 A: Identification of examples of best practice
12.00	Summary of Session 1	Session 5B: Assessing and selecting examples of best practice
<b>12.30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
13.30	Session 2 A: Climate Change: an overview	Session 6: Developing action plans (strategy) for collection of case studies
14.00	Session 2 B: Key issues, challenges at country level with respect to the impact of climate change among smallholder farmers	
<b>15.00</b>	<b>Coffee / Tea</b>	<b>Coffee / Tea</b>
15.30	Prioritisation of issues	Continuation of Group Work when necessary
		Presentation of strategies by country teams
17.00	Wrap-up of day	Wrap-up of workshop

## Appendix 2: List of participants

	Name and Surname	Country of Origin	Organisation	Email:
1	Ms. Desiree Dietvorst	Germany		<a href="mailto:dd@salamandernet.de">dd@salamandernet.de</a>
2	Mr. Motsau Khuele	Lesotho	Lesotho Farmers' Union	<a href="mailto:khuelemotsau@yahoo.com">khuelemotsau@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:lenafulesotho@yahoo.com">lenafulesotho@yahoo.com</a>
3	Mr. Morero Sehlabane	Lesotho	Lesotho Farmers' Union	<a href="mailto:khuelemotsau@yahoo.com">khuelemotsau@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:lenafulesotho@yahoo.com">lenafulesotho@yahoo.com</a>
4	Mr. Louis Raymond Randrianony	Madagascar	Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar (CPM)	<a href="mailto:cpm@moov.mg">cpm@moov.mg</a> Tel: +261 202 232 561
5	Mr. Rasonarivo Harson Kantonaiaina	Madagascar	Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar (CPM)	<a href="mailto:cpm@moov.mg">cpm@moov.mg</a>
6	Mrs Donne' Rafidimanantsoa	Madagascar	Confederation des Agriculteurs Malagasy (FEKRITAMA)	<a href="mailto:rafidonne@yahoo.fr">rafidonne@yahoo.fr</a> <a href="mailto:fekritama@moov.mg">fekritama@moov.mg</a>
7	Mrs. Henri Rasamimoratsiahina	Madagascar	Confederation des Agriculteurs Malagasy (FEKRITAMA)	<a href="mailto:fekritama@moov.mg">fekritama@moov.mg</a>
8	Mr. Felix Jumbe	Malawi	Farmers' Union of Malawi (FUM)	<a href="mailto:fejumbe@gmail.com">fejumbe@gmail.com</a>
9	Mr. Prince Kapondamgaga	Malawi	Farmers' Union of Malawi (FUM)	
10	Mrs Elles Kwanjana	Malawi	National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM)	<a href="mailto:EKwanjana@nasfam.org">EKwanjana@nasfam.org</a>
11	Ms. Gloria Kasongo	Malawi	National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM)	<a href="mailto:gkamalizeni@nasfam.org">gkamalizeni@nasfam.org</a>
12	Ms Elaine Sjalome Smith	Namibia	Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU)	<a href="mailto:elaine@agrinamibia.com.na">elaine@agrinamibia.com.na</a>
13	Mr. Andre Sopha	Seychelles	SEYFA	<a href="mailto:Seyfa@seychelles.net">Seyfa@seychelles.net</a>
14	Mr. Serge Benstrong	Seychelles	SEYFA	<a href="mailto:Sbenstro@intelvion.net">Sbenstro@intelvion.net</a> <a href="mailto:Seyfa@seychelles.net">Seyfa@seychelles.net</a>
15	Dr. Mamabolo Raphesu	South Africa	National African Farmers' Union (NAFU)	<a href="mailto:radifadi@vodamail.co.za">radifadi@vodamail.co.za</a>
16	Mr. Joe Gondo	South Africa	National African Farmers' Union (NAFU)	<a href="mailto:Joe.gondo@vodamail.co.za">Joe.gondo@vodamail.co.za</a>
17	Mr. Livhu Ngwekhulu	South Africa	AgriSA	<a href="mailto:jana@agrisa.co.za">jana@agrisa.co.za</a> <a href="mailto:livhu@agrisa.co.za">livhu@agrisa.co.za</a>
18	Mr. Kudawashe Ndoro	Zimbabwe	Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU)	<a href="mailto:Kudandoro@cfuzim.org">Kudandoro@cfuzim.org</a>
19	Mr. Ishamael Sunga	South Africa	Sothern Africa Confederation of agriculture Unions' (SACAU)	<a href="mailto:info@sacau.org">info@sacau.org</a> Tel: +27 12 644 0808
20	Mr. Benito Eliasi	South Africa	Sothern Africa Confederation of agriculture Unions' (SACAU)	<a href="mailto:Benito.eliasi@sacau.org">Benito.eliasi@sacau.org</a> Tel: +2712 644 0808 Mob: +2776 024 9307
21	Ms. Fhumulani Mashau	South Africa	Sothern Africa Confederation of agriculture Unions' (SACAU)	<a href="mailto:Fmashau@sacau.org">Fmashau@sacau.org</a> Tel: +27 12 644 0808

