



CODESA Seminar 2017
Delivering to the New EU Consensus for Development:

**Seminar for the Food and Nutrition Security, Agriculture, and Rural
Development sections of the EU Delegations in Eastern and Southern Africa**

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FINAL REPORT



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Executive Summary

The Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development Unit C1 organised in collaboration with the EU Delegation to Mozambique a seminar from November 6 to 10 2017 in support of coordination between the EU Delegations in Eastern and Southern Africa on agriculture, rural development, food security and nutrition. More than 100 participants gathered in Maputo, from European Commission Headquarters, 19 EU delegations in the region, and ECHO Regional office in Nairobi. The seminar was opened also to representatives of EU Member States, International Organisations, and Government, private sector and civil society organisations in Mozambique.

The five days included interactive sessions, allowing for intense and productive thematic and policy-related exchanges, along the framework of action of the “New European Consensus for development”. A key consideration was that sustainable agriculture, together with sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, remains a key driver for poverty eradication and sustainable development and is indispensable to ending hunger and ensuring food security.

Participants discussed current challenges in rural areas, focusing on drivers, dynamics and the effects of rural transformation. Working groups discussed a wide range of topics including value chains, family farming, youth employment, nutrition, food security and resilience building, territorial approaches, sustainable use of land and water. Gender equality and climate change cut across almost every thematic discussion. Groups addressed the necessary policy and institutional changes, partners to be involved, M&E tools, and implementation modalities needed to achieve the desired results at scale. A special session was organised to present the EU External Investment Plan, inviting private sector operators. During the field trip participants visited an Accompany Measures Sugar Protocol (AMSP) Project in Maragra, a public-private partnership intervention integrating small holders in an agriculture export value chain; the second part of the visit was to ABIODES horticultural site, a Mozambican Association supporting organic agriculture production in the greenbelt of Maputo city.

Seminar presentations emphasised the essential cross-sectoral and integrated quality of the interventions needed to achieve sustainable results: working along the continuum from food security crises to long term build-up of systemic resilience; looking at functional territories integrating urban and rural challenges and opportunities; combining value chain with territorial approaches; adopting the conceptual framework of the water-energy-food nexus; mobilising science and research to foster innovation; looking at agricultural growth and natural resource management as two sides of the same coin. The central role that family farming has in these processes was emphasised, as was the key importance of diversification of rural livelihoods for growth and jobs in rural areas.

The seminar contributed to stimulate the development of a new narrative on inclusive rural transformation and sustainable food systems, consistently with the holistic and integrated approach expected by the 2030 Development Agenda and the new EU Consensus for development. However results in this direction were patchier as also revealed in the working group final notes and the seminar is hence also to be seen as one step towards the build-up of a new narrative on agriculture and rural development.

The active involvement of a broad spectrum of external partners contributed to reinforce the idea of 'Agenda 2030 partnerships' whereas lead presentations and a workshop structure according to the consensus (partnership, prosperity, people, planet) certainly contributed to in-depth and focussed thematic group sessions and a sense of ownerships of the overall seminar process also towards the C1 team at HQ. The 'open-dialogue-format' was much appreciated and to be scaled-up, although with some possible tweaks mainly through the selection of presentations.

Throughout the seminar, delegations frequently mentioned that they might have difficulties in advocating

the proposed approaches with governments and other stakeholders. For example, they experience conflicts while pursuing simultaneously objectives related to the mobilization of the private sector through blending and addressing food security issues for small-scale family farmers. In the same vein, they are somewhat divided between sectorial/productivity approaches and objectives related to targeting and ensuring inclusiveness throughout the process. In this respect, considering agricultural intensification pathways in relation to the challenges posed to sustainable food systems and inclusive rural transformation was positively assessed.

Finally, participants expressed their satisfaction with the seminar. It was considered an important moment to exchange knowledge and experience between delegations and between HQ and delegations, such as for example during the session on the EU External Investment Plan (EIP), where in the field there is a much more complicated and difficult situation. The seminar benefitted from a very good format that included opening the door to other people. It was proposed for future CODESA seminars to consider also fisheries, aquaculture, and the ocean agenda as well as topics of regional relevance, such as for example commodities and crops of common interest (e.g. sugar and rice), trade issues (e.g. preference erosion risk), crop pests (e.g. fall army worm).

1. Introduction

The Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) Unit C1 (Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition) in collaboration with the EU Delegation to Mozambique organised a seminar between the 6-10 November 2017 in Maputo for Food and Nutrition Security Coordination of the EU Delegations in Eastern and Southern Africa (CODESA).

The seminar was attended by more than 100 participants from European Commission (EC) Headquarters (C1, B2, and D1 Units), EU delegations (Angola, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Botswana, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe), ECHO (Regional office in Nairobi), and external participants: representatives of EU Member States and/or their respective development agencies (Austria, France, Germany), International Organisations (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and World Bank), representatives of the Government and line ministries of Mozambique including the NAO, representatives of the private sector and of civil society organisations in Mozambique.

The seminar involved presentations from the EC headquarters, EU delegations, and international experts and development practitioners including from AGRICANA, CIRAD, ECHO/Nairobi, FAO/Mozambique, BMZ/GIZ, GAPI, GWP, MITADER/Mozambique, UNICEF/Mozambique, WB/DIME, and was facilitated through headquarters staff, and external experts mobilised through C1 (FANSSA, ASIST, and NAS) and C2 (Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility) external support services).

The seminar included four days of interactive sessions and a field trip, allowing for intense and productive thematic and policy-related exchanges, along the framework of action of the “New European consensus for development” given its importance on the current and future programmes targeting rural development, food security and nutrition sector as well as other sectors associated to our interventions.

Beyond the formal sessions there were two other important opportunities to meet and discuss with external partners: a welcome cocktail with seminar participants and invited representatives of the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders; and a dinner with other development partners active in the country.

This final report provides a summary of the topics discussed over the five days, the lessons shared about what works and what doesn't, possible ingredients for a new narrative, and priority take home messages. The Seminar Agenda, Concept Notes of Working groups and Participants List are provided in Annex 1, 2 and 3 respectively; Annex 4 includes the final notes from the working group sessions, while Annex 5 presents the results of participants' evaluation of the seminar.

2. Seminar proceedings

2.1 Seminar methodology and process

The programme and methodology of the seminar were designed by DEVCO/C1 in collaboration with the delegation in Mozambique and after a consultation with all interested delegations, who expressed their needs and expectations. The different sessions were organised along the framework of action of the “New European consensus for development”. Given the wide array of interests from delegations and the need from HQ to inform on new priorities, the seminar was prepared with in depth consultations within C1 and with other DEVCO units: B1, B2, C2, C3, C6.

Each day started with a plenary on the overall thematic of the day, followed by parallel technical working group sessions to develop more in detail specific topics with concerned delegations' staff and to conclude finally a plenary session at the end of the day to draw lessons.

Concept notes were developed for each working group introducing the theme, defining main issues, EU priorities, current challenges, old and new narratives relative to the SDGs. Each group had defined key structuring questions for the collective learning process, desired outcomes and impacts in terms of achieving SDGs, main constraints (external, internal to EU) and means to overcome these. Groups defined their own work methodology (world cafés, etc.), and elaborated key take-home messages to report in plenary.

The seminar provided opportunities for delegations to send key messages to headquarters and to express their needs in terms of support from headquarters. At the same time headquarters have had the opportunity to present the scope of the different support/advisory services offered to Delegations.

2.2 Framing of the seminar

Sven von Burgsdorff, Head of the EU Delegation in Mozambique, welcomed participants to Mozambique on behalf of the EU Delegation. He presented the headlines of the EU Cooperation with Mozambique: good governance and rural development are the focal sector under the 11th EDF. Many of the CODESA themes are relevant for Mozambique. The agricultural and fisheries sectors represent approximately 25% of the national GDP and 80% of the population depend on them as the main source of food and income, while 95% of the country's agricultural production is generated by some 3.8 million smallholder farmers with overall low production and productivity, low market integration and vulnerability to external shocks as droughts and floods.

Non-agricultural income generating opportunities are limited and employment opportunities, besides agriculture, remain scarce. The private sector is dominated by a few larger enterprises and the informal sector continues to dominate the rural setting. Food insecurity remains chronic. Production increases have not had the desired impact on improving the nutrition status.

The challenges related with this analysis are:

- how to facilitate inclusive and sustainable growth,
- how to increase sustainable and climate smart agriculture production with a clear impact on improving food and nutrition security,
- how to leverage joint development forces (private sector cooperation; civil society strengthening, enabling environment), and
- how effectively to reach remote rural areas, how maximize rural-urban and regional integration.

Jobst von Kirchmann, Head of Unit DEVCO/D1 (Southern Africa, Indian Ocean), introduced the seminar with two questions: "What would we like to do differently? How would we like to do it"?

The two main instruments for EU support are sector budget support and blending. Sector budget support remains central for the EU, and we need to be strategic, since our support can be very marginal in terms of percentage of the total government budget.

The EU should concentrate its action on internal factors affecting growth such as for example access to finance, access to electricity, enforcing of contracts. These are all areas where the investments from the private sector are essential. The mid-term review of financial instruments allowed us to allocate a small amount of NIPs resources to investing facilities, for working with the private sector, which is one of our current priorities.

Given this overall picture, von Kirchmann explained his specific interest in attending the seminar. It is clear that employment needs to take place in agriculture, and we need to know what we have to do to create favourable conditions for sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. "I am interested to learn what we can do in agriculture, what can we do to empower women, how can we invest in infrastructure; in each country we should focus on one-two value chains where we can make the difference using all our instruments (NIPs, Non-state actors, ElectriFI, etc.)". In this way, we would get away from the "Christmas tree" approach and would be focused on our strategic priorities.

Leonard Mizzi, Head of Unit DEVCO/C1 (rural development, food security and nutrition) presented an update on EU policy priorities (as expressed in the EU consensus), commitments, and programmes on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, highlighting what is new in it and what we have to do differently according to it.

In the current programming cycle FNSSA has been identified as a focal sector by 62 countries for a total commitment of 8.8 billion Euro. Most belong to the ACP group, where in most cases agriculture is a major contributor to the national GDP and where investments in smallholder family farmers offer the best returns in terms of poverty reduction and growth. Family farming is the world largest provider of jobs and source of livelihood for 86% of rural people, and contains solutions to preserve the ecological foundations of global food systems. Ending hunger and improving the nutritional status of rural poor are key commitments of the EU; particularly considering that food insecurity can be both a cause and consequence of conflict.

The EU also continues to support effective food and nutrition security governance at international and continental level. EU priorities remain the same: support partner countries in reducing the number of stunted children by 7 million by 2025; build resilience and enhance crisis prevention and management; exploit agriculture's potential for job creation and sustainable growth; and ensure small-scale farmers are the main agents and beneficiaries of sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural development.

There is a strong component in the Global Public Goods (GPGC) programme to address global and continental dimensions of FNS, which goes hand in hand with policies/initiatives developed at national level, complementing and adding value to geographic programmes, supporting the provision of Global Public Goods that provide stronger multiplier to the agricultural sector, rural economy and FNS in developing countries such as research and innovation, governance and gender; enabling a swift response to shocks or global food crises and intervening where geographic programmes do not operate.

On gender, C1 is contributing to the implementation of the DEVCO Gender Action Plan (GAP II) providing technical advice and inputs, strengthening existing programmes so that they address gender dimensions, carrying out AD reviews, providing support to EUDs, and strengthening staff capacities to foster a general attitude change.

For improving our support we should: map out what is happening in the region in terms of private sector, trade, etc. Our focus should be on achieving impacts, for example on jobs creation, on inclusiveness, on poverty reduction, on rural transformation. We want to work better with the three Rome based agencies to work better together. We need to have a more holistic approach, for example through more cross DG coordination, combining different SDGs.

For implementing all this, C1 can provide thematic support to delegations mobilizing its policy officers and senior staff, through TA as part of global programmes implemented in collaboration with the Rome Based agencies, Agrinatura, etc.; through JRC (administrative agreement), and through our external support services (ASiST, FANSSA, NAS, etc.), and promoting knowledge sharing and communication and collective learning on the group that we manage on Capacity4Dev (ROSA and ARD).

2.3 Main themes presented and debated

Day 1 – General introductions and working groups on “achieving results at scale”

The first day was dedicated to the general introductions on the overall policy frameworks on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. Patrick Herlant from DEVCO/C1 presented on the importance of the ARD sector in the Southern and Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean region for inclusive rural transformation. Bruno Losch from CIRAD/GOVInn presented on the current global challenges in rural areas that will influence development at the horizon 2030, focusing on drivers, dynamics and effects of rural transformation.

The afternoon session, on “achieving results at scale”, was organised in three parallel working groups sessions (see the table below with the key structuring questions for each group)

Group 1: Improved M&E tools for enhancing effectiveness of the actions (intervention logic, result framework, and indicators)	Group 2: Sector development, policy dialogue, institutional constraints, and sector budget support	Group 3: How to engage with the private sector and blending
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the generic Intervention Logic support Operational Managers in the design of FNS&SA actions? • How can the Catalogue of Indicators encourage better project management and achievement of results? • Inclusive rural transformation and territorial approaches: do we need a different narrative, outcomes, outputs and indicators? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to combine sector policies with place-based approaches? The case of rural transformation, agriculture, and food and nutrition security. • How to approach these issues through policy dialogue, according to the different aid modalities, namely sector-wide approaches and budget support? • What can we learn from past and current experiences? • What are the desired outcomes and impacts in achieving SDGs and what would be the main constraints and means to overcome them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we mobilise private financing rural transformation? • How do we ensure inclusiveness and sustainability? • How can we include the private sector actors in the policy dialogue?

The day was concluded with a plenary session on the External Investment Plan (EIP), to which representatives of the private sector in Mozambique (EU and national actors) were invited.

Day 2 - Prosperity

The main topics discussed were fostering inclusive agricultural growth, global initiatives, agricultural transformation, inclusive value chains development, territorial approaches, SMEs, youth employment, gender equality and women’s economic empowerment. The lead presentations were made by Jean-Michel Sourisseau (CIRAD) and Clare Bishop (FANSSA). Participants split into three working groups (see the table below with the key structuring questions for each working group).

Group 1: Inclusive value chains development for inclusive and balanced growth and rural transformation	Group 2: Contribution of family and smallholder farming to agricultural transformation and to sustainable food systems	Group 3: Rural transformation and youth employment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we develop value chains, which actors should we target? • What form can support take? • What factors deserve most attention in value chain programmes? • How can we combine value chain approach with territorial approaches for local development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the actual place and functions of Smallholder Family Farmers in East and Southern Africa agricultural and rural development? How do you anticipate their place and functions in the next decades? • Do you anticipate a rapid industrialization of agriculture and food systems? And if so, what types of competitions and synergies do you 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the different employment opportunities and challenges for young women and young men • What can the EU do to facilitate youth employment in agriculture and rural areas • Which support measures and longer-term investments are needed for youth jobs creation in the region? • How do EU policy priorities answer

	fear or hope between SFF and other forms of production? • Depending on your vision of the food systems future, which intensification pathways should be promoted to achieve SG2 and the other SDGs?	the youth employment challenge?
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Day 3 – People

The main themes discussed were current trends in food insecurity and nutrition; gender inequalities and sustainability for resilience; and how effective crisis response and resilience-building can be provided through social transfers. Lead presentations were made by Martina Ulrichs (ASiST) and Clare Bishop (FANSSA). Participants split into two working groups (see the table below with the key structuring questions for each working group)

Group 1: Nutrition, gender and food systems	Group 2: Linkages between food security, resilience and conflict
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can we learn from the experience carried out so far on nutrition-sensitive interventions in agriculture and food security? • Why is the gender perspective central to nutrition? • How can women be more involved in value chains and how can specific value chains be designed to be more nutrition-sensitive? • How can we best measure the impact of agriculture and food systems on nutrition? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What types of actions are required from EUDs and HQ to support a more effective response to food security crisis? • What are the visible gaps that need to be addressed in the spectrum to achieve food security and resilience outcomes? • Which actions are to be considered relevant in the region to achieve the SDGs (particularly SDG 2)?

Day 4 – Planet and seminar closure

Participants discussed the following themes: greening agriculture, sustainable rural transformation, sustainable agriculture and innovation systems, enhancing climate change adaptation and mitigation, ensuring sustainable use of limited natural resources with a focus on land and water, energy efficiency, and innovation from a broader perspective of inclusive rural transformation. Lead presentations were made by Dean Pallen (Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility), Geraldo Carreiro Pallen (Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility), and Patrick Herlant (DEVCO/C1). Participants split into two groups (see the table below with the key structuring questions, which were common to the two groups).

Group 1: Water-Energy-Food nexus – Enhancing efficient and sustainable use of limited natural resources in agricultural transformation – Contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation – Research & Innovation in agriculture	Group 2: Natural resource management and approaches to strategic planning – Land governance - Landscape approach.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive and sustainable rural transformation: is it just a matter of moving towards a sustainable agricultural production paradigm (Agro-ecology, Climate Smart Agriculture, Conservation Agriculture, Organic Agriculture) or do we need more? What do we need to do? • Greening agriculture: can it be a useful approach in the region for creating new jobs and enhance competitiveness? • Do we have territorial approaches to combine sustainable and inclusive rural transformation and sustainable management of natural resources? 	

The end of the fourth day was also the closing session of the seminar. Conclusions were made by Isabel Faria de Almeida (EUD in Mozambique) and Leonard Mizzi (DEVCO/C1), followed by a discussion with participants interventions. Paolo Sarfatti presented the results of the seminar evaluation based on questionnaires filled-in by participants.

A field visit was carried out on the fifth day of the seminar to two sites. The "Accompany Measures Sugar Protocol (AMSP) Project" at the Illovo Sugar Company, in Maragra is public-private partnership intervention and an example of integration of small holders in an agriculture export value chain. Presentations by the project staff and representatives of the cooperative and farmers' associations were followed by a tour of the plantation to see areas expanded by small holders and the irrigation structures.

ABIODES horticultural site near Maputo is a Mozambican Association supporting organic agriculture production in the greenbelt of Maputo city. The Association unites small-scale horticulture producers and supports its members in improving production techniques and marketing. In 2016 a system of digital orders and home deliveries within Maputo city was set up (seasonal vegetable baskets etc.). Topics discussed included commercialisation and market integration of smallholders as well as perspectives for youth employment. The visit included presentations by the ABIODES, producers and farmer association representatives and a tour of the fields.

3. Lessons learned shared, new narrative, and take home messages

The very rich and lively discussions in the plenary and working group sessions have generated numerous conclusions, recommendations, and key take-home messages. The conclusions have been synthesised into short notes (Annex IV Final noted of groups). The main messages are presented below.

Rural transformation

SSA is going through a very specific structural transformation process, where urbanization is occurring without industrialization, in a context of poorly diversified economic structures and a growing labor force. As a consequence, agriculture, together with extractive industries and the informal service economy, continue to have an important role in GDP, trade, and employment. Rural population will continue to grow well beyond 2050 (a global exception) and will result in a major push of the labor force. Migrations are part of this process of change, but they are mostly taking place within SSA, having a low economic leverage, since intra-Africa remittances are limited.

