



Towards Implementing the Agenda 2030: The Role of Food Security, Youth Employment and Climate Action in African Rural Development

Pretoria, South Africa, May 2 – 6 2017

Proceedings of the Conference



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The Sector Network Rural Development Africa (SNRD Africa)

SNRD Africa (SNRD) is a community of practice for national and international GIZ professionals in rural development in Africa and as such is an important hub for knowledge and capacity development. SNRD covers all aspects related to rural development and the sustainable management of natural resources as well as climate change in Africa. In this context, sustainable economic development and good governance also play a decisive role. Our goal is to keep our members updated and engaged. As international experts, we set out to seize the opportunities and challenges of rural development and always be one step ahead.

The joint work on development issues and methods within SNRD supports the introduction of innovative and standardised development approaches across programmes and countries. The joint development of new approaches and the transfer or adaptation of existing approaches enable not only better performance of programmes in the sector but substantial reductions in programme development costs. Moreover, cooperation between sector projects in Germany and bilateral and regional programmes facilitates the organisation of joint and individual study initiatives, workshops and other products. These products draw on the knowledge and experience of employees from a diverse range of programmes across Africa and Germany.

At present, the network consists of 73 projects and programmes from 30 different African countries and Germany as well as over 400 employees incl. representatives from the consulting sector.



SNRD Africa as from 2017 onwards promotes its work mainly in the following four working groups:

1. Policy Processes for Agriculture and Rural Development (PPARD)

This working group shares and promotes best practices and lessons learned from policy advisory services for agricultural public and private sector partners, rural development and food security policies.

2. Climate Change, Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management (CCLNRM)

This working group promotes the development and improvement of livelihoods while conserving natural resources in the context of climate change. It understands that well-governed and responsible management of natural resources is the basis for sustainable development in rural areas. The impacts and risks of climate change on livelihoods and natural resources are taken into account, especially through concepts such as ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation.

Two new working groups have emerged after dissolving the former ***Agribusiness and Food Security working group (ABFS)***, one on ***Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience (FSNR)*** and one on ***Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development (ABIVCD)***, which was announced during the SNRD Conference, taking into consideration the newly emerging topics with the creation of BMZ's SEWOH global programmes as well as development priorities in line with the Agenda 2030.

3. Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience (FSNR)

Since the BMZ has launched SEWOH – One World-No Hunger, a special initiative to address food insecurity and malnutrition through various channels, with a strong focus on Africa, this working group takes up the new challenge and will discuss and share knowledge about topics like nutrition-sensitive agriculture, nutrition-sensitive value chains and the sustainable integration of food and nutritional security in national nutrition policies.

4. Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development (ABIVCD)

Promoting inclusive and sustainable value chains for increased productivity, income, employment and livelihoods is the objective of the new WG ABIVCD. The working group promotes the improvement of productivity in agriculture and the capacity of farmers and rural agri-based micro and small-scale enterprises (MSMEs) to access and compete successfully in different markets. It has become a major priority for African leaders to promote sustained growth and food security across the continent and hence the focus of numerous BMZ/GIZ projects. Their support is geared at rural transformation guided by the objective of promoting market oriented agricultural development through the creation of viable agribusiness ventures that are embedded in inclusive and sustainable value chains (VC).

The working groups are the heart and soul of the Network. They bring together professionals from GIZ-supported projects and experts from the respective GIZ sector departments. They organise knowledge exchange and management, provide training in best practices and develop new approaches based on exchange and peer learning. The working groups select and work with their tandem partners in the GIZ sector department (FMB).

Executive Summary

This year's SNRD Africa Conference took place in Pretoria, South Africa, from 2 – 6 May 2017 on the topic

Towards Implementing the Agenda 2030: The Role of Food Security, Youth Employment and Climate Action in African Rural Development.

More than 150 participants came from different African countries as well as from GIZ Germany, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Consultant Agencies to gather in South Africa and discuss the intertwining topics of food security, youth employment and climate change within African rural development.

The **objectives** of the conference were:

- To understand the dynamics between food security, youth employment and climate change in rural Africa
- To follow the trend and establish two new working groups: one dealing with Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development (ABIVCD) and another one which intensively deals with Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience (FSNR)
- To learn how to improve vertical and horizontal cooperation (Verzahnung) between different projects
- To determine the way forward of SNRD Africa and how to face future challenges of youth employment, food security and climate change

The conference started with an introductory session for newcomers on 2nd May in the afternoon, in which the SNRD Africa and its working groups were presented. In the evening of the same day, the outgoing SNRD Africa Speaker Ousmane Djibo welcomed all the participants. The next day, 3rd May, was devoted to the working groups which took the opportunity to work on their topics. The two new working groups ABIVCD and FSNR were established, and started their work. In the afternoon, the first plenary session started with a discussion with Dr. Sabine Müller (Director of FMB, GIZ) on the future of sector networks. This session emphasized the importance of the work of regional sector networks for the exchange and generation of knowledge.

In the evening of the same day, the participants gathered around a bonfire for a 'fireside chat' with Dr. Heike Henn, the Head of Division Food and Nutrition Security; Global Food Policy at BMZ, who was glad to answer the questions regarding the incorporation of SEWoH projects in the best way possible. Dr. Henn took notice of – and openly discussed – the challenges the GIZ programme staff were facing and agreed to several 'teething problems' during the first phase of SEWoH.

On 4th May the conference was officially opened by statements of Ousmane Djibo, the outgoing SNRD speaker, Dr. Robert Kressirer, the new Country Director of GIZ South Africa, Dr. Albert Engel, the General Director of the Africa Department in GIZ Headquarter and by Dr. Heike Henn from BMZ. The core thematic session of the conference on the African perspective regarding the conference topics was then launched with the key note speech by Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, the CEO of NEPAD, the partner to the GIZ host program CAADP. Dr. Mayaki gave a very inspiring key note speech on *African perspectives on Youth employment, food security and Climate Actions*. Corresponding inputs were given by the invited discus-

sants HE Salamata Sawadogo (Ambassador of Burkina Faso to South Africa) and Mr. Gift Mafuleka (young South African farmer). The inputs of the panellists sparked a lively debate on the objectives of respective African national policies and the role and potential of development cooperation.

In the afternoon, participants chose one out of five parallel workshops which were well prepared on the topics of food security, youth employment and climate. The workshops produced considerable results. In the evening, participants let the day find a comfortable end at the official conference dinner.

On 5th May, the last day of the conference, participants shared findings of their programme work in 26 lively Open Space sessions with other interested colleagues. Thereafter, the conference closed with the introduction of the new SNRD Africa speaker Dr. Michaela Braun and the new steering group. A wrap up and evaluation of the conference followed and the conference was concluded by mid-day.

On 6th May, people used the opportunity to undertake one out of five field trips to round the off their knowledge sharing and their visit to South Africa.

The planned strategy meetings for programme and project leaders took place on Tuesday, 2nd May, and Friday, 5th May, in the afternoons, in which the results of the study on vertical and horizontal cooperation within agricultural projects were discussed and the strategic way forward and elements for the revised constitution of the SNRD Africa were elaborated.

Impressions



Official Opening of the SNRD Africa Conference with the SNRD Africa Speaker



participants in Plenary



Discussion on the Future of Sector Networks with Sabine Müller, Head of Setoral Department and Ousmane Djibo, the outgoing SNRD Speaker



Keynote Speech by Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO NEPAD



Networking and Coffee between Sessions



The panel discussing issues of Rural Development, Youth Employment and Food Security

Day 1: Tuesday, 2nd of May 2017

The first day of the conference started with an introductory session for all the SNRD Africa newcomers, in which information about the SNRD Africa in general and specifically about the working groups was given. In parallel, the first strategy meeting for the steering group and programme leaders took place to discuss the findings of the study on vertical and horizontal cooperation in agricultural projects. In the evening, the outgoing SNRD Africa Speaker Ousmane Djibo welcomed all the participants in a cocktail reception.

Introductory Session for Newcomers to SNRD by all four Working Groups

Introducing the SNRD structure to all the newcomers, representatives of each working group informed the first-time participants about the SNRD Africa in general and presented his/her working group to the audience in the afternoon of the first day.

Tarquin Meszaros was introducing the working group on Policy Processes for Agriculture and Rural Development (PPARD).



Friederike Krämer was introducing the working group on Climate Change, Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management (CCLNRM).

The two new working groups on Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development (ABIVCD) and on Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience (FSNR) were presented by Eberhard Krain and Martina Kress and Ines Reinhard, respectively. In the end, the participants chose the working group which they would like to join.



SNRD Reception. Welcoming by SNRD-Speaker Ousmane Djibo

In his very warm welcome speech, the out-going speaker, Ousmane Djibo, welcomed all the participants and colleagues. He especially thanked Sabine Müller and Heike Henn for their participation in the 17th SNRD conference. He was delighted and honoured by the big interest in the conference which shows how successful the SNRD had become. The large amount of newcomers is especially encouraging as it means that new energy will be brought in from new projects and programmes.



He pointed out that the theme this year will enable us to go in depth into technical discussions and share our rich experiences on the field as a sector network, peer learning among ourselves and also be able to discuss how we as the SNRD can actively contribute to the achievement of the Agenda 2030. He emphasized that the themes are the same focus areas of the German G20 presidency this year which makes the participation of Dr. Heike Henn of BMZ special with her being actively involved in the G20 process.

He also mentioned that the participation and output of the SNRD is rising with a constant increase of programmes and projects (from 54 in 2015 to 73 today), a reform was needed to adjust to the needs of all members. We need to be flexible in structure to make sure to reflect the challenges on the ground. That is why he mentioned the two new working groups which were to be introduced during this conference.



In line with the SNRD tradition, it is also time to renew the management of the network. Ousmane Djibo said that it had been an honour for him to serve as a speaker and to take up these responsibilities from Addis Ababa in 2015. But now it was time after two years of this very challenging but rewarding task to hand over to a new person to continue the good work. For him, to be a speaker meant a lot:

“For me it enabled me to see beyond the limit of my small project and to confront myself to a wide range of topics relevant to the organization. It gave me insights into other topics and enabled me to engage with the management in different departments to discuss management issues. These are only a few of the huge number of comparative advantages as a speaker. So, I encourage all to take up the opportunity and to experience this exciting assignment.”

Finally, he thanked the entire team of the South African CAADP Support Programme and especially Dr. Dorothe Nett for hosting the conference this year as well as the steering committee and the event manager Lirschia Venter for helping to organise the event.

Day 2: Wednesday, 3rd of May 2017

The second day of the conference started with a short session in plenary to introduce the new structure of the SNRD's working groups. The formation of two new working groups was announced officially and the groups presented themselves quickly. Afterwards, participants joined the working group meetings to discuss current topics. The working groups ABIVCD and FSNR had their very first meetings and started sharing experiences on their field of work.

In the afternoon, Dr. Sabine Müller (General Director of FMB, GIZ) presented her view on the future of sector networks and answered questions from the plenary. The evening winded up with a fireside chat with Dr. Heike Henn (Head of Division Food and Nutrition Security; Global Food Policy, BMZ) who appreciated to hear experiences GIZ experts from the field had made during the last months in their work.

SNRD Plenary Session: Introduction to the new structure of SNRD Africa with the new working groups

The outgoing SNRD Speaker Ousmane Djibo introduced the new structure of the sector network. He emphasized that due to changing demand in in the sectors development policies and financing one working group would be wound up while two new working groups would be established.

The SNRD used to have 3 working groups (Agribusiness and Food Security; Climate Change, Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management; Policy Processes for Agriculture and Rural Development) and 2 communities of practice (ATVET, contract farming). Ousmane Djibo stressed the strength of the network in its flexibility to adjust its structure. To better meet the changes in the sector and the needs of the member projects, the last strategy meeting in August 2016 decided to revise the SNRD structure and to establish two new working groups: Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development and Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience.

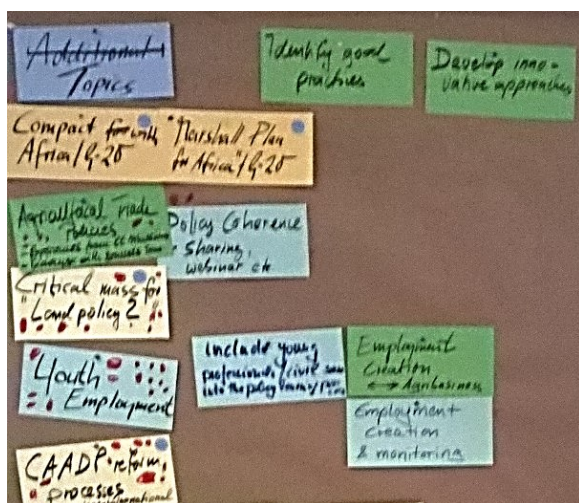
The former Agribusiness and Food Security working group will dissolve. Its members shall decide which of the new ones to join. In addition, he pointed out that new speakers and co-speakers should be elected for each working group.

Afterwards, the speakers of the working groups introduced and presented the topics and activities of their working groups.

Working Group Meetings

The working groups then held their parallel meetings. The established working groups met to discuss their working group work plans, current issues and topics as well as future activities. The former working group on Agribusiness and Food Security (ABFS) had a short wrap up meeting before the formation of the two new working groups Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development (ABIVCD) and Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience (FSNR). They had their first meeting later the same morning. During the working group meetings, new speakers and co-speakers were elected.

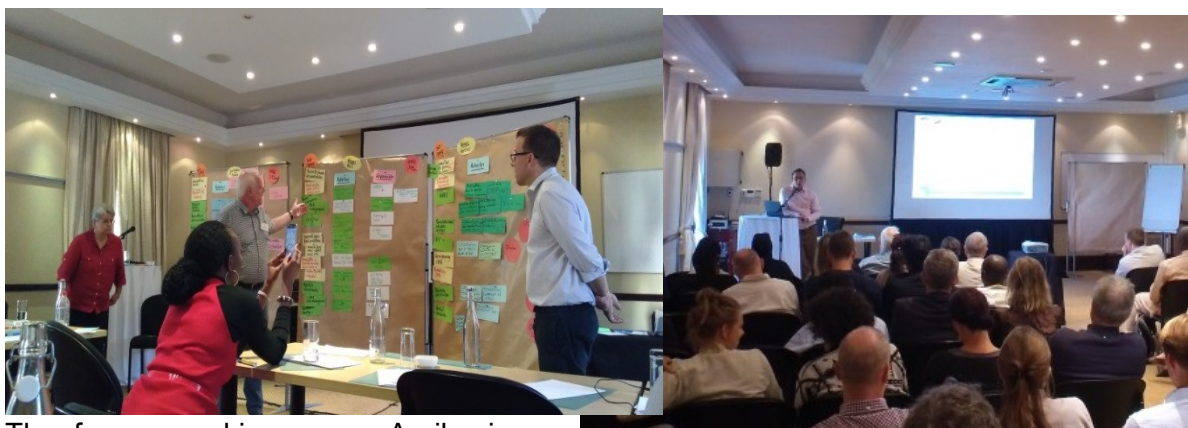
1. Policy Processes for Agriculture and Rural Development (PPARD)



The working group on Policy Processes for Agriculture and Rural Development (PPARD) started their session with a follow-up from their last meeting which took place in November 2016 in Nairobi. This was followed by a number of presentations about the findings of the work and studies from different projects and programmes. Additionally, the new work plan was jointly developed and agricultural trade, youth employment, land policy and the CAADP reform process were identified as the topics for further discussion. Mark Fynn and Mathias Braun confirmed their roles as the working

group's speaker and co-speaker, respectively. The working group members thanked their tandem partner Heike Hoeffler for her excellent contributions to the working group. Christoph Langenkamp was elected as the new FMB tandem partner of the working group.

2. Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development (ABIVCD)



The former working group Agribusiness and Food Security (ABFS) held its last wrap up meeting where the participants especially thanked its former speaker Moritz Heldmann before splitting up in the two new working groups. The newly established working group Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development (ABIVCD) then started its work. In the discussion led by Florian Winckler and Margret Will three subgroups 1: Inclusive Business Models and Private-Public Dialogue Platforms, 2: Access to Finance and Food Processing and 3: Formal and Non-Formal Education and Farmer Based Organizations were formed and a work plan was established. The new speaker, Florian Winckler and co-speakers Anna Thinius, Jackson Muchoki, Waqas Malik, Neil Fourati, Berthe Balep and Caroline Mutepfa were elected. The working group's tandem partner will still be Eberhard Krain. (See Annex for detailed summary).

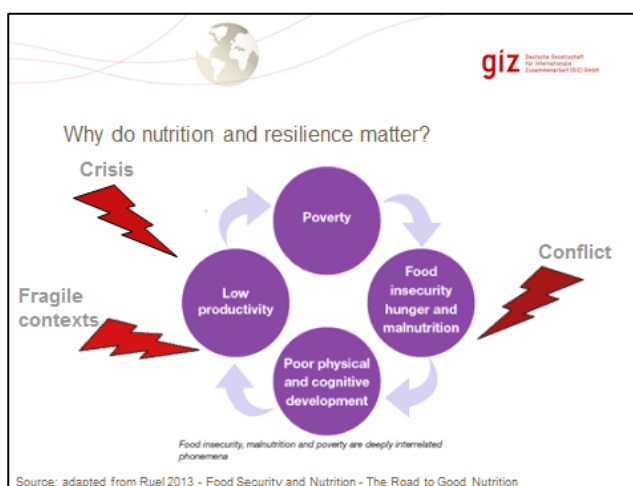
3. Climate Change, Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management (CCLNRM)

The working group on Climate Change, Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management started their meeting with a revision of the current work plan and the presentation of the progress it has made. The three themes discussed were: 1. Enhancing the benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services, 2. Climate change adaptation and 3. Land tenure, forest landscape restoration and wood energy. On each topic the members shared their experience from their work in the field. The group also created its work plan according to the three topics identified for intensified discussion. Jenny Rust from GIZ Madagascar and Andreas Schleenbaecker from GIZ Togo were reconfirmed in their position of speaker and co-speaker, respectively of the WG. The working group's tandem partner in FMB is Till Below.



4. Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience (FSNR)

The newly established working group Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience met for the first time and formed four subgroups: 1. Nutrition in Agriculture, 2. Nutrition in fragile contexts and LRRD, 3. Behavior Change and 4. Advocacy for Nutrition. The group established its work plan



and decided on activities that the participants want to implement in the future. The participants also elected their first speaker Katja Altincicek and co-speaker Ulrich Bormann. The working group's tandem partners in FMB will be Martina Kress and Ines Reinhard.

The Future of Sector Networks

On Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Sabine Müller, Director of FMB at GIZ, shared her view on the future of sector networks with the participants and afterwards discussed with the participants especially the future of the SNRD Africa and on how to improve and continue the successful work of SNRD Africa.

Dr. Müller emphasized that regional networks next to global networks are key to successful exchange and technical innovation on a regional basis. Each region has its own characteristics and therefore a regional network like the SNRD Africa is appropriate.



Dr. Müller confirmed that sector networks remain to be an important part of the GIZ knowledge management. They should take full advantage of the digital change and increase to use the opportunity of virtual collaboration and exchange.

For knowledge management to be successful it is important to **collect, connect and co-create**. As recommendations for the future development of the sector network, Dr. Müller emphasized the following key aspects:

1. To take full advantage of the **opportunities** we have (especially concerning the available budget). There are more possible options than we think.
2. A **smart combination of formats** of exchange (offline as well as online meetings). Be creative!
3. The **exchange** of professional knowledge and collection of cross-national experiences
4. Taking up current **trends** such as the Agenda 2030 and the creation of new working groups
5. **Innovation** is important: be flexible and end a work stream that is no longer productive. Sometimes it is better to finish something old and start something new.
6. Inclusion of **external knowledge** to learn from others and exchange.

Finally, she emphasized that

“Sector networks are important. They are important for knowledge management, really important, they are also really important for the good involvement of our regional and national staff. So, sector networks are a really good body for that.”

Questions and Answers with Dr. Sabine Müller



Q: A new virtual collaboration platform is very important and was a weakness in the past. When can it be ready and functioning?

A: Roll out will start in July - stepwise, licence for 16,000 people is needed. The SNRD Africa will receive the licence first.

Q: How to better integrate the knowledge coming from the SNRD Africa? There is a need to reach out to external colleagues who are interested in the same themes. How do we enable external communication?

A: With the virtual collaboration platform (Microsoft Sharepoint) it will be possible to give access to external persons. All the information/knowledge from the SN should be provided to the platform, so that no other websites are needed.

