



Food and Agriculture
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**Application of the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture
and Food Systems (CFS RAI): Capacity development for parliamentarians
and advisors, policy dialogue with national stakeholders and technical
document to promote CFS RAI**

FINAL REPORT

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Pictures: Chatoowa Ndhlovu (IAPRI IT Assistant)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Responsible investing in agriculture (RAI) is one of the most effective strategies to reduce hunger and poverty and generate economic growth, thereby contributing to realising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) number 1 and 2. Given the prominent role of parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors play in supporting and promoting an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems through laws, monitoring mechanisms and incentives, FAO has been increasingly working with them to develop their capacities towards RAI and has recently published, together with the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the Handbook "Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems. A practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors", which is based on the global CFS-RAI Principles. FAO also conducts training for the Members of Parliament and advisors in responsible investment in Agriculture and facilitates dialogue with all stakeholders to promote more responsible investments in Agriculture and food systems. Against this background, FAO went into an agreement with the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) to develop and deliver a capacity development course for parliamentarians and advisors, convene a policy dialogue with national stakeholders and produce a technical document to promote CFS RAI.

This assignment was carried out by the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), working in collaboration with the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC). Food and Agriculture Organization - Zambia Office provided the oversight.

The following activities were conducted to help develop a capacity-building course for Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Advisors of Zambia on the application of the CFS RAI in a legislative process that is in line with the national legislative priorities and consistent with the country's needs

- A desk review of the policies, strategic documents and legislations to identify national parliamentary work priorities and national needs on agriculture and food and nutrition was conducted.
- A survey was conducted among parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors to complement the desk review. The collected data were analysed descriptively to identify the priority needs, which included. (i) To ensure effective parliamentary oversight to monitor the implementation of laws and regulations related to responsible investments in agriculture, nutrition and food system, (ii) advocating reforms in existing laws and adopt new laws to promote responsible investment in agriculture, nutrition and food system, and (iii) ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws related to responsible investments in agriculture, nutrition and food systems as well as learn about best practices in promoting responsible investment in agriculture, nutrition and food system. Based on the outcomes of the needs assessment, a course curriculum was developed. The existing curriculum developed by FAO was extracted from the practical handbook for parliamentarians

and parliamentary advisors and was adapted and tailored to the Zambian context based on the identified needs.

Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) with support from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) conducted a capacity development workshop for parliamentarians and their advisors from November 23rd to 24th, 2022, at the Parliament building. The training focused on

- Role of parliamentarians in creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. Focus on "ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws related to RAI"
- Effective parliamentary oversight to monitor the implementation of laws and regulations related to RAI
- Advocating for reforms to promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems

Following the two-day capacity development workshop for Parliamentarians and their advisors, a policy dialogue between the parliamentarians and several national stakeholders for the implementation of the CFS RAI in Zambia was held on November 29 2022, at Intercontinental Hotel in Lusaka. The Minister of Fisheries and Livestock Hon Makozi Chikote, MP, officiated the meeting. The policy dialogue aimed to share and deliberate the capacity-building training outcomes and map the way forward in ensuring responsible investment in agriculture is actualised. Finally, a technical-communication document that can be used to promote the CFS RAI at the national level and increase more and better responsible investments in Zambia was developed. This document was prepared by synthesizing the main results of the capacity-building training workshop and the policy dialogue.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Investing in agriculture is one of the most effective strategies to reduce hunger and poverty and generate economic growth, thereby contributing to realising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) number 1 and 2. Without a substantial increase in agriculture and food systems investments, neither a world free of hunger nor poverty can be achieved by 2030. Yet not all kinds of investments are equally beneficial, and some investments carry significant risks for livelihoods, the environment and communities. Therefore, it is essential to promote investments that contribute to sustainable development, enhance food security and nutrition, and respect human rights.

Zambia's nutrition status has become more prominent in agricultural transformation and poverty reduction discourse in the past decade. The Government of the Republic of Zambia, through the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), has implemented two successive phases of the First 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP), which run from 2013 - 2015 (MCDP I) and 2017 - 2021 (MCDP II). In his Inaugural speech to the National Assembly on September 10 2021, His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. Hakainde Hichilema, reiterated the importance of nutrition outcomes. Nutrition interventions for the MCDP II have focused on: (i) Scaling up cost-effective, high-impact nutrition interventions that have proven to reduce stunting globally and in Zambia; (ii) Targeted, results-oriented technical assistance to the NFNC, key line ministries, Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) networks and implementing partners (IPs) to ensure effective coordination, management and implementation of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions directed to community and household level and; (iii) Evidence-based programme implementation, continuous learning and operations research to inform programme management and improvement. It is believed that these actions will contribute to achieving the 2025 World Health Assembly's (WHA) global target of reducing stunting from the current 40% to 25% by 2025 in Zambia and target 2.2 of the SDGs on ending all forms of malnutrition.

Parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors play an important role in supporting and promoting an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems (RAI) through laws, monitoring mechanisms and incentives. Over the past few years, FAO has been increasingly working with parliamentarians to develop their capacities towards RAI and has recently published, together with the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the Handbook "Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems. A practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors", which is based on the global CFS-RAI Principles. This handbook was launched during several regional events together with the European Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition, the Pan-African Parliament, the Economic Community of West African States Parliament, several parliamentary alliances for food and nutrition security in Africa, and several other countries from the Latin American Parliament.

In Zambia, FAO works with various actors on issues related to RAI. Given parliamentarians' important role in RAI, FAO seeks to engage more with this group of stakeholders and therefore proposed of the Zambia Parliamentary Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition, through which various capacity development interventions could be delivered. This includes training the Members of Parliament and advisors in responsible investment in Agriculture and facilitating dialogue with all stakeholders in order to promote more and responsible investments in Agriculture and food systems.

Against this background, FAO went into an agreement with the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) to develop and deliver a capacity development course for parliamentarians and advisors, convene a policy dialogue with national stakeholders and produce a technical document to promote CFS RAI.

1.2. Objective of the study

The main objective of the assignment was to support Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems. This objective was achieved by building the Members of Parliament's capacities and facilitating dialogue with all the stakeholders to promote more and better responsible investments in agriculture and food systems.

Achieving this objective culminated in three outputs which were achieved through a series of activities outlined in the next section.

Output 1: Capacity development course for Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Advisors of Zambia on RAI, for the application of the CFS RAI in a legislative process in accordance with national legislative priorities and consistent with the country's needs.

Output 2: Policy dialogue between parliamentarians and several national stakeholders for the implementation of the CFS RAI in Zambia and their involvement in the legislative discussion process.

Output 3: Technical-communication document that can be used to promote the CFS RAI at the national level and increase more and better responsible investments in Zambia.