Despite a limited macro-economic diversification, the new emerging rural Africa presents a picture of strong micro-economic diversification at rural household's level. As a consequence, rural areas are rapidly changing: increasing densities, growing and expanding of the urban networks, improving of transportation systems and new ICTs challenge the classical rural / urban divide and these changes translate in evolving activities and incomes structures for rural households reflecting the important mobility of rural people. Agriculture is everywhere but diversification is the rule: on-farm, off-farm (agricultural wages), non-farm (self-employment, non-agricultural wages) and transfers (remittances). New livelihood profiles are emerging, more diversified, with household members sometimes living (temporarily) in different location (mixed livelihoods). However, these new activities generally provide low returns: wages are limited and self-employment in the informal sector is the main source of non-farm incomes. Processes of diversification mirror structural changes, reflecting uneven opportunities for diversification.

Elements for a new narrative to achieve sustainable and inclusive rural transformation:

- Food and nutrition security and resilience must be promoted as two components of the same agenda: improvement of farm incomes reduces risks and supports rural demand which are two major drivers of diversification;
- Due to the characteristics of urbanization in SSA, with growing metropolization and weak urban networks, investment in small towns and intermediary cities (provision of public goods, infrastructure and services) is a way to support agricultural development and rural diversification, including the development of agro-processing;
- Cross-sectoral approaches, warranting growth and resilience; rural diversification; integration of rural areas with intermediary towns; improving sector, national and local governance structures;
- Shift towards place-based development approaches; escape from sector silos projects; adapt to and build on territorial dynamics;
- Knowledge creation, improved information systems, and foresight studies;
- Regional diagnoses of "functional territories" and their constraints, assets, and resources;

Results and M&E systems

Without good quality M&E systems we can't measure results. Hence time and resources should be invested in early in the M&E process, otherwise it's hard to fix during the implementation phase.

Delegations are bombarded with multiple M&E systems and indicators and struggle with this. C1 is developing the Catalogue of Indicators, aligned to DEVCO systems and to SDGs, which thus should also be aligned also national systems. Impact evaluations, such as those presented at the seminar by the WB, can enhance the impact of projects, programmes, and policies.

The main take-home messages for this working group were: to promote the operational use of the Intervention Logic and Catalogue of Indicators early in the design process of FNS&SA actions to ensure robust M&E systems; and to explore in collaboration with the WB the benefits of Impact Evaluation studies to enhance the impact of actions, programmes, and policies.

Sector policies and sector budget support

Sector budget support is not very diffused in Eastern and Southern Africa, and policy dialogue effectiveness is mixed in the region: some countries face some challenges (Rwanda, Swaziland), whereas in others it is positive; ultimately, it depends more on seizing context-specific opportunities. Some recurrent characteristics in the region are weak public sector M&E systems, information systems not supporting decision-making, with low investment by governments. Lessons learned from Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, and Rwanda were shared among participants, with their respective successes and constraints.

Take-home messages:

- Policy dialogue has the potential to encourage multi-sector and inter-institutional coordination, by supporting the development of information systems, the improvement of budgetary transparency, and by incorporating lessons learned from past experiences, studies and evaluations.
- Budget support offers a favourable context to a more effective policy dialogue; it places the discussions at a higher level in terms of interlocutors and policy issues. But there are limits to its effectiveness, depending on the context and government openness.
- Whatever the aid modality, there is a need to consider institutional, policy, and territorial dimensions: macro-economic policy, PFM context, relation with other sectors/ministries policies and programmes, and decentralization processes; to achieve the necessary insights we need to maximise our use of external resources, e.g. FAO/MAPAF (Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies) data and analytical studies, WB sector studies while decidedly encouraging governments to invest in information systems to improve the knowledge base.
- Where available, FIRST officers have a key role in supporting policy dialogue with the government; see if there is need to reinforce the links with the EUDs.

The perspective of achieving inclusive rural transformation could provide for an integrated framework for linking national, sector, and territorial dimensions.

Working with the private sector and blending

Private sector engagement in development processes lies at the heart of the EU development agenda, reflecting the potential of the private sector as a driver of sustainable and inclusive economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction.

In recent years blending has evolved into an important tool of EU external cooperation, complementing other implementation modalities, for mobilising private sector investments. So far about 60% of the EU grants allocated to blending projects supported energy and transport infrastructure initiatives; 26% was invested in social infrastructure (clean water, waste treatment, housing, health, etc.) as well as the environment; and 14% of the grant funds supported the local private sector, notably MSMEs, in strengthening local production capacity and fostering job creation. While these types of investments are relevant to create the pre-conditions for the economic development of rural areas, and to improve the quality of life of rural population, it seems that there is very limited experience on investments in farming activities and in the transformation of agricultural production systems.

There are concerns among delegations on blending in the agricultural sector. The private sector in agriculture is highly diversified; from millions of small-scale family farmers producing for local food

markets and with no access to credit, to a few big corporate farms working for international markets; from local networks of small agro-dealers to big seed and fertilisers companies (often multinational). Moreover it is well known that job creation in this region will have to take place in rural areas, it will come mostly from rural diversification (at the household level) and it will be in the informal sector. For these and other reasons, it is crucial to elaborate practical tools and guidance for targeting investments to the intended beneficiaries.

Other concerns on blending are common to other sectors. National governments need convincing that blending is in their interest, avoiding the risk of objecting to the transfer from NIP to the blending facilities, since they lose control of this funding. Another constraint is relates to the lack of bankable projects, although the situation can vary significantly between countries.

There were concerns also as on practical/procedural issues, including on how to handle the issue of local currency risk; how to interpret the debt stability requirement for blending; the N+1 requirement poses a serious risk to sound contracting¹; the EU role in the organisational set-up, and the concern that we are ill-equipped to assess bankability (and in this light how far our role goes in determining the content of actions) when we sit on investment committees; ensuring suitable templates for submitting proposals are available in time. There is a strong request to clarify the "no-profit rule" for the implementation of grants, as this rule is not interpreted in the same way by the respective Finance and Contract departments.

EIP

Many concerns were expressed by Delegations about the EIP. They mainly wanted more clarity, and information. At the practical level there is still considerable uncertainty surrounding the contracting level of the EIP.

Delegations also expressed specific concerns such as on the use of the Jobs and Growth compact exercise to screen projects for the EIP. It was highlighted that instruments and initiatives like EIP, blending and EU Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF), currently applied in a "one size fits all" modality are very difficult to properly implement in fragile countries, like Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, etc.

It is clear that the communication around the EIP will need to address these issues in the coming months, and the expected guidelines will be an important element to support Delegations. It was proposed to set-up a group on Capacity4Dev for sharing lessons and experiences among Delegations, while C1 asked delegations to send comments and questions on EIP in order to develop a set of FAQs.

But it's not just a matter of communication. Participants expressed concern also about the nature of the EIP initiative, that seems to target a type of private sector that is far from the reality of agricultural investments; for example the size of investments that the EIP aims to mobilise, which is far beyond the small/medium size investments often needed in agriculture.

Value chains

The VC session allowed for a discussion on the key aspects of VC promotion and analysis (presentation of the VCA4 tool). The contribution of VC development to the Jobs and Growth Compacts was highlighted. Although flagged as a key issue the question of how the value chain approach could be combined with territorial approaches for local development was only marginally addressed during the case study presentations.

The focus of the discussion was on key factors for assessing value chains suitability for EU support:

- The economic viability aspects - market potential, competitiveness and private sector dynamism, export potential, compliance with local/international standards. existing productivity levels
- Assessment of the regulatory environment (or at least the potential to improve this)

¹ The N+1 requirement refers to the Commission Decision (which approves the Action Document) and provides the legal basis for the contract. It allows signing the necessary Financing Agreement up to the end of the year following the Decision. So Decisions adopted in December allow 13 months and those in January 23 months. Blending contracts are subject to the same N+1 provision and have to go through a long procedural approval before the contracting, which can be very tight if the blending is not well advanced.

- Ownership – the political interest by the local government and geo-political considerations
- Inclusiveness – the potential impact or linkages of the VC to nutrition, gender equality and resilience
- Governance – the set-up within the VC, including the participation of smallholders, as well as corruption concerns. Equally the division of labour between public actors in VC.
- EU additionality considerations – appreciating where EU (or other public) intervention is justified, through its additional impact on sustainable development.

Family farming

Agricultural intensification and transformation of sustainable food systems are necessary to respond to the current challenges. The question is about which intensification pathway should be adopted. Among many possibilities, two main intensification pathways seem to emerge:

- The production-centred premise (with the potential to achieve +70% food in 2050), with two options: i) intensive use of external inputs, biotechnologies, and ii) industrialisation; and partial substitution of external inputs, enhancing natural processes in production processes and a low level of biodiversity in the field;
- The systemic premise; aimed at balancing production objectives with eco-systemic concerns. This implies considering the total production of goods and services, e.g. ecological services (agro-biodiversity) but also social benefits in terms of preserving farmers' autonomy, local knowledge and culture, resilience and complexity and also eventually a 'deep' redesign of current production models.

Take-home messages:

- It is essential to reassess the role and contribution of family farming to rural livelihoods in Africa as well as its relation to the inclusiveness of the rural transformation processes.
- In order to raise family farms incomes (a condition for poverty reduction and rural diversification), there are important challenge in terms of the appropriateness of production techniques (more yields with less costly chemical inputs), in terms of agricultural diversification (labor content of different farm practices), and also in terms of developing new activities, notably environmental services (farm organization).
- Family farming can be highly strategic for the sustainability of agricultural and food systems (and their resilience as well) as it relies on the valorisation of existing practices and knowledge and in particular a need to preserve a high level of diversity (source of resilience) at every production step (fertility, seeds, fields practices, storage, transformation, cooking, etc.). Favouring family farming does not exclude the development of large and industrial forms of agriculture, but only if their negative externalities of industrial agriculture are well recognised and only in areas where they don't compete with already-existing sustainable production systems.
- The whole debate on farm structures and intensification pathways requires an in-depth consideration of place-based development priorities and policies as well. Small family farms represent for example 60 to 65% of the employment in Africa and with 2/3 of youth entering the labor force in rural areas the evolution of family farming in terms of employment will be of critical importance.
- Additionally, there is a need to strengthen our knowledge of existing natural resources management practises and 'know how' in relation to what markets (will) request in order to imagine the best complementarities between the sustainable agricultural production and inclusive food systems. It is hence necessary to 'escape' from the domination of market and economic performances in policy maker's decisions' framework and recognize the need for a set of relevant and robust social and environmental performances indicators.
- In terms of intensification pathways, we should take a pragmatic position: opportunities will depend on agro-ecological conditions and pre-existing food systems (context dependency)

Youth employment with a gender focus

The agricultural and rural development agenda will continue to be highly relevant for youth employment; 380 million youth will enter the working age in the next 15 years in SSA alone, of whom two thirds will live

in rural areas; and consequently, a large part of SSA's future is about youth employment in rural areas. Agriculture alone will not be sufficient to create enough employment; rural diversification (which is already happening) will be necessary.

Youth-related issues and concerns are not to be isolated from broader economic and social dimensions and challenges. Solutions are hence to be found at a broader scale than at project level. The challenges mostly relate to the improvement of major policies such as education, legislation on work, access to land and intergenerational transfer of assets, provision of public goods in rural areas etc to make living in rural areas an attractive prospective for youth.

Gender inequalities are a fundamental concern in the youth employment agenda as structured group work revealed by identifying the differences in challenges and opportunities for employment between young rural women and men. The discussion focused around eight domains of gender inequality including access to resources, technologies and services (research and innovation, training, information, credit, land, etc.), aspirations and wellbeing and potential leads were identified to support young women and men to enter a dynamic agricultural sector. There is a wide range of barriers hindering the engagement of youth in accessing employment and, in most instances young women are at a greater disadvantage than young men.

Take-home messages. Due to the scale and scope of youth employment issues related to policy answers and conception/design of targeted projects/programmes:

- In the coming two decades, the bulk of jobs will still rely on **development and improvement of family farming**. The critical issues are; a better access to production factors and decision making for young women and men, an improvement of working conditions with new production techniques, a progression of farm incomes (new productions, improved practices, new activities linked to natural resources management)
- **Rural diversification**, enhanced by better farm incomes and place-based development strategies, will be the key for structural transformation: the employment of young women and young men can be supported through an improved economic and institutional environment supporting new activities in small towns, with adequate market driven vocational training, paying attention to fundamental gender inequalities which create additional challenges for rural women.
- Every action on growth and jobs should have specific targets on youth and gender
- Projects dedicated to youth training, as vocational training, and to youth empowerment by business creation, quickly face issues related to scaling up: how to move from tens of supported projects only providing hundreds of jobs to generating hundreds of thousands of jobs. Therefore their focus should lie (as pilots) in identifying the constraints and opportunities for scaling up.

Nutrition, gender and food systems

Some very good examples of nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions are now emerging in the CODESA region (examples presented by Malawi and Zambia, both influenced by well-articulated NIPs). The designs benefitted from sound situation analysis (including mapping) taking into maternal and child nutrition concerns throughout project inception and formulation.

Take-home messages.

- EUDs should make more use of the SUN movement to raise issues relating to nutrition governance, both in-country and at continental events, such as the SUN Global Gathering. Good examples of EU supported nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions from the CODESA region could be shared at different for a (HARDs meeting, GDPRD) to promote stronger EU/MS cooperation at field level.
- On gender there is a need for a better understanding the roles played by women and men in accessing, storing, processing and consuming food as well as intra-household dynamics; we need to generate data disaggregated by age and sex in order to understand how women and girls are affected.
- There are important opportunities for increasing outreach on gender through integrating gender-based approaches to food and nutrition security into the curricula of extension staff and community development workers.

On value chains there is beginning to be a lot of experience in EUDs, however, to date, there is still less awareness regarding the nutrition and gender aspects of value chain development. The experience from Tanzania to design a nutrition sensitive value chain could be of interest to other countries, we need to encourage sharing of appropriate models and experience between EUDs.

On measuring nutrition impacts, delegations are mostly familiar with impact and outcome indicators. However, measuring the quality of individual diets and women's empowerment are areas where data are not sufficiently available and should be promoted. Besides capacity constraints to generate reliable and representative data (especially at the individual level) there are few survey opportunities to integrate such indicators. More needs to be done to ensure effective institutional learning across EUDs on data collection relevant to food systems-agriculture-nutrition links (such as the current JRC pilot on the roll-out of Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women Indicator).

Food security, resilience and conflicts

A range of different interventions is necessary to address the manifold and complex causes creating food insecurity and underlying food crises. In fragile and conflict affected contexts the question arises of how development cooperation can best support interventions that can contribute to food crisis prevention and, when occurring, how to address them most effectively. Medium-to longer-term interventions then need to focus on assisting people to build sustainable livelihoods to reduce vulnerability in the long-term.

Interventions range from addressing long-term chronic vulnerability with safety nets, as well as flexible, timely, effective and conflict sensitive crisis response mechanisms to prevent shocks from spiralling into humanitarian emergencies. In fragile and conflict-affected countries key questions relate to the prioritisation of interventions, the issue of flexibility of instruments, the quality of the context analysis and availability of data, the targeting and effective communication between different institutions, also at the regional level.

In bridging short- and long-term interventions the EUTF-funded Support Programme for Refugee Settlements in Northern Uganda provides, for example, support to refugees and host communities could generate important lessons on how to operationalise the humanitarian development nexus in a context with a high level of displaced populations. The intervention seems to succeed not only in providing humanitarian assistance but also strengthening livelihood support and access to basic services.

On the basis of the discussion participants identified key gaps and actions to cover the full range from crisis preparedness, to crisis response and to building up long-term resilience. The three most important gaps and priority areas of intervention identified were:

- Incorporating a long-term vision into national strategies using, for example, the OECD fragility framework. In order to ensure that long-term visions translates into action, joint agreements and strong mutual commitments from national governments and the international community, and the EU in particular, are considered critical.
- Improving ECHO-DEVCO collaboration by 'bringing the policies to the field', for example through the Joint Humanitarian Development Framework (JHDF) or programme-specific crisis modifier mechanisms (CMM) in a context-specific and tangible way. EUDs need to receive step-by-step guidance from HQ on how to translate policy into practice and in particular how to develop a JHDF or how to implement tools such as the CMM.
- Setting up emergency preparedness and response systems. The ideal partner to put such systems in place are government entities, however when faced with limited capacities EU will have to partner up with NGOs or external consultants to set up the necessary systems in the short-and medium-term. The cost of setting up emergency and response capacity is considered a challenge as it somehow falls 'in between' ECHO and DEVCO respective scope of action.

Water-Energy- Food (WEF) Nexus

The WEF Nexus approach can help addressing the combined challenges of water scarcity, access to energy and food insecurity. The Nexus approach contributes in meeting water, energy and food security objectives and also in increasing the efficiency of use of natural resource. The presentations from Eastern and Southern Africa convincingly illustrated the potential of the nexus approach at different scales (it may even help in strengthening Joint Humanitarian-Development Frameworks).

Shifting from sector-based programming of interventions to a nexus approach requires clear orientation from HQ and more needs to be done to change the mind set of different partners. Delegations need guidance and HQ should prepare the necessary background material to clarify the conceptual framework and the scope of – for example – the WEF Nexus. It will also contribute in strengthening their capacity to take further action.

Natural resources management and territorial approaches

There is still a lack of understanding on the complementarities between natural resources management, landscape, local and territorial approaches and perspectives. As growth and sustainable NRM are part of the same equation developing a NRM territorial perspective is essential to achieve inclusive rural transformation and sustainable food systems in the SSA's context (pressure on NR, 'blurring' between urban and rural space, challenges related to youth employment, food and nutrition security and resilience to food crises, etc.). With sector-based interventions dominating the development 'scene' territorial approaches are rarely implemented and EU delegations find it difficult to navigate these concepts. A new narrative is needed, where sustainable natural resources management, agricultural development and inclusive rural transformation and food systems are seen as key building blocks for integrated and sustained development.

This would require investing in methodologies and research processes capable of assessing the full 'range and gamut' of the impacts generated by EU rural-based interventions to feed into evidence based policy making processes. Several misunderstandings also exist between the various concepts (NR-based development, landscape approaches, local and territorial approaches).

Agricultural research and innovation

In response to global challenges related to – for example, climate change, environmental degradation and resource scarcity (water), research and innovation will be essential to accelerate the transformation of agriculture (including aquaculture) for – amongst others - achieving objectives related to decent job creation (e.g. through value chains), food and nutrition security or even sustainable food systems. The bottom-line is to bring more science-based knowledge into EU support to agriculture and rural development interventions.

