REPORT

of the Regional Policy Dialogue on Integration of Climate Smart Agriculture, Cross Border Trade & Markets, and Foresight in AEAS Policy; and Launching of AFAAS AAEW2023

Held from 31st October to 5th November 2022
At NICON Luxury Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Food systems are anchored in three fundamental areas: People; Planet and Prosperity. The transformation of food systems is a scorching architype across the globe, in response to concerns about the nutritional, environmental and equity impacts of our current system. Food system transformation is inextricably linked with efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty, since the livelihoods of a large share of the world's poor people are based upon such systems and we cannot afford to leave rural people behind (IFAD, 2021). Similarly, the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) aspires to ensure enhanced competency of AEAS providers to enable them better address the increasing needs and demands of various value chain actors, encapsulated in its goal of: Enhanced utilization of improved knowledge and innovations by agricultural value chain actors for improving productivity oriented towards their individual and national development objectives.

The global reality we face today is more complicated and challenging than any, most of us can remember, therefore, experts should engage, get practical and context specific innovations and solutions. It is against this realism, that AFAAS and NIFAAS organized a regional policy dialogue with the overall objectives of reviewing the national AEAS policies and devise key recommendations for integration of CSA, cross-border trade and foresight. The specific objectives of the policy dialogue were: Reviewing and stock-taking of the extent of integration of CSA and remedies to related shocks, Cross-border trade and markets for agricultural commodities and, as can be aided by skills Foresight in the national AEAS policies; Sensitize the national and supra-national AEAS and AFAAS stakeholders about the critical indicators in AUC-Biennial Review (BR) to which they are mandated to contribute and their subsequent integration in the AEAS policy; Explore opportunities, draw key lessons and challenges of integration of CSA, Cross border trade and Foresight in the national AEAS policies; Document key recommendations for strengthening integration of CSA, Cross-border trade and Foresight in the national AEAS policies; Strengthen linkage and collaboration between Research and Extension to make impact; Build capacity of national and regional stakeholders on policy formulation, integration of emerging issues in AEAS; Establish Directors' of Extension Forum in Africa; Launch of AAEW2023; and hold NIFAAS General Assembly as institutional mechanism for CF maturity path.

The event kicked off with a presentation of the program overview, objectives and expected outputs of the dialogue, followed by introduction of participants facilitated by Mr. Max Olupot, Director Programmes at AFAAS. A goodwill message was delivered virtually by Mr Belhamissi Amine, the Technical Specialist AR4D from IFAD. Mr. Amine, highlighted that, today's problems are complex and the challenges are interconnected and the only hope for success is to work together to navigate complexity and ensure true collaborations. He urged participants to come up with recommendations that should spur more developments. He expressed his appreciation to AFAAS for engaging Last Mile stakeholders who are key for reaching rural farmers.

The Executive Director of the Institute of NAERLS, welcomed guests to Nigeria and echoed the fact that the devastation occurrence in Africa is due to the low level of farmers education and the fact that policies at the country level have not sufficiently taken agricultural advisory, farmers education and the realities of climate change seriously. The session was followed by the remarks by the Director, Federal Department of Agricultural Extension, Nigeria, Engr. Frank Kudla, who highlighted that, Nigeria as Country was taking strategic steps through multi-stakeholder approach to ensure all actors work together for a true transformation.

In his welcome remarks, Dr. Silim Nahdy, the Executive Director of AFAAS, thanked the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for gracing AAEW2023 and boldly accepting to host AAEW2023. He further noted that, the need for innovative and resilient extension systems cannot be over emphasized. With Africa's rising food insecurity exacerbated by Climate Change, Covid 19 pandemic etc, urgent and concrete actions are needed in order to reverse the trends and work towards meeting the commitments under the Malabo Declaration and the SDGs. Extension and research are engines in changing this narrative.

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria officially opened the dialogue and launched the AAEW2023 with enthusiasm from the delegates. He reiterated that, the dialogue was to set the centre stage to Africa's priority sustainability issues, which are AEAS, Climate Smart Agriculture and cross border trade and markets. He appreciated all the countries represented at the meeting, the Africa Union Commission, European Union, IFAD, as well as the five AUC- CAADXP4 partnering organizations on AR4D in Africa (AFAAS, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF and FARA).

The keynote address and overview of AEAS in Nigeria was presented by Dr. Mel Oluoch, Strategic Partnership Director, SAA. In his presentation, Dr. Oluoch provided a precis of agriculture in Africa—as the main driver of economic development and job opportunities for youths; Growing youth population who do not see agriculture as a profitable opportunity; Need to increase agricultural productivity and competitiveness; Agricultural trade is important in raising the incomes of small-holder producers and instrumental in rural transformation; Intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services to contribute to African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Engage in value addition to increase local processing of key agricultural products; and stimulating local and regional private sector investments in agriculture. It stated that the goal of AEAS in Africa is to: Share information and provide a regional framework on: policy and advocacy, capacity and skills development, information and knowledge management, value chain and market orientation, linking public/private extension to technology providers and engaging on emerging issues and trends; Mobilize partners in support of achieving food, nutrition and income security of smallholder farmers by working with them to capacitate extension personnel; and identify and develop existing and new cost-effective extension models, approaches and strategies for increasing technology adoption at farm level.

Overview of Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services in Nigeria, by Engr. Frank Kudla, Director of FDAE, Nigeria. In his presentation, he highlighted the Nigeria's AEAS and key experiences and lessons for a virile, functional and sustainable agricultural extension and advisory services that will engineer a sustainable agricultural development for national and home-level food security, creation of wealth and employment and improved rural livelihood.

Harnessing the Potential of Digitization and Knowledge Management for Sustainable Agricultural Transformation, by Dr. Boniface O. Akuku, Kenya Agricultural and livestock Research Organisation. Dr. Akuku provided an overview of the role of ICT for managing sustainable agricultural transformation in Africa. He emphasized the role of data availability, accessibility and usability and most importantly, continued learning and collaborations.

Cross Border Trade and Policy Parity Index, by Dr. Kwaku Antwi, Research, Policy and Investment Cluster Lead, FARA. In his presentation, Dr, Kwaku highlighted the role of AEAS in national development of any country is to ensure that the full potential of AEAS is achieved, constraints such as inadequate funding, lack of legislated policy framework and inadequate extension infrastructure need to be addressed. Thus, AEAS should go beyond the provision of services to only actors at the production level (actors along the value chain to be consciously targeted). The policies should be grounded in national agricultural policies and form integral part of national policies.

Resilience capacity index and structure matrix for foresight and mainstreaming climate smart agriculture in extension policies, by Prof. Idowu Oladele, KwaZulu Natal University, South Africa. The presentation emphasized on climate resilience in regard to: ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events, trends, or disturbances related to climate. Adaptation process or action to enhance survival in a new/changed environment. Resilience is the capacity or ability to anticipate and cope with shocks and recover from impacts timely and efficiently, while foresight is a structured and systematic way of using ideas about the future to anticipate and better prepare for change.

Foresight in AEAS: Operational guidelines of Foresight in AFAAS, by Dr. Daniel Nkoola Kisauzi, AFAAS Consultant highlighted that Forecast as the ability to predict what can plausibly happen or be needed in the future and planning/ preparing for it. It may be done intuitively but for purposes of AFAAS, it should be done through a systematic analysis. It is undertaken by constructing a spectrum of scenarios that variously blend the outputs of the analysis and selecting one to implement.

Climate Smart Agriculture, Foresight and Regional Trade – Experiences of Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa; by Prof. Rufaro Madakadze from (AGRA). Prof. Rufaro provided the strategic pillars of AGRA strategy; i) Empower and build resilience of smallholder farmers, ii) Support the development of inclusive markets to improve functional agricultural systems, iii) Build state capability to sustain agricultural transformation. In terms of CSA, she highlighted Climate Smart Agriculture is an integrated approach to managing landscapes—cropland, livestock, forests and fisheries--that address the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change. Climate resilience - the ability of an agricultural system to anticipate and prepare for, as well as adapt to, absorb and recover from the impacts of changes in climate and extreme weather. AGRA interventions on climate resilience – adaptation - the process of adjusting to the current and future effects of climate change. On Climate change we leverage and advocate with governments and other partners on mitigation- making the impacts of climate change less severe by preventing or reducing the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere.