1.3. Institution Collaborations

This assignment was carried out by the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), working in collaboration with the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC). Food and Agriculture Organization - Zambia Office provided oversight.

2. ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES

2.1. Pre-inception and Inception meeting

The FAO, NFNC and IAPRI teams held the pre-inception meeting on January 12, 2022, where the development of a Concept Note for this project was discussed, which was shared with the Clerk of the National Assembly. The Concept Note was developed and was part of the discussion during the inception meeting held on January 19, 2022 where several implementation issues were discussed. It was agreed that IAPRI would work closely with FAO and NFNC during the implementation process.

2.2. Development of capacity building course

To develop a capacity-building course for Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Advisors of Zambia on RAI, for the application of the CFS RAI in a legislative process that is in line with the national legislative priorities and consistent with the country's needs - the following activities were done

- i. A desk review of the literature to identify national parliamentary work priorities and national needs on agriculture and food and nutrition was conducted. The key national and international documents, including the legislation, were reviewed. The review of the policy and strategic documents showed that the style of presentation of the commitments is not consistent. Some of the policy and strategic documents have definitive commitments, for example, the Africa Regional Nutrition Strategy (2015-2025), while others have infinitive commitments. With these kinds of differences, it is difficult to compare documents in terms of commitments. Therefore, moving forward, there is a need to have a single style of developing commitments in various policy and strategic documents. In addition to the policy document review, the Acts supporting the Zambia agricultural sector were reviewed. The review of the legislation showed that some Acts need amendments to address the gaps or areas of concern. For example, the Food Reserve Act No. 20 of 2005 provides for the establishment of the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) to secure the national strategic food reserve. However, there are from the private sector about the unfair competition emanating from FRA's subsidised buying price of maize. Another Act that needs amendments is the Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2011, which promotes the sustainable development of fisheries and a precautionary approach in fisheries management, conservation, utilization and development. However, the primary concern is that the Act emphasises fish resource management and is related to capture fisheries with little mention of aquaculture, which provides great potential to increase the country's fish production.
- ii. A survey was conducted among parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors to complement the desk review. The existing instrument, developed by FAO and used with MPs/advisors in Congo, Gabon and Ecuador, was adopted and adapted by IAPRI to the Zambian context, with clearance by FAO in May 2022 before implementing it. IAPRI

collected its first data set on the training needs assessment from 11 members of parliament and 2 advisors of the National Assembly of Zambia during the Policy Dialogue Workshop (*Picture on the right*) that was held on June 18 2022, in Siavonga. Following the Siavonga meeting, more questionnaires were sent to MPs, and parliamentary advisors through the National Assembly of Zambia Research Department and 50 questionnaires



were collected from October 26 to November 03 2022. In total, 61 members of parliament and 9 advisors responded to the needs assessment questionnaire. The collected data were analysed descriptively to identify the priority needs. The interview results revealed that a higher proportion of MPs and Advisors have limited knowledge of policies and regulations concerning agriculture and nutrition. This implies that there is a need to put in place a deliberate mechanism of training the MPs/Advisors to strengthen their understanding of policies and regulations if responsible investment in agriculture is to be actualized. The needs assessment also identified three training priority areas (i) To ensure effective parliamentary oversight to monitor the implementation of laws and regulations related to responsible investments in agriculture, nutrition and food system, (ii) advocating reforms in existing laws and adopt new laws to promote responsible investment in agriculture, nutrition and food system, and (iii) ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws related to responsible investments in agriculture, nutrition and food systems as well as learn about best practices in promoting responsible investment in agriculture, nutrition and food system.

iii. Once the priorities and needs were identified, a course curriculum was developed. The existing curriculum developed by FAO was extracted from the practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors and was adapted and tailored to the Zambian context based on the identified needs. The curriculum focused on

- An introductory session on why and how can responsible investments in Agriculture and Food Systems contribute to food security and nutrition and Sustainable Development Goals.
- Sharing the results of the needs assessment of priority areas for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems (CFS RAI) by members of the parliament and advisors in Zambia
- An explanation of what an enabling environment for RAI would entail and the different roles MPs can have in relation to their functions. A discussion on the role of parliamentarians in the creation of an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems with a focus on "Ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws related to responsible

investment in agriculture and food systems" (Based on Guidance note 4 of the handbook)

- The role of parliamentarians in ensuring effective parliamentary oversight to monitor the implementation of laws and regulations related to responsible investment in agriculture and food systems (Based on Guidance note 5 of the handbook)
- A discussion on advocating for reforms to promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems

2.3. Training workshop for Parliamentarian and Advisors

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) and the National Food and Nutrition Commission conducted a two-day capacity development workshop for parliamentarians and advisors at Parliament building amphitheatre on November 23-24, 2022. The two days of training were based on the Handbook "Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems: a practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors", which provides guidance and tools for parliamentarians to advocate for more responsible investment in agriculture and food systems (RAI) in their countries. The two days of training addressed the following questions: Why is there an urgent need to enhance responsible investment in agriculture and food systems? What is responsible investment in agriculture and food systems? How can it contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Zambia? The Training agenda is in Annex 1.

Day one, November 23 2022

2.3.1. Opening remarks

The training workshop was officially opened by the Second Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, Hon Moses F. Moyo-MP. In his official address, the Second Deputy Speaker highlighted that in 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which put forward seventeen (17) SDGs with 169 associated targets. One of the goals is Goal # 2, which aims at achieving a world with "zero hunger) through promoting sustainable agriculture. He further highlighted that Zambia had made strides in achieving the SDGs by putting policies that attract the private sector to invest in the agricultural sector. Despite having these Policies and Plans, the country still has one of the highest rates of malnutrition and stunting in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite experiencing these high malnutrition rates, the country has soldiered on and developed the 8th National Development Plan that the Republican President, his Excellence, Mr Hakainde Hichilema launched in 2022. The Eighth National Development Plan



supports the attainment of regional and international frameworks such as the Africa Union Agenda 2063 and the Southern African Development (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), among others. He noted that the workshop was timely and relevant as the country was less than 10 years to achieve the target of the country free of hunger by 2030. He also noted that the workshop on RAI and the role of MPs in supporting and promoting an enabling environment for responsible investments in agriculture and food systems were critical. He urged MPs and staff to actively participate in the workshop as that would be important, especially when they spearhead programmes in their respective constituencies. In his concluding remarks, he thanked Food and Agricultural Organization, the National Food and Nutrition Commission and the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute for organizing and facilitating the training.