Q: What is the mechanism of monitoring? Common monitoring of recommendations or feedback comes from different offices?

There is a portal where you can raise issues or worries. To minimise problems and for error correction, people should constantly give feedback while using the platform.

Q: Regarding innovation and the use of different information and communication technologies that are already used within GIZ, how can we manage better data protection in cooperation with our partners?

Security package will be bought. There isn't a final solution yet -> still in progress.

Q: How can we use the work we are doing within the WG to contribute to further development of services and more innovative approaches? Solution idea: M&E framework applied to all WG/SN to come up with an indicator, but how to measure the impact of the work?

I partly agree with the measurement of impact as an evidence for improvement on the project level. My main argument against this measurement is: participating might not be beneficiary for the own project in some cases but it might be beneficiary for others. Sharing knowledge and knowledge management is part of the job description. Knowledge should be seen as a common good.

Q: Beyond the new virtual formats, what are the “innovative knowledge products” you talked about? And what is the status of the known, but highly used “GIZ Products” in the Intranet?

The GIZ products are of varying quality and only updated to a varying degree. They shouldn't be the only knowledge products and formats within GIZ, but currently are.

Key messages from the discussion on the future of sector networks

To conclude, Ousmane Djibo (outgoing speaker) underlined the following *take-aways*: Horizontal and vertical cooperation between different programmes is key, however, there is a need for more performance in the following areas:

1. Coherent appearance of GIZ in particular towards partners
2. A common tool that brings us (GIZ) together
3. Joint programming for preparing project/programme
4. Joint assessment/evaluation of different programmes
5. Strong indicators
6. A strong knowledge management system shared between different programmes
7. Scale-up of best practises
8. Increase our contribution to the overall country strategy

Concluding remarks from participants:

Participants further underlined the sector network to be important for creativity and innovation, personnel development, mutual and peer learning as well as exchange and learning from mistakes. **Christel Weller-Molongua** further challenged to overcome the difficulties of interaction and cooperation, cross-regional learning and exchange of cross-continental experience (e.g. Asia – Africa). Especially cross sector network connections are beneficial

Fireside Chat: The Future of Technical Cooperation for SNRD Africa

The moderator Klaus von Mitzlaff welcomed the panel and the audience and gave a short overview of the day's group work at the SNRD conference. He then introduced the panel: **Dr. Heike Henn** (BMZ, Head of Division 102, Food and nutrition security; global food policy), **Lorenz Petersen** (GIZ, Head of Division, Climate Change, Rural Development, Infrastructure; FMB), **Christel Weller-Molongua** (GIZ, Head of Division, Rural Development, Agriculture; GLOBE) and **Martin Weiss** (GIZ, Head of Division, Supra-regional and Horn of Africa; Africa).



Dr. Heike Henn started with appreciation of her invitation to the SNRD conference and the opportunity for exchange and feedback from the ground through the GIZ colleagues in the field. She then gave a status quo on the current BMZ positions:

- BMZ sees the sector as **integrative approach**; hence there is no focus on differentiation between projects, instruments, etc. It is all seen as one coherent and aligned approach.
- BMZ feels a lot of **support from international organisations** for the topic of food security and even a boost for the topic. Food security remains a high priority (high demand, support by all political parties in Germany, support by civil society).
- BMZ acknowledges the **hard work by the GIZ experts in the past 4 years**. Since SEWOH is a political initiative, there was and is high pressure and expectations. She pointed out the opportunity this provides for scaling-up. She also acknowledged that there was not always enough time for alignment of the SEWOH projects to partner policies, strategies, portfolio coherence, etc., which needs to be improved now.
- **Alignment of the SEWOH programmes** to the bilateral portfolio is necessary in order to strengthen sustainability and the visibility of a coherent German support approach.

- She summarized the **Marshall-Plan for Africa** shortly. It brings stronger policy orientation to support reforms in the cooperation countries. It promotes result-based projects and accountability. Its focus is on food security, rural development and agriculture.

Martin Weiss was the first to respond to the points mentioned above. He said that the GIZ had challenges (political pressure, high amounts, quick results, short deadlines) with SEWOH in the beginning. GIZ also focuses on coherence and alignment of the portfolio, regardless of the funding source. However, GIZ overcame the challenges through internal learning and flexibility, a common approach of docking SEWOH to the bilateral portfolio, and the existing excellent partner relationships. He summarized that GIZ came out stronger than before and therefore is prepared for new challenges since GDC is in focus of the political debate.

Lorenz Petersen gave his statement from the perspective of the FMB. In his opinion, the existence and role of FMB is justified through the support to regional departments for success (one agenda, coherence, knowledge management). Also, the FMB sees SEWOH as an opportunity to develop, grow and move forward. GIZ has a unique feature that gives a competitive advantage, which is knowledge and proven expertise. That is why also sector networks are so important.

Christel Weller-Molongua highlighted that GIZ and BMZ are quite close to each other with regards to perception, ideals and objectives. Special initiatives in general are huge opportunities to boost thematic areas. SEWOH proves that with ~ 600 Mio. EUR commissioned to GIZ. The SEWOH initiative brought a broad/integrated approach to rural development (topics of soil, nutrition, land access, agricultural finance, fish, and innovations) including the involvement of the private sector and civil society. When it comes to co-operation with the private sector there is still room for improvement since it was not always successful, which is partly also due to the expectations of the private sector. However, GIZ mastered the challenges thanks to the docking projects, its concepts, the GIZ staff and the support of the FMB. In the end, she also formulated a few wishes: Since bilateral projects have been and furtherly are necessary for the success of special initiatives, they should likewise be furtherly financed and developed. Also, SDGs should be better incorporated into special initiatives.

Q&A and statements from the audience:

J. Hoerner, Mali: The bilateral projects suffered from budget constraints because of the special initiatives.

Heike Henn: I am a strong believer of the bilateral projects and do not see the described effect of budget constraints. Since BMZ has internal targets for funds for Rural Development & Food Security, where would a budget constraint come from? It would be quite the opposite. BMZ is now under pressure to keep the budgets up, which means that there are no reductions planned for.

M. Baumann, Belgium: What is the trend in other countries (G7, G20, increasing or decreasing budgets?)?

Heike Henn: There is no clear picture what other donors are planning but there are indications for reduced budgets, e.g. USA and Japan. There will likely be challenges in the future.

R. Hoffmann, Consultant: 1) There are time constraints for SEWOHs. Sustainable impacts take time. 2) Holistic approaches/ regional coherence: Do we really target the same people?

Heike Henn: The approach of BMZ is to link special initiatives to docking projects in order to create sustainability, add up on the portfolio (e.g. additional thematic areas), scale up and pilot new approaches.

Christel Weller-Molongua also responded to the question of regional coherence. She acknowledges that there is also room for improvement but asked to consider that sometimes the project regions were selected by the partner.

O. Djibo, Germany: The consultation and negotiation with partner countries did not take place sufficiently. Is this the new way of programming? And with regards to G20, might there be additional funding after the G20 summit to implement the agreed action areas?

Heike Henn: No, this is not the new way of programming. This way was chosen due to time constraints. The idea was to have the usual consultation process with the partner after the funds were committed in order to then do mutual programming with the partner. The expectation is that Germany keeps up the commitments although it is unclear which funding lines will be used. We will know better after the next national elections in Germany.

Positive feedback regarding the SEWOH implementation came from Kenya and Cameroon where, despite difficulties in planning and coordination, the new engagement was highly appreciated. Other statements by the audience addressed the importance of the inclusion of the local private sector for which projects of longer durations would be better. SEWOH was well-appreciated as a top-up since the German contribution to the national agricultural investment plans was boosted.

Take-away by Dr. Heike Henn:

1. The importance of regional and inclusive value chain approaches.
2. The importance of bilateral projects for partner orientation and alignment.
3. The added value through networks and meetings like SNRD.

Day 3: Thursday, 4th of May 2017

On Thursday morning, the official part of the conference began. High-level speakers welcomed the conference and its participants and gave very inspiring speeches to the audience.

Welcome Address by new GIZ Country Director South Africa

Robert Kressirer, the new country director of GIZ South Africa, was the first one to speak at the official opening ceremony of the SNRD Africa conference. In his speech, he highlighted the importance of meetings like this one, which are very important opportunities to share ideas and experience between colleagues. It is important to have the face to face interaction on certain topics and to allow participants to share their experience in the field on specific topics within the working groups. As the new Country Director for GIZ in South Africa he was happy about the link between the programmes taking place in South Africa and the overall topic of the conference.



Regarding food security, he referred to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal No. 2 which aims at ending poverty and hunger. However, many African countries are still suffering from hunger, whereas in other places in the world food is thrown away carelessly. Therefore, he stressed, we should think about what we can do and what lies in our responsibility to reduce this disparity.

Also, he pointed out that youth employment plays a great role in every country. However, especially in Africa the situation is severe considering that the unemployment rate of youth is up to 30-40% and even more young people will enter the labour market in the following years.

Further, he raised attention to climate change and even if it is obvious to most people there are still some who deny it. Climate change is a topic that we need to attend because many people, especially in the Pacific and in Africa, are already experiencing the consequences of it and must face, e.g. droughts as well as floods.

He closed his speech with encouraging especially the African colleagues to engage further in the sector of rural development in Africa even after they worked with GIZ.

Welcome and Introduction by SNRD Africa

Ousmane Djibo, the outgoing SNRD speaker, also welcomed everyone officially to the conference. He acknowledged the number of high ranking guests and pointed out the special relationship he has with South Africa since he almost spent half of his working life with GIZ in South Africa (7 out of 15 years) where he has “left his heart”.

Introducing this years' theme, he emphasized that this conference is also a call for action, a call for stronger partnerships between our member programmes and finally a call for innovation instead of continuing business as usual.

The 17 objectives of the SDGs are ambitious and interrelated and require us to join forces and to not continue to work in silo. To achieve this objective the sharing of experiences and lessons learnt, the building on synergies and the cooperation potential between our projects and programmes are key steps.

He pointed out that Somalia, Ethiopia, Madagascar, South Sudan and other East and South African countries suffer extremely because of extreme weather conditions. This in turn jeopardizes employment in the food economy and in rural and urban areas. One of the main challenges of this decade we are facing and will continue to face is with no doubt youth employment and migration cannot be the solution. However, it demonstrates the complexity of the situation and shows how the issues of “Food Security, Youth Employment and Climate Action” are interrelated.

Today's generation of youth is the largest the world has ever known, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. An estimated of 440 million young people will enter the rural labor market by 2030 in Africa alone. And only about 7 million out of the 20 million of youth entering the labor market every year are likely to get a job. So, the challenge we are facing is huge and we urgently need to stand up collectively.

He further emphasized that agriculture generates 68% of rural household income in African countries, with 23% from rural non-farm activities. Therefore, we need to transform our soil today for it to become our oil tomorrow and these in all the sectors far beyond agriculture and the food economy (infrastructure, ICT, health, education, etc.). This conference is the right platform to discuss and see how we can innovate and better contribute to achieving the goals of the Agenda 2030.

Due to the SNRD's flexibility to adjust to these new challenges, it comes up with two new working groups: WG Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development and WG Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience.



Address by BMZ Head of Division Food and Nutrition Security; Global Food Policy



Further, Dr. Heike Henn (BMZ Head of Division Food and Nutrition Security; Global Food Policy) welcomed the audience. She pointed out that the topics chosen for the conference were an excellent and very adequate pick and as well of high importance to the Ministry. Only recently, the ministry organized the conference “Future of the Rural World” in Berlin, discussing very similar topics. Especially youth employment served as a dominant theme during this event as a large group of youth developed a charter that was handed over to the minister. This charter is a call for action to the different actors to join hands to make rural areas more prosperous.

“We have the youngest generation ever: they will demand their share of a decent prosperous life. It is our task to enable this young generation and the next one to have a chance for a decent life.”

Food security, agricultural and rural development make-up 20% of the annual BMZ budget and is hence of great importance for the ministry. Overall, 1.5 billion Euro per year are allocated to GIZ which makes it a very strong and important partner. Not only as an institution it is a valuable partner but also all the GIZ's staff who is doing the actual work. Therefore, Dr. Heike Henn gave a huge “*Thank you*” from the government to all staff of GIZ.

The topic of food security and its relevance is obvious to all of us and it has also reached the public in Germany over the last couple of years. Its relevance is also underlined through the current food crises, climate change and the lack of perspective for young people.

Some of the major challenges are to increase food production sustainably, to feed the rural population, to fight the violation against the human right to food and to stop millions of children suffering from stunting. With two billion people suffering from hidden hunger and 160 million children that suffer from stunting, we should not allow a further disconnection between rural and urban areas, which is especially relevant in Africa.

Dr. Henn also pointed to the international action on food security and rural development:

- Agenda 2030,
- United Nations SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture,
- strong African commitment through the Malabo declaration and CAADP,
- The German G7 Presidency – lift 500 million out of malnutrition and hunger until 2030,
- This years' Italian G7 presidency – a new initiative on Food Security in Africa,

- The German G20 presidency, Compact with Africa, EU-Africa Summit,
- Special Initiative One World-No Hunger,
- The German Marshall Plan with Africa.

She also pointed out that German development cooperation and its focus on these activities around African initiatives is one of the key areas and remains important for GDC and the leadership in BMZ.

She will work for a strong message for the G20 summit in Hamburg, for a partnership with Africa and the importance of rural youth employment with concrete action.

While Germany is an active partner in development, there are however five challenges Germany can only partly influence:

1. Increasing fragility (in e.g. South Sudan, Northern Nigeria, Somalia, Yemen) where we need a strong political commitment by the Governments of these countries.
2. Difficult balance between crisis action and long-term stability.
3. Migration has been put at the center of attention of development policy: This led to an increase of financial support to the Ministry. However, the link between development cooperation and migration is has many facets and is difficult to assess.
4. The financial resources, especially in partner countries and the decreasing official development assistance (ODA).
5. The international consensus on key issues like trade or climate change has weakened. There is a need to seek new common ground and a new consensus in a changing political world.

As an outlook, Dr. Henn underlined that the opportunities still outweigh the challenges. She is optimistic because of three reasons:

- There is stronger African ownership which is a positive sign,
- Innovations and ICT: through new technologies obstacles can be overcome, especially when we focus on gender and youth,
- We have the youngest generation ever: they will demand their share of a decent prosperous life. It is our task to enable this young generation and the next one to have a fair chance for a decent life.

Address by GIZ General Director, Africa Department



Albert Engel, Director Africa Department GIZ, welcomed the participants from the side of the GIZ headquarter. He highlights that the SNRD is a big asset for GIZ and that the topics discussed are of high relevance for our work.

“More than 20 years ago, I called about 24 staff members from various programs across Africa to gather in Lesotho. This is where we founded the Sector Network Rural Development.”

As a founder of the SNRD, it is amazing to see how the sector network has grown over the past years. It is a great opportunity for peer learning, self-help, networking and exchange of experiences. This has shown to be of immense benefit for all involved. Over the years, the SNRD Africa carried out so many different activities but he highlights especially the **Africa Forum** which was established one year after the SNRD Africa in 1996/97 in Zambia. It is a learning platform on sector-wide approaches in agriculture which was back then a new approach. It continued as a platform for sector wide approaches in agriculture for about 10 years, then it was a platform for up-scaling agriculture hosted by CAADP. Later, it became a CAADP platform for regional farmers and pan-African organizations.

“It is a child that grew out of one working group of SNRD, left home and is grown up and is really thriving. This is the kind of networking that we need to induce and keep in mind.”

Today, our focus is the agenda 2030, and the three areas:

Food security is at the centre of the “renaissance” of our work. SDG 1 & 2 set the framework for food and nutrition security to be at the core of it. This should always be closely connected to agriculture and especially nutrition-sensitive agriculture. To better link smallholders to markets, to strengthen inclusive food value chains and to increase the efficiency of food production we need to bring the private sector on board.

Youth employment is currently highly relevant to our work. 440 million youth will enter the labour market until 2030 and 20 million new jobs are needed each year in Africa. So, the creation of jobs needs to be high on our agenda. Vocational training is a key success factor for youth employment. The GIZ support to the ATVET project has brought significant results already.

Climate change and land degradation are two major challenges, in some regions more than in others. 50,000 people die yearly from climate change related matters. That’s why one third of the GIZ Africa portfolio is already dedicated to this matter.

To conclude, Mr. Engel underlined that the intensive dialogue and strong cooperation is a vital precondition to overcome these challenges.

“Together we can shape the future of agriculture and rural development in Africa.”

Key Note: “African perspectives on Youth employment, food security and Climate Actions” by the NEPAD CEO

Key note speech by HE Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, CEO NEPAD

In his key-note speech, Dr Mayaki provided an African perspective to the themes of the conference. He told the audience the 'journey' of the process in which African policy makers gradually tackled the three themes of the conference (CAADP in Maputo, CAADP II in Malabo, interlinkages).

About Maputo: In the 1980s and 90s, policy makers were told to forget agricultural development by key partners, including the World Bank. This coincided with the structural adjustment context where African Governments had to cut on every type of expenditure. We did not think strategically, **agriculture was back then not a priority, it was rather infrastructure.**



From the Millennium onwards, policy makers of the continent within NEPAD started to rethink. The new political priority resulted in development to be agriculture-led. This should guide the national planning processes and CAADP was introduced with the aim to increase public expenditures for agriculture to 10% aiming at a level of agricultural productivity growth of 6%. Through the

CAADP Compact, national and regional integration should take place and Maputo set the stage for the Compacts and the national agricultural programmes.

After Maputo: Planning processes were revisited bringing the compacts on board and providing evidence to public investment. More space was opened to non-state actors. However, **two issues** were not solved:

1. We could not measure the CAADP impact (e.g. productivity increase), we could not track the public expenditure and there was no results framework. This was a crucial weakness.
2. An administrative burden was created because we put a lot of focus on processes giving priority to policy makers over experts and implementation.

Malabo: From a political to an expert buy-in. There were **three critical issues**:

1. Agricultural development should be looked at as a multi-sectoral issue (food, climate, health, youth, infrastructure),
2. Better linkages between economic and agricultural policy,
3. Results framework to allow us to evaluate the impact.

New themes were introduced, such as rural-urban linkages and the rural space, nutrition, climate change and youth employment. Concerning climate action, there are national policies on climate adaptation but the remaining problem is that Ministries of Environment do not talk to other sectors so there is no coherence with agricultural policies. The challenge of how to get coherent strategies is crucial for future endeavours. The current key words in the African Development Debate are (i) Industrialisation, (ii) Jobs and Employment Creation and (iii) Infrastructure. The agricultural and rural development community has now to adapt to these three key words and align agricultural and rural topics accordingly.

Dr. Mayaki concluded with the proposal of **three key solutions** to the before-mentioned challenges:

1. To alert governments with an evidence based approach towards agricultural development.
2. To empower non-state actors to influence policy makers (farmers, youth, women).
3. To engage a new leadership that considers multi-sectorality as key.

The **transformation** that needs to take place now:

- Bottom-up processes of policy design (local communities need to be empowered),
- The issue of the rural space is critical and this space needs to be managed,
- Agriculture and rural development (ARD) should be fundamentally led by the leaders that are coming.

“We need a new leadership that considers multi-sectorality as key!”

Comments by Discussants

HE Salamata Sawadogo, Ambassador of Burkina Faso to South Africa



After the key-note speech, Mrs. Sawadogo introduced her country Burkina Faso as an example dealing with the themes of the conference. She introduced Burkina Faso with a dominant agricultural sector (80% predominantly traditional agriculture) and with a very young population (66% of the population is young). The challenges which the country is facing are climate hazards, education mismatch regarding the labor market need and food insecurity.

Concerning employment in Burkina Faso, the lack of job security for young people is a big challenge. Unemployment has a “young face” and is higher in urban areas (8.5%) than in rural areas (0.2%). With an unemployment rate of 13.2 % in total, urban young people from 16 to 24 years are the most af-

ected.

Such a situation gives rise to several challenges including:

- The development of education and vocational training at both rural and urban areas;
- The creation of new job opportunities matching the demographic dynamics;
- The structuring of the farming sector to increase production while protecting the ecosystem.

For the four coming years, the actions undertaken within the framework of the National Plan for the Economic and Social Development (PNDES) will help revitalize the expanding sectors for growth and jobs through five strategic objectives:

- Developing an agriculture, forestry, husbandry, wildlife and fishery industry which is productive and resilient, more market-oriented;
- Developing a competitive industrial and craft sector, with high added value and creating decent jobs;
- Promoting trade and the expansion of high value-added service industry, creating decent jobs;
- Developing resilient and quality infrastructure to favor the structural transformation of the economy;
- Finally, inverting the degradation of the environment and insuring sustainable durably management of natural and environmental resources.

