

REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY (RPFS)

IN MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE

SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

(SADC)

Angola, Botswana, DRC Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique,
Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and
Zimbabwe

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SADC REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY (RPFS)

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Context

1. The desire to address food security problems within a regional context was first expressed as early as 1980 in the Southern Africa Region, now officially known as the Southern African Development Community (SADC). In the Declaration: Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation, adopted in Lusaka, Zambia, on 1st April, 1980, the Heads of State or Government of independent states of Southern Africa committed themselves to pursue policies for economic liberation and integrated regional development. The Declaration gave rise to the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which was designed to serve as a vehicle for development and economic integration.

2. 1992 witnessed the restructuring of the SADCC. The adoption of the Declaration and Treaty of the Southern African Community (SADC) at the August 1992 Summit in Windhoek, Namibia, marked a potentially major step forward for Southern Africa. There was conviction among the member states that the region had reached a point where steps towards regional integration were warranted. Integration was seen as a higher level of cooperation which would enable countries of the region to address problems of national development and meet the challenges posed by a rapidly changing and increasingly complex regional and global environment.

3. Since 1980, areas in which cooperation towards integration have been pursued include:

- Food security, land and agriculture;
- Infrastructure and services;
- Industry, trade, investment and finance;
- Human resources development, science and technology;
- Natural resources and the environment;
- Social welfare, information and culture, and;
- Politics, diplomacy, international relations, peace and security.

4. The objectives¹ of SADC include the following:

- Achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration;
- Evolve common political values, systems and institutions;
- Promote and defend peace and security;

¹ Given in the Declaration Treaty and Protocol of SADC, signed in 1992

- Promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self reliance, and the interdependence of member states;
- Achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes;
- Promote and maximize productive employment and utilization of the region's resources;
- Achieve sustainable utilization of the natural resources and effective protection of the environment;
- Strengthen and consolidate the long-standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the peoples of the region.

5. In order to achieve the above objectives, SADC agreed to:

- Harmonize political and socio-economic policies and plans of member states;
- Encourage the peoples of the region and their institutions to take initiatives to develop economic, social and cultural ties across the region, and to participate fully in the implementation of SADC programmes and projects;
- Create appropriate institutions and mechanisms for mobilization of resources required for the implementation of programmes and operations of SADC and its institutions;
- Develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to free movement of capital and labour, goods and services and of the peoples' of the region generally, among member states;
- Promote the development of human resources;
- Promote the development, transfer and mastery of technology;
- Improve economic management and performance through regional cooperation;
- Promote the coordination and harmonization of international relations between member states;
- Secure international understanding, cooperation, and support, to mobilize the inflow of public and private resources into the region;
- Develop such other activities as member states may decide in furtherance of the objectives of the Windhoek Treaty.

1.2 SADC Institutional Framework

6. The principal institutions of SADC created following the adoption by the 1992 Extra-Ordinary Summit of the Report on the Restructuring of SADC Institutions are as follows:

SUMMIT - made up of Heads of State and/or Government, the Summit is the ultimate policy-making institution of SADC. It is responsible for overall policy direction and functional control of the Community. The Summit usually meets once a year in August/September when a new Chairperson and Deputy are elected. However, it is being recommended that Summit should meet twice a year.

THE TROIKA - The practice of a Troika system consisting of the Chair, Incoming Chair and the Outgoing Chair of SADC which has been effective since it was established by Summit at its meeting in Maputo, Mozambique in August 1999. Other member States may be co-opted into the Troika as and when necessary. This system has enabled the Organization to execute tasks and

implement decisions expeditiously as well as provide policy direction to SADC institutions in periods between regular SADC Summit meetings.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS -consists of Ministers from each member State, usually from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Planning or Finance. The Council is responsible for overseeing the functioning and development of SADC and ensuring that policies are properly implemented. Council usually meets twice a year in January and just before the Summit in August or September. However, it is expected that in future Council will meet four times a year.

INTEGRATED COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS - this is a new institution aimed at ensuring proper policy guidance, coordination and harmonization of cross-sectoral activities. It is constituted by at least two Ministers from each Member State and reports to Council.

TRIBUNAL - the Treaty also makes provision for a yet to be established Tribunal. A protocol to establish the Tribunal was signed in Windhoek, Namibia during the 2000 Ordinary Summit. Once established, the Tribunal will ensure adherence to, and proper interpretation of the provisions of the SADC Treaty and subsidiary instruments, and will adjudicate on disputes referred to it.

SADC NATIONAL COMMITTEES - these Committees are composed of key stakeholders notably government, private sector and civil society in member States. Their main functions will be to provide inputs at the national level in the formulation of regional policies and strategies, as well as coordinate and oversee the implementation of programmes at national level. The Committees are also responsible for the initiation of projects and issue papers as inputs to the preparation of the Regional Indicative Development Plan.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS -consists of one Permanent/Principal Secretary or an official of equivalent rank from each Member State, preferably from a ministry responsible for economic planning or finance. This Committee is a technical advisory body to the Council.

SECRETARIAT - this is the principal executive institution of SADC responsible for strategic planning, co-ordination and management of SADC programmes. It is headed by an Executive Secretary and has its headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana.

COMMISSIONS AND SECTOR COORDINATING UNITS (SCUs) - the Extra-Ordinary Summit held in March 2001, agreed that SCUs and Commissions should be phased out within a period not exceeding two years. In order to address national priorities through regional action, most member states had been allocated the responsibility of coordinating one or more sectors. This involved proposing sector policies, strategies and priorities, and processing projects for inclusion in the sectoral programme, monitoring progress and reporting to the Council of Ministers.

7. Until 2001 the sector responsibilities within SADC were assigned as follows:

Angola	Energy Commission
Botswana	Agricultural Research; Livestock Production and Animal Disease Control

Lesotho	Environment, Land Management and Water
Malawi	Inland Fisheries; Forestry; and Wildlife
Mauritius	Tourism
Mozambique	Culture, Information, Sport; and the Transport and Communications Commission (SATTCC)
Namibia	Marine Fisheries; and Resources Legal Affairs
South Africa	Finance, Investment; and Health
Swaziland	Human Resources Development
Tanzania	Industry and Trade
Zambia	Employment, Labour; and Mining
Zimbabwe	Crop Production, Food, Agriculture; and Natural Resources

The DRC and Seychelles have no sector responsibility.

8. A decision of the SADC Summit held in Maputo, Mozambique, in August 1999 instructed that a review be conducted of SADC Institutions as well as its Operations. This directive was issued because the sectoral approach inherited from SADCC, was constraining the organization in its endeavours to achieve regional integration by devising and implementing regional policies and strategies in a co-ordinated and harmonized manner. The review exercise was completed in December 2000, and recommendations approved by Council and presented to the Extra-ordinary SADC Summit in March 2001 in Windhoek, Namibia. Summit endorsed the recommendations contained in the Review Report and called for the restructuring to be implemented with immediate effect and completed within a two-year transitional period.

9. The Sector-based decentralized approach is to be discontinued in favour of a centralized system situated at the SADC Secretariat Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana. An Integrated Ministerial Committee has been constituted to devise a five-year Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan for the region together with the newly created Department of Strategic Planning, Gender and Development and Policy Harmonization. All SADC member states will participate in this process through their national committees. The Integrated Ministerial Committee will oversee the implementation of the Strategic Plan and report to Council on progress.

10. The Department of Strategic Planning, Gender, Development and Policy Harmonization will be comprised of four Directorates amalgamating cross-cutting and inter-related activities and programmes: Trade and Industry and Finance and Investment; Infrastructure and Services; Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources; and, Human and Social Development. Implementation of the restructuring exercise is currently underway.

1.2.1 The SADC Programme of Action –(SPA)

11. The SPA is a totality of Sectoral Programmes, with their policy objectives, strategies and projects designed to realize the overall goals and objectives of SADC. The SPA has evolved over time in line with the priorities and challenges facing the organization. The number of projects under the SPA now stands at 407 with an estimated total cost of US\$8.09 billion. Approximately 90 per cent of this amount is from external sources and close to 50 per cent has already been secured.

12. Under the SPA, several protocols have been developed and signed in the areas of Shared Water Course Systems, Energy, Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transport, Communications and Meteorology, Trade, Education and Training, Mining, Immunities and Privileges, Health, Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement and Tribunal and Legal Affairs. Most of these have been ratified and are at various stages of implementation.

13. In addition to these protocols, the Summit has signed a Declaration on Gender and Development. This declaration calls for the equal representation of women and men in the decision making of member states and SADC Structures at all levels, and the achievement of a target of at least 30 per cent female representation in political and decision-making structures by the year 2005. In addition, a Declaration on Productivity which commits member States to increase productivity in order to meet global competitiveness challenges was signed in August 2000.

1.2.2 SADC Membership

14. SADC now comprises 14 countries: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

1.3 Achievements

1.3.1 Economic Overview

15. SADC member States made firm commitments to eradicate extreme poverty and to substantially reduce overall poverty at the World Social Summit in Copenhagen in 1995. To this end, they have continued to put in place policies, measures and strategies to address this problem, covering, inter alia, economic and civil service reforms, broadening the democratization process, promotion of good governance and increased accountability.

16. As a result, most member States have registered positive growth rates during the late 1990s. At the regional level, an average of 3 percent annual economic growth has been recorded. While some member States such as Botswana, Mauritius and Mozambique have registered average annual growth rates above 5 percent, the majority have recorded growth rates below 4 percent.

17. In 1999, the combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for SADC was estimated at \$178.3 billion. The economies of SADC member states are structurally varied and at different stages of development. South Africa's GDP of \$131 billion, the region's most developed economy, is larger than the combined GDP of all other SADC members. Inflation rates within SADC also varied during the period, from hyperinflation in Angola (248%), the Democratic Republic of Congo (45.3%), and Zimbabwe (60%), to relatively low levels of inflation in Mozambique (5.5%) and South Africa (5.5%). While SADC region economies grew at a combined rate of 3% in 2000, the substantial external debt of individual member states remains one of the region's greatest challenges.

18. Under the SADC Programme of Action, a number of infrastructural projects have also been undertaken to rehabilitate roads, railway lines and harbours as well as the development through research of a number of seed varieties to cater for the different climatic conditions of the SADC Region.

19. The spirit of regional integration is progressively maturing and SADC members are working to eliminate exchange controls in preparation for an eventual single currency in the region. Nine members of SADC are also members of the similar, 20-country Regional Economic Organization, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). At the end of October 2000, COMESA launched its own free trade regime, creating overlapping schedules with SADC for internal tariff reductions.

20. The Report on the Restructuring of SADC Institutions is already under implementation and the first directorate for Trade, Finance, Industry and Investment has started operations. The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate has been launched but is not yet operational, while the other Directorates are still to be launched. The implementation of the Trade Protocol is on track and the region hopes to attain a free trade area by 2008.

21. The ultimate objective is to enable SADC to effectively address member countries' developmental needs and to position the region to meet the challenges of the dynamic, ever changing and complex globalization process as well as to take advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization. However, there is also great potential and opportunity in the region to address the under mentioned challenges. The region is richly endowed with human, natural, agricultural and mineral resources. With a population of about 190 million people and a combined GDP of US\$178 billion, the SADC region remains one of the largest unexploited markets in the world. With sound macro-economic fundamentals and relatively good infrastructure in place, the region has created some of the prerequisites for economic growth.

1.3.2 The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector

22. SADC has adopted a Programme of Action covering cooperation in various sectors, including food security and natural resources management. In order to enhance food security for all in the region, SADC established a Food Security Sector in 1980. The Secretariat for this programme is provided by the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Development Unit (FANR DU) in Harare, Zimbabwe. FANR's Food Security Strategy Framework developed in 1997 has the following strategic objectives¹ and operational priorities:

1. To promote debate in the region on the status of food security and priorities for national food security.

1.1 Operational Objectives:

- Maintain and expand its network of stakeholders in the region related to food, agriculture, natural resources and food security and to be responsive to their needs;

¹ taken from the SADC Food Security Strategy framework, June 1997

- Develop a capability to monitor trends in food security status and its determinants, especially with respect to impacts on vulnerable groups;
- Develop strategic alliances with key SADC subsectors (transport, investment, and trade) as food security stakeholders;
- To develop mechanisms for contact and dialogue with stakeholders throughout the region.

2. To promote best practices in food security policy and policy management

2.1 Operational Objectives include:

- Commission comparative applied policy research (by means of the Policy Analysis Network);
- Develop dissemination mechanisms within a communication strategy to inform and promote debate on food security issues.

3. To provide information designed to improve regional food market efficiency.

3.1 Operational Objectives:

- Provide public information on food staple prices in national and international markets;
- Provide information about regional and international agricultural marketing opportunities (market advisory services).

4. To promote infrastructural investments which will lower the costs of intra-regional trade in food commodities.

4.1 Operational Objectives:

- Commission economic studies of returns to investments in new road and rail links);
- Stimulate public and private investment in regional transport systems providing financial intermediary services.

5. To maintain and develop the capability to be the insurer of last resort against major drought and other hazards affecting food security in more than one member state.

5.1 Operational Objectives:

- Maintain and develop early warning information functions;
- Maintain and develop insurer of last report capabilities for major food crises.

6. To assist in the development of capabilities within the region to improve food security.

6.1 Operational Objectives:

- Provide support to the development of training capabilities within the appropriate public, not-for-profit and private organizations related to food security policies and practice.

7.1 To develop the capabilities required within FANR to support these strategic and operational objectives.

23. The 1997 Food Security Strategy Framework also adopted five principles which underpin the food, agriculture and natural resources development programme:

- that the public sector should only finance or supply services which would otherwise be under-supplied by the private or not-for-profit sectors (the supply of public good type services, services with substantial externalities, and the redistribution of income);
- that subsidiarity should apply (only do those things at the regional level that cannot be done at the national level);
- that the important role of women should be reflected in planning and implementing the programme;
- that there is a multiplicity of stakeholders in the private and not-for-profit sectors as well as in the public sector; and
- that the economic and ecological diversity of the region requires that different food security strategies are implemented in different areas.

7.2 Main Components of the Food Security Programme

24. The food security programme has evolved since 1980 and presently comprises several regional programmes and projects. Existing projects and programmes include the following:

Regional FANR Coordination and Cooperation Programme

25. This programme provides the core financial and technical support for the processes of cooperation within SADC on all food security, agricultural development, and natural resources development issues. FANR DU is currently responsible for implementing the food security programme as well as coordinating and providing direction to the cluster of sectors within the overall FANR Sector. The programme is supported by the Government of Zimbabwe and by cooperating partners. The main functions are developing sectoral policy and strategies and coordinating the activities of the overall cluster of FANR sectors.

26. The SADC FANR is organized on a project basis. Each project is staffed by two to four permanent professionals and administrators. The Management Unit (annex 1) includes a Director, a Deputy Director (Coordination), a Deputy Director (Programme Development) and an Assistant Director (Co-ordination). The main functions of the unit are day to day management, administration, policy and programme development of the SADC Food Security Programme, as well as the wider food, agricultural and natural resources programme.

27. Up to 7 December 2001, the management unit was funded by the Zimbabwe Government. This responsibility has now been removed from Zimbabwe due to the on going restructuring of SADC. No funding mechanism has been put in place for the transitional period.

Small Scale Seed production

28. In the past two decades the SADC region has been afflicted by droughts that are increasing in both intensity and frequency. At the same time the vast majority of farmers growing staple food crops do not for various reasons, have access to drought resistant seed. Seeds of more drought tolerant crops such as sorghum and millet have been found difficult to find in times of rainfall deficits since they have largely been discarded in favour of hybrid maize varieties. The SADC Small Scale Seed Production programme, in close co-operation with farmers and farmers' groups has sought to set up a regional seed grower scheme in search for practical solutions to make seeds produced by farmers available according to the demand of the farming community. The aim has also been to provide farmers with a portfolio of *in situ* genetically diverse varieties to choose from the different growing conditions and requirements. The main activities have included: working with seed grower pilot groups; publishing a seed newsletter; conducting workshops; supporting seed fairs; and establishing a subject matter related library.

The Regional Drought Mitigation Programme

29. Southern Africa is a drought prone region with SADC having experienced about six severe droughts between 1980 and 2000. The 1992 drought was the worst in living memory. As a result, the FANR Development Unit, in collaboration with national, regional and international stakeholders, developed a Regional Drought Management Strategy in 1999. The objective of the Strategy is to build capacity to design and implement medium to long drought mitigating policies and programmes.

The Main Activities of the programme seek to:

- i. build human capacity to design, implement monitor and evaluate drought policies and programmes;
- ii. provide regional support to national governments to develop and strengthen both drought/disaster policies and management plans;
- iii. strengthen national and regional early warning food security information systems;
- iv. promote contingency planning for drought;
- v. develop databanks on early warning food security and market information;
- vi. promote technology development and transfer;
- vii. build analytical capacity to assess and exploit opportunities provided by bilateral and multilateral trade protocols (e.g. WTO);
- viii. promote market development polices and information systems;
- ix. build capacity for the development and management of irrigation.

There now exists regional recognition that droughts are indeed a risk that can be managed largely within the scope of normal long-term development planning. Countries are aware of the importance of managing their economies through drought cycles and the role for contingency planning and risk insurance. Secondly the shift to long term planning for drought has seen countries putting more emphasis on drought policy formulation and all countries have approved drought policies. Thirdly countries have put in place functional implementation and co-ordination structures to respond to droughts and other disasters. Fourthly, mechanisms and procedures for co-ordinating a regional response to droughts (e.g. the Regional Drought Task

Force) are in place. Fifthly, medium to long term drought mitigation measures are being developed under the programme.

Regional Early Warning System

30. The project is one of the priority areas identified in the SADC Programme of Action in 1980. It is therefore the flagship of the regional food security programme and continues to make significant progress. Phase 1 of the project started in June 1986 and ended in October 1990. The Council of Ministers approved a second phase of the project, lasting a further 5 years starting in early 1991 and ending in September 1995. Phase 3, funded by SADC, is currently underway.

31. The project intends to improve regional food security through provision of advance information on the food and nutrition situation to facilitate national and regional policy and decision making to deal with food shortages, surpluses and problems related to inadequate access to food. It also provides technical support in the collection, dissemination and use of this information.

Remote Sensing Component of the Regional Early Warning System

32. The Regional Remote Sensing Project (RRSP) started operations in June 1988 with funding from the Government of Japan. The current phase of the RRSP started in January 1994 and is still on-going. The project is aimed at strengthening national and regional capabilities in the area of remote sensing for early warning and food security through the establishment of an operational information system.

Regional Food Security Training Project

33. The first phase of the project commenced in April, 1995 and terminated in December 1999. Detailed proposals were prepared for a second phase that commenced in January 2000. The aim of the project is to expand food security related training in the SADC region; strengthen the capacity of regional training centres to provide in-service training; improve the use of skills and expertise from within the region; and increase capacity at the regional level to manage training activities and to support national programmes

Regional Food Security Data Management and Analysis Project

34. The pilot phase covered four countries, namely Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe from 1995 to 1997. The current phase started in 1999. Both phases have led to the establishment of information modules in the following areas: food supplies, climatic/weather trends, markets & prices. The project aims to improve access to essential food security information by stakeholders, decision-makers and analysts within SADC through efficient storage, retrieval and analysis of food security information

Regional Programme for Communication for Development

35. The overall aim of this programme is to promote the sustainable and systematic use of communication for development approaches to help ensure people's participation at all levels, identify and implement appropriate policies for economic development and improvements in

sources of income and human welfare. The programme is housed in the SADC Centre of Communication for Development which assists development organizations and communities working at grassroots level.

Regional Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (PAN)

36. The SADC FANRPAN was established in 1994 and the SADC Ministers of Agriculture and Natural Resources designated the University of Zimbabwe to co-ordinate the establishment of the Network as well as to mobilise funding for a full-time Secretariat. The overall objective of the network is to help build a sustainable capacity within SADC member states to undertake policy analysis and research that can be readily utilized for planning, priority setting and to promote informed and effective policymaking in the field of food, agriculture and natural resources.

Local Indigenous Knowledge Systems (Links)

37. The project was launched in 1998 and is now operating in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Activities in Swaziland will begin this year. The Links project aims to raise awareness on how rural men and women use and manage biological diversity as well as foster recognition of the existence of sustainable farmer knowledge, practices and skills that are respectful of the natural ecosystems. This should help partner organizations create linkages among themselves, with and between rural communities, and with decision-makers – to share information about how local knowledge supports food security, livelihoods and the conservation of agro-biodiversity.

SADC Food Security and Rural Development Hub

38. In 1999, the Council of Ministers approved the Strategy and Business Plan of the Hub, and urged the FANR Development Unit to implement the project over the three-year pilot phase starting January 2000. However, commencement was delayed due to logistics. The project provides a regional resource facility to promote rural development in member States through capacity building and resource mobilization at local and regional level.

39. The Hub brings together a pool of regional and international experts based at regional level. At national level, focal points appointed from Ministries ensure that procedures, policies and national development needs are followed. They work closely with Permanent Secretaries and Ministers of Agriculture in developing national programmes and priorities. The work of the Hub is guided by a regional steering committee consisting of representatives of member States.

Vulnerability Assessment Committee

40. The VAC is a Committee established within the FANR Directorate in 1999. It has wide Terms of reference and serves as the regional watchdog on vulnerability assessment issues in SADC. Members of the committee include representatives from the FANR management, REWS, Regional Food Security Data Analysis and Management, Remote Sensing Unit, Save the Children (UK), FewNet, FAO and WFP. It can call on other experts when necessary.

41. In broad terms, the mandate of this Committee is to keep abreast and encourage coordinated development in the field of vulnerability assessments, including risk mapping, with a view to determine the relevance and efficacy of linking such developments to activities undertaken by Regional and National Early Warning Information Systems for Food Security in the SADC Region

2. PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

2.1 Problems to be addressed by SADC programmes

42. In spite of previous and ongoing efforts, the SADC regional food security situation remains unstable. About 76 million people or 40 percent of the region's population live in extreme poverty as reflected in poor social indicators, viz: high levels of malnutrition, illiteracy, unemployment, underemployment, declining life expectancy and unsatisfactory access to basic services and infrastructure needed to sustain basic human capacities. The region has the highest proportion of people subsisting on less than US\$1 a day in the world. Pockets of civil strife and wars in a few member States, trade in illicit drugs and the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic further compound the problem of poverty.

43. The region as a whole is susceptible to highly variable climatic conditions rendering the agricultural sector and food security at risk of natural disasters. Droughts are the most serious risk due to unpredictable levels of rainfall and inadequate irrigation.

44. While the above sections show positive growth rates during the late 1990s, the pace, consistency and level of real economic growth in the region continue to lag behind annual population growth, estimated at 3.5 percent. Consequently, a large proportion of the population in most SADC member States still lives below the poverty datum line, estimated at about 76 million people or 40 %. A Study on Poverty Alleviation conducted in 1997 revealed that despite the economic gains and massive investment in the social, economic and infrastructure sectors in Botswana, 47 percent of the population still lived below the poverty datum line¹. In Mozambique, a country that recorded 6.2 percent GDP growth in 1999, the figure was 69 percent, while South Africa, one of the countries with the highest GDP per capita in the SADC region, the proportion stood at 44 percent. The figure was much higher for Zambia, at about 70 percent below the poverty datum line.

45. According to FAO studies elaborated on the basis of national strategy papers for agricultural development for SADC and a document on SADC Multi Donor Hub, the GDP for the SADC countries was \$178 billion in 1999, nearly 60% of the GDP of Sub Saharan Africa. SADC agricultural growth rate over the past 20 years grew at only an average annual rate of 1.5% between 1980 and 1995. Although there has been improvements in a small number of countries average per caput dietary energy and protein supplies have decreased over the past fifteen years in the region as a whole and now stand at 2160 KCal (An average intake of 2700 KCal per caput/day is roughly estimated to be the level necessary to satisfy the food needs of the region) and 49 g per day respectively. Food imports have almost doubled over the last fifteen years, a burden compounded by the weight of debt servicing in the SADC countries. FAO estimates that cereal demand in SADC will reach about 58.4 million tonnes in 2015, or more than double the current requirement of 28.4 million tonnes.