Then the Head of Training and Collaboration at NFNC, Mr Mike Mwanza, highlighted that Zambia was experiencing a triple burden of malnutrition; undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and over-deficiency, which posed a health risk factor. While the FAO Country Representative, Ms Suze Filippini, stated that FAO identified the need to establish the Zambia Parliamentary Alliance to ensure that legal frameworks on food security and nutrition were developed and implemented at the national and sub-national levels. And IAPRI's Executive Director, Mr Chance Kabaghe, said he was delighted that the Capacity Building Workshop on RAI was organized for MPs and advisors in the country and that IAPRI, a prime institute in policy research and capacity building, was involved in the exercise. He urged the MPs to use what would be shared in the training to identify regulations/laws for review and amendment in order to enhance funding to drivers of agricultural development in the country.

The official opening ceremony was well attended. Among 97 participants, 15 were MPs (ANNEX 2)

2.3.2. Introductory session

Emma Mcghie, the Programme Officer, FAO, Rome, presented on "Why and how can responsible investments in Agriculture and Food Systems contribute to food security and nutrition and the Sustainable Development Goals". She highlighted why some investments in agriculture and food systems were needed. She further indicated that investing in agriculture is 3 times more effective at reducing poverty and hunger and generating sustainable economic growth than investing in other industries. The responsible investment includes priority investments in small-scale producers, family farmers and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). While small-scale producers and their organizations have their roles to play in advancing responsible investment, the CFS-RAI also highlight that responsible investment by other stakeholders is needed to strengthen and support small-scale producers' investments. The Principles thus elaborate on what states, financing institutions and funding entities, research organizations, and those negotiating with small-scale producers should do in order to support them and to help address their needs.



2.3.3. Results of the learning need assessment of priority areas for RAI

The second presentation was made by Dr Mary Lubungu, a Research Fellow from IAPRI, on "An Assessment of Priority Areas for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems by Members of the Parliament and Advisors in Zambia." The presentation highlighted the key three priority training needs that were identified. (i) To ensure effective parliamentary oversight to monitor the implementation of laws and regulations related to responsible investments in agriculture, nutrition and food system, (ii) advocating reforms in existing laws and adopting new laws to promote responsible investment in agriculture, nutrition and food system, and (iii) ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws related to responsible investments in agriculture, nutrition and food systems as well as learn about best practices in promoting responsible investment in agriculture, nutrition and food system. The results of the learning needs assessment informed the training.



2.3.4. Role of parliamentarians in creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. Focus on "ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws related to RAI"

The third presentation was done by Mr Auckland Kuteya from IAPRI and focused on the "Role of parliamentarians in the creation of an enabling environment for responsible investments in agriculture and food systems: focus on ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws". Investing in agriculture is one of the most effective strategies to reduce hunger and poverty and generate economic growth, thereby contributing to realising the SDGs for responsible investment. Without a substantial increase in agriculture and food systems

investments, realising a world free of hunger and poverty will not be possible. To foster responsible investment, the Government must promote an enabling policy and legal, regulatory, and institutional environment that addresses smallholders' specific needs. Elements of an enabling environment for RAI include policy coherence, transparency, inclusiveness, meaningful participation, legal, regulatory and institutional alignment, effective coordination and implementation. While individual elements are important, these elements are interconnected and work together to foster an effective



enabling environment. With regard to the roles of parliamentarians to ensure adequate financing for the implementation of laws related to RAI, the parliamentarians need to understand the country's national and strategic development vision of the agricultural sector and analyze how allocated resources are used. Some key policy documents include Vision 2030, 8NDP 2022 - 2026, National Health Strategic Plan, National Agriculture Investment Plan and the Second National Agriculture Policy. They should identify types of agricultural investments needed to attract possible sources of revenue, such as donor funds, blended finance and agricultural investment funds. They should also develop a strategy on how public funds can be used to protect, reduce the risk of, and stimulate and leverage private investments and advocate for more market-based approaches that may attract investors. Therefore, parliamentarians should be able to

- Engage in the formulation of national development plans and sector plans, ensuring that there is a common vision for the development of the country
- Exercise its amendment powers to the national budget if it is not aligned with national development plans, when the Government has not allocated sufficient funds to agriculture and providing adequate funds for public goods to stimulate agriculture investment
- Undertake a gender audit and ensure that enough funds have been allocated towards crosscutting issues like mainstreaming gender and empowering women in the sector
- Identifying any loopholes in tax and other financial legislation that may leave room for corruption, lack of transparency and accountability, tax evasion, etc.
- Conduct an audit and ask whether the resources have been efficiently and effectively utilized by responsible agencies; is there any wastage of resources

2.3.5. Working groups on ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws related to responsible investment in agriculture and food systems

Following the presentation on role of parliamentarians in the creation of an enabling environment for responsible investments in agriculture and food systems: focus on ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws, the parliamentarians and advisors were asked to form groups and reflect on 4 actions that could be undertaken in the Zambian context to ensure adequate financing for implementing RAI laws. They were also asked to prioritize only 2 actions. The following are the priority actions the were identified

- Improvement in extension service delivery
- Investment in agriculture research and development
- Enhance technology transfer
- Improve agriculture mechanization
- Promote diversification and value addition
- Provide financial support to farmers
- Reform Farmer Input Support Program (FISP)
- Synchronize policies
- Simplify the regulation process for exported products
- Invest in road infrastructure



The first day of the training was officially closed by the deputy chairperson of the agriculture and lands committee Hon Maurine Mabonga after the participants were requested to write down one key point they learnt from the discussions and one point they did not understand/one question. These formed the points for discussion during the recap for Day 2

Day two November 24 2022

Day 2 was attended by 63 participants, of which 19 were Members of Parliament (ANNEX 3)

2.3.6. Recap of day 1

Day 2 began with a recap of day 1. The key point that the participants learnt from day 1 discussions were summarized in Figure 1. And it showed that majority did understand the key role of parliamentarians in creating an enabling environment for RAI followed by responsible investment, the key topics of day 1.