The ambassador concluded that the **political will is there, mechanisms exist** and now we need the mobilization and synergy of the national stakeholders along with the support of the technical and financial partners for the achievement of the expected results.

Mr. Gift Mafuleka, Farmer from Mpumalanga Province, South Africa

As a **South African grain farmer**, Gift Mafuleka started to say that he is here to “learn from those people with white hairs”. He presented himself as a commercial farmer involved in agricultural development. He picked up three fundamental points from Dr. Mayaki:

1. The importance of organized agriculture,
2. The importance of agricultural unions,
3. The importance of collaboration between countries where we can learn from.

Mr. Mafuleka said that he is coming from a disadvantaged background but was lucky enough to interact with programs for emerging farmers to develop into a commercial farmer.



The challenges he faces are twofold:

1. Land ownership: land security is needed to have collateral to access financial systems,
2. Primary production is immediately impacted by the lack of innovation and climate change.

He highlighted that a main challenge within his business is the **access to finance**. In the end, he emphasized that **we must make agriculture the core of development**.

Questions and Answers

Q: To what extent is access to finance a challenge for young farmers?

Answer Gift Mafuleka: There is no business that does not have the challenge with access to finance; but it is important for owners to know what kind of finance is needed. As young people, we think we need to have money. I try to be more innovative; the normal banking system is a hell. So, I focused on delivery of the produce as required and received my money. But asset finance is difficult (e.g. storage facilities): no one will finance me.

Q: Concerning the process from Maputo to Malabo, are these processes still relevant to agricultural development and in how far are these processes important to specific countries like Burkina Faso?

Answer Dr. Mayaki: Maputo and Malabo were extremely useful, it was essential for our own learning. There is a reasoning of regional integration and regional markets, we need to link the various sectors (multi-sectorality).

Q How can we tackle the discrepancies between training and realities of the job market?

Answer Ms. Sawadogo: Training should answer the market needs. One needs one frame to organize the different policies and one needs coordination, inclusivity, education.

Q: We import Chinese products, but there is little trade between countries. Financing is not following, banking does not embrace the private sector; so, we have to think about development of the agricultural sector; we have to talk about basic elements; there are complex difficulties; we talk about land issues as the farmer talked about it; we need some common denominator.

Answer Dr. Mayaki: We can make a list of key issues, there are so many: education, irrigation etc. All technical questions are known; we all know the answers. However, there is a technical and a political response. One example is Malaria: the same nets and necessary insecticides are still used; but where countries were successful it was the political context. In the political context, top-down does not work. As experts, we need to increase humility, bottom-up processes and we need to combine bottom-up with top down processes. Most of our challenges are multi-sectoral, therefore we have to push multi-sectorality (water, trade, infrastructure).

Q: How can we do better in linking private sector-led development with the public sector?

Answer Dr. Mayaki: Countries are different and thus have different priorities. Governments do not create jobs, therefore private sector led approaches are absolutely necessary and it is important to empower entrepreneurs. Regional value chains need to be supported; perhaps we need comparisons with Latin America and Asia to compare what are the successes somewhere else.

Q: What do you recommend that we might do better to work on interlinkages? How many times do we need to plan and re-plan?

Answer Ms. Sawadogo: There are different policies that countries adopt: In Burkina Faso, we have various strategies for sustainable development, now the strategy of accelerated growth up to 2025. We have to plan and re-plan; I think we need to evaluate and therefore re-plan all the time. We need to keep the best practices. It is good that GIZ remains a good partner, so that we assess together the development of the interventions in education, training, etc. these actions need to be supported. We need training and vocational training according to market needs and also irrigation is important for us especially during the dry season.

Answer Dr. Mayaki: Planning and re-planning, there are 3 reasons: 1. The data base must be evolving; in order to demonstrate the impact of a policy X. You need to invest into a quality data base (in all the 52 countries that we have). We often outsource this, but then we are not able to internalize the facts. 2. Central planning does no longer work, maybe it works in Rwanda; because there is a feedback coming from the ground; but we do not have many examples like that; we need to strengthen the planning at the local level; thus, I insist on a bottom-up approach.

Q: How can we change our language on the agricultural research and development themes so that other sectors can understand us and still not lose focus on the complexity that the sector entails?

Answer Dr. Mayaki: Not promising too much is important but bringing the stakeholders into the process. We should promise that we work on objectives together; thus, we create common goals, common buy-in: how do we do it together?! This is the best way to stabilize our governance systems and countries.



“Take away” of the Session

Ousmane Djibo and Robert Kressirer: *Take-away* from the discussion

The following ideas will be carried forward from the discussion summarized by **Ousmane Djibo**:

1. **Multi-sectoralism**: we can reach out more to colleagues coming from different countries and different sectors as well as subsectors,
2. **Cross- regional/continental learning** we shall take the challenge with us,
3. **Bottom-up policy** instead of doing business as usual,
4. Technical themes are well known; we need to add the political dimension and work with a **holistic approach**.

“Mr. Mafuleka, you helped us to be grounded and you are an inspiration to millions of young African farmers.” (Ousmane Djibo)

The **key messages** that **Robert Kressirer** took from the panel discussion were:

- Political leadership and to follow it up is key,
- Experts should not take over on policy matters but they should assist,
- Empower non-state actors,
- Support government sectors to good governance,
- Focus on future leaders from the next generation,
- Food insufficiency and policy coordination is important to address,
- Green economy is important,
- Leadership is reacting: impacts are immense when doing the things right,
- Big challenge is land ownership as collateral is key for accessing finance for farmers.

Finally, he addressed the audience stating that there is an important role of Pan-African institutions. We know what the technical solutions are, but political prioritization is important. We should not promise too much, we should be realistic in formulating objectives. We should exchange between regions and we should not look to narrow, have an open mind and language, and include others.

The session was ending with a huge appreciation you to all panelists who made it possible to come to the SNRD Africa conference to Pretoria, enriched the subject vision and discussion in SNRD and provided ample food for thought.

Special thanks went to **Dr. Mayaki** who received a **lifelong honorary membership** in SNRD Africa because he made a special effort to participate in the conference.

Thank you, Dr. Mayaki!



Thematic Mini-Workshops

On Thursday afternoon, participants took the chance to visit one of the five interesting thematic workshops. The well-prepared workshops focused on selected aspects of food security, youth employment and climate action in the context of the Agenda 2030.



In a short presentation, each organizer of a workshop had the chance to present the topic of his/her workshop briefly to attract the interested participants.

1. The Role of Biodiversity for Food Security

Responsible: Ulrike Tröger

Agenda:

Part 1

Mainstreaming Biodiversity – what does that mean?

- Presentation on CBD-COP 13 discussion and link to SDGs and rural development challenges
- Case study 1: Mainstreaming = Integration: how did Mexico (as host of the CBD COP 13) deal with the topic?
- Case study 2: Mainstreaming is also reflected in resource mobilization for implementation: What can we learn from the BIOFIN process in South Africa?
- Focusing on identification of „Financing Solutions“

Part 2

Focus: Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Agriculture for Food Security

- New Guidelines: useful concepts and tools of FAO
- New Entry Points, new arguments: the role of the IPBES thematic assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for policy advice services
- Thematic bridges for political agenda setting: Links to climate change and adaptation
- Case study 3: Add-on vs. value added: experiences with mainstreaming biodiversity in GIZ agricultural projects

Part 3

Tools and instruments in GIZ

- Mainstreaming and Capacity Building

- How can GIZ trainings and other products used effectively to raise awareness and support mainstreaming activities?
- Case study 4: Namibia (policy advice process)
- Case study 5: ecosystem services assessment in Tai region in CIV (ecosystem services approach)

Summary:

The workshop was set against the background of the global discussions in the international conservation community on mainstreaming biodiversity into productive sectors like agriculture and fisheries. This discussion is reflected in Agenda 2030 and its SDGs and was the main topic at the CBD Conference of the Parties in December 2016.

At a time when a growing world population relies on limited natural resources in a changing climate, the role of biological diversity gains utmost importance. Increased agricultural productivity and the conservation of biodiversity are necessary and inter-dependent components of sustainable development.

Poor people depend disproportionately more on nature's benefits and ecosystem services than groups with medium or high incomes. The protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the sustainable use of natural resources are therefore even more required within the scope of combating poverty.

Workshop proceedings: (all presentations can be found in DMS)

In the workshop, we revisited the current international debate of the topic, looked at FAO's position of Building a common vision for sustainable food and agriculture and explored how the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) presents new entry points and arguments via its Thematic Assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for policy advice services.

Next, we examined how Mexico as the host of the CBD Conference of the parties in late 2016 dealt with the topic of biodiversity and food security via mainstreaming strategies for productive sectors like agriculture and fisheries.

Another case from Zambia illustrated how improved access to markets and a proper agricultural value chain development can increase people's willingness and ability to get involved in conservation measures. At the same time, synergies can be tapped into to also address issues like fire wood shortages.

Together with the audience, we entered into a discussion looking specifically how biodiversity and its role for food security can be better communicated within GIZ. One practical approach is via existing training materials which could integrate biodiversity topics alongside agricultural ones and vice versa. The discussion around the question on how can silos be overcome in order to develop rural landscapes which are places where people and nature thrive is only starting. SNRD Africa with its thematic topics, represented projects and the landscapes in Africa is a good place to continue and strengthen that dialogue.

2. PANORAMA – Solutions for a healthy planet

Responsible: Stephan Krall, Janina Korting, Arno Sckeyde

Agenda:

1. Welcome
2. Introduction to the PANORAMA – Solutions for a healthy planet partnership
3. Q & A
4. Presentation of solution examples from SNRD Africa members
 - a. GIZ Benin
 - b. GIZ Mauretania
5. Introduce exercise
6. Contribute a solution (group A) OR explore solutions (group B):
 - A:
 - Get together in groups of 3
 - Share experiences you want to contribute as a solution
 - Reflect against criteria
 - Decide on one (or more) to contribute
 - Add solution to the online platform
 - B:
 - Get together in groups of 3
 - Discuss your challenge/question
 - Decide challenge you want to work with
 - Browse through solutions on the platform
 - Draft ideas for a new solution
7. Groups share their results in plenary
8. Final discussion, feedback and next steps

Summary:

This workshop was organized and facilitated jointly by Stephan Krall, FMB, Janina Korting, GV Blue Solutions and Arno Sckeyde, GV Mainstreaming EbA, all GIZ Germany and with an input from Stefanie Preuss, GIZ Benin.

During the workshop [the PANORAMA partnership was introduced](#) and examples and insights from current partners were provided. The PANORAMA – *Solutions for a healthy planet* partnership provides an online platform (www.panorama.solutions) and further tools to share success stories (or “solutions”), exchange around enabling factors, and eventually promote an uptake of successes in other contexts, sectors or geographies. It is a broad and inclusive partnership that currently features success cases related to ecosystem-based adaptation, to marine and coastal management, and to protected areas. Arno shared in his presentation why his project decided to join the PANORAMA partnership and how they are contributing. After a general introduction to the approach, Stefanie shared some insights on the specific solution her project has contributed to the online platform, namely [experiences from Benin and Togo on resilient livelihoods, flood & drought protection through the sustainable use of natural resources](#).

Participants then had the opportunity to explore the PANORAMA online platform themselves and seek for inspiration on e.g. responding to poaching or other challenges faced. A second group took a first look at the template that is used to capture solution examples and started drafting their own experiences in the format to be published on the online platform.

In a final discussion, we discussed the usefulness of the approach and the partnership for the different projects present, and provided an outlook on how we could see PANORAMA develop. Participants raised the question of sustainability of such an initiative, which can be achieved by a broad partnership involving different organizations and projects that are committed to the idea and supporting PANORAMA. In addition, there are discussions about options for identifying potential donors for funding. Moreover, it was mentioned that this partnership should very much look towards, learning from, and when relevant, collaborate with similar existing efforts to increase the impact on the ground.

Aspects such as quality control and/or peer-review processes for solutions that are published on the online platform, are being considered by PANORAMA partners at the moment and participants highlighted their importance to ensure credibility and quality of the content. Well-designed and functioning search options were mentioned as one key aspect for making the platform and all the solutions valuable and this could be further improved in the future.

Overall, it came out that the PANORAMA partnership and the online platform as one tool, could be very relevant for many projects as they can, on the one hand communicate their project results in a different way by sharing experiences on the online platform. On the other hand, it offers a broad knowledge database of experiences elsewhere and in different sectors, thus being a tool to seek inspiration and promote cross-sectorial exchanges.

3. Supporting Rural Youth Employment with Pan-African Initiatives and Agricultural Programmes: Implications for German Development Cooperation

Responsible: Mark Fynn, Heike Hoeffler, Mathias Braun

Agenda:

1. Introduction
2. The Big Picture: Pan-African Youth Initiatives and their Implications for German Development Cooperation
3. Insights from the German G20 Presidency
4. Programme Example: Rural Youth Employment in Africa (I): African Cashew value chains – production, processing, business linkage and policy level implications for Youth Employment
5. Programme Example: Rural Youth Employment in Africa (II): The Green Innovation Centers – Insights and lessons from the Mid-term Review
6. Discussion
7. Wrap-up and Way forward

Summary:

TOP 1: Introduction

Mark Fynn welcomed all participants to the workshops and opened the session.

Objectives:

- Sharing knowledge about Pan-African Initiatives on Rural Employment, and respective GIZ involvement, as well as on existing programme examples within SNRD Africa;
- Discussion on the relevance of the topic for SNRD Africa member programmes
- Mapping out the implications for GIZ and BMZ/GDC by identifying collaborative potentials between various programmes for future work towards rural youth employment

Key questions:

- What is the status of the continental policies on Rural Youth Employment?
- Which Pan-African programmes and actors are driving the agenda for employment creation for Africa's rural youth?
- Which experiences have we made in SNRD member programmes?
- What opportunities are there for future GIZ and SNRD involvement?

Some key issues:

- Definition of "Youth" and "Employment"
- Methodological issues on counting employment for the youth in agriculture
- Scaling up of youth employment initiatives for greater impact

TOP 2: The Big Picture: Pan-African Youth Initiatives and their Implications for German Development Cooperation

Mark Fynn provided the background to the youth employment challenge in Africa and gave an overview of the continental policy response. Abraham Sarfo followed with an overview of current initiatives on youth employment, including some GIZ supported initiatives (see here for presentation).

TOP 3: Insights from the German G20 Presidency

Heike Hoeffler and Ousmane Djibo highlighted the important role of agriculture in the transformation of the economies of African countries. Ousmane Djibo listed the 5 outcomes to focus on for development according to a G20 study, including skills development and align-

ment to SDGs. Heike Hoeffler added that agriculture will remain an important income source in African countries, since the agricultural sector has the highest potential for job creation for the years to come based on recent work by the World Bank, presented a week ago at the G20 Conference in Berlin “The Future of the Rural World”. According to the survey presented, cognitive skills play an important role in making people employable. (see here for presentation).

TOP 4: Programme Example: Rural Youth Employment in Africa (I): African Cashew value chains – production, processing, business linkage and policy level implications for Youth Employment

Presentation by Rita Weidinger and Bernard Agbo on the COMCashew project:

- There's high potential for job creation in African countries. Climate change is expected to increase the importance of the cashew value chain as income source in future. The main job creation is in the production part of the value chain, but there is also potential in processing.
- They have developed a project methodology on measuring employment – quantitatively and qualitatively.
- Results include: > 420.000 trained farmer (22% women); 320.000 jobs in production; 21.000 jobs in processing (80% women); 92.000 jobs in trade, including calculations on additional incomes, tax revenues, export duties etc.

TOP 5: Programme Example Rural Youth Employment in Africa (II): The Green Innovation Centres – Insights and lessons from the Mid-term Review

Christoph Langenkamp gave a short presentation on the results of the mid-term review of the Green Innovation Centres:

- Focus is more on income than jobs (14.000 target in up-stream/downstream businesses, including 20% youth)
- Employment creation by: matching demand and supply, roll-out of SME Business Training and Coaching Loop, etc.
- Need to be more strategic on jobs in up-stream/downstream businesses. Approaches have to be specific to country and value chain. Subsequent study with FAO/ ILO ongoing.
- Linkage example: Rural Job Opportunity Creation Strategy in Ethiopia.

Mathias Braun gave a short presentation on inclusion of youth, using Kenya as a country example:

- Youth unemployment in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. Rural areas have a demographic tendency to become “older”; i.e. youth is leaving the old behind.
- 1.300.000 youth enter the labour market annually
- Youth is targeted throughout the GIZ agricultural portfolio, but not in a specific, coherent and systematic approach.
- ATVET has the highest immediate potential for employability of youth in rural areas, but needs to be linked to real opportunities.
- Components of a strategy include: inclusive strategy development, skills development oriented to markets and needs (extension, ATVET); facilitating self-organisation/ networks and dissemination of information; improved access to land, finance, market and information; up-scaling of innovative technologies (incl. ICT); improving the image of agriculture; strengthening of value chains, incl. logistics, trade, support services, food industry; better representation of youth; collaboration with other Ministries.

Joan Awino presented 4 brief examples of youth related activities in the dairy value chain in Kenya under the GIAE project, e.g. 4 weeks of practical training for small-scale farmers.

TOP 6: Discussion

The discussion brought up various issues:

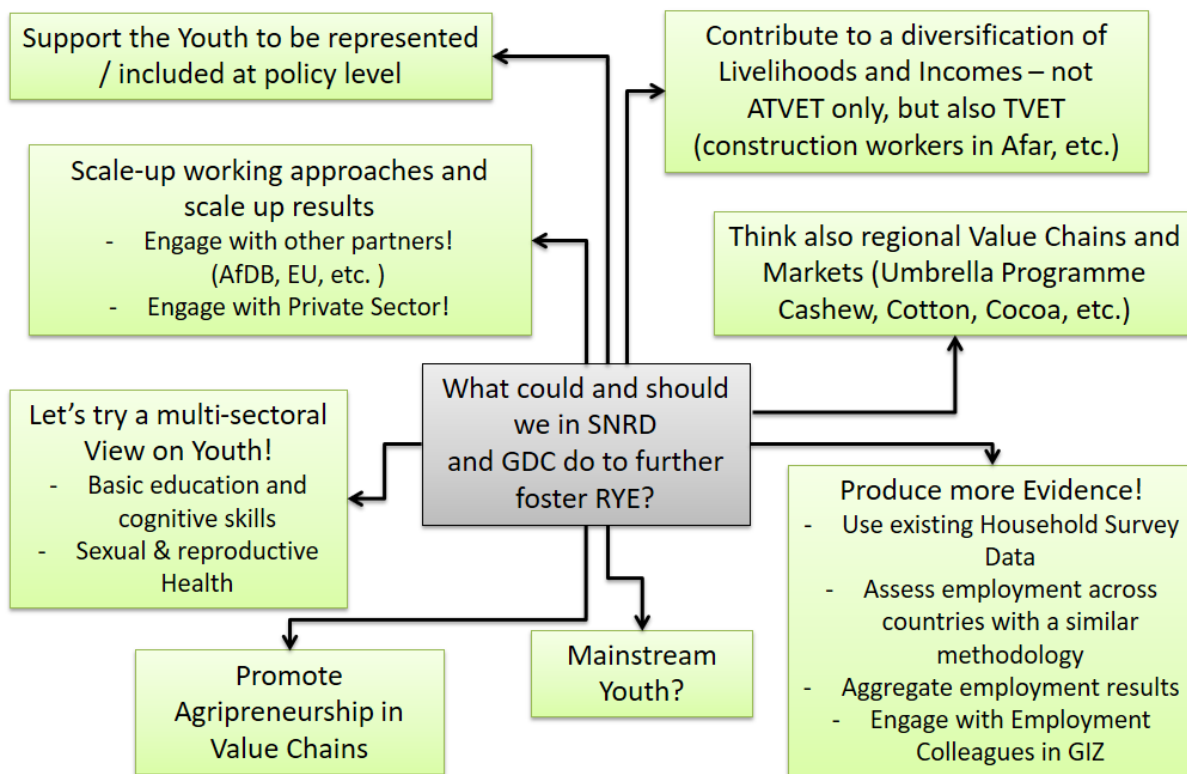
- The agricultural sector has the potential to create jobs for the youth. Therefore, agriculture can be linked directly to jobs, one of the three “new words” in the current discourse of African leaders (i.e. industrialization, infrastructure and jobs). However, it is important to manage expectations (e.g. how quickly can jobs be created?).
- Involve the youth in policy-making from the onset. Policy development should be guided by the situation on the ground, which can be achieved through inclusion of youth in the process. It will also contribute to creation of ownership and might support a social movement / transformation process that is accepted by the target group.
- Mainstream the topic of youth into policy advice and value chain development.
- Make agriculture “cool” for the youth: Most participants agreed that agriculture is seen as rather unattractive among the youth. There was also agreement that the image of agriculture depends on how it is marketed, e.g. the income generation opportunities it provides.
- Role of the private sector in job creation: Engage the private sector as a key partner in job creation for the youth.
- Think regional value chains and markets: It was pointed out that programmes with a regional focus could be more interesting for the private sector than single-country programmes because of the opportunities that regional programmes offer them to scale-up their businesses. The private sector could make use of country-specific comparative advantages in different segments of the value chain while linked to other value chain segments across countries.
- Scale up working approaches and results: Significant job creation comes mainly through scaling-up. Therefore, forging partnerships and alliances with the private sector and with other organizations such as the African Development Bank and the EU, are important
- Have a multi-sectoral view of Youth development/ employment: Skills are critical for job creation: basic education and cognitive skills (e.g. even though ATVET delivers important skills, cognitive skills form an important step into employment but are often left out); training in sexual and reproductive health, especially for young women.
- Contribute to a diversification of livelihoods and incomes. Are there alternatives to agriculture for job creation? ATVET is important, but so is TVET (e.g. construction workers in Afar).
- Metrics are important: have a clear methodology for assessing employment figures. Proxy figures are better than estimates. Use similar approaches for M&E.
- Produce more evidence: Which evidence-based approaches do exist? Use existing household survey data; assess employment across different countries with a similar methodology; aggregate employment results. This could provide the ammunition, the fuel for getting into strategic partnerships.
- Which quality should the newly created jobs have? The quality of the jobs created matter!
- Approaches: Getting people into employment vs. agri-preneurship. Promote agri-preneurship for youth in value chains
- Have tailored approaches: pick-up the people from where they are; have different strategies for different groups
- Identify best practices for employment/ job creation and up-scaling within GIZ

TOP 7: Wrap-up and Way forward

Heike Hoeffler summarised the discussions with an overview of the potential follow-ups from this workshop:

Outcomes from Workshop Supporting Rural Youth Employment with Pan-African Initiatives and Agricultural Programmes: Implications for German Development Cooperation

SNRD Africa Conference 4th May 2017 Pretoria



Mark Fynn indicated that the outcomes of the discussions will be taken up further by the SNRD WG on Policy Processes in Agriculture and Rural development in its workplan for 2017/18. They both thanked for the high interest in the topic – as expressed by the participation of 65 participants.