46. Key indicators of human development such as life expectancy at birth and adult literacy rate for the SADC region also continue to be unsatisfactory. A Policy Study for the Employment and Labour Sector (ELS) undertaken in 2000 revealed average life expectancy and literacy rates in the region of 52 years and 70 percent respectively. These levels are inadequate when compared to the Social Summit targets of 60 years for life expectancy by 2000 and the reduction of adult illiteracy by 50 percent by 2000. When the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is taken

into account, a drastic decrease of about 10 years in life expectancy in some member States is projected. Available statistics show that as many as 1 person in every 5 is HIV positive.

47. The external debt burden further aggravates the poverty situation in the region. It was estimated in 1999 that the SADC region has a huge external debt burden amounting to more than US\$79 billion.

48. Gender inequalities also accentuate poverty. Various studies have shown that the division of labour is generally more in favour of men than women. In addition, females are often denied equal access to education, training and skills development opportunities. As a result, more females become victims of early marriage, early pregnancy and early motherhood. Females are still only marginally involved in decision-making compared to males who are involved in decision-making processes from the household level to the community and higher levels. Many customary and traditional practices still limit the allocation of capital and assets only to males. Likewise, due to missed opportunities of education, training, skills development and professional careers by females, they stand fewer chances to have access to capital, and ability to own and control productive resources. Traditional land tenure systems also tend to be male-biased, as inheritance of land is often through the male members of the family or clan.

49. Major constraints frequently cited to account for the continuing failure of the region to improve the food security situation include the following:

- Natural Disasters, in particular droughts and floods, continue to undermine efforts to enhance food security in the region. The adverse effects of drought are compounded by falling international commodity prices, in the face of fluctuating production and trade patterns. Droughts are now an integral component of peoples' livelihood processes and yet for a variety of reasons, member states have been slow to put in place measures to mitigate the effects of these disasters.
- High population densities on fragile lands, inappropriate and unsustainable farming systems and conservation technologies continue to worsen environmental degradation. Most soils in the region are now depleted and the agricultural potential is fast deteriorating. There is an increasing need for regional collaboration in the use of shared natural resources and adoption of appropriate conservation technologies as in the use and application of high yielding seed varieties.
- Water is increasingly becoming scarce in the region, and this significantly constrains agriculture and livestock development. There is an urgent need for increased regional collaboration to regulate the use of major inland waterways, adopt drought coping strategies, assess groundwater resources, as well as to rehabilitate and rehabilitate small-holder irrigation schemes.
- Non secure land tenure systems, resulting in the poor management of communally owned land resources, further undermine the food security efforts in the region. There is need for a regionally shared vision on the fundamental principles of tenure systems that operate as incentives for sustainable production. The socio-economic and political environment is still highly biased against the small-holder farmer in general and female farmers in particular.

These have limited access to factors of production including land, credit, and improved technologies thereby reducing their critical role in food production.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is further undermining the critical role of these vulnerable groups. In December 1999, the SADC HIV/AIDS Task Force adopted the vision of "A SADC Society with Reduced HIV/AIDS" to guide the work of the sectors participating in the development and implementation of a multi-sectoral SADC HIV/AIDS Framework for the period 2000-2004. Over the past two decades the Health Sector has provided much of the leadership in the HIV/AIDS response. It has advocated a strategy that addresses the HIV/AIDS epidemic through various channels including the health care system, community programmes, youth programmes, and participation by both the public and private sectors. AIDS has been characterized as a sub-Saharan Africa disease due to the following realities:

- The region has registered a total of nearly 4 million deaths, which have left behind 3 million orphans.
- The estimated total number of AIDS cases in the region is 4 million, leaving an estimated 6 million who are HIV-positive and likely to develop AIDS.
- There are about 10 million citizens living with HIV/AIDS (5 percent of the total population of the region).

The present extent of the pandemic has affected virtually every aspect of the lives of the people in the region and has reached crisis proportions. The impact on agricultural production is already being felt with growing labour shortages at peak seasons.

- The prevalence of war, civil unrest, drought and large displacements of human and livestock populations have led to widespread re-emergence of trans-boundary animal diseases and pests which negatively impacts on international trade in animal products from the region.
- In conformity with the principles of the generally adopted Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP), the role of government is progressively shifting from direct participation in production to providing an enabling environment, introducing and enforcing regulatory measures and monitoring of economic performance. However, these functions are constrained by lack of comprehensive socio-economic data and modern agricultural marketing systems necessary to facilitate the efficient working of liberalized market economies. There is consequently need for closer regional cooperation for information collection, dissemination and sharing.
- Despite the wide adoption of ESAP related macroeconomic policies by member governments, implementation performance differs greatly. The implementation pace is slow in other countries and the prioritization of related policy measures also differs. Consequently, some member states still have various levels of controls, while others still maintain significant trade barriers. Incentives for export production and private sector participation in the economy also differ between member states. There is consequently a need to strengthen policy formulation and analysis capacities in the region as well as policy harmonization.

2.2 Background to the SADC RPFS

50. The World Food Summit was convened in Rome, in November, 1996 in response to the persistence of widespread malnutrition and growing concern about agriculture's capacity to meet future food needs. The objective of the Summit was to renew global commitment at the highest political level to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and to achieve sustainable global food security. The Summit concluded with a Declaration on World Food Security and an Action Plan. The Rome Declaration sets forth seven commitments which lay the basis for achieving sustainable global food security and the Plan of Action spells out the objectives and actions required for practical implementation of the seven commitments.

51. FAO's Committee on World Food Security was given the role to supervise the implementation of the Action Plan. In follow-up to the WFS commitments, FAO developed frameworks for the elaboration of Regional Programmes for Food Security for several Regional Economic Groupings. These documents provide guidelines for the preparation of Regional Programmes for Food Security in follow up to the WFS. They contain components which target assistance at the microeconomic level (support to strengthening food production and productivity increases); the macroeconomic level (support to agricultural policy and investment) and, trade facilitation, (covering, inter alia, support to establishment of food quality and safety standards, promoting intra-regional trade in agriculture and commodity development).

52. The framework for the SADC RPFS was approved in 1999 by its 14 member states in Botswana. Concerns were subsequently raised at the Special Meeting of Ministers of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources in Harare on August 25, 2001. Ministers noted that SADC faces a cereal deficit of 3.22 million tonnes for the 2001/2002 marketing season. An agreement was made on the short and long-term measures to avert the impending food security crisis. Short-term measures dwelt on immediate import requirements and recovery measures for the 2000/2001 season, while long-term aspects concentrated on the need to develop strategies and measures to improve food production, natural resource management, regional trade and institutional arrangements. Priority areas for support identified for action included, inter alia:

- Establishment of a subregional food market information monitoring system; development of an Agricultural Potential Information System;
- Accelerated implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol through the finalization of the SPS Annex to the Protocol;
- Harmonization of national and regional policies to facilitate private sector participation;
- Institutional strengthening of SADC borders concerned with different aspects of early warning;
- Establishment of cross-sectoral and interagency vulnerability units, and;
- The establishment of a regional agriculture marketing and trade information system in support of the SADC Trade Protocol and to improve regional food security analysis.

53. Subsequently, at the SADC meeting of Ministers of Agriculture in Mauritius in September, 2001, the FANR was instructed to operationalize the RPFS with the assistance of the FAO. Operationalization initially entails the formulation of a set of programme and project proposals for submission to the donor community for funding. This document presents the first working

draft of the regional component of the RPFS for submission to the European Union and other donors.

54. In light of the above, the following areas of support to be provided by the RPFS can be identified either to strengthen/expand existing programmes, or to address the above-mentioned priorities:

- Inadequate capacity of member states to respond to natural disasters;
- Insufficient collaboration on the use and application of high yielding seed varieties (HYV);
- Lack of effective regional co-operation on the control of trans-boundary animal movements and related disease transmission;
- Limited collaboration on information collection, dissemination and sharing;
- Need to strengthen policy formulation and analysis capacities;
- Limited collaboration on policy, product and standards harmonization;
- Inadequate institutional capacity within the FANR Directorate;
- Inadequate regional co-operation in the development, management and utilization of shared natural resources.

Inadequate capacity of member countries to respond to natural disasters

55. The region has in the past decade become susceptible to increasingly intense and frequent pest and disease outbreaks, droughts and floods. Crop and livestock disease and pest outbreaks, floods and cyclones continue to play havoc with food security prospects in the face of failure to implement appropriate measures. From time to time the region has to wrestle with food emergency situations especially associated with severe droughts. According to the 1999 SADC Drought Management Strategy, droughts in the region are induced by the El Nino phenomenon, recent records indicating occurrences in 1951, 1953, 1957, 1965, 1969, 1972-3, 1982-3, 1986-7, 1991-2, 1994, 1998 and 2001-2. Experience in the region is that each time food crises occur due to natural disasters, SADC countries are ill-prepared for lack of adequate institutional, human, financial and technical resources to adequately respond to natural disasters, particularly drought and floods.

56. At the regional level, SADC FANR has in some cases implemented programmes and projects aimed at early detection, early warning and mitigating the disaster effects. The greatest achievements have so far been in the areas of information generation and early warning through the Regional Early Warning System, the Regional Remote Sensing Project, Data Management and Analysis Projects. The Regional Food Security Training Programme has focused on building capacity of regional training institutions in specific food security courses at policy, managerial and technical levels while other programmes have concentrated on promoting seed availability and developing and disseminating participatory methodologies. However, other suggested programmes, especially aimed at promoting food supply and availability, such as food reserve

mechanisms, irrigation development and agricultural trade development which can provide the region with long term solutions to periodic food supply fluctuations have not attracted significant attention and resources.

57. According to the 1999 SADC Drought Management Strategy the effects of agricultural disasters can be mitigated through various measures some of which are given below. As already indicated, it has been proven since 1980 that financial and human resources required for implementing some of the appropriate measures are well beyond the means and capabilities of SADC member states and that there is a dire need for the donor community to be proactive and responsive to requests for funding long term measures that guarantee safety against the eventuality of natural disasters, rather than periodically react with emergency aid.

58. It is with these experiences in mind that the SADC has embarked on the formulation of the RPFS to implement many of the outstanding projects and programmes and to rebut the existing ones with a view to creating a long term mitigatory weapon against natural disasters. The RPFS will therefore build on the existing programmes and projects and further implement a number of interrelated projects to minimize the effects of such disasters, in particular the following:

- Establishment of a Regional Food Reserve Facility and Market Development;
- Establishment of a Regional Irrigation Development project;
- Establishment of a Regional Irrigation Capacity Building Project and;
- Provision of support to strengthen the FANR Vulnerability Assessment Committee.

Limited collaboration on information collection, dissemination and sharing

59. Information enables producers and consumers to access best markets, regionally and internationally. It also enables actors to apply production and processing technologies to satisfy market requirements. Timely availability of information also guides optimum policy and decision choices. For instance, information on household food security and nutrition will guide policy choices in that sector, while shared information on post harvest technologies could minimize post harvest losses at the regional level. It is with this in mind that the SADC FANR on behalf of the region has over the years developed information generating and analysis programmes such as the Regional Early Warning System, the Remote Sensing Unit and the Data Management and Analysis Projects specializing in specific information areas as explained above.

60. The information projects have been under implementation and are on-going. However, it is important to realize that the existing information generating projects do not provide the full complement of information modules required to adequately cushion the region against food insecurity. In particular lack of information on operations of grain and cereal markets has been noted to be a great constraint. At their Special Meeting of August 2001, SADC FANR Ministers concluded “SADC FANR should establish and operate a regional agricultural marketing and trade information system in support of the SADC Trade Protocol and to improve regional food security analysis”. The same meeting also directed SADC FANR to mobilize resources for agricultural soil potential information “to lead to appropriate land use and cropping patterns based on comparative advantage and land capability” as well as the “more intensive use of water resources”. The following month, September 2001, the same Ministers met again and directed

FANR to immediately request for FAO TCP assistance to follow up on these directives through the RPFS.

61. It is with this in mind that the SADC region views the development of the remaining components of regional information as a priority. This will lead to promotion and expansion of exchange of market information to facilitate grain procurement and generation of agricultural production potential information leading to effective short, medium and long term land use planning.

62. In order to remove the above information constraints, the RPFS will also facilitate the establishment of an Agricultural Potential Information System as well as the establishment of a Regional Market Information System.

Limited collaboration in controlling animal and plant diseases and pest transmission across the region

63. According to the SADC FANRPAN electronic newsletter of April 6 2002, regional trade is an overriding policy issue facing the SADC region with the following being some of the major concerns;

- Unfair trade practices at the regional (country to country level) and international levels.
- Lack of knowledge of trade arrangements and capacity to conduct trade negotiations.
- Inadequate and poor quality information on trade opportunities.

Although most SADC countries are members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the regional trade regime is characterized by inadequate and weak legislation, regulations, physical infrastructure and technical capabilities, far lower than international requirements for basic national, regional and international sanitary and phytosanitary obligations. Decision making on exports and imports is currently not based on pest risk analysis and assessment and is therefore not technically justifiable. Importing countries such as Japan, Australia and others have often required a Pest Risk Analysis to be conducted prior to importing fruit, vegetables and ornamentals. Plant quarantine and pesticide legislation has been in existence for a long time in the region, but requires reviewing, and updating to ensure conformity with current international sanitary and phytosanitary standards, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), conventions on pesticides, and European Union (EU) Pesticide Regulations on acceptable Maximum Residue Levels. Accordingly, plant inspectors need to be trained in up to date sanitary and phytosanitary procedures and international standards for sanitary and phytosanitary measures governing international trade. The programme will also support the construction and /or rehabilitation of quarantine facilities at border points.

64. The prevalence of livestock diseases has restricted member countries access to lucrative external markets, regionally and internationally. The main transboundary animal diseases include Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African Swine Fever (ASF) and Rift Valley Fever (RVF). ASF is the main threat to the development of the pig industry in Africa; it has resulted in losses of about 50% of the pig population in West Africa between 1996 and 1999. Transboundary animal diseases therefore affect the livelihoods of millions of farmers in the region and seriously constrain possibilities of benefiting from the rapid

increase in animal production and trade expected in the coming 20 years that would provide opportunities to escape from hunger and poverty. Other less mentioned animal diseases which also constrain food security and trade development are tuberculosis, salmonellosis and Newcastle disease (ND). These diseases are currently not effectively controlled because existing control regulations are not being enforced and /or appropriate control mechanisms have not been put into place or adequately developed. In addition, no country fighting FMD in isolation can obtain a lasting success.

65. In order to address the above constraints, it is proposed that the programme will design measures to: facilitate disease control, regulate stock movements, establish Disease Free Zones (DFZ), and ensure effective veterinary public health control measures. However, strengthening national border controls and commodity inspections alone will not be sufficient to adequately manage the risks of transboundary animal disease spread especially FMD. A parallel regional plan for the containment and progressive control at source in the areas where these diseases are still endemic is also needed.

Inadequate national capacity for policy analysis and policy and product standards harmonization.

66. As underlined by the experience of the Policy Analysis Network, this constraint is seriously hampering the development of intra-regional and international trade, including interaction and bargaining at WTO meetings. At the regional level, lack of policy harmonization limits intra-regional trade in so far as some policy measures in member countries operate as technical barriers to trade. Cases in point relate to high border tariffs and/or administrative controls on commodity trading. Lack or simply absence of quality standards for food and agricultural commodities in some SADC member countries is further constraining the development of regional trade by increasing health hazards for importing countries.

67. The growing importance of liberalizing international trade through the WTO regime, the high level of sophistication of negotiations and bargaining required at the trade meetings as well as the growing need to ensure consumer protection, cannot be over-emphasized for a regional bloc such as SADC. Yet at the same time in several cases some countries attempt to establish new barriers to trade, particularly with regard to imports from developing nations and farm support, thereby reinforcing the urgent need to create analytical capacity and proficient skills to negotiate at the on-going WTO trade talks scheduled to conclude in 2005. To assist in addressing the problem of inadequate institutional and human capacity, the RPFS will therefore support SADC states and strengthen their policy analysis and skills capacities at national and regional levels.

68. At the regional level, the RPFS will strengthen the capacity of the Directorate of FANR to formulate policies and plans for regional positions at the WTO in collaboration with the Policy Analysis Network. This will empower member states to redefine and implement food laws based on the Codex Alimentarius as well empower them for negotiations and formulation of follow-up strategies. At the national level, the RPFS will support harmonization of macroeconomic and sectoral policies aimed at creating conducive production and trade environments, accompanied by positive sector-level agricultural production and trade measures. Skills development should aim at methods of increasing market access to developed countries, reduction and removal of destructive export subsidies by all countries and reduction of domestic support to farming. In

addition, the RPFS will support SADC in the harmonization of Maximum Pesticide Residue Levels for food and agricultural products with a view to improving EU market access.

69. The proposed COMESA RPFS also entails related interventions for achieving effective policy and standards harmonization. The SADC RPFS will therefore seek to establish close liaison and periodic consultations with COMESA in an effort to avoid duplication and inefficient use of resources.

Limited collaboration in the use and application of High yielding drought resistant seed varieties.

70. In the past two decades, SADC has been afflicted by droughts which are increasing in both frequency and intensity. At the same time, the vast majority of farmers growing staple and other crops, do not, for various reasons, have access to drought resistant seed varieties. Seed of more drought resistant crops such as sorghum and millet are becoming scarce and progressively replaced by hybrid maize seed varieties.

71. The RPFS will therefore support projects that will increase the availability of seed varieties for small-holder farmers. This will be achieved through support to the establishment of a SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN) designed to address issues of seed availability across the region, harmonization of seed regulations and establishment of a regional database and information exchange system.

Inadequate financial, human and technical resources for the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate

72. The reconstituted FANR Directorate will need to position itself for an expanded supervisory role. Operationally it will need to up-grade its functional capacity. Its new functions demand enhanced skills in the areas of policy analysis, programme development, management, monitoring and evaluation.

73. The FANR Directorate is under restructuring and in transition. The in-coming Directorate is envisaged to have, according to a decision by the SADC Council of Ministers at their meeting of February 2002 in Zanzibar, a full staff complement of approximately 16 employees under four new sub-directorates. The main constraints are;

- that staff will be new and without capacity,
- lack of funding for implementing important general food security and particularly agricultural production and trade programmes,
- Lack of financial resources for regional co-ordination and planning functions, equipment and refresher training to enhance analytical capabilities.

74. In the past the SADC FANR benefited from significant external support, particularly from EU and AusAid that assisted to establish the capacity to develop and implement the SADC Food Security Programme. However, the current restructuring of SADC will result in an expanded FANR to handle wider responsibilities, thereby creating a new skills/capacity gap. This new anomaly will be redressed by the RPFS through an institutional support programme

over a five-year period. The staff will also need to travel for regional assignments and co-ordination of the programme.

75. The professional staff complement manning the old FANR sectors have a minimum qualification of a first degree, which could be adequate in many instances. However, it is important that the analytical capacity for policy analysis, programme planning/management and monitoring and evaluation be re-established after restructuring. Appropriately identified courses blending practice and theory are required in the form of specialised short-term training. Secondly, computer processing capacity and other equipment will be required for the new Directorate, especially to meet monitoring and evaluation processing requirements. The RPFS will therefore provide for strengthening the human, technical and administrative capacity of the Directorate as well as support the strengthening of the Regional Programme for Communication Development.

Inadequate regional co-operation in the development, management and utilization of shared natural resources

76. For the fisheries sector, this regional programme will result in increased collaboration among the three countries sharing the Zambezi River. It will be necessary to establish a Joint Management Committee with a Secretariat to oversee fisheries management. The Zambezi River and the man-made Lake Kariba have important economic resources for Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Lower Zambezi and Cahora Bassa Dam are of economic value to Mozambique. For both man-made lakes, the economically most important fishery is the pelagic freshwater sardine, locally known as Kapenta. The Zambezi River and the two dams have multiple purpose uses including fisheries. Hence, there is urgent need for collaboration and liaison in order to improve fisheries management and abate environmental degradation; monitoring of changes in catch and effort of various fishes; conduct exploratory and monitoring surveys for existing exploited fish species; and also evaluate the effect of aquatic weeds on fish stocks and fishing operations.

2.1.1 Summary Programme Proposals

77. Table 1 provides a summary presentation of interventions proposed for the SADC Regional Programme on Food Security in the context of the World Food Summit Commitments, SADC's Strategic objectives and programmes currently implemented by the FANR/DU. Projects and programmes proposed would either complement, strengthen or expand existing SADC programmes or address new priority areas for attention identified by the SADC Ministers of Agriculture. Annex 6 provides a preliminary list of RPFS project proposals for implementation at national level which are being developed by member countries.

Table 1: Summary of On-going and Proposed Interventions in the RPFS

SADC Regional Strategic Objectives	SADC/FANR/DU Strategic Objectives ¹	World Food Summit Commitments/ Objectives ²	Ongoing SADC Activities	Intervention Areas proposed for the SADC RPFS
<p>Improved availability of food in the SADC region,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve small-holders' Competitiveness; • Increase efficiency of use of natural resources; and • Increase agricultural and Intra-regional trade <p>Improved access to food in the SADC region,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate employment and focus on small-scale agriculture that has comparative advantage; • Improve income stability while maintaining economic efficiency; and • Develop safety nets for Vulnerable groups <p>Improved nutrition in the SADC Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote better levels of food quality and nutrition for all members of SADC society 	1. To promote debate in the region on the status of food security and priorities for national food security policy.	C2: Obj 2.1; 2.2; C3: Obj 3.1; 3.3; 3.5 C4.1 C6: Obj 6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FANR Development Unit. • Regional Programme for Communication Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Strengthening the Regional Programme for Communication Development.
	2. To promote best practise in food security policy, trade and management. ³	C2: Obj 2.2; 2.3; C3: Obj 3.2; 3.5 C4: Obj 4.2 C7: Obj 7.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FANR Policy Analysis Network. • Small Scale Seed Production project. • Local Indigenous Knowledge Systems project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a SADC Seed Security network. • Harmonization of Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticide Used in Production of Food Crops For export purposes.
	3. To provide information designed to improve regional food market efficiency.	C3: Obj 3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC Regional Early Warning System. • Regional Remote Sensing project. • Regional Food Security Data Management Analysis project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an Agricultural Potential Information System. • Establishment of a Regional Market Information System. • Support to strengthening SADC Regional Early Warning System.
	4. To promote infrastructural investment which will lower the costs of intra-regional trade in food commodities.	C6: Obj 6.2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Programme to Control Cross Border Transmission of Animal Diseases. • Construction and Rehabilitation of quarantine facilities at border points. • Support to strengthening coordination and collaboration between member countries in fisheries resources management in the Zambezi basin. • Study on regional market infrastructure Development.
	5. To maintain and develop the capability to be the insurer of last resort against major drought and other hazards affecting food security in more than one member state.	C5: Obj 5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Drought Mitigation programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a Food Reserve Facility. • Establishment of a Regional Irrigation Development Project.
	6. To assist in the development of capabilities within the region to improve food security.	C3: Obj 3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Food Security Training project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a Regional Irrigation Capacity Building project.
	7. To develop the capabilities required within FANR to support these strategic and operational objectives.	C5: Obj 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC Food Security and Rural Development Hub. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the vulnerability Assessment Committee. • Institutional Strengthening of the SADC/FANR/DU.

¹ = SADC Strategic Framework 1997

² = WFS commitments

obj = WFS objectives

³ = This includes trade Policies and International Standards

3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES, RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

3.1 Overall Objective

78. The main objective of the Regional Programme is to support and strengthen the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action on Food Security through a series of regional interventions designed to contribute and improve, on a sustainable basis, access of all the people of the SADC region at all times to adequate food required for a healthy and active life through increases in productivity, production and trade of food and agricultural commodities. The seven immediate objectives of the programme are:

1. promotion of debate in the region on the status of food security and priority for national food security policy;
2. Promotion of best Practices in Food Security, Trade and Management;
3. Provision of information designed to improve regional food market efficiency;
4. Develop and implement infrastructural investment, which will lower the costs of intra-regional trade in food commodities promoted;
5. Maintaining and developing the capability to be the insurer of last resort against major drought and other hazards affecting food security in more than one member state;
6. Assisting in developing irrigation capability within the region;
7. Developing capabilities required within FANR to support these strategic objectives.

3.2 Programme Purpose

79. Increased food security in member states through enhanced human and capital development, market integration, institutional strengthening, and the design of special programmes to facilitate intensified agricultural production, processing and intra-regional trade.