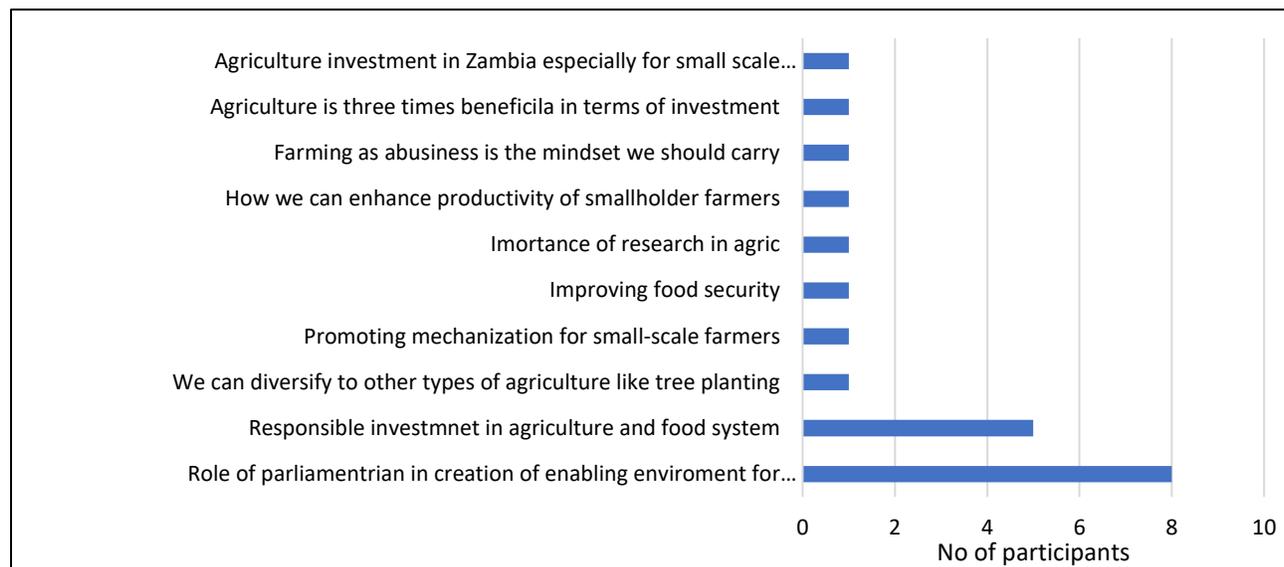


Figure 1. What concept participants understood

However, the following issues needed clarity which the facilitators addressed during the recap.

- How can FAO support small-scale farmers and those that plan to become commercial farmers?
- How can one become a prominent farmer in ensuring food security?
- How can a small-scale farmer graduate to commercial farming?
- Why and how can responsible investment in agriculture and food systems contribute to food and nutrition and sustainable development goals?
- Need to know more about CFS-RAI principles
- Why is it that only MPs representing rural constituencies showed interest in responsible agriculture investment, yet it is a matter of national interest?
- What is Government's priority towards aquaculture?
- Best way to improve the farmer input support program (FISP)
- What is the performance of FISP? Is there a need for Government to continue with the program?
- How can we reform FISP?
- Why was the workshop not organized away from parliament?

2.3.7. Effective parliamentary oversight to monitor the implementation of laws and regulations related to RAI

After a recap, Mr Stephen Kabwe presented on the effective parliamentary oversight to monitor the implementation of laws and regulations. He highlighted that parliamentary oversight consists of reviewing, monitoring and supervising the exercise of the executive authority. It also requires a strong legal framework ensuring that the policies and legislation are adequately implemented. In view of this, parliament can hold the executive accountable for its actions. Holding the executive accountable indicates good governance, ensures the balance of power



between the executive and the legislature, ensures that society's interests are fairly represented and brings about transparency and openness in the executive's setting of priorities and management of public funds. The presentation also highlighted sources of power that enable them to provide oversight. This includes the constitution, legal power within the national assembly and the national political system that enables the MPs to hold the executive accountable. He also highlighted the two types of committees-the standing and select committees that exist at the Zambia National Assembly. The standing

committee are long-term and usually exists for 5 years. Examples include the general purpose and portfolio committees, such as Agriculture, Lands and Natural Resources Committee. Select Committees are temporal constituted to do specific tasks, for example, a committee to ratify the appointment of the Chief Justice. For effective parliamentary oversight, the following are required

i. Strengthening the internal capacity

- This demands for up to date information and expertise, which requires that parliament has sufficient resources and well-trained professional staff to accomplish its duties
- Parliamentary should have autonomy in terms of budget and budget allocation; thus the need to assist parliament in strengthening its administrative capacity
- Strengthening parliamentarians' and advisors' knowledge and skills with targeted training

ii. Promote gathering of information and statistical data

- Funding studies on the impact of specific legislation
- Request for submissions from other actors and give them adequate platforms, which can be achieved through reading their recommendations and organizing multi-sectoral roundtables for discussions

2.3.8. Working groups on what actions can the National Assembly of Zambia undertake to effectively oversee the implementation of laws and regulations

The participants were asked to form groups of 3-4 members and deliberate the actions the National Assembly of Zambia must undertake to oversee the implementation of laws and regulations effectively. The following were the actions that came out from the groups

- Need to build the capacity of relevant departments such as research, legal committee, and M&E committee in post-legislation assessment
- Adequate budgeting for oversight functions/committees
- Enhanced networking with evidence systems for institutions
- The committee capacitated to conductive adoptive progressing resolutions
- Select at least one profession in each committee
- Impartial in handling matters of national interest
- Parliamentarians must understand that it is not an independent arm of Government because some of the recommendations they put forward are not considered.
- Parliamentarians should enact laws that favour responsible investment in agriculture
- Parliamentarians should come up with strategic action plans, and there must be feedback after the implementation
- Engage the ministry of agriculture and committees on agriculture and ensure that they get feedback
- Amend the laws to match modernity
- Capacity building for MPs
- More resources/funding for research
- Ensuring stakeholder understanding of the oversight system of parliament



2.3.9. Advocating for reforms to promote responsible investment

This section was presented by Víctor Quezada Partnerships Specialist for Parliamentary Networks FAO Rome. The presentation highlighted that responsible investments require commitment and action from a wide range of stakeholders. Though lack of awareness and information are key hurdles to advocating for reforms, raising awareness among all stakeholders and involving them is key to addressing the reform hurdles. Members of Parliament should understand why more investment is needed, the country's socioeconomic indicators, how much additional investment in agriculture and food systems is needed, and what business opportunities exist. Then they need to communicate by adapting to the needs and target audience. He also cited a case of Chile: Law 20.606, a Law of Food Labeling and Advertising and how different stakeholders played a key role in reforming this law.



2.3.10. Workshop evaluation

Participants were asked to rate different aspects of the workshop (Table 1). Over 75% of the participants were satisfied with all the workshop aspects except for 3. However, almost half of the participants felt that the overall length of the workshop was inadequate and the questions they raised were not answered appropriately. Questions not answered appropriately mainly focused on the logistical administration of the workshop, which participants kept on raising. Even during the workshop evaluation, 65% rated the adequacy of administration of the workshop as average or below average.