4. Promoting youth employment by digital solutions in rural development - examples from different countries and projects

Responsible: Julia Bayer, Nadine Günther

Agenda:

1. Status quo – Overview (Julia Bayer): Using tools to promote youth employment – what do we know about it?
2. Examples from different countries and projects:
 - Nadine Günther (Tunisia): Promoting Youth Employment and Woman Empowerment with the help of ICT
 - Charlotte Duevel (Ghana): Digital tools for cocoa farmers – how smartphones can promote chocolate.
 - Stefan Kachelriess – Mattheß (Nigeria): Using ICT for young extension agents in the rice value chain
3. Discussion: The future role of ICT for youth employment in rural development: Lessons learnt & best practices?

Summary:

Have a look at the presentations, key messages and the way forward at DMS. Click [here](#) for further information about the Africa Rice Centre and [RiceAdvice](#) and here for <http://plantix.net/>. And have a look at the video reports from the workshop on <https://www.snrd-africa.net/>.

This Mini Workshop provided an overview of digital solutions in the agricultural sector in order to promote youth employment in rural areas. To make agriculture again attractive for young agripreneurs and make use of the increasing mobile connectivity in Africa, the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for agriculture (ICT4Ag) is a feasible option. The workshop supported an exchange of knowledge and experiences between interested GIZ colleagues and presented three GIZ project examples where ICT4Ag with a focus on youth employment/income generation is currently implemented:

- The Smartphone App “Plantix” enables small holder farmers in Tunisia, especially female farmers with limited access to technical information and expertise, to identify, treat and prevent plant diseases in order to avoid crop failure and loss of income; young and trained ‘plant doctors’ (male and female) are supporting small holder farmers to better access and make use of “Plantix” as innovative service providers. (Nadine Günther, PAD)
- Small-scale farmers in Ghana, Nigeria, Kameron and Côte d’Ivoire are trained on good agricultural practices (GAP) and cross-cutting issues with the help of 3D-Animation Videos which are disseminated via Hand-projector screenings, WhatsApp, Rural Screening Hubs and online. ICT tools in agricultural extension attract young people, within the extension agents as well as the farming communities. Furthermore, by explicitly characterizing the protagonists in the videos as young people their standing can be promoted and their integration into the agricultural value chains improved. (Charlotte Duevel, SSAB)
- In Nigeria, Ghana and Burkina Faso, the Competitive African Rice Initiative implements digital solutions developed by the Africa Rice Centre to improve the rice value chain. The mobile application RiceAdvice was presented. (Stefan Kachelriess-

Matthes, CARI). RiceAdvice, an ICT tool in the form of a mobile application which provides crop management recommendations in fertilizer management, cropping calendar and general good agronomic practices. The goal of RiceAdvice development is to empower African Youths in job creation and livelihood improvement. In 2016, RiceAdvice has created jobs for about 320 youths in 6 African Countries and has increased income and output of more than 20000 smallholder farmers (60% youths) in Africa with yield increase from 0.6 to 1.8t/ha and income increase from \$100 to \$200 per ha

Discussion

Some points that came up during the discussion:

- What is the real benefit of digital solutions compared to offline solutions? Do we have proven data on impact, costs and efficiency (e.g. why 3D compared to 2D videos?)
- What are possible ways (contract wise) to cooperate with the private sector, for example to adapt applications to certain contexts and what does it cost? What are their business models?
- What do we need to take into consideration regarding the legal frameworks on data protection?
- Are the ICT solutions bringing the necessary and needed content to the farmers and do we reach farmers (smartphone ownership etc.), what innovative solutions do we need to bridge this gap?
- How can we better integrate the rural youth and foster youth employment and income generation on our projects by using ICT4Ag solutions?

Conclusions at the end of workshop

- Compared to the SNRD Africa conference in 2015 in Addis Abeba, where ICT4Ag was at the very beginning in GIZ, now there are various and diverse ICT4Ag solutions implemented and tested in GIZ projects in a multitude of countries, mainly in the categories: Value Chain Management, Extension Services, Market Price Information Systems, Diagnostic and Collaborative Tools (e.g. Weather, Soil), Data collection (M&E, GIS) and Finance (access for farmers).
- ICT4Ag has the potential to better integrate the rural youth in the agricultural sector and value chains, to help them generate income or find (self-)employment, make agriculture more attractive for them by using digital tools and techniques. However, GIZ is only starting to exploit these opportunities and experiences of successfully proven approaches and activities are still lacking.
- The use of ICT4Ag enables GIZ to provide especially young agripreneurs with information such as GAP. It is an innovative way to connect young farmers with banks and likewise agriculture gets a feasible option for youth. By making markets online accessible through online platforms, the social image of farming is highly improved.
- To upscale ICT4Ag solutions in GIZ, exchange of knowledge and experiences inside and outside GIZ is crucial.
- Working in lesser developed countries with lower levels of internet connectivity and smartphone ownership, the need of ICT4Ag offline technologies (radio, cellphones) is still of relevance for our work.
- Digital solutions are often implemented in cooperation with the private sector in order to provide sustainable solutions. The workshop participants mentioned the need of feasible (long term) business models for the private partners.

- If we as GIZ don't want to be left behind in order to increase our effort to promote ICT4Ag solutions, GIZ has to clarify the internal legal framework necessary to implement digital solutions. Particularly, GIZ lacks internal expertise and counseling in the field of data protection, laws, rules and regulations in Non-European partner countries.

Strategic points and next steps

- Need to identify and share GIZ experiences in the field of ICT4Ag. A Community of Practice (CoP) for this field has been founded and will be put in place in the framework of SNRD Africa. A group specific digital platform will be put up in the new SNRD Microsoft SharePoint community.
- ICT4Ag is integrated into the different activities and fields of action of the SNRD Agribusiness and Integrated Value Chain Development WG.
- Input about ICT4Ag at the FaTa 2017 in Bad Neuenahr.
- The ICT4Ag Publication of SNRD and SV ELR is currently updated (version 2.0) and new ICT4AG activities and experiences of GIZ projects are integrated and evaluated more in-depth. A mapping and collection in this sense has been done also during the mini workshop.

5. Multi-sectoral Approaches for achieving the SDGs: Practical Examples from the Field of Nutrition

Responsible: Katja Altincicek, Susanne Neiro, Anna Summer, Kerstin Hell, Ines Reinhard, Martina Kress

Agenda

1. Setting the scene by introducing the topic of nutrition within the SDGs as well as the importance of a holistic multi-sectorial approach for FNS, its, benefits and challenges
2. Presentation of examples from the field:
Experiences from the implementation of multi-sectoral interventions in the area of nutrition and how these contribute to the SDGs and follow the principles of SDG implementation (universality, integrated approach, leave no one behind, shared responsibility, accountability).
3. Group work:
Collection of recommended actions for different sectors and levels (e.g. to create an enabling environment for effective action, sustainable food systems promoting healthy diets, for nutrition education and information, nutrition-sensitive social protection measures, health services to improve nutrition & WASH)
4. Discussion on the way forward:
What is needed in terms of capacities, knowledge management and GIZ-internal procedures in order to design and implement projects from different sectors in a nutrition-sensitive way? How can we use the SDG agenda to further strengthen the nutrition case vis à vis our partners as well as within GIZ?

Summary:

Please turn to the presentations, key messages and the way forward at [DMS](#). And have a look at the video reports from the workshop on <https://www.snrd-africa.net/>.

This Mini Workshop provided an overview of how nutrition is linked to various SDGs and what is needed from donors, partners and implementers for successful multi-sectoral interventions towards Food and Nutrition Security and hence, a contribution to SDG 2. The workshop provided information as well as interesting insights into the practical work and an opportunity for group discussions. The workshop consisted of the following four parts:

Setting the scene:

“[Nutrition at the heart of the SDGs](#)”, Relevance of nutrition to achieve SDGs, importance of a holistic multi-sectoral approach for FNS, its benefits and challenges.

Examples from the field:

Experiences from the implementation of multi-sectoral interventions in the area of nutrition and how these contribute to the SDGs and follow the principles of SDG implementation (universality, integrated approach, leave no one behind, shared responsibility, accountability) were presented and discussed. Country packages of the SEWOH global programme on Food and Nutrition Security, Enhanced Resilience presented from six countries (namely

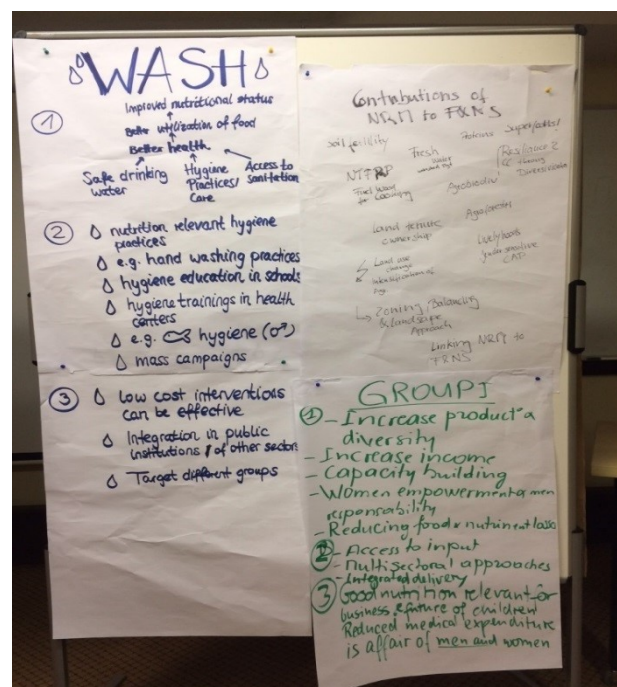
Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Togo, Burkina Faso and Benin) with detailed presentations on multi-sectoral work on nutrition were also presented and discussed:

- **Kenya: Nutrition in Savings and Loans Groups**
Kenya's Food and Nutrition Security Programme has supported the Ministry of Health with nutrition education for members of Savings and Loans groups. Members of these groups are encouraged to use their profits from the savings for buying nutritious foods and preparing diversified meals for their families. In order to strengthen women empowerment, the project also supports female group members by trainings in cooking demonstrations, kitchen gardening and animal husbandry for income generation.
- **Ethiopia: Agroprocessing activities for improved income and nutrition**
The Project on Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture distributed high quality and locally grown seeds to farmers and provided training on improved home garden techniques and on how to grow nutrient rich vegetables. Microenterprises are being supported for food processing, for example tomatoes. The farmers are now able to grow tomatoes and bring them for processing. This allows the farmers to have tomato products year-round for their families.
- **Togo: Food diversification – needs development of the whole value chain**
The Food Security Project (ProSecAI) has introduced soya in southern Togo to diversify from mainly starch-based monotonous meals consumed by rural families. These regions had not grown soya previously, so there was need to introduce seeds, rhizobium technology and educate farmers on farming and post-harvest practices. The project is using lead farmers to accompany women in soya production, with farmer field school and demonstration plots. Leaders of women groups were trained in how to prepare nutritious meals and are transferring their knowledge in cooking demonstrations (CD). This has led to changes in food habits with men and children saying they are eating more diversified.

Group work:

Three groups were formed that dealt with nutrition in a certain sector, namely WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene); Natural Resource Management and Social Protection). The groups considered the following questions in their discussions:

1. What kind of support do various stakeholders (in GIZ as well as external) need in order to successfully plan and implement multi-sectoral and to make relevant sectors more nutrition-sensitive?
2. How to improve our knowledge base and management to bring successful and innovative approaches to scale)?
3. How could GIZ modes of delivery and internal procedures be “rebrushed”, in order to facilitate and foster nutrition-sensitive programming?



Discussion on the way forward:

What is needed in terms of capacities, knowledge management and GIZ-internal procedures in order to design and implement projects from different sectors in a nutrition-sensitive way? How can we use the SDG agenda to further strengthen the nutrition case vis à vis our partners as well as within GIZ?

Some points that came up during the discussion:

- To work across sectors is challenging. Good will is not enough. Need to overcome barriers.
- Suggestion to provide incentives within GIZ to encourage and/or facilitate multi-sectoral cooperation (e.g. annual targets).
- Perhaps co-funding from other “champions in FNS” could help to overcome the silos
- Reflections why BMZ did not establish an overall monitoring system across all SE-WOH projects.

Election of the new SNRD Africa Speaker

During the wrap up session of the day the new speaker for the next phase of the SNRD was elected. As only one candidate came forward, the election was done by an acclamation with a clear positive result:

- **Dr. Michaela Braun**, Programme Manager in Cameroon, Programme d'Appui à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie du secteur rural volets forêts et environnement (ProPFE), based in Yaoundé.

Finally, the SNRD symbol, a red ball of wool, which serves as a symbol for the networking between different programmes and countries, was passed on from the outgoing SNRD Africa speaker **Ousmane Djibo** to the new speaker **Michaela Braun**!



Michaela Braun thankfully took over the role of the SNRD Africa Speaker and is looking forward to the work within the sector network. She will be supported by **Sophie Koch** (Programme d'Appui à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie du secteur rural volets forêts et environnement (ProPFE) also in Cameroun) as the new SNRD Africa Secretariat. The Co-Speakers were confirmed as **Nadine Günther** (Component Leader Programme *Promotion de l'Agriculture Durable et du Développement Rural* Tunisia) and **Andreas Schleenbäcker** (Programme Manager at Programm Appui au REDD-readiness et réhabilitation des forêts au Togo (ProREDD)).



Day 4: Friday, 5th of May 2017

On the last day, open spaces were organized by the participants and participants used their time to look at the market place to get informed about different projects and innovations. The new steering committee introduced itself as well. Moreover, the new SNRD website was launched. All in all, it was a successful day to wrap-up the last days and look into the future of the network and its working groups. Eventually, while participants also assessed the conference filling a respective form, one member from each of the round tables gave his/her view on the conference even verbally, the feedback was positive with a few proposals for change in future conferences.

Open Space

3 rounds of open space took place comprising 9 parallel sessions each where participants could present topics they had worked on within the scopes of their projects (timing: 50 minutes). Please contact the responsible contact person for further information.

The open space presentations are listed here below:

Round 1

No.	Title	Responsible
1	What can we learn for food security from the IPBES thematic assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production and how can the assessment be used in policy advice processes?	Ulrike Tröger, Katja Heubach
2	Contribution of agricultural research to achieve the SDGs	Holger Kirscht
3	Sharing of experiences in the field of the African rice value chain by modeling the evolution of CARI farmer's productivity and its impact on increased income, food security and poverty reduction.	Anna Thinius, Kristina Spantig
4	Agricultural business services for youth to increase productivity of (tree and) food crops: Experience & approaches from Côte d'Ivoire.	Yapi Jean-Baptiste M'Bo, Annemarie Matthes
5	Business Orientation of Farmer Based Organizations	Katharina Schlemper, Margret Will
6	EU from A to Z – New Policy Framework and Instruments for Development Cooperation, Trade and Agriculture	Max Baumann
7	Intégration de l'adaptation aux Changements Climatiques dans les évaluations environnementales (Evaluation Environnementale Stratégique –EES et l'Etude d'Impacts Environnemental et Social – EIES) et l'audit environnemental	Mamadou Diarra
8	Impacts of the CBD Nagoya Protocol on food security and rural livelihoods	Andreas Drews

9	Developing and implementing new CAADP National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) – How can bilateral GIZ projects get involved?	Erick Sile, Mark Fynn
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Round 2

No.	Title	Responsible
10	Cross-learning between Africa and Asia on forest governance approaches as effective means for climate action	Marc Gross
11	Oceans and Coasts - hot topic for GIZ, BMZ and SNRD Africa?	Noemi Lorentz, Janina Korting
12	Experiences on managing increasingly complex and large volume regional programmers	Stefan Kachelriess-Matthess
13	GIZ-EU Cooperation in practice: How to successfully prepare and sign EU co-funded programmes under PAGO DA	Jessica Pressler
14	Participation des Organisations des Jeunes dans la Gestion de la Sécurité Alimentaire	Peter Pieck, Pascal Payet
15	Scaling up and institutionalization of inclusive contract farming	Margret Will, Eberhard Krain
16	Regional knowledge dissemination on tackling climate change in agriculture in the SADC Region	Wiebke Foerch, Sarah Beerhalter
17	Scaling-up large scale trainings on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for Food Production - Challenges, solutions and impacts Organizer(s)	Annemarie Matthess, Balep Benga Berthe Minnie

Round 3

No.	Title	Responsible
18	ICT's, Youth promotion and Farmer Group Organization go hand in hand!	Charlotte Duevel
19	Rethinking current approaches to “better” large scale and investments - Critical assessment on the application of international standards for inclusive land-based investments and their role in triggering alternative commercial agricultural investments	Bayeh Tiruneh

20	FLR/AFR100 – experiences, challenges, innovative and collaborative approaches	ProPFE Cameroun, PAGE Madagascar, NEPAD South Africa
21	Master training program (MTP): an innovative learning approach for youth and women to strengthen the competitiveness of the African Cashew sector	Bernard Agbo
22	Processes of mainstreaming climate – National Adaptation Planning and National Determined Contribution	Mamadou Diarra, Nele Bünner
23	Temperature constraints in inter tropical low land continental regions, role of land cover in local climate mitigation and related food security challenges	Julian Schlubach
24	Living and Actual Income of Smallholder Tea Farmers in Malawi – First Results Using a Fast-Track Method for Model Calculations	Eberhard Krain, Katharina Brill
25	Innovation in pastoral contexts – How local masons ensure their communities food security.	Hanna Albrecht, Brook Yoseph, Mesfin Berhanu, Ulrich Bormann
26	Integrated Pest Management in GIZ Programmes	Ute Rieckmann, Stephan Krall

The Market Place

The market place (info stands and published material from individual programmes) was set up before the beginning of the conference in the open tent that was also used for the first welcome reception. It was open for interested viewers from the 1st until the 5th of May.