3.3 Programme Results/Outputs and Activities

80. The programmes of seven objectives and related outputs/results are given in table 2 below:

Table 2: Objectives, Results and Activities of the Regional Programme For Food Security over a Five-Year Period.

THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY (RPFS)		
Objective Output Activity	NO	Description
Objective	1	Promotion of debate in the region on the status of food security and priorities for national food security policy
Output	1.1	FANR Directorate strengthened institutionally (annex 8.1)
Activity	1.1.1	Organize technical assistance for the Directorate capacitating process
Activity	1.1.2	Train Directorate staff in policy analysis, planning, policy harmonization and management
Activity	1.1.3	Train Directorate Staff in monitoring and evaluation of FANR programmes and projects
Activity	1.1.4	Identify information management technology appropriate for the Directorate
Activity	1.1.5	Procure and introduce the information technology identified
Output	1.2	A Strengthened Regional Programme for Communication for Development (annex 8.9)
Activity	1.2.1	Develop communication training modules and create database of communication experiences in the region
Activity	1.2.2	Develop new communication methodologies
Activity	1.2.3	Put the developed methodologies on test/experiment
Activity	1.2.4	Publish communication for development materials
Activity	1.2.5	Design and implement communication field programmes
Objective	2	Promotion of Best Practices in Food Security, Trade and Management
Output	2.1	SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN) strengthened (annex 8.5)
Activity	2.1.1	Prepare terms of reference for a consultant to assess the institutional strengthening requirements
Activity	2.1.2	Consultant to identify the technical and financial support required to strengthen the operational capacity of the SSSN.
Activity	2.1.3	SSSN to facilitate the harmonization of seed rules on variety testing, variety release, seed testing, minimum seed standards, plant variety protection, import and export procedures, for regional application.

Output	2.2	Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticides Used in the Production of Food Products harmonized (annex 8.11)
Activity	2.2.1	Establish data base with information to be used in the analysis of pesticide residues
Activity	2.2.2	Conduct trials in selected countries for purposes of supporting application for import tolerances
Activity	2.2.3	Develop new crop protocols that comply with EU standards
Objective	3	Provision of information designed to improve regional food market efficiency
Output	3.1	The Agricultural Potential Information System (APIS) established (annex 8.4)
Activity	3.1.1	Prepare terms of reference for the research team-
Activity	3.1.2	Team Prepares the Information system
Activity	3.1.3	Information system discussed for adoption
Output	3.2	A Regional Market Information System established (annex 8.2)
Activity	3.2.1	Identification of data needs with the FANR sector by national consultants
Activity	3.2.2	Preparation of a data management and dissemination system by a consultant
Activity	3.2.3	Guidelines and framework to monitor and review the use of managed data
Output	3.3	SADC Regional Early Warning System For Food Security Strengthened (annex 8.3)
Activity	3.3.1	Identify trainers
Activity	3.3.2	Prepare a two week training workshop
Activity	3.3.3	Procure training materials and equipment
Activity	3.3.4	Identify participants- 3 from each country
Activity	3.3.5	Undertake training sessions

Objective	4	Develop and implement infrastructural investment, which will lower the costs of intra-regional trade in food commodities promoted
Output	4.1	Regional Programme to Control Cross Border Transmission of Animal pests and diseases developed (annex 8.12)
Activity	4.1.1	Review of existing disease control measures and constraints
Activity	4.1.2	Preparation of a Regional Emergency Disease Control Plan
Activity	4.1.3	Create an institutional framework for stock movement control, disease surveillance and early warning
Activity	4.1.4	Strengthen and improve reporting system on the regional animal disease situation to the region, international community, and member states
Output	4.2	A Common Regional strategy to control stock movement developed and endorsed by member states (annex 8.12)
Activity	4.2.1	Review and assess the status of the existing stock movement practices and experiences
Activity	4.2.2	Organize regional workshops to discuss possible solutions
Activity	4.2.3	Preparation of strategies to control stock movement, including compensation where necessary.
Output	4.3	Disease Free Zones established (annex 8.12)
Activity	4.3.1	Review the market criteria for the establishments of a disease free zone
Activity	4.3.2	Review regional constraints in establishing disease free zones
Activity	4.3.3	Prepare a Plan of action, with timetables, for the establishment of disease free zones in member states
Output	4.4	Quarantine Facilities at border points rehabilitated/constructed (annex 8.12)
Activity	4.4.1	Assess the status of quarantine facilities at border points
Activity	4.4.2	Prepare a plan of action to rehabilitate and/or construct quarantine facilities, with a clear timetable
Activity	4.4.3	Agree on progress reporting structure at the regional level
Output	4.5	Phytosanitary capabilities strengthened (annex 8.12)
Activity	4.5.1	Engage three consultants on phytosanitary measures, international legal issues and phytosanitary training
Activity	4.5.2	Train at least 20 senior plant protection officers in Pest Risk Analysis
Activity	4.5.3	Train 30 plant protection technical personnel on international

Activity	4.5.4	standards on phytosanitary measures (ISPM), IPPC, and SPS Agreement, Pest Surveillance and Pest Free Areas.
Activity	4.5.4	Update or amend plant protection legislation, with respect to IPPC and the application of Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS Agreement)
Activity	4.5.5	Identify feasible options consistent with specific guidelines and recommendations for executing a phytosanitary programme for vegetables, fruits and ornamentals markets
Activity	4.5.6	Identify and procure the necessary equipment for effecting internationally acceptable pest risk analysis and phytosanitary measures
Output	4.6	More inspectors placed and functionally effective at border control points (annex 8.12)
Activity	4.6.1	Review and assess the performance of current inspectors
Activity	4.6.2	Propose recommendations to strengthen the service
Output	4.7	Sanitary control measures standardized (annex 8.12)
Activity	4.7.1	Review of sanitary regulations and legislation
Activity	4.7.2	Organize regional workshops to assess the enforcement and performance of these regulations
Activity	4.7.3	Preparation of guidelines and timetable for the standardization of sanitary regulations
Output	4.8	Service capacity of available Veterinary Centers publicized (annex 8.12)
Activity	4.8.1	Visit to veterinary centers in the region to assess their service capacity
Activity	4.8.2	Assess constraints for effective and efficient service delivery within the whole region
Activity	4.8.3	Prepare a brochure detailing the service capacity of available institutions for distribution to member countries
Output	4.9	Effective and strengthened regional collaboration for managing the fisheries of the Zambezi River and Lakes Kariba / Cahora Bassa (annex 8.10)
Activity	4.9.1	Prepare terms of reference for standing committee comprising Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique
Activity	4.9.2	Draft the terms of reference to be accepted by the three countries
Activity	4.9.3	Appoint the committee members from the three countries
Activity	4.9.4	Recruit secretariat staff to fulfil the following activities in collaboration with the three riparian Governments:

<p>Output</p> <p>Activity</p> <p>Activity</p> <p>Activity</p>	<p>4.10</p> <p>4.10.1</p> <p>4.10.2</p> <p>4.10.3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and encourage regional collaboration in managing fisheries; • Monitoring of changes in catch and effort of various fish; • Conduct exploratory and monitoring surveys for existing and exploited fish species; • Evaluate the effect of aquatic weeds on fish stocks and fishing operation; • Assess the economics and profitability of various fishing operations in Kariba and Cahora Bassa; • Identify and determine lake or dam areas with signs of over-fishing; • Evaluate the impact of socio- economic factors on sustainable utilization of fisheries of the Zambezi; • Promote the creation of public awareness of the need for sustainable development and management of fisheries; • Take the necessary steps and measures to reduce environmental degradation and pollution along the Zambezi; • Promote and strengthen co-management, which facilitates compliance to laws, bylaws, regulations and restrictions; • Prepare a regional fisheries database ; and • Hold regional technical consultation on management of fisheries <p>Regional Fish Inspection Quality Assurance (FIQA) and Safety Service established (annex 8.10)</p> <p>Review the existing institutional arrangements in the fish industry</p> <p>Prepare operational guidelines for the FIQA</p> <p>Establish the FIQA service</p>
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Objective	5	Maintaining and developing the capability to be the insurer of last resort against major drought and other hazards affecting food security in more than one member state
Output	5.1	Food Reserve Financial Facility established (annex 8.2)
Activity	5.1.1	Review and update project costing
Activity	5.1.2	Organize regional workshops to explain the modus operandi of the Fund
Activity	5.1.3	Recruit consultants to advise on Fund management
Output	5.2	The Regional Irrigation Development Project developed and implemented (annex 8.6)
Activity	5.2.1	Advertise for project staff (manager, data operator)
Activity	5.2.2	Recruit project staff
Activity	5.2.3	Recruit technical assistant
Activity	5.2.4	Procure the required equipment and vehicles
Activity	5.2.5	Establish a regional data base
Activity	5.2.6	Identify irrigation research and training organizations
Activity	5.2.7	Create a regional forum for information sharing
Activity	5.2.8	Identify potential regional irrigation projects
Activity	5.2.9	Appraise the identified projects
Activity	5.2.10	Recommend feasible projects for implementation
Activity	5.2.11	Initiate project activities
Objective	6.0	Assisting in developing irrigation capability within the region
Output	6.1.1	The SADC Regional Irrigation Capacity Building Project initiated(annex 8.7)
Activity	6.1.2	Establish a sub regional training facility
Activity	6.1.3	Advertise and recruit international and regional/national staff
Activity	6.1.4	Develop curricula and training materials
Activity	6.1.5	Procure related equipment and supplies
Activity	6.1.6	Identify apprenticeship trainees from each member state
Activity	6.1.7	Conduct apprenticeship training
Activity	6.1.8	Monitor progress and impact
Activity	6.1.9	Create a database for relevant experience and lessons
Activity	6.1.10	Design a long term irrigation training programme

Objective	7	Developing capabilities required within FANR to support these strategic and objectives
Output	7.1	The Vulnerability Assessment Committee Supported (annex 8.8)
Activity	7.1.1	Prepare terms of reference for staff to man the VA secretariat
Activity	7.1.2	Recruit the staff
Activity	7.1.3	Identify a trainer for VA members
Activity	7.1.4	Prepare training workshop for VA members
Activity	7.1.5	Carry out the training
Activity	7.1.6	Organize workshop to review and update VA training modules

3.4 Target Beneficiaries

81. Target beneficiaries are at three levels:

The FANR Directorate will be strengthened in terms of human, financial and technical resources to empower it to execute its responsibilities more efficiently.

The national governments will be strengthened for policy formulation and analysis, programme monitoring and evaluation, information sharing and in designing strategies to facilitate market integration.

82. The SADC region population as a whole will benefit both as consumers and entrepreneurs. Increased regional trade ensures access to a wide variety of competitive products for the benefit of consumers. Effective policy formulation, harmonization and implementation will elevate agriculture to the center stage of regional development and agricultural based entrepreneurs will maximize returns through increased agricultural exports. The majority of people in the region survive on agricultural based activities and increased agricultural and rural incomes will stimulate demand for consumer products and catalyze growth in the agro-processing, trading and service sectors. These downstream effects will subsequently promote increased rural and industrial employment which further stimulates demand growth.

3.5 Programme Strategy

83. The FANR Directorate with support of the programme financed national and international experts will coordinate the RPFS. Member states will however be actively involved in the elaboration of project proposals, particularly in areas concerned, inter alia, with legislative reforms, policy harmonization, product standards and reduction of trade barriers.

84. Participation of the private sector and farmer organizations will be promoted at each stage during programme implementation, otherwise, information compiled and disseminated without the participation of the end users would be of no use. Similarly, the private sector may provide certain programme services more cost effectively compared to government institutions, hence the need for dialogue with the private sector in programme execution. Cases in point relate to seed issues, veterinary services and others.

85. Linkages will be maintained between regional programme activities and national programmes and lessons from either will be used to reinforce operations of the other. In other words, the success of regional initiatives depends to a large extent on how related activities are handled at the national level. For instance, harmonizing phytosanitary legislation and regulations at the regional level demands related capacity in the member states. Upgrading member states capacities at various levels will therefore be a key input of the programme.

86. The programme will seek to establish close liaison and working dialogue with the Investment Promotion and Private Sector Development Division of COMESA to avoid duplication of effort and minimize resource wastage. Nine SADC members are also COMESA

members¹ and will participate in both programmes. Efforts will therefore be made to ensure that non-COMESA SADC members will benefit from the full range of activities planned by both organizations.

87. The agenda proposed for the regional programme is complex. A long time may elapse before concrete results can be demonstrated. There is therefore a need to continuously review and monitor programme progress and direction to guide effective implementation. A mid-term evaluation will therefore be undertaken towards the end of the third year of the five year programme. This evaluation should assess and identify modifications and revisions necessary to ensure the expected outputs are achieved. It will also advise on the need for an extension in the programme period.

3.6 Programme Institutional Framework

88. The Programme will be implemented by SADC with the technical and operational support from a competent International Technical Organization, such as FAO. Administratively, the FANR Directorate will report to the SADC Secretariat in Botswana. The Chief Executive of the SADC Secretariat will then report to the Heads of State.

89. The FANR Directorate is already fully occupied with other on-going activities and introduction of the RPFSS will create an additional heavy workload. In this regard, a Programme Coordinator (PC) who will be responsible for managing the day to day operations and coordination of the programme will be recruited for the duration of the programme. The PC will be paid out of project funds. He/she will report to the FANR Director. The PC should be an agricultural expert with extensive administrative experience of development programmes. The Programme will also be assisted during the first three years by a Chief Technical Advisor. A Programme Assistant will also be recruited to work with the PC. The assistant will be an agriculturist with a strong technical background. The programme will also recruit an Administrative Officer, to manage administrative and financial issues. The support staff to be recruited include and administrative assistant, a secretary, a driver and a messenger/cleaner.

90. Member states will also be asked to second officers in their countries to the regional programme. The PC will have direct contact with member states through these seconded officers.

91. Briefly, the project management team will be comprised of the following:

- The FANR Director
- The Programme Co-ordinator
- The Programme Assistant
- Programme Administrative Officer
- Support staff

¹ COMESA members include Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, DRC Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3.7 Co-ordination Arrangements with Other Programmes

92. The Programme Co-ordinator assisted by the Programme Assistant will jointly in consultation with and under the guidance of the Director of the SADC FANR-DU, be responsible for programme implementation and coordination with the activities of other FANR projects and programmes. This will apply particularly to the Food Security and Rural Development Hub, the Regional Programme for Communication Development, the Regional Early Warning System and the Policy Analysis Network with which direct support linkages are envisaged in the RPFS proposed projects. The situation of FANR DU in the Department of Strategic Planning, Gender and Policy Harmonization, will help to ensure coordination of programme activities with wider cross-sectoral SADC programmes.

93. Regular and close exchange of information and participation in training activities in matters related to: training in capacity building, sanitary and phytosanitary issues, trade policy analysis and the development of market intelligence systems is envisaged in partnership with COMESA for the benefit of SADC countries who are not members of the former organization. Close consultation and synergy with the NEPAD Secretariat is also envisaged particularly in relation to the identification and formulation of investment projects concerned with the development of irrigation projects.

3.8 Sustainability of Programme Activities

94. Various mechanisms will be used to ensure sustainability of programme activities and benefits:

- Capacity building for member states institutions will be accorded high priority; in this connection, the FAO/SEAGA MacroGuide will be consulted to facilitate training in gender and socio-economic analysis;
- Involvement of various stakeholders (private, farmer unions) at various stages of programme execution will be paramount;
- A feedback process to inform stakeholders on programme benefits will be designed;
- Introduction of cost recovery arrangements in programme activities whenever appropriate at the early stages of programme implementation.

3.9 Reasons For Assistance

Weak technical and Financial Capacity of SADC

95. This programme is expected to be instrumental in improving the technical capacity and logistical facilities of SADC to enable it to achieve the objective of its Food Security Programme. Since formation, SADC has always placed emphasis on raising the food security status of its citizens. However, the figures already discussed on the food security status show that the region is still far from achieving this objective. The limited technical and financial capacity

of the FANR DU has been identified as one of the key constraints limiting the attainment of this objective.

Consistency with EU priorities

96. The ACP-EU Partnership Agreement (Cotonou Agreement) of June 2000 represents an important component of international efforts aimed at promoting sustainable development; and a comprehensive strategy centered on the objective of reducing and eventually eradicating poverty. It takes into account the complexity and multidimensional nature of poverty concentrating as it does on three priority areas of co-operation: economic development; social and human development; and regional integration and cooperation. Article 23 (on Economic Sector Development) of the Agreement states that Cooperation shall support sustainable policy and institutional reforms and the investments necessary for equitable access to economic activities and productive resources (23,d):- agricultural production strategies, national and regional food security policies and sustainable development of resources. The SADC/RPFS proposals are consistent with the objectives of the Cotonou Agreement.

97. The SADC Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) has already been signed and is currently operational for the 2001-2006 period. The SADC RIP contains three agriculture sub-sector priority areas under which the EU is prepared to consider programme and project proposals for funding under EDF. 9 viz. Land and Water Development, Trade and Investment and Capacity Building. The proposals contained in this document are broadly consistent with identified RIP priorities.

FAO Mandate and Technical Expertise

98. Over the years FAO has developed considerable expertise on issues related to food security strategies and policy guidance and support to regional organizations and individual member states. FAO has already provided support to SADC and its member states through regional and national projects.

99. The identified regional programmes are also designed to improve production capacities in the agricultural and food sectors as well as improve efficiencies in the trade sector. These objectives are fully consistent with the mandate of FAO's Government Cooperation Programme.

4. INPUTS

4.1 Inputs to be provided by SADC and Member States

100. Staff counterparts will include the FANR Director who will be available to provide administrative support and policy guidance. Other FANR staff will also be available to provide support to the smooth implementation of the programme and to ensure its ownership.

101. SADC member states will also provide support towards ensuring the successful implementation of the programme. This will include assigning focal persons to coordinate country level programme activities. Countries should make available staff required for capacity building interventions at various levels in various sub-sectors, on full pay. Member states will be expected to organize stakeholder consultations at various stages in the programme planning and implementation.

4.2 Inputs to be provided by the European Union and other donors

102. The total programme budget to be funded by the European Union and other donors, including national components, has not been calculated, but will be completed at the time of the project feasibility studies. What is presently shown as the programme budget in table 4 provides an indicative guide to the likely budget levels, based on pre-feasibility assessments of some of the major programme interventions. The current indicative budget includes costs for technical assistance, expendable and non expendable expenditures and consultancy services. Detailed elaboration of these budget components will be developed at the project feasibility stage.

103. The budget calculations presented in table 3 below refer to the Programme Support Costs. Donors will be expected to finance these costs in addition to those related to specific project interventions as shown in table 4.

Programme Coordinator- (60 man-months)

104. The Programme Coordinator is in reality an extension of the FANR DU. Ideally, this position should have been financed by the SADC, but due to budgetary constraints, the programme is making a provision for this position. Together with the FANR Director, they will officially represent the programme.

The PC post is expected to cost a total of US\$ 75 000 on an annual basis.

Administrative Officer- (60man-months)

105. The Administrative Officer (AO) will be responsible for managing the financial and material resources of the programme. He/She will be responsible for the procurement of expendable and non expendable equipment. Although the FANR Director is the officially designated imprest holder, the financial management and supervision of the General Service Staff of the programme will fall under the jurisdiction of the Administrative Officer. He /She will

execute these responsibilities under the supervision and guidance of the Director. The AO post is estimated to cost about US\$60 000 on an annual basis.

Programme Assistant - (60 man months)

106. The PA will be responsible for coordinating the technical aspects of the programme. He deputize for the PC when he/she is away. The PA post is estimated to cost US\$60 000 on an annual basis.

General Service-Administrative Staff (240 man months)

107. The programme will make provision for the services of an Administrative Assistant who will assist the Administrative Officer in managing programme resources during the entire period of the programme. The programme will also make provision for a secretary, a driver and a messenger/office cleaner. General Service Support Staff are estimated to cost US\$30 000 per year during the duration of the programme.

Expendable Equipment and vehicles

108. The programme will make provision for the following equipment to facilitate the operation of the admin unit:

- One 4X4 vehicle and two saloon cars
- Four desktop computers and accessories
- Two laptop computers
- Fax machine and two scanners
- One heavy duty photocopying machine
- Office furniture and
- Stationery

Expendable equipment and vehicles are estimated to cost \$104 700. This is estimated to cost US\$50 000 over the project period, including a provision for vehicle replacement.

Travel

109. The total provision under this budget line is US\$100,000 to cover travel costs of the programme secretariat. The purpose of this travel will include participation in workshops, training activities and visits to project sites.

General Operating Expenses

110. SADC will provide office facilities for the programme staff and its consultant, as well as meeting facilities. Offices will have to be provided for the Programme Co-ordinator, Programme Assistant, the Administrative Officer, the Administrative Assistant, the Secretary and the messenger/driver. The estimated cost for office space, related water and electricity and fuel expenses is estimated at US\$ 100 000 per annum.

RISKS

111. The main risks which may impede the effective implementation of the programme are the following:

Political Instability in the Region

112. Some parts of the sub region (Angola and DRC) are politically unstable due either to active civil unrest or post civil disruptions. Instability not only undermines cooperation but may also seriously affect the flow of goods and services across borders.

Weak capacity within the FANR Directorate

113. Unless the capacity of the FANR Directorate is strengthened prior to project implementation, co-ordination and member participation in some programme components may be undermined. The envisaged relocation of the FANR/DU Secretariat to Gaborone may also delay programme start up.

The Prominence of national agendas

114. While member states seem committed to a full integration within the region, some may still retain strong nationalist interests. Such countries may still pursue policy strategies that protect national producers and consumers and in the process maintain inefficient trade barriers. This is likely to undermine policy harmonization efforts proposed in the programme.

Lack of related Programmes at national level

115. The RPFS and other FANR programmes are designed to address issues that are best handled at sub regional level. The impact of these interventions is most effective if complemented by similar initiatives at the national level. This further assumes that the EU and other donors will accord the same priority to national programmes subsequently submitted for funding.

Ineffective coordination of the SADC focal points.

116. Active involvement of SADC focal points and other resource persons nominated to support programmes at national level could be problematic.

5. PROGRAMME REPORTING, REVIEWS AND EVALUATION

5.1 Reports

Inception Reports

117. A multidisciplinary inception mission will be fielded shortly after the EU and other donors have given preliminary approval to the programme. The objective of the inception team is to finalize cost estimates, prepare a programme workplan and refine the programme implementation strategy. This team will prepare a comprehensive report, which will be cleared by the FAO technical divisions concerned and SADC for resubmission to the EU and other donors for final approval.

Progress reports

118. Three monthly progress reports will be prepared by the FANR Director using the standard FAO format. These reports will contain:

- Actual implementation of activities compared to the scheduled work-plan
- Identification of problems and constraints (technical, human, financial and logistics) met during implementation
- Recommendations for corrective measures
- Detailed workplans for the following reporting period.

The Progress reports will be submitted by the FANR Director to the relevant donors.

5.2 Reviews

119. Programme progress will be reviewed jointly by SADC and the donor during the third year of the first phase. A terminal tripartite review meeting will also be conducted to examine programme achievements and decide on follow-up activities.

5.3 Evaluation

120. In order to provide objective assessment, evaluation missions will be organized as independent teams and as a tripartite exercise involving the recipient organization, the donor and FAO. The exact timing of the evaluations will be decided upon at the inception report stage.

BUDGET.

121. Table 3 shows budget estimates for the Programme Coordination unit. Table 4 shows the estimated project costs for further elaboration at the inception report stage. Budget estimates have been projected for a five year, two phase, implementation period.