The participants came up with the following conclusions:

i. There is need to address policy and regulatory gaps/frameworks constraining effective functioning of food markets through targeted policy engagements for building ownership of reforms and constituencies for change
ii. Technical assistance/support should be given to national and regional institutions in data gathering and monitoring on food security, trade, and prices.
iii. Implementation of policy and regulatory reforms should be supported for more open trade that encourages private sector investment in regional value chains and opportunities for increased smallholder farmer participation.
iv. Countries AEAS actors should be supported to get on track with regard the Malabo Commitments.
v. AEAS stakeholders should be supported to participate in the Joint Sector Annual Review processes of AUC.
vi. There should be regulation of activities of private AEAS providers to avoid unnecessary duplication and unhealthy competition.
vii. AEAS policies must promote data capture and information sharing among partners and stakeholders in both trade and extension services

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2

ACRONYMS 6

BACKGROUND 8

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES EVENT 9

SESSION I: SETTING THE SCENE 10

HIGH TABLE AT THE OPENING CEREMONY, SEATED AT THE MIDDLE IS THE HON. MINISTER, FMARD, NIGERIA 11
GOOD WILL MESSAGES 11
OPENING REMARKS AND OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF AAEW2023 12
BY HON. MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, NIGERIA 12

SESSION II: KEYNOTE ADDRESS AND OVERVIEW OF AEAS IN NIGERIA 13

KEYNOTE ADDRESS AND OVERVIEW OF AEAS IN NIGERIA 13
OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES IN NIGERIA 14
HARNESSING THE POTENTIAL OF DIGITIZATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION. 15

SESSION III: EMERGING ISSUES IN AEAS 16

CROSS BORDER TRADE AND PPI 16
RESILIENCE CAPACITY INDEX AND STRUCTURE MATRIX FOR FORESIGHT AND MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE IN EXTENSION POLICIES 18
FORESIGHT IN AEAS: OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES OF FORESIGHT IN AFAAS 19
CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE, FORESIGHT AND REGIONAL TRADE - EXPERIENCES FROM AGRA 19

SESSION IV: REVIEW OF NATIONAL AEAS POLICIES (COUNTRY EXPERIENCE IN INTEGRATING CSA, CROSS BORDER TRADE AND FORESIGHT IN AEAS POLICY) 22

RAPID ASSESSMENT OF CFS CAPACITY TO INFLUENCE AEAS POLICIES 22
THE AUC-BIENNIAL REVIEW: CRITICAL INDICATORS AND TARGETS ON CSA, INVESTMENTS, CROSS BORDER TRADE AND MARKETS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO AEAS 23

RESEARCH TO EXTENSION (R2E): A CONTINENTAL AGENDA- 23

SESSION V: CONCLUSION AND KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS 24

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS 24
A. INTEGRATION OF CSA 24
B. INTEGRATION OF CROSS BORDER TRADE AND MARKET 25
C. INTEGRATION OF FORESIGHT 25

SESSION VIII: ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION FORUM: 25

SESSION IX: TECHNICAL MEETING OF THE AAEW 2023 NATIONAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE (NOC). 27

ANNEX 1 30

ANNEX 2 38

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH: 41

ACRONYMS

AAEW	Africa Agriculture Extension Week
AC	Advisory Committee
ACCRA	Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas in Southern Africa
AEAS	Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services
AFA	African Foresight Academy
AFAAS	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
AGRINATURA	European Alliance for Agricultural Knowledge for Development
AR&D	Agricultural Research and Development
AR4D	Agricultural Research for Development
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agric Research in Eastern & Central Africa
ASBPP	African Seed and Biotechnology Partnership Platform
ASTI	Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUDA	African Union Development Agency
CA	Contribution Agreement
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CAADP XP4	CAADP ex-Pillar IV
CAAPs	Common African Agro-Parks
CCARDESA	Centre for Coordination of Agric Research and Dev. for Southern Africa
CD	Capacity Development
CGA	Capacity Gap Assessment
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Conference of the Parties / United Nations Climate Change Conference
CORAF/WECAD	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
DeSIRA	Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture
EAFF	Eastern Africa Farmers' Federation
EC	European Commission
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFARD	European Forum on Agricultural Research for Development
EU	European Union
EUFRAS	European Forum for Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services
FANRPAN	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
GA	Grant Agreement
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research and Innovation
GFRAS	Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation

ICKM	Information, Communication, and Knowledge Management
ICRA	International Centre for Development-Oriented Research in Agriculture
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
KM	Knowledge Management
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Multi-Stakeholder Partnership
NAIPs	National Agriculture Investment Plans
NARI	National Agriculture Research Institute
NUSFAZ	National Union for Small-Scale Farmers in Zambia
PAEPARD	Platform for Africa-Europe Partnership on Agric Research for Dev.
PAFO	Pan African Farmers' Organisation
PANAP	Pan-African Network for economic Analysis of Policies
PICA	Performance Indicator Calculation Algorithm
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIRS	Programme Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Project Monitoring Plan
PPI	Policy Practice Index
REC	Regional Economic Community
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
RUFORUM	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture
SAA	Sasakawa Africa Association
SACAU	Southern Africa Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SARFAAS	Southern Africa Regional Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIA	Soil Initiative for Africa
SRO	Sub-Regional Agricultural Research Organisation
STI	Science, Technology, and Innovation
TAP	Tropical Agriculture Platform
TC	Technical Committee
TIMPS	Technologies, Innovations, and Management Practices
ToC	Theory of Change
TOCA	Technical and Organisational Capacity Assessment
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WCA	West and Central Africa
YPARD	Young Professionals for Agricultural Development

BACKGROUND

The transformation of food systems is a burning topic across the globe, in response to concerns about the nutritional, environmental and equity impacts of our current system. Food system transformation is inextricably linked with efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty, since the livelihoods of a large share of the world's rural poor people are based upon such systems and we cannot afford to leave rural people behind (IFAD, 2021). Similarly, the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), one of the AUC- Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) institutions, aspires to ensure enhanced competence of AEAS providers to enable them better address the increasing needs and demands of various value chain actors, encapsulated in its goal of: Enhanced utilization of improved knowledge and innovations by agricultural value chain actors for improving productivity oriented towards their individual and national development objectives.

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme EX Pillar 4 (CAADP-XP4) Project under the DeSIRA program is financed by the European Union and managed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The project is implemented by a consortium of five organizations in the agricultural research and innovation landscape, namely: the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA). the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (ASARECA), the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA), and the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF).

The project supports a science and innovation-led and climate-relevant agricultural transformation in Africa, by strengthening the capacities of the five organizations (AFAAS, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF, and FARA) to deliver on their Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D) mandate and to collectively support African countries implement relevant CAADP. Relatedly, through this project, AFAAS aims to contribute to the AUC- CAADP Biennial review indicators including; increased access and investments to Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services by value chain actors, cross-border trade and markets for agricultural inputs and commodities, climate Resilience and other shocks, with these interventions, countries are expected to be on track to achieving the fore stated indicators. The project espouses the tenets of joint implementation as a means of enhancing the collaborative capacities of the five sister organizations.

AFAAS is implementing the CAADP XP4 project in 2019 in eleven target African countries (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda). In 2021, AFAAS conducted a rapid assessment on capacity gaps on AEAS policy analysis, formulation and advocacy. The assessment was done by collecting information from primary and secondary sources through reviewing various literatures. The literature review focused on agricultural extension and advisory services (AEAS) policies, strategies and priorities at country, regional and global level. The broad questions of the assessment were on whether the national AEAS policies integrated AFAAS priority areas such as climate smart agriculture and resilience to shocks, investment and access to AEAS, cross-border trade and markets, professionalization of AEAS, knowledge management, use of ICT towards e-extension, pluralistic delivery of AEAS and cross cutting issues such as gender, youth, and entrepreneurship.

The findings of the assessment showed the majority of respondents confirming that, with the exception of few countries, the current AEAS policies in most respondent countries have integrated to some extent. Therefore, respondents recommended that, the policies must be updated or revised to integrate the above

priorities, and the country forums facilitate implementation, improve relevance and inclusion of gender and youth and/or reach scale in the countries. Consequently, there was need to organize a regional policy dialogue with the overall aim of deeply reviewing and stock-taking the extent of AEAS policy integration of CSA and remedies to related shocks, cross-border trade and markets- supported by Foresight of the African Food systems; and devise key recommendations for better integration in the national AEAS policies.

Objectives and Expected outcomes event

The overall objective of the policy dialogue was to review national AEAS policies and forward key recommendations for integration of CSA, cross-border trade and foresight. The specific objectives were:

1. Reviewing and stock-taking of the extent of integration of CSA and remedies to related shocks, Cross-border trade and markets for agricultural commodities and as can be aided by skills Foresight in the national AEAS policies;
2. Sensitize the national and supra-national AEAS and AFAAS stakeholders about the critical indicators in AUC-Biennial Review (BR) to which they are mandated to contribute and their subsequent integration in the AEAS policy.
3. Explore opportunities, draw key lessons and challenges of integration of CSA, Cross border trade and Foresight in the national AEAS policies;
4. Document key recommendations for strengthening integration of CSA, Cross-border trade and Foresight in the national AEAS policies.
5. Strengthen linkage and collaboration between Research and Extension to make impact
6. Build capacity of national and regional stakeholders on policy formulation, integration of emerging issues in AEAS policy
7. Establish Directors of Extension Forum in Africa;
8. Launch of AAEW2023; and
9. Hold NiFAAS General Assembly as institutional mechanism for CF maturity path.