This will be achieved by supporting innovation and scaling-up processes, generating knowledge and evidence for policy and impact, strengthening local research and innovation capacities through partnerships and contributing to improved agricultural research and development (ARD) governance while generating a research architecture conducive to innovation (mobilizing ARD institutions (e.g. FARA, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF-WECARD) and Extension / Advisory Services bodies to reflect on their role and mandates).

The initial focus will put on 'agriculture and climate change' and a "Manifestation of interests" will be directed to the EUDs. Interested EUD will liaise back to in-country agriculture donor coordination groups and consult local research entities on their agricultural innovation agenda's in order to generate proposals. These proposals will be assessed at the HQ level and, if funded, the initiatives will be managed at EU Del (or HQ level when regional).

4. Conclusions

The seminar closure was dedicated to its evaluation and to a final discussion on the main messages

4.1 Evaluation

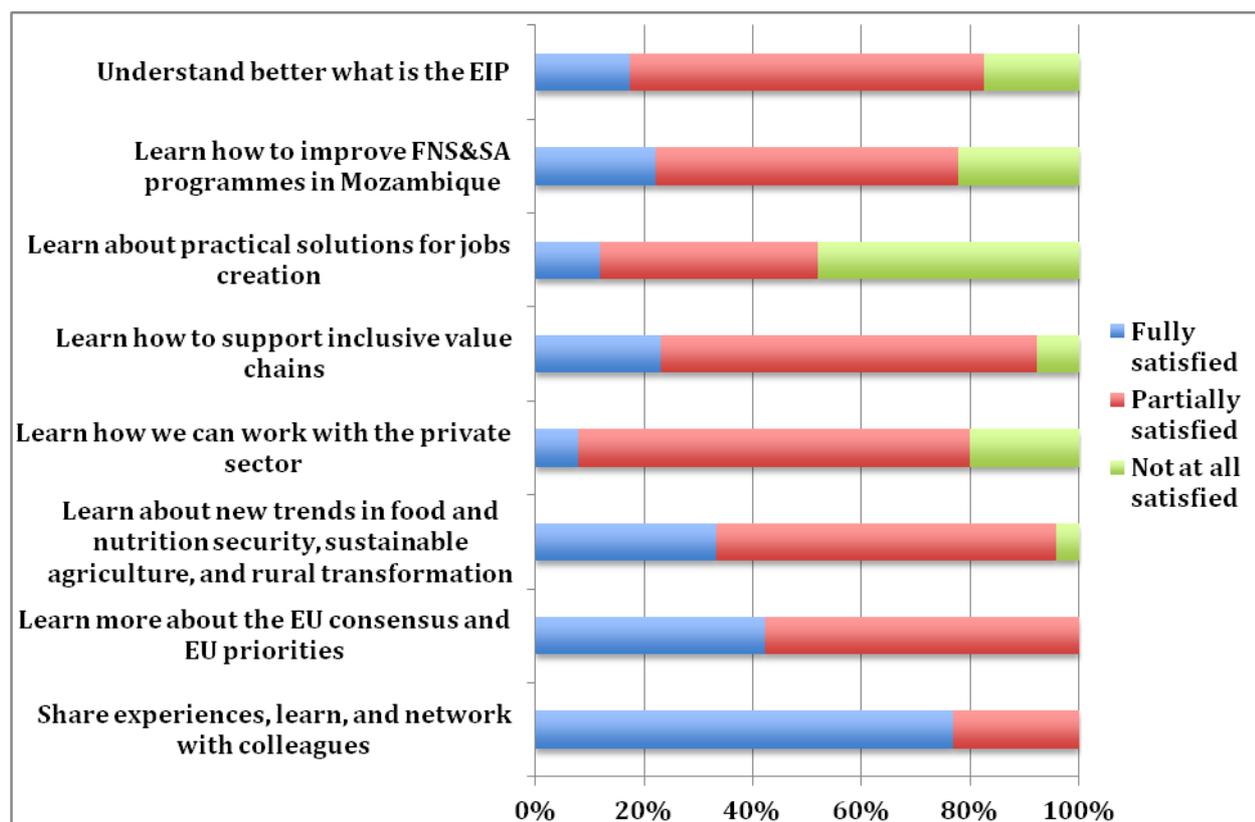
During the discussion it emerged that the seminar was generally considered a success, and an improvement compared with previous experiences.

Participants were asked at the introductory session to write their expectations on cards and post these on the wall, which were then clustered and ranked according to their recurrence. The most frequent expectations related to the sharing of experiences, learning and networking, in particular on the 'EU consensus', 'new trends in food and nutrition security' and in 'rural development/rural transformation'.

The least frequently mentioned were related to 'solutions for jobs creation', 'learning how to improve our FNSSA programme in MZ' and 'better understanding what the EIP is about'. 'Learning how to work with the private sector' and 'learning how to develop inclusive value chains' were situated in-between.

At the end of seminar participants were asked to comment to what extent their expectations have been met; twenty-six participants responded and results are presented in the table below. The expectations which scored the highest degree of satisfaction were “sharing experiences with colleagues, learn, and network” and “learning more about the EU consensus and EU priorities”, with all participants fully satisfied or partly satisfied. Participants were least satisfied with “learning practical solutions for jobs creation” followed by “learning how to work with the private sector” and “understanding better what is the EIP”.

Comments and suggestions on how to improve the seminar on content, facilitation, and logistics are reported together with the statistical data in Annex 5.



4.2 Seminar closure

The final discussion was introduced by Leonard Mizzi and Isabel Faria de Almeida (Head of Cooperation, EUD Mozambique).

Leonard Mizzi expressed his satisfaction for the organisation and content of the seminar, and expressed his thanks to all those who were involved in its preparation. He proposed to establish a CODESA follow-up dialogue in order to have some business continuity (“setting up a CODESA team to provide more information to the EUD in the run-up from one CODESA to another”). For the next CODESA we should keep enlarging the net of external participants; this will help us to understand better what the others are doing and discuss how we can have more impact together.

More robust communication and advocacy is needed and several opportunities could be used to highlight successes (it would be good to start preparing for the next European Development Days and also the Green Week in Berlin could provide an opportunity for communication and advocacy). In terms of 'CODESA-content' fisheries, aquaculture, and the ocean agenda should be considered as well as topics of regional relevance, such as for example: commodities and crops of common interest (e.g. sugar and rice), trade issues (e.g. preference erosion risk), crop pests (e.g. fall army worm). Since many of these issues are also

relevant to other important EU policies, other DGs should be involved, such MARE, TRADE, SANTE, ENV, RTD, etc. We need also to invest in following up on the seminar conclusions with the Rome Based Agencies (IFAD, FAO and WFP) as well as track what happens in the CAADP dialogue and in the AU-EU summit. We need to discuss whether the FIRST programme should be extended (and if it needs some tweaking). On bringing forward the EIP agenda we need to follow-up with financial institutions (AFD). We need to map better Directorates B and C support services and inform delegations on how they can have access to these.

The next CODESA will most take place during the initial phase of the next financial cycle programming which will also certainly 'flavour' the discussions.

Isabel Faria de Almeida was also very satisfied with the seminar. "It has been a fantastic moment to exchange ideas between HQ and delegations, such as for example during the session on the EIP, where in the field we have a much more complicated and difficult situation, and it is important to send back the message to HQ. The seminar benefitted from a very good format, opening the door to other people, such as the WB and the NAO. It has been very positive to broaden the scope of our dialogue and provided an opportunity for us to show what we do, also considering that we had three missions in parallel from HQ. The seminar gives to the hosting delegation a very good chance to exchange with its partners. "

As a concluding point, it was unanimously decided to welcome the offer of the Ethiopia delegation to host the next CODESA in October/November 2018.

4.3 Final considerations

One of the seminar objectives was to emphasise the cross-sectoral nature of HQs and Delegations' work as well as the need to systematically exploit complementarities (nexus) between approaches and activities in order to build in equity, sustainability and resilience into rural growth. Several EUD presentations (most delegations made one or two presentations) as well as the HQ inputs (from C1, C3, C2, B3) emphasised the essential cross-sectoral 'quality' of their work to achieve sustainable results. The active involvement of a broad spectrum of external partners (GIZ, WB, GWP, and local actors) contributed to reinforce the idea of 'Agenda 2030 partnerships'. The well-chosen lead presentations and a workshop structure according to the consensus (partnership, prosperity, people, planet) certainly contributed to in-depth and focussed thematic group sessions and a sense of ownerships of the overall seminar process (also towards the C1 team at HQ). The 'open-dialogue-format' was much appreciated and to be repeated, although with some possible tweaks mainly through the selection of presentations.

On the content:

Another important objective was to foster the development of a new narrative on inclusive rural transformation (and sustainable food systems) consistent with the holistic and integrated approach expected by the 2030 Development Agenda and the new EU Consensus for development. Results in this direction were patchier as the working group final notes also reveal.

Throughout the seminar deliberations colleagues frequently mentioned that they often face difficulties in 'advocating' the proposed approaches with governments and other national stakeholders. They experience challenges while pursuing simultaneously objectives related to the mobilization of the private sector through blending and addressing food security issues for small-scale family farmers. In the same vein, they are somewhat divided between sectorial/productivity approaches and objectives related to targeting and ensuring inclusiveness throughout the process.

Regarding territorial approaches, there are still misunderstandings between NR-based, landscape-based and local and territorial development. This might be due to 'language' problems, for example because the social and political contents of the word *terroir* in French is not covered by the "landscape" concept but also to the underlying assumptions on the necessary conditions for sustainable development. Taking a strong, social, political, economic and NR based territorial perspective will be essential to address some of SSA's main challenges (youth employment, gender equality, resource management, rural economic growth, non-local democracy and local authorities) DEVCO C1 and the delegations will have to recognise the concept of 'territorializing development'

There were also difficulties in understanding the newness of the Water-Energy-Food Nexus approach regarding its claim to be different from the “integrated water management” approach. The difficulty faced during the 'planet' session, in presenting sustainable natural resource management and agricultural growth as two sides of the same coin, illustrates the need to intensify sharing and capitalization while stepping up our research efforts to develop more robust conceptual frameworks and narratives, particularly when headquarters is willing to promote emerging concepts and approaches.

Looking at report of the previous CODESA seminar, Zimbabwe in 2016, it is also possible to note that some observations are similar to those of this seminar: for example, the need for a clearer conceptual framework on resilience, the need for tools to assess the 'real' capacities of partner countries institutions (e.g. in terms of delivering quality services) as well as the need to clarify how, while strengthening the public sector in its role, to actually work with the private sector (e.g. how to target the private sector through adequate mapping and analyses, how to comply with financial regulations and conditionality set by the Communication on private sector). With some of these 'past' CODESA recommendations pointing in the same direction it should be feasible to prioritise the tools, conceptual frameworks and approaches that need further development (refinement) to effectively support our interventions at 'field' level...

ANNEX I

Monday, 6 November - Context and new focus in our cooperation

Time	Content	Speaker /Facilitation		
08.30- 9.10	Welcome and introductions Participants introductions and Seminar organisation	Head of EU Delegation to Mozambique (Sven Kuehn von Burgsdorff) - 15' Seminar facilitator (Paolo Sarfatti - FANSSA) - 25'		
9:10-10:00	a) The agenda 2030 and “New European consensus for development” - Priorities and nexus approach -- multiple faces of inequality in rural areas, gender b) Geographic priorities (e.g. MTR results, job compacts) c) The strategic importance of the sector.	a) C1 Leonard Mizzi b) D1 Jobst von Kirchmann c) C1 Patrick Herlant		
10.00-10.30	Health break			
10.30-13.00	Global challenges in rural areas that will influence development at the horizon 2030 Rural transformation: drivers, dynamics and effects.	Bruno Losch (CIRAD/GovInn)		
13.00-14.00	Lunch			
14.00-16.00	Parallel Group sessions: achieving results at scale <u>Group 1:</u> improved M&E tools for enhancing effectiveness of the actions (intervention logic, result framework, and indicators) <u>Group 2:</u> Sector development, policy dialogue, institutional constraints, budget support <u>Group 3:</u> How to engage with the private sector: blending – External Investment Plan	<u>Group 1</u> Facilitator: Karen McHugh (FANSSA) Karen McHugh: Lessons learned from EUDs on the FNS&SA Intervention Logic and Catalogue of indicators World Bank: Impact Evaluation (DIME) Ethiopia: M&E system for the RESET Programme: challenges and opportunities	<u>Group 2</u> Facilitator: Vitor Dionizio (ASiST) Kenya: Water Tower Protection and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (WaTER) Rwanda: Budget support: how policy dialogue is contributing to policy formulation and implementation Swaziland: FIRST –maize policy development towards commercialisation Malawi: Pool funding and policy dialogue: national subsidy program (FISP) reforms	<u>Group 3</u> Facilitator: Matthew Brooke (C1) Kenya and Zambia: Blending experiences
16.00-16.15	Health break			
16.15 -18:00	EIP Presentation and discussion	Plenary session – HoU C1 (Leonard Mizzi)		
18:00- 20:00	Cocktail/reception	Hotel Polana		

Tuesday, 07 November - Impacting on Prosperity.

Time	Content	Facilitation			
8:30-8:45	Brief restitution on conclusions on Achieving results at scale	Seminar Facilitator (Sarfatti)			
8.45-10.00	Fostering inclusive agricultural growth: Global initiatives - Agricultural transformation - inclusive VC development and territorial approaches – SMEs - EIP and blending - youth employment, gender and economic empowerment	Overall facilitation: Jean Michel Sourisseau (CIRAD) Lead presentations from Jean Michel Sourisseau and Clare Bishop (FANSSA)			
10.00-10.30	Health break				
10.30- 13.00	<p>Parallel technical group sessions</p> <p><u>Group 1:</u> Inclusive value chain development for inclusive and balanced growth and rural transformation, private sector mobilization for balanced and inclusive local development</p> <p><u>Group 2:</u> Contribution of family and smallholder farming to agricultural transformation and to sustainable food systems. Sustainable agriculture, agroecology, agricultural productivity, climate smart agriculture, agricultural services, research and innovation.</p> <p><u>Group 3:</u> Rural transformation and youth employment (entrepreneurship, vocational training, labor market) & social inclusion (jobs and growth compacts, decent work agenda, women economic empowerment), mobility and migration.</p>	<p><u>Group 1</u> Facilitator: Matthew Brooke (C1)</p> <p>Mozambique: Sugar Programme in Mozambique – out-growers schemes</p> <p>Mozambique: Agricana (VC grant to a private operator to set up a factory for the processing of tomato paste)</p> <p>Tanzania: Selection of Value Chains (Agri-Connect)</p> <p>German Cooperation/GIZ Mozambique: Value Chain Development and inclusive business models with the private sector</p> <p>Fair Trade Africa (Wangeeci Gitata)</p>	<p><u>Group 2</u> Facilitator: Jean-Michel Sourisseau (CIRAD)</p> <p>Kenya: Cereal Fall Army Worm control push-pull methodology</p> <p>Malawi: Integrated crop management</p> <p>Malawi: Biotechnologies for agriculture development in the African context</p> <p>Swaziland: Farmer companies for private sector development from sugar FC to vegetable business plans</p> <p>FAO/Mozambique: Policy advice on smallholders vs. large scale farming</p> <p>FAO/Mozambique: E-voucher programme (agro-inputs)</p>	<p><u>Group 3</u> Facilitator: Bruno Losch (CIRAD/GovInn) – co-facilitator Claire Bishop (FANSSA)</p> <p>GIZ/Mozambique: ComCashew Regional programme</p> <p>DANIDA/Mozambique: Youth integration (Agro-Jovem Programme)</p>	
13.00-14.00	Lunch				
14.00-16.30	Continuation of the parallel technical group sessions	Continuation from previous session	from previous	Continuation from previous session	Continuation from previous session
16.30-17.00	Health break				
17.00-18.00	Restitution and conclusions on Prosperity	Groups facilitators: M. Brooke, JM. Sourisseau, B. Losch, C. Bishop			
19:30	Dinner Development Partners (by invitation)	Hosted by Mozambique HoC, Isabel Faria de Almeida			

Wednesday, 8 November - Impacting on People

Time	Content	Facilitation	
8.30-10.00	Ensuring food and nutrition security: Food and nutrition trends. Effective crisis response and resilience building through social transfers. Gender inequalities and sustainability for resilience	Overall facilitation: Martina Ulrichs (ASiST) Lead presentations: Martina Ulrichs (ASiST); Claire Bishop (FANSSA)	
10.00-10.30	Health break		
10.30- 13.00	<p>Parallel technical group sessions</p> <p><u>Group 1:</u> Nutrition, gender and food systems</p> <p><u>Group 2:</u> Linkages between food security, resilience and conflict; Crisis modifiers and emergency response and preparedness to address food crises; Operationalising the humanitarian development nexus; Building long-term resilience and food security.</p>	<p><u>Group 1</u> Facilitator: Nigel Nicholson (NAS) – co-facilitators Claire Bishop (FANSSA) and Ursula Truebswasser (NAS)</p> <p>Malawi and Zambia: working in different livelihood contexts to design and formulate nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions at field and policy level</p> <p>Tanzania: Integrating nutrition in a value chain support programme</p> <p>Ethiopia: strategies to mainstream gender in resilience interventions in Ethiopia</p> <p>SETSAN/Mozambique: Challenges of a cross-sectoral approach to FSN from a Government perspective</p>	<p><u>Group 2</u> Facilitator: Martina Ulrichs (ASiST) co-facilitator Clement Boutillier (B2)</p> <p>Ethiopia: Crisis Modifier Mechanism for the RESET programme: a joint ECHO/DEVCO initiative</p> <p>Djibouti: Links between food security, rural transformation and migration.</p> <p>Uganda: Humanitarian-development-migration nexus: EU Trust Fund on migration/ECHO/NIP in refugee hosting areas</p> <p>ECHO - Nairobi: Emergency Preparedness & Response, Contingency Plans, Crisis Modifiers, and Rapid/Emergency Response Mechanisms - Joint Humanitarian Development Frameworks (JHDF).</p>
13.00-14.00	Lunch		
14.00-16.30	Continuation of the parallel technical group sessions of the morning	Continuation from previous session	Continuation from previous session
16.30-17.00	Health break		
17.00-18.00	Restitution and conclusions on People	Rapporteurs from working groups	