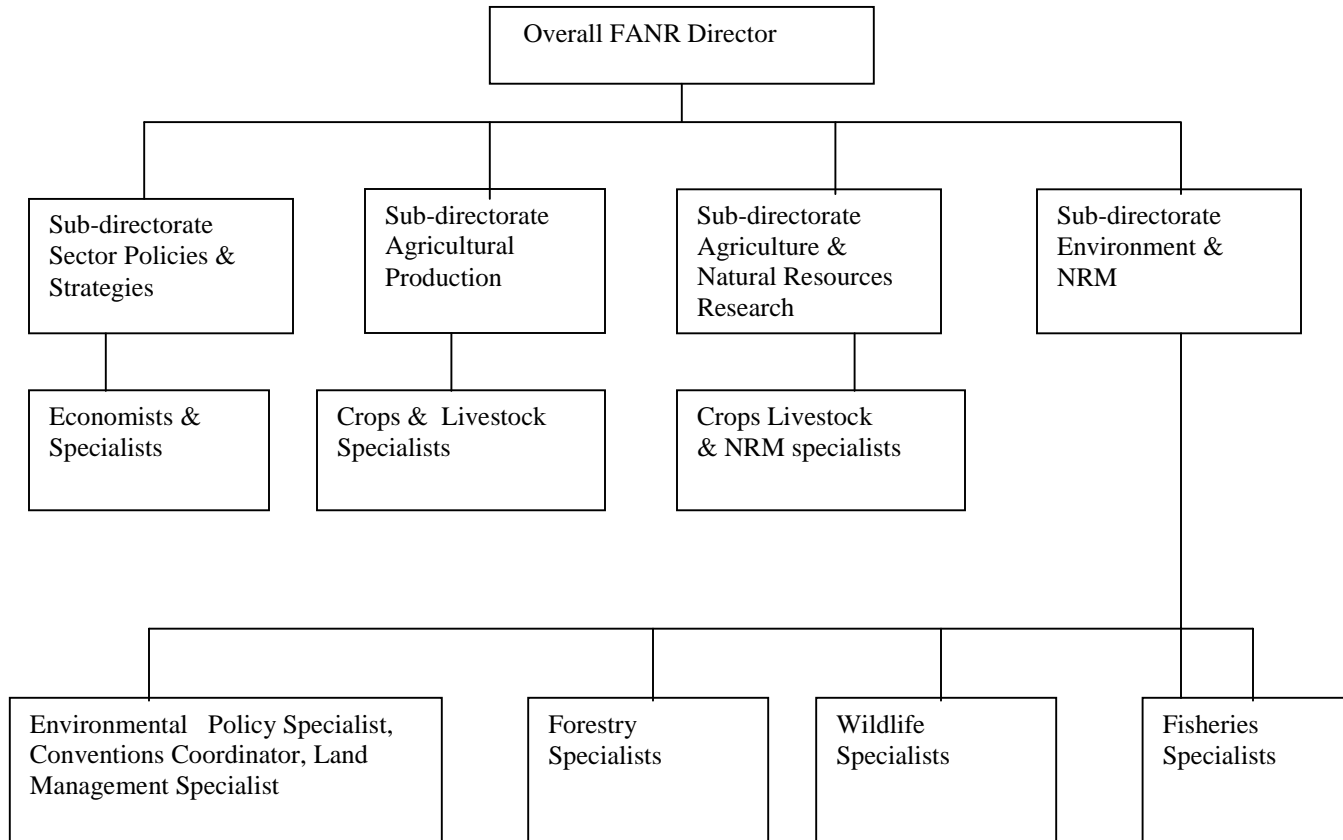
TABLE 3: BUDGET ESTIMATION FOR THE PROGRAMME COORDINATION UNIT

Code	Description	Unit cost	2003		2004		2005			2006			2007			Grand Total		
			W/M	Total	W/M	Total	W/M	Total	W/M	Total	W/M	Total	W/M	Total	W/M	Total		
5530	Salaries Professional		36	195000	36		195000	36		195000	36		195000	36		195000	180	975000
	Programme Co-ordinator	6250	12	75000	12		75000	12		75000	12		75000	12		75000	60	375000
	Programme Assistant	5000	12	60000	12		60000	12		60000	12		60000	12		60000	60	300000
	Administrative Officer	5000	12	60000	12		60000	12		60000	12		60000	12		60000	60	300000
5300	Chief Technical Advisor	13000	12	156000	12		156000	12		156000	12		156000	12		156000	36	
5500	Salaries General Service Administrative Staff		48	14400	48		14400	48		14400	48		14400	48		14400	240	72000
	Administrative Assistant	500	12	6000	12		6000	12		6000	12		6000	12		6000	60	30000
	Secretary	300	12	2600	12		2600	12		2600	12		2600	12		2600	60	18000
	Driver	200	12	2400	12		2400	12		2400	12		2400	12		2400	60	12000
	Messenger	200	12	2400	12		2400	12		2400	12		2400	12		2400	60	12000
5900	Travel			20000			20000			20000			20000			20000		100000
	Professional Staff			20000			20000			20000			20000			20000		100000
6000	Expendable Equipment			50000			50000			50000			50000			50000		250000
6100	Non Expendable Equipment			125200									125200					250400
	Vehicles			65000									65000					130000
	4 x 4 Vehicle	35000	1	35000	1			1		35000	1		35000	1				70000
	Sedan	15000	2	30000	2			2		30000	2		30000	2				60000
	Computers and Spares			25200									25200					50400
	Desktop Computers	2000	5	10000	5			5		10000	5		10000	5				20000
	Printers and accessories	1000	4	4000	4			4		4000	4		4000	4				8000
	Fax Machine	200	1	200	1			1		200	1		200	1				400
	Laptop Computer	3500	3	10500	3			3		10500	3		10500	3				21000
	Scanners	250	2	500	2			2		500	2		500	2				1000
	Photocopying and Spares			20000									20000					40000
	Heavy Duty Machine	20000	1	20000	1			1		20000	1		20000	1				40000
	Office furniture & supplies	3000	5	15000	5		5000	5		5000	5		5000	5		5000		35000
6300	General Operating Expenses			100000			100000			100000			100000			100000		500000
6150	Support Costs		20	289333	12		180000	10		141818	5		70909	5		70909		753004
	Advisory Tech Services		8	120000	4		60000	4		60000	2		30000	2		30000		300000
	Supervisory Tech Service		12	169333	8		120000	6		81818	3		40909	3		40909		452969
	Sub Total			964933			720400			682218			580509			455309		2935404
	Support Cost Budget 8%			77195			57632			54577			46440			36425		272269
	Sub Total			1042128			778032			736795			626950			491734		3207673
	Special Factor 4%/annum			41685			31121			29472			25078			19669		412025
	Grand Total			1083813			809153			766268			652028			511403		3619698

Table 4: Indicative Budget Estimates

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	COST(US\$)
1	FANR Directorate Strengthening	2 303 000
2	Food Reserve Financing Facility and Market Development	20 710 000
3	Regional Early Warning Training	376 750
4	Agricultural Potential Information System (APIS)	3 679 924
5	Support To SADC Seed Security Network(SSSN)	3 019 129
6	Regional Irrigation Development	800 000
7	Regional Irrigation Training Centre	1 963 000
8	Support to Vulnerability Assessment Committee	600 000
9	Support to Communication Development	1 762 000
10	Animal and Plant Disease Control	11 461 000
11	Fisheries Development	814 000
13	Harmonization of Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticide Used in The Production of Food and Agricultural Exports	2 255 000
14	Programme Co-ordination Unit Support	3 619 698
Grand Total		52 549 504

Annex 1: FANR_DIRECTORATE_ORGANOGRAM



ANNEX 2: Economic Growth Rates in the SADC Region

Economic Growth Rates in the SADC Region (average annual growth rates)					
Country	1991-94	1995-98	1991-98		
Angola	-7.0	7.9	0.5		
Botswana	3.7	6.4	5.0		
DRC	-9.0	-3.0	-6.0		
Lesotho	5.1	4.2	4.7		
Malawi	0.2	8.5	4.3		
Mauritius	5.4	5.7	5.5		
Mozambique	7.0	8.3	7.6		
Namibia	5.1	2.7	3.9		
Seychelles	3.7	2.8	3.3		
South Africa	0.2	2.1	2.3		
Swaziland	2.7	3.3	3.0		
Tanzania	3.2	3.7	3.4		
Zambia	0.2	1.4	1.6		
Zimbabwe	0.9	2.4	3.3		
SADC	1.5	4.0	3.0		
<i>Source: SADC Finance and Investment Sector Report.</i>					

Annex 3: SADC COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Table 1. SADC Country Overview

Country	Area (square miles)	Population (July 2000 est.)
Angola	481,350	10,145,267
Botswana	231,802	1,576,470
Dem. Rep. Congo	905,562	51,964,999
Lesotho	11,718	2,143,141
Malawi	45,745	10,385,849
Mauritius	718	1,179,368
Mozambique	309,493	19,104,696
Namibia	318,693	1,771,327
Seychelles	175	79,326
South Africa	471,008	43,421,021
Swaziland	6,702	1,083,289
Tanzania	364,899	35,306,126
Zambia	290,582	9,582,418
Zimbabwe	150,802	11,342,521
SADC Total	3,589,249	199,086,091

Source: Official SADC, Trade, and Investment Review

ANNEX 4: SADC Economic Overview

Country	GDP (\$billion) (market rates) 1999E	Real GDP Growth Rate 2000E	Inflation 2000E	U.S. Trade (\$billion) 1999		Currency	
				Exports to	Imports from	Name	Market Exch. Rate (2/5/01) US\$1 =
Angola*	5.6	2.7%	248.0%	0.252	2.425	New Kwanza	6.05
Botswana	5.0	5.9%	8.5%	0.033	0.017	Pula	5.44
Dem. Rep. Congo	2.6	2.5%	50.0%	0.021	0.229	Congolese Franc	4.50**
Lesotho	0.8	2.2%	7.5%	0.001	0.111	Loti	6.24
Malawi*	1.8	4.0%	45.3%	0.007	0.073	Kwacha	8.10
Mauritius	4.3	6.1%	6.1%	0.039	0.259	Rupee	28.15
Mozambique*	4.2	10.0%	5.5%	0.034	0.010	Metical	17,525.00
Namibia	3.1	4.7%	8.5%	0.196	0.030	Dollar	7.75
Seychelles*	0.6	-3.0%	6.4%	0.008	0.005	Rupee	6.36
South Africa	131.0	2.5%	5.5%	2.582	3.195	Rand	7.77
Swaziland	1.3	2.7%	7.0%	0.009	0.038	Lilangeni	7.87
Tanzania	7.7	3.2%	7.5%	0.068	0.035	Shilling	818.00
Zambia	4.6	3.8%	21.0%	0.020	0.038	Kwacha	2,880.00
Zimbabwe	5.7	-5.7%	60.0%	0.060	0.133	Dollar	55.20
SADC Total	178.3	3.0%	34.8%	3.330	6.598		
				U.S. Trade Balance -3.268			

Sources: Official SADC Trade, Industry and Investment Review.

*Angola's and Seychelles' GDP, GDP growth rates, and inflation rates are 1999 World Bank estimates, as are the estimates for Mozambique's GDP and Malawi's inflation rate.

**Congo's exchange rate data is from January 2000.

ANNEX 5: Programmes in Support of National Food Security

Country	Project/Program	Theme	Cost (US\$)
Angola	Legal and Institutional Reform	Institutional Strengthening	1000000
Angola	Rural Trade Rehabilitation	Trade Promotion	1920000
Angola	Extension, Vulgarization and technology transfer support	Institutional Capacity Building	1950000
Angola	Seed Sector Interventions	Production	1500000
Angola	Veterinary services support	Animal Health	1100000
Angola	Small Scale Irrigation Scheme	Drought mitigation	700000
Sub total			8170000
DRC	Support to extension services	Institutional Strengthening	434000
DRC	Rural Financial institution development	Production and Marketing	1200000
DRC	Improved seed production	Production	4630074
DRC	Irrigated rice production	Production and Food Security	771000
DRC	Support to artisanal fisheries	Food Security	876812
DRC	Community fish farming	Food Security	604000
Sub total			10916286
Lesotho	Crop Diversification and Intensification	Production	294 400
Lesotho	Rangeland Adjudication Programme	Natural Resource Management	1 980 000
Lesotho	Capacity Building in Policy Analysis	Institutional Capacity Building	126 000
Sub total			2 400 400
Mauritius	Training of research scientists and extensionists	Capacity building	600
Mauritius	Technical and vocational training	Capacity building	100
Mauritius	Marketing infrastructure	Infrastructure	400
Mauritius	Regional production	Investment Opportunities	400
Mauritius	Nutrition improvement	Survey	300
Mauritius	Resource conservation	Environment	400
Mauritius	Contingency Plan	Planning	200
Sub Total			2800000
Namibia	Food Security and Poverty Reduction Interventions	Food Security	2 252 475

Namibia	Livestock Production and Marketing Interventions	Production and marketing	24 250 000
Namibia	Resource Management interventions	Resource management	894 600
Namibia	Human Resources and Institution Building Interventions	Institution building	1 741 275
Sub total			29 138 350
Seychelles	Introduction of the pig genetic resources for food security	Diversification	251 000
Seychelles	Monitoring and Evaluation of artisanal fishery in Seychelles	Institutional Capacity Building	11 000
Seychelles	Development of a small agro-processing incubator project	Agro-processing	115 000
Sub total			377 000
South Africa	Farmer Settlement and Development	Farmer settlement	1 159 202
South Africa	Agricultural Land Resource Management	Resource conservation	8 695 652
South Africa	Agricultural Water use Management	Water management	7 246 377
South Africa	Veterinary and Food Safety	Disease control	7 246 377
South Africa	Agricultural Production unit	Production	1 449 275
South Africa	Plant Health and Quality	Disease control	7 246 377
South Africa	Nutrition	Food security	11 594 202
South Africa	Social Security	Food Security	8 695 652
South Africa	Food security information system	Food security	724 638
South Africa	Disaster and risk management	Disaster management	1 449 275
Sub total			54 347 826
Swaziland	Programme Technical Support Monitoring and Co-ordination	National Coordination	726 000
Swaziland	South South Cooperation personnel	Cooperation	1344 000
Swaziland	Expansion of SPFS Phase 11	Food Security	5 850 000
Sub total			7 920 000
Tanzania	National Programme for Agricultural Production Intensification and Food Security	Production	9 017 528

Tanzania	Rehabilitation of Selected Small-holder Irrigation Projects for chronically hunger prone districts in Tanzania	Disaster mitigation	16 640 000
Tanzania	Strengthening Agricultural Primary Cooperatives and Agricultural Associations in Tanzania Please find as per your request the following	Institutional strengthening	2 635 000
Tanzania	Strengthening Agricultural Extension Services (Special programme for Zanzibar)	Institutional strengthening	430 000
Tanzania	Strengthening Plant Quarantine Services for Tanzania	Disease control	737 000
Sub total			29 459 528
Zambia	Livestock Production and Animal Health Support Programme	Production	4 318 920
Zambia	Irrigation Development	Drought Mitigation	32 000 000
Zambia	Conservation Farm & Land Use	Natural Resource conservation	16 000 000
Zambia	Fisheries Development	Diversification	1 562 000
Zambia	Seeds Sector Interventions	Production	9 300 000
Sub total			42 673 920
Zimbabwe	Capacity Building For the Agricultural Economics and Marketing Division in Drought Mitigation	Institutional capacity building	65 000
Zimbabwe	Collaboration and Partnership in farmer training	Human Capital Development	3 797 000
Zimbabwe	Harmonized Foot and Mouth Disease Surveillance	Disease control	282 500
Zimbabwe	Decentralization of Soil Testing and Related Agricultural Analytical Services	Production Efficiency	910 000
Sub total			5 054 500
GRAND TOTAL			193 257 810

- Missing proposals from, Malawi, Mozambique and Botswana will be included later.

Annex 6: Terms of Reference of Programme Staff

6.1 Regional Food Security Programme Co-ordinator (60 months)

Under the overall supervision of the Director of the SADC FANR the Programme Coordinator will perform the functions of a manager of the programme. He/She will report to the FANR Director and coordinate and supervise technically the inputs of the various international and national staff and consultants commissioned under the RPFS activities. As the Programme Coordinator, he/she will be responsible for ensuring the smooth implementation and management of programme activities and ensure the achievement of programme results.

More specifically, the Programme Coordinator will:

1. Co-ordinate programme planning and formulation and/or revision of SADC inputs to the RPFS framework, WFS commitments, etc with due regard to coherence with related SADC sectors and regional priorities; and prepare and submit substantive reports including periodic and terminal reports as well as effect follow-up action, under the supervision of the FANR Director.
2. Prepare RPFS annual or biannual work plans, progress reports and periodic budget requests as per donor disbursement conditions;
3. In consultation with the Director, recruit and engage the Assistant Programme Coordinator and support staff;
4. Identify and procure the necessary assets, equipment and furniture to ensure smooth implementation of the RPFS;
5. Plan and effectively administer the day to day application of the RPFS financial, personnel and other resources in pursuance of RPFS activities and account for the resources and assets acquired under the RPFS;
6. Ensure liaison and co-operation with concerned technical departments and officials in member states and donors, including EU on operational matters and resource mobilization
7. Formulate terms of reference of requisite consultants, engage and supervise RPFS consultants in consultation with the FANR Director and in accordance EU or other donor guidelines;
8. Maintain close links with other agricultural projects within the sub-region and with other regional groupings; including COMESA and the NEPAD Secretariat

Required qualification and experience

A masters or Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics/economics/trade or related fields; at least 15 years of experience in providing advice to developing countries in agricultural and trade policies; outstanding management capacity and experience with managing complex technical assistance programmes, preferably in Southern Africa and SADC. The incumbent should be a SADC citizen, fluent in English and preferably with understanding of French or Portuguese.

Duty station: Harare/Gaborone, with extensive travel in SADC member countries.

6.1 RPFS Programme Officer

Duties and Responsibilities

The Programme Officer will assist the Programme Co-ordinator of the RPFS project in the following areas:

- Ensuring co-ordination of programme activities and participating in programme missions;
- Monitor, review and report on progress of implementation of RPFS Programme and projects and arrange their evaluation;
- Assist in the preparation of annual workplans that should be closely linked to other SADC activities;
- Ensure liaison with SADC focal points, donors and other partners on timely resource mobilization to operationalize, implement and monitor the programme;
- Ensure close linkage with the SADC Secretariat and related SADC projects and programmes while making technical contribution to the SADC RPFS programme;
- Assist the Programme Coordinator in the management of the programme, including the preparation of programme progress and terminal reports;
- Participate in the process of project formulation entrusted to SADC and clear project documents.

Qualifications

Advanced University degree in agriculture, agricultural economics. Proven experience in the SADC countries and a SADC citizen.

6.2 Chief Technical Advisor/Senior Agricultural Policy Analyst (P5/D1, 36 months)

Under the overall supervision of the Sub-regional Representative, FAO Sub-regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa (SAFD) and the guidance of the RPFS Programme Co-ordinator, and the direct technical supervision of the Policy Assistance Unit (SAFP) of the FAO Sub-regional Office for Southern and East Africa, the Chief Technical Advisor will work in close collaboration with the SADC FANR DU Secretariat to advise and assist in coordinating all components of the programme.

More specifically, the Chief Technical Advisor/Senior Agricultural Policy Analyst will assist and advise the Programme Co-ordinator in fulfilling the following:

1. Participate in the inception mission of the programme;
2. Co-ordinate programme planning and formulation and/or revision of SADC inputs to the strategic framework, WFS commitments, etc with due regard to coherence with related sectors and regional priorities; and prepare and submit substantive reports including terminal reports and follow-up action, in co-operation with SADC FANR and recipient countries and other agencies.
3. Preparing six-monthly programme work plans, including terms of reference of consultants to be recruited by the programme (in collaboration with programme staff and concerned FAO technical divisions);
4. Ensure liaison and co-operation with concerned SADC food security focal points and donors, including EU on operational matters and resource mobilization
5. Identify and/or clear and brief programme consultants;
6. Supervise, provide technical guidance and review the reports of the consultants recruited under the programme;
7. Contribute to training activities organized in the field of agricultural and trade policy
8. Liaise with concerned FAO units in SAFR, and with FAO Headquarters in Rome;
9. Maintain close links with partner institutions in SADC member countries involved in the programme and with concerned FAO Representatives;
10. Maintain close links with other agricultural projects within the sub-region and with other regional economic groupings; including COMESA and the NEPAD Secretariat
11. Liaise with donors and other partners as required;
12. Prepare programme progress and terminal reports.

Required qualifications and experience

Advanced degree in agricultural economics/economics/trade or related fields; at least 15 years of experience in providing advice to developing countries in agricultural and trade policies; outstanding management capacity and experience with managing complex technical assistance programmes, preferably in Africa. The incumbent should be fluent in English and have a fair understanding of French or Portuguese. Experience in training is desirable.

Duty station: Harare/Gaberone, with extensive travel in SADC member countries.

ANNEX 7: Indicative Programme Work Plan (Phase I)

Activity	2003				2004				2005			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Inception mission	■											
1.1.1		■	■	■								
1.1.2		■	■	■								
1.1.3		■	■	■								
1.1.4	■											
1.1.5		■	■									
1.2.1			■	■								
1.2.2			■	■								
1.2.3			■	■								
1.2.4					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1.2.5									■	■		
2.1.1		■										
2.1.2			■									
2.1.3				■	■							
2.2.1			■									
2.2.2				■	■							
2.2.3						■	■					
3.1.1		■										
3.1.2			■	■	■							
3.1.3						■						
3.2.1		■										
3.2.2			■									
3.2.3				■								
3.3.1		■										
3.3.2			■									
3.3.3			■									
3.3.4			■									
3.3.5				■								
4.1.1		■	■									
4.1.2				■								
4.1.3					■							
4.1.4						■	■					
4.2.1		■	■									
4.2.2				■								
4.2.3					■							
4.3.1		■	■									
4.3.2		■	■									
4.3.3					■							
4.4.1			■									
4.4.2				■								
4.4.3					■							
4.5.1		■										
4.5.2			■									
4.5.3					■							
4.5.4						■						
4.5.5							■					
4.5.6							■	■				
4.6.1			■									

Activity	2003				2004				2005			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.6.2			■									
4.7.1			■									
4.7.2				■								
4.7.3				■								
4.8.1			■									
4.8.2			■									
4.8.3				■								
4.9.1				■								
4.9.2					■							
4.9.3					■							
4.9.4						■	■	■	■	■	■	■
4.10.1				■								
4.10.2					■							
4.10.3						■	■	■	■	■	■	■
5.1.1		■										
5.1.2			■									
5.1.3			■									
5.2.1			■									
5.2.2				■								
5.2.3				■								
5.2.4				■	■							
5.2.5				■	■							
5.2.6					■	■						
5.2.7						■	■					
5.2.8						■	■	■				
5.2.9						■	■	■				
5.2.10									■			
5.2.11										■	■	■
6.1.1		■										
6.1.2			■									
6.1.3				■								
6.1.4				■								
6.1.5				■								
6.1.6					■							
6.1.7						■	■	■	■	■	■	■
6.1.8						■	■					
6.1.9						■	■	■	■	■	■	■
6.1.10							■	■	■	■	■	■
7.1.1		■										
7.1.2			■									
7.1.3			■									
7.1.4				■								
7.1.5				■								
7.1.6					■							
Evaluation											■	

ANNEX 8: Project Proposals

Annex 8.1: SADC FANR Institutional Strengthening

Introduction

The reconstituted FANR Directorate will need to position itself for an expanded supervisory role. It will need to be up-graded in terms of the sectoral hierarchy within the FANR programme. Its new functions demand enhanced skills in the areas of policy analysis, programme development and management, monitoring and evaluation.

The present capacity of the Directorate is constrained due to lack of funding for operations, equipment and refresher training to enhance analytical capacities. It is proposed to redress these constraints through an institutional support programme over a five-year period. The staff will need to travel for regional assignments and co-ordination of the programme. Details of the proposal are presented below.

The Problem

Firstly, the new Directorate has been accorded an expanded mandate and functions as already indicated above which demand new skills and strengthened capabilities. The present technical and professional capacity of the former sectors will need to be enhanced to promote efficient execution of functions arising from its new status, including completely new tasks such as monitoring and evaluation. The professional staff complement manning the FANR sectors have a minimum qualification of a first degree, which could be adequate in many instances. However, it is important that the analytical capacity for policy analysis, programme planning/management and monitoring and evaluation be refreshed and enhanced in preparation for the new functions. Appropriately identified courses blending practice and theory are required in the form of specialised short-term training.

Secondly, computer processing capacity and other equipment will be required for the new Directorate, especially to meet monitoring and evaluation processing requirements. It will not be cost effective to visit each and every project for monitoring and evaluation purposes. A strong computer capacity is therefore essential.