Table 1. Participants' rating of the workshop

	Low		Average		High	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
	Percent					
To what extent were the training objectives achieved	5	-	20	45	30	100
Enjoyed participating in the workshop	-	-	5	65	30	100
The overall length of the workshop was adequate	-	10	35	55	-	100
Sessions were well organized and easy to follow	-	5	10	70	15	100
The content was relevant to my work	-	-	5	55	40	100
Activities and group exercises were relevant and useful	-	-	20	55	25	100
I will apply what I learnt in my work	-	-	5	75	20	100
The questions raised by participants were answered appropriately	-	-	45	50	5	100
I gained new knowledge on RAI	-	-	25	60	15	100
I gained new on my role with respect to agricultural investment	-	-	10	65	25	100
The quality of facilitation by the team was	-	-	5	75	20	100
Administration of the workshop was adequate	15	25	25	25	10	100

2.3.11. Official closure of the two-day training

The training was officially closed by the second deputy speaker Hon Moses Moyo. He reiterated that as parliamentarians, they have the responsibility not only to ensure that basic human right is safeguarded but that they holistically contribute to the attainment of the national, regional and global development commitment. He also appreciated the timely training as this coincided with the consideration of the 2023 national budget. In this regard, he urged parliamentarians to use the knowledge gained to ensure that the national budget allocates sufficient resources towards creating a conducive environment for responsible agriculture investment starting in 2023.

2.4. Policy dialogue between parliamentarians and several national stakeholders

The policy dialogue between the parliamentarians and several national stakeholders for the implementation of the CFS RAI in Zambia was held on November 29 2022 at Intercontinental Hotel in Lusaka. This followed the two-day capacity development workshop for Parliamentarians and their advisors which took place on November 22-23, 2022. The dialogue was convened by the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) with support from the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC). The policy dialogue aimed to share the outcomes of the two-day capacity-building workshop for the parliamentarian and advisors and deliberate the priorities of the RAI and what should be done to actualize them. Of the 62 participants who attended the policy dialogue, 20 were Members of Parliament (MP). The Minister of Fisheries and Livestock Hon Makozi Chikote, MP, graced and officiated the meeting. He also represented Hon. Reuben Mtolo Phiri, the Minister of Agriculture.



To kick start the meeting, Dr. Rhoda Mofya, National Coordinator - Nutrition at FAO Zambia (picture on the left) presented, "**Why and how can responsible investments in agriculture and food systems contribute to food security and nutrition and the SDGs?**" Following Dr



Mofya's presentation, Dr Mary Lubungu, a Research Fellow from IAPRI, shared the outcomes from the capacity-building workshop on Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems that was held with the parliamentarians during the two days capacity building training. The presentation gave a snippet of the process, which included the outcomes of the review of policies and legislation, training priorities needs for capacity building identified during the training needs assessments and key focus areas of the capacity building training. Later the key priority actions (identified during the training) to be undertaken to ensure responsible investment in agriculture were presented.

Key actions identified during the training

- Improvement in extension service delivery
- Investment in agriculture research and development
- Enhance technology transfer
- Improve agriculture mechanization
- Promote diversification and value addition
- Provide financial support to farmers
- Reform Farmer Input Support Program (FISP)
- Synchronize policies
- Simplify the regulation process for exported products
- Invest in road infrastructure

2.4.1. Stakeholders' reactions to the presentations

Stakeholders noted that this was an essential policy dialogue and appreciated shared presentations. They also acknowledged that actions shared were all key for the RAI, but they raised the following concerns

- Where do we miss it despite acknowledging the key drivers of agricultural growth?
- Budget allocation does not reflect responsible investment, which they referred to as putting milk in the basket.
- They questioned whether the Farmer Input Support Program is a responsible investment.
- Is it a lack of information that makes the MPs not debate correctly and approve certain activities that do not reflect RAI?
- Others questioned whether the MPs and stakeholders understand what reforms we are looking for in the agricultural sector.

2.4.2. Key highlights from the Minister of Fisheries and Livestock's reactions and opening remarks

Following stakeholders' reactions, the Minister of Fisheries and Livestock Hon Makozo Chikote gave his opening remarks and reacted to the outcomes of two days of capacity-building training and stakeholders' concerns.



- He stressed that the MPs are key in ensuring RAI as they are the ones who approve the budgets.
- He appreciated that MPs were allowed to undergo the RAI capacity-building training.
- He noted that though investing in agriculture is key, not all investments are beneficial. Thus he echoed the sentiments of the stakeholders about putting milk in the basket. He cited that despite FISP being a good program, we have not implemented it appropriately according to its initial design. Thus investments in this program have not yielded the intended positive results. To the majority of MPs, the main interest in FISP is to attract votes without considering whether FISP is a RAI program. Thus the need to rethink FISP.



- The Minister reiterated that the investments in fisheries and livestock receive a meagre share of the budget, yet the sector can potentially transform the lives of farmers. He compared the budget allocations between FISP and livestock and fisheries
- He urged the MPs to approve and implement stakeholder submissions in line with responsible investment and that they should enact laws and regulations that support RAI, and debate from a well-informed perspective.
- Given that RAI requires the participation of all stakeholders to transform the agricultural sector, he urged the stakeholders to follow up on whatever they discuss with MPs for effective implementation.
- Demands from the Executive arm of Government, the MPs, technocrats, the general and development partners should also conform to RAI. For example, the farmers are demanding FISP, yet it may not be RAI if you look at the returns on investment. Research has shown that yields in the country have remained low despite increased investment in FISP.

2.4.3. Reactions from Hon Mirriam Chonya MP Kafue district

- Hon Mirriam Chonya also echoed the sentiments of the Minister of Fisheries and Livestock that RAI is not just for MPs, but all stakeholders have a role to play
- She emphasized the importance of sharing the research findings with MPs as this has the potential to change the narrative regarding RAI. She cited an example of investment in education infrastructure that the country witnessed in the previous Government after

sharing the research findings with the then Minister of education on why school dropout increased.

- The key question she asked is, what can we do differently?
- Given that the current Government is a reformist, she urged all the stakeholders to take advantage of that and package the outcomes of this dialogue and share them with other MPs and the President himself.

2.4.4. Reactions from IAPRI executive director

In reacting to the stakeholders' concerns, the IAPRI executive director Mr Chance Kabaghe noted that the fear of losing the election if FISP is reformed is not founded. He cited Prof. Bingu Wamutharika, former Malawian President who lost the elections after investing heavily in FISP. Equally, the former presidents of Zambia, Mr Rupiya Banda and Dr Edgar Lungu, invested heavily in FISP but also lost their elections. He also cited the past survey's findings that MPs and farmers have not ranked FISP as a priority but other key drivers of agricultural growth, such as infrastructure development (feeder roads etc). Therefore, FISP requires a surgical transformation that will move agriculture forward and the need to map a way forward that will help all the stakeholders and possibly seek an audience with the President and his team. In this vein, some stakeholders recommended having a small Technical Working Group represented by FAO, NFNC and IAPRI to work on key outcomes from the workshop and develop a position paper to present to key policymakers (Particularly the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Fisheries and Livestock) and eventually to the President.