No.	Title	Organizer(s)
1	Case Studies of the Involvement of youth in the Dairy Value Chain in Western Kenya	Ladislao Di Domenica, Joan Awino
2	Présentations des projets changements climatiques au Mali «Planification innovante du développement visant l'adaptation aux changements climatiques – PICP » et Projet d'Appui à la Stratégie Nationale Changements Climatiques –ASNaCC/GIZ financés par le BMUB	Mamadou Diarra
3	<u>WhatsApp</u> Application for improved agricultural extension service provision in Zimbabwe	Elke Stumpf, Sarah-Kay Schotte
4	GIZ NEPAD Support Programmes	Caroline Mutepfa
5	Trainings for mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors	ValuES, SV Biodiv, RioPlus, EbA
6	Healthy soils for Income generation and food security	Flora Ajwera, Gerrit Gerdes
7	SME Business Training & Coaching Loop	ProCIVA Bénin
8	ProSAR Bénin (Projet pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le renforcement de la Résilience au Bénin)	Mamam Toleba Seidou
9	Innovations along the potato value chain- Experiences from Kenya'	Jackson Muchoki, Dominik Fortenbacher
10	Enhancing soya yield and soil fertility with microsymbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacteria (<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>)	Sabrina Jauss
11	Farming as a Business: An approach for changing smallholder farmers' focus towards market oriented production in the Greenbelt region of South Sudan	Julian Schlubach, Ladu David
12	Sustainable Agriculture through Soil Health Management	Madhav Gholkar, Crispino Lobo (Watershed Organization Trust)

13	Sustainable and innovative agriculture program in Tunisia (ProAgri)	Atef Dhahri, ProAgri-GIZ Tunisia
14	Introduction dissemination of innovations in agriculture through large scale training approaches (experiences with GAP and FBS in Nigeria)	Caroline Trimborn, Laura Köster
15	The ACE Marketing School – a new marketing training methodology and approach for the Agricultural Commodity Exchange for Africa	Paul Cronjäger
16	Presentation of the sector project „Agricultural Trade and Value Chains“	Heike Höffler, Karina Brenneis
17	Fish for Nutrition Project - Improving Food and Nutrition Security of Vulnerable Population through Access to Fishery Products in Kismayo	Brigitte Reichelt

The Closing Session

This conference brought the chance to bring together almost all former speakers from the beginning of the SNRD. Following a tradition some wheathered participants created and performed an entertaining song wrapping-up the conference and looking forward to the future of the network:

*Ländliche Entwicklung means RD
Including Climate, Kartoffel, Fish, Farmer, and
Forestry*

*SNRD in its 27th year ...
Still growing ... yeah*

*CAADP program thanks for hosting us
with all honours
Including Ex-Primeminister and Ex-cellencies*

*We enjoyed CEO's trip Maputo – Malabo to here
And what's our future action sphere*

*Industry and roads are good for jobs
Policies are frequently flo...less*

*We even have now a honorable member
Dr. Mayaki has indeed something to remember*

*GIZ is in the middle of German Policy and G20
Marshall plan may bring funding plenty*

*Global, regional, SEWOH
Anywhere we go
We look for docking stations
In line with bilaterals' appreciation*

*Thanks Mrs. Henn for supporting us
Teething problems of SEWOH belong to the past
Green Innovation Food and Land arrived at
SNRD fast*

*Modern times: Verzahnung, interlocks??
Pofy tells us: Make best use of joining force.
side chat left a few desire
The hottest thing then was the fire*

*Our youngsters have made their choice
But do they have sufficient voice?
SNRD is to be the place of integration
for the upcoming generation.*

*ABFS group is no more
2 new tribes try to score*

*fire The private sector comes along
We don't let them stand alone
Work big on farmers, jobs and impact numbers
So that nobody can ignore us*

From Soil, water, farm, fish to nutrition

this is our new multi-sectoral intuition

*Africa down and Africa up
Farmers will prosper due to a GIZ App
Technically it covers the whole wide range
From nutrition, business to climate change
WhatAPP, WhatsGAP, RiceAdvice
ICTS make us and farmers wise.*

*Yes, SNRD is modern ... goes online now
And allows all others to enjoy the show
Face to face we like ... but now it's mainly skype
Lifestream and sharepoints are the new hype
Bits, bytes: yes, they are fine
Heart to heart beats cost more but are not a
crime*

*Is analogue outdate?
Market stands are nicely set
But visitors are not seen yet*

*Thanks to our moderator
But eating onions from inside out
How do we do that, lieber Klaus?*

*To see SNRD still high in motion
Triggers even in Albert some emotion*

*Ousmane recites the legacies
with a voice shaking of memories
Thanks, Ousmane and please stay connected*

*New speaker was confirmed by acclamation
In case of consensus we adapt regulation
Welcome as speaker, dear Michaela.
We hope that your soft voice does not need to
get rougher
As times for RD are much less tougher.*

*Just to remember:
Ländliche Entwicklung means RD
Including Climate, Kartoffel, Fish, Farmer, and
Forestry
SN - RD Pretoria 2017
Was one of the best conferences seen*

*Que sera sera, whatever will be, will be
The future's not ours to see
Long live SNRD
Long live SNRD*

Presentation of the new SNRD Africa Website

Another and eagerly awaited highlight in the closing session was the launching of the brand new [SNRD Africa](#) website!

Nadine Günther was guiding the audience through the newly established website which provides more detailed information on the SNRD Africa and its working groups. It also serves a virtual meeting place for the further exchange of knowledge and experience besides the physical meetings.

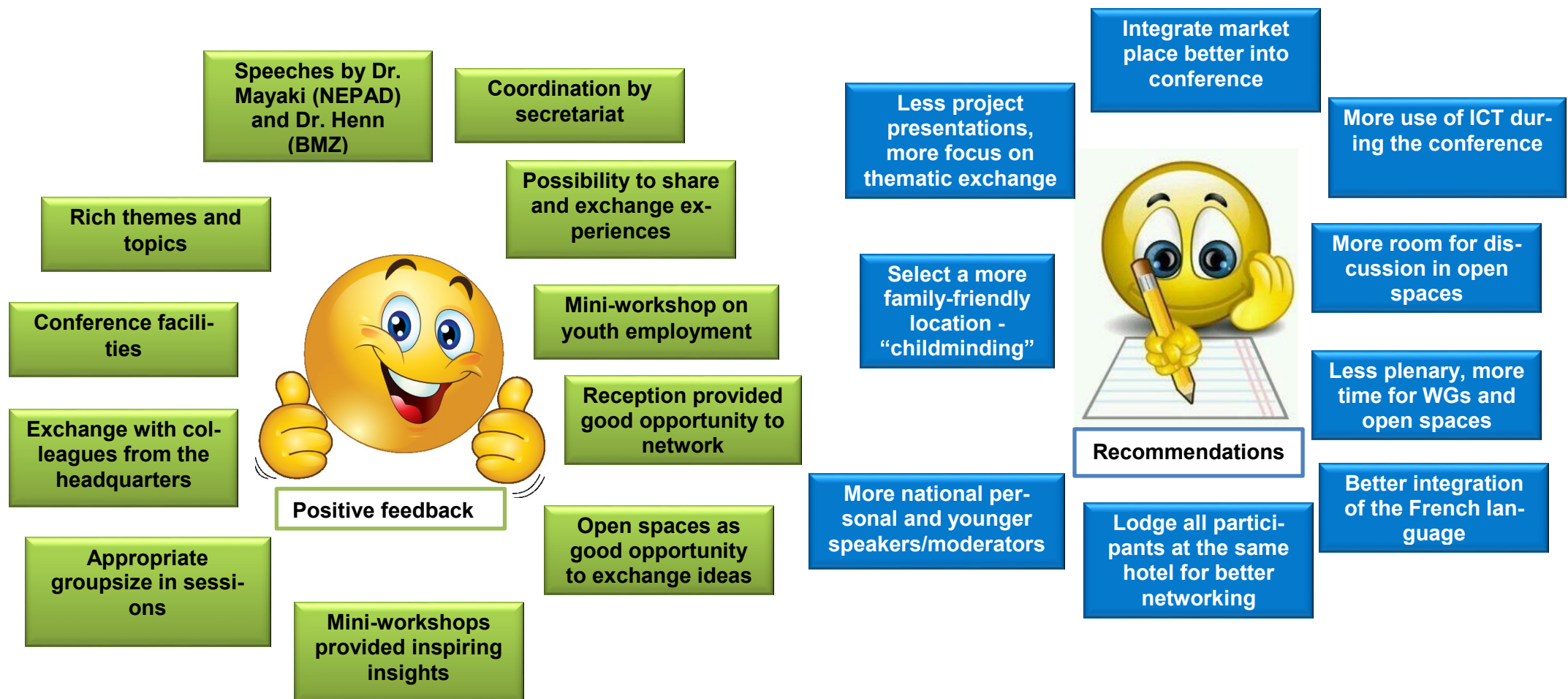
Special thanks go to the consultant, Pascal Corbé who had created the website for us.



<https://www.snrd-africa.net/>

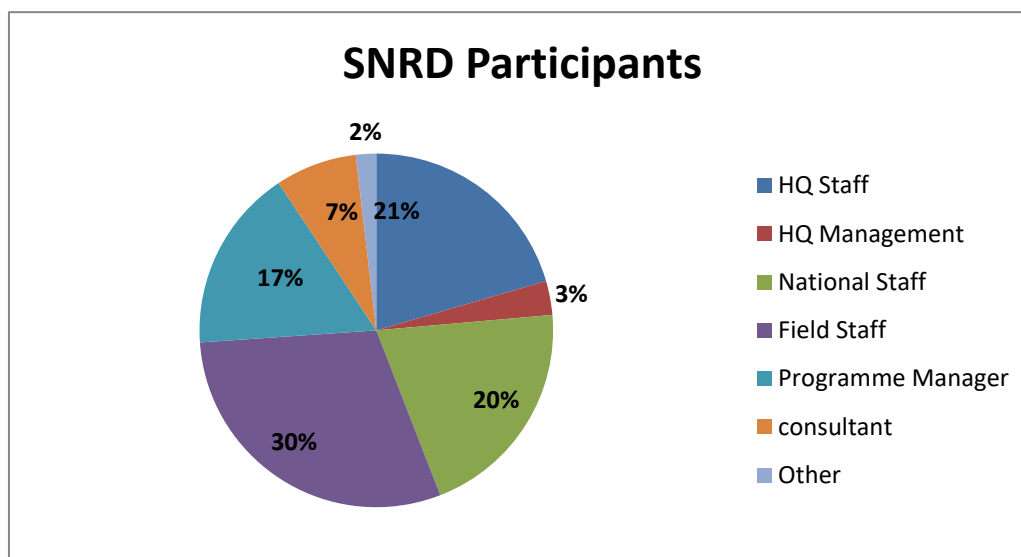
Feedback on the conference

The summary below reflects comments of participants in the evaluation sheet. In general, it can be concluded that the SRND Africa Steering Group had succeeded in putting together a short, but intensive and very relevant conference with enough space for networking on the side at an excellent venue under challenging conditions (very tight budget, high amount of programmes -71).



Overall results

The conference evaluation is a good reflection of the overall success of the conference. All participants were asked to fill out individual anonymous evaluation sheets and the feedback received was exceptionally positive! Please refer to the detailed statistics in the Annex.



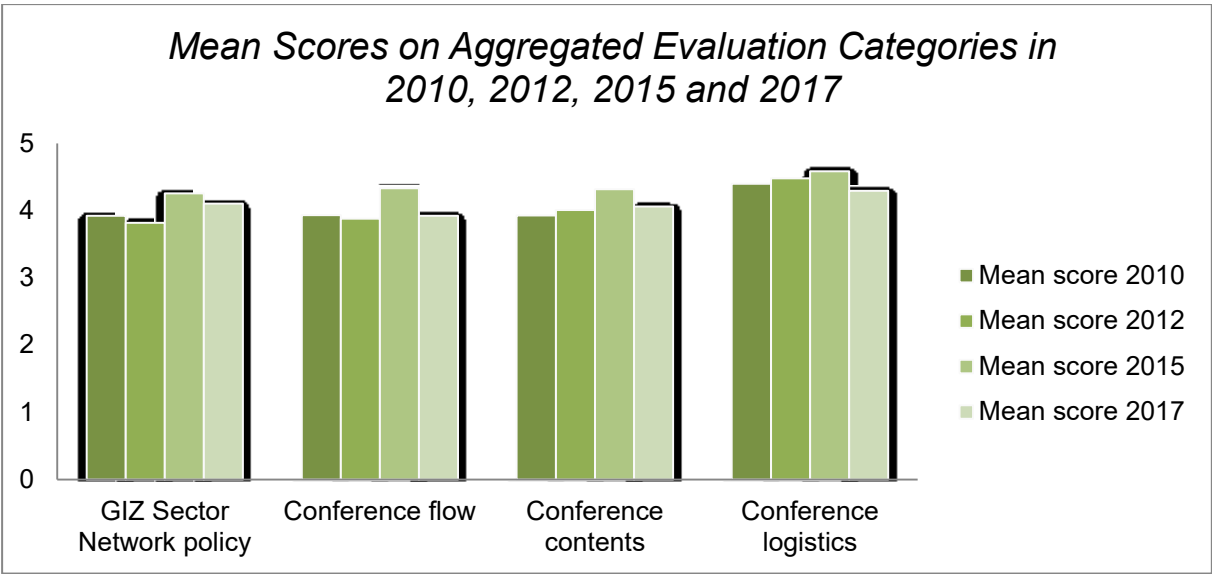
A total of 103 people submitted the sheets that were handed out at the end of the conference. Looking at the overall participation of the conference, 47% were field staff of which 17% were programme managers, 24% were headquarter staff and 20% were national staff. Consultants made up 7% of the participants.

The overall feedback received for the SNRD Conference 2017 is very positive: the total mean score is as high as 4.10. This represents that participants graded the conference with 4 point out of 5 and thus with “much” satisfaction. Even though the score is slightly lower than in the last General Assembly in 2015, it makes up the second highest score compared to all previous conferences.

SNRD Meeting	Mean score 2010	Mean score 2012	Mean score 2015	Mean Score 2017	Mean Variance 2017
GIZ Sector Network policy	3,92	3,82	4,26	4,10	0,53
Conference flow	3,93	3,88	4,33	3,92	0,81
Conference contents	3,93	4,01	4,32	4,06	0,64
Conference logistics	4,40	4,48	4,59	4,30	0,57
	4,04	4,05	4,37	4,10	

The
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of the meeting were rated best with an average of 4.3 points. The GIZ Sector Network policy was rated second (4.10), the conference content third (4.06) and the conference flow was rated lowest (3.92) Compared to the last conference, the results are slightly lower in each category. However, compared to 2012 and 2012, the feedback showed higher scores for each category other than logistics.



Day 5: Saturday, 6th of May 2017 – Field Trips

On the very last day, the participants could choose one out of five field trips in order to get their own impression on what is going on in the field in South Africa.

Field Trip 1: Farm of Mr. Gift Mafuleka

Mr. Mafuleka is a young emerging black and commercial grain farmer in Bronkhorstspuit in the Gauteng province of South Africa. In 2009, he founded Mphiwe Siyalima Enterprises cc. Mr. Mafuleka holds a B-Tech Degree in Crop Production from Tshwane University of Technology, as well as a certificate from UNISA School of Business Leadership and he was formerly employed by McCain Foods SA as a Crop Manager. He won the award for Best Agribusiness and Young Farmer of the Year in Gauteng in 2013 with a prize money of R100 000.00 by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.



Mr. Mafuleka is also a proud member of the Grain SA 250 Ton Club where he received recognition for producing more than 250 tons of grain produce in his first year of production in 2011. He then went on to receive a Gold Membership Status for producing more than 500 tons of grain produce in 2012 and achieved Platinum Membership Status for producing more than 1000 tons of grain produce in 2013.

Field Trip 2: Karoo Fish & Vegetables

Karoo Fish & Vegetables is an organic hydroponic urban small-scale farm producing for high-end restaurants. It is situated in the Karoo Square – a creative community with the objective of spreading the knowledge and skills which flow from the creative processes of its different hubs. Regular workshops and classes are held where the useful results of experiments in sustainable architecture, pottery, art, horticulture, graphic and textile design, culinary art and other disciplines are taught.



Karoo Fish & Vegetables has been at the forefront of hydroponic farming in South Africa and was designed over a period of 2 years. It is now a self-sustaining eco-system which uses very limited inputs and reduces wastage. In the process, the waste of 25.000 Tilapia is used as fertilizer for the produce which is catered directly to the nearby high-end Fermier restaurant.



Field Trip 3: Vastfontein Community Centre and ICT Vodacom

Vastfontein Community Transformation (VCT) is a non-profit company that focuses on the development and social empowerment of its surrounding communities. Its focus is to assist people in rural communities through education, skills development and social support. It works in partnership with stakeholders, mainly from the business sector, and has

been supported by GIZ via the Responsible and Inclusive Business Hub (RIBH) of SADC. VCT attends to HIV orphans in the three orphanages in the area, offers good private education to those who cannot afford it and addresses poverty by creating skills training for upcoming farmers and ICT training for unemployed youths at the ICT skills development center on the premises.



VCT had also invited Vodacom to join and present their mobile solutions, activities in South Africa and Africa-wide strategy on ICT for agriculture together with their project partners. Vodacom's cloud-based "Connected Farmer" (CF) mobile and web platform, which links enterprises with farmers, is used by over 50,000 smallholders and at least seven agribusinesses in East Africa. There are plans to introduce the platform in South Africa. Up to 40 enterprises – small and large agribusinesses, NGOs and farmer associations – will deploy the platform, each working with a minimum of 200 smallholder farmers. Services are free for the farmers, who do not have to purchase any hardware or software as they can access services, e.g. market information or weather via SMS.

Field Trip 4: Hlubuko Organic Community Farming Project

Situated near the Katlehong township just outside of Johannesburg, the Hlubuko project is a community-based climate change adaptation food garden with the purpose of 1) introducing resilient food crop production and LandCare management systems that are environmentally suitable for use in marginal degraded lands and 2) transferring agricultural skills and creating job opportunities for local communities. The land was previously used as an illegal waste dumping site.



The Hlubuko project had been supported by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture & Rural Development for three years in the beginning and has been self-sustained for the last five years. It established a small cooperative with seven members who are mostly concentrating on producing vegetable crops. While there is a lot of local demand, the cooperative also supplies to large supermarkets such as Pick'n'Pay and Spar.



The Hlubuko project has been honoured with the Gauteng Premier's Service Excellence Awards in February 2017.

Field Trip 5: Tshwane Fresh Produce Market and HPN Pretorius Farm (Tomato and other fresh Produce)



The Tshwane Market in Pretoria is a fresh produce market that provides efficient infrastructure and services that comply with international standards. The Tshwane Market has a national and international client-base. This was the first stop on the Field trip to show how the market operates as part of the value chain for set-off point for the farmers.

The second stop on the tour was to Skeerpoort to Rondeklop farm. Mr. HPN Pretorius is the owner of this farm. They produce tomatoes and other fresh produce to supply to the Tshwane Fresh Produce Market. They package all their produce themselves. The farm has been in the family for three generations and has been self-funded from the beginning. The farm area used is 1000ha under drip irrigation, of which 120ha is used for tomatoes. The rest of the fresh produce lines are Cabbage, Green beans, Onions, Beetroot, Sweet Potato and Carrots.



Annex

Strategy Meeting I and II

Strategy Meeting I

On 2nd May in the afternoon, the outgoing steering group of the SNRD Africa as well as all the programme and project leaders held their Strategy Meeting I to discuss the topics of vertical and horizontal cooperation (“Verzahnung”) and to develop a vision for the future strategy of SNRD Africa (and respective amendments to the constitution).

In the first part, the Task Force Cooperation “Verzahnung” presented the findings of their work. The Task Force had been formed during the last Strategy Meeting in August 2016 and was led by Elisabeth van den Akker/Wolf Berdel. The Task Force had commissioned a 4-country analysis on the status of *Vertical and Horizontal Cooperation (Verzahnung) within GIZ Agriculture Projects and Programmes, which was undertaken by consultant Reimund Hoffmann*. He presented his study in which he had examined how projects of the BMZ special initiative One World – No Hunger (SEWoH) and other continental, regional, and bilateral agricultural projects cooperate with each other at country Level (see [Report](#) and [Presentation](#)).