Thirdly, part of the new Sub-Directorates' mandate is to lead the region in terms of consultant studies, analyses and interpretation of economic and policy events that affect food security. The units will therefore from time to time commission studies, publish and disseminate publications on policy and developments in the food, agriculture and natural resources sectors in the region.

Fourthly, the Sub-Directorates will be responsible for convening regional meetings of the FANR programme. Special meetings and workshops will be convened to discuss specific policy issues. Although donors assist with funding for the special meetings, resources are also required even for attending and running official meetings.

Fifthly, a major activity of the Directorate will be the development of a regional information system to allow physical, socio-economic, and policy related databases to be built up and made accessible to a much wider range of users. Complete development of such a databank will be hampered by lack of funding. The Directorate-level information system will focus to a greater extent on areas that facilitate trade, marketing, policy research and analysis. An important element of this network will be a documentation centre that will be set up to maintain data electronically as well as in the form of printed volumes.

Lastly, in order to enhance information generation, exchange and analysis for policy and decision-making, it is important that a documentation centre is established at the Directorate. This is an essential component for the creation of FANR's policy research and analysis capacity. A monitoring and evaluation component is also envisaged to ensure that targets and objectives under this proposal are achieved.

Objectives

The overall objective is to achieve food security in the SADC region through regional integration and community building. The 1992 SADC Declaration and Treaty in Article 21(3) identifies food security, land and agriculture as one of the key areas for regional co-operation towards integration. Regional programmes and projects require a regional approach in order to yield maximum benefit and, according to the Declaration and Treaty, the agreed approach requires strong policy co-ordination.

Purpose

The immediate objective of the project is to strengthen the Directorate technically and institutionally to ensure effective development and co-ordination of the regional food, agriculture and natural resources programme. This would ensure that the programme continues to develop in tune with regional needs, that regional integration is promoted, and that community building efforts in the sector are further supported and strengthened. The proposed project will also strengthen FANR capacity in production and trade policy analysis, programme planning, co-ordination and implementation.

Target and Beneficiaries

The immediate target of the proposal is the Directorate's sections dealing with agricultural production and trade whose capacities will be strengthened to meet the demands of its expanded mandate. The ultimate beneficiaries are the food insecure households of the SADC region who will benefit from improved analysis, co-ordination and implementation of food security policies, strategies and programmes. This will be achieved through greater cohesion and co-operation amongst the FANR programmes spearheaded by an improved Directorate.

Expected Outputs/Results

Output 1. Improved analytical capacity for regional policy analysis, programme planning, policy harmonization and management/co-ordination.

This would lead to enhanced analytical and planning skills at the Directorate, which will in turn ensure improved planning and management of FANR programmes. The region will also benefit from improved food security policies and programmes as well as enhanced economic integration.

Output 2. Improved Capacity to Monitor and Evaluate FANR Programmes

This is a new function arising from the transformation of the unit to the Directorate. Training of Directorate staff will create the capacity to assess whether programme targets/indicators are being attained in the individual FANR sector level. Consequently, a monitoring and evaluation system will be established. A regional study to develop the system will also need to be commissioned.

Output 3. Equipment and Information Processing/Exchange Capacity Improved

The following items will be replaced in line with the up-grading of the Unit: computers, 5 laser printers, a fax machine, switchboard, set of sofas for the FANR Development Director, photocopiers, bond paper for publications, a station wagon vehicle and a 10 seater minibus inclusive of operating and maintenance costs.

Output 5. Enhanced Co-ordination, management and operation of official FANR Meetings

Regional meetings of senior officials will need to be convened to set and direct programmes under the new arrangements. The existing food security programme may also need to be revisited. These challenges require resources to ensure that the meetings are fruitful in planning, management and co-ordination of the programme. Also important under this item are operating expenses, supplies and materials. Estimates of resources required to support the organisation of official meetings are based on previous expenditure.

Output 6. Regional Planning and Policy Studies Commissioned

Policy, regional planning and development studies will be commissioned periodically covering, inter alia, pending studies on agribusiness development and agro-industrial policies.

Output 7. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Two evaluations of the proposed project will be undertaken. The first at the end of the first year of operation to determine the appropriateness of the work programme and the second towards the end of the third year.

Activities

- Activity 1* Organize technical assistance for the Directorate capacitating process.
- Activity 2* Train Directorate staff in policy analysis, planning, policy harmonization and management.
- Activity 3* Train Directorate Staff in monitoring and evaluation of FANR programmes and projects.
- Activity 4* Identify information management technology appropriate for the Directorate
- Activity 5* Procure and introduce the information technology identified.

Assumptions and Risks

The main assumption relating to this proposal concerns the level of financial and administrative support the RPFS will marshal from the donor community. It will be important to ensure collaboration and co-operation from the projects in the area of monitoring and evaluation of sector programmes.

Budget

The budget estimate is given below;

<u>Output</u>	Yr1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Total
<i>Co-ordination: Function FANR Meetings/ Workshops</i>	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	300 000
<i>Training in policy analysis, planning, policy harmonization & management.</i>	20 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	60 000
<i>Training to Monitor and Evaluate FANR Programmes</i>	20 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	60 000
<i>Equipment & Information Processing/Exchange Capacity</i>	25 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	33 000
<i>Policy, Regional Planning Devel. Studies</i>	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	1 000 000
<i>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	50 000
<i>Technical Assistance</i>	240 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	840 000
Total	575 000	442 000	442 000	442 000	446 000	2 303 000

Annex 8.2: Regional Food Reserve Facility and Market Development

Introduction

The proposals presented below were first developed in a SADC pre-feasibility study conducted by Technosynthesis, Planning and Engineering Consultants of Rome in 1984. The three main components of the Regional Food Reserve Facility are the Food Reserve Financing Facility (later termed the Regional Reserve Trust Fund); the Market Information System; and the Market Infrastructure Development Study.

Due to recurring regional food emergencies and the prospect of hunger and starvation following droughts and floods in years such as 1992, 1995 and 2001/2, especially in the face of severe foreign currency shortages at country level, the project concept has been continuously revisited and refined, most recently in 1996 under a World Bank-funded consultant study for four SADC countries. In September 2001 the SADC Ministers of Agriculture and Natural Resources reiterated the need to implement aspects of the Food Reserve Facility.

1. Food Reserve Financing Facility

Background

The establishment of a regional food reserve facility in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) has been the subject of considerable debate and investigation since 1983. In the event of food emergencies, countries with access to foreign exchange can arrange commercial imports and ship them much faster. In the context of previous droughts, this could mean a time difference of 2 to 6 months as compared to countries facing foreign exchange constraints. Conversely, in years of surplus, foreign exchange shortages in neighbouring grain deficit countries limit export opportunities. In the 1980s this meant high producer prices, (above export parity as part of the drive for self-sufficiency), and inefficient and costly parastatal marketing channels which, combined with fixed exchange rates, led to grain being exported at considerable loss and only feasible with large subsidies.

This led to the idea of creating inter-seasonal regional buffer stocks which were seen as a logical and simple solution to many countries emergency food requirements. The establishment of such stocks would provide a quick response mechanism and an alternative to loss-making exports in times of surplus. This led to the adoption of the current policy of Strategic Grain Reserves in each of the member countries as well the notion of the regional Strategic Grain Reserve.

The first pre-feasibility proposals for the creation of regional Strategic Grain Reserves were first presented in January 1984. The pre-feasibility study recommended the establishment of a physical grain reserve of between 500 000 and 700 000 metric tonnes positioned at a minimum of 6 strategically located and purposely built storage facilities throughout the region.

However, the high cost of establishing and maintaining physical reserves of this magnitude led to the shelving of the project. A subsequent reappraisal of the concept in 1987 proposed the

creation of a part-financial and part-physical reserve in order to maximize and integrate storage cost and market efficiencies. However, a continuing shortage of resources, lack of donor support and the absence of any clear commitment on the part of SADC member states, meant that the idea of a regional facility remained an issue of debate rather than an issue for action until the advent of market reforms in the early 1990s.

Project Objective

To provide a facility for guaranteeing grain imports in times of emergency due to natural disasters such as droughts and floods.

Project Budget

In 1993 the concept was revisited and refined further within the context of greater liberalization of marketing systems and institutional reforms. As a result the SADC Council of Ministers approved a proposal for a Regional Reserve Trust Fund in 1995. The proposal calls for the establishment of a revolving Fund as part of the Regional Food Reserve Facility of US\$20.5 million. This would consist of US\$15 million in loan capital for on-the-spot purchases.

Another important feature of the facility developed during project investigation involves the provision of short-term loans to SADC member states for spot purchases of maize in the event of food emergencies.

	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
Seed Capital		15 000 000			
Operating costs	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000
Total	1 100 000	16 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000

2. Market Information System

The Problem

This comes out of the realization that limited scope and restricted access to market intelligence is a major handicap to the efficient operation of liberalized food markets. Without such a system the development of external trade with regional and international markets will also be handicapped. Lack of knowledge on price levels, trends, freight rates, locations, trade arrangements and food requirements in neighbouring countries and regions stifles agricultural development. Producers and traders benefit from access to better information on the regional and world market trends in prices and quantities.

Background

The proposal has developed as part and parcel of the regional Food Reserve Facility and is based on the concept that greater reliance on regional or inter-country trade has potential to provide a lower cost and non-distortional alternative to holding physical stocks (SGRs). In addition, reliance on regional trade in grains can lead to more efficient resource allocation and expand production and marketing opportunities based on comparative advantage.

A regional market information system would reinforce the existing early warning system and propel the development of a rapid market intelligence system based on commodity exchanges/futures markets. Futures and commodity exchange markets provide an efficient, low cost and transparent market place which can drive resource allocation/investment based on comparative advantage. Important features of such markets include forward contracting; a transaction in which a buyer and seller agree on the price, quantity, quality, date and location of delivery of a specified commodity. A forward contract could be negotiated at the onset of the season for delivery to take place at harvest time.

In addition, the market information system should be used to assess the magnitude and significance of cross-border (contiguous) area trade in foods and grains. It is presently conservatively estimated that about 55 000 metric tonnes of grain are traded across borders. There is a need to promote and develop cross border trading opportunities which are more efficient compared to long distance shipping than to restrict it.

The importance of developing the proposed Market Information System was further emphasized by the SADC Ministers of Agriculture and Natural Resources at their Special Meeting of 25 August 2001 the “SADC FANR was directed to establish and operate a regional agricultural marketing and trade information system in support of the SADC Trade Protocol and to improve regional food security analysis”.

Project Objectives

The objective is to explore and develop a system to improve market-based grain purchasing and procurement options including commodity exchange and futures markets such as SAFEX. The Information System will develop the following:

Collection and dissemination of regional marketing information on grains, especially maize, wheat, beef, etc., and include the quantities, quality, prices and locations of regional supplies.

Promotion of a regional commodity exchange/futures market and to facilitate purchasing of options utilizing the revolving regional Food Reserve Trust Fund, by linking national commodity exchanges.

Project Details

A market information development unit will be set up within the FANR Directorate. It will be headed by a Marketing Specialist cum Manager, a Data Systems Specialist and an Administrative Assistant. Vehicles, computers and office equipment for establishing the system will be acquired. The project will undergo a five-year pilot phase funded by donor resources. After five years the project should be evaluated and extended with possible SADC funding. The Unit will also facilitate the establishment of national and sub-national information systems with the active participation of the private sector.

Project Budget

The project cost is estimated at US\$530 000 as indicated below.

Cost Centre	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Total
Marketing Specialist/Manager	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	<u>US\$</u> 250 000
Systems & Data Specialist	36 000	36 000	36 000	36 000	36 000	180 000
Equipment/Vehicles	80 000	5 000	5 000	5 000		
Admin. & Rentals	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	100 000
Total	186 000	111 000	111 000	111 000	106 000	530 000

3. Market Infrastructure Development

Background

The purpose of this project is to identify ways of improving the capacity of existing commodity and input marketing and distribution infrastructure at both national and regional levels and to use the results of this analysis to provide a basis to formulate investment proposals.

The proposed study emanates from country reports prepared in 1987, 1990 and 1991. The reports outlined the food marketing infrastructure in three SADC countries (Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) but not the region. This led to a series of recommendations for initiatives to be taken by respective Governments and within the region. Member States are responsible for the implementation of the national proposals contained in the documents. The current proposal would assess the scale and feasibility of market infrastructure investments required to create an appropriate environment to accelerate agricultural development.

Study Objective

The objective is to identify strengths and weaknesses of existing input and produce marketing infrastructure at national and regional levels with respect to meeting capacity for physical requirements and movements of commodities and inputs. The results of this analysis should provide a basis for investment proposals that should lead to the development of agricultural input and produce markets.

Study Team and Budget

The study will be undertaken by a team of up to five regional and international consultants. The expertise required to constitute the team of consultants will be identified at the investigation stage. This is expected to lead to agricultural and industrial expansion in the long run. Based on previous experience in the FANR, the study is expected to cost about US\$180 000,.

Annex 8.3 Support to the SADC Regional Early Warning System for Food Security.

Introduction

Among the various projects that have been implemented under the auspices of the SADC Food Security Programme, the Regional Early Warning Unit (REWU) stands out by virtue of its having had the greatest impact to date in efforts to reduce hunger and malnutrition within SADC. The REWU was initially set up with a view to fulfil the following mandate:

- improve food security in SADC countries through the provision of advance information on the food and nutrition situation in SADC Member States which will facilitate the formulation and implementation of national and regional policies and action programmes to deal with food shortages, surpluses and problems related to inadequate access to food;
- provide technical support to NEWS to improve their technical capabilities to collect, process, analyze, interpret and present data and information required for assessing the food and nutrition situations;
- co-ordinate the activities/operations of NEWS;
- organize training for the professional staff in NEWS.

REWU products:

REWU is a well-established SADC mechanism for assembling and analyzing food security information that has saved vital time in periods of food deficits, and allowed an earlier coordinated response by SADC countries than would otherwise have been possible without such a mechanism.

The main outputs are:

- 1 Quarterly Food Security Bulletins
- 2 Monthly Food Security Updates
- 3 10-Day Agro-meteorological Updates

Food Security Bulletins are compiled by aggregating information contained in national bulletins issued by the National Early Warning Units. The bulletins are compiled on the basis of country-specific food balance sheets, focussing on stocks and production of each major crop, as well as on projections of human food requirements. Coverage in bulletins is limited to the major staple cereals of the region comprising maize, wheat, rice, sorghum and millet. Efforts are made from time to time to modify the balance sheet variables so as to reflect changes in natural and economic conditions of each country. Consideration will be given to expand outputs to include monthly rangeland situation reports to provide an early warning tool for drought and to trigger mechanisms, such as securing animal feed resources for drought mitigation.

The following information is usually included in bulletins:

- rainfall data and crop conditions:
- Remote sensing images (CCD and NDVI)

- forecasts of planted areas and production:
- estimates of food availability and requirements:
- marketing and price information:
- farm input supplies and services:

Utility of Food Security Bulletins:

REWU regional bulletins are appreciated for the information they provide on cereal surpluses/deficits available in SADC countries from time to time. The ready availability of regionally integrated information on food security has greatly enhanced the ability of SADC to take a lead in responding to the adverse effects of natural calamities (droughts, floods), which ravage some SADC countries from year to year.

Proposed RPFS Support

Early warning systems at both national and regional level are well established within the SADC region and are operational, with institutional structures and skilled operational staff in place.

REWU operates within a changing economic environment. With the changing socio-economic climate, new data/information needs are emerging. At the same time, national economies are under structural adjustment programmes, with the consequent shrinking of national budgets and cuts in operational financial resources. Assuming that the REWU and NEWS continue to exist, the challenge ahead is to maintain and improve the quality of food security information at both the national and regional levels.

Support Objectives are to:

- Enhance the analytical capacity of NEWS through increased and targeted in-house regional training and backstopping;
- Adapt to the changing environment within which food security monitoring takes place;
- Ensure continued relevance of outputs (Food Security Bulletins);
- Improve the quality of Food Security Reporting;
- Establish Strategic Alliances, through increased collaboration, building partnerships and net-working with other Institutions.

Budget for assistance under REWU Training Programme

Attached is a budget costing for a standard SADC/REWU training workshop, to which 3 candidates per country from the National Early warning Unit (one agricultural economist, one agricultural statistician and one agro-meteorologist) would be invited to participate. The workshop will run for 2 weeks. The costings are based on a similar workshop conducted by REWU in Malawi in October 2001.

REWS operates within a changing economic environment and therefore needs to continuously adjust to these challenges. Areas requiring attention include enhancing national and regional

analytical capacity, increased collaboration, partnership building and networking. The Regional Programme for Food Security could therefore assist REWU and NEWUs in the following areas:

1. Develop locally-based capacities at national and regional levels to provide acceptable data and information gathering, analysis and reporting standards.
2. Improve existing systems to be more effective in influencing policy and decision-making at senior government levels.
3. Assist the early warning units to improve on bulletin and report production in terms of content, analyses, layout presentation and graphics.
4. Develop and/ or improve on the software analysis tools for use in early warning work in the SADC region.
5. Develop and/ or improve on the satellite processing and analysis methods and tools for handling NDVI, CCD, RFE satellite data and other satellite derived products.
6. Investigate and introduce viable methodologies for vulnerability analyses at sub-national level. RPFS assistance could be solicited for vulnerability analyses.

A five-year training programme is therefore proposed below for RPFS support in order to carry out the above activities.

Budget Requirements for Regional Early Warning Training

Attached is a budget based on standard REWU training seminars for 3 candidates per country from NEWUs (one agricultural economist, one agricultural statistician and one agro-meteorologist) would be invited to participate once every year. The workshops run for 2 weeks. The costing is based on a similar workshop conducted by REWU in Malawi in October 2001.

Details	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Total
Accommodation	36 500	36 500	36 500	36 500	36 500	182 500
Per Diems	13 500	13 500	13 500	13 500	13 500	67 500
Equip/Facilities	650	650	650	650	650	3 250
Meals & Teas	4 600	4 600	4 600	4 600	4 600	23 000
Stationery	500	500	500	500	500	2 500
Photocopying	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600	18 000
Airfares	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	75 000
Miscellaneous	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	5 000
Total	75 350	75 350	75 350	75 350	75 350	376 750

Annex 8.4: Proposal for The Agricultural Potential Information System (APIS)

Background

A study on Economic Integration in Southern Africa by the African Development Bank¹ (ADB) in 1993, with assistance from the Nordic countries, emphasized that major expansions in areas under production and increases in the level of technology applied would be necessary to meet the food demands of the region. The possibility of intra-regional shifts in production was foreseen, due to an expected shift in the production of agricultural commodities away from staples in South Africa as the then major producer of those products. The reasons for the expected shifts were the international and internal deregulation of the agricultural sector together with the comparatively weak South African crop production resource base.

The ADB study motivated the Agricultural Potential Assessment Project for SADC. This study which consisted of three phases, was started in 1994 and was commissioned by the Development Bank of Southern Africa. Phase One resulted in the Report on the socio-economic profiles of the SADC countries (cf. Rwelamira & Kleynhans, 1996²). Phase Two entailed the development of a Geographical Information System (GIS) which contains digitized spatial data of the agricultural resources of most of the SADC countries. The main contribution of this phase was the integration of various country resource data sets into a regional data set in order to allow comparisons of resources across national borders. A special soil map for South Africa has been developed to be as compatible as possible with the soil maps of the other SADC countries which are based on the FAO soil classification system. The third and current phase (to be completed at the end of 1999) will deliver a general crop suitability model from which specific crop suitability maps will be derived, as well as transport modeling to incorporate both resource quality and transport cost considerations. The combination of the GIS as a potential crop yield data source and economic modeling, such as transport modeling and comparative advantage calculations promises to be a powerful policy analysis and planning tools. A study by FAO and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) to determine optimal agricultural resource use patterns for Kenya provided valuable clues for these combinations. All the above mentioned results are regarded as elements of the Agricultural Potential Information System (APIS) for SADC.

The GIS was developed by members of the Forestry Management Unit and the Agrifutura³ project of the University of Stellenbosch. APIS for SADC has been funded by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, and this will continue until the completion of the third phase. The Development Bank sees its role as starting a process by funding the initial, riskier part, thereby supporting capacity building for regional planning. The SADC Regional Remote Sensing Unit (RRSU) in Harare, as part of the SADC FANR Sector, is the main partner in the GIS development process. This unit supplies most of the resource data and coordinates the

¹ African Development Bank (1993). Economic integration in Southern Africa: Volume I. African Development Bank, Abidjan.

² Rwelamira, JK & Kleynhans, TE. 1996. SADC Agricultural Potential: country profiles. Development Bank of Southern Africa. Midrand.

³ The Agricultural Project is aimed at generating information for strategic planning in Southern Africa. The Western Cape department of Agriculture provides funds.

contributions of the Early Warning Network members needed for the development of the crop suitability model.

The Laboratory for Forest, Nature and Landscape Research of the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium, contributed to the crop suitability model by facilitating a multidisciplinary workshop and verifying the model. The following institutions also contributed to the development of the crop suitability model: the International Soil Reference Information Centre (ISRIC) in Wageningen, Netherlands, the Departments of Soil and Agricultural Water, Agronomy and Agricultural Economics of the University of Stellenbosch, as well as Agricultural Research Council Institutes of South Africa, such as the Institute for Soil, Climate and Water, the Institute for Grain Crops and the Small Grain Institute.

Data sets

The Information System includes the following data sets. The scale of the data implies that the development of suitability maps will mainly be applicable for rainfed crops covering large areas. The GIS must be seen as a tool for first round selection of suitable areas.

- **Topography: Contours**

Elevation grids as fine as 20m is available in the resource data set.

Table 5 Elevation grid for SADC

Data layer	Resolution	Units
SADC elevation	0.5'x0.5' (\approx 900m)	m above MSL

Source: SADC Regional Remote Sensing Unit, Harare.

- **Soils**

Table 6 Soil datasets for SADC

Data layer	Source map scale
SADC soils	1:1 million
South African soils	1:250 000

Source: SADC RRSU, Harare; ISCW, Pretoria.

ONC = Operational Navigational Charts

- Climate data

Climate data is currently collected and formatted in MS Access format by a team of agrometeorologists from various SADC countries in Harare. An attempt will be made to compile the following data sets as completely as possible for the whole SADC region:

- Precipitation (dekadal (10-day) data for 30 years);
- PET (dekadal (10-day) data for 30 years);
- Tmax (dekadal (10-day) data for 10 years);
- Tmin (dekadal (10-day) data for 10 years);
- Tavg (dekadal (10-day) data for 10 years).

All available climate data will be interpolated using the Satellite Enhanced Data Interpolation (SEDI) technique in WinDisp, using a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) in the background. The resulting product will be a raster image with a resolution of 1 to 5km. The resolution will depend on the available data and processing capabilities.

- **Infrastructure: Transport network**

A data layer is available on the transport network and the location of sea- and airports in the region, which is of importance for transport modeling exercise.

- **Borders**

A data layer is available on national, provincial and magisterial borders in most of the SADC countries.. An overlay of magisterial district borders on, for instance, a crop suitability map will give a rough indication of the size and location of suitable areas.

Justification

Efficient resource-use planning to enhance food security in SADC requires comprehensive and accurate inventories of data on natural resources in a spatial (map) format. The data has to be captured in an information system that allows the extraction and manipulation of vast amounts of data on the characteristics of the resource base to generate information to support resource-use planning on a regional basis. Regional resource-use planning to strengthen food security and regional welfare in general, requires cross-border comparisons of e.g. quantity and quality of agricultural resources, as well as infrastructure and transport costs. Interest in such an information system was clearly expressed by all FANR Sector Coordinators at the SADC Consultative Conference of Sector Co-ordinators held in Lusaka in February 1999. The Sector Co-ordinators were shown some preliminary results of work that has already been completed to develop such an information system.

Objectives

The objective is to develop an Agricultural Information System Programme for SADC, institutionalized as an APIS Programme that can support agricultural resource use planning on a regional basis, with the specific aim to improve food security. The determination of regional planning objectives, the collection of data, the interpretation of results and the implementation of possible policy measures will have to be co-ordinated by the SADC Food Security Sector. An APIS Unit, established at a selected SADC Institution, can act as the implementing agent to develop and apply the various elements of the programme, and to assist in postgraduate training in those elements as a capacity building process. When the support for food security planning proves to be successful over the medium term, the APIS can then be extended to other FANR Sectors of SADC. A programme duration of five years is planned to initialize the operationalization of the APIS. After five years, the programme will be evaluated to determine its future course.