The expected outcomes of the policy dialogue were:

1. The extent of integration of CSA, Cross-border trade and Foresight in the national AEAS policies reviewed;
2. Key lessons and challenges in integration of CSA, Cross-border trade and Foresight in the national AEAS drawn;
3. Key recommendations for strengthening integration of CSA, Cross-border trade and Foresight in the national AEAS policies devised;
4. R2E and AEAS database populated and common tenets discussed
5. National and regional stakeholders' capacity on policy formulation, integration of emerging issues in AEAS policy enhanced.
6. Director of Extension Forum in Africa established;
7. AAEW2023 launched; and
8. NiFAAS GA held with policy decisions

The Dialogue was a three-day event held in Abuja physically, and sharing virtually with online participants. Different participatory approaches and adult learning principles, including presentation, group work, panel discussion and word café were used. Invited experts made presentations, such as SASAKAWA Africa Association, FARA on Cross boarder and Foresight; CSA TWGs for CSA).

Session I: Setting the Scene

Moderator/Facilitator: Max Olupot, Director of Programmes, AFAAS, and Prof. Dele Tologbonse, CFP NIFAAS.

Mr. Max Olupot, presented the objectives of the policy dialogue and introduced the participants. He further ably provided a synopsis of AFAAS 2018-2028 Strategy which decodes the reorientation of the AFAAS mission into three Pillars, namely; i) Developing and sustaining network capacities; ii) Providing outreach services. The biggest asset that AFAAS has is its growing continental coverage of AEAS providers; and iii) Facilitating advancement of AEAS. Furthermore, the AFAAS Operational Plan 2018-2022 sets three major measurable objectives that are clearly linked and support the Strategy 2018 – 2027, notably: a)Strategically deliver knowledge of "good fit", and inputs, products and engagement that are sound and influential in promoting, encouraging and extending knowledge and information exchange among AEAS leaders, academics, researchers, providers, practitioners and value chain participants and actors; b) Empower AEAS networks, service providers and actors to put to use the knowledge acquired, and facilitate their direct access to technologies needed to trigger knowledge application and deliver solutions to achieve impacts at multiple scales and shape AEAS management and delivery in positive ways; and, c) Sustain and enhance the AFAAS networking functions and AEAS thought leadership - Institutional development and services to members; Partnerships for strengthening capacities to achieve impacts at multiple scales; and: Foresight, thought leadership and coordinating opportunities, initiatives and learning.

The Nigeria Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (NIFAAS) President, Prof. Dele Tologbonse welcomed the delegates and made a presentation on NIFAAS activities and achievements- including published papers, policy briefs, capacity of the professionals build in contemporary issues.

The Executive Director of AFAAS, Dr. Silim Nahdy, welcomed participants. He highlight that, there are many opportunities in African agriculture today, including but not limited to: i) Africa has the largest share of the world's uncultivated land with rain-fed crop potential; ii) Africa has room for agriculture for expansion; iii) demand exists and is growing for raw primary produce but also higher-end food products due to population growth and high rate of urbanisation; iv) many African countries are experiencing economic growth, with GDP growth rates above 5%; v) Africa has high mineral potential and an abundance of mineral wealth; vi) growth generated by agriculture is eleven times more effective in reducing poverty than GDP growth in other sectors and thus is the starting point in poverty reduction.

High table at the opening ceremony, seated at the middle is the Hon. Minister, FMARD, Nigeria

Good Will Messages

IFAD*:* Belhamissi Amine presented his message online. He also stressed that it is important to recognise that, Policies and investments must foster entrepreneurship, create supportive conditions and promote inclusive access to opportunities. Ongoing and rapid evolution of the midstream will continue apace for the foreseeable future, driven by market demands and technological developments. But to what degree will it support or diverge from the goals of a food system transformation for better nutrition, sustainability and equitable livelihoods? Realizing the midstream's potential will require substantial policy innovation and refocused development investments. Public investment for the rural sector needs to balance support for agriculture with support that optimizes the potential of the midstream to reduce poverty and inequality. He finally encouraged participants to come up with recommendations that contain enough spur to trigger more developments.

NAERLS: The Executive Director of the Institute welcomed guests to Nigeria and advised that the proceedings of the Dialogue should be taken seriously; he anchored this on the observed effects of climate change on agricultural productivity in the continent, which has been devastating. The devastation was due to the low level of farmers education and the fact that policies at the country level have not sufficiently taken agricultural advisory, farmers education and the realities of climate change seriously.

Remarks by the Director, Federal Department of Agricultural Extension, Nigeria

The Director, FDAE, Engr. Frank Kudla welcomed the participants to Nigeria and thanked them for accepting the invitation to participate in the Dialogue. Among other things, he stated that: As we delve into this dialogue, we would like you to reflect on the key role of Extension and innovation with the fact that; Globally, more than 800 million people lack access to sufficient nutritious food to live productive and active lives and most of these are in the developing world. What is the niche extension in the quandary? Secondly, most of the world's hungriest people live in the rural areas of developing countries. Today's food crisis is not only the result of the war in Ukraine, or of the COVID pandemic, or of climate change. It is primarily the result of long-standing weaknesses in the overall structure of food systems. And it is a result of glaring inequalities that have left too many small-scale producers in abject poverty. Yet, in their struggles, small farms tend to be very efficient. They produce one third of our food on only 11 per cent of the agricultural land. Therefore, Agriculture and

agrifood systems offer the best path to create a sustainable world with inclusive prosperity. Nigeria as Country as has strategic steps through multi stakeholder approach to ensure all actors pull capacities together for a true transformation.

Opening Remarks and Official Launch of AAEW2023

By Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Nigeria

The Hon. Minister FMARD, Dr. Mahmood Abubakar, warmly welcomed all participants to the Federal Capital City of Abuja, and went ahead to emphasize the importance of the Dialogue. He mentioned that the meeting is to set the centre stage to Africa's priority sustainability issues, which are agricultural advisory services, climate smart agriculture and cross border trade and markets. He appreciated all the countries represented at the meeting, the Africa Union Commission, European Union, CAADP-XP4, IFAD, as well as the five AUC partnering organizations on AR4D in Africa (AFAAS, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF, and FARA). In his brief remarks, the Hon. Minister also presented a graphic outlook of agricultural situation in Nigeria, especially under the administration of President Muhammadu Buhari, with regard to productivity enhancement and prioritization of climate change inclusion in different policies. He stated that Nigeria is concerned with: the roles of AEAS in mitigating climate change impact; the smart technologies that can effectively resolve the identified climate change impact; additional efforts of government in ensuring that climate change impacts are reduced/ mitigated; and the policy and practices needed to integrate CSA issues in Nigeria. He appreciated the efforts of the Federal Department of Agricultural Extension and NIFAAS in working towards the hosting of the 2023 Africa-wide Agricultural Extension Week, scheduled for 5th–11th November 2023 and restated Nigeria's readiness to host Africa and the world in this regard. Thereafter, the National Organising Committee (NOC) for the 2023 AAEW was launched by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Dr Muhammad M. Abubakar, who is also to chair the NOC. List of members of this Committee is in Appendix.

Session II: Keynote Address and Overview of AEAS in Nigeria

Moderator/Facilitator: Dr. Jeff Mutimba, AFAAS Board

Keynote Address and Overview of AEAS in Nigeria

By Dr. Mel Oluoch, Strategic Partnership Director, SAA

The presentation provided a synopsis of agriculture in Africa—as the main driver of economic development and job opportunity for youths; Growing youth population who do not see agriculture as a profitable opportunity; Need to increase agricultural productivity and competitiveness; Agricultural trade is important in raising the incomes of small-holder producers and instrumental in rural transformation; Intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services to contribute to AfCFTA; Engage in value addition to increase local processing of key agricultural products; and stimulating local and regional private sector investments in agriculture. A model of SAA extension approaches (Fig. 1).