Thursday, 9 November - Impacting on Planet

Time	Content	Facilitation	
8.30-10.00	Greening agriculture – Sustainable rural transformation: Sustainable agriculture and Innovation Systems - Enhancing climate change adaptation and mitigation - Ensuring sustainable use of limited natural resources with a focus on land and water, energy efficiency –	Overall facilitation: Dean Pallen (Environment & Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility) Lead presentations: Dean Pallen, Geraldo Carreiro (Environment & Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility), Patrick Herlant (C1)	
10.00-10.30	Health break		
10.30- 13.00	Parallel technical group sessions <u>Group 1:</u> Water-Energy-Food nexus – Enhancing efficient and sustainable use of limited natural resources in agricultural transformation – Contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation – Research & Innovation in agriculture <u>Group 2:</u> Natural resource management and approaches to strategic planning – Land governance - Landscape approach	<u>Group 1</u> Facilitator: Kidanemariam Jembere (Global Water Partnership) - Co-facilitator: Geraldo Carreiro Geraldo (Environment & Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility) C2: Key EU messages on water GWP: Nexus approach UNICEF / Mozambique – WASH Zambia: CSA and irrigation Eritrea: Renewable energy and FNS GIZ / Mozambique: Improved access to energy and sustainable rural transformation World Bank / Mozambique: irrigation/water for agriculture – the World Bank contribution/experience in Mozambique	<u>Group 2</u> Facilitator: Dean Pallen (Environment & Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility) World Bank/Mozambique: SUSTENTA and LAUREL programmes. Agriculture Development and Natural Resources Management in the context of a Landscape Approach – the World Bank contribution/experience in Mozambique MITADER/Mozambique: Local Development Plans
13.00-14.00	Lunch		
14.00-15.30	Cont. of parallel technical group sessions of the morning	Continuation from the previous session	Continuation from the previous session
15.30-16.00	Restitution and conclusions on Planet	Rapporteurs from working groups, session facilitators (Kidaneemariam Jembere, Geraldo Carreiro, and Dean Pallen) and workshop facilitator (Sarfatti)	
16.00-16.30	Health break		
16.30-18.00	Closing session	Connecting the dots – Seminar conclusions from the 4 days Evaluation of seminar results Proposals for CODESA 2018, moderated by workshop facilitator	
18:00-18.15	Closing remarks	C1 and Head of Cooperation/Head of Unit Mozambique EUD (Isabel Faria de Almeida)	

Friday, 10 November – Field Visit

Time	Location	Details
7.30	Departure from Hotel Polana	
7.30- 9.00	Travel from Maputo to Maragra (80 km)	
9.00-12.00	Visit the "Accompany Measures Sugar Protocol Project" at the Illovo Sugar Company, Maragra	The AMSP is a public-private partnership and an example of integration of small holders in an agriculture export value chain. Cooperative and farmers associations representatives will present the programme. Followed by tour of the plantation to including the plantation areas expanded by small holders and the irrigation structures.
12.00-13.00	Lunch at Illovo Sugar Canteen	
13.00-14.30	Travel from Maragra to Maputo (KaMavota).	
14.30-16.00	Visit ABIODES /AFD Biologic Agriculture Programme in urban areas of Maputo City- (KaMavota)	ABIODES is a Mozambican Association supporting organic agriculture production in the greenbelt of Maputo city. The Association unites small scale horticulture producers and supports its members in improving production techniques and marketing. In 2016 a system of digital orders and home deliveries within Maputo city was set up (seasonable vegetable baskets etc.). Topics to be discussed would include commercialisation and market integration of smallholders as well as rural-urban linkages. The visit will include a presentation by the ABIODES, producers and farmer association representatives and a tour in the fields.
16.30	Arrival at Hotel Polana	
	Participants that have an early flight will have the option to miss the second part of the visit and be dropped back at Hotel at around 14 45	

ANNEX II

Concept Notes of working groups

Concept Note on “Monitoring & Evaluation”

Focal person: Maria Ketting

Lead expert: Karen McHugh

Logical flow of the group work:

1. Introducing the theme: problem definition, and EU priorities
2. Current challenges, old and new narratives (relative to SDGs), key open issues (e.g. indicators)
3. Group work according to key structuring questions - what can we learn from past and current experiences (from EUDs presentations or others' initiatives), what would be the desired outcomes and impacts in terms of achieving SDGs; what would be the main constraints (external, internal to EU), and means to overcome these?
4. Conclusion: how do we plan to go about it (in EUDs and in HQ)? (Changes in 'doing business', support request from HQ, resources)

Themes and issues:

Designing Actions and measuring results: an overall Intervention Logic for EU's objectives in the area of Agricultural Growth, Sustainable Agriculture, Nutrition and Resilience guiding the design of actions in the field- Main results areas – Catalogue of Indicators to support Operational Manager (OMs) in their choice of most appropriate indicators.

Key questions to structure the shared learning process:

Does the generic Intervention Logic support OMs in the design of FNSSA actions

How can the Catalogue of Indicators encourage better project management and achievement of results?

Inclusive rural transformation and territorial approaches: do we need a different narrative, outcomes, outputs and indicators?

Expected outcomes of the group session

Participants will learn how to use the Intervention Logic and Catalogue of Indicators in a very practical way to improve programmes/projects design, implementation and reporting on results.

Presentations:

Intervention Logic for EU's objectives in the area of Agricultural Growth, Sustainable Agriculture, Nutrition and Resilience - Main results areas – Catalogue of Indicators. (Karen McHugh)

Main lessons learned from the piloting phase in EUDs Karen McHugh

World Bank: impact evaluation (DIME) - Contact: Florence Kondylis fkondylis@worldbank.org

Ethiopia: M&E system for the RESET Programme: challenges and opportunities - Immaculada.guixeancho@eeas.europa.eu

Methodology of group work:

Introduction and general discussion on the Intervention Logic (IL) and Catalogue of Indicators (CAT)

Brainstorming on a new narrative, and possible outcomes, outputs and indicators for inclusive rural transformation

Group work on designing/improving LFMs using the IL and CAT

- Intervention on inclusive rural transformation (using the case of Honduras)
- Intervention on food security / resilience (using the case of RESET)

Concept Note on Sector development, policy dialogue, institutional constraints, budget support

Day 1 (6/11/2017)

Session: Achieving results at scale

Group 2: Sector development, policy dialogue, institutional constraints, budget support

Focal person: Patrick Herlant (DEVCO/C1) and Peter Kovacs (DEVCO/A4)

Lead expert: Vitor Dionizio

Presentation of the group work

The participants in this group work will discuss, based on different country experiences, how policy dialogue can contribute to the achievement of the sector development policy objectives of the partner country, in the fields of agricultural development, food and nutrition security.

The group work is organized according to a bottom-up approach. Each EUD Delegation (Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland) has already proposed a subject, which is aligned with the **themes and issues** indicated in section 2 below. To ensure a proper articulation among the presentations and to better capitalize from the country experiences, it is strongly recommended that each presentation be elaborated in order to respond to the **key questions** presented in section 3. To that end, I have added (Section 5) a couple of specific subjects to be elaborated in the presentation. These are merely indicative, as it is up to each Delegation to focus on what they consider to be the most pertinent answers to the key questions, considering the country's policy agenda.

Themes and issues

1) **Integrating sector policies to attain key development objectives:** Food security, Nutrition and Sustainable agriculture (e.g. "improved nutrition", "inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth", "increased systemic resilience to food crises", "sustainable management of natural resources", "youth employment in rural areas", etc.). These policies are usually run by different ministries and agencies. Although policy effectiveness depends on articulated multi-sectoral approaches, the reality shows that there are many constraints to this approach.

2) **Linking policies at the national level and territorial approaches.** This approach is particularly necessary in agriculture, food and nutrition security policies and programmes. The perspective of inclusive rural transformation and the regional/local development policies can provide an adequate framework for linking the national/territorial dimensions.

3) **The macroeconomic and budgetary constraints strongly affect sector policies.** Either, sector policies can impact on macroeconomic stability. The role of an effective Public Finance Management (PFM) system.

Key questions to structure the shared learning process

- How to articulate sector policies to achieve the expected development objectives?
- How to combine sector policies and place-based policies? The case of rural transformation, agriculture, and food and nutrition security.
- How to approach these issues through policy dialogue, according to the different aid modalities, namely sector-wide approaches and budget support?
- What can we learn from past and current experiences (from EUDs presentations or others' initiatives),
- What would be the desired outcomes and impacts in terms of achieving SDGs and what would be the main constraints (external, internal to EU) and means to overcome them ?
- Expected outcomes of the group session
- Better knowledge of different country experiences as regards the contribution of policy dialogue to policy making and implementation in the fields of agricultural development, food and nutrition security.
- Better knowledge on the potential and limits of policy dialogue to deal with those issues, given the country experiences.
- How can it be improved, counting with the both existing internal resources and HQ contribution?

Presentations of EU Delegations (suggested topics):

Malawi

Pool funding and policy dialogue: national subsidy programme (FISP reforms)

- *Effectiveness, potential and limitations of policy dialogue in the context of pool funding programmes.*
- *Impact of FISP on the macro-economic stability and public finance management*
- *Effectiveness of complementary policies to offset the effects of FISP reforms*
- *What difference is EU support making in the FISP reform?*

Swaziland

FIRST: maize policy development towards commercialisation

- *Articulating sectoral and cross-sectoral policies in relation to maize commercialization*
- *FIRST experience in policy dialogue: results and constraints.*

Rwanda

Budget support: how policy dialogue is contributing to policy formulation and implementation

- *Effectiveness of policy dialogue to mainstream "food and nutrition security" into the development policy.*
- *Increased PFM capacities in central and local governments for the planning, budgeting monitoring, analysing and enabling investments in sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth (Result 4 of the SRC Agriculture).*
- *The links between the sector policy and place-based policies. Trends in decentralization and impact on policies on agricultural, food and nutrition security.*

Kenya

Water Tower Protection and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

- *Situation, impact and challenges*

Methodology of group work

Total time available for the group work: 2.5 hours

1. **Facilitator** introducing the theme, defining problem, raising key structuring questions, in light of EU priorities, current challenges, old and new narratives, and key open issues (10 minutes).
2. **EU Delegations** make the presentations (each, max: 10 minutes, max: 5 slides), according to key structuring questions, followed by group discussion (max: 20 minutes).
3. **Facilitator** takes conclusions taking into account on how to plan for following up EU support to partner country sector policies (in EUDs and in HQ), on what changes are expected on how 'doing business', on what support is needed from HQ, and on what resources are required? (10 minutes).

Concept Note on Private Sector and Blending and the EIP

Focal person: Matthew Brooke (DEVCO/C1)

Logical flow of the group work

5. Introducing the theme: problem definition, and EU priorities
6. The basics of EU blending actions
7. Current challenges in practice in blending (relative to SDGs), key open issues (e.g. indicators)
8. The new elements from the EIP
9. Conclusion and discussion

Themes and issues to be addressed

EU blending – the theory of the process

Learning from practical experiences (Kenya, Zambia, and HQ – Africa Agriculture Trade and Investment Fund and FMO-AGRIFI)

New elements introduced by the External Investments Plan (EIP)

Discussion of Delegations' views

Key questions to structure the shared learning process

How can we mobilise private financing rural transformation?

How do we ensure inclusiveness and sustainability?

How can we include the private sector actors in the policy dialogue?

DEL messages for HQ

Expected outputs from the group session

Participants are more aware about the potential role of blending in EU programmes for private sector finance

Participants improve awareness of blending and the EIP structure, and how to use them

Presentations (proposed)

Kenya AgriFI

Andrea.FERRERO@eeas.europa.eu

Resources

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/eu-external-investment-plan-factsheet_en

<http://ecdpm.org/multimedia/video-robotto-ridolfi-agrifi/>

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1314/rai/CFS_Principles_Oct_2014_EN.pdf

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>

Working group Methodology

Presentations with discussion

Concept note on “Youth employment and social inclusion”

Focal person: Jean-Paul Heerschap (DEVCO/B3)

Lead expert: Bruno Losch (CIRAD/Govinn)

The logical flow of the group work should be the following:

1. Introducing the theme: problem definition, and EU priorities
2. Current challenges, old and new narratives (relative to SDGs), key open issues (e.g. indicators)
3. Group work according to key structuring questions - what can we learn from past and current experiences (from EUDs presentations or others' initiatives), what would be the desired outcomes and impacts in terms of achieving SDGs, what would be the main constraints (external, internal to EU), and means to overcome these?
4. Conclusion: how do we plan to go about it (in EUDs and in HQ)? (Changes in 'doing business', support request from HQ, resources)

Themes and issues to be explored:

Use of employment lens in project/programme design

Agriculture as a survival strategy in many situation. There need to be a transformation in the sector (importance of productivity increase, knowledge intensity, etc.). Strategies for the agricultural sector to create jobs. Upstream (e.g. extensions services) and downstream opportunities (e.g. traceability, ethical trade, etc.). Rural diversification and non-farm employment. Vocational education as a vehicle for youth employment. Decent work agenda: labour rights, accessing conditions for workers, health and safety, labour standards, child labour, forced labour and modern slavery, freedom of collective bargaining, inequalities. Youths' aspirations and wellbeing. Youth and knowledge & information gaps. Market driven approach to youth employment. Youth entrepreneurship. Access to resources, technologies, and services (research & innovation, credit, land, etc.)

Key questions to structure the shared learning process:

- Youth employment in rural areas: is it just a matter of number of jobs created and income level? What else do we need?
- Which support measures and longer-term investments are needed for youth jobs creation in the region?
- Policies and macro-economic effects on jobs creation (agricultural, trade, and markets)
- Is there a disconnect between vocational education programmes and labour market?
- How to sensitise the private sector? What is added value? What incentives?

Expected outputs from the group session:

- Participants have a better understanding of the linkages between inclusive rural transformation and jobs creation for youths.

Presentations:

- *Mozambique:*
 - Youth integration - DANIDA/ GAPI (Agro-Jovem Programme)
 - Presentation on Gender & Rural Employment/Social inclusion – by the WB or UNDP –
- *Uganda:* value chains with a perspective of green economy (beef meat and aquaculture)
- *Mozambique, Uganda, and Tanzania:* Opportunities for creating youth employment (OYE project) - PS to contact Roy van der Drift (SNV-OYE) rvanderdrift@snvworld.org
- *GIZ-* Competitive Cashew Initiative

Methodology of the group work: tbd in consultation with the lead expert, and after better knowing what presentations are proposed by delegations.

Reference documents and web resources:

- Vocational and Educational Training for inclusive growth in development cooperation – DG DEVCO Reference Document n°24 – Tools and Methods series
- Bruno Losch - Structural transformation to boost youth labour demand in sub-Saharan Africa: the role of agriculture, rural areas and territorial development – ILO 2016 http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_533993.pdf
- Luise Fox (USAID Chief Economist) – Youth and employment in Africa <http://includeplatform.net/downloads/1-understanding-youth-employment-africa-problem-priorities-strategies-louise-fox/>
- FAO <http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/resources/detail/ru/c/884376/>
- OECD <http://www.oecd.org/youth.htm>
- ILO <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/youth-employment/databases-platforms/global-initiative-decent-jobs/lang--en/index.htm>

B3 will prepare some slides and speaking notes by mid-October

Concept note on “Inclusive value chain development”

Focal person: Matthew Brooke (DEVCO/C1)

Logical flow of the group work

- Introducing the theme: problem definition, and EU priorities
- Current challenges, old and new narratives (relative to SDGs), key open issues (e.g. indicators)
- Group work according to key structuring questions - what can we learn from past and current experiences (from EUDs presentations or others' initiatives), what would be the desired outcomes and impacts in terms of achieving SDGs, what would be the main constraints (external, internal to EU), and means to overcome these?
- Conclusion: how do we plan to go about it (in EUDs and in HQ)? (Changes in 'doing business', support request from HQ, resources)

Themes and issues to be addressed

Value chain development for inclusive growth – the concept
Exchange on the theme of prioritisation between Value Chains
Instruments available to support the private sector
The role of policy dialogue
Experiences in the field

Key questions to structure the shared learning process

How can we develop value chains, which actors should we target?
What form can support take?
What factors deserve most attention in value chain programmes?
How can we combine value chain approach with territorial approaches for local development?
HQ support tools
DEL messages for HQ

Presentations

Tanzania: Prioritisation study for Agriconnect programme
(Jenny Correia)

Namibia Livestock programme

Giancarlo Monteforte

Mozambique: Agricana (VC grant to a private operator to set up a factory for the processing of tomato paste)- Contact: Oliver Searle ollie@agricane.com (Ilona.GRUENEWALD@eeas.europa.eu)

Mozambique – Pro-Econ (GIZ) - Contact: Becker, Doris GIZ MZ doris.becker@giz.de Jaeschke, Thomas GIZ MZ thomas.jaeschke@giz.de

FairTrade Africa: (Wangechi Gitata) - w.gitata@fairtradeafrica.net

Resources

<http://agrinatura-eu.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/4-pager-Value-Chain-Analysis-for-Development-VCA4D-DEVCO-C1.pdf>

<http://africancashewinitiative.org>

Concept Note on Family Farming

Summary

The working group is organized around 3 main questions, mixing plenary sessions and world cafés' tables in sub-groups:

- What are the actual place and functions of SFF in East and Southern Africa agricultural and rural development? How do you anticipate these place and functions in the next decades?
- Do you anticipate a rapid industrialization of agriculture and food systems? And if so, what types of competitions and synergies do you fear or hope between SFF and other forms of production?
- Depending on your vision of the food systems future, which intensification pathways should be promoted to achieve SG2 and the other SDGs?

During the day we expect participants will:

- Share experiences and knowledge to go beyond old narratives and stereotypes about SFF and their stakes and role in the future agricultural and food systems.
- Reframe their perceptions of SDG2 and its compatibility with others SDG regarding SFF and agricultural and food systems transformations.
- Discuss about territorial, multilevel and transversal approaches perspectives to imagine / promote / facilitate alternative agricultural and food systems.

Schedule

10:30 – 10:45

Introduction. Jean-Michel Sourisseau (Cirad). Outlines of the first day and of the morning lead presentation regarding the working group themes; Questions, objectives and methodology of the working group; reminding of SDG 2 and 8 and of the targets support of our further discussions; designation of the table facilitators' volunteers for the world café.

Description of the world café tables:

- 3 tables: one on SDG target 2.3, one on SDG target 2.4, one on SDG targets 2.5 and 8.6 (see below)
- 1 facilitator + 3 or 4 participants. Jean-Michel Sourisseau will go from a table to another for an overall facilitation
- At each table: propositions/actions to achieve SDGs' targets.
 - First, each participant writes down 2 or 3 ideas, inspired by his own experience (not resumed to the presentations). These propositions can be affirmations, evidences, or hypothesis to apprehend SDGs' targets. They also can be propositions for action (development projects, policies, etc.) existing or to be imagines.
 - These ideas are then discussed with another participant and complete with 1 or 2 new ideas.
 - Finally all the participants discuss together and complete 1 or 2 more ideas.
- Final discussion for each table: organizing the propositions (actions) on a chart in 2 dimensions:
 1. Temporality – short term to long term
 2. Difficulty to prove, collect, implement.
- Final global discussion gathering all propositions and main learning.

10:45 – 12:15

UE delegations' and FAO contributions: Facilitation by Jean-Michel Sourisseau

Kenya: EU/IFAD Kenya Cereal Fall Army Worm control - push-pull methodology

Malawi: Integrated crop management

Malawi: Biotechnologies for agriculture development in the African context

FAO/Mozambique: Family farming policy advice

FAO/Mozambique: E-voucher programme (agro-inputs)

Each presentation will last 10 min + 5 min of discussion trying to focus on at least one of the 3 working group main questions. The objective is to nourish our debates with participants' experiences and to prepare them for the world café tables.