Expected outputs

Outputs to be expected are:

- Suitability maps for crops. Special attention will have to be given to the identification of areas suitable for commercial production of small scale farmers and production for export;
- Transport modeling linked to crop suitability maps to integrate resource quality and transport cost considerations to determine optimal agricultural production and distribution patterns in the region to guide investment decisions with regard to physical and social infrastructural development and agro-processing by agri-business;
- Assessment of the comparative advantage of crops to determine the economic efficiency of agricultural resource use;
- Planning sessions with SADC officials responsible for food security and agricultural resource planning to determine planning needs to be addressed by the APIS for SADC and to discuss results; and
- Capacity building: Post-graduate training in the form of three Master degrees per year, as well as appropriate short courses.

Sustainability of the Programme

A Board of Directors, representing the interests of all stakeholders in SADC will ensure that relevant, demand driven work is undertaken and that the Programme is effectively managed.

One of the main objectives of the Programme will be to strengthen agricultural resource use planning in the region by utilizing the training capacity in geographical information systems, agricultural sciences and resource and regional economics at various universities in the region. Participants in the training component of the Programme will have the opportunity to follow

post-graduate courses in GIS, economics, and agricultural sciences and forestry and to prepare a thesis on a topic that should be relevant for the APIS Programme. Bursaries could be offered by the APIS Programme to finance the training programme.

Inputs

Personnel requirements

- **Programme Manager**

The APIS Programme Manager's role will be to support regional agricultural resource and food security planning by ensuring that the use of the APIS planning tools will be a demand driven process and that the results of the analyses will be prepared in such a way to facilitate interactive strategic planning, as well as to manage the information generation process. His/her specific functions include, inter alia, to:

1. derive information requirements from policy with regard to agricultural and silvicultural resource use in SADC that can be generated by using the APIS. This will require liaison with SADC FANR Sector Coordinators.
2. initiate and guide research to address the relevant policy issues.
3. communicate the results of analyses, e.g. possible impact of various policy options, to policy makers by organising and facilitating workshops.
4. develop and maintain the information system through regular upgrading of data sets and methodology and liaison with institutions in the SADC countries and international institutions to obtain improved data and methodologies
5. manage the personnel and infrastructure of the projects
6. act as co-study leader for students financed by and contributing to the APIS programme.

The functions of the Manager listed above emphasize, among others; a capacity for visionary leadership, the ability to understand broader regional issues and to recognize regional development opportunities, the ability to liaise with policymakers to support the formulation of regional resource use policy goals, impartiality in handling conflicting intra-regional policy goals, creativity in the design of research designs, managerial skills and a thorough hands-on knowledge of GIS and Remote Sensing technology. Knowledge of SADC resources and relevant policy makers will be an added advantage. Given these requirements, a candidate with experience working for an international research and policy support institution is required.

- **GIS researcher**

The GIS researcher's function will be to develop and maintain resource data sets, develop crop suitability maps and to undertake transport modelling. An agronomy, silviculture or soil science background in order to understand crop suitability modelling, apart from specialist GIS training, will be required.

- **Economist**

An economist will be needed for transport modelling and the calculation of the (potential) comparative advantage to determine the economic and financial viability of production of a crop in a particular area, to determine the potential impact of infrastructural development as well as the potential impact of policy measures on production and distribution of crops in the region.

- **Administrative assistance**

Budget

SADC APIS PROJECT (US \$)					
ITEM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<u>Personnel (salary + allowances)</u>					
Programme Manager	70000	71400	72828	74284	75770
GIS Researcher	65000	66300	67626	68978	70358
Economist (Modelling)	65000	66300	67626	68978	70358
Data Assistant and Administrator	25000	25500	26010	26530	27060
<u>Administration & Operating Expenses</u>	30000	30600	31212	31836	32472
Equipment & Supplies (computer hardware, fax, printer, etc) ¹ + 2 vehicles	80000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Workshops	40000	40800	41616	42448	43297
Official Travel	20000	20400	20808	21224	21648
Contractual Services	20000	20400	20808	21224	21648
Data & Computer software	15000	15300	15606	15918	16236

¹ This includes a yearly purchase of 2 computers and a once off purchase of 2 printers.

Capacity Building² (Training of post graduates)	48000	100800	211680	444528	933509
TOTAL	478 000	467 800	585 820	825 948	1 322 356
GRAND TOTAL			(1531620)		3679924

Note: Inflation of 2% p.a. included

Capacity Building: Costs per student per annum in US\$

	\$ per annum
Tuition fees	3333
Travel	1667
Living and personal expenses	5500
Other (Medical insurance, books, editing and printing of thesis, etc)	1500
Total	12000

Note: The figures are based on “Guidelines for prospective foreign students” by the University of Stellenbosch’s International Office.

Item	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Total
Programme Manager	70 000	71 400	72 828	74 284	75 770	364 828
GIS Researcher	65 000	66 300	67 626	68 978	70 358	702 544
Economist	65 000	66 300	67 626	68 978	70 358	702 544
DataAssistant/Administrator	25 000	25 500	26 010	26 530	27 070	130 110
Admin & Operations	30 000	30 600	31 212	31 836	32 472	156 120
Equipment & Supplies	80 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	120 000
Workshops	40 000	40 800	41 616	42 448	43 297	208 161
Official Travel	20 000	20 400	20 808	21 224	21 648	104 080
Contractual Services	20 000	20 400	20 808	21 224	21 648	104 080
Data & Computer Software	15 000	15 300	15 606	15 918	16 236	78 060
Capacity Building	48 000	100 800	211 680	444 528	933 509	1 738517
Total	478 000	467 800	585 820	825 948	1 322 356	3 679924

² The costs per student are set out in the next table. A post graduate degree takes 2 years. Each year 4 new students will enroll, resulting in a total number of 8 students in years 2,3,4 and 5.

Annex 8.5 Establishment of the SADC Seed Security Network

Background And Justification

Agriculture is a key sector in the economy of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states, contributing about 13% of the region's gross domestic product¹. The sector is dominated by small-scale farming with average land holdings of less than 1 hectare. It is estimated that the livelihood of 70-80 percent of the Region's population depends on agriculture. Economic development will therefore only happen if agricultural productivity is enhanced.

Currently there are a number of major challenges facing the agriculture sector. Low productivity and frequent droughts and floods have led to food insecurity in the Region. By the end of 2001 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continued to consider the food supply in Southern Africa to be tight with several countries facing food emergencies². There is therefore an urgent need to transform agriculture so that productivity rises and food security at the household level is increased.

Seed security issues have been addressed by several meetings in SADC. In 1993, the Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service (AGPS) of FAO organized a regional workshop in Swaziland to address on-farm seed production and seed security issues for SADC countries. This was followed by a SADC meeting on harmonization of regulations in 1994. In 1997, AGPS organized a second meeting in Lesotho on seed security, this time to more precisely define the modalities for national seed security programmes and the promotion of a SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN) which could address issues of harmonization and disaster preparedness.

In view of the urgency of the seed security issues, the Lesotho Meeting recommended that until the fully fledged network is operational, FAO should approach the Government of the Republic of Austria for bridging support for an interim period of one year. This assistance became effective in June 2001³ and provides for the fielding of a project formulation mission to prepare a project proposal for a fully-fledged 5-year SADC Seed Security Network. The project formulation mission was fielded by FAO from 18 September – 7 October 2001.

The SADC Seed Sub-Committee Meeting held in Pretoria, 23-24 July 2001, effectively launched the Seed Security Network and emphasized that the Network was expected to improve disaster preparedness by: (i) assisting in strengthening on-farm seed production by compiling and providing crop and variety data, (ii) organizing a seed information management system in collaboration with the Seed Focal Points, (iii) providing early warning and information on seed reserves, (iv) advising on training capabilities and requirements, and (v) promoting regional seed trade through compiling information on seed import requirements and promotion of the harmonization of seed rules and regulations. Furthermore, the SSSN will collect data from SADC early warning systems facilitating the prediction of disasters that affect farmers' seed

¹ SADC Trade, Industry and Investment Review 1997-2001.

² Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture: Food Supply Situation in Sub-Saharan Africa, No.3. FAO, Rome, December 2001.

³ GCP/RAF/357/AUS: Establishment of SADC Seed Security Network (Bridging Assistance)

systems. Information will also be made available on sources of seed surplus and efforts made to remove obstacles to the movement of such seed between countries.

As directed by the Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held in Blantyre, Malawi, 12 – 14 August 2001, a special meeting by SADC Agricultural Ministers was organized in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 25 August 2001 to review the food deficit crisis and develop a regional strategy to improve the situation. This was followed by a second meeting by the Agricultural Ministers in Balclava, Mauritius, on 5 September 2001 to review progress with strategy implementation. During these meetings, seed availability was repeatedly considered an essential element of any regional/national food security strategic plan.

On 28-29 January 2002 seed sector stakeholders from 13 SADC countries met in Nyanga, Zimbabwe, to finalize the SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN) proposal. The 44 delegates included Seed Sector Focal Points, government, private sector and NGO officials, representatives from national and international research centres, and donors. The delegates - considering the recently adopted SADC Common Agenda (which includes: Promotion of sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development that will ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication; promotion of common political values, systems and other shared values which are transmitted through institutions which are democratic, legitimate and effective; and the consolidation and maintenance of democracy, peace and security) and the SADC FANR Policy Document - reviewed and amended the proposal and subsequently endorsed the project document summarized below.

Problem Statement

Most SADC countries' smallholder farmers do not have access to quality seed because it is not locally available when they need it or it is too expensive. Reasons vary from country to country and include: long distances between farmers and seed outlets and poor roads which add to costs while at the same time seed quality suffers; liberalization of economic policies leading to high agricultural input prices; lack of rural credit; lack of information about new varieties; weak retailing systems and weak marketing opportunities for agricultural products.

Disasters (droughts, floods and conflicts) are cyclic in SADC and in some areas endemic which leads to additional difficult supply problems. However, although it is generally accepted that disasters occur regularly, there is little forward planning or consultation and SADC currently does not have the necessary capacity to respond to disaster in an effective and sustainable manner. A number of efforts to deal with the impact of disasters such as food aid, food imports by government, development of strategic maize reserves, and supply of seeds as part of relief programmes have had only minimal impact on the overall food situation.

Besides the overall problem that the systems available to deliver improved varieties from national and regional research, in particular to resource-poor farmers in remote areas, are often not in place, stakeholders are also concerned that the capacity of commercial seed companies to produce and supply quality seed of important non-hybrid food crops is not being exploited. Consequently, in emergency situations, distribution of seeds of poor quality and un-adapted varieties occurs. Local germplasm is sometimes perceived inferior to commercial varieties. Non-tariff barriers to seed movement across borders is an additional complication.

Because of the above, many farmers depending on farm-saved seed, and especially vulnerable groups such as women and children, experience recurrent famine. Moreover, the introduction of unsuitable varieties which erode biodiversity, leads to the loss of valuable local genetic resources.

Project Objectives

Development Objective

The development objective is improved food security through increased seed security and improved disaster preparedness in the SADC Region, addressing in particular the needs of resource poor farmers in order to restore farmers' seed systems affected by disasters.

Immediate Objectives

The immediate objectives are:

- A SADC seed security network established and functioning at the regional and national levels;
- National and regional disaster preparedness improved;
- Information available to facilitate seed supply at commercial and community levels; and;
- Proposals to harmonize seed rules and regulations agreed to at the technical level and their approval facilitated.

Beneficiaries

Long-term beneficiaries of the support by the SSSN are the small-scale, resource-poor farmers who need access to quality seed of improved local and commercial varieties, at the right time, and at affordable prices. The Network will provide stakeholders such as SADC authorities, agriculture ministers, institutional partners, NGOs, commercial seed companies and seed producing farmers with a much more efficient means to address the above issue and to contribute to seed security in the Region.

The SADC Crop Sector, through the SSSN, will obtain access to a continuing flow of updated information about seed demand, production and availability in both the formal and the informal seed sectors. Additional outcomes include strengthened coordination of existing and new seed projects leading to a more attractive environment for donors and hence improved targeting of donor funds addressing seed issues.

At the national level, the offices of the Seed Focal Points (SFPs) will benefit immediately through a significant, initial strengthening of their data compilation, processing, and reporting capability, complemented by recurrent budget support to maintain office operations and network collaboration. As a result, the SFP offices will save time while delivering more authoritative and informative reports about seed supply not only to the Network but also to their respective ministries, seed companies, NGOs, and farmers. With resources allocated by the Network, the mobilization of National Seed Committees (NSCs) will be facilitated.

Through participation in and contribution to the Network, the SFPs will also have regular access to high quality data from other focal points in SADC and thus be able to more authoritatively brief national stakeholders about developments and needs in the other countries. Improved data on seeds, both in-country and in other SADC countries, will strengthen the capability of stakeholders to address the need of farmers requiring seed, be it of local or commercial varieties.

Additionally, the SSSN will assist SADC member states in developing improved national plans for disaster preparedness, including participatory procedures for assessing and dealing with seed emergencies, rapid identification of sources of seed of appropriate varieties to restore cropping systems, and harmonized rules and regulations to facilitate the flow of crop germplasm between countries. This will increase farmers' access to and exchange of a wider range of agro biodiversity of crops and/or crop varieties.

Work Plan

The SSSN will be developed in a flexible manner as it seeks to respond adequately to:

- 1) the emerging and changing needs of the Region, (ii) the analysis of information generated by SSSN itself, and (iii) the impact of the contribution from other seed and crop projects. These factors may lead to recurrent revisions of the SSSN's work programme (annex 12.1) and allocation of budget resources (annex 12.4).

Immediate objective 1: A SADC seed security network established and functioning at the regional and national levels

- OUTPUT 1.1: A functioning SADC Seed Security Network office and communication network.
- OUTPUT 1.2: A SSSN Steering Committee (SC), meeting regularly.
- OUTPUT 1.3: Strengthened offices of the national Seed Focal Points (SFPs), participating in the Network (TOR in Annex 12.2).
- OUTPUT 1.4: National Seed Committees (NSCs), that are active and contributing to Network operations.
- OUTPUT 1.5: Partnerships with other organizations involved in seed crop networks and early warning systems.
- OUTPUT 1.6: Electronic and web-based information management system (IMS) for use as SSSN information repository.

Immediate objective 2: National and regional disaster preparedness improved

- OUTPUT 2.1: Up-to-date records on emergencies in the Region - including time, location, cause and scope, analysis of the implications for seed supply and security, lessons learned (what worked well and why; what did not work well and why not), and impact in particular on vulnerable groups such as women and children.
- OUTPUT 2.2: Country specific plans including guidelines and checklist(s) for assessment(s) for response with seed in emergencies, including policies concerning seed reserves.

OUTPUT 2.3: Regional strategy for response with seed in emergencies.

Immediate objective 3: Information available and disseminated to facilitate seed supply at commercial and community levels

- OUTPUT 3.1: A detailed directory on key seed sector stakeholders active in SADC - including any organization involved in seed-related activities in the formal and informal sectors with brief descriptions of address and type of activities.
- OUTPUT 3.2: Regional variety lists for food crops – updated with passport information on agro-socio-economic factors, and including agro-ecological zones suitable for growing these respective varieties.
- OUTPUT 3.3: Directory of potential/reliable suppliers of seed and planting material.
- OUTPUT 3.4: Analysis on crop varieties grown in different agro-ecological zones of the Region with suitable varieties listed for respective crops/zones - to facilitate regional variety release and dissemination.
- OUTPUT 3.5: Basic statistics on seed demand and supply, and interregional trade, regularly published.
- OUTPUT 3.6: Repository of information on current seed rules and regulations governing seed movement in the SADC seed sector, updated with changes in regulations as they occur.

Immediate objective 4: Proposals to harmonize seed rules and regulations agreed to at the technical level and their approval facilitated.

- OUTPUT 4.1: Proposals for harmonization of seed rules and regulations, in particular for variety release and seed quality control, formulated, agreed to at the technical level, and submitted to national authorities for action.
- OUTPUT 4.2: Reciprocal variety release agreements.
- OUTPUT 4.3: A “one-stop-shop” procedure for export and import requirements.
- OUTPUT 4.4: Position paper on the status and way forward concerning intellectual property rights for crop varieties in the Region.

Project Organization And Implementation

The Project will be implemented in all 14 SADC member states. It will be managed by the Regional Network Coordinator who will be guided by a Steering Committee consisting of 11 members: 4 government representatives, 4 private sector representatives, 2 representative from NGOs with substantial involvement in seed sector development, and 1 representative from the SADC secretariat. At its first meeting the Steering Committee will design procedures for regular replacement of Committee members. It is expected that the term of a Committee member will be limited to two years. The Network Coordinator will perform as secretary for the Steering Committee.

Sustainability Issues

It is essential that early in the Project life, the SSSN establishes competence and authority based on capability to deliver timely, relevant and reliable “information products” concerning seed production, availability and trade, and makes concrete and visible contributions to harmonize regulations and regional variety release.

It is expected that the network office will attract SADC and donor support to selected activities and eventually establish itself as a multilaterally-funded effort.

Monitoring And Evaluation

One month after project implementation, the NC is expected to submit an inception report with a detailed work plan for year one and an illustrative plan for years 2-5.

Throughout the Project, a more detailed biannual Progress Report will be submitted recording project performance. The Report will follow the standard format outlined by the donor(s) and summarize the use of key inputs, list activities and outputs, and measure progress. The Progress Report will also highlight any obstacle(s) or problem(s) that the NC sees as hindering progress.

Inception and Progress Reports will be submitted to the appropriate SADC authorities for comments, if any, before being forwarded to other recipient(s).

Towards the end of year 3, a Mid-term Review with participation of SADC and the donor(s) will be carried out to analyse project performance and sustainability issues in more detail, including the needs for capacity building in the Region, to determine if the project support should be extended into a second phase.

Within 6 months after completion of the Project, SADC in collaboration with the Donor(s) will prepare a Project Completion or Termination Report.

Donor Contribution

The donor contribution totals US\$3,019,129 to support the employment of staff, organization of the network and SPF offices, and to meet operational expenses envisaged at the regional and national levels. A detailed budget for the donor contribution is given below.

US\$ (2001 prices)

Particulars	Units		Budget, USD		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	kind	qty.	per unit	Total	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget
PERMANENT NETWORK STAFF:														
Network Coordinator	p/m	60	5.000	300.000	12	60.000	12	60.000	12	60.000	12	60.000	12	60.000
Programme Officer	p/m	60	4.500	270.000	12	54.000	12	54.000	12	54.000	12	54.000	12	54.000
Information Management Specialist	p/m	60	4.500	270.000	12	54.000	12	54.000	12	54.000	12	54.000	12	54.000
Administrative/finance Assistant	p/m	60	1.000	60.000	12	12.000	12	12.000	12	12.000	12	12.000	12	12.000
Secretary	p/m	60	1.000	60.000	12	12.000	12	12.000	12	12.000	12	12.000	12	12.000
Driver	p/m	60	1.000	60.000	12	12.000	12	12.000	12	12.000	12	12.000	12	12.000
NETWORK STAFF INTERN. TRAVEL	per year	5	16.000	80.000	1	16.000	1	16.000	1	16.000	1	16.000	1	16.000
CONSULTANTS INCL. INTERN. TRAVEL														
Seed Security	p/m	4	17.750	71.000			2	35.500	2	35.500				
Crops and varieties	p/m	4	17.750	71.000			2	35.500	2	35.500				
Regulations harmonization	p/m	4	17.750	71.000			1	17.750	2	35.500	1	17.750		
Intellectual property rights	p/m	3	17.750	44.375			2	35.500	0,5	8.875				
EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES:														
Regional Office:														
Computing and communication equipm.	Computer	1	25.000	25.000	1	25.000								
Office furniture	Furniture	1	3.000	3.000	1	3.000								
Vehicle	Vehicle	1	20.000	20.000	1	20.000								
Seed Focal Points' offices:														
Computer/printer incl accessories	Computer	14	6.000	84.000	7	42.000	7	42.000						
Office furniture a.o.	Furniture	14	2.500	35.000	7	17.500	7	17.500						
REGIONAL MEETINGS AND TRAINING														
Steering Committee meetings	Meeting	8	8.000	64.000	2	16.000	1	8.000	2	16.000	1	8.000	2	16.000
Focal Points staff, training databases	Workshop	2	20.000	40.000	1	20.000			1	20.000				
SC review of regional emergency plan	Meeting	1	35.000	35.000							1	35.000		
SC review of PVP draft laws	Meeting	1	35.000	35.000			1	35.000						
Preparing regulations harmonization	Workshop	3	35.000	105.000			1	35.000	1	35.000	1	35.000		
OPERATIONAL BUDGET														
Regional Office	Ann budget	5	15.000	75.000	1	15.000	1	15.000	1	15.000	1	15.000	1	15.000
Seed Focal Points' offices:														
1st year	Ann. budget	14	12.000	168.000	14	168.000								
Remaining 4 years	Ann. budget	56	8.000	448.000			14	112.000	14	112.000	14	112.000	14	112.000
MIDTERM REVIEW	budget	1	25.000	25.000					1	25.000				
TOTAL				2.519.375		546.500		608.750		558.375		442.750		363.000
Inflation, annual	5%			225.288				30.438		55.838		66.413		72.600
Service costs	10%			274.466		54.650		63.919		61.421		50.916		43.560
GRAND TOTAL				3.019.129		601.150		703.106		675.634		560.079		479.160

Budget notes

Network staff's travel	No. of trips	Cost/trip		Total
Travel in the Region	15	800	12.000	
International travel	2	2.000	4.000	16.000

Seed Focal Point's annual budget	Year 1	Other yrs.
National Seed Committee meeting	1.500	1.500
Other national meetings	1.000	1.000
Communication, office supplies	500	500
Training staff in Words and Excel	1.000	1.000
Miscellaneous, including local studies	8.000	4.000
Total/year	12.000	8.000

Consultants' costs	Daily	Month
Fees	400	12000
Per diem	125	3750
Airticket and others		2000
Total		17750

For the SFP offices the item "Computer" is defined as: one high performance desktop computer, one laptop computer (800-1000 Mhz, 10 GB, 128+ RAM, Win98 or higher, MSOffice), portable printer, fast speedmodem including connection, and manuals. Computer and E-mail operation, maintenance, and training in software are included in SFP's annual budget

SADC Contribution

The SADC contribution will include: (i) Support to the operation of the project including decision on formal linkages as may be required to other seed and seed-related projects operated by SADC, (ii) support to the processing, through the appropriate SADC authorities, of recommendations developed with support of the Network, in particular in areas or harmonization of seed rules and regulations, and (iii) identification of donors to support capacity building in the seed sectors in response to needs identified by the Network. Collaboration with and support from other SADC projects such as the Early Warning System is also envisaged.

Contributions From Governments

SADC Member states are expected to make important contributions in kind. While the Project does not aim at creating new posts at the national level, agriculture ministries are expected to allocate staff and other resources as required in the offices of the SFPs, secure easy access to information about varieties, seed production and quality, and seed trade in various agricultural departments, take action to mobilize the national seed committees, advise local stakeholders about the key role of SFPs and NSCs, and direct/encourage them to contribute to Network activities.

Annex 8.6: Regional Irrigation Development

Background

The potential of regional irrigation development to increase agricultural production, even out food supply fluctuations and cushion the region against sudden production deficits due to natural disasters, in particular droughts and floods is considerable. In addition, irrigation development would lead to harnessing of presently wasted and underutilized resources such water, irrigable land and labour.

In 1992 SADC commissioned an irrigation development strategy that resulted in the identification of 24 irrigation projects in ten member countries¹, then estimated to cost US\$38.9 million to implement. One priority project and four regional projects were developed to pre-feasibility level. SADC Ministers of Agriculture and Natural Resources later approved the four regional projects in January 1993 as regional priority projects and part of the regional irrigation strategy. The analysis included the identification of water availability and damming possibilities. A total of 6.396 million hectares of land were identified as irrigable. More than 149.41 m³ x 10⁹ of water were also identified as available annually for irrigation. None of the projects have been implemented yet for lack of funding. Yet the region is becoming more and more susceptible to natural disasters and food emergency situations. It is therefore proposed below to establish an irrigation development unit that will oversee the implementation of a SADC irrigation strategy.