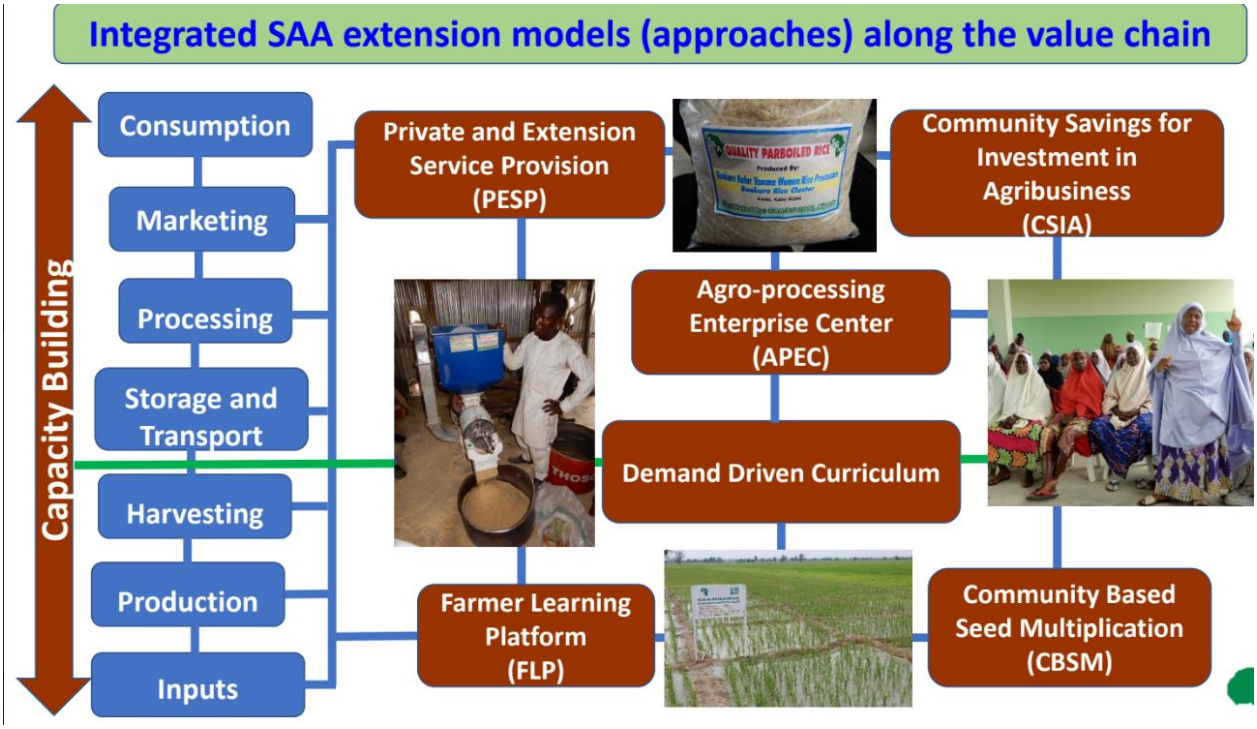


Figure 1: SAA integrated extension approach model

It stated that, the goal of AEAS in Africa is to: Share information and provide a regional framework on: policy and advocacy, capacity and skills development, information and knowledge management, value chain and market orientation, linking public/private extension to technology providers and engaging on emerging issues and trends; Mobilize partners in support of achieving food, nutrition and income security of smallholder farmers by working with them to capacitate extension personnel; and identify and develop existing and new cost-effective extension models, approaches and strategies for increasing technology adoption at farm level.

It concluded by highlighting the expected outputs of pluralistic AEAS as: Establishment of a broad-based pluralistic digital technology partnerships; Improved productivity and access to inputs, output markets; Establishment of E-learning approaches and training applications at African universities; Innovate and cascade down the training needed to scale-up the dissemination of improved technologies; Availability of a nucleus of skilled youths, extension personnel and interdisciplinary teams; enhanced scaling-up of validated agriculture technologies in Africa.

Some Key Lessons from Presentation

There is a need to increase the productivity of maize and rice in Nigeria, to optimize land use efficiency. Current increases in maize and rice production is due to increases in land cultivation.

There is a need to embrace digital agriculture to help scale out and up existing technologies. This is the best and most cost-effective way to expand extension outreach.

Discussion points and Participants' reactions

i. Should extension policy be separated from Agriculture policy?
ii. AFAAS Board member, Kenya: Extension must be market-driven. Extension should be supported and empowered to make a difference in the clientele.
iii. For as many problems in agriculture in Nigeria and Africa, there are almost equal number of solutions thereby implying a disconnect. What is the solution to this disconnect?
iv. What accounts for the wide gap in intensification between Egypt and Nigeria estimated at 8:1? It looks like high productivity is attributed to donor activities in Nigeria. Extension administrators in Nigeria need to capture and integrate gains made through donor projects and integrate them into the policy frameworks.
v. Can GMO be a solution to the problem of seed varieties availability? Attention should be paid to correcting behavioural and attitudinal change of youth during training. Appropriate mechanization strategy can address the problem of post-harvest losses.
vi. What accounts for the differences in yield between 6 tons/ha in controlled fields and 3 tons/ha in farmers' fields?

Overview of Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services in Nigeria

By Engr. Frank Kudla, Director of FDAE, Nigeria

In summary, this presentation reviewed Nigeria's AEAS and key experiences and lessons for a virile, functional and sustainable agricultural extension and advisory services that will engineer a sustainable agricultural development for national and home-level food security, creation of wealth and employment and improved rural livelihood. The cardinal objective of the present government in Nigeria is to leverage on the potentials of the agricultural sector to grow and diversify the economy. The realization of this objective implies that agricultural extension and advisory service (AEAS) must be re-invigorated and properly positioned to perform its expected role. Hence, AEAS is to bring about broad-based agricultural and rural development.

Our duty as stakeholders remains that of fashioning ways to increasing the availability and effectiveness of the AEAS in Nigeria.

The paper highlighted a variety of approaches employed for public extension delivery in Nigeria, categorizing them into: the colonial and immediate post-independence era: 1893 – 1968; the "Oil boom" Era: 1970 – 1979; the State-wide ADP System Era: 1980 – 1995 (end of World Bank support); and post-World Bank Support to the Present Era. It also discussed the key actors in Nigeria's agricultural extension and advisory services, including the Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE), The Agricultural Development Programs (ADPs), Farmer-based Organizations, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), National Agricultural Extension & Research Liaison Services (NAERLS), Nigerian Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (NIFAAS), Professional Associations, such as Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria (AESON) and Rural Sociological Association of Nigeria (RuSAN).

Moreover, it enumerated the major challenges of Nigeria's agricultural extension service, which include: the lack of a legislated Agricultural Extension Policy, inadequate and irregular and untimely budgetary allocations to extension; poor access to credit by small-scale producers to effectively back AEAS services for sustainable and profitable production; mainstreaming donor support into the National Agricultural Extension System; poor targeting of Women, Youths and other vulnerable groups in the agricultural sector; weak and fragmented Farmer-based Organizations (FBOs); low level deployment of ICTs for agricultural advisory services especially at the farmers' level; and very weak Research-Extension- Farmers-Inputs-Markets linkage system.

Harnessing the Potential of Digitization and Knowledge Management for Sustainable Agricultural Transformation

By Dr. Boniface O. Akuku, Kenya

Discussion points and Participants reactions:

i. ICT deployment is resource-intensive, how was Kenya able to achieve this? What low-hanging options are available for other countries to out scale? We need to clarify if farmers pay a fee or it is free.
ii. Data is available for some countries but difficult for others. How did Kenya meet difficulties, and what solutions were available?
iii. What is the funding arrangement of the project? What sustainability measures were put in place?
iv. What is the readiness of extension, and farmers to access and use digital information? What framework can be used to access and develop stakeholders' capacities?
v. What is the sustainability of the project (especially if it is donor agency funded? What is the funding arrangement?
vi. How is the feedback loop in various applications handled? How is feedback used to improve the system?

Session III: Emerging Issues in AEAS

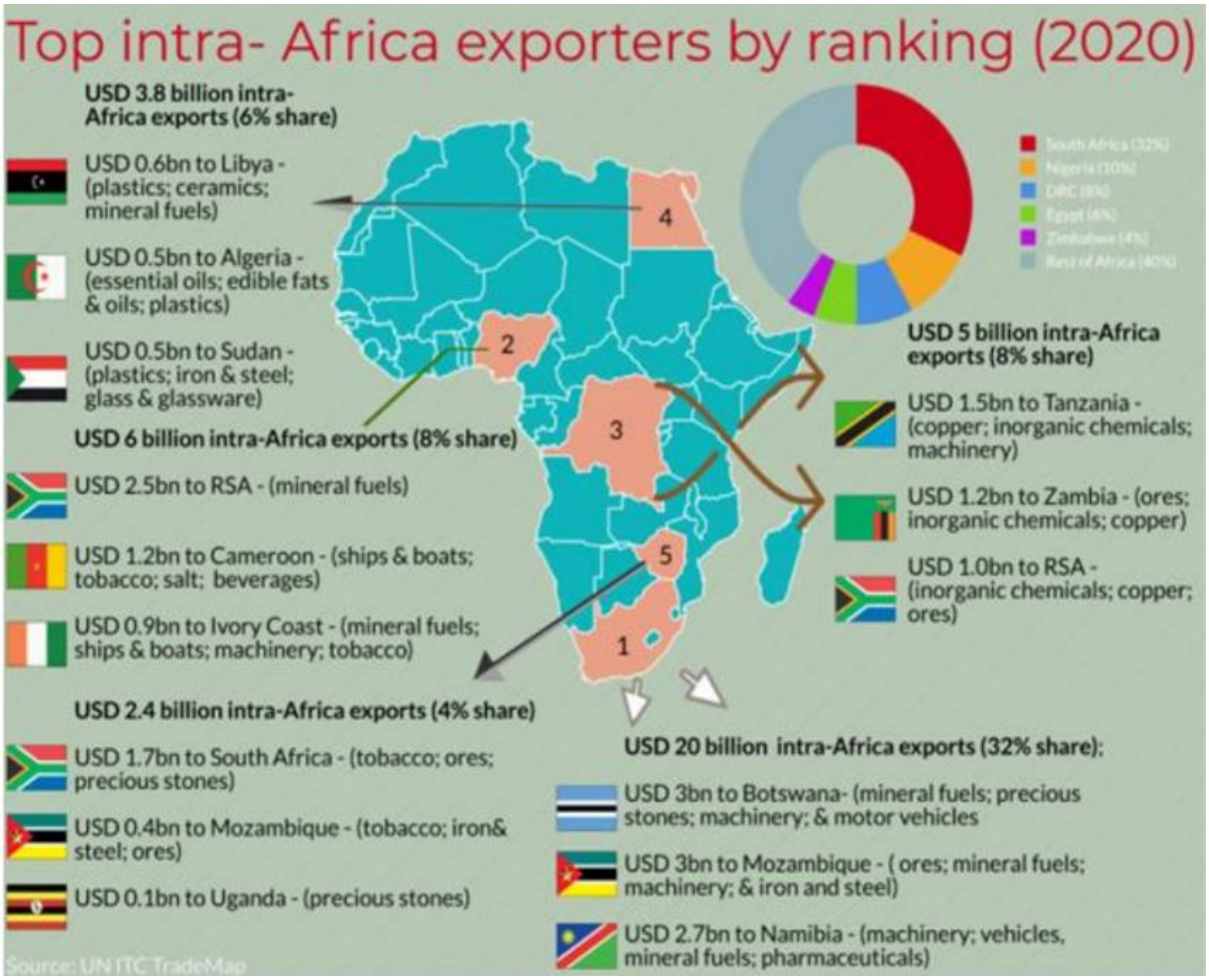
Moderator/Facilitator: Dr. Verona Parkinson – SARFAAS Chair