12:15 - 13:00

First round of the world café

13:00 – 14:00 LUNCH

14:00 - 14:45

Second round of the world café

14:45 - 15:30

Third round of the world café

15:30 – 16:00

Overall discussion on the final 4 posters/charts.

- Report/presentation of the posters by the facilitators + comments from the participants.
- Back to the 3 working group questions (place, role and functions of FF, anticipated transformations of food and agricultural systems and coexistence issues, which intensification pathways should be promoted) in face of your propositions

16:00 – 16:30

Discussion and concluding remarks and learning on policies (to be presented during the plenary final session from 17:00 to 18:00)

Regarding our debates, do fostering SFF foster inclusive agricultural growth?

How should policies integrate SFF realities and transformations: conception, advocacy, means, implementation, evaluation, statistics, etc.?

Reference documents and web resources:

The Sustainable development goals

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

- Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agree

SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

- Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Definitions and place of FF:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_Reports/HLPE-Report-6_Investing_in_smallholder_agriculture.pdf

<http://www.cirad.fr/en/news/all-news-items/articles/2014/ca-vient-de-sortir/public-policy-for-family-farming-definition-for-better-support>

<https://www.afd.fr/en/family-farming-around-world-definitions-contributions-and-public-policies>

<http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/386784/>

<http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/281544/>

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X15001217>

In Sub-Saharan Africa

<http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/fr/c/431947/>

Food and agricultural systems

<http://www.ipes-food.org/publications>

<https://agra.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Final-AASR-2017-Aug-28.pdf>

<https://www.thechicagocouncil.org/publication/growing-food-growing-cities-transforming-food-systems-urbanizing-world>

Land grabbing and coexistence

<http://www.landmatrix.org/en/>

Inclusive businesses in agriculture: What, how and for whom? Critical insights based on South African cases. Chamberlain Wytse, Anseeuw Ward. 2017. Stellenbosch : Sun Press, 282 p.

Bertrand Hervieu et François Purseigle (2015). The sociology of agricultural worlds: from a sociology of change to a sociology of coexistence. *Revue d'Études en Agriculture et Environnement*, 96, pp 59-90
doi:10.4074/S1966960715001058

http://www.necplus.eu/download.php?file=%2F6739_508DA042685C5E8D70C522029D9E2D29_RAE_RAE96_01_S1966960715001058a.pdf&cover=Y&code=d2948839ddd6fdda1339879b90c07d0c

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/535010/EXPO_STU%282015%29535010_EN.pdf

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-ak983e.pdf>

EU policies and tools

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-external-investment-plan-5-priority-areas-identified-first-meeting-efsd-strategic_en

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/external-investment-plan_en

Concept note on Nutrition and Gender

OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME

Four sessions (each approximately one hour)

Introduction by Nigel Nicholson (NAS) to explain the logic behind tying the four themes together and the facilitation methods for each session.

1. Experience to date in designing nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions, and food systems approach

World Café session with EUDs, selecting particular countries (with appropriate experience) to facilitate proceedings at each table.

Lead questions:

- What can we learn from the experience carried out so far on nutrition-sensitive interventions in agriculture and food security?
- What would it mean to adopt a food system approach?

2. Why is the gender perspective central to nutrition?

Introduction by a EUD (or Clare Bishop - FANSSA gender expert)

Group work could be focused on illustrating the links through drawings (e.g. Rich Picture methodology)

Lead questions:

- Why is the gender perspective central to nutrition?
- What are the principal challenges in linking gender and nutrition in EU interventions?
- How would you overcome those challenges in the contexts with which you are familiar to make rural transformation more inclusive?

3. Making food systems more nutrition-sensitive in the context of rural transformation processes

A brief introduction from NAS on food systems or short country presentations (potentially Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia)

Working groups tasked to discuss food systems in their own context and to identify where/how in the system, nutrition can be factored in.

Lead questions:

- What does it mean working with the private sector to adopt responsible business conduct in food supply chains in relation to nutrition objectives?
- Can territorial approaches help to address in an integrated way different sets of development objectives, including on nutrition?

4. Measuring the impact of nutrition-sensitive interventions

An actual project outline could be presented/provided (by an EUD or SETSAN) and the working groups could be asked to identify the principal pathways and indicators then make reference to the lead questions below.

Lead questions:

- How can we best measure the impact of agricultural projects on nutrition?
- What are your challenges with selecting indicators/collecting data?
- Where/how did you get your information on nutrition indicators?
- How far can we go in attributing nutrition-sensitive interventions to changes in those indicators?

Concept Note on 'Food Security, Resilience and Conflict'

Introduction

- Focus of today is on people and how to achieve the commitments enshrined in New European Consensus to building systemic resilience to food crisis. Considering the key triggers/drivers for food crisis (climate-related events and conflict) and the underlying causes the objective of this session is to map out the range of interventions that will be needed to achieve the food security and nutrition outcomes in the Agenda 2030 (particularly SDG 2). To do this we will visualise throughout the session the different actions (these can be building partnerships, creating flexible and adequate financing mechanisms, designing policies and programmes) that will be required from EUD, HQ or external stakeholders to put in place an agenda to move from prevention and effective crisis response to achieving food security for all in the long-term.
- (Spectrum will be introduced + a quick overview of the sessions and the expected output by the end of the day).

Flow of sessions / activities

- The **first session** will highlight the linkages between conflict, fragility, food security and resilience and will discuss ways through which an analysis of the causes of conflict can feed into interventions to address food insecurity in conflict settings, as well as prevent conflicts through the long-term reduction of food insecurity and hunger.
- In the **second session** we will start mapping out the type of actions required from EUDs and HQ to support more effective crisis response by looking at the example of crisis modifiers in Ethiopia (and potentially crisis response and preparedness in Kenya). Following the presentation participants will discuss in groups which key actions stood out from the specific country experience as being vital to lead to the success of the presented intervention (the actions can cover different levels, e.g. 1) programme level, 2) policy level, 3) external stakeholders, 4) EUD, 5) HQ). These can also be complemented by experiences from other EUDs working on crisis preparedness, response (and recovery?) interventions. In groups participants will decide 3 key actions, and once the group gets together these will be pinned onto a spectrum on the wall.
- In the **third session** after lunch Clement will introduce the humanitarian development nexus and its relevance for EU objectives to build resilience. This will be followed by presentations from Uganda (on human-dev nexus, the EUTF) and from Djibouti (on interventions to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability). After the presentations and a short Q&A session participants will again get together in groups and discuss what actions are key to successfully implement these interventions. The agreed actions will be pinned onto the spectrum (the second time round the expectation is that the exercise will be faster - hence less time).
- In the **fourth session** participants will discuss whether there are any visible gaps that need to be addressed in the spectrum to achieve food security and resilience outcomes. After these gaps have been filled participants will get to vote on actions (or groups of actions). Each participant will get three votes and decide on the basis of two criteria:
 - Actions which are considered relevant for a wide range of countries in the region
 - Actions considered important to achieve the SDGs (particularly SDG 2)

Four actions will be selected and four participants have to volunteer to host the discussion (based on experience in this area). Each group will have 45 min to discuss the following questions regarding this action:

- How does it contribute to food security and resilience outcomes?
- What will be required to operationalise them (from EUD, HQ, and external key stakeholders)?
- What would be the main constraints (external, internal to EU) to achieve these and how would they be overcome?
- In the final **feedback session** the hosts from each group will get back and summarise the main discussion points per group.

Concept note for the Planet Day

1 Overview, Objectives and Focus of the Planet Day

The **Nexus Agriculture – Land – Water – Environment & Climate** will be at the heart of discussions.

Land and water are central to the achievement of various SDGs, including SDG 1 (poverty), 2 (hunger), 3 (health), 6 (water), growth, 12 (responsible consumption), 13 (climate change), 14 and 15 (terrestrial and ocean ecosystems). Land and water are also under growing pressures and competing demands. They are also at the heart of most partner countries' NDCs.

Ensuring their sustainable and integrated management is critical to achieve these multiple goals, while meeting competing demands and promoting a sustainable rural transformation.

Particular attention will be given to the EU priorities of **enhancing resilience, promoting sustainable investments and creating jobs**.

The session will focus on:

- Ensuring **sustainable use and management of limited resources**, in particular land and water.
- Promoting **climate resilient societies and low carbon – resource efficient rural economies**.

This session will examine how to ensure environmental sustainability within rural transformation as it is taking place in Eastern and Southern Africa countries. This transformation includes, among other factors, demographic changes, changing food production and consumption patterns, and a diversification of food products and land use practices. This session is meant to promote discussion among EU colleagues on rural transformation in support of the development of both policies and programmes. It is also meant to assist in guiding EU delegation interactions with other actors in the region.

While rural transformation is the overall focus of the seminar, this session aims to contribute to ensuring that rural transformation is as sustainable and inclusive as possible, mitigating situations where there are winners and losers and conflicts, conserving the natural resource base and healthy ecosystems while improving food security and contributing to economic growth and jobs. Part of the session's focus on environmental sustainability will be to examine how rural transformation can contribute to addressing climate change (both adaptation and mitigation). The session will also give the opportunity to discuss how to support the transformation required for meeting increasing water and land demands driven by growing demands for food, feed, fiber and energy, through the development of a truly integrated nexus approach, which not only tackles these issues but also does so without harming the environment.

Investing in a new rural economy, a key to rural transformation, through such means as green and inclusive value chains, and ensuring sustainable and integrated management of natural resources, can encourage lasting economic growth, job creation and social development in the Eastern and Southern Africa region. As such, agriculture plays a substantial role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but also of the Paris Agreement, as it is intimately connected to poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, inclusive growth and jobs, water, land, environment and climate action.

2 Scene setting: Presentation and discussion on Rural and agricultural transformation and the associated environment and climate change challenges and opportunities (08:30-10:00)

The introductory plenary session should frame the whole day, integrating it into the main theme of the seminar and making connections to relevant elements of previous sessions of the CODESA conference: how to make rural transformation inclusive and sustainable. Key elements are:

- Environmental sustainability and economic viability must always go together: the sustainable agriculture and growth agendas are two sides of the same coin;
- Water and land are the main agricultural production factors; agriculture is the main water and land user sector.
- A wide range of proven approaches to Sustainable Agriculture exists, but solutions will always have to be context - and place - specific (no one-size-fits-all), based on a set of principles aimed at ensuring sound management of soils, water and biodiversity; maximising the use of in-farm resources, crop association and rotation, integration of trees and livestock, organic fertilisation, integrated pest management, water conservation measures, and fair linkages to markets.
- In a context of growing demands, there is a need to promote sustainable intensification and limit the conversion of natural habitats (in particular forests and wetlands) to agriculture, which is a major contributor to climate change and to the degradation of ecosystems.
- Knowledge transfer is required to promote sustainable farming systems, but it's not enough: financing mechanisms including subsidies and appropriate policies are essential;
- Innovation is essential (to sustainable agriculture) but for it to be effective it has to be 'generated' in the framework of well-functioning innovation systems intended to stimulate new ways of production, instead of merely seeking to ensure classic top-down adoption.
- The Value Chain for Development toolkit (VC4D) is a prime example of how sustainability, in its three dimensions, can be integrated and implemented in the agricultural growth agenda.

We have a collective responsibility for ensuring that 40% of spending in the agriculture sector is climate change relevant' (meaning that all our actions must be designed such that they target climate change adaptation and/or mitigation at least as a 'significant objective') and that the sector contributes to conservation of biological diversity and to sustainable land management (combating desertification).

The first part of the session will also be used to explain the subsequent activities of the day, and to introduce the participants and their motivation and expectations regarding the session. At this time, the resource team will introduce the main themes to be covered by the Planet session and expectations regarding the two Working Groups. This first part will involve a 30 minute presentation by the Resource team, including a short presentation of the current state of play with regard to the various environmental and climate change themes, followed by a discussion amongst participants facilitated by the team.

The participants will be:

- Requested to react and make a critical analysis of the information & an overview of issues to be presented in the seminar, potentially making contrasts with their own lessons learned (i.e. raising issues that they may wish to see covered by the Working Groups);
- Provided an opportunity to express their own expectations regarding what they would like to see the session accomplish.

3 Working Groups (parallel sessions 10:30-16:00)

The working groups will cover two broad themes:

1. The water-energy-food nexus;
2. Natural resource management and approaches to strategic planning.

Climate change considerations will be dealt with in both group as a cross cutting matter.

In each Working Group, there will be presentations made by participants (see below) which, together with the key driving questions (below), will guide the discussions of the working groups.

Key questions to structure the shared learning process common to the two working groups:

- Inclusive and sustainable rural transformation: is it just a matter of moving towards a sustainable agricultural production paradigm (Agro-ecology, Climate Smart Agriculture, Conservation Agriculture, Organic Agriculture) or do we need more? What?
- Greening agriculture: can it be a useful approach in the region for creating new jobs and enhance competitiveness?
- Do we have territorial approaches to combine sustainable and inclusive rural transformation and sustainable management of natural resources?

Group 1: the Water-Energy-Food Nexus

Facilitators: Kidanemariam Jembere (Global Water Partnership) & Co-facilitator: Geraldo Carreiro (Environment & Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility)

Main themes for Discussion

- The Nexus approach as a method for improved synergy and coordination of interventions in the water, energy and food-security sectors (how to institutionalise a multi-sectoral approach)
- The role of water resource management for climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Equitable and sustainable utilisation of water resources
- Access to water – and water use efficiency - for agricultural productivity
- Access to water for smallholder agriculture and family farming

Presentations (to be confirmed)

- Key EU messages on water (VG to prepare, KJ to deliver the ppt)
- Nexus approach (Kidaneemariam Jembere, GWP)
- Zambia EUD on CSA and irrigation
- UNICEF / Mozambique – WASH - Jesus Trelles jtrelles@unicef.org
- WB - Access to water for agricultural growth and agribusiness. A presentation of WB experience (e.g. PROIRRI) , challenges and opportunities
- GIZ/Mozambique - Improved access to energy and sustainable rural transformation
- Eritrea EUD on Renewable energy and FNS

Group 2 Natural Resource Management and Approaches to Strategic Planning

Facilitator: Dean Pallen (Environment & Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility)

Main themes for Discussion

- Land governance, access to land and strategic land use planning
- Integrated and sustainable land management and addressing land degradation

- landscape approaches; land, resilience and stability
- land-based investments, land use change and deforestation
- Ecosystem services and biodiversity
- Land and climate: the role of SLM in implementing NDCs and promoting climate resilient and low-carbon rural transformation.

Presentations (to be confirmed)

- Zambia: conservation agriculture
- Rwanda: green rural transformation in budget support operations
- Ethiopia: sustainable land management through dedicated programmes and mainstreaming into agricultural policies and national safety nets.
- WB - Experiences with landscape approaches: A presentation of the Mozambique Agriculture and Natural resources and landscape management project.
- WB- Experiences in Rural Employment
- MITADER/Mozambique: Local Development Plans

4. Conclusion: Greening the Rural Transformation – lessons learnt and the way forward

- Available tools and approaches – including a short presentation of the available guidelines and tools for integration of environment (including combating desertification and conserving biodiversity) and climate change, and of the support services available from headquarters (C1, C2, C6).
- Main conclusions and recommendations from the working groups

5. Resource Team’s Approach

Discussions will mostly be based on the experience of participants. They will be encouraged to focus on present lessons learned, best practices and their analysis, and on recommendations for applying them to existing and future joint action. While the Resource team members have their respective expertise, their role will largely be to facilitate and animate discussions and allow the participants to contribute to the discussions. It will be important to make sure that the participants remain on topic and are respecting time limits.

Leading up to the Planet Session, Resource Team members will participate in seminar sessions from Monday to Wednesday. This will allow them to gather information that may be useful to the Planet Session. As many of the same participants of the Planet Session will be attending the previous sessions, there will be an opportunity to develop a rapport and familiarity with the work of the different participants.

Where appropriate, the Resource team will bring in its own experience and knowledge to complement and, if necessary, fill in gaps in the discussion. However, the priority is for the Resource team to facilitate a conversation between the participants, since they are the actors who will be expected to make progress on the rural transformation agenda.

Throughout the session, the Resource team will encourage a collaborative dialogue, the sharing of knowledge, tools and approaches and creating possibilities for interactions that will help lead the participants to shared conclusions and recommendations. The Resource team will monitor the two groups and, if deemed appropriate, will reconfigure the groups to create breakaway groups that can look at specific issues or questions. Another option that will be considered is the use of drawings or other means to articulate the perceptions of the participants.

6. Expected Outputs from the Group Sessions:

- Participants have a better understanding of the linkages between rural transformation, sustainable natural resources management, resilience and opportunities to contribute to the transition to a green economy.
- Participants have a better understanding of opportunities, tools and approaches to contribute to sustainable natural resources management, inclusive rural (territorial) development objectives, as well as to resilience (climate change, disasters, economic shocks) and integrated multi-benefits landscape management.