Project Proposal

Objectives

The main objective of this project component is to devise ways to ensure the exploitation of the existing irrigation potential as well as build irrigation capacity in the region. It will achieve the following:

1. establish and maintain a regional irrigation database;
2. liaise with relevant research and training organisations and disseminate relevant research findings, publications, and other technical information on a regular basis;
3. fully develop regional irrigation proposals, to appraise them, and mobilise funding;
4. assist member States prepare, appraise, seek funding for, and implement priority national irrigation projects;
5. arrange regular conferences to promote the development of irrigation in the region, consistent with sound environmental practices;
6. conduct or commission policy studies on irrigation; and
7. guide the development and implementation of the SADC Regional Irrigation Capacity Building Project (see following proposal).

¹ Countries were Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Management Unit

The project will be staffed by one regional irrigation specialist and a computer operator/administrator. Technical assistance will be required for eighteen months as part of the unit for irrigation development and implementation. At full investigation, the need for other expertise should be explored.

Proposed Budget

The estimated cost is US\$ 0.8 million over a three year period.

Items	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Total
Manager	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	300 000
Data Operator/Admin	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	60 000
Tech. Assistance	72 000	72 000	72 000	72 000	72 000	360 000
Equipment/Vehicles	55 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	75 000
Total	199 000	149 000	149 000	149 000	149 000	795 000

Benefits

- Increased agricultural output and enhanced food security.;
- Efficient use of economic resources such as land, labour, and water;
- Preservation of the natural environment;
- Mitigating food effects of high-impact natural disasters such as drought and floods;
- Expanded demand of manufactures and agricultural machinery and inputs leading to employment and economic growth;
- Development of downstream industries such as fishing, tourism, etc as a result of the creation of water bodies;
- Increased export opportunities leading to increased regional and international trade.

Annex 8.7 Sub-Regional Capacity Building Programme in Planning, Design, Construction, Operation And Management of Smallholder Irrigation Schemes

1. Context and Justification

1.1 The Region's Vulnerability to Drought

The Southern and Eastern African sub-region has increasingly become drought prone with six severe and wide spread droughts experienced over the last 15 years. The intensity of droughts have also increased. According to the “Regional Drought Management Strategy for SADC” over the period of 1980-1996 the SADC region experienced four major droughts: 1982-83, 1987-88, 1991-92 and 1994-95. Of these, the 1992-93 was the worst in living memory, while the other three were considered as severe regional scale droughts. All these droughts were linked to the El-Nino phenomenon. According to the same source, scientific projections and current research suggest that the region is likely to become more prone to low rainfall in future and droughts are likely to be more intense and the regional climate to become drier and warmer during the current millennium.

At country level, droughts were more frequent in some cases. Over the period of 1872 to 1993 Tanzania experienced 37 severe droughts and famine conditions. Mauritius experienced 14 droughts over the last 20 years. Over the same period Swaziland experienced six droughts.

In some parts of other countries low rainfall is the norm. For instance, the southern provinces of Mozambique experience drought spells every year. Over 60% of Zimbabwe are classified as arid and semi-arid receiving mean annual rainfall less than 500 mm. In Namibia only 8% of the country is considered sub-humid with mean annual rainfall of 500 – 700 mm. In contrast to this, 22% of the country is desert with mean annual rainfall of less than 100 mm, 33% is classified as arid with mean annual rainfall of 100 to 300 mm and 37% as semi-arid with mean annual rainfall between 300 and 500 mm.

The character of drought in the region is such that it very often follows an unusually short rainy season. The rains may end early in the season, or the distribution throughout the season may be erratic. The result is that the annual precipitation is not sufficient to meet the normal demands for human, animal and plant regeneration. This has had and continues to have significant adverse effects on the agricultural sector in the region and on government finances, and has significantly contributed to the overall reduction in the vegetation cover in the many parts of the region.

However, during drought years appreciable quantities of water may be stored in reservoirs, rivers, streams and aquifers. The use of such water for small-scale irrigation may greatly cushion the effects of drought on the level of farming activities, especially at the local or even on a regional scale.

Experience in the region and other countries has shown that in the years of good rainfall irrigation gives the smallholder farmers the opportunity to expand their agricultural activities into

production of high value crops for the market. Likewise, smallholder irrigation development is a sure way of intensifying agricultural production for the rural population in drought prone areas, resulting in improved nutrition and higher incomes. The benefits of proliferation of small-scale irrigation would enable small farmers to grow crops all year round, and the productivity per unit area of land is increased manifold resulting in more economical use of available land, water and human resources.

1.2 Evolution in SADC's Response to Drought Vulnerability

As part of the lessons from drought devastation, the SADC countries and the regional authority have devised a number of policies and programmes aimed at both reducing the vulnerability and enhancing the internal preparedness and responsive capacities. Policies and programmes on drought management have evolved from the "early warning" systems of the 1980s and early 1990s to integrated rural development aimed at reducing the region's vulnerability to drought.

The early warning system focused on the food availability situation with the sole intention of triggering emergency responses to avoid starvation or famine during the years of drought. This was in line with the SADC food security definition prevailing in the 1980s and 1990s. The definition of food security in the SADC has since broadened and now emphasis is placed on sustained access to food and the promotion of policies and programmes that generate long term employment opportunities, general economic and agricultural growth, particularly targeting the rural and peri-urban vulnerable sections of the economy. This demonstrates the region's realization that long term policy drought management and preventive measures are required as opposed to emergency responses that tend to jeopardize long term development efforts.

As part of this new policy thrust, the SADC region is currently working on a Regional Drought Management Strategy through the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Development Unit (FANRDU), formerly the FSTAU. This is an important development meant to reinforce the region's long term preparedness to long term drought affliction. The strategy incorporates long term mitigation and vulnerability reduction programmes, including concerted development and implementation of various scales of irrigation schemes and related capacity building in the region.

Secondly, SADC realizes the importance of water resources management as part of an integrated strategy to enhance the region's economic development tempo and alleviate recurrence of food security problems. As a result, the SADC Council of Ministers in August 1999 approved the proposal that water resources management should be made a separate sector independent of the Environment and Land Management Sector, its former home. The Water Sector was also removed from the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources cluster of sectors for the same strategic planning reasons. All water-related programmes, especially those on irrigation, can now directly access and benefit from services of the Water Sector. This is viewed in SADC as an important step towards long-term drought management and mitigation.

1.3 Opportunities Offered by Small-Scale Irrigation Schemes

SADC member governments are keen to ensure that small-holder farmers progressively join the mainstream economy through increased production for the market. Small-scale irrigation development is consequently considered an important vehicle for enhancing production capacities to commercialize smallholder enterprises.

Traditionally, irrigation schemes are planned, developed and, in some cases even managed by expatriates with limited involvement of the nationals. This had partly contributed to the high cost of development and, in a number of cases, even to inappropriate development. In addition, in many countries of the sub-region, until quite recently, irrigation planning and design have been undertaken by private irrigation companies, based on the commercial farm or estate model where there is an single user. Such schemes tended to marginalize small-holder farmers and constrained them from making use of opportunities to increase their productivity and cushion themselves against recurring drought.

Small-scale irrigation schemes are now being designed for multiple users, with emphasis on benefits small-holder farmers. However, a number of technical barriers still constrain wider development of small-scale irrigation schemes in the region, notably:

- Weak or very limited technical skills both at the level of the public and private sectors in planning, designing and implementing sustainable small-scale irrigation schemes;
- Top-down approaches in irrigation development which tend to limit farmer participation;
- Weak on-farm irrigation water resources management;
- Limited attention to social and environmental aspects (costs and benefits) of small-scale irrigation development by both planners and developers;
- Very limited experience with and absence of appropriate and effective small-scale irrigation technologies for small-holder farmers;
- Current dependency of small-scale irrigation schemes on government subventions and government sponsored implementation programmes;
- Lack of irrigation policies and strategies to guide irrigation development, especially for the small-holders farmers.

There is a pressing need for wider implementation of capacity building programmes at all levels, in the public as well as the private sector, to overcome the above mentioned barriers and to achieve the goal of sustainable small-scale irrigation development in the field and at the policy level. While a number of donors have established academic curricula on irrigation engineering and water management in some countries, such as Tanzania, Botswana, Kenya and Zimbabwe, a more comprehensive approach to facilitate the practical aspects of irrigation development is required. Such capacity building programmes need not be limited to technical training, but

should be designed to include other key aspects of land-use management, rural development economics, environment and social interactions. Since women are active participants in irrigated farming, care needs to be taken that this key target group is effectively integrated into the training programmes at appropriate levels, particularly on specialized courses and on-the-job-training.

The experience of FAO with small-scale irrigation development schemes, through the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) in several countries of the sub-region, has shown that considerable scope exists in implementing small-scale irrigation schemes sustainably, provided that adequate support becomes available for the introduction of these new technologies.

In recent years, Zimbabwe has developed a fair amount of capability in the design, implementation and management of sustainable irrigation schemes for small-holder farmers. This capacity was developed through a programme of intensive training of irrigation officers in planning, design and implementation of small-scale irrigation schemes with farmer and private contractor participation. The 3-4 month intensive courses were followed by a 3-4 year apprenticeship, in which each training irrigation officer was placed under an experienced officer, so as to allow the trainee to develop the necessary field experience. Under the programme, the trainers continue to provide guidance and frequent backstopping to the trainees in the field for the entire period of apprenticeship.

The proposed five year capacity building programme under the RPFS is designed to build on the foundations of both the Zimbabwe model and the valuable field experience of FAO in the planning, design, implementation and management of small-scale irrigation schemes for rural development. Thus the project will be implemented in collaboration with the FAO and the Zimbabwe Irrigation Technology Center.

2. Project Objectives

2.1 Overall Project Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to train irrigation professionals both from the public and private sectors in the SADC Region in planning, design, construction and management of small-scale irrigation projects and to develop a conducive environment for the promulgation of relevant policies.

2.2 Specific Objectives

In relation to the above overall objective, the specific project objectives reflect the project focus on the SADC's capacity building requirements, and these include:

- a) Establishing a training programme, including curricula development, contracting training staff, and acquisition of teaching and demonstration facilities;
- b) Implementing a base training programme for the selected professional from each of the participating countries;

- c) Implementing an apprenticeship programme for the trainees in the respective fields;
- d) Supporting national and regional policy making.

3. Project Description

This five-year programme is designed to equip national professionals, from twelve countries in the sub-region, with the necessary skills in planning, implementation and management of small-scale irrigation projects with effective farmer participation. As such, the overall objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the public and private sectors of these countries in these areas. After the four-month training, all professionals are expected to return to their respective countries and participate in the irrigation development process.

The sub-regional training programme proposed under this project, follows the Zimbabwe model and builds on the wide experience of FAO in this field. The programme consists of four main components in line with the project's specific objectives:

- a) *Installation component:* this refers to the preparatory phase covering curriculum development, the preparation of training materials and logistics of the training;
- b) *Training I:* this component is a formal intensive short course of 3-4 months duration to be carried out in Zimbabwe, in close cooperation with the Zimbabwe Irrigation Technology Centre. This full-time training will be implemented twice a year for the duration of the project.
- c) *Training II:* this component is a practical training programme of 2-3 years during which the trainees will undergo an apprenticeship in actual planning, design, construction and management of small-scale irrigation under a roving experienced trainer/engineer covering the participating countries.
- d) *Technical support to countries:* this component includes a support to countries in the design of policy development and sustainable implementation and management of small-scale irrigation schemes.

The project will be implemented in collaboration with the Universities of Zimbabwe and Tanzania (Sokoine University) since these institutions have developed considerable capacities, at the academic level, on irrigation and water resource management. These institutions will provide part of the training and field support staff. The project will be located at the Zimbabwe Irrigation Technology Centre.

4. Output Indicators

The project has been designed to facilitate the building of capacities within the SADC region for effective and sustainable development and implementation of small-scale irrigation schemes

through efforts to overcome technical barriers and to develop a conducive environment for the promulgation of relevant policies. At the end of the project the following can be expected:

- a) A sub-regional training facility is established attached to the Zimbabwe Irrigation Technology Centre, to provide training in Planning, Design, Construction, Operation and Management of Small-Scale Irrigation Schemes;
- b) Curricula and training materials on small-scale irrigation planning and implementation compatible with the region's requirements will have been developed;
- c) Two full-time training sessions are implemented at the Centre every year, and follow-up apprenticeship programmes implemented in the field in the participating countries;
- d) A minimum of 30 professional are trained every year, at least two from each participating countries, in planning, design, construction, operation and management of sustainable small-scale irrigation, with the full participation of farmers at the field level. After the first five years, each country is expected to have a minimum of 10 experts trained under the project, and an unspecified number sponsored by the countries themselves.
- e) Policies for the development of small-scale irrigation schemes will have been devised and put into place in the participating countries and at the regional level.
- f) A data base on the implementation experiences of small-scale irrigation schemes in the region and elsewhere will have been created at the Centre, and mechanisms put into place to make the data base easily accessible to the main target audiences in the region.
- g) Project progress and evaluation reports in line with the contract agreement will have been prepared and follow-up to the project by the SADC will have been prepared.
- h) A data base on the implementation experiences of small-scale irrigation schemes in the region and elsewhere will have been created.

5. Target Beneficiaries

The project constitute a training programme designed to equip irrigation professionals from government departments and the private sector with skills on planning, design and management of small-scale irrigation projects. The targeted countries are all the twelve SADC countries. Other countries outside the region that have expressed interest to participate in the programme are Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya. The majority of these countries are currently implementing the Water Control Components of SPFS.

6. Estimated Costs

The total cost of the project is estimated at Euro 1.96 million over a period of five years. Each country will be provided with two scholarships per year and will have the option to sponsor

additional participants through its programmes for irrigation development. The following table provides the estimated cost of the project.

PROJECT BUDGET IN US\$

Items	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Inte. Staff & TCDC	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	30,000	250,000
National Staff	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	130,000
FAO Tech. Superv.	17,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	117,000
Equipment & Sup.	140,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	75,000	415,000
Participants' costs	145,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	165,000	775,000
Direct Oper. Cost	61,000	52,000	52,000	58,000	53,000	276,000
Total	444,000	363,000	363,000	419,000	374,000	1,963,000

Annex 8.8: SUPPORT TO STRENGTHEN SADC VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

Introduction:

Efforts to plan, implement and assess food security interventions have typically been constrained by insufficient information and understanding about the intended beneficiaries. This has limited the ability of governments and agencies to accurately assess problems and needs and to target interventions to those most in need, whether for development projects or for emergency assistance. In the early 1990's a number of agencies, notably Save the Children (UK), began to develop methods and tools to understand vulnerability and livelihoods at local and household levels. Today, vulnerability assessment (VA) exercises are being supported and conducted by a number of agencies including FEWSNET and WFP, which continue to develop the basic methodology in interesting and innovative ways, with the ultimate aim of increasing the utility of vulnerability assessments for improved decision-making.

Recognizing the need to keep abreast of developments in vulnerability assessment and to encourage its coordinated development in the SADC region, the SADC FANR established a Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) in March 1999. The VAC is chaired by the SADC Regional Early Warning Unit (REWU), and members include most FANR technical units and projects, as well as partner agencies including FAO, WFP-VAM, SC (UK) and FEWSNET.

In broad terms, the objective of the VAC is to:

Keep abreast and encourage coordinated development in the field of vulnerability assessments and risk mapping, with a view to determine the relevance and efficacy of linking such developments to the activities that fall under Regional and National Early Warning Information Systems for Food Security in the SADC Region.

Activities of The FANR VAC

To enhance awareness and understanding of vulnerability assessment methods and applications in the region. As a first step, the SADC FANR VAC organized a High Level Vulnerability Assessment Technical Consultation in Kariba, Zimbabwe in September 2000. The VA Technical Consultation concluded with all participants agreeing on a set of recommendations to guide the direction of future vulnerability assessment-related initiatives and activities within the region and the work of the FANR VAC.

Current Focus Of VAC Activities

Based on the recommendations of the 2000 SADC VA *Technical Consultation* in Kariba, the VAC is focusing on the following broad set of activities:

1. Institutional Structures and Coordination
2. Awareness Building, Advocacy and Effective Use of Information
3. Harmonization of Methods

4. Capacity Building
5. Regional Information Dissemination
6. Partnership Building and Resource Mobilization
7. Capacity of SADC-FANR VAC
8. Harmonization and Collaboration among International Agencies
9. Validation of Capacity Building In VA by SADC FANR.

A special meeting of the SADC Ministers of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources held in Harare on August 25, 2001 further emphasized the importance of the capacity building activities at national level. This came out strongly in the strategy that FANR must implement to improve regional food security. As part of the actions required to implement the strategy, member States are encouraged to establish cross-sectoral and inter-agency vulnerability assessment groups or units. This should lead to a better understanding of household food security and livelihood conditions of vulnerable communities, and better targeting of emergency and development interventions. The FANR Vulnerability Assessment Committee should provide leadership and technical backstopping to Member States.

PROPOSAL: Building Capacity in Livelihood and Vulnerability Assessment

This proposal aims to:

1. Strengthen the capacity of the SADC-FANR Vulnerability Assessment Committee effectively and efficiently to fulfil its mandate in the region, and to ensure it has the capacity to implement this training proposal.
2. Build national level capacity to undertake vulnerability assessments, including conducting baseline livelihood field assessments, monitoring potential hazards, analyzing available information in order to identify and understand groups at risk of food insecurity.
3. Ensure that the results of vulnerability assessments are well understood and appropriately applied to enhance decision-making to improve livelihood and food security conditions through improved emergency, rehabilitation and development programming and policies.

A. Strengthening the Capacity of the Vulnerability Assessment Committee

A. Establishment of a full-time VAC Technical Secretariat would greatly enhance the capacity of the VAC to fulfil its mandate and to maintain the necessary momentum to achieve its goals. The Technical Secretariat would also ensure that the VAC has the necessary capacity to implement this training proposal. Establishing the VAC Technical Secretariat will require the services of a full-time Vulnerability Assessment

Indicative annual budget to establish a VAC Technical Secretariat	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Professional salary	50,000
Administrative Assistant	6,000
Equipment	14,000
Travel expenses	25,000
Operational expenses	15,000
Misc./Contingencies	10,000
TOTAL	120,000

Specialist, recruited from within the region, to serve as the VAC Technical Secretariat. The individual would be based in the offices of the SADC-FANR in Harare, and would work under the direct supervision of VAC chair, and in full collaboration with all members. In addition to meeting the salary requirements of this position, funding is also required for a full time Administrative Assistant, as well as for necessary computer and other equipment, travel and operational costs.

B. Essential Training for VAC Members: It is expected that through VAC participation in this training programme, all members will, over time, develop a good understanding of vulnerability assessment. VAC members will be called up to play an advocacy role at the national level during their routine travel within the region. In some cases, this will involve formal seminars and presentations to both technical staff and senior decision-makers to map out priorities. This will include convening of national brainstorming sessions to sketch out vulnerability profiles for different geographical areas and socio-economic groups, using the FIVIMS model. It is therefore necessary to build the capacity of the SADC-FANR VAC members to become conversant in all aspects of vulnerability assessment, and develop their skills in presenting the basics of vulnerability assessment and the work of the VAC. This will require an intensive three-day training exercise for VAC members.

Indicative budget for Essential VAC Training	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Trainer's fee	3,000
Trainer's travel + DSA	2,500
VAC DSA (three days)	4,500
Workshop expenses	5000
Misc./Contingencies	5000
TOTAL	20,000

C. Training methods, tools and techniques for each are already available from VAC partner agencies, SC (UK) and FEWSNET. However, the VAC feels it essential to review curriculum options to ensure that training programme fits within the VAC conceptual framework for vulnerability assessment, which is to vary slightly from individual agency frameworks, appropriate for the SADC region. The VAC proposes convening a two-week curriculum development workshop to develop the proposed VA training modules. Participation in the workshop will include interested VAC members, as well as technical backstopping officers from the main partner agencies headquarters, which include FAO, WFP-VAM, SC (UK) and FEWSNET. While each agency will be expected to cover their own staff time, the VAC is seeking funding to support travel and workshop costs, to help ensure broad-based participation in this important exercise. Because of the multi-agency nature of this exercise, an expert facilitator, not affiliated with any agency and with extensive experience in vulnerability assessment training, will be required to lead this exercise. The indicative budget for this activity assumes full participation from all agencies. Some participants may cover their own travel and DSA expenses.

Indicative budget for developing training module curricula	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Expert Facilitator	10,000
Facilitator's travel + DSA	4,000
VAC travel (x10)	5,000
Partner HQ travel (x4)	8,000
DSA (two weeks)	30,000
Workshop expenses	2,000
Misc./Contingencies	1,000
TOTAL	60,000

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B. Strengthening National Capacity for Undertaking Vulnerability Assessment

This training proposal has been prepared by the VAC on the basis of the *Training Needs Survey*, with the overall objective of improving vulnerability analysis in the region. The VAC has adopted a modular approach to training, which recognizes that different partners and stakeholders have different training needs and interests. The key objective of the modular approach is to ensure that the right people are trained in the right topic in order to maximize the utility of each training session.

MODULE 1: A general introduction to food security and vulnerability analysis: This two-day workshop is designed for professional food security analysts and officers. The training programme offers a livelihoods-based approach to understanding and assessing food insecurity. The primary objective of this module will be to find ways in which recent advancements in assessment techniques can feed through into practical improvements to enhance the quality of information and analysis given to planners and decision-makers managing emergency and development programmes.

MODULE 1 Indicative Budget 1 Trainer : 20 Trainees One-day Training	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Trainer Fees	2,500
Trainer's Travel + DSA	2,500
Field Work	0
Operational expenses	3,000
Misc./Contingencies	1,000
TOTAL	9,000

MODULE 2: Foundations in food security and vulnerability assessment: This ten-day workshop is designed for professional food security analysts who wish to gain a basic understanding of the key elements of vulnerability assessment. The training uses the SADC conceptual framework for analysis that considers potential hazards and how households live, in order to assess possible outcomes. Through classroom and field activities, participants will learn to gather, organize and analyze both baseline and hazard information to assess food security conditions amongst vulnerable population groups.

MODULE 2 Indicative Budget 1 Trainer : 7 Trainees 10-day Training	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Trainer Fees	10,000
Trainer's Travel + DSA	4,500
Field Work	6,500
Operational expenses	3,500
Misc./Contingencies	2,500
TOTAL	27,000

MODULE 3: Vulnerability baseline field training: This module can vary from two to four week depending on the objectives of the participants. Training is field-based and is designed for those wishing to achieve competency in undertaking baseline livelihood assessments, using the household food economy approach. Participants will receive in-depth training in the preparation of a baseline analysis of livelihoods and food access by outlining basic food and income sources and expenditure patterns of different socio-economic wealth groups in the study area.

MODULE 3 Indicative Budget 1 Trainer : 5 Trainees 21-day Training	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Trainer Fees	16,000
Trainer's Travel + DSA	6,000
Field Work	11,000
Operational expenses	4,000
Misc./Contingencies	4,000
TOTAL	41,000

MODULE 4: Food security monitoring and risk analysis: This one-week classroom-based course takes participants through the steps associated with identifying appropriate food security indicators, to monitor potential shocks and hazards that could make households vulnerable to food insecurity. This includes

MODULE 4 Indicative Budget 1 Trainer : 10 Trainees 5-day Training	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Trainer Fees	6,000
Trainer's Travel + DSA	3,500
Field Work	0
Operational expenses	3,000
Misc./Contingencies	1,500
TOTAL	14,000

monitoring changes in those indicators, and analyzing the effects of these changes on household food security. Different scenarios will be assessed, using various monitoring and analytical tools and methods, including spreadsheet analysis and the RiskMap computer program.

MODULE 5: Rapid emergency food needs assessment using vulnerability concepts and field practice: This nine day, field-based course will prepare participants to undertake rapid food needs assessments in chronically food insecure areas, as well as in areas experiencing an acute emergency. Participants will be trained in the use of step-by-step assessment guidelines and simple field tools, to assess development and/or emergency needs of food insecure groups, and possible interventions. This training requires good knowledge of the study area, and is therefore only relevant at the national-level.