He noted that implementing certain programs that align with RAI fails even when the political system supports such investments just because some individuals have vested interests. MPs and stakeholders should also take a keen interest in understanding the manifesto of the Government in power for agriculture development. He urged the MPs that the best time for any policy changes is within the first two years after the Government is ushered in power. Thus if we are to alter any policy, it should be done now so that by the fourth year, everything should be working.



2.4.5. Closing remarks by the Assistant FAO Representative -Mr. Geoffrey Chomba

The policy dialogue meetings was officially closed by Assistant FAO Representative -Mr. Geoffrey Chomba. In his closing remarks, he also noted that policy dialogues should yield more fruits to the benefit of the entire country. Key to this is how to fast track implementation of actions. He acknowledged the submission from the stakeholders' recommendation to constitute a small working group to consolidate the outcomes and present the paper to the Minister and eventually the President. He thanked all the stakeholders for finding time to come and discuss this important topic on RAI.

2.5. Development of the communication document



A technical-communication document that can be used to promote the CFS RAI at the national level and increase more and better responsible investments in Zambia was developed and submitted to FAO on December 06 2022. This document was prepared by synthesizing the main results of the capacity-building training workshop and the policy dialogue. Below are the contents of the communication document

- Why does RAI matter
- Role FAO in promoting RAI
- What are the priority training needs of Parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors
- Two-day capacity-building training
- Key actions that would promote responsible investment in agriculture
- Actions that would enable the National Assembly of Zambia to oversee the implementation of laws and regulations effectively
- Multistakeholder policy dialogue
- Elements that would enable parliamentarians and stakeholders to promote RAI effectively

2.6. Press articles published

The press captured the policy dialogue meeting and published it in the newspapers. See below the excerpts.



media feature .pdf

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The project was successful with a total of 224 participants engaged in one or more of the assigned activities. The evaluations from the capacity building workshop rated the workshop as highly beneficial and informative which will enable the parliamentarians to debate issues of responsible investment in Agriculture from an informed perspective. The dialogue between the Parliamentarians and the stakeholders also provided critical thinking and discussions on the actual agricultural investments in Zambia with regards to the principles of responsible investment. As IAPRI, we highly recommend follow up action from the stakeholder's dialogue to ensure that the RAI is elevated to the head of state. As recommended by the stakeholders, FAO should consider constituting a technical working group on responsible investment to promote RAI in the country.

The following were key contributors to the success of the project during the capacity building training

- The powerful speeches in the opening ceremony, with good information to set the stage and put people in the mood for listening
- Participation of the 2nd Deputy Speaker made the training workshop an important event
- Dividing the MPs and advisors during the working groups fostered participants' engagement; otherwise, the advisors would not have participated freely
- Audience engagement as they asked questions during the presentation
- Facilitation by national FAO focal point
- Bringing coffee breaks inside the training room to avoid interruptions

Despite successfully accomplishing of the project, there is need to improve in the following areas when conducting future events of this nature

- Questions for working groups need to be clear to obtain clear feedback from the participants
- Mixing MPs and advisors in training made the advisors uncomfortable to speak
- Having the training away from parliament so that the MPs could dedicate their time and effort on the workshop. Participants were pulled out to do other work within their committees
- The room (amphitheatre) used for the training was not conducive for interaction
- Design an internal programme which takes into account the delay, so that facilitators are prepared. This came about due to delayed start time on the first day as the training could only start after the official opening
- Liaise better with the parliament, identify specific committees and committed individuals and work through them, primarily through chairpersons of committees to increase the participation of MPs

ANNEX 1: AGENDA OF THE TWO-DAY CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING

DAY 1: NOVEMBER 23, 2022

	Session
8.30-9.00	Arrival/ registration
9.00-9.30	<p>Opening ceremony</p> <p>Director of Programme: Public and International Relations Department of the National Assembly of Zambia</p> <p><i>National Anthem and opening prayer</i></p> <p>Mr. Roy Ngulube, Acting Clerk of National Assembly of Zambia Mr. Musonda Mofu, NFNC Acting Executive Director Mr. Chance Kabaghe, IAPRI Executive Director Ms. Suze Filippini, FAO Representative to Zambia Hon. Ms. Nelly B.K. Mutti, MP, Speaker of National Assembly of Zambia</p>
9.30-10:00	<p>Introductory session: Why and how can responsible investments in Agriculture and Food Systems contribute to food security and nutrition and the Sustainable Development Goals?</p> <p>Ms. Emma Jessie McGhie, Programme Officer, FAO HQ</p> <p>+ Q&A</p>
10:00-10.30	<p>An Assessment of Priority Areas for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems by Members of the Parliament and Advisors in Zambia</p> <p>Dr. Mary Lubungu, Research Fellow, IAPRI</p> <p>+ Q&A</p>
10.30-10.45	Coffee break
10.45-11.10	<p>The role of parliamentarians in the creation of an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems: Focus on "Ensuring adequate financing for the implementation of laws related to responsible investment in agriculture and food systems"</p> <p>Mr. Auckland Kuteya, Senior Research Associate, IAPRI</p> <p>+ Q&A</p>
11.10-12.10	<p>Working groups</p> <p>Sharing outputs of working group discussions</p>
12.10-12.30	<p>Closure of day 1</p> <p>Mr. Stephen Kabwe, Outreach Coordinator and Senior Research Associate, IAPRI Parliament (TBA)</p>

DAY 2: NOVEMBER 24, 2022

Session	
09.00-09.10	Recap of day 1 Dr. Mary Lubungu, Research Fellow, IAPRI
09.10-09.30	The role of parliamentarians: Ensuring effective parliamentary oversight to monitor implementation of laws and regulations related to responsible investment in agriculture and food systems Mr. Stephen Kabwe, Outreach Coordinator and Senior Research Associate, IAPRI + Q&A
09.30-10.15	Working groups Sharing outputs of working group discussions
10.15-10.30	Coffee break
10.30-11.00	Advocating for reforms to promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems Mr. Victor Quezada Navarro, Partnerships specialist for Parliamentary Networks, FAO HQ + Q&A
11.00-12.00	Preparation for the multi-stakeholder's policy dialogue Coordinated by Mr. Stephen Kabwe and Dr. Mary Lubungu, IAPRI
12.00-12.20	Workshop evaluation Mr. Patrick Chilumba, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, FAO Zambia and Mr. Auckland Kuteya, Senior Research Associate, IAPRI
12:20-12.30-	Official closure Ms. Suze Filippini, FAO Zambia Country Representative Hon. Ms. Malungo Chisangano, MP. First Deputy Speaker, National Assembly of Zambia

ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANT DURING THE CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP NOVEMBER 23, 2022

SN	NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION
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1	Hon. Dr. A. Katakwe	MP	NAZ
2	Hon Malambo Mweemba	MP	NAZ
3	Hon Maureen Mabonga	MP	NAZ
4	Hon Misheck Mutelo	MP	NAZ
5	Hon Yotam Mtayachalo	MP	NAZ
6	Hon Nickson Chilangwa	MP	NAZ
7	Hon. Mwanza	MP	NAZ
8	Hon. Ronald Chitotela	MP	NAZ
9	Hon. Amb. Dr. R. Kalima	MP	NAZ
10	Hon. Peter Phiri	MP	NAZ
11	Hon. B. Kambita	MP	NAZ
12	Hon. M. Nakaponda	MP	NAZ
13	Hon. M. Jamba	MP	NAZ
14	Hon. L. Mwene	MP	NAZ
15	Hon K. Simunji	MP	NAZ
16	Elsie Simpamba	Researcher	NAZ
17	Francis Tamgaryze	Admin	NAZ
18	Mwaula Solopi	PC (ICT)	NAZ
19	Hope. M. Ngoma	Services	NAZ
20	Ifoma Mulewa	Researcher	NAZ
21	Naomi Banda	Researcher	NAZ
22	Mubanga Mutale	Broadcasting	NAZ
23	Chabala Chalema	Programme Officer	NAZ
24	Obley Katungu	Snr Programme Officer	NAZ
25	Alfred Mulaye	PC Pro	NAZ
26	Vincent Munamunungu	Assistant Accountant	NAZ
27	Fabian Lwizi	Accountant	NAZ
28	S.M. Mwenya	Editor	NAZ
29	T. Nyirenda	Accountant	NAZ
30	Mike Mwanza	H-TCU	NFNC
31	Kanjere Boniface	Statistician	NFNC
32	Banda Sosten	Economist	NFNC
33	Victor Quezada	Partnership Specialist	FAO
34	David Mulenga	Snr Systems Analyst specialist	NAZ
35	Clive	System and Security	NAZ
36	Paul Chola	Soft Development Specialist	NAZ
37	Mary Lubungu	Research Fellow	IAPRI
38	Charles	Assistant Accountant	NAZ
39	Julius Kampamba	DPC M&E	NAZ
40	Moses Chuba	Committee Chair	NAZ
41	Sean Chimowa	ICT Officer	NAZ
42	M. Hatuma	Accounts	NAZ
43	M. Muuyo	CIA	NAZ

44	K. Phiri	DCACC	NAZ
45	W. Banda	Accountant	NAZ
46	Felistus Kabambe	Audit	NAZ
47	Bridget k. Mulenga	Asistant Accountant	NAZ
48	Kalyali Chirwa	Program Officer	NAZ
49	Makumba M	Auditor	NAZ
50	Kenneth Hamalabo	Snr Officer	NAZ
51	Maluba K Jere	Editor	NAZ
52	J. M	PCCS	NAZ
53	Maambo Chibobya	Research	NAZ
54	Bridget Kalaba	DCP-PRP	NAZ
55	Virginia Mweemba	Assistant Accountant	NAZ
56	Japheth Chanda	Snr M&E Officer	NAZ
57	Judith Mwitumwa	Snr Hansand Editor	NAZ
58	Wakumelo Lutangu	Snr Hansand Editor	NAZ
59	Clara C Nchunka	Mansarej Editor	NAZ
60	Pride Malambo	Intern	NAZ
61	Sylvester Kaonga	Research Officer	NAZ
62	Rodger Sambo	Accountant	NAZ
63	Maiya Mbewe	Accountant	NAZ
64	Carol. M. Sing'ombe	Intern	NAZ
65	Ikuma Mayela	DCPSO	NAZ
66	Doreen Mulawanca	DPC Accountant	NAZ
67	Kabwibwa Mubanga	DPC Research	NAZ
68	Naomi Banda	Snr Research Officer	NAZ
69	Jimmy Sabi	DPC Journalist	NAZ
70	Nakaluba Gondwe	Accountant	NAZ
71	Dokonze N	Admin	NAZ
72	Kashimbi Limato	PC Broadcasting	NAZ
73	Stanley Banda	L. Officer	NAZ
74	Abel Mwambwe	Photojournalist	Zambia Daily Mail
75	Evancs Sinzeta	Journalist	Kwithu FM
76	Evans Chibongu	Committee Clerk	NAZ
77	Pauline Monga	Broadcasting	NAZ
78	Musonda N Hamabele	Broadcasting	NAZ
79	Maliti Solochi	Services	NAZ
80	Allan Kausa	ICT Officer	NAZ
81	Haalukaza Lucky	ICT Officer	NAZ
82	Jikoma T	Zabru	NAZ
83	Rapheal Phiri	Program OH	NAZ
84	Teila Nyirenda	AVPC	NAZ
85	Thokozani Kamanga	PC(PRP-PM)	NAZ
86	Lourain Chinyama	Intern	NAZ

87	Kunda S Nyondo	P/O	NAZ
88	Malala M Hamayeti	Chief Hansard DH Editor	NAZ
89	Julius Musumali	Broadcasting	NAZ
90	Racheal Murumbo	Library	NAZ
91	Lizzy Chirwa	ARP-Admin	NAZ
92	Linda Jere	Communications Assistant	IAPRI
93	Dr. Mary Lubungu	Research Fellow	IAPRI
94	Mr. Auckland Kuteya	Senior Research Associate	IAPRI
95	Mr. Stephen Kabwe	Outreach Coordinator	IAPRI
96	Dr. Rhoda Mofya	National Coordinator, Nutrition	FAO
97	Mr. Patrick Chibamba	M&E	FAO

ANNEX 3: PARTICIPANT DURING THE CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP NOVEMBER 24, 2022