The main findings were, that there is now generally a good spirit of cooperation between projects, which provide potential for collaboration. However, some of the challenges are linked to GIZ’s internal regulations and procedures, which do often not have enough flexibility. Limited human resources at the contract and financial departments could not always cope with the increased scale of work. At the technical level the main challenge is the risk of fragmentation and division. Moreover, partners expressed concern that in contrast to good development practice decisions are sometimes not taken jointly, rather in Germany and they are expected to accept them as they are. They ask for more information, transparency and involvement regarding planning, available funds and spending. Another critical issue is the multitude of monitoring requirements for different projects which often leads to an overload in terms of reporting and administrative tasks for the implementers. Especially the SEWoH projects face a high demand for reports which is challenging.

The presentation was followed by a discussion. Participants highly appreciated the work of Reimund Hoffmann and confirmed the outcome of the study. They generally agreed that they cooperate well with each other but there are still some restrictions when it comes to putting cooperation into practice. There is hence room for improvement which should be filled with good ideas for a better cooperation between all projects. The vertical and horizontal cooperation of projects is like a clockwork, in which different wheels engage with each other. To get the clock properly working, cooperation must be enhanced.

Some of the discussants provided best practices where cooperation between projects already works well, for example, between projects in the SADC region and between projects in Ethiopia. Also, participants confirmed that human and financial resources are already shared which is, however, not always easy because of bureaucratic reasons. Participants therefore demanded a facilitation for better sharing of human and financial resources between projects, which also requires administrative reforms. It was emphasized that good cooperation between projects requires more human and financial resources regarding the already high workload for implementation. Moreover, joint project preparation is key for a good cooperation.

Participants reiterated that German development cooperation should be more harmonized at country level (reference was made to the 10-year-old discussion on “EZ aus einem Guss”, which by then meant Cooperation between GTZ, KfW and DED – yet, lack of cooperation and Verzahnung between Technical and Financial Cooperation still persists). The apparent lack of Focal Area papers (or their regular revision and update during bilateral consultations)

was highlighted as conceptual vacuum without which it is difficult to base cooperation and Verzahnung on a joint government to government concept in the sector. Partners often feel overwhelmed by the number of different projects in their country and they need to be clearly and regularly informed about the projects and their progress. Countries must be more involved in the decision-making processes and should indicate along the lines of their own development programmes where and how they want the German support. Otherwise outcome and sustainability of projects is questionable.

Ousmane Djibo summarized the following “Take Away Messages”:

- Verzahnung is a mean to an end, not an end in itself.
- Verzahnung provides additional value to German DC and is in the interest of BMZ --> BMZ should be supported in demanding better cooperation
- Verzahnung can be enhanced by a number of factors as described in the report and as brought out in the discussion
- To implement effective Verzahnung some administrative and financial rules need reform --> a list of suggestions will be drawn (Uli Sabel-Koschella)
- Joint Scoping and appraisal missions should be good practice

The second part of the meeting dealt with the further development of the SNRD with regard to its inner organisation and its constitution. As decided by the last strategy meeting (19.8.2016) the speaker of the SNRD had commissioned a paper to address OD matters of the SNRD in order to improve its efficiency. The consultant Klaus v Mitzlaff had intensive interviews with heads of division and department in head office responsible for SNRD, the working group speakers and the SNRD speaker himself. It also took the discussions with the steering group during the preparatory process for this conference into account.

The paper confirmed the generally positive views of management on the role, function and success of the SNRD. It however highlighted challenges with regard to the visibility and use of the work beyond the SNRD (e.g. for corporate business development), the opportunity to guide management with regard to improving interlinkages and co-operation of differently financed programmes and the creation of better incentive structures for excellent involvement and innovation by SNRD experts.

The paper proposed some recommendation on how to have SEWOH country packages as individual member of SNRD and how to ensure the technical exchange within SEWOH take place in the wider framework of SNRD and hence enjoy the full advantage of the network. The study made also some recommendations of reform, which serves as basis for the revision of the SNRD constitution.

With respect to knowledge generation and its use and visibility the paper recommended to support the launch of selected excellent and refined working group results at events in and beyond GIZ and reward the authors/experts within the GIZ personnel development system. Additionally the interface and coordination between SNRD and the various expert exchange formats of MATA/FATA should be reviewed for more clarity and efficiency.

The discussion added valuable aspects and broadly confirmed the findings and recommendations of the paper. It emerged that a review of the general Sector Network guidelines had been launched earlier in 2016 which encompassed, hence confirmed a number of the paper's recommendations. These guidelines are currently in BMZ for approval. Yet, FMB head of division Lorenz Peteresen concluded the discussion by stating that the “Fachverbund 2.0 Process” was ongoing and that SNRD Africa should make more reference to this process. Future important aspects to work on will be the role of national personnel, the virtual interfaces of Share Point and other virtual formats.

The consultant has been requested to prepare a concise, hence shortened version of the SNRD Africa constitution.

Strategy Meeting II

The second strategy meeting during the conference on Friday, 5th of May concluded then the discussion on the Organisation Development Study. The suggested reforms were presented:

i) the composition of the new steering group, ii) the composition and format of the strategy meeting as well as on the format, duration and profile of participants of the SNRD conference. The suggested reforms have been endorsed by the steering committee.

The **steering committee** will from now on meet in the following composition:

STEERING COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

→ Meets virtually once a month

SPEAKER	1
CO-SPEAKER	2
AL FMB, REG, GLOBE	3
FMM	1
WG SPEAKERS	4
SECRETARIAT	1
TOTAL	12

The **strategy meeting** will from now on take place with the following representatives:

STRATEGY MEETING COMPOSITION

→ Meets physically once a year (no delegation)

1 REP/COUNTRY*	25-30
VC-UMBRELLA	1
SEWOH	1
CAADP	1
AFRICA NA	1
ÜBERGANGSHILFE	1
STEERING COMMITTEE	12
TANDEMPARTNERS	4
SV G500, G300	2
TOTAL	ca. 50

*The country representatives will be selected by the country team.

In the strategic meeting, one should make sure that all the topics are represented. The study by Klaus von Mitzlaff and the constitution of the SNRD is currently finalized and will be shared once ready.

For future SNRD Africa Conferences the following was agreed upon:

SNRD AFRICA CONFERENCE

→ Each 2 -3 years

DURATION

- **DAY 1: STEERING COMMITTEE AND STRATEGY MEETING**
- **DAY 2-3: CONFERENCE AND WORKING GROUP MEETINGS**
- **DAY 4: EXCURSION (OPTIONAL)**

PARTICIPANTS

- **50 NP/ IMA**
- **50 AMA**
- **50 STRATEGY MEETING**

→ **CA. 150 PARTICIPANTS**

Regarding conference participation, it was stressed that active members of the SNRD should have priority. Also, young professionals should be encouraged to participate in the conference.

SNRD Africa Conference Costs

<i>SNRD Africa Conference</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Travelling cost (Flight + Accomodation + Shuttle)</i>	241,861.16 €
<i>Conference Package</i>	48,079.83 €
<i>Time sheet</i>	23,233.50 €
<i>Field Trips</i>	3,054.44 €
<i>SNRD Africa Website + Communication</i>	12,000.00 €
<i>Consultancy (Moderation + Event Manager)</i>	32,610.33 €
<i>Translation</i>	4,383.26 €
<i>Value of Presence</i>	40,268.00 €
<i>Total Costs</i>	405,490.53 €*

*Exchange Rate as of May 2017: 1 € = 14.57 ZAR

Conference Programme

SNRD Conference, Kievits Kroon South Africa, 2 – 6 May 2017					
“Towards Implementing the Agenda 2030: The Role of Food Security, Youth Employment and Climate Action in African Rural Development”					
Day	Tuesday, 2.5.	Wednesday, 3.5.	Thursday, 4.5.	Friday, 5.5.	Saturday, 6.5.
Theme/Topic of the day	Arrival / Strategy	Working Groups / GIZ-Internal Opening	Conference Plenary / Workshops	Conference Plenary / Wrap-Up & Way forward	Field Trip
Morning I	Arrival of GIZ Participants <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fine-tuning of organisation and moderation with SNRD Steering Group	Parallel WG Meetings (organised by WGs) <ul style="list-style-type: none">WG PPARDWG AgribusinessWG NRM, CC, LivelihoodsNew WG Food and Nutrition Security, ResilienceNew WG Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development	Official Opening (with external Guests) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Welcome addresses by SNRD Speaker, BMZ, GIZ Headquarter Conference Key Note by Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO NEPAD <ul style="list-style-type: none">Comments by DiscussantsPlenary DiscussionGroup Photo	Conference Plenary <ul style="list-style-type: none">Highlights from Workshops3 Rounds of “Open Spaces”Closing Session of Conference and thematic “Take aways” for SNRD	Field Trip / Departure
Morning II					
Lunch	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	
Afternoon I	Strategy Meeting I <ul style="list-style-type: none">Report on Verzahnung (vertical cooperation)Organisation Development for SNRD & SNRD ConstitutionPreparation of Election of new SNRD Speaker	Continuation of parallel WG Meetings	5 parallel Workshops on Conference Theme <ul style="list-style-type: none">Rural Youth EmploymentFood SecurityClimate Action	Parallel WG Meetings Planning ahead	
Afternoon II		The Future of Sector Networks (GIZ only) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Input by FMB ManagementDiscussion on Virtual Communication InputDiscussion on Verzahnung (Cooperation)			
Dinner / Evening Programme	SNRD Reception <ul style="list-style-type: none">Welcoming by SNRD-speakerOpening of the Market place	“Fireside Chat” Strategic way forward for the Green / SEWOH Portfolio (including Agriculture/NRM/ CC/FNS) in Africa (BMZ and GIZ Management)	Conference Dinner & Social Evening	Optional Side Meetings over Dinner (self-organised)	

Colour Code for Sessions:
Light Green = for all GIZ staff
Dark Green = for all staff and guests
Blue = WG Meetings
Red = Strategy Meeting (AVs only)

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Pre-conference Programme

When	What	Responsibility
Tuesday 02/05/2017		
all morning	Registration at conference secretariat as participants arrive	Venue: De Kasteel Katharina Brill (SNRD Secretariat + Coordination) + CAADP Intern + Event Management Staff
all day	Setting up of Market Place	Event Management Staff
12:30-14:00	<i>Lunch Break Buffet at Kingsley's Restaurant</i>	
14:00 – 16:00	Strategy Meeting I (AVs + DVs SEWoH only) → Virtual Communication of SNRD Africa (Nadine Günther) → Presentation on Verzahnung (Reimund Hoffmann)	Venue: Conference Hall in parallel: Setting-up of Market Place
16:00 – 16:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
16:30 – 18:00	Strategy Meeting I (AVs +DV's SEWoH only, cont'd)	in parallel for non-AV members, in particular newcomer to SNRD: Introductory Session for Newcomers to SNRD by all four Working Groups
19:00 – 21:00	SNRD Reception <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming by SNRD-speaker • Opening of the Market place • Drinks & Finger Food 	Venue: Tent next to De Kasteel Lirschia Venter (Food & Logistics), Ousmane Djibo (Flow and Speech), Master of Ceremony: Klaus von Mitzlaff & Bernard Agbo

When	What	Responsibility
Wednesday 03/05/2017		
08:30-09:30	SNRD Plenary Session: Introduction to the new structure of SNRD Africa with the new working groups	Venue: De Kasteel Ousmane Djibo & Speakers of the WGs Q&A
9:30 – 11:00	Parallel WG Meetings incl. Coffee Break	organised by WG Speakers
	WG PPARD – detailed Programme of WG!	Mark Fynn & Mathias Braun
	WG Agribusiness – detailed Programme of WG!	Moritz Heldmann
	WG NRM, CC, Livelihoods – detailed Programme of WG!	Andreas Schleenbaecker
11:00 – 12:30	Parallel WG Meetings	organised by WG Speakers
	WG PPARD – detailed Programme of WG!	Mark Fynn & Mathias Braun
	WG NRM, CC, Livelihoods – detailed Programme of WG!	Andreas Schleenbaecker
	New WG Food and Nutrition Security, Resilience – detailed Programme of WG!	Susanne Neiro & Prep Team
	New WG Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development– detailed Programme of WG!	Eberhard Krain & Prep Team
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
Afternoon	Parallel Working Group Sessions (cont'd) → all WGs need to nominate new or conform existing speaker, deputy speaker and tandem partner.	Working Group Speakers
15:30 – 16:00	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	
16.00 – 18:00	The Future of Sector Networks (GIZ staff only) 1. FMB Management on the future of sector networks and knowledge management Sabine Müller Director FMB, GIZ 2. Discussion on Verzahnung (Vertical & Horizontal Cooperation) & Management: Challenges and Opportunities for SNRD Input: Reimund Hoffmann on “Verzahnung”	Venue: De Kasteel Moderation: Klaus von Mitzlaff & Bernard Agbo

When	What	Responsibility
	Study and Ousmane Djibo	
18:30 – 20:00	<i>Dinner</i>	Kingsley's Restaurant
20:00 – 21:30	Fireside Chat: The Future of TC for SNRD Africa Strategic way forward for the Green / SEWOH Portfolio (including Agriculture/NRM/ CC/FNS) in Africa Dr. Heike Henn, Head of Division BMZ Lorenz Petersen, Head of Division GIZ Christel Weller-Molongua, Head of Division GIZ Martin Weiss, Head of Division GIZ	Venue: Tent next to De Kasteel Moderation: Klaus von Mitzlaff

When	What	Responsible
Thursday 04/05/2017		
8:30 – 8:45	Welcome Address by GIZ South Africa Robert Kressirer Country Director, GIZ South Africa/Lesotho	Venue: De Kasteel Master of Ceremony: Bernard Agbo & Klaus von Mitzlaff
8:45 – 9:00	Welcome and Introduction by SNRD Africa Ousmane Djibo outgoing SNRD Africa speaker	
9:00 – 9:15	Address by BMZ Dr. Heike Henn Head of Division, BMZ	
9:15 – 9:30	Address by GIZ Headquarter Albert Engel Director Africa Department, GIZ	
9:30 – 10:00	Key Note Speech <i>"African perspectives on Youth employment, food security and Climate Actions"</i> Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO NEPAD	Welcome and introduction of Key Note Speaker: Robert Kressirer Country Director, GIZ South Africa/Lesotho

10:00 – 10:35	Comments by Discussants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HE Salamata Sawadogo, Ambassador Burkina Faso to South Africa - Gift Mafuleka, Farmer from Mpumalanga Province, South Africa - Ousmane Djibo, Speaker SNRD Africa 	Welcome and introduction of Discussants: Robert Kressirer Country Director, GIZ South Africa/Lesotho
10:35 – 10:50	Group Photo	
10:50 – 11:20	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
11:20 – 12:30	Discussion and Q&A	Moderation: Klaus von Mitzlaff & Bernard Agbo <i>“Take away” of the Session</i> Robert Kressirer Country Director, GIZ South Africa/Lesotho
12:30 – 12:45	Short overview: What’s on the menu of the day?	Moderation: Klaus von Mitzlaff & Bernard Agbo
12:45 – 13:00	Short Presentation of candidates for Speakers for SNRD	
13:00 – 14:30	<i>Lunch Break at Kingsley’s Restaurant</i>	
14:30 – 17:30	Parallel Workshops <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Role of Biodiversity for Food Security</i> 2. <i>PANORAMA – Solutions for a healthy planet</i> 3. <i>Supporting Rural Youth Employment with Pan-African Initiatives and Agricultural Programmes: Implications for German Development Cooperation</i> 4. <i>Promoting youth employment by digital solutions in rural development - examples from different countries and projects</i> 5. <i>Multi-sectoral Approaches for achieving the SDGs: Practical Examples from the Field of Nutrition</i> <i>Coffee and tea will be served during workshops.</i>	see detailed Programme
18:00 – 18:30	Election of new SNRD Africa Speaker and Deputy <i>For AVs + DVs or their deputies only</i>	Venue: De Kasteel Moderation: Klaus von Mitzlaff
19:00 – 21:00	Conference Dinner & Social Evening South African Barbecue / Braai (weather permitting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farewell to outgoing Speaker – Welcome for Incoming Speaker 	

When	What	Responsible
Friday 05/05/2017		
8:45 – 9:00	Introduction into Open Space	Venue: De Kasteel Moderation: Klaus von Mitzlaff & Bernard Agbo
9:00 – 11:30	Open Space: 3 rounds each comprising 9 parallel sessions, 50 minutes each <i>(see open space programme for more details; coffee served in-between the three rounds)</i>	Open Space Organizers
11:30 – 13:00	Back to Plenary: Presentation of New Steering Group and Closing Session What do you take home, highlights and evaluation. Closing words – end of conference	Venue: De Kasteel Moderators, New SNRD Speaker
13:00 – 14:30	<i>Lunch Break at Kingsley's Restaurant</i>	
14:30 – 16:30	Parallel: Working Group Meetings: elaboration of work plans in all 4 WGs	WG Speakers
16:30 – 17:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
17:00 – 18:30	Strategy Meeting II (AVs + DVs SEWOH only) Way forward SNRD	Venue: De Kasteel New Speaker Moderation: Bernard Agbo
	<i>Buffet dinner / self-organised networking dinners</i>	

When	What	Responsible
Saturday 06/05/2017		
8:30 – 16:00	5 Field Trip Options <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gift Mafuleka: young emerging black farmer in Bronkhorstspuit 2. Karoo Fish & Vegetables: organic hydroponic urban small-scale farm producing for high-end restaurants 3. Vastfontein Community Centre and ICT Vodacom 4. Hlubuko Organic Community Farming Project 5. Tshwane Fresh Produce Market and HPN Pretorius Farm (Tomato and other fresh Produce) <i>(Departure at 6:15h)</i> 	
16:00	Departure	

End of conference

Working Group Meetings

1. WG Meeting: Policy Processes for Agriculture and Rural Development (PPARD)

TOP 1: Welcome and Introduction of new members; adoption of the agenda

Welcome remarks were given by the WG Speaker. All present members shortly introduced themselves. The order of agenda items was changed; no topics added, nor dismissed.

TOP 2: Minutes and Follow-up from last meeting in November 2016

Open issues from the WG PPARD meeting from 11/2016 were discussed. The sharing of key documents amongst the WG members needs to be improved. This will be facilitated in future through the new knowledge sharing and interaction platform replacing Global Campus. After the evaluation of policy components in bilateral projects, the evaluation results have not yet been shared for agricultural projects with a policy component in Africa. Also, clarification on what to derive from such documents is needed. An outcome could be cross-country lessons-learned from Africa.

TOP 3: Reports from Bilateral/ Sector Programmes and News from AUC/ NPCA – including update on CAADP Country Support Missions/ Malabo Domestication

Heike Hoeffler and Tarquin Meszaros reminded the group briefly on the successful CAADP at Country Level Study undertaken in five countries in 2015, which had largely influenced the CAADP Country Guidelines, which were published in 2016 and are now implemented.

Tarquin then presented the seven CAADP country support missions (Malabo domestication) organized by AUC/NPCA with support from technical partners have been done in Malawi, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Ghana. Missions for seven more countries are in the planning - Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania. The CAADP Programme has been involved in these missions. The missions review country-specific National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and the degree of compliance with the Malabo Declaration. The support missions are used to mainstream thematic areas (e.g. ATVET, gender, climate-smart agriculture, land policy/ governance) into the investment plans at country level. Bilateral projects with policy component as well as ATVET country coordinators are supposed to be involved in the missions. In order to maximise the missions' impact, they are planned to coincide with the planning cycles of the partner countries when reviewing their NAIPs. Countries have embraced the process. Clear roadmaps with deadlines have been agreed upon. It's been suggested that the missions need to have a better link to bilateral projects, particularly when they have a policy advisory component.

TOP 4: Presentation by the Global Project on Responsible Land Policy

Oliver Puginier presented the SEWOH programme on responsible land management (project duration: 10/2015 – 10/2021, 42,1 Mio. EUR). It aims to improve access to land for designated population groups, esp. women and marginalized groups. It consists of six country packages (Benin, Laos, Madagascar, Paraguay, Peru, Uganda), which are all attached to docking projects. A HQ-based unit (Bonn) steers, advises, supports and facilitates exchange. The project focuses on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Governance of Tenure (VGGT), published by FAO (see [here](#)). Results are at different stages. In Benin, a socio-economic analysis of private enterprises regarding sustainable investments in the agriculture sector has been done. Synergies are realised in some countries with the SEWOH

Soil project (Benin), the Soil Policy & Land Management Sector project and the bilateral projects.