Participants list

Commission		
1	Leonard Mizzi	DEVCO C1
2	Jobst Von Kirchmann	DEVCO D1
3	Patrick Herlant	DEVCO C1
4	Matthew Brooke	DEVCO C1
5	Clement Boutillier	DEVCO B2
6	Isaura Lopes Ramos	DEVCO D1
7	Alexandre Castellano	ECHO Regional Office Nairobi
Delegations		
8	Beatrice Neri	Malawi
9	Jean Pierre Busogoro	Malawi
10	Joost Bakkeren	Malawi
11	Ilona Gruenewald	Mozambique
12	Jose Carlos Edo Monfort	Mozambique
13	Daniel Gonzales Levassor	Mozambique
14	Ana Monge	Mozambique
15	Imelda Fernandes	Mozambique
16	Ana Margarida Mariguesa	Mozambique
17	Sara Piccoli	Mozambique
18	Pauline Gibourdel	Somalia
19	Andrea Ferrero	Kenya
20	Alain Castermans	Kenya
21	Paolo Girlando	South Sudan
22	Riccardo Claudi	South Sudan
23	Cosimo Lamberti Fossati	Sudan
24	Chris Knauth	Sudan
25	Ariane Labat	Swaziland
26	Nomfundo Dlamini	Swaziland
27	Umberto Ambrosi	Swaziland
28	Erika Pasquini	Tanzania
29	Jenny Correia Nunes	Tanzania
30	Liesl Inglis	Tanzania
31	Berbero Danilo	Angola
32	Berhanu Taye	Ethiopia
33	Imma Guixe	Ethiopia
34	Pietro Nardi	Ethiopia
35	Mercedes Marin Nortes	Botswana
36	Jacqueline Uwamwiza	Uganda
37	Aloy Lorkeers	Uganda
38	Lucia Di Troia	Eritrea
39	Geertrui Louwagie	Eritrea
40	Nelson Jorge	Eritrea
41	Michele Schivo	Zimbabwe
42	Calisto Chihera	Zimbabwe
43	Matteo Sirtori	Zambia
44	Friedrich Mahler	Zambia
45	Tsiory Rakotomavo	Madagascar
46	Olivier Machielis	Madagascar

47	Isabelle De Ruyt	Djibouti
48	Arnaud De Vanssay	Rwanda
49	Giancarlo Monteforte	Namibia
Other participants		
50	Florence Kondylis	World Bank
51	Oliver Searle	Agricana - Mozambique
52	Doris Becker	GIZ - Mozambique
53	Thomas Jaeschke	GIZ - Mozambique
54	Mauricio Mireles	FAO - Mozambique
55	Alberto Digrazia	FAO - Mozambique
56	Zamzam Abdi Billow	UNICEF - Mozambique
57	Marianne Kjaertinge Faarbaek	UNICEF - Mozambique
58	Claudia Lopes	SETSAN - Mozambique
59	Jesus Trelles	UNICEF - Mozambique
60	Francisco Santos	JFS/EDP/OPEC-Mozambique
61	Rui Amaral	GAPI DANIDA Agro-Jovem
62	Roberto Solomão	MEF-DNPO
63	Wangepi Gitata	FairTrade Africa
64	Karine Manente	WFP- Rep Perm
65	Castro Camarada	FAO- Rep Perm
66	Marco Luigi Corsi	UNICEF
67	Robson Mutandi	IFAD
68	Peter Pfaumann	GIZ
69	Julien Darpoux	AFD
70	Edna	SETSAN - Mozambique
71	Faizal Cassam	GON
72	Raul Gigueira	GON
73	Momed Vala	MASA/DINAS
74	Olegário Banze	MITADER/DNDR
75	Dean Pallen	Environment and CC mainstreaming facility
76	Geraldo Carreiro	Environment and CC mainstreaming facility
77	Kidanemariam Jembere	Global Water Partnership
Facilitators		
78	Ursula Truebswasser	NAS
79	Nigel Nicholson	NAS
80	Martina Ulrichs	ASiST
81	Vitor Dionizio	ASiST
82	Karen McHugh	FANSSA
83	Paolo Sarfatti	FANSSA
84	Clare Bishop	FANSSA
85	Bruno Losch	CIRAD/GovInn
86	Jean-Michel Sourisseau	CIRAD

ANNEX IV

Final notes/reports from working groups



1. Topics discussed and key issues

- Policy dialogue: it depends on the context, and on the aid modality
- M&E in Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security: weak in most countries
- Information systems not supporting decision-making: low investment by the government
- Successes and constraints of EU supported projects



2. Shared lessons

Kenya: African Court on Human and People's Rights ruling has created a new situation. Compliance with it is a fundamental requirement for continued EU cooperation. Policy dialogue adapted to this new reality. Key issue: creation of a mechanism for a consultative process (FPIC).

Malawi: There is a close and effective dialogue with the gov. Good donor coordination; high weight of inputs subsidies in the agricultural budget and alternatives are being explored. Strong impact on the public finance. Need to explore contributions from other sectors.



3. Possible ingredients for a new narrative

- **Whatever the aid modality, there is need to consider other institutional and policy dimensions:** macro-economic policy, PFM context, relation with other sectors/ministries policies and programmes.
- **Policy dialogue content, orientation and interlocutors have to be seen in its specific context:** policy formulation, policy implementation, discussion of specific policy issues, constraints to project implementation.
- **The perspective of inclusive rural transformation provides an adequate framework** for linking the national/sector/territorial dimensions in an integrated policy framework.
- **Integrating policies/programmes at the local/territorial level,** in a weak decentralization context: a challenge still looking for solutions
- **Policy dialogue to be pro-active** rather than reactive.



4. Priority take-home main messages

- **Policy dialogue has the potential to :**
 - i) trigger coordination in a multi-sector/multi-institutional policy context
 - ii) support line ministries in their negotiations with the Ministry of Finance
 - iii) incorporate lessons learned in policy design
- **Budget support generates a favourable context to a more effective policy dialogue;** it places the discussions at a higher level in terms of interlocutors and policy issues. But there are limits as regards to its effectiveness, pretty variable in function of the country context (hence the need to analyse if **pre-conditions for policy dialogue** are met and the need to **monitor the government willingness to implement stated policies** (e.g. by using the budget information system to check the budget allocations and respective spending – as a rule: raise the issue of budget transparency whatever the aid modality).



4. Priority take-home main messages

- **Effective Policy dialogue requires high level of 'technical' preparation;** e.g. the need for sector analysis at the EUD/HQ level

To achieve this :

- **maximise use of external resources,** e.g. FAO/MAPAF data and analytical studies, WB sector studies, ...
 - Encourage governments to **invest in** information systems to improve the knowledge base of the policy making and implementation
 - Mobilise **FIRST** officers to support **policy dialogue with the government** - reinforce the links with the EUD.
 - Potentialize the **NAO** as an intermediating and facilitating agent (between EU and government)
- (MAFAP: Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies)

Report from the working group on Family Farming

Jean-Michel Sourisseau

Highlights from presentations and discussions

Kenya: EU/IFAD Kenya Cereal Fall Army Worm control - push-pull methodology. The presentation pointed out the vulnerability of cereal systems in the subcontinent. This sanitary alert illustrates the dangers of uniformity in farming systems design, and the need to reintroduce agroecological principles. It's very interesting that the response promoted is the push-pull methodology, which is typically an agroecological methodology. The discussion (quite tense), insisted on the fact that even if a technical proposal is well designed, it has to be enriched with local knowledge and adapted to local practices. Most of the participants criticized the very descendant and normative (the "silver bullet" to solve everywhere the infection) approaches, and their possible externalities on small and family farming systems.

Malawi: Integrated crop management. The presentation enlightened the potential of a global approach relying both on agroecological and community-based knowledge. The idea is to promote alternatives to the mono-specific maize focus in national agricultural policies. Arguing that food security relies also on self-consumption and on the reduction of crops vulnerability, the proposition is to implement significant policies at national level and escape from the "small projects addition" syndrome. During the discussion, the participants pointed out the "commercial" potential of a national strategy targeting ICM. Such a choice could be like a certification addressing both food security and national markets.

Malawi: Biotechnologies for agriculture development in the African context. This shorter presentation pled for more researches and applications of biotechnologies, adapted to African agriculture challenges. Besides GMOs' debates, there is a need for researches addressing the very specificities and needs of small and family farms in SSA. Till now, Africa is benefiting from researches and development programs in biotechnology designed and implemented outside the continent.

Zambia: Scaling-Up Conservation Agriculture. In line with the Push-pull methodology issue, the presentation stressed the high potential of CA in SSA farming systems, but also the difficulties of its diffusion and scaling-up. The low rate of adoption is partially explained by the lack of adaptation to the different Zambian contexts. Extension services implement the innovation as a coherent and unique package, while the diversity and the complexity of local farming systems require understanding and flexibility.

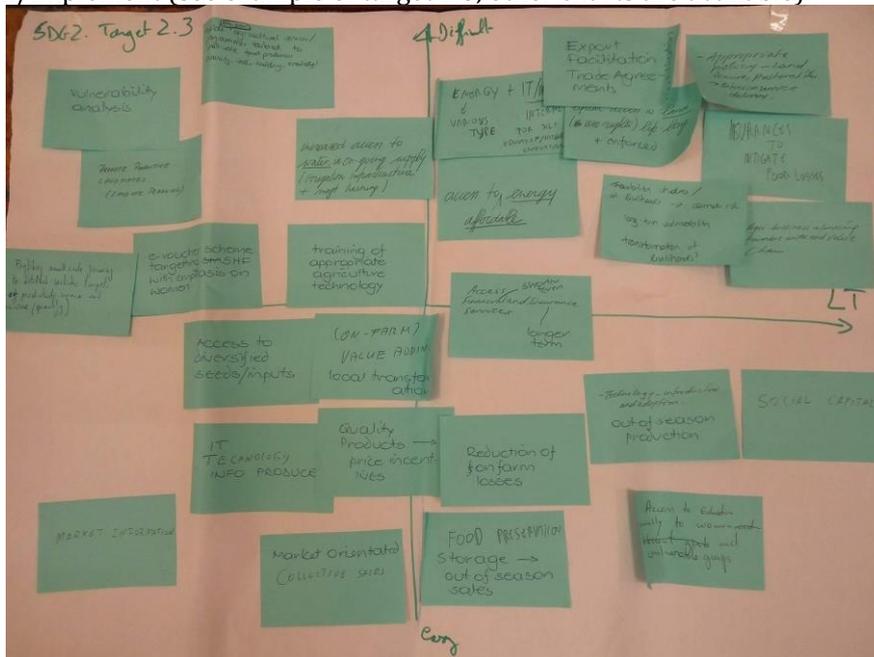
FAO/Mozambique: Family farming policy advice. The FAO presentation was one the most centered on the family dimension of agriculture transformations. The policy debate engaged in Mozambique is inspired by the Brazilian experience of a ministry dedicated to family farming and relying on the identification of this category in national statistics. This ministry implements alternative policies targeting family farms in rural development, giving them specific subsidizes, reserving public markets for their productions, etc. The starting point is the definition of suitable criteria to make FF visible. The general purpose is that the family nature of the farm organization is more relevant than its sizes to implement rural transformation and to accompany sustainable ways of farming and of nourishing people.

FAO/Mozambique: E-voucher program (agro-inputs). This presentation insisted of the feasibility of ITC tools for agriculture sector in general, but for small and family farms in particular. The main idea is that even very poor households can benefit from these tools if they are well designed. One important point is the collaboration with banks: the small and family farmers aren't adverse to financial system but they have to integrate their specific constraints and potentials. In the case presented, the previous assessment of agro-furniture (dis)functioning explains the success of the e-vouchers and their rapid diffusion.

Working group, how to reach SDG 2 main targets from small and family farming perspectives?

3 subgroups worked on the pathways to achieve SDG2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), and in particular the targets 2.3 (double productivity and incomes of SF), 2.4 (ensure sustainable food systems and resilient agricultural practices) and 2.5 (maintain biodiversity).

The conditions and policies to achieve these targets from a small and family farm perspective were organized on charts along 2 axes: from short to long term needs, and from the easiest to the most difficult to reach/implement (see example of target 2.3, other charts are available).



Just 2 or 3 propositions claiming for industrial farming to reduce the pressure on NR and promoting combinations of LSF and SCF were proposed. It may reflect a contradiction between a plea for more business and private sector engagement in agriculture, and the lack of confidence in large-scale farming to be sustainable.

The exercise revealed a major difficulty: once it has been said that small and family farms actual have great results and potential regarding resilience and sustainability, the propositions to promote them don't focus on the very specificities of Small Scale Farming (its size) and FF (the content of family labor in farms' activities).

SSF and FF assessments, IGP and other alternative certifications, community based seed management (enhancing biodiversity in production systems), and specific ecosystems services (but which have to be better evaluated) are part of the propositions. But the discussions revealed a clear focus and attention on production factors access or on the improvement of the legal and economical environment rather. Policies or programs addressing small size advantages or the family nature of labor engaged in agriculture are less cited.

Escaping from mono specific interest is of great interest, and for most of participant, crucial. The focus on maize and other most emblematic value chains in the subcontinent was highly criticized because it refrains researches on alternatives and more sustainable solutions. As expressed in morning presentations, such a focus is seen as responsible for the actual vulnerability of farming systems.

A need to better understand, globally and locally, the functioning and the set of assets and services (but also of amenities) small and family farming produce for the entire society, in the field and along the food system. The participants agreed on the fact that robust indicators and metrics are lacking.

The main alerts and concerns are:

- The risk for biodiversity if commercial large-scale farming (and therefore more specialized farms and uniformity) is supported. Implicitly, sustainability and biodiversity in and outside the field are much more relying on existing practices than on external green revolution propositions.
- The incapacity for large-scale industrial food systems to improve income and productivity while maintaining and creating jobs, and the promises of SFF to address employment challenges.
- The importance of advocacy, which is not part of EU tasks, but could help the delegations in their daily work.
- The weakness of extension services, which receive many (and sometimes contradictory) injunctions while their means for action are decreasing; extension services are needed to

interpret and to scale-up small and family farming innovations and to help them to integrate suitable external innovations.

- Land access issue, which is recurrent by definition, and looked as very strategic to preserve and enhance SFF good practices and to avoid an uncontrolled industrialization of food and agricultural systems.
- The importance of the basics development needs (which may not be forgotten and are required): education, health, infrastructure, but mostly IT and energy.

Messages

1. Confusions in definitions (small farms are not family farms, family farms are not necessarily “traditional”, etc.) and in their implications for agricultural and rural policies. A need to reinvest the different dimensions of African farming to address the SDGs.
2. A focus needed on jobs, gender, youth and intergenerational issues. They are highly strategic (see evidences from most of the lead presentations) and a family perspective may operationalize and concretize them.
3. For the EU fellows in delegations, the sustainability of agricultural and food systems (and their resilience as well) relies on the valorization of existing practices and knowledge and in particular in the need to maintain a high level of diversity at every stages (fertility, seeds, fields practices, storage, transformation, cooking, etc.). This does not exclude the development of large and industrial forms of agriculture, but only if their negative externalities are well appreciated and only in areas where they don’t compete with sustainable preexisting systems.
4. There is a global appetite for strengthening the knowledge on existing NR management and market integration in order to imagine the best complementarities between the different agricultural and food systems.
5. An appetite for escaping from the domination of market and economical performances in policy maker’s decisions’ framework, and the recognition of a need for relevant and robust social and environmental performances indicators. But a pragmatic position too: opportunities differ among countries and agroecological and alternatives food systems perspectives are context dependent.
6. A will to explore agroecological principles, IGP and quality valorization in general, ecosystems services payments, in and off farm diversification, responsibility and social justice in food systems etc., but a pessimistic representation of national and regional appetite for these orientations.

Group 3: *Impacting on Prosperity*
Rural Transformation and Youth Employment Working Group
Tuesday 7 November 2017 10:30 – 13:00 and 14:00 – 16:30

KEY OUTCOMES OF WORKING GROUP

Introduction

The headline messages regarding the youth agenda²:

- youth are not on an island; their issues and concerns are embedded in broad economic and social dimensions, hence the solutions are more than just at project level;
- the agricultural and rural development agenda will continue to be highly relevant: 380 million youth will enter the working age in the next 15 years in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) alone, of whom two thirds will live in rural areas;
- in SSA, the yearly cohort is 20 million today (30million by 2030): in Mozambique it's 570,000; and
- consequently, a large part of SSA's future is about youth employment in rural areas.

The expected outputs from the group session were that participants would have a better understanding of:

- How to reconnect the discussion on youth employment with the global picture/overall context;
- Gender dimensions of challenges facing young rural women and men; and
- The linkages between inclusive rural transformation and jobs creation for youths

Working group sessions

Working group activities were enriched by three case study presentations followed by an interactive discussion:

- Burkina Faso: GIZ ComCashew initiative - Mary Adzanyo
- Mozambique: Youth integration - DANIDA/ GAPI Programme - Rui Amaral, Direcção de Parcerias e Desenvolvimento Institucional
- Swaziland: Experiences from the support to the sugar sector – EU Delegation - Ariane Labat

Structured group work focused on identifying the differences in challenges and opportunities for employment in the context of rural livelihoods between young women and men. The discussion focused around eight domains of gender inequality including access to resources, technologies and services (research and innovation, training, information, credit, land, etc.), aspirations and wellbeing. Potential project responses were identified to support young women and men to enter a dynamic agricultural sector. There is a wide range of barriers hindering the engagement of young women and men in accessing employment and, in most instances, women are at a greater disadvantage than men. See attachment 1 for the full analysis.

Main messages

The challenges of engaging with rural youth are **broader than the project level**. They are related to major policies:

² Losch B (2016) *Structural transformation to boost youth labour demand in sub-Saharan Africa: the role of agriculture, rural areas and territorial development* – Geneva: ILO Working Paper http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_533993.pdf

- Education: access to relevant primary and secondary education and technical training; life-long learning for all;
- Legislation, including implementation and enforcement: work protection, family, women's rights, definition of crime; and
- Provision of public goods in rural areas to make them attractive areas for young people to live (health, education, infrastructure, equipment and childcare).

At the project level, youth and gender considerations must always be in the guidelines for any project design and with implementation/monitoring. This is crucial because, in practice, when confronted to other priorities and time constraints, youth and gender issues are most likely to be left behind.

Due to the scale and scope of youth employment issues, there are a few strong **recommendations at the policy level**, related to policy answers and conception/design of targeted projects/programmes:

- First, jobs are created through sectoral growth and value chain development: the employment of young women and young men can be supported through adapted training to answer sectoral needs, while paying attention to fundamental gender inequalities which create additional challenges for rural women.
- Second, every sectoral programme needs to have specific targets on youth and gender
- Third, specific projects dedicated to youth training and to youth empowerment for business creation face a clear issue of scaling up: how to move from tens of supported projects only providing hundreds of jobs to generating hundreds of thousands of jobs. Therefore their role is more as pilots helping to identify specific constraints and opportunities for leverage.

The **key priorities** are fourfold:

- Improvement or rehabilitation of education systems, including the adaptability of education and vocational training to expected sectors of growth;
- Legislation on rights, decent work, land access and intergenerational transfer of assets are critical to deal with major binding constraints;
- A favourable investment climate / doing business is key for business and job creation: formal requirements, banking system and access to credit in rural areas, fiscal policy, and infrastructure;
- Public goods and infrastructure in rural areas are decisive:
 - For economic development
 - For the quality of life of rural people and for matching youth's expectations
 - For improving women's conditions (particularly workload reduction through access to water and energy).