	<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Email:</b>
22	Mr. Johnson Bungu	South Africa	Sothorn Africa Confederation of agriculture Unions' (SACAU)	Tel: +2712 644 0808
23	Mr. Paul Zakaria	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Farmers' Union	<a href="mailto:vzimba@zfu.org.zw">vzimba@zfu.org.zw</a> <a href="mailto:pzakariya@zfu.org.zw">pzakariya@zfu.org.zw</a>
24	Mr. Abdul Credit Nyathi	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Farmers' Union	<a href="mailto:vzimba@zfu.org.zw">vzimba@zfu.org.zw</a>
25	Mr. Henry Dladla	Swaziland	Swaziland National Agricultural Union (SNAU)	<a href="mailto:snau@swazi.net">snau@swazi.net</a>
26	Mr. Robert D Mhlanga	Swaziland	Swaziland National Agricultural Union (SNAU)	<a href="mailto:robert_mhlanga@yahoo.com">robert_mhlanga@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:snau@swazi.net">snau@swazi.net</a>
27	Mrs. Janet Bitegeko	Tanzania	Agricultural Council of Tanzania	<a href="mailto:act@tanzania.org">act@tanzania.org</a> <a href="mailto:jbitegeko@hotmail.com">jbitegeko@hotmail.com</a>
28	Mr. Mark Magila	Tanzania	Agricultural Council of Tanzania	<a href="mailto:act@tanzania.org">act@tanzania.org</a>
29	Ms. Vanessa Kruger	South Africa	Project Evaluations and Research Services	<a href="mailto:vannessa@mweb.co.za">vannessa@mweb.co.za</a>
30	Ms. Unami Mpofu	South Africa	InWEnt Capacity Building International, Germany	<a href="mailto:Unami.mpofu@inwent.co.za">Unami.mpofu@inwent.co.za</a>
31	Ms. Karabo Masekwameng	South Africa	InWEnt Capacity Building International, Germany	

### Appendix 3: Workshop Evaluation

1. Objective of the meeting. Defining the Road map towards the COMESA National CAADP Compacts and the Process Beyond. Were the topics and the agenda adequately addressed?									
Yes ++	9	Mostly Yes +	14	Can't Say		Mostly No -		No--	
<b>Please name topics that were not on the agenda but would have been relevant to achieve the meeting's objectives.</b>									
Overall Comments:									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FO's involvement in lobbying with government and stakeholders on climate change policy.</li> <li>• Role of CAADP Pillars</li> </ul>									

<b>2. Facilitation of the meeting</b>									
Excellent ++	11	Good +	11	Fairly Good	1	Can be improved -		Poor	

<b>Comments on how the facilitation could be improved:</b>									
Overall Comments									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was good</li> <li>• Occasional information sharing on activities, achievements and constraints amongst FOs</li> <li>• Include more PP and video</li> </ul>									

<b>3. Delegate participation</b>									
Excellent ++	4	Good +	15	Fairly Good	2	Can be improved -	1	Poor --	

<b>Comments to improve networking and the exchange of information:</b>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange of personal contact details could be encouraged</li> </ul>									

<b>4. Achieved Objectives. In your opinion, have the overall objectives been achieved?</b>									
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>Develop a shared understanding of the CAADP process</b>									
YES ++	5	Mostly Yes+	14	Can't say	1	Mostly NO		NO	

<i>Develop a shared understanding of the CAADP Africa Forum</i>									
YES	6	Mostly YES	14	Can't say	2	Mostly No	1	No	

<i>Clarity on the overall conceptual framework of the theme of this year's Africa Forum</i>									
YES	7	Mostly YES	14	Can't say	2	Mostly No		No	

<i>Identifying the critical issues from FOs and farmers in the region pertaining to climate change and country level preparations for this year's Forum</i>									
YES	5	Mostly YES	15	Can't say	3	Mostly No		No	

Comment on how attainment of the objectives could have been improved upon?

- Workshop documents must be received prior to the meeting
- More on the practical best case studies
- The representation of CAADP at the workshop
- Ask for report from different FOs

<b>5. Overall logistical arrangements</b>									
The information you received prior to the event, e.g. organisational tips, agenda, list of participants, technical details?									
Excellent ++	5	Good +	10	Fairly Good	5	Could be improved	1	Poor	2
Travel arrangements, your lodgings, conference facilities									
Excellence ++	8	Good +	12	Fairly Good	2	Could be improved	1	Poor	

How could the organisation be improved?

- More organisation of such events
- Provide CAADP resource person for reference and guidance
- Flexibility in travelling times to suit flight schedules of attendees and address meeting incidental expenses of participants'
- Incidentals allowances are important to cover telephone, laundry. Next time don't get funding from InWEnt.
- More time as many issues were being covered
- More information on the workshop should be sent prior