Cross Border Trade and PPI

By Dr. Kwaku Antwi, Research, Policy, & Investment Cluster Lead, FARA

Highlights of this presentation are that the evolution of extension and advisory services is related to changes in development objectives and goals. These goals involved achieving national food security, improving rural livelihoods and maintaining natural resources. Over the last decade, most national extension systems primarily focused on transferring agricultural technologies that seek to increase the productivity of crop and livestock production systems in achieving national food security. Under these conditions, extension needs to shift its focus towards increasing farm household incomes and improving rural livelihoods.

Reforms should ensure that public extension systems work with small scale farmers, and to work in closer partnerships with both private-sector firms and civil society organizations. Policy reforms should promote multi-stakeholder innovations platforms, which offer good potentials from one way to two- ways extension services approaches. Policy reforms should also create the enabling environment for research, extension, and private sector to hold regular information-sharing meetings at to discuss production problems, research findings, and recommended practices.



Regional integration in Africa has generally been slow due to: country disparities in the levels of development, inconsistent and conflicting regulations and standards, infrastructure and connectivity problems at the border (FARA, 2021). In 2020, intra-Africa trade was down to 16% mainly attributed to Covid-19 related supply chain disruptions. Total intra-Africa trade in 2020 was USD 61 billion having declined 5% over the last 5 years. Intra-African trade stands at around 13% compared to approximately 60%, 40 %, 30% intra-regional trade that has been achieved by Europe, North America and ASEAN respectively. There is an inherent contradiction between AU's integration policies and that of individual member state's national economic and trade policies.

Key cross-border trade barriers that negatively influence agricultural extension and advisory services include: Inefficient border regulations regarding transfer of improved crops and livestock genetic materials; difficulty in transfer of knowledge and practices; exchange visits; inefficient bureaucracy; difficulty in technology transfer; and inadequate infrastructure (road, rail, ICT etc). AEAS policies should be grounded in national policies including trade policies. The policies should address the needs of all value chin actor in the food system. Moreover, policies should promote partnerships, networking, and collaboration among key actors in the food system; promote the utilization of digital platforms for extension and trade.

The paper concluded that, the role of AEAS in national development of any country is to ensure that the full potential of AEAS is achieved, constraints such as inadequate funding, lack of legislated policy framework and inadequate extension infrastructure need to be addressed. Thus, AEAS should go beyond the provision of services to only actors at the production level (actors along the value chain to be consciously targeted). The policies should be grounded in national agricultural policies and form integral part of national policies.

This is because there is a direct relationship between improved intra-Africa cross border trade and improved AEAS. Within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area, it is important to reduce intraregional trade barriers, including tariff, quotas, and bills to the barest minimum to promote cross-border trade. Finally, there is the need to promote joint investment at national borders, and to implement common customs union across regional economic communities.

Discussion points and Participants' reactions

i. There is need to develop farmer-driven research. Entrepreneurship ability of farmers and extension agents will help to develop useful technologies.
ii. EU countries are better off in cross border trade. What is AU doing to integrate it among African countries? Foresight cuts across all levels of governance and all actors including farmers, yet capacity building have not been emphasized.
iii. Water transport should be explored in the discussion on cross-border trade given the level of infrastructural (road) deficit in AU countries and considering perishability of agricultural produce.
iv. How can we improve on carbon trade in Africa? How can we improve seed and produce movement across Africa in order to boost production.
v. Mainstreaming the key issues of cross-border trade, resilience, fore-sighting CSA in extension policies require strong and robust advocacy strategies that covers media, demonstration of best practices and knowledge-sharing about the causes, predisposing factors and strategic solutions and interventions across African countries.

Resilience capacity index and structure matrix for foresight and mainstreaming climate smart agriculture in extension policies

By Prof. Idowu Oladele, KwaZulu Natal University, South Africa

The presentation provided clarifications on several terminologies. Resilience is adapting and adjusting to difficult or challenging life experiences, especially through mental, emotional, and behavioural flexibility and adjustment to external and internal demands. Resilience skills are integral and interrelated components: competence, confidence, connection, character, contribution, coping and control.

Climate resilience is the ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events, trends, or disturbances related to climate. Adaptation -process or action to enhance survival in a new/changed environment. Resilience is the capacity or ability to anticipate and cope with shocks and recover from impacts timely and efficiently, while foresight is a structured and systematic way of using ideas about the future to anticipate and better prepare for change.

It provided the three dimensions of resilience capacity: Absorptive capacity, adaptive capacity, and transformative capacity. Absorptive capacity is the ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses through preventative measures and appropriate coping strategies to avoid permanent, negative impacts. Adaptive capacity index- is the ability to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on an understanding of changing conditions. But transformative capacity involves the governance mechanisms, policies/ regulations, infrastructure, community networks, and formal and informal social protection mechanisms that constitute the enabling environment for systemic change.

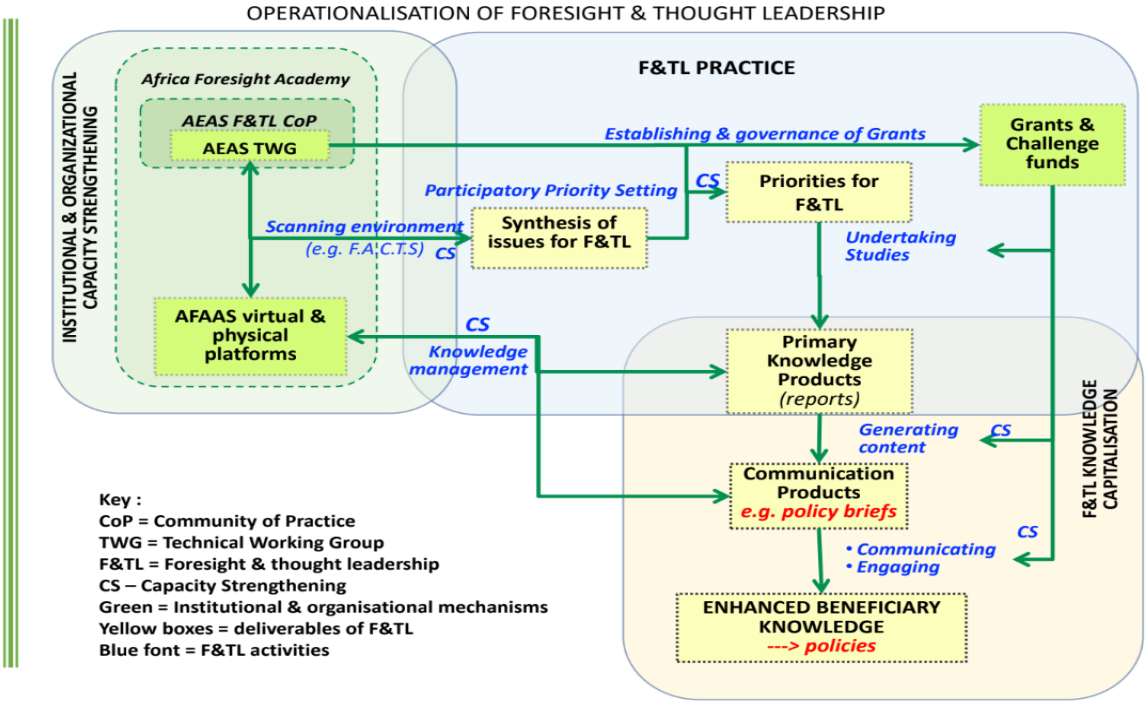
Foresight is anticipatory and observatories; it helps to explore different plausible futures that could arise with their opportunities and challenges they could present; hence, it leads to better decisions and actions. Climate resilience metrics are context-specific approach to vulnerability and resilience priorities; compatibility with

variable and often long timescales -results and report; coping with the inherent uncertainties associated with future climate conditions; and coping with challenges associated with determining the boundaries -impacts on supply chains, or on downstream communities.