SN	NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION
1	Hon. Michelo Kasautu	MP	NAZ
2	Hon Malambo Mweemba	MP	NAZ
3	Hon Maureen Mabonga	MP	NAZ
4	Hon Misheck Mutelo	MP	NAZ
5	Hon Yotam Mtayachalo	MP	NAZ
6	Hon Nickson Chilangwa	MP	NAZ
7	Hon. Dr. A. Katakwe	MP	NAZ
8	Hon. Dr. A. D. Mwanza	MP	NAZ
9	Hon. Amb. Dr. R. Kalima	MP	NAZ
10	Hon. Peter Phiri	MP	NAZ
11	Hon. M. Nakaponda	MP	NAZ
12	Hon. M. Jamba	MP	NAZ
13	Hon. L. Mwene	MP	NAZ
14	Hon. B. Kambita	MP	NAZ
15	Hon. Ronald Chitotela	MP	NAZ
16	Hon K. Simunji	MP	NAZ
17	Hon. Princes Kasune	MP	NAZ
18	Hon. Mirriam Chonya	MP	NAZ
19	Hon. H. Mabeta	MP	NAZ
20	Elijah Chilimboyi	Committee Clerk	NAZ
21	Julius Kampamba	DPC-M&E	NAZ
22	Ferdinard Chikambule	PPO	NAZ
23	Media Mweele	Committee Clerk	NAZ
24	Ifoma. H. Muleya	Research	NAZ
25	Morain Mvuma	Publication	NAZ
26	McDonald Mwiinga	Research	NAZ
27	Kabwibwi Mubanga	DPC-Research	NAZ
28	Alvin Hamachili	Committee Clerk	NAZ
29	Aggie Mumbi	Research	NAZ
30	Elsie Simpamba	Research	NAZ
31	Chabala F Chalema	PRP	NAZ
32	Racheal Muvumbo	Liberian	NAZ
33	Kaumba C	Admin Dr	Kalichi Pictures
34	Kanjere Boniface	Statistician	NFNC
35	Mary Lubungu	Research Fellow	IAPRI
36	Linda Jere	Communications Assistant	IAPRI
37	Lourain Chinyama	Research	NAZ
38	Rhoda Mofya Mukuka	National Coordinator	FAO
39	Chatoowa Ndhlovu	IT Assistant	IAPRI
40	Moses Mwitila	Assistant Serjent at Arms	NAZ

41	Stephen C	Principle Clerk M&E	NAZ
42	Mich Norvell	Project EU	NAZ
43	Maureen Ngale	Accountant	NAZ
44	Kaite S	Accountant	NAZ
45	Evans Dabali	Audit	NAZ
46	Hamusuonga Henry	Research	NAZ
47	Mwiinga M	Research	NAZ
48	D Mainga	Audit	NAZ
49	K. Lushako	Research	NAZ
50	Mutali S	Publication	NAZ
51	Smart Lungu	TV NAZ	NAZ
52	Chitalu K Mumba	Committee	NAZ
53	Aubley Chiwati	PRP	NAZ
54	Juliet Makwati	Journalist	Mellenium Radio
55	M M	Ag DPC	NAZ
56	Mervis Shamakamba	DGAA	NAZ
57	C Teddy	Motel	NAZ
58	Alvin Himululi	Committee	NAZ
59	Media Mweele	Committee	NAZ
60	Leslie M Chikuta	Liberian	NAZ
61	FMB Mwanamakwa	Security	NAZ
62	Claver Mutinta	Journalist	Zambia Daily Mail
63	Mwanza L	House Keeper	NAZ

ANNEX 4 MULTISTAHOLDER DIALOGUE ATTENDANCE LIST

	NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION
1	Mary Lubungu	Research Fellow	IAPRI
2	Rhoda Mofya-Mukuka	National Coordinator- Nutrition	FAO
3	Andela Kangwa	Nutrition Specialist	FAO
4	Banda Sosten	Economist	NFNC
5	Kanjere Boniface	Statistician	NFNC
6	Patrick Chilumba	M&E Specialist	FAO
7	Chewe Nkonde	Lecturer	University of Zambia
8	Media Mweele	Committee Clerk	National Assembly of Zambia
9	Havvy Ngoma	Food Security Specialist	USAID
10	Stephen Malulu	MEL Specialist	USAID
11	Franck M Kayula	Executive Director	NASFA
12	Bernard Chiwawa	Research Fellow	PROPAZ
13	Hon Nickson Chilangwa	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
14	Yotam Mkandawire	ED	Grain Traders Association of Zambia
15	Daniel Ngati	Director	Commodity Hub
16	Mlotha Damaseke	Snr Ag Specialist	USIAD
17	Mubabga Kabwe	Lecturer	University of Zambia
18	Lusale Simbao	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
19	Jacob Mwale	CEO	Zambia Agriculture Marketing Commodity Exchange
20	Hon Dr Taulo Chewe	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
21	Womba Muza	Director	ALVIN ENT
22	Acklane Tembo	MD	ALVIN ENT
23	Kennedy Nsengula	Reporter	National Agriculture Information Services
24	Martin M Liywalii	Consultant	AGRA/MoA
25	Ifoma H Mulewa	Researcher Officer	National Assembly of Zambia
26	Lourain Chinyama	Research Officer	National Assembly of Zambia
27	Martin Mmembe	Snr Economist	MCTI
28	Mmulando Maybin	Research	National Assembly of Zambia
29	Racheal Muvumbo	Librarian	National Assembly of Zambia
30	Dr Alex Katakwe	MP	National Assembly of Zambia

31	Hon Simushi M	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
32	Kenneth Hamalambo	SRO	National Assembly of Zambia
33	Morgan F	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
34	Auckland Kuteya	Senior Research Associate	IAPRI
35	Malunga Syacumpi	Consultant	SERF
36	Aliness Mumba	Consultant	ALVIN ENT
37	Angela Mulega	Bomlanser	C-Lmtd
38	Zoole News	Donor	EOS
39	Sheila Garakora	Country Manager	Solidandad
40	Jonathan Hangwemu	Director	PROFINE B.S
41	Happy Mulolani	Principal Press	National Agriculture Information Services
42	J M	Research Officer	National Assembly of Zambia
43	Kabwebwe Mubanga	Deputy Principal Clerk	National Assembly of Zambia
44	Linda Jere	Communications Assistant	IAPRI
45	Hon Michelo K	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
46	Julius Kampamba	DPC-M&E	National Assembly of Zambia
47	Hon Nakaponda M	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
48	Hon Andrew T	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
49	Hon Maureen Mabonga	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
50	Hon Malambo Mweemba	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
51	Hon R K Chitotela	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
52	Hon Yotam Mtatachalo	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
53	Hon Mirriam Chonya	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
54	Hon Mwene Luhamba	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
55	Hon Kamboni	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
56	Hon Sialubalo	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
57	Hamusimbi C	Consultant	KUDU Consultancy
58	Ehiers Cornelia	Project Coordinator	GIT
59	Patrick Mangani	Photo Journalist	National Assembly of Zambia

60	Hon Misheck Mulelo	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
61	Hon Chinkuli Monty	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
62	Hon Joseph S Munsange	MP	National Assembly of Zambia
63	Chance Kabaghe	Executive Director	IAPRI
64	Hon Hon.Makozo Chikote	MP/Minister of Fisheries and Livestock	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
65	Stephen Kabwe	Outreach Coordinator	IAPRI