Attachment 1: Differences in eight domains of gender inequality between young rural women and men and potential responses

Domains	Young women	Rural youth (all)	Young men	Responses
Access and control to/of resources and services	Less access and control to land, inputs, extension services, finance (although women may have better access to micro finance) More risk-adverse to borrow Development partners less interested in supporting young women	Access to assets influenced by inheritance system, economic/ social status, land tenure system Access to finance and risk taking hindered by absence of rule of law, security, investment climate		Extension, finance, seed capital for business start-ups Target economic opportunities for young women and young men Guarantees for lending to youth; ensure financial products and repayment schedules match nature of youth business Enforce rule of law, security
Skills, knowledge and information	Less access to basic education, TVET Less access to information and communication technology Fewer skills, less knowledge School environment not gender-sensitive	Basic education, poor quality in rural areas Inadequate vocational training Limited awareness of training/job opportunities Weak skills	In some contexts, boys withdrawn from school to herd livestock (eg Ethiopia)	Basic education for all Life-long learning with relevant curricula Affirmative action for girls; conditional grants Mentorship Entrepreneurship training Vocational training relevant to market needs, including entrepreneurship training - work with lecturers
Market and employment	More difficult to access to markets (transport, mobility restrictions, safety) Social norms create gender-based perceptions about opportunities and constrain choice eg home-based Fewer opportunities due to education and assets, social norms More access to some waged employment (specific sectors: e.g. flowers, horticulture, spices and garment industry) Engage in activities requiring few resources, less risk eg petty trading - challenge how to scale up	Seek quick returns Lack of assets Lack of skills Risk of engaging in illegal activities for quick returns (eg smuggling, sex work) Access to some formal jobs not based on meritocracy	More access but also social constraints (selling on the market, specific sectors)	Gender sensitive approaches and policies Decent employment/ work agenda Cash transfers to create jobs/ support education Job intensive technologies Adequate provision of public goods - roads, market infrastructure, sector-specific strategies Incubators/business start-up kits General policy framework/ regulations favourable for MSMEs creation Parental leave for women and men
Workloads	Responsibility for household duties - water, fuel collection, care of family members Longer working hours More limited access to labour-saving technologies Child care responsibilities restrict access to education and work	Hardship of manual agriculture	Protracted military service	Raise awareness about uneven workloads Water, transport and energy investments to make rural areas attractive to youth Kindergarten/ child care facilities in farms, rural markets/workplaces Promote adapted mechanization (type/sophistication) and maintenance networks suitable for use in rural areas (eg weeding equipment)
Voice and representation	Less membership and leadership of organisations, especially political organisations Lack of space to meet and discuss gender issues	Role of elders in decision making (especially men) and reinforcing gender stereotypes Women active in leading		Support women and youth associations Leadership programmes for women Create physical places for women to meet

		peace movement		Engage with elders to listen to youth needs Provide opportunities for women to share experiences in various platforms (including value chain stakeholder platforms)
Decision-making and household dynamics	Less – but varies depending on women’s autonomy (access to personal income) Expectations about gender roles/early marriage/patrilineal/patrilocal systems discourage investment in girls (eg support for education) Traditions perpetuated by older women	Both influenced by sex of household head Inheritance system influences independence Pressure to support family eg migrate to town and send money home – varies by context for women and men		Gender awareness Support income generating activities for women Village sensitization about youth’s potential Experience sharing Training/capacity building on laws and human rights conventions - awareness/implementation
Wellbeing	Early marriage Domestic violence FGM No space for social activities More limited voice in determining family planning	Lack of access to basic services (health and family planning)	Take more decisions regarding their own health	Provision of public goods in rural areas (health and education) Promote sexual and reproductive health and FP education, access to contraception Youth clubs for women and men Nutrition education and cooking classes for men Support local voices/ videos speaking out against GBV/FGM
Policy engagement	Less representation in the political space Fewer opportunities in public sector Absence of champion for gender equality at high levels of government Failure to implement national action plans on gender	Less representation for youth Customary laws Role of the elders		Affirmative action for women, including quotas Women’s empowerment Support implementation of national gender and youth action plans EU Gender Action Plan discussed with government (beyond Article 8 discussions)

Group 1: *Impacting on People*
Nutrition and Gender Working Group

Wednesday 8 November 2017 10:30 – 13:00 and 14:00 – 16:30

KEY OUTCOMES OF WORKING GROUP

Introduction

The EU is committed to reduce the number of stunted children under the age of five years by at least 7 million by the year 2025. In support of this target the EU will invest €3.5 billion in support of efforts by partner countries during the current programming cycle 2014-2020. By the end of 2016 €1.8 billion had already been committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Increasing attention is being drawn to the cost of malnutrition in all its forms. The annual costs associated with child undernutrition in Africa are estimated between 1.9 to 16.5% of GDP³; and at global level are estimated as high as US\$3.5 trillion per year, or US\$500 per individual⁴. This is principally due to lost economic growth because of preventable child deaths; but also impaired learning potential, poor school performance, poor adult labour productivity and increased health care costs. It is critical therefore that nutrition is integrated into broader EU development concerns: economic growth, job creation, resilience and action on climate change. Investing in nutrition brings higher and more sustainable returns in the long-term.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental to achieving better nutrition. Women are central to the nutrition agenda at household level and are key actors in the production, processing and marketing of food. Inequalities influence food and nutrition outcomes, so it is critical that nutrition interventions take account of both age and gender.

The reduction of child undernutrition globally is not sufficient to meet internationally agreed targets including the SDGs. Africa is the only region where the number of children under-five stunted is actually increasing. Globally, over 800 million people are hungry, 2 billion people are micro-nutrient deficient, and one third of women of reproductive age suffer from anaemia. 1.9 billion children and adults are now obese with numbers rising⁵. Food systems across the globe are not fit for purpose and have to change if there is to be any hope of meeting a range of development targets, not just SDG2. Making food systems more nutrition-sensitive will further stimulate rural economic growth to meet urban demands and generate rural employment.

The objectives of this working group session were to:

- Draw upon experience and learning from across the CODESA region;
- Understand the challenges across different contexts and circumstances;
- Explore new concepts that will influence future programming; and
- Consider the tools we need to better assess impact.

The session had four components:

1. Nutrition-sensitive Agriculture

Some very good examples of substantive nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions are now emerging from the inception/formulation phase of the 11th EDF in the CODESA region. Two examples were presented by the EU Delegations in Malawi and Zambia⁶, both influenced by well-articulated NIPs, which placed emphasis on achieving better food and nutrition security. In both contexts, the

³ Cost of Hunger in Africa Study AUC, NEPAD, ECA, WFP

⁴ Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition 2016

⁵ Global Nutrition Report 2017

⁶ "Afikepo" in Malawi across 10 districts (EU contribution EUR70m) with co-financing from DFID and GIZ; and a number of strategic nutrition-sensitive interventions through the Agriculture focal sector in Zambia

design of the interventions benefitted from sound situation analysis (including mapping) and taking full account of maternal and child nutrition concerns through inception and formulation phases.

Principal constraints are the lack of nutrition awareness in host ministries (especially agriculture and livestock which are still focused on productivity and food availability), ineffective nutrition governance, especially at the decentralised level, and lack of guidelines and policy direction on nutrition-sensitive agriculture. The need to focus on nutrition still retains a strong health remit in many countries of the region.

The following recommendations came out of this session:

- EUDs should make more use of the SUN movement⁷ to raise issues relating to nutrition governance (both in-country and at continental events such as the SUN Global Gathering in Abidjan this month).
- Good examples of EU supported nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions from the CODESA region could be shared at the HARDs⁸ meeting to promote stronger EU/MS cooperation at field level.
- Better sharing of success stories across EUDs within the region (and the continent) – two from West Africa and two from East and Southern Africa.

2. Gender Perspective for Nutrition

This session focused on access and utilisation of food at the household level. Regarding access, distinction was drawn to which types of food enter a household, by whom and how it is acquired (own production, markets - cash, barter, gifts or transfers). Regarding the use of food, attention focused on which household members (adult, youth, child, babies etc. - all disaggregated by sex) consumed which foods, in terms of both quantity and quality. A typical priority ranking was men enjoying first access to quality food, usually followed by children, and finally women. Many taboos and misconceptions around nutrition were noted, from which mostly men benefit and women have to avoid certain foods particularly during adolescence and pregnancy. Presentations from Mozambique and Ethiopia⁹ demonstrated on how the gender dimension has been built into nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions.

The main outcomes of this session were:

- the gender roles played by women and men in accessing, storing, processing and consuming food;
- the importance of understanding context and intra-household dynamics in particular;
- the need to generate data disaggregated by age and sex in order to understand how women and girls are affected differently from men (and boys);
- the importance of involving men in activities on food and nutrition security; and
- opportunities for increasing outreach through integrating gender-based approaches to food and nutrition security into the curricula of extension staff and community development workers.

3. Nutrition-sensitive Value Chains for Healthier Food Systems

A brief presentation outlined how historically value chains focused on efficiency and economic outcomes rather than the “added value” of achieving nutrition and environmental sustainability. Value chains can be adapted to determine the availability, affordability, quality and acceptability of nutritious foods especially for low-income households. The impact pathway of the nutrition-value chain approach was outlined. A presentation made by the EUD Tanzania highlighted its experience of designing nutrition-sensitive value chains by selecting crops and geographic regions using a “gender as well as nutrition lens”, which was part of a recent project inception/formulation exercise¹⁰.

⁷ Scaling Up Nutrition movement: the EU is SUN donor convenor in Burundi, Kenya and Zimbabwe of the CODESA region

⁸ EU Heads of Agriculture, Rural Development, Food & Nutrition Security

⁹ The EU funded Nutrition Project in Mozambique managed by UNICEF and the RESET/SHARE programme Ethiopia

¹⁰ Agri-Connect: Production, Processing and Marketing of Coffee, Tea and Horticultural Crops

During the working session, each group drew a value chain for poultry, mango or fortified yogurt. The exercise revealed the extent to which nutrition and gender considerations could be factored in from input supply to production, to storage/processing, distribution and marketing. Furthermore, taking account of gender considerations invariably made the value chain more nutrition-sensitive.

The main outcomes of this session:

- While there is a lot of experience in EUDs in developing value chain programs, there is little sensitivity for nutrition and gender for value chain development. Considering that there are number of potentials as well as threats to gender and nutrition along value chains, it is key for EUD staff to keep nutrition and gender on the radar
- There is not much experience yet from delegations from nutrition sensitive value chain projects. The experience from Tanzania to design a nutrition sensitive value chain could be of interest to other countries, but would require a lesson sharing between EUDs.

4. Measuring Impact

The fourth session was on measuring impact and outcomes of gender and nutrition-sensitive interventions. There is increasing demand at both national and international level for nutrition-sensitive interventions to be accountable¹¹; this working session was an opportunity to identify what our expectations would be of a “typical” nutrition-sensitive intervention, applying which indicators at different levels of the intervention logic. The log frame of the Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU) was used for this exercise.

The main outcomes of this session were:

- there was good familiarity with the impact and outcome indicators for nutrition and gender.
- However, measuring the quality of individual diets and women’s empowerment are areas where indicators are less familiar and data is generally not available.
- There are often capacity constraints to generate reliable and representative data (especially at the individual rather than household level) and few survey opportunities to integrate such indicators.
- More needs to be done to ensure consistencies and coherence on data collected.
- There is the issue of loss of “institutional memory” in EUDs through regular staff rotation, and more needs to be done to ensure more effective institutional learning with regard to past projects and their impact

¹¹ DEVCO has instituted an annual resource tracking exercise to record nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive commitments since 2014 which is documented in the Progress Report of the EC Action Plan on Nutrition and in turn contributes to the Global Nutrition Report which monitors and accounts for commitments made through the global Nutrition for Growth (N4G) compact.

Report Working Group 2 - Food Security, Resilience and Conflict

Martina Ulrichs and Clement Boutillier

This working group aimed to look at the range of different interventions required to address the complex causes underlying food crises and food insecurity, particularly in fragile and conflict affected contexts. In these contexts the question arises of how development cooperation can best support interventions that create an enabling environment to prevent food crises from happening and address them once they occur in order to assist people to build sustainable livelihoods. To do so the working group looked at a range of interventions which address long-term chronic vulnerability, such as safety nets, as well as flexible, timely, effective and conflict sensitive crisis response mechanisms to prevent that shocks culminate into humanitarian emergencies.

The first part of the working group was dedicated to a presentation (DEVCO B2) on the relationship between conflict, fragility, resilience and food security and provided an overview of existing tools to analyse the context to strengthen the conflict-sensitivity of EU interventions. The presentation was followed by a group discussion on specificities of working in fragile and conflict-affected states. In this context the key constraints identified were the prioritisation of interventions, the issue of flexibility of instruments, the ability to understand all the dimensions of the context (security, political, economy) and to dedicate time and resources to undertake context analysis, the availability of data, the targeting of interventions and the effective communication between different institutions and delegations affected by common regional issues.

During the following three sessions participants had the opportunity to learn from presentations from EUDs in Ethiopia on the Crisis Modifier Mechanisms (CMMs) embedded in the RESET programme, on EUTF-funded programmes in Uganda and Djibouti, as well as the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda. These country-specific presentations were complemented by a short introduction on the Humanitarian-Development Nexus process and a presentation from ECHO on their perspective on Crisis Modifier Mechanisms (CMMs) and the Joint Humanitarian Development Framework (JHDF).

Following the presentations participants engaged in an exercise to identify key actions that would be required from EUDs and HQ to support interventions on a spectrum from crisis preparedness, to crisis response and long-term resilience building. On the basis of the key actions brainstormed in groups participants voted for the three most important ones judged by their relevance to achieve the SDGs and their applicability to a range of country contexts. The three most priority areas identified following the voting process were 1) incorporating a long-term vision into EU-supported national strategies, 2) improving ECHO-DECO collaboration to 'bring the policies to the field', and 3) setting up emergency preparedness and response systems in countries.

1. Incorporating a long-term vision into EU-supported national strategies (16 votes)

Rather than just thinking about the humanitarian-development nexus as a way to bridge short-term humanitarian assistance with medium-term development programmes, it was considered necessary (yet still a challenge) to integrate longer term objectives into policies and programming at the national and regional level. Although longer-term national development plans usually span 10-15 years, a five year timeframe in fragile and conflict-affected contexts was considered more appropriate and realistic due to the high levels of instability and risks.

To develop this longer-term development vision buy-in and ownership of the national governments was considered critical. To address the complex causes leading to fragility and food insecurity in given contexts, a holistic approach to developing longer-term development visions could be framed, for example, around the risk dimensions of the OECD fragility framework (security, political, environmental, social and economic dimensions). Analysing the context through these risk dimensions could then assist the EU and national governments to prioritise focus areas and develop interventions, where possible, through evidence-based programming.

In order to ensure that the long-term vision translates into action, a joint agreement and strong mutual commitment from national governments and the international community, and the EU in particular, was considered critical. This has to be demonstrated through the clear funding of such a plan with national and external resources as well as monitoring of the implementation of the plan. Throughout the process

of implementation any capacity gaps identified to fully implement the plan need to be addressed and built, including, with EU support.

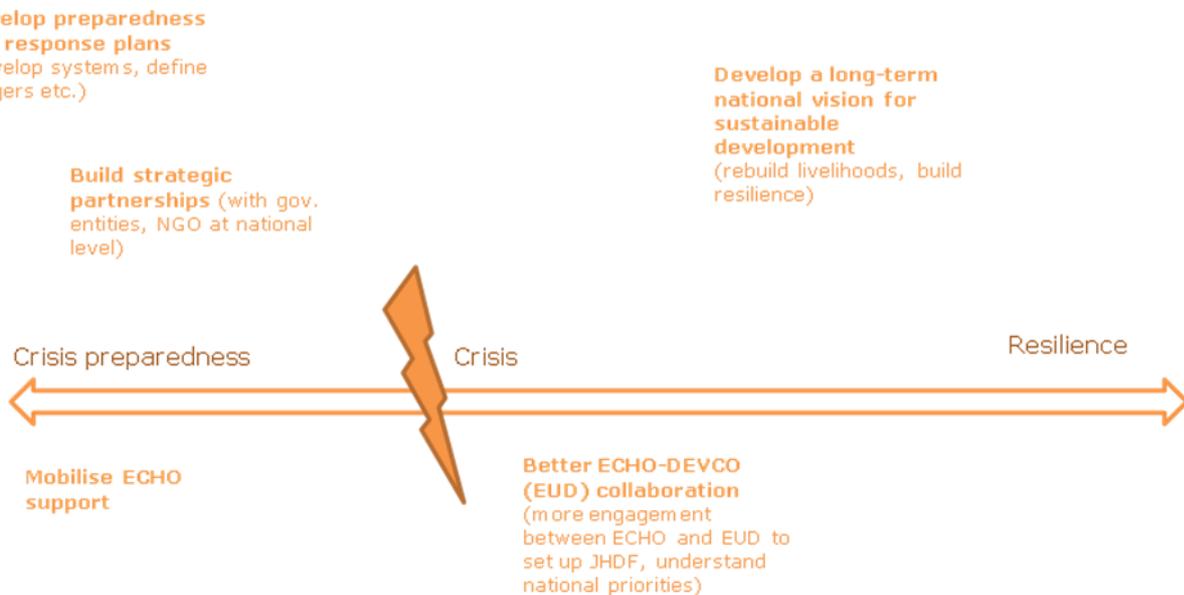


Figure 1 Actions required on the spectrum from crisis preparedness to resilience building (results from brainstorming exercise)

2. Improving ECHO - DEVCO collaboration to 'bring the policies to the field' (13 votes)

The second priority area identified was the need to focus more on better collaboration and knowledge sharing between ECHO and EUDs to operationalise the Humanitarian-Development nexus e.g. through the Joint Humanitarian Development Framework or programme-specific crisis modifier mechanisms in a context-specific and tangible way. Participants noted that priorities between ECHO and EUDs differ at times since EUDs work closely with national governments and need to adjust their actions to accommodate national priorities in the respective countries. This can at times differ from what is required from HQ. The JHDF is considered to be a possible tool to harmonize these differences and align priorities between ECHO, EUD and national stakeholders. To do this successfully two things were considered to be important:

1. EUDs need to receive step-by-step guidance from HQ on how to translate policy into practice and in particular how to develop a JHDF or how to implement tools such as the CMM.
2. The timing of finalising agreements (e.g. the JHDF) is critical, particularly considering the time-sensitivity of crisis response. Ideally CMM and JHDF are already in place before the next crisis hits to fully harness their benefits in terms of reducing the negative impacts of shocks. If a crisis occurs before an agreement with the government has been reached ECHO is mandated to respond to the crisis through the conventional mechanisms. Although the need for JHDF in fragile and conflict affected contexts is higher the process of reaching an agreement is more complex and time intensive than in more stable contexts (for example due to frequently changing context and key actors, as well as security of access to deliver humanitarian aid and to implement development programmes).

3. Setting up Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems (9 votes)

The third priority area identified by participants was the actual set-up of preparedness and response systems in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. Due to the limited capacity in these contexts the high levels of technical know-how and data (e.g. satellite-based technology) required to feed into early warning systems is a challenge. It was further discussed how/whether an effective forecasting system can be developed that manages to cover the range of risks that people in fragile and conflict-affected contexts are exposed to. The ideal partner to put such systems in place would be government entities, however the limited capacity in these contexts would require EU interventions to partner with NGOs or

external consultants in the initial phases to set the systems up. The cost of setting up emergency and response plans that manage to respond to crises effectively was considered a challenge. However moving forward and starting to develop plans to set up preparedness and response systems were considered a priority.

4. Concluding session

During the concluding session the importance of learning from ongoing EU-funded interventions was highlighted. For instance the EUTF-funded SPRS-NU programme which provides support to refugees and host communities will generate important lessons on how interventions can assist both displaced populations and host communities in providing not only humanitarian assistance but also livelihood support and access to basic services. This can provide a critical opportunity to learn how to operationalise the humanitarian development nexus in contexts with high levels of displaced populations.

Another area that was considered to need more exploring was how EU interventions can better link up with regional risk management mechanisms to increase crisis preparedness and response mechanisms at the national level. One such example would be the African Risk Capacity which provides a risk pooling mechanism across African countries to finance disaster response following extreme emergencies.