Foresight in AEAS: Operational guidelines of Foresight in AFAAS

By Dr. Daniel Nkoola Kisauzi, AFAAS Consultant

Forecast as the ability to predict what can plausibly happen or be needed in the future and planning/ preparing for it. It may be done intuitively but for purposes of AFAAS, it should be done through a systematic analysis. It is undertaken by constructing a spectrum of scenarios that variously blend the outputs of the analysis and selecting one to implement.



Climate Smart Agriculture, Foresight and Regional Trade - Experiences from AGRA

Prof. Rufaro M Madakadze, Extension and Capacity Building Unit at AGRA

CSA is an integrated approach to managing landscapes— cropland, livestock, forests and fisheries—that address the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change. Climate resilience is the ability of an agricultural system to anticipate and prepare for, as well as adapt to, absorb and recover from the impacts of changes in climate and extreme weather.

AGRA's interventions on climate resilience adaptation are processes for adjusting to the current and future effects of climate change. On Climate change, AGRA leverages and advocates with governments and other partners on mitigation - making the impacts of climate change less severe by preventing or reducing the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere. The vision is to ensure food secured, climate

resilient, sustainable and profitable farming for millions of women, men, and young smallholder farmers, with positive impact on ecosystem services.

Regenerative agriculture is a suite of principles and practices aimed at regenerating soils and ecosystems through the application of farm-specific practices to increase farmer incomes, productivity, resilience, and nutrition security to communities. It focuses on topsoil regeneration, increasing biodiversity, improving the water cycle, enhancing ecosystem services, supporting bio sequestration, increasing resilience to climate change, and strengthening the health and vitality of farm soil. Outcomes of Regenerative Agriculture include improved livelihoods, soil carbon capture, resilience to extreme weather events (e.g., drought, flooding, high or low temperatures), and diversified income sources, especially for youth and women.

The entry points for regenerative agriculture will vary by agroecology: Semiarid ecologies will emphasize the use of mulches to retain soil moisture and build soil organic carbon; sub-humid ecologies will emphasize the partitioning of residue between mulch and fodder; while humid ecologies have more options that will focus on storage and accessing structured markets. AGRA has early results of RA in Kenya with farmers adopting some of the technologies practices, including mulching, soil and water conservation, tillage systems – minimum tillage, basins, zai pits, organic manure, fertilizer- micro-dosing, agroforestry, cover cropping, Intercropping, crop rotation, composting, livestock interaction

Strategic foresight is a systematic means to explore plausible futures using both qualitative and quantitative data. It allows decision-makers to make effective decisions factoring in the future under various drivers including climate and policy changes. It also allows us to explore and factor a large number of scenarios and evaluate the outcomes which will affect investment planning. It enables us to systematically understand how agriculture systems might respond differently over space and time relative to different pressures or interventions. For it to work, the focus must be on integrated systems; it assumes all things especially policies remain equal. In AGRA, the three business lines/systems (seeds, sustainable farming and inclusive markets and trade) are integrated and considered as a whole and are enhanced by policy and state capacity system.

With regard to regional trade, nontariff measures are the biggest bottleneck - SPS procedures, import/export restrictions, state interventions in markets; and inefficient customs procedures. Moreover, information and data gaps are evident around food production, trade, prices and climate monitoring. There is poor implementation of Strategic Food Reserve Initiatives. There is no standards harmonization, and implementation policy is unpredictable in food markets. Also, absence of a stable and predictable policy environment breaks down trust and constrains private-sector investment. In many countries of Africa, there are political and civil instability, conflicts and wars, and non-adherence to regional integration commitments, and high levels of informality, corruption and poor enforcement of standards.

Discussion points and Participants' reactions

Since it is obvious that RECs have not achieved the desired result in cross border trade, what examples of successful bilateral experience are available? Foresight needs data-dependent analysis. What is your assessment of AFAAS' data capability and agricultural sector in general? Africa is at the receiving end in climate finance issues, how can we convince the developed World to change the scenario? Is single agricultural policy adoptable in Africa? What option for livestock policy?

Other key policy statements/recommendations:

- Digitization of agricultural knowledge and information has potentials to bridge the low ratio of EA to farmers.
- Developing a digitization strategy and roadmap including policies is critical to success.
- African leaders should prioritise proactive approaches to urgently address the knowledge and information gap in the agricultural sector.
- Extension and advisory services should integrate CSA and resilience issues.
- Exploration of the carbon market.
- Work with public extension officers to build the capacities of CBAs.

Rapid assessment of CFs capacity to influence AEAS Policies

By Myra Wopereis-Pura (Consultant) and Samson Eshetu (AFAAS-CDS)

Evolution of the extension services is becoming more pluralistic and yet still dependent to donors and government support. There is still a need for specific policies and resources on AEAS to further strengthen the capacities of individuals and organizations. In 2020, AFAAS conducted a comprehensive organizational capacity gaps assessment using the combined framework. The outcome was to organize capacity needs for the continental (AFAAS), regional (RESCAR and SARFAAS) and country forums on AEAS; AFAAS is to deliver its goals effectively, it needs to strengthen capacities of its partners on the ground. The capacity gaps identified across countries were resource mobilization, policy analysis and formulation, etc.

For the CAADP XP4 Program support, and in line with the AFAAS Strategic plan 2018-2027, AFAAS commissioned rapid AEAS policy assessment (2021) to further identify and deepen the gaps on AEAS policy analysis, formulation and advocacy as well as resource mobilization; to determine key steps and propose a development plan to strengthen the capacities of the country and regional forums. Eleven countries active in CAADP XP4 initiative are Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda; eleven additional countries are Rwanda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Benin, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Botswana. The issues for treatment were:

- *What*: what a group of individuals or organizations would like to change in a policy or decision or investment;
- *Why*: Factual statements derived from research or impact evaluation or any other means of evidence to convince a decision or investment;
- *Who*: The individual or group of individuals with the power to decide and in turn, are/can be influenced by key individuals or group of individuals.
- *When*: The timing of decisions influenced by events or environment when decisions are made, include readiness of an organisation to influence policies or mobilize resources;
- *How*: The key steps to design the message/proposal, by a messenger/lead author using different channels or means that will or could influence the decisions.

The summarised country level policy appraisal is presented in **Appendix 1.**

The AUC-Biennial Review: Critical Indicators and Targets on CSA, Investments, Cross Border Trade and Markets that are Relevant to AEAS

By Jerry Egessa, AFAAS ROMEL Expert

The AFAAS and AEAS in general contribute to the AU-CAADP Agenda or CAADP framework, especially the first ten tear Implementation Plan. The Malabo Declaration is the direction for Africa's agriculture transformation 2015–2025; it has 7 commitments—and AEAS contributes to Commitments 3, 5, 6 &7. But the BR Report (2021) has observed that Africa is not on track to meet the CAADP/Malabo Commitment by 2025—only Egypt, Eswatini, Seychelles and Zambia are fully on track.

With regard to the subtheme on increasing government expenditures to agriculture as part of national expenditures, to at least 10% from 2015 to 2025, Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, and Mali are on track. Moreover, on ensuring minimum use of fertilizer for African agriculture development at level of consumption of at least 50 kilograms per hectare of arable land, only 7 countries (Botswana, Egypt, Morocco, Seychelles, Tunisia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) are on track. All their farmers have access to quality agricultural advisory services that provide locally relevant knowledge, information and other services by 2018. Consequently, the target was that all farmers should have access to quality agricultural advisory services that provide locally relevant knowledge, information and other services by 2018. On this, only 7 countries are (Botswana, Egypt, Morocco, Seychelles, Tunisia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) are on track. Based on this, the AFAAS Network aims at becoming the trusted source of knowledge and innovative ideas on AEAS, as well as a reference point for data on AEAS in contribution to the Malabo commitment.

Research to Extension (R2E): A continental Agenda-

By Andry Raso, AFAAS ICT-CIKM

There is need to reboot the Research to Extension (R2E) Agenda to harness the successes and address the failures in AEAS. Our failures include: unavailability of information, inaccessibility and disorganization of systems. Hence: the right channel should be used for the right people; content packaging, dissemination and applicability is crucial; the relationship between R & E managers/ stakeholders should be more clearly defined; quality of technology remains questionable; repackaging strategy of technologies should be designed based on prevailing situations; technology dissemination should be improved; and technology adoption should be clearly measured using standardized parameters. Moreover, research should be extension-informed and farmer-oriented to make extension a game-changer.

