



Climate Smart Agriculture: Capturing the synergies between mitigation, adaptation and food security GCP/INT/139/EC

Inception workshop Zambia

Highlights of Day 1

1- EPIC Presentation:

Set the scene of the workshop

- Provided the background of the development of the general project framework.
- Emphasizing the need for the workshop to domesticate and make the expected outcomes to the Zambian biophysical, technological, socioeconomic, policy and institutional context and realities.
- Provided the building blocks of the project and accompanying expected outputs
 - a) Evidence base for developing & implementing policies and investments for CSA
 - b) Country- owned strategic framework for CSA activities formulated
 - c) CSA investment proposal formulated
 - d) Capacity building for evidence based planning, implementation and financing for Zambian stakeholders
- Provided statistics related to the *preliminary* priority areas for interventions
 - a) Conservation agriculture and water and soil conservation
 - b) Diversification of production(dairy, legumes)
 - c) The role of agriculture as a driver of deforestation

Key observations and recommendations

- Clear definition of people space in the planning and execution of the project activities to be formulated through the workshop and follow up planning stages.

2- ZARI Presentation

Provided research interventions related to CSA through case studies focusing on

Soil carbon measurements

Agro forestry interventions for adaptation to climate change in agriculture

Socio economic implications of climate change on agricultural dependant livelihoods of the rural communities

Key observations and recommendations

- Clear need for more research on evidence of the climate change effects on the socio-economic implications of climate change effects on livelihoods.
- Clear need for evidence on factors and dynamics affecting the adoption of recommended agricultural practices for adaptation and mitigation to climate change

3- UNZA (School of Agric) presentation

Provided an overview of the work and areas of interest in CSA promotion in Zambia

- Development of crop varieties adaptable to climate change conditions – Use of biotechnology.
- Projections of climate change effects
- Training of students in CSA related issues

Key observations and recommendations

- Clearly identify with the proposed outputs of the existing project outputs
- Need for coordination of CSA efforts across the other schools at UNZA (Geography, Economics, Natural Resources, etc). Can the project assist in bridging this gap?

4- Working groups outputs

4.1- Policy Group key observations and recommendations

- Need for climate proofing of the draft agricultural policy
- Need for the CSA project synergetic linkages to the CAADP investment plan
- Need for facilitation for **coherent, coordinated** and **harmonized** policy development and implementation including networking among various sectors in relation to CSA. Reduce fragmentation of efforts, capacities and resources
- Need for the MAL to open “**its agriculture box**” to other stakeholders who have an equal stake. How to reduce *compartmentalization* despite by the mandate of MAL as a facilitator of agric interventions.
- Strengthen and enhance existing current financing commitment
- Leveraging to other interlinking resources!!!
- CSA project design seen as an opportunity to demonstrate value addition and partnerships
- Implementation mechanisms closer to the communities

4.2- Capacity building group key observations and recommendations

- Identified three levels for capacity building (Policy makers, Researchers, extension agents and local communities).
- Identified capacity building needs stratified for each identified level(awareness creation and sensitization for policy makers: Technical training and tools for Researchers &

Extension agents: Training, information, communication, awareness and sensitization for Communities

- Identified key drivers for capacity building (Parliamentary committees, Local/traditional authorities for policy makers: Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Livestock departments for research and extension: Farmer organizations, youth and women groups, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs for communities.
- Identified delivery mechanisms including use of workshops, media, Short and long term training, E-learning and conferences, publications.

4.3 – Practices group key observations and recommendations

- Reaffirmed the preliminary identified priority areas of intervention for Zambia as being relevant
- Agro forestry should be included in practices for region III in addition to the others recommended.