TOP 5: Presentation on VGGT Mainstreaming in GIZ

Luisa Prior gave a presentation on VGGT Mainstreaming in GIZ that aims to promote good land governance and secure tenure rights, amongst others. She highlighted that Germany is committed to VGGT. In consequence, this means that BMZ-funded projects need to comply with it. Therefore, GIZ (through its Land-hub working group) is currently developing a mainstreaming concept for applying VGGT within projects and strategies. Approaches for this are “Do-No-Harm” (e.g. awareness-creation amongst planning officers, development of briefing documents), simplified “Do-Good” (e.g. development of training courses for project staff, development of tools for VGGT) and an extended “Do-Good” (e.g. documentation of good practices). Currently, the selection of applicable sectors is ongoing. The WG acknowledged the high relevance of the topic for all agricultural projects, particularly in regards to irrigation. The high sensitivity of the topic was highlighted. Mathias Braun raised the question of legitimacy of VGGT. It was explained that the [Committee on World Food Security](#) endorsed the guidelines in 2012. Although no UN body has been assigned responsibility for VGGT, several partner governments have committed to VGGT. However, the guidelines are not yet being implemented. Mark mentioned that guidelines on land governance could be mainstreamed into the countries’ legal basis through CAADP. Martina drew attention to the potential resistance of governments in the implementation of VGGT. Therefore, approaches could involve civil society and/or developing agreements at local level that cannot easily be contradicted. Policy advice on land governance should also include domesticated tools, processes and principles with regards to the legal system and the country context. Inter-linkages with the WG on Climate Change, Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management is useful. Also, a new community of practice has been created and deals with land governance issues. It is important to link to this CoPas well.

TOP 6: GIZ meta-evaluation rural development – outcome and management response

Christoph Langenkamp briefed the group on the GIZ meta-evaluation, including recommendations. Recommendations towards improved sustainability include better integration of gender, youth and climate change. Proposed management responses include:

- 1) Topic: Context, BMZ framework, concepts:
=> extend projects’ duration, simplify appraisal missions, more realistic result systems, strengthen GDC strategies, etc.
- 2) Topic: Strategic direction of interaction:
=> better focused strategies, mainstream revised value chain approach, utilise available analyses better
- 3) Topic: Operations & management:
=> better use of partner systems, identification of good practices
- 4) Topic: M&E:
=> better use of M&E for learning and cost/benefit analysis
Since donors focus more and more on unit costs, it will be difficult for policy interventions to argue on their cost efficiency. A strategy needs to be developed to justify policy interventions, even though its impact is difficult to monitor.

Link to meta-evaluation and DEval evaluation on Value-chain Development.

TOP 7: Presentation of Consultancy: NAIPs and Public-private Dialogues – a Follow-up from CAADP at Country Level study 2016

Heike Hoeffler gave recapped some highlights of from her presentation from the PPARD meet-ing in Nairobi, November 2016. Main findings from the CAADP At Country study were had been that private sector investment is still not adequately incorporated in NAIPs, and the role of the commercial private sector is not clearly defined. In addition, some major cash crops are excluded are still excluded in the NAIPs, making them irrelevant for highly important commercial agricultural sub-sectors. The findings contributed to the conceptualization of the CAADP support through (1) rewriting of the CAADP country implementation guidelines, and (2) CAADP country support missions – mainly by the excellent work by the long-term consultant Désirée Dietvorst.

Private Sector Dialogue Mechanisms: It was suggested that approaches for NAIP development and implementation should be private sector specific as opposed to focusing only on general government (public sector) interventions. There is need to define good practices for effective engagement of the private sector in agricultural policy dialogues – yet, such good practices are not yet known and/or disseminated. Commodity boards for the main crops could link important value chain actors. DEval started a global evaluation of private sector engagement in agriculture in GDC projects. The study will include country missions. Therefore, the question to the group is whether to further pursue the consultancy with Désirée on Public-Private Dialogue mechanism.

TOP 8: Follow-up and Way Forward for the Agricultural Policy Learning Events and Agricultural Policy Community in Africa

The question was raised whether the successful sequence of three Agricultural Policy Learning events (two Anglophones, one Francophone) should be continued by the group. It became obvious that the events could be used as tools for sector policy development, linkage to agri-cultural policy instruments (capacity building), etc. A workshop in 2017 on Policy had been suggested.

TOP 9: SNRD internal matters: Updates from SNRD Strategy meeting 02.05.2017 – in particular Vertical Cooperation at Country Level (Verzahnungs Consultancy)

Mark Fynn gave a short overview of discussed topics during the SNRD Strategy meeting:

- 1) Vertical and horizontal cooperation (“Verzahnung”)
- 2) SNRD internal matters, e.g. structure/reform

New knowledge sharing & cooperation website/platform.

TOP 10: WG Internal Matters: Election of WG Speaker and Deputy, new tandem partner, further working topics, group communication

Members thanked the outgoing tandem partner Heike Hoeffler and expressed their high appreciation of her excellent contribution to WG PPARD as tandem partner. Heike was grateful for the compliments and said that she will continue to be an active member of the group.

New WG tandem partner is: Christoph Langenkamp.

WG speaker and deputy speaker were confirmed in their roles.

TOP 11: A.O.B. - Session on Friday, 05.05.2017, Workplan for 2017

Suggested topics to be observed:

- 1) “Marshall-Plan for Africa”: Future focus and support of so-called reform countries
- 2) “Compact with Africa”

- 3) G20 Investment Conference, June 2017, Germany
- 4) Interlinkage of outcomes from above topics with European and other initiatives

Suggested topics for the work plan:

- 1) Agricultural Trade
- 2) Youth Employment
- 3) Land Policy
- 4) CAADP Reform Process

2. WG Meeting: Climate Change, Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management (CCLNRM)

Following the Agenda of the Conference, the WG CCLNRM met twice with up to 44 participants.

First Day – Wednesday May, 03rd

During the WG sessions of the first day the current WG plan was revisited and following the three themes presentations has been given in order the report on progress made. Main points of the discussion have been captured to be integrated in a new work plan to be elaborated during WG session of the second day.

Theme 1: Enhancing benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Protected area management

What are the lessons learnt from land tenure management?

- There's need for a dialogue platform between the state and traditional laws/rights. Need for more information of the other countries on this subject.
 - o Regarding law enforcement, in the case of Cameroon, collaboration between KfW and GIZ is still a work in progress. But there is interest in looking into drones for surveillance and monitoring. Strengthening of capacities in this field is needed.
- Laos also works on governance and protected areas (governance structures), there is strong emphasis on co-management with communities, establishing and institutionalizing the system. With time the communities got involved. Does Cameroon have formalized governance structures? Is there experience on those formalizing these processes?
 - o Currently we Cameroon works on the co-management in a park between villages and park management. They agreed to so called Community Development Agreements (CDA). Interaction is emphasized. The next step would be to get the different players (lowest levels) working with this cluster concept, villages who form a unit. But it's a work in progress on how to engage them. With This approach a real co-management approach is possible and not only for our interest. Only in the last two years there was a shift. Hopefully it is part of our guidelines.

Biodiversity

- Important to also take into consideration for future systems of production that biodiversity is interspecific and intraspecific. This is an important element for the adaptation to climate change. Natural resources and the preservation of the natural environment has a very important aspect for the natural climate. Important to take into consideration for the medium and long term planning.
 - o Trainings are available and there is the tool box. Invitation to discuss further bilateral.

SDGs

- BMZ is discussing the indicators, what are the relations to the SDGs? How much is this requested from the partner side to have these indicators regarding the SGDs? Do we mainstream the designing of new project phases?
 - o Linkages to agenda 2030. There have been policy papers on how to support the SDGs published, that were appreciated and used by partner countries.

- Ideas about the dimension of inclusiveness and transformation. Two specific ones: ABS in the agricultural sector, the other achievement of ABS in the wild live sector. Technology transfer, north south, etc. not only conceptual level but also implementation
- Even if efforts are made to make a case, there is need for more direct action and case examples.
- Blue Solutions has a conference coming up where they will discuss this issue in detail. On the online platform, there is a category where people can click what category they will contribute to in terms of SDGs.
- Cameroon: At the “Landesplanung” it was discussed how to link the SDGs and NDCs, but more effort needed, it’s still a weak spot.
- NDCs are rising in importance in BMZ. The projects in the respective countries should be in line with their contributions. But is that the case or are country packages designed on what is wanted as a donor?

Theme 2: Climate Change adaptation

- Challenge regarding NDC and NAP because it’s hosted in different ministries and the communication might be difficult. But it could also be an opportunity for country offices to link these two ministries. How are we working on bringing these two sectors together in order for adaptation plans to get implemented?
 - Experience from Togo: A committee was put in place with the ministry of environment (secretariat) and the ministry of planning (this is where the program is linked to). We need to structure the exchange. Here is the point of entry? It’s not the adaptation planning, but the sectoral development planning and then put the cross cutting issues inside.
 - Experience from Benin and Senegal: make the cooperation something very normal, if in small meetings other sectors representatives will already be invited, they will be more comfortable in official meetings. But the problem of rotation stays.
 - The issue is all over Africa: collaboration is difficult. A common vision is needed that is politically carried and not only to have access to funds. An agency that is more « transversale ».

Theme 3: Land tenure, Forest Landscape Restoration and Wood Energy

- Additional Info: Cameroon pledged very ambitious 12 000 000 ha. In a group, we talk about how to support our partner countries. So far FLR is a commitment to a platform for exchanges and opportunities for competition that deforestation will not happen. But not more than that and more expectation have come up. How far are other countries? Cameroon wants to engage, but we need to get real actions.
 - NEPAD: The Secretariat gets a lot of request from countries, technical support. Information will be sent around.
- Is reclaiming forests and the efficient use of wood also part of the initiative?
- To NEPAD: Do we have opportunities for exchange for SNRD W => absolutely, that’s why Diana is here.
 - Other means of exchange:
 - Annual land hub (in Eschborn) organized by sector projects with technical partner. The focus was: mainstreaming the governance guidelines. It’s in December again. This year it will be in Laos

- Collect communities of practice results and examples and see how we can be connected.
 - Sending representatives to the working groups.
- Did any country already start rehabilitation? Do we have any ha and how do they look like?
 - WG: 10-15 members it's a consultative process. A few GIZ employees have been invited to develop voluntary guideline, not creating anything new, but something that applies to ARF100.
 - There's a lot of confusion on what can be counted, this will be developed in the conference in September. It will also be endorsed. There will be experts from different institutions.
 - What is restauration in this sense? Not only reforestation, not only ecological. Currently a big challenge is to make it more real and get into the field. Identify landscapes, and see where we can work together. Doesn't have to be any but at least some pilot ones.
- In Ethiopia, the feasibility study has been completed. 25 % is endogenous species, creating a forest for the livelihood for the people. Questioning the morality of this FLR regarding the payment.
- Integration of existing forests: in theory, they are integrated, but in reality, they focus on restauration activities. They forgot about sustainable management of existing forests in Madagascar as an example.

Vertical Collaboration (Verzahnung):

Increase cooperation of knowledge; integrate these different initiatives into the SNRD WG. Study has been conducted, in our WG as well, we need to interlink, where do you see opportunities to come together?

Study: wherever the money is coming from, it is all one GIZ and it is all rural development. Important for SNRD: exchange on issues, learning together, improve knowledge and improve efficiency, how can we exchange on the issues.

To share: draft 0 of the last findings!

Second Day, Friday, May 05th

The WG session of the second that started with the election/confirmation of the WG speakers. Jenny Rust from GIZ Madagascar and Andreas Schleenbaecker from GIZ Togo were reconfirmed in their position of speaker and co-speaker, respectively to the WG CCLNRM.

The WG was divided in three sub-groups, following the confirmed themes. The members then elaborated a new work plan with a vision to up to the end of 2018.

It has been decided to organize before the end of 2017 another working group meeting. The period was indicated from mid-October to end November 17 and the country's suggested where: Namibia, Cameroon or Togo. The WG speaker will investigate on the best period and the most economic option. Decisions should be taken before end of June 2017.

3. WG Meeting: Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development (ABIVCD)

During the WG meeting of the new working group, the Group slogan was determined to be:
Support professionalization of agricultural and agribusiness entrepreneurs, in particular youth.

Role	Name
Speaker	Florian Winckler (florian.winckler@giz.de)
Deputy Speaker Subgroup 1	Anna Thinius (anna.thinius@giz.de) and Jackson Muchoki (jackson.muchoki@giz.de)
Deputy Speaker Subgroup 2	Waqas Malik (waqas.malik@giz.de) and Neil Fourati (neil.fourati@giz.de)
Deputy Speaker Subgroup 3	Berthe Balep (berthe.balep@giz.de) and Caroline Mutepfa (caroline.mutepfa@giz.de)
Tandem Partner	Eberhard Krain

Subgroup 1: Inclusive Business Models and Private-Public Dialogue Platforms

Subgroup 2: Access to Finance and Food Processing

Subgroup 3: Formal and Non-Formal Education and Farmer Based Organizations

Especially youth-relevant themes of working group

- IBM/contract farming
- ATVET (Geoffroy Gantoli, ATVET-Benin)
- ICT

To the background of the new WG:

The new working group **Agribusiness and Inclusive Value Chain Development “Towards a decent standard of living for the current and the next generations”** with its background and rationale was presented and discussed in the meeting:

Background

Agriculture remains the economic backbone of most African countries in terms of Gross Domestic Product, employment and rural livelihoods. Rural areas are home to about 63% of the population and African smallholder farmers feed their families, the rural and urban population. They provide precious raw materials and products for national, regional and international trade. However, many of these very farmers are among the countries' and the world's poorest people. Therefore, improving productivity in agriculture and farmers' and rural agribased micro as well as small-scale Enterprises' (MSMEs) business capacity to access and compete successfully in different markets has become a major priority for African leaders to achieve sustained growth and food security across the continent and has become the focus of numerous GIZ projects.

Rationale for the working group

To achieve these goals, there is an urgent need to support rural transformation that is guided by the objective of promoting market oriented agricultural development through the creation of viable agribusiness ventures that are embedded into inclusive and sustainable value chains (VC). By doing so, the working group contributes to achieving the objectives as spelled out in:

- The Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): Efforts for Ending Hunger (SDG 2) and Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8) have to focus on rural areas to generate economic growth and employment opportunities for African rural populations, especially youth.
- The BMZ special initiative “One-World-No-Hunger”: By improving agricultural productivity, generating employment in rural areas, strengthening farmer based organizations, linking farmers to agribusiness and improving access to finance for farmers and rural enterprises, the German Development Cooperation contributes to achieving the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

4. WG Meeting: Food and Nutrition Security, Resilience (FNSR)

The new working group Food and Nutrition Security, Resilience

“Challenges and Opportunities towards Food and Nutrition Security in Rural Africa”
with its background and rationale was presented and discussed in the meeting.

The programme of the meeting was the following:

Day/Time	Topic	Responsible
Tue, 2.5. 16.30 – 18.00	Introduction to First Time SNRD Participants	AS, MK/IR
Wed, 3.5. 9.30 – 10.30	Members of ABFS meet (including prospective new members of WG ABIVCD and FNSR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome, review of highlights and lowlights of WG ABFS Introduction to preparatory teams of ABIVCD and FNSR; Reorganization into WG ABIVCD and FNSR thanking outgoing speaker and calling for/proposing speakers and deputy speakers 	Prep-Team FNSR
10.45 – 12.30	Meeting of the new WG FNSR <i>Please take your coffee and snack to the meeting room!</i> Meeting on common ground: Identification of relevant TOPICS and common areas of interest of participating programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mini-input to initialize the technical discussion: the concepts of food security, nutrition and resilience and how they can support our work [30 min] Discussion: What are potential overarching topics for WG members? [60 min] Calling for/proposing speakers/deputy speakers and tandem partners; short introduction of the nutrition work-plan under WG ABIVCD[15 min] 	IR/MK SN, IR/MK SN
14.00 – 15.30	Defining needs for TRAINING, TOOLS and other support of WG members and MODALITIES for working together <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of the guidelines on “Sample results models and indicators” [30 min] Presentation of existing FNS trainings and results of the training need survey [30 min] Collection of WG members’ expectations and needs and short discussion on requirement for sub-groups [20 min] Election of new speaker/ deputy speaker and tandem partner [10 min] 	Annekathrin Rosa, IR/MK AS/SN SN
Fri, 5.5. 14.30 – 16.30	PLANNING the work of the WG FNSR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on the outlook of the new WG grasping the technical input and suggestions from the previous conference days In Plenary: Presentation of nutrition work plan under WG ABIVCD; establishment of sub groups as necessary In Sub-Groups: Elaboration of work plans In Plenary: Finalization of over-all WG work plan 	New speaker and deputy speakers SN, new speaker/deputy speaker Sub-Group members New speaker/deputy, IR/MK

The new working group FSNR first met on Wednesday 3rd May in order to identify relevant topics and common areas of interest as well as to define training, tools and modalities of working together. Furthermore, a speaker and deputy speaker were elected. The group met again on Friday 5th May to identify work streams and develop a workplan.

Have a look at the presentations, flyer and workplan by clicking on the name of the new working group FSNR in the title!

The first meeting (3rd May) was structured in the following way:

Meeting on common ground: Identification of relevant TOPICS and common areas of interest of participating programmes

- Mini-input to initialize the technical discussion:
The concepts of food security, nutrition and resilience and how they can support our work by Martina Kress
- Discussion: What are potential overarching topics for WG members?
- Calling for/proposing speakers/deputy speakers and tandem partners; short introduction of the nutrition workplan under WG ABIVCD

Defining needs for TRAINING, TOOLS and other support of WG members and MODALITIES for working together

- Presentation of the guidelines on “Sample results models and indicators” by Annekathrin Rosa
- Presentation of existing FNS trainings and results of the training need survey by Ines Reinhard
Due to an expressed interest in nutrition trainings for decision makers as well as project staff, the SV Agricultural Policy and Food Security will include this task within their annual work plan and develop a 2-3 modular training, with a pilot training scheduled early 2018. Suggestions for training contents were discussed and prioritized.
- Collection of WG members’ expectations and needs and short discussion on requirement for sub-groups
- Election of new speaker/ deputy speaker and tandem partner: four members of the new FSNR WG were interested in the speaker and deputy speaker positions and held an elevator speech: Anna Silvanus, Katja Altincicek, Kerstin Hell und Ulrich Bormann. Katja Altincicek was elected speaker and Ulrich Bormann Deputy Speaker.

The second meeting (5th May) was structured in the following way:

PLANNING the work of the WG FNSR

- Discussion on the outlook of the new WG grasping the technical input and suggestions from the previous conference days: interesting topics collected so far were complemented by topics that had come up during the past conference days. Based on the topics of interest, the group agreed to have four work streams plus three crosscutting topics.
- For each work stream as well as each cross-cutting topic one to two members have volunteered to be ‘ambassadors’ who will coordinate the work of the work stream.

Workstream	Ambassadors
Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and value chains	Susanne Neiro, Karina Brenneis
Nutrition in fragile contexts, LRRD	Anna Silvanus
Behaviour Change in Nutrition	Maren Lieberum, Maryan Dualle
Nutrition Advocacy	Kerstin Hell, Mamam Toleba

- Crosscutting issues:

- M&E (Sarah-Kay Schotte)
 - ICT (Charlotte Duevel)
 - Knowledge Management (Ulrich Bormann)
- The members then went into groups and started developing the [workplan](#) as far as time allowed. After the group-work the activities and timelines for each work stream were presented in plenary.