Researcher (+ Extensionist + Farmer + Policy makers)

Quality of the Technology	300%
Relevance (Demand-drivn)	100%
Applicability	100%
Affordability	100%
Productivity increase	300%

Extensionist, Farmer

Repackaging of technology	100%
Contextualisation	100%
Language translation	100%
Illiteracy consideration	100%
Gender consideration	100%

Extensionist, Farmer

Sharing and Dissemination Factor*	200%
Extension / Farmer ratio	1/2000
Channel outreach factor	2,000
Access & frequency factors	2

Researcher and Extensionist

Research to Extension collaboration	2
Technology Identified	2
Shared / Accessible	1

1 NO POVERTY

POTENTIAL INCREASE IN INCOME	1.2
Market access	50%
Market fairness	50%

2 ZERO HUNGER

FOOD SECURITY	ok
Food production	12.0
Food conservation and transformation	40%

Farmer, Input provider, Policy makers ...

Adoption and production	100.0%
Human capital	100%
Funding opportunity	100%
Input Quality&Availability	100%
Other enabling environment	100%

Major observation: The model for rebooting R2E with AEAS agenda should be improved and circulated to participants for suggestion and comments.

Session V: Conclusion and Key Policy Recommendations

Conclusion

1. We need to **address policy and regulatory gaps/frameworks** constraining effective functioning of food markets through targeted policy engagements for building ownership of reforms and constituencies for change.
2. Technical assistance/support should be given to national and regional institutions in **data gathering and monitoring** on food security, trade, and prices.
3. Implementation of **policy and regulatory reforms should be supported** for more open trade that encourages private sector investment in regional value chains and opportunities for increased smallholder farmer participation.
4. Countries AEAS actors should be supported to **get on track with regard the Malabo Commitments**.
5. AEAS stakeholders should be supported to **participate in the Joint Sector Annual Review processes** of AUC.
6. There should be **regulation of activities of private AEAS providers** to avoid unnecessary duplication and unhealthy competition.
7. AEAS policies must **promote data capture and information sharing** among partners and stakeholders in both trade and extension services

Key Policy Recommendations

a. Integration of CSA

- Extension systems need to assist farmers in adopting technology needed for resilient agriculture.
- Increase interventions on a diverse crop range.
- Extension and advisory services should integrate CSA and resilience issues in projects.
- Digitization of agricultural knowledge to help bridge the low EA to farmers ratio.
- Work with public extension officers to build the capacities of CBAs.
- Raising awareness and improved collaborations among stakeholders.

b. Integration of Cross Border Trade and Market

- Address key regulatory barriers that impede regional trade .e.g., SPS measures and costly and lengthy trade administrative procedures and transport costs
- Increase public investments in trade infrastructure e.g. electricity and water provision, as well as ICT service provision.
- Exploration of the carbon market to organize and support farmers to benefit.
- African leaders should prioritize proactive approaches to urgently address the knowledge and information gap in the agricultural sector.
- Support efforts to remove the inherent contradictions between AU's integration policies and that of individual member state's national economic and trade policies.
- Intensify efforts to enhance and facilitate more trade in agricultural commodities and services among the Member States, especially in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
- Promote joint investment at national borders, and to implement common customs union across regional economic communities.
- Reduce intra-regional trade barriers, including tariff, quotas, and bills to the barest minimum to promote cross-border trade.

c. Integration of Foresight

- Institutional and organizational capacity should be strengthened through establishing and organising grants
- Developing a digitization strategy and roadmap with policies is critical to success.
- Establishment of Africa Foresight Academy and creation of community of practice for AEAS foresight and thought leadership.

Session VIII: Establishment of Directorate of Extension Forum:

***Moderator*: Mr. Paul Fatch, AFAAS Board Chair and Mr. Max Olupot, Director Programmes**

AFAAS Secretariat gave a brief rundown of the importance of establishing Directorate of Extension Forum (Why? What purpose and value addition?). The presentation was structured as follows:

Rationale of Directors of Extension Forum (DoE)

Based on the global trends of AEAS towards pluralistic extension system, AFAAS had initiated process for establishing the Directors of Extension Forum in Africa, in 2013 in Gaborone, Botswana, for better coordination of AEAS activities and influence AEAS policies in Africa. However, the forum did not become functional. Therefore, it was imperative to reinitiate and revitalize the forum for better coordination of AEAS in Africa and enhance synergies among other ARD stakeholders.

The purpose of Directors of Extension Forum (DoE) and value addition

- Organize experience sharing and learning events at national and continental level;
- Provide overall support and guidance to AFAAS in advancing AEAS in Africa
- Promote and advocate AFAAS' agenda at the national level'
- Work closely with AFAAS and GFRAS in advancing AEAS in Africa
- Collaborate with AFAAS in documenting good practices in AEAS tools, methods and approaches in Africa
- Prepare Africa for future climate changes and shocks through strengthening AEAS;
- Provide the necessary support for the development and dissemination of TIMPs

- Provide the needed support for enhancing experience and knowledge sharing among African Extensionist;

Implementation modality/Modus of Operandi

The forum will have its own Coordination Team called Africa AEAS CT (AAEASCT). An AAEASCT will have three members (Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary) and plays the following key roles:

- Plays facilitation role and bring on board Director of Extension from all Africa countries in the Forum;
- Convene meetings with the Directors of Extension for joint activities, experience sharing and lesson learning;
- Work closely with AFAAS Secretariat

The role of AFAAS Secretariat

- Facilitate the needed technical support to the forum including but not limited to learning events, meetings, etc
- Compile database of Directors of Extension in Africa and avail to the forum
- Stimulate strategic discussions and engagements

Thereafter, the various Directors of Extension or their representatives of countries present were called to the podium for recognition. Then the ***Directorate of Extension Forum*** was established.

Mr. Edward Pierre, the Liberian Director of Extension- the pioneer President of the Forum gave a brief presentation on 'Our Path and Progress since Botswana'. With this guidance, the interim structure for the Forum of directors of extension in Africa was inaugurated, viz:

1. Chairperson – Jeffrey Ngata. (South Africa)
2. Deputy Chair-Noan Francoise (Burkina Faso)
3. Secretary- Telep Yede Daniel (Cameroon).
4. Deputy Secretary- Consolata Acayo (Uganda)
5. Chief Whip- Engr Frank Kudla
6. Other members were Edward Perry (Liberia) and Salaheldien Sharief Tambel (Sudan)

It was also agreed and announced that Director of Extension of Nigeria, Engr Frank Kudla will thenceforth be an active co-opted member of the AFAAS Board of Trustees (BOT) due to the fact that Nigeria will be hosting the 6th AAEW in 2023.

Session IX: Technical Meeting of the AAEW 2023 National Organising Committee (NOC)

***Moderator*: Professor Dele Tologbonse**

There was a maiden technical meeting of the NOC on Friday 4 November to study and deliberate on the task ahead. Members of the AFAAS Board, including the Board Chairman and Executive Director of AFAAS were also present alongside the NOC members for this meeting. Prof Tologbonse called out the NOC members and those that were present were inaugurated by AFAAS Board Chair and Mr. Max Olupot. Attention was drawn to the fact that a member of the Committee on Agriculture should be included in the NOC in addition to a member of Senate Committee on Agriculture. Mr Max Olupot, the co-chair of the Technical NOC, made a short presentation on the AAEW 2023 and the expectations of AFAAS and EU/IFAD teams.

Highlights of his presentation were on the need to organize, set up and manage a National Secretariat, and mobilize resources and national media to promote and cover the events as may be deemed necessary; Identify, describe and preselect the sites for the field trips during the extension week; Organize internal face-to-face planning meetings; Organize all side events; support to arrange necessary logistics; Liaise and update AFAAS Secretariat on progress; Ensure visibility of government, AFAAS, NIFAAS and development partners, sponsors and other partners.

Other important highlights were the need to manage internal and external communication in liaison with AFAAS Secretariat; Prepare Certificates for all participant; prepare the necessary logistics for award ceremonies; Composition of the NOC sub committees to include Relevant Actors; Diversified Resource Mobilisation – Public and private Sector; Leadership from the Hon. Minister, PS and Director of extension; Content of the AEW – Theme, subthemes, programmes; Criteria for selecting the participants; Translation services; meeting venues and surrounding environment; Protocols for VIPs and all participants; Service Providers; Moderation and facilitation of the meeting; bilingual considerations, as well as documentation of the whole process.

Africa Wide Agricultural Extension Week 2023

Location: Abuja Nigeria

Scheduled Dates: 5- 11 November 2023

AFAAS bi-annually organises the Africa-wide Agricultural Extension Week (AAEW) through the Host Countries and Institutions that express interest in collaboration with the respective Country Fora (CFs). The AAEW is an international event that brings together Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) stakeholders and other value chain actors across Africa and globally to deliberate on selected strategic and topical themes on AEAS for sustainable development in Africa. Its purpose is to facilitate processes for improving access to and use of knowledge, technologies and innovations by agricultural value chain actors to achieve their individual, national and global development goals.

Africa Wide Agricultural Extension Week: The AFAAS uses the Africa Wide Agricultural Extension Week as a unique avenue for sharing experiences and learning between professionals from different backgrounds, strengthening interactions with policy-makers and investors and developing strategic partnerships. In addition, the AAEW provides a platform to discuss AFAAS strategic directions and functioning, new developments, emerging needs, paradigms and defining new directions for AEAS for the coming years.