MODULE 5 Indicative Budget 1 Trainer : 5 Trainees 9-day Training	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Trainer Fees	9,000
Trainer's Travel + DSA	4,500
Field Work	7,500
Operational expenses	2,500
Misc./Contingencies	1,500
TOTAL	25,000

MODULE 6: Training of trainers and team leaders for vulnerability assessment: This six-day module is classroom based and is intended for those already trained and proficient in conducting vulnerability baseline assessments and analysis using the household food economy approach. Participants will develop skills in planning vulnerability assessments, budgeting, team management, leadership, analysis, teaching, reporting and presentation. By the end of the training, participants will be able to train others in vulnerability analysis and will be able to lead assessment teams.

MODULE 6 Indicative Budget 1 Trainer : 10 Trainees 6-day Training	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Trainer Fees	7,000
Trainer's Travel + DSA	4,000
Participant DSA	11,500
Operational expenses	3,000
Misc./Contingencies	2,500
TOTAL	28,000

MODULE 7: Essential Elements of VA for programme managers and decision-makers: This training will demonstrate the value of VA in enhancing emergency, rehabilitation and development programming and related decision-making. A range of training sessions can be offered from two hours to two days, according to the training objectives and the target group. Participants will gain the necessary depth of understanding to organize/commission a VA, understand how the information contained in assessments is developed and be able to make appropriate decisions based upon the recommendations.

MODULE 7 Indicative Budget 1 Trainer : 10 Trainees One-day Training	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Trainer Fees	0
Trainer's Travel + DSA	1,500
Field Work	0
Operational expenses	500
Misc./Contingencies	500
TOTAL	2,500

Cost Analysis of National vs. Regional Training

The budgets included for each module are indicative, and could vary considerably according to conditions in each country. It is also important to note that these budgets are for national level training, rather than for regional training.

Annex 8.9 Support to the Regional Programme for Communication for Development

Objective

The overall aim is to promote sustainable and systematic use of communication for development approaches in the development process to help ensure people's participation at all levels, identify and implement appropriate policies for economic development and improvements in sources of income and human welfare.

Main Activities

- i. Develop communication training modules and create database of communication experiences in the region
- ii. Develop new communication methodologies
- iii. Put the developed methodologies on test/experiment
- iv. Publish communication for development materials
- v. Design and implement communication field programmes
- vi. Monitor and evaluate progress and impact

Objectives

The principle objective of this proposal is to promote active involvement of all people vulnerable to droughts and floods in the SADC region in developing effective mitigation preparedness to combat disasters, i.e., to initiate community-based mitigation approaches in the SADC region.

Secondary objectives of the proposal are to:

- provide communication for development skills to train development workers, aid workers in government and non-governmental and community-based organizations;
- provide experiential training to development institutions in Social Mobilization skills which empower rural communities to take full responsibility of their support, in the face of calamities rather than totally wait for outside help;
- make rural communities full partners in deciding and planning development activities affecting their lives beyond calamities;
- make rural development, in the areas in which these calamities take place, community-driven.

The estimated budget is given below.

Items	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Total
Training Management	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	700,000
Admin	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	180,000
Research activities/Training Needs Assessment	80,000					80,000
Development and pre-testing of Modules		100,000				100,000
Training Workshops			50,000			50,000
Community Mobilisation Campaigns				1,580,000		1,580,000
Backstopping and Report Writing					72,000	72,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	256 000	276 000	226 000	1.756 000	248 000	2 762 000

Annex 8.10: SUPPORT TO STRENGTHENING CO-ORDINATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN SADC MEMBER COUNTRIES IN FISHERIES RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE ZAMBEZI BASIN

Mozambique Inland Fisheries along the Zambezi River

In Mozambique inland fisheries are artisanal and small-scale in nature. The estimated potential catch of fish in rivers (mainly the Zambezi) and lakes (mainly Niassa and Cahora Bassa) is 34 000 t. In recent years, due to investment, especially from the private sector, catches in Lake Niassa (the largest natural lake) and in the artificial Lake Cahora Bassa have increased dramatically.

Lake Cahora Bassa, in the north-western part of the country, has attracted much investment because of the high price of small freshwater anchovies (*kapenta*) in the regional markets of Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. The anchovy (*limnothrissa* sp.) is mainly caught at night after being concentrated by light on the platforms anchored in the lake. It should be noted that in 1997, the catch of *kapenta* in Lake Cahora Bassa reached around 10 000 t. In general, the boats used in artisanal fisheries are mostly dugout canoes and are mainly equipped with hand lines, traps, gillnets and ring nets (*chilimila*).

Freshwater aquaculture was introduced in the sixties in Mozambique. Fish farming became familiar to many farmers. Most of them have developed skills and practice and this activity had a good impact for their families as a source of food and additional income. Although the number of farmers interested to join in fish farming increased steadily during the recent period, the supporting services became less and less operational. Institutional changes contributed also to a stand still in this sector although the country possesses a suitable environment and vast resources. The lack of experience and tradition and in recent past, a long civil war, restrained aquaculture development in freshwater fish culture. With stability and economic growth, aquaculture could become again the focus of attention of different stakeholders involved in development of this activity.

Fisheries was an agriculture sector least affected by the civil war, and one of the most important for food production and export. Inland fisheries along the Zambezi and in the Cahora Bassa Dam has good potential for development, provided the artisanal fishers have appropriate boats and gear and the problems of processing and marketing are solved. For example, the *kapenta* fishery in the Cahora-Bassa reservoir is expected to yield a further several thousand tons per annum.

Zimbabwe Inland Fisheries along the Zambezi River

Zimbabwe is a land-locked country with an area of 390 308km² with about 12 million people. There are no natural lakes in Zimbabwe, but in addition to the artificial Lake Kariba, there are about 8,000 dams with several more contracted recently or under construction, primarily for the purpose of irrigation and water supply. Approximately 6 500 dams with a total surface of about 35 000 ha are privately owned.

Lake Kariba accounts for approximately two-thirds of total fish production. The main resource exploited is the “kapenta” (*Limonthrissa miodon*), a clupeid. The inshore fishery relies on some 40 species, of which 7 are commercially important. The 1986 production was 16 000 tonnes of kapenta and 1500 tonnes of other fish. In 1987, the production of kapenta was about 16 000 tons and the total national fish production grew to 21 000 tons, indicating rapidly growing fisheries.

The approximate retail value of the 1987 fish production in the Zimbabwe Sector of Lake Kariba was as follows: Kapenta dried (approx. 4 750 tons) worth Z\$ 23 600 00; and the other fresh and frozen fish valued at Z\$ 35 000. The total value of fish of Z\$ 58 600 000 represented the 25% of the value of livestock meat, milk and butterfat production in 1986. Hence, fish production along the Zambezi is, therefore, of great importance to the national economy.

Lake Kariba is a man-made lake whose dam was built on the Zambezi River between 1955 and 1959. This Lake shared by Zambia and Zimbabwe having an area of 5 400 km², maximum depth of 120m and mean depth of about 29m is vulnerable to pollutants from its hinterland. It is also now infested with the notorious water hyacinth weed.

Lake Kariba is an important economic resource for Zimbabwe. The economically most important fishery is the pelagic sardine fishery, where the total catch on the Zimbabwe sector of the Lake was 21 700 tons in 1990.

The following sources of pollution and environment degradation are identified in the shared Lake Kariba basin and along the Zambezi River:

- artisanal and industrial mining;
- urbanization;
- the discharge animal and industrial waste;
- deforestation;
- erosion;
- pesticides;
- illegal and unreported fishing practices; and
- aquatic weed infestation

Zambia Inland Fisheries along the Zambezi River

Zambia borders on the Upper Zambezi - from the Chobe/ Zambezi confluence to the Victoria Falls; Lake Kariba - from below the Victoria Falls to the Lake Kariba dam wall; and on the

Middle Zambezi – from below the Lake Kariba dam wall. Lake Kariba, a man-made lake whose dam was built on the Zambezi River between 1955 and 1959, has an area of about 5400 km². is shared by Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The fishery sector along the Zambezi and Lake Kariba is constrained by the following:

- Poor infrastructure on landing sites;
- Inadequate social facilities;
- Lack of schooling, particularly for the young age groups;
- Poor waterway transport;
- Scarcity of fishing gears, particularly gillnets for catching other fishes and not kapenta;
- High levies on fishermen and traders;
- Lack of incentive schemes for artisanal and commercial fishermen; and
- Lack of incentive schemes for artisanal fishers

The following sources of pollution, environmental degradation and ecosystem changes have been identified around Lake Kariba and along the Zambezi:

- Accidental introduction of “tilapias” and the water hyacinth weed;
- Artisanal and industrial mining;
- Increasing urbanization around Livingstone and Siavonga;
- The discharge of domestic, animal and industrial waste;
- Increasing deforestation;
- Seasonal erosion from bare hills and siltation; and
- Use of pesticides and herbicides

Zambia has abundant water resources consisting of rivers, lakes, swamps and flood plains.

Total annual fish production fluctuates between 60 000 and 70 000 tons. The Upper Zambezi, Lake Kariba and the middle Zambezi contributes at least 10 000 tons. It is necessary to manage this fishery along the Zambezi on a sustainable basis in collaboration with Zimbabwe.

There are extensive copper, manganese, nickel and zinc mining activities in Zambia which might influence the heavy metal levels in the Zambezi River system to increase. Additionally, heavy metals could easily enter Lake Kariba from Zimbabwe hinterland of Lake Kariba. This source of pollution should be monitored continuously by the two countries.

Concerning the control of water hyacinth, Zambia collaborates with Zimbabwe the framework of the Zambezi River Authority, which is mainly responsible for the production of electricity.

In view of the importance of the natural resources of Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River system, Zambia, Zimbabwe and SADC as well as the international community should consider the implementation of the following immediate management measures:

- Strengthen research programmes for Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River system;

- Carefully protect the lake fishery resources, and the catchment areas from farther degradation;
- Safeguard and monitor water quality changes in the lake and Zambezi river ;
- Introduce by legislation, measures for the protection of native species and biotopes;
- Prohibit and control further introduction of exotic animals and plants in the lake without conclusive scientific research results on the ecology of animals or plants to be introduced;
- Enhance efforts to inform communities on the economic value of Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River as a source of food, recreation and tourism;
- Take necessary measures to rehabilitate depleted stocks;
- Control illegal fishing , theft of fishing gears and illegal fish trade and;

The Project Objectives

The objective of the proposed project is to promote: more effective co-ordination and collaboration between member states in fishery resources management along the Zambezi through effective and strengthened regional collaboration for managing the fisheries of the Zambezi River and Lakes Kariba/Cahora Bassa.

In order to achieve these objectives, the project will:

- Prepare terms of reference for a standing committee comprising Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique
- Draft the terms of reference to be accepted by the three countries
- Recruit secretariat staff to fulfil the following activities in collaboration with the three riparian Governments:
 - Promote and encourage regional collaboration in managing fisheries;
 - Monitoring of changes in catch and effort of various fishes;
 - Conduct exploratory and monitoring surveys for existing and exploited fish species;
 - Evaluate the effect of aquatic weeds on fish stocks and fishing operation;
 - Assess the economics and profitability of various fishing operations in Kariba and Cahora Bassa;
 - Identify and determine lake or dam areas with signs of over-fishing;
 - Evaluate the impact of socio-economic factors and sustainable utilization of fisheries of the Zambezi;
 - Promote the creation of public awareness of the need for sustainable development and management of fisheries;
 - Take the necessary steps and measures to reduce environmental degradation and pollution along the Zambezi;
 - Promote and strengthen co-management, which facilitates compliance of laws, by-laws, regulations and restrictions;
 - Prepare a regional fisheries database; and
 - Hold regional technical consultation on management of fisheries.

The budget for the implementation of this project is currently estimated at \$850,000.

Annex 8.11: Harmonization of Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticides Used in the Production of Food and Agricultural Exports

8.11.1 Background and Justification

In 1993 the EU started implementing a programme for the establishment of harmonized Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides in food commodities in the EU markets with the aim of establishing of MRLs for 102 pesticide active ingredients by July 2000. For a significant number of commodity/ active ingredient combinations, no acceptable toxicological and eco-toxicological data has been established. This situation led the EU to leave the MRL position as "open" only for a limited period of time during which data was expected to be generated and submitted to the EU for MRL establishment.

MRLs have so far been established for some active ingredients while levels for about 714 active ingredients are targeted to be progressively determined in batches in future. Once MRLs are set (closed off), EU member states will be obliged to include them in their national legislation within 12 months of their being established. In the absence of toxicological and eco-toxicological data for MRL determination or if the data is considered inadequate in quality, the value is set at the lower limit of analytical determination (LOD). Essentially this means zero tolerance level for active ingredient/commodity combination.

Recent changes to "close" existing gaps for active ingredients has led to setting MRLs at LOD for many items of tropical produce and thus affecting mainly so-called "exotics" such as paw-paw, avocado, mango etc. For most of these commodities there are no longer pesticides with active MRL above the limit of determination. This has created a serious constraint for exporters who traditionally relied on the pesticides for pest control, which are now banned from use.

In the SADC region, horticulture export access to the EU markets is a key factor in domestic and foreign revenue generation and economic growth. In some countries the small-holder sector is by far the most important producer of horticultural produce while in other countries of the region; interest by the small-holder producer to participate in the export market has grown tremendously. Access to the export market for the small-holder farmers has always been difficult but recently the small-holder farmers have made substantial inroads in improving their standards of production, opening up higher value export opportunities, bringing additional money to the rural households, thereby improving their living standards and poverty alleviation.

The EU position will severely affect the small-holder producers who have limited resources and may be least able to change cultural practices and accede to effective withdrawal of those pesticides they have been using. Nonetheless, the potential for reduced employment opportunities at the larger production scale is also an important factor and may have a significant effect on the rural poor. The consequence of residues when MRLs are set at LOD is increased risk of rejections of fruits and vegetables on entering the EU markets. This could compromise the considerable efforts made over recent years in improving production and development of value added export opportunities. This could lead to widespread unemployment among the rural poor engaged in horticultural crop production in East, Central and Southern African countries with the

consequence of lowering the standards of living. Therefore, the use of pesticides is crucial in the region for the production of quality fruits such as bananas, pineapples, mangoes and fresh vegetables including French beans, and mangeouts because of a high incidence of pests and diseases, constituting a production constraint in the absence of chemical control.

In the UK for example, the government residue-monitoring programme is putting pressure on retailers from whom the samples are taken for analysis by publishing their names. The consequence is that retailers put in place strict requirements on their suppliers. With the consumers becoming more aware of the subject of pesticide residues, retailers will be further forced to demand binding guarantees from suppliers with respect to compliance with set MRLs.

If no remedial action is taken, some pesticides commonly used for the control of crop pests in the SADC region will be closed off at LOD. Alternatives acceptable to the EU markets may not be available for immediate use. The harmonization process will continue to intensify at least up to 2003, and therefore the threat for regional agricultural industry is serious.

In response to the establishment of harmonized MRLs for pesticides in horticultural produce, the region needs to produce fruits and vegetables that satisfy EU consumers who are looking for produce without risks to human health. Maintenance of the region's markets in EU states would create employment opportunities, improve the standard of living of the rural poor through poverty alleviation and bring the much-needed foreign exchange to East, Central and Southern African countries. Producers in the region would be compelled to use approved pesticides in accordance with techniques conforming to the principles of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) that avoids pesticide residues in excess of acceptable MRLs.

8.11.2 Beneficiaries

Project beneficiaries include producers, exporters, distributors, retailers and consumers. The proposed project will lead to some pesticides listed in the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure.

8.11.3 Problems

The following are problems:

EU regulations

Harmonization of MRLs by EU set at analytical zero (LOD) affects minor crops in East, Central and Southern Africa because of the absence of toxicological and ecotoxicological data necessary for the determination of MRLs. This means that risks of exceeding tolerance levels are high. In addition there are numerous crop/ pesticide active ingredient combinations to be considered for the harmonization process and this situation presents monitoring and analytical difficulties to the regulatory authorities.

Importers and distributors

Importers and distributors may refuse to accept supplies of horticultural produce from the SADC region in the absence of traceable guarantees of health safety. Some retailers have already started to refuse horticultural produce from ACP countries. Producers in the region wishing to amend their production practices in order to comply with the EU regulations encounter lack of information on EU approved pesticides and available analytical procedures fail to comply with EU MRLs set at zero. At the same time effective and economically viable alternatives to the pesticides currently being used are unknown. This would lead to the producers reducing pesticide use for situations where MRLs have been set at zero as they face difficulties in maintaining the quality standards expected by EU markets. At the consumer level the cost of fresh fruit and vegetable commodities will go up due to short supply.

Agro-chemical Companies.

Agro-chemical companies give priority to defending active ingredients of pesticides with commercial potentials that are commensurate with costs. Therefore, their budgets are tailored to abandon active ingredients which are about to go off patent and avoid trials involving new active ingredients on minor crops. This means that many generic pesticides used in the region will not receive support from the agro-chemical companies. The following table gives the summary of MRL implementation programme.

Summary of MRL implementation programme.

Date	MRL Harmonization Programme	Approvals Review Programme
1993	Initiation of Programme	Initiation of programme
February 2000		Review of Annex 1 containing first 90 active ingredients completed, leading to 8 withdrawals and 3 approvals.
March 2000		Second list of 148 active ingredients due for consideration
July 2000	All remaining open Positions will be closed off at LOD for the 102 active ingredients included in the first phase of the Programme.	
July 2001	Deadline for all EU member states to implement the EU MRLs established in July 2000 for the first batch of 102 active ingredients	
December 2000		Closing date for indications of intention to defend remaining 585 active ingredients
July 2003		Withdrawal of approximately 350 active ingredients

8.11.4 Implications for local production:

The EU MRL harmonization and approvals review programme will lead to the following:

- Withdrawal of approximately 350 of 823 old active ingredients from the approved list, although there is the potential for granting of import tolerances on some of the 350 active ingredients for non-EU producers.
- There will be a substantial increase in the number of crop/active ingredient combinations for which MRLs will be set at LOD.

8.11.5 Project Intervention

Overall objective:

To enhance the economic and social development of SADC countries through trade and strengthening their competitiveness of the horticultural sector in the small-holder sector.

Project purpose

Maintenance of the production of horticultural produce by countries in the SADC region and increase in exports to EU markets while complying with consumer food safety requirements.

Expected Outputs

- **Information and technology generated.** Operators will receive information on new cases regarding approval of active ingredients and MRLs and their use. Creation of information tools and developed database. Technical files for Tolerance Submission for the region for priority active ingredient/ crop combinations prepared.
- **Harmonized regulations in the region.** Trials for support of applications for Tolerances conducted in SADC region. Recommendations formulated for the harmonization of pesticide approval mechanisms in the region in relation to the EU requirements.
- **Know-how;** References, new crop protocols and codes of practice developed in response to the Commercial and regulatory demands of EU
- **Capacity building:**
 - Equipment for analytical work available in the region and analytical capacity attained
 - Human resource development realized
 - ◆ Improved fruit and vegetable production

- ◆ Improved trade between East, Central and Southern African region and the EU
- ◆ EU consumers protected against pesticide residues in fruits and vegetables.
- ◆ Poverty alleviation achieved and standards of living improved for the rural poor.
- ◆ Foreign exchange situation improved in the region.

Activities

Establishment of database and use of data for the analysis of pesticide residues in terms of EU regulations

- ◆ **Planning Workshops,**
 - Identification of fruits and vegetables exported to EU countries
 - Identification of pesticide active ingredients approved by EU
 - Determination of a methodologies for the collection of data in the field for the pesticide active ingredient/crop combinations common in the region in relation to the EU regulation harmonization programme.
 - Determination of a coordination mechanism for the regional project.
 - Assessment of the need to create a Centre of Competence for animal products residue testing to serve the region.

- ◆ **Conduction of trials** in selected countries for the purposes of supporting applications for import Tolerances. Determination of MRLs in the framework of EU harmonization of regulations. Recommendations for the modification of pesticide registrations in relation to MRLs in the region.

- ◆ **Producers tailor production practices** by developing new crop protocols that comply with EU regulations in view of reference codes of practice recognized by the EU trade:
 - keeping records on the basis of reference protocols
 - manpower training(development of expertise capability in the region)
 - development of self-diagnosis and independent inspection of their practices in order to increase credibility with EU retailers.

Budget

The estimated budget is given in the following table as US\$ 2.225 million over a five-year implementation period.

Regional Harmonization of MRLs

	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5
Coordinator	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000
Specialist 1	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000
Specialist 2	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000
Specialist 3	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000
Support Staff	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
Equipment	150 000	100 000	30 000	30 000	10 000
Capacity Bldg., Studies, policies & legislation devt	150 000	150 000	150 000	30 000	30 000
Total	585 000	535 000	465 000	345 000	325 000

Annex 8.12: Support to the Control of Cross Boundary Transmission of Animal Pests and Diseases

The prevalence of livestock and plant diseases has restricted member countries access to lucrative external markets, regionally and internationally. The main culprits are the transboundary animal diseases, specifically Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African Swine Fever (ASF) and Rift Valley Fever (RVF). ASF is the main threat to the development of the pig industry in Africa; it resulted in losses of about 50% of the pig population in West Africa between 1996 and 1999. Transboundary animal diseases thus affect livelihoods of millions of farmers in the region and hamper their possibilities of benefiting from the rapid increase in animal production and trade expected in the coming 20 years that would offer them an opportunity to escape from hunger and poverty. However, other less mentioned animal diseases that equally affect food security and trade are tuberculosis, salmonellosis and Newcastle disease (ND).

Currently, these diseases are not effectively controlled because existing control regulations are not being enforced and /or appropriate control mechanisms have not been put into place or developed. For instance, no country fighting FMD in isolation can obtain a lasting success. A recent risk analysis of introducing FMD to Europe conducted by FAO revealed that illegal movements of livestock or animal products, foodstuffs carried by tourists or immigrants and legal trade in animal products accounted for 50% illustrates this.

In order to address the constraints above, the proposed programme will seek to design measures that: facilitate disease control, regulate stock movements, establish Disease Free Zones (DFZ), construct and /or rehabilitate quarantine facilities at border points, and ensure effective veterinary public health control measures. Strengthening of national border controls and commodity inspections alone will not be enough to manage the risk of transboundary animal diseases spread especially FMD. A regional plan for the containment and progressive control at source in the areas where these diseases are still endemic is needed¹.

The envisaged technical assistance will result in reduced livestock disease transmission between member countries through:

- Strengthening of existing and development of regional control disease strategies whose implementation is funded by regional funds where diseases are of a transboundary nature.
- Increasing cross border collaboration for *Stock Movement Control*

¹ Plant inspectors will also have to be trained in up to date phytosanitary procedures and international standards for phytosanitary measures governing international trade. In view of this realization COMESA is seeking donor assistance to assess the nature of the problem, in east and southern Africa as a whole to review and assist in strengthening national phytosanitary capabilities. This will involve reviewing and updating legislation, training appropriate technical personnel, in pest and disease risk assessment, analysis inspection and exclusion procedures, pest identification and phytosanitary protocols equipping. SADC will strive to co-operate with COMESA in the implementation of this parallel exercise to ensure that the needs of non-COMESA SADC member countries are met.

- Establishment of Disease Free Zones (DFZs) so that farmers in these zones have easy access to international markets
- Strengthening zoo-sanitary capabilities through:

Reviewing the zoo-sanitary system with respect to

- Adequacy of legislation procedures and regulations
- Infrastructure and physical resources
- Human resources
- Information systems

Providing essential training in zoo-sanitary measures and procedures, especially in relation to pest risk analysis, zoo-sanitary capacity, evaluation, surveillance and inspection;

Investigate pest management problems and the efficacy of existing zoo-sanitary measures;

Make recommendations for the improvement of zoo-sanitary measures, particularly in relation to export markets;

Improved capacity of SADC member states to standardize regulations and standards for zoo-sanitary control

Strengthening the inspection, monitoring, control and pest containment services by positioning adequate inspectors to check the movements of products within the region

Budget

○ Prevent/Control of Outbreaks of FMD	3,375,000
○ Control/prevent CBPP	1,507,000
○ Emergency preparedness	205,000
○ Stock movement control, disease surveillance and early warning	1,807,000
○ Regional and International Reporting Objectives	167,000
○ Demand Driven T/A	2,700,000
○ Administration & Management	1,700,000
Total	11,461,000