Next steps

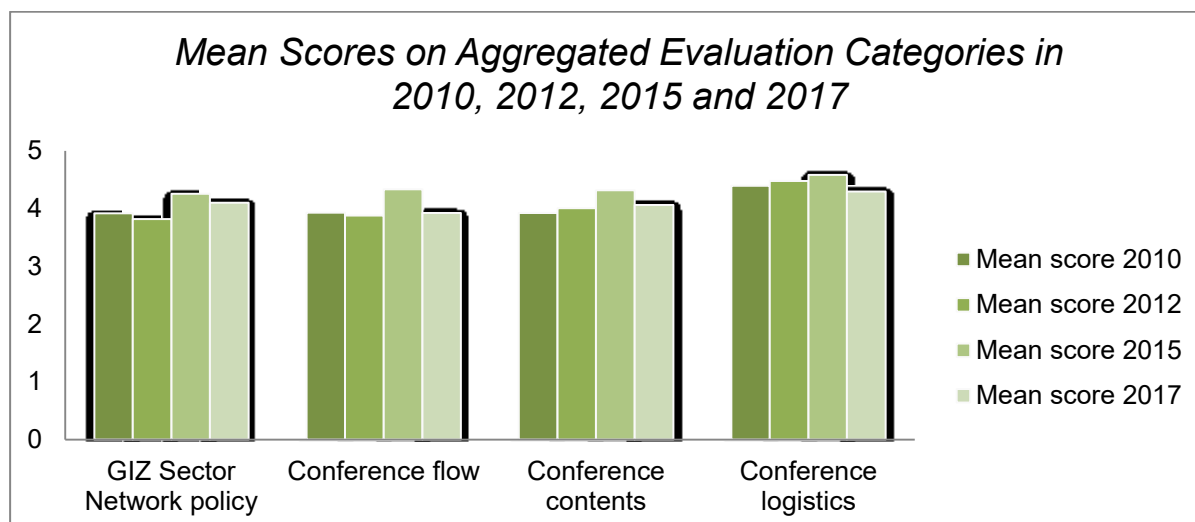
Workplan:

The working group agreed to finalize the workplans within the respective work stream teams, coordinated by the Ambassadors. The working group speakers will then compile and finalize the work plan, to be shared with all working group members.

Meetings and Exchange within working group members:

- The speaker, deputy speaker and tandem partners proposed to meet once a year physically and three times a year virtually.
- Ambassadors will coordinate exchange within their respective work streams. According to the workplan focus is on virtual meetings via skype for business.

Detailed Evaluation



Logistics

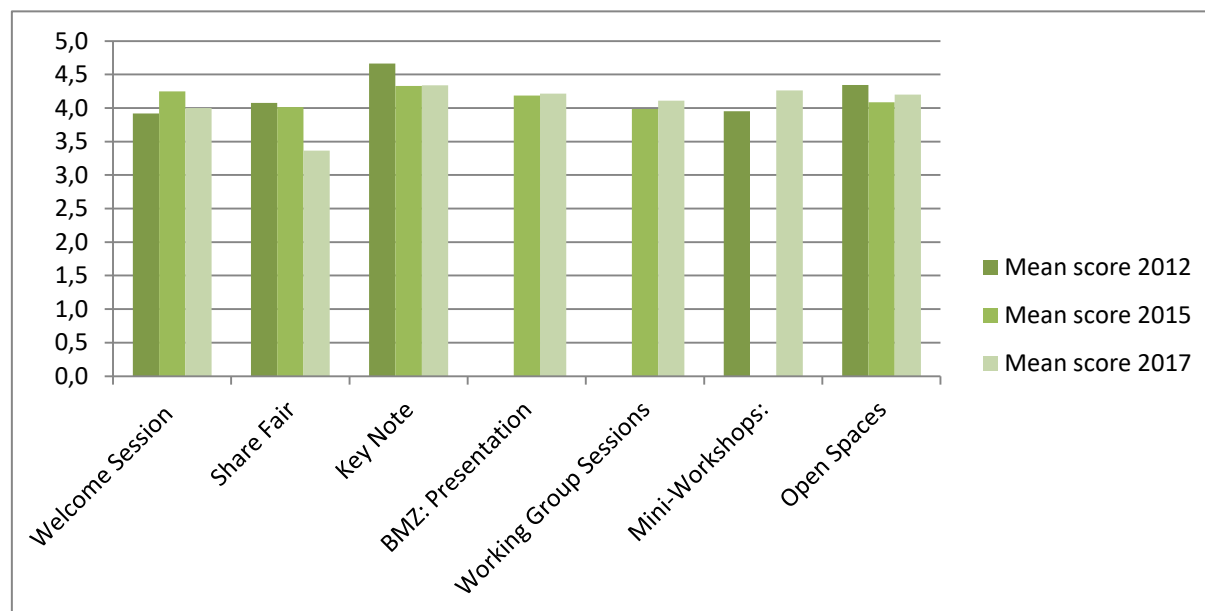
The category logistics was rated 4.3. This shows that the participants were in general very happy with logistics. Especially the conference facilities were perceived to be very well suited. Regarding the information provided before, some would like to receive on the one hand a shorter reader with the information package and on the other more information on the workshops. Some would also like to receive the agenda printed out on the time of arrival. Concerning transport some would have wished for a better organization of the shuttle between airport and hotel as well as between the two hotels. A big concern was also the poor or non-existent internet. The secretariat was viewed positively despite the many changes of personnel during the preparation phase. These results show the enormous efforts the SNRD secretariat has put into the conference ensuring that the conference ran smoothly and that all participants could get the most out of it.

<i>Logistics of the SNRD conference</i>	Mean score	Variance
<i>To what degree were you satisfied with:</i>		
<i>...the information about the conference beforehand?</i>	4,16	0,60
<i>...transport and logistics?</i>	4,29	0,66
<i>...the accommodation?</i>	4,46	0,50
<i>...the conference facilities in Plenary / Working Group Rooms?</i>	4,38	0,52
<i>...services by the conference secretariat?</i>	4,19	0,59

Content of the sessions

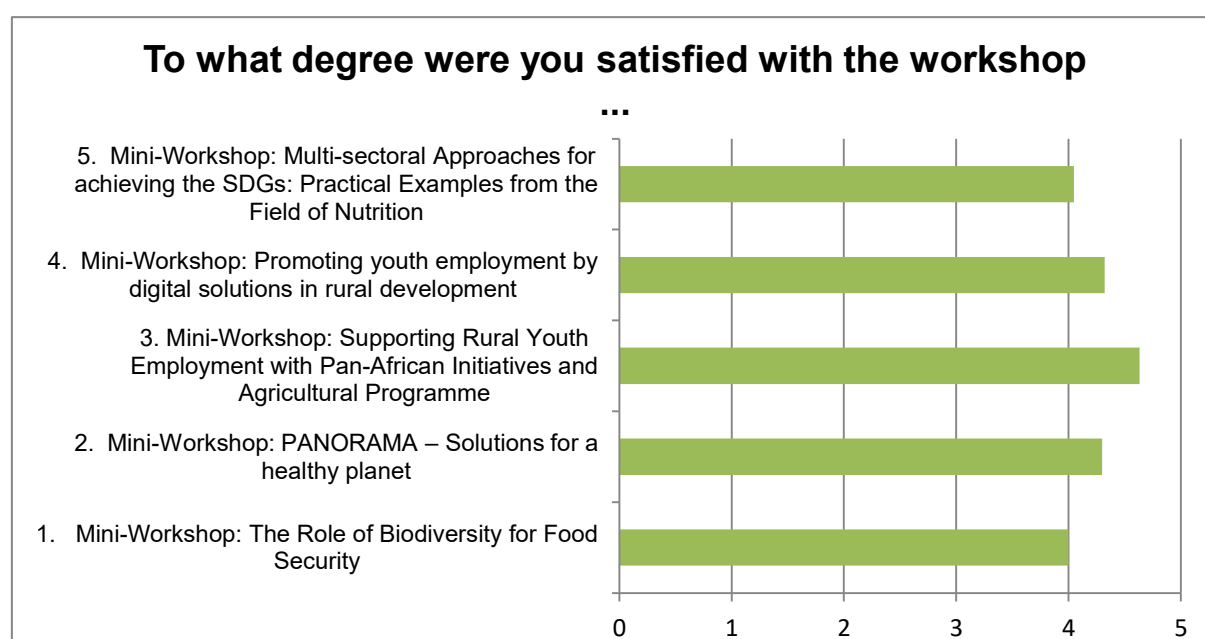
The **key note by Ibrahim Mayaki (CEO NEPAD)** was rated best which was also emphasized in the comments as well as in the exchange with participants. This is followed by the **mini-workshops** with a score of 4.26 which were all very positively rated. The **BMZ speech by Dr. Heike Henn** and the **Open Spaces** were rated third and fourth place respectively.

The latter were reported to be a very good format of exchange between colleagues, however, more time for discussion was recommended. **The market place** (last years' fair share) was rated lowest. This can mostly be explained by the lack of integration into the conference of the market places as stated in the comments. The market place as such was perceived to be very relevant and a well-suited format to be kept.



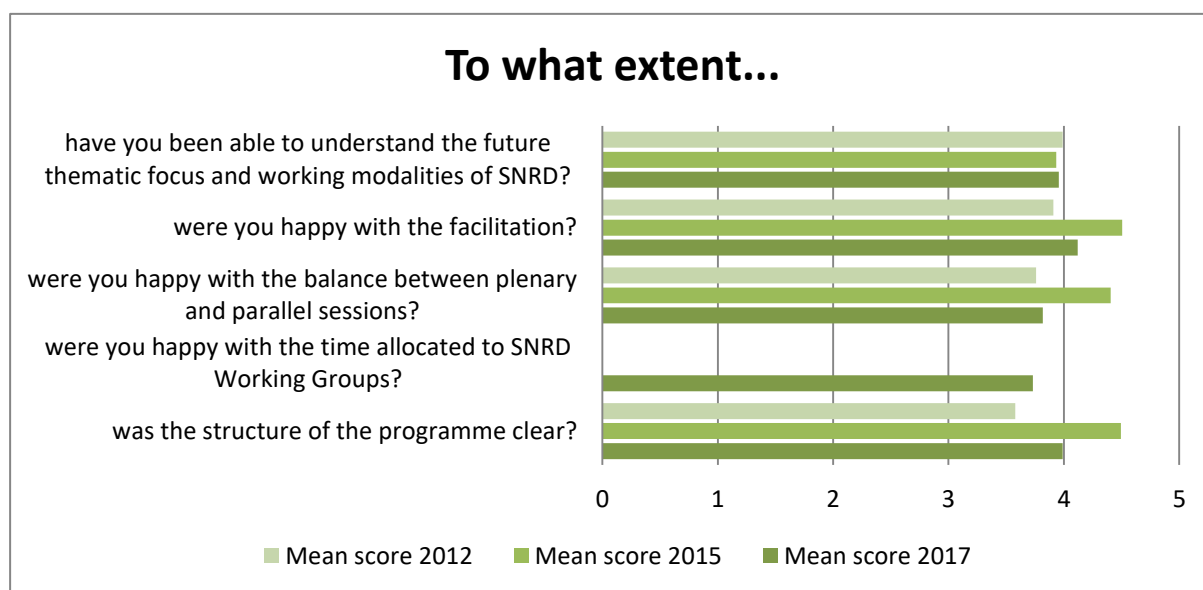
Mini-workshops

With an average score of 4.26 and a mean variance of 0.05 the mini workshops of 2017 were rated second of all contents of the conference. Especially the workshop on “Supporting rural youth employment with Pan-African Initiatives and Agricultural Programmes” with a score of 4.63 was very well appreciated. However, all mini-workshops had an average of 4 and above and can thus be referred to as a great success of the conference.



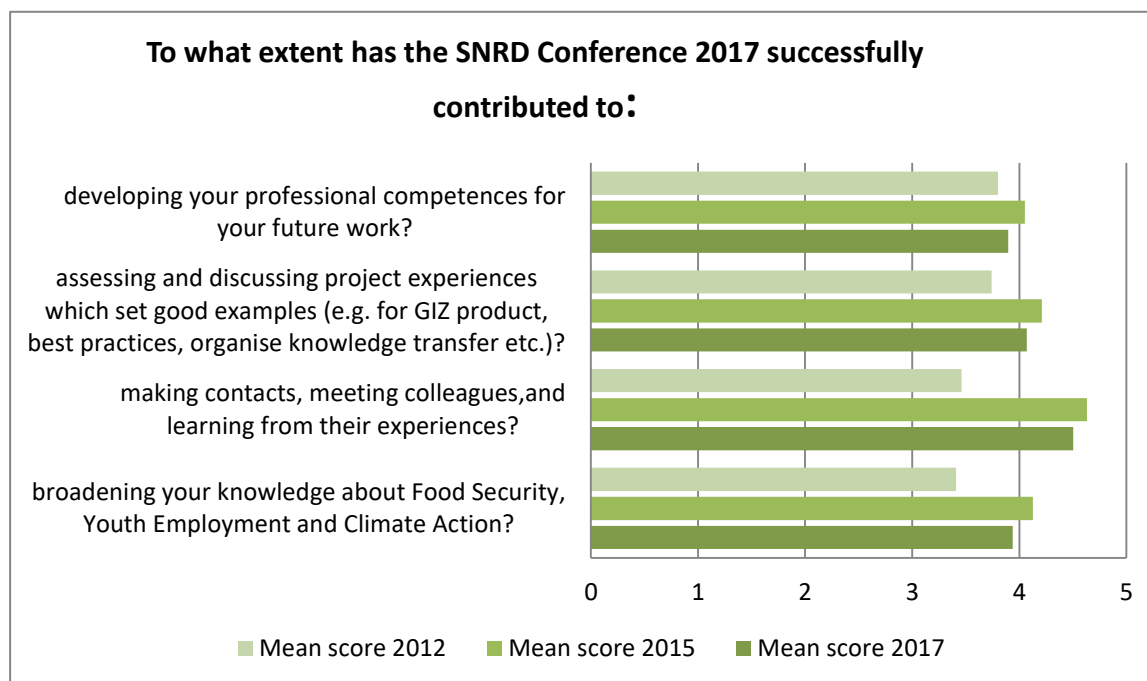
Flow of the programme

With a mean of 3.92 one can clearly see that overall the participants were very satisfied with the flow of the conference. Compared to 2015, the average score is a little bit lower (4.33), where participants rated the structure, the balance between plenary and parallel sessions as well as the facilitation on average higher than this year. However, compared to 2012, the satisfaction of the participants was substantially higher. The time allocated for the working groups received a comparatively “low” score. This has also been mentioned in the comments, where participants ask for more time to discuss and exchange within the working groups. The lower score for the time balance between plenary and sessions only underlines this point, as participants have often stated that too much time was spent on the plenary (see recommendations above).



Meeting the objectives of the GIZ Sector Network Policy

The very good results concerning the contribution of the conference to broaden knowledge, exchange project experiences, making contacts and developing professional competencies show that the overall objective of the conference has been successfully met. Compared to 2015, the results seem to be only slightly lower. The recommendation from some participants to have more time to exchange and discuss can therefore be integrated into the following conference in order to achieve even better results in this respect.



Comments from the evaluation forms:

Referring to Logistics	
Hotel	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was not a good internet connection in the hotel rooms • It would be better to stay all in one hotel • The hotel was not children friendly • Transport information was poor for "other" hotel on the first day • Long distance to town was unfortunate 	
Conference Venue	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue was excellent. Better info on venues of workshops would have been useful • Accommodation and conference facilities were good • Place of sessions should be clearly indicated • Need for stronger follow-up on logistics specifically concerning facilities and punctuality 	
Others	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shuttle was unorganized and not on time • Bilingual aspect (French, English) not considered sufficiently • Secretariat was a bit difficult to find/ approach • Extremely slow service when paying individual bills at restaurant 	

Referring to content of the conference

Plenary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the external inputs (Dr. Heike Henn (BMZ), Dr. Mayaki (CEO NEPAD)) were excellent! Too many speeches, very procedural compared to other sector networks; not sufficient time for working groups; intro of new working groups was endlessly explained; too much "tradition" Let more young colleagues be present - less veterans!
Mini-Workshops
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few highlights e.g. workshop on youth employment, great event! Excellent plenary and mini workshop on Thursday!
Open Space
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces should be more open and not too much prepared Freed sessions in the workshops should be made possible to make participation of freed speaking people more easy Open spaces should have no more than 10 minutes of input and then room for discussion, not another presentation, this should be made clear in the beginning Too many parallel sessions vs. Time keeping Announcement of Open Spaces (logistics) not ideal Open Space should be made more productive by limiting the numbers, increase time allocation Open Space sessions probably need more time since often clarification and presentation already more than used up time. Therefore, expectations on feedback for facilitator was not sufficiently taken care of. Too dense! But very good topics!
Working Groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected more from the WG session regarding interaction - everyone seemed to present their own work Elaborate better common topics within the climate change WG, that was separate inputs from projects that did not lead to discussions Maybe shorten time for WG meetings and organize them better to clearly identify how project's experience can be best shared in SNRD; refrain from making WG sessions a platform for project presentations mainly but a space for exchange Give space for sub-groups to come together much more More exchange between working groups focusing on interlinkages might be interesting. Too much time for working groups Not enough time for exchange for networking and discussion, too much strategic training instead of what we are already doing Consider a day of time in WGs to work on joint topics - not just reflect and plan Very often "trading water", e.g. working groups (Agribusiness....)
Content
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to get the content / TWG to talk to each other as they are interlinked Prior to conference, assess demand for topics to be treated in mini-workshops in order to be able to introduce relevant new topics. Session not focused enough and very general; where is innovative energy?; GIZ praising itself with SNRD as centre of excellence but we don't live up to this No real news and concepts regarding mainstreaming of biodiversity into RD

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much redundancy in plenary (less speeches and thanks); more time for WGs and more content needed • Topics were too varied, climate action not addressed. • Forestry and fisheries interventions are increasingly losing focus during the general conferences
Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overloaded programme, less is more • good group size • market place not promoted sufficiently, information market not valued for exchange

Recommendations for the organization of the next SNRD conference
Topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative energy needs to be addressed • News and concepts regarding mainstreaming of biodiversity into RD • More precise topics, not so general • Climate Action to be properly addressed next time • More consideration of fragile countries and resilience • Forestry and fisheries interventions to be included • More future orientation and more views from the younger generation participants
Programme Structure/Format:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More time for sessions and workshops • Less time for plenary and honorary speeches, much more time for working groups, open space, market place and technical discussions! • Better organization of open space • Less project presentations, more discussion on interlinkages • A young and (African) moderator would be more suitable • Better integration of market place into the conference
Facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good internet connection is important • Everyone in <i>one</i> hotel • Better shuttle organization • Better organization of rooms for sessions
Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better integration of French language to permit the francophone participants a better participation

List of Participants

Name	First Name	Email	Country	Project Name
Agbo	Bernard	bernard.agbo@giz.de	Côte d'Ivoire	Competitive Cashew Initiative
Ajwera	Flora	flora.ajwera@giz.de	Kenya	Soil Protection and rehabilitation of degraded soils in western Kenya
Albrecht	Hanna	hanna.albrecht@giz.de	Ethiopia	Afar Soil Rehabilitation Project
Al-Janabi	Suhel	s.aljanabi@geo-media.de	Germany	ABS Capacity Development Initiative
Allgoewer	Karin	karin.allgoewer@giz.de	Ethiopia	Biodiversity and Forestry
Altincicek	Katja	katja.altincicek@giz.de	Malawi	Food and Nutrition Security Programme
Andriamananoro	Monique	monique.andriamananoro@giz.de	Madagascar	Programme d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement (PAGE)
Atayabou	Mohomodou	mohomodou.atayabou@giz.de	Mali	Sécurité alimentaire et renforcement de la résilience Mali
Awino	Joan Crecencia	Joan.Awino@gfa-group.de	Kenya	Green Innovation Centers for the Agriculture and Food Sector
Bahizi	Elie	elie.bahizi@giz.de	DR Congo	Programme de maintien de la Biodiversité et Gestion durable des Forêts (BGF)
Balep Benga	Berthe Minnie	berthe.balep@giz.de	Cameroon	Sustainable Smallholder Agri Business - Cocoa Food Link Programme
Ballo	Yaya	yaya.ballo@afci.de	Mali	Consultant
Baumann	Max	Max.Baumann@giz.de	Belgium	EU Liaison Rural Development & Agriculture
Bayer	Julia	julia.bayer@giz.de	Germany	Sectorial Project Rural Development
Beerhalter	Sarah	sarah.beerhalter@giz.de	Botswana	Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas in Southern Africa (ACCRA)
Berdel	Wolf	wolf.berdel@giz.de	Ethiopia	Afar Soil Rehabilitation Project
Berhanu	Mesfin	mesfin.berhanu@giz.de	Ethiopia	Capacity Development for Strengthened Drought Resilience in the Ethiopian Lowlands (CDS DR)
Bormann	Ulrich	ulrich.bormann@giz.de	Ethiopia	Strengthening Drought Resilience in the Arid and

Semi-Arid Lowlands of Ethiopia

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