AFAAS has organized and held five successful AAEWs as follows: i) first was held in Gaborone, Botswana in August 2013 on the theme “Value Chain Approach in Agricultural Development: Coping with new demands for Agricultural Advisory Services”; ii).second took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in October 2015 on the theme “Reinvigorating Extension Services for Market-led Agriculture within the Context of the Malabo

Declaration"; iii) third was held in Durban South Africa October/November 2017 on the theme "Scaling up climate smart agriculture: integrating youth, women, and the digital revolution"; iv).fourth was held in Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire in November 2019 in November 2019 on the theme "Private Sector and Agricultural Advisory Services Synergies for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa", and v) fifth was held Kampala Uganda in November 2021 , under the theme "Effective Agricultural Extension Systems for Sustainable Agri-preneurship in Africa". This theme was contextualized under the Uganda Third National Development Plan and informed by the international Agricultural Research and Development paradigms. Additionally, prior to the above four convenings, AFAAS held three symposia in 2004 and 2006 in Kampala Uganda and 2011 in Accra Ghana.

Additionally, AAEWs guides in re-thinking and re-shaping AEAS for inclusive and resilient agri-food systems in Africa. Specifically provided space for: (i). Raising awareness and develop knowledge and skills in relation to the different sub-themes; (ii) Facilitating networking and foster collaboration and partnerships across the different stakeholder's groups and actors;(iii) Providing a platform for discussion/dialogue on key policy debates and development outcomes, and, (iv) Deliberating on concrete actions and a road map for the future of AEAS in Africa.

In each of the AAEWs, stakeholders came up with a declaration as a policy document. These have been presented to African Union Commission and other stakeholders to inform them on AEAS issues while providing some key strategic guidance to the continental and sharing Knowledge, AEAS innovations within and outside Africa.

The 6th AAEW2023 event shall be hosted by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in partnership with the Nigerian Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (NIFAAS) the Country Forum of AFAAS.

The event shall be held under the Theme: Harnessing Agricultural Extension & Advisory Services in Scaling Regenerative Agriculture and Nature Based Solutions for Food System Transformation in Africa

Proposed Sub-Themes:

i. Strengthening Agriculture and Agricultural Extension & Advisory Services (AEAS) Policy Environment and Institutional Frameworks.
ii. Capacitating and Supporting AEAS Demand and Delivery Systems for Access and Quality Improvement.
iii. Mobilising AEAS and Research, in Innovation Platforms for Resilient Regenerative Agriculture (RA) & Nature based Agri-production and marketing systems.
iv. Leveraging Digital Potentials for AEAS & RA.
v. Adopting Inclusive Strategies/Approaches for Service Provision.
vi. Human Capacity Strengthening and improving research and entrepreneurship in AEAS & RA

ANNEX 1

Summarized Country-Level Experience in integrating CSA, Cross Border Trade and Market; and Foresight issues in AEAS Policy

SN	Country	AEAS standalone policy	CSA	Foresight	Cross border Trade & Mkt	Challenges	Policy Implication
1	Cameroon	No	Strategic document for rural development • Policy declaration on extension services (1997) • Public policy for extension and advisory services elaborated but not validated (2018) No CSA policy integrated in extension policy but there is specific document of CSA approaches (adaptation strategy, training of extension workers) + national climate change observatory (agroclimatic info) Productivity Training in Resilience, Research innovation, Sustainable agriculture and access to advisory	No Extension at last mile and payment of services; Move from support to facilitation and contractual digitalization of services provided	Found within the policy, especially in central Africa and ZLECA Transhumance (Chad, Nigeria) Link farmer to market and increase networking	Dissociate extension services and financing farmer project Low investment in extension services Non inclusive policy Low emerging issues considered Management of public extension devices Low involvement of private sector	
2	Ethiopia	Yes	Embedded Under pillar number one of agricultural policy, Land and natural resource governance, CSA is addressed. There is DRM ATF, working with NMS and giving climate forecast and Agro met Advisory extension service to farmers and pastoralists. - CRGE is indicated in pillar number 10 of the Agricultural rural development policy, - In Extension strategy CSA is one pillar. Training and Agro met Advisory is provided to Farmers, pastoralist and others.	Embedded in the Agriculture policy, (Example Desert locust & rust forecast and mitigation and Climate outlook)	Not embedded. But it is Addressed in the trade policy of Ministry of Trade and regional integration.	Limited awareness among stakeholders to be treated extension as a policy. Rather considering it as a cross cutting issue. Resistance on CSA practices such as zero tillage, organic farming, IPM, etc.	Continuous awareness creation and policy dialogue and lobbying. Piloting and showcasing the benefits as well as Training through multi-stakeholders platforms.
3	Ghana	Yes	Embedded in FASDEP 1 (11)777: Investing Food and Jobs 2018-2022 Obj 9 : To integrate climate change adaptation issues into extension programmes. Obj 10: To increase resilience to climate change	Yes, embedded. To Increase resilience to climate change impacts through emergency preparedness and	Not embedded. Existing National Frameworks e.g. FASDEP 11	Dedicated funding for Implementing Policy Strategies in Extension	Policy formulation and planning of extension services is the mandate of the government.

SN	Country	AEAS standalone policy	CSA	Foresight	Cross border Trade & Mkt	Challenges	Policy Implication
				early warning systems through.	that have agricultural trade and market well articulated. Extension policy will have to be reviewed to integrate trade and markets.	Communication strategy to disseminate Extension Policy and strategies to actors Appropriate Infrastructure to support CSA practices Capacity to mainstream CSA, Foresight; Trade and Market Issues in Extension strategies Limited interventions to drive extension strategies	Review and monitoring of progress in Extension Policy implementation helps in gaps identification and fine-tuning. Sensitization of actors in extension policy and strategies helps in the implementation process and joint ownership of the effort. Limited funding of extension strategies retards progress.
4	Kenya	Yes (2012)	Issues of liberations, demand driven extension services and fragmented extension providers in the country and need to harmonize them • Break down of the markets due to liberation • Structural Adjustment Programs which affected the extension service providers • Market oriented and value chain-based extension – National Agricultural sector extension policy • Need to bring stakeholders together • Commercialization of extension • Harmonization of extension service providers (Pluralistic) • Professionalism in extension provision • Regulatory body for quality assurance • Agricultural extension fund (common basket) • Climate change was a crosscutting issue. • Recognized the private sector and started collaboration with the government	Not catered for. Partially captured in early warning system for crops Department. • Other departments dealing with Early warning and climate change data and information are shared with extension providers to relay the message to the farmers.	Not included in the AEAS policy since we an arching policy on food security and nutrition/ general agriculture policy that deal with cross border trade. • Bi-lateral relations Action • Collaborate with the requisite departments • Advise farmers on marketing and marketing channels	A new constitution was promulgated 2010, which created 47 administrative units (counties). Agricultural was devolved to the counties which are independent and interdependent with the national government. Hence NASEP is not implemented and requires a review to align with the arrangement. • Unpredictable impact of climate change limits extension; hinders timely delivery of extension services in case of physical extension approaches; limits the adoption of technologies.	The National Government should promote development and dissemination of information on early warning signs and disaster preparedness; Promote innovative ways of extension information delivery; Promote climate change initiatives. County government should support development and dissemination of information on early warning signs and disaster preparedness; Implement innovative extension information delivery; promote Climate Smart technologies

SN	Country	AEAS standalone policy	CSA	Foresight	Cross border Trade & Mkt	Challenges	Policy Implication
			• It recognized e-extension (media) as one of the best methods to reach wide farming clientele				
5	Liberia	Yes	Not reflected in "National Policy for Agric. Ext and Ad. Services (NPAEAS)	Decentralized AEAS Pluralistic AEAS (public, private & other actors) Linking producers	Not included in NPAEAS Adopted ECOWAS seed policy (seeds &fertilizers), with implications for cross-border trade and markets (i.e. sanitary and phytosanitary issues).	Lack of political will (i.e. shift in policies due to change in government) Funding issues, especially for AEAS systems (Funding largely driven by external partners; inadequate funding support by government to the sector, especially for AEAS Systems) Inadequate human capacity (i. e. very low technician to farmer ratio-1:40,000) Poor infrastructure (roads, market, storage, electricity, etc.)	Political appointees not versed /interested in agriculture / AEAS, makes work difficult. Hence, main issues are not articulated or addressed Top-down extension approach of the 70-80s was seen as ineffective (farmers had no say in the system Delay in service delivery to clienteles Ageing of essential AEAS staff inability to adopt/ adapt to changing realities, including ICTs usage, etc. Bad farm-to-market roads cause ineffective and inefficient AEAs delivery
6	Madagascar	No	Farmers Strategy Services: Madagascar has document about Farmers Strategy Services: AEAS is a pillar included FCA Strategy are: Professionalizing the advisories, Digitalization, CSA, Water management, Seed Management (Research, Production, Using Selected seeds), Biological Fertilizer, and Biological Control	Scaling up Digitalization	Update of existing documents about trade and market, Strengthening the place of Madagascar in existing platform: SADEC