Report on Planet Day (Day 4)

1. Background

Dean Pallen (Lead facilitator) and Geraldo Carreiro (Co-facilitator) from the Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility and Kidanemariam Jembere (Co-Facilitator) from the Global Water Partnership for Southern Africa were responsible for leading the session “*Planet Day*” on the four day of the seminar in Maputo, Mozambique from 06-10 November 2017: “*Delivering for the New Development Consensus: Seminar for the FNS, Agriculture and Rural Development Sections of the EU Delegations for Eastern and Southern Africa (CODESA)*”.

2. Overview of Planet Day

There were two main activities on Planet Day:¹²

2.1 Session Introduction: This was completed by Messrs Pallen and Carreiro. Mr. Pallen held the overall responsibility of introducing the themes to be covered during Planet Day and for providing background and contextual information on issues such as climate change, water management and their relation to rural development and agriculture that frame the discussions for the day. He was also responsible for providing a breakdown to the participants on the day’s activities. On behalf of the Environment and Climate Mainstreaming Facility Mr. Carreiro provided an overview of DEVCO and EU Delegations’ efforts to address climate change and to outline the services and support that the Facility can provide at Headquarters and at the country level related to environmental and climate mainstreaming.

2.2 Working Groups

There were two working groups for Planet Day: Working Group 1: Water-Energy-Food Nexus was led by Messrs Jembere and Geraldo Carreiro. Mr. Pallen facilitated Working Group 2: Natural Resource Management and Strategic Planning.

2.2.1 Working Group 1: The Water-Energy-Food Nexus

The session on “*the Water-Food-Energy (WEF) Nexus: enhancing efficient and sustainable use of natural resources for sustainable rural transformation*” with the main focus on “*how to shift from a “sectoral” to a “Nexus” approach*” was expected to have outputs related to:

- Increased understanding of the WEF Nexus approach
- Learning from some case presentations and experiences
- Having some ideas about what to do next by the EU Delegations

Five different presentations were made by participants during Working Group 1:

- EU Policy Framework: Supporting sustainable use and management of water and land in Africa
- Introduction to the Water-Energy-Food Nexus Approach
- Inhambane Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme (AGUASANI), Mozambique
- World Bank Support to the Irrigation Sub-Sector Mozambique (2 presentations)

Three working groups were formed that eventually merged into one to work together to consider the key questions provided by the facilitators related to moving from a EU sectoral to a Water-Energy-Food Nexus approach. Working Group 1 presented findings related to the potential of the Water-Energy-Food Nexus approach, and requirements for embracing this Nexus approach.

2.2.2 Working Group 2: Natural Resource Management and Strategic Planning

Working Group 2 was expected to improve understanding in a number of areas of an emerging topic in the development field regarding landscape management or as it is sometimes known eco-regional development. The session was expected to improve understanding on among other issues:

¹² Please note there was also a presentation made by Patrick Herlant Support to Generating and Exchanging Knowledge and Fostering Innovation from DEVCO C1 on behalf of his colleague Christophe Larose

- Increased understanding of the landscape management approach (differentiated from integrated rural development)
- The role of urban-rural linkages, sustainable agricultural production and importance of addressing climate change (a relatively new but an increasingly permanent challenge)
- Considerations such as land tenure and governance in transitioning to landscape management approach (Long standing development challenges that require attention.

Three presentations were made by participants on:

- Local Planning in Mozambique
- EU experiences in renewable energy in Eritrea
- Promoting the Landscape Approach for an Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development in Mozambique

Two groups were formed that examined opportunities and challenges related to a landscape approach, and what is required to shift from sector-based planning approaches to more comprehensive landscape based planning approaches.

3. Connecting the Dots with the First 3 Days of CODESA

As the facilitators participated in the first three days of the overall seminar there was an opportunity to identify themes associated to Planet Day discussed in other sessions on topics such as income generation and migration. Some Planet Day themes that cropped included climate change (mentioned at least 8 times in the initial days), food insecurity linked to low agricultural productivity & food waste and the need for innovation and change in agriculture, migration becoming a broad-base challenge (young people, climate Influence) and water, a pervasive concern and a growing source of tension.

4. Observations Regarding Planet Day

By and large, Planet Day can be viewed as a success. The tone was set during the introductory session when participants spoke eloquently and insightful about problems such as climate change and how it is impacting on a broad range of EU programming. In the Working Groups this active participation carried on with discussions on topics such as landscape management that can be comprehended but are not necessarily commonplace. Both working groups were able to conclude with useful analysis of their respective subject matter.

The facilitators did struggle with a number of issues: The available time to present and discuss the prepared material for the session was notably curtailed. A presentation on “Connecting the Dots” between Planet Day and the other CODESA sessions had to be dropped. Also dropped was a good case study from Jamaica that highlighted issues relevant to the Water-Energy-Food nexus and landscape management. Other presentations for Planet Day had to be hurried. It was understood by the Planet Day facilitators that reducing the time for Planet Day was necessary for the overall functioning of the CODESA seminar. But it still negated the possibility of perhaps having a more enriching experience for the participants related to Planet Day.

Another factor that was found to be problematic was the number and nature of the presentations. For Working Group 1, in addition to having too many presentations, the WASH and irrigation presentations did not contribute as much as one would hope to understanding the Water-Energy-Food nexus approach. Further, it was unclear how far EU Delegation officers were being expected to use the nexus.

Similarly for Working Group 2, at least one case study directly demonstrating the landscape approach in a specific location would have been highly beneficial to more fully illuminate the concept. The World Bank presentation came somewhat close but was more of an overview of Bank programming in areas relevant to the landscape approach. In the event that these two themes are to be considered for similar EU training sessions, there is a need for a more stringent approach that will ensure greater clarification on their potential.

Also, EUDs were interested in having “the official line” of DEVCO on specific subjects, e.g., agro-ecology. DEVCO C1 indicated they could share the answers they prepare to the EP, in order to keep

EUDs abreast of latest discussions and positions. Last but not least, EUDs also underlined the importance of receiving guidance from HQ when having to deal with new concepts¹³, information on existing resources available to EUDs, including lessons learned, good practices, and even info databases systems.

REPORT FROM GOUP 1: Water-Food-Energy (WEF) Nexus

1. Background

Global Water Partnership (GWP) Southern Africa, which is also coordinating GWP's Program in Africa, was invited by the European Commission to facilitate the session on Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus during the CODESA 2017 Seminar in Maputo, Mozambique 06-10 November 2017. Accordingly, GPW SAF assigned Mr. Kidanemariam Jembere to provide the necessary technical support to the CODESA 2017, and facilitate the session on WEF Nexus. GWP Southern Africa is a project implementing partner for the EU supported Water-Energy-Food Nexus Project in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region.

This report captures GWPSA's technical support in facilitating the session on WEF Nexus during the CODESA 2017 Seminar.

2. Report on the deliverables: Before the Seminar

2.1 Before the Seminar:

- A session outline covering the sequence of presentations and group discussions prepared and submitted to the workshop facilitators
- Detail session agenda and methodology (with key guiding questions) to facilitate group discussions prepared and submitted to the facilitators
- Presenters communicated and guidance provided in preparing their presentations. A PowerPoint Presentation Template prepared and shared with the presenters.
- A PowerPoint Presentation prepared on the Water-Energy-Food Nexus covering both the concept/approach and potential applications at different scales
- Several communications with the facilitators and some staff members of the EU HQs during the preparation of the Seminar concept note

3. Report on the deliverables: At the working group session during the seminar

3.1 Session introduction: The Lead Expert introduced the working group session by explaining the focus of the session and its expected outputs. The session was on "*the Water-Food-Energy (WEF) Nexus: enhancing efficient and sustainable use of natural resources for sustainable rural transformation*" with the main focus on "*how to shift from a "sectoral" to a "Nexus" approach*". The session's expected outputs were:

- Increased understanding of the WEF Nexus approach
- Learning from some case presentations and experiences
- Having some ideas about what to do next by the EU Delegations

3.2 Presentations: A total of five presentations were made in the session as summarized below:

(a) EU Policy Framework: Supporting sustainable use and management of water and land in Africa. The presentation was made by the Lead Expert, Kidanemariam Jembere on behalf of Veronica Girardi, EU Head Quarters. The presentation focused on three major aspects:

- ✓ the importance of SDG 6 (Water) in achieving several of SDG targets. It showed the linkage of SDG 6 with other goals.
- ✓ explaining the water within the new European Consensus for Development (June 2017). The European Consensus for Development is the EU's response to the UN 2030 agenda for sustainable development. It sets out the main principles which will guide the approach of the EU and the member states to cooperation with developing countries over the next 15 years, as well as a strategy for reaching the sustainable development goals (SDGs). In line with the global strategy on the EU's foreign and security policy, the consensus will also help achieving the priorities of the EU's external policy. The actions carried by the EU and its Member States will be structured around the key themes of the 2030 Agenda: *People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace*

and Partnership. The presentation described water within the Five key themes of the EU Framework for Action.

- ✓ EU's support for the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus approach. It also introduced the EU supported "Nexus Dialogues" Programme which is being implemented in Africa (Niger, SADC), Latin America, Central Asia, and the Mediterranean and North Africa.

(b) Introduction to the Water-Energy-Food Nexus Approach (GWP). The presentation was made by the Lead Expert, Kidanemariam Jembere, GWP. The presentation provided the background and different requirements for applying the WEF Nexus approach at different scales (river basin/regional, country, catchment or community). The presentation described the importance of the WEF nexus approach emphasising on its potential contribution in addressing the increasing challenges of water scarcity, energy crises and food insecurity. It indicated that the Nexus approach contributes in meeting water, energy and food security objectives, and in increasing natural resource use efficiencies. The presentation further demonstrated the WEF Nexus application potentials at different scales by mentioning some cases from Eastern and Southern Africa regions.

(c) Inhambane Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme (AGUASANI), Mozambique. The presentation was made by UNICEF Mozambique. The presentation shared experience in rural WASH project around:

- ✓ de-centralised institutions linked to capacity development,
- ✓ a public-private partnership (PPP) model for the provision and management of sustainable water and sanitation services as piloted in three villages, contributing to institutional sustainability.
- ✓ revolving fund arrangements, contributing to financial sustainability of schemes, and
- ✓ an analysis of suitability/sustainability of the water source in the long-term to ensure adequate supply for future demand.

(d) World Bank Support to the Irrigation Sub-Sector Mozambique. Two presentations were made briefing the different irrigations schemes, and introducing the participatory water monitoring system adopted in the irrigation schemes. The presentation introduced the different irrigation development schemes (3000ha irrigation schemes benefitting 8000 households). The schemes are more of commercial irrigation development for different categories of farmers (medium to small holders).

3.3 Session facilitation

The Lead Expert and main facilitator, Kidanemariam Jembere, led the facilitation of the session. Mr. Geraldo Carreiro, the co-facilitator, provided the necessary support, especially during the working group sessions. Three working groups were formed (but all preferred to work together after coffee break) and worked on the following three key guiding questions as related to moving from a sectoral to a WEF Nexus approach in the portfolios of the various EU Delegations:

- *What do you think of the potential of the WEF Nexus approach? (a) for integrated programs and facilitating inter-sectoral coordination and achieving SDG targets? (b) for responding to current challenges and future trends of sustainable rural development/transformation?*
- *What is needed to apply WEF nexus approach at EUD & HQ level? (a) Policy framework/guidance from HQs? (b) Joint planning b/n food, energy, water, environment, DRM. Build on Joint Humanitarian-Development Framework (JHDF) (Development-Humanitarian Nexus)*
- *If you want to adopt WEF Nexus approach in your EUD portfolios: (a) how do you go about it? (b)*

what challenges (internal/ external) do you see? (c) how do you address them? (d) What support do you need from EU HQs?

4. Report on the deliverables: *after the seminar*

The main findings of the working group discussions was reported back to the plenary session by the Lead Expert and the co-facilitator.

5. Main issues that emerged from group discussions

The following major issues emerged from the discussions during the session:

5.1 *The potential of the WEF Nexus approach.*

- The WEF Nexus approach is about coordinating the three sectors and there is potential for its application in achieving SDGs and for developing integrated programs. The approach may even help in strengthening Joint Humanitarian-Development Framework (JHDF).

5.2 *Requirements for embracing the WEF Nexus approach by EU's external development cooperation program*

- There is a need for more work, especially around clarifying the benefits of the approach to the EU's programs in Africa. There is also a need to clearly understand the difference between integrated water resources management (IWRM) and WEF Nexus approaches, and the roles of the different sectors.
- Shifting from EU's setor-based programming of interventions to a nexus approach requires a clear direction from the EU HQs. There is a need to do more work around changing the mentality of different partners and fully convince them on the need for a WEF Nexus approach.
- EU HQs needs to provide further policy framework for the WEF Nexus approach. Country Delegations need proper guidance and capacity for pushing the agenda forward in the EU external development cooperation programs

5.3 *Towards considering the WEF nexus approach by Country Delegations*

- Receive clear guidance and capacity from EU HQs
- Identify gaps and opportunities where the WEF nexus approach could be applied at the EU Country Delegations
- Follow a phased-approach, starting with simpler aspects (eg. development-humanitarian nexus, strengthening collaborative mechanisms within the EU programs and joint planning).
- Develop a plan and strategy of engaging partners (water, energy, food stakeholders) and other development partners.
- Develop a strategy to organize dialogue with partner governments on WEF nexus issues

6. Observations and recomandations

The Lead Expert made the following observations during his engagement in this process, and feels that considering them may contribute in improving future WEF Nexus sessions:

6.1 *Designing the WEWF Nexus Session:*

The WEF Nexus approach is a fairly new approach and it is not yet much received by many stakeholders. This requires some awareness and capacity trainings for targeted stakeholders.

Recommendations for future consideration:

- Prepare some background document that will clarify the conceptual framework and scope of a WEF Nexus session, especially if most of the targeted audience are new to the subject. The background document will help the participants in understanding the conceptual framework

and in appreciating the approach. It will also contribute in strengthening their capacity to take further action.

6.2 Engaging more partners outside of the EU programs

Selection of relevant case studies for a WEF Nexus session needs to consider aspects of what to learn from the cases specifically on WEF nexus approaches. The case study presentations that were available for the WEF Nexus session have not demonstrated WEF Nexus approaches. For example the two case studies presented:

(a) *Rural WASH project by UNICEF-Mozambique*: The project was a typical WASH project. Following a WEF Nexus approach in the WASH sector, there could have been other good case studies that integrated water supply services with small agricultural activities; sanitation with household energy supply, etc. It was, however, noted that some of the EUD WASH programs are related to emergency response and their focus is on WASH. In such cases it will be difficult to apply the WEF nexus approach.

(b) *Irrigation development by the World Bank-Mozambique* : The case was a very conventional irrigation development scheme. Again considering the WEF Nexus approach in the irrigation sub-sector a case study would be expected to demonstrate the efforts of the irrigation schemes in ensuring the sustainability of water source, including consideration of the different water uses and users (both upstream and downstream of the irrigation schemes). A case study that attempted to look into the future-how to sustain irrigation schemes in a changing climate---drought (water scarcity affecting the irrigation schemes) and flood (damage to the schemes). Furthermore, one would consider use of agricultural waste to generate energy and thereby reduce deforestation and contribute to the sustainability of the irrigation system.

Recommendations for future consideration:

- Consider relevant case studies (both from EU supported programs and from outside-other partners) for a WEF Nexus session
- request session facilitators to design the WEF Nexus session, including identification of relevant cases from both the EU and other partners.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE ABOVE COMMENTS ON BOTH PROJECTS ARE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF LEARNING ABOUT THE WEF NEXUS APPROACH. BOTH PROJECTS, AS PRESENTED DURING THE SESSION, ARE GOOD CASES FOR MEETING THEIR SECTOR-SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

7. Acknowledgement

The Lead Expert, Kidanemariam Jembere, would like to sincerely thank the EU for giving GWP Southern Africa this opportunity of involving in the CODESA-2017 Seminar, and for facilitating the WEF Nexus session. He would also like to express his appreciation to the overall workshop facilitator, Paolo Sarfatti, the facilitator for the "Impacting on the Planet", Dean Pallen, and the co-facilitator for the WEF Nexus session, Geraldo Carreiro. Appreciation also goes to Veronica Girardi and Patrick Herlant from the EU HQs who provided the necessary guidance
THANK YOU ALL ! It has been great working with you all.

ANNEX V

Evaluation Assessment of participant experiences (26 respondents)

To what extent did the seminar meet your expectations?

Expectation	Fully	Partially	Not at all	Was not important to me / no reply
Share experiences, learn, and network with colleagues	20 (77%)	6 (23%)		
Learn more about the EU consensus and EU priorities	11 (42%)	15 (58%)		
Learn about new trends in food and nutrition security, sustainable agriculture, and rural transformation	8 (33%)	15 (63%)	1 (4%)	2
Learn how we can work with the private sector	2 (8%)	18 (75%)	5 (20%)	2
Learn how to support inclusive value chains	6 (23%)	18 (69%)	2 (8%)	
Learn about practical solutions for jobs creation	3 (12%)	10 (40%)	12 (48%)	1
Learn how to improve FNS&SA programmes in Mozambique	2 (22%)	5 (56%)	2 (22%)	17
Understand better what is the EIP	4 (17%)	15 (66%)	4 (17%)	3

How could the seminar have been improved?

On content:

- More practical presentations, tools, case studies to identify practical solutions
- Excellent to learn from MS, partners, IO, research and academics
- Less external consultants and more presentations from colleagues, particularly from headquarters
- Use of evidence and data from past and on-going interventions
- More discussion/information on EIP and jobs
- Growth and Jobs contract and EIP in fragile countries, we need a different, much lighter approach.
- Not clear the reasons for the water energy food nexus approach
- Topics on day 3 and 4 not always fully relevant
- Better to be more focused
- More info on contractual issues
- Inform better delegations on support services
- Areas covered too wide
- To learn from colleagues it would be better to present actual programmes (not just designs)
- We need more concrete examples on how to work with the private sector
- More state of the art presentations and not generic on what is gender or environment mainstreaming
- Invite regional organisations (e.g. IGAD)
- Sometime the case studies not enough focused on WG theme
- It would have been good to have representatives from the Eastern Africa HQ geographical unit
- Some presentations were too generic, but overall it was appropriate to the event
- Need to have less specific presentations

On organisation and logistics:

- Time keeping to be improved
- Excellent facilitation
- Very good organisation
- Reduce number of sessions
- Venue for Wednesday and Thursday was considered unsuitable
- Excellent logistics
- Need to improve pre-conference organisation
- More practical info about the country in advance
- Send info before arrival
- Thanks the delegation for the excellent organisation
- Circulate presentations in advance
- The USB was considered useful, but more supporting documentation could have been uploaded on it
- Several participants did not receive the USB key with presentations
- Very nice hotel but organisation was haphazard (info on the country late)
- Confusion about logistics (even moderator were in the dark)
- Last 2 days unsuitable room
- Some did not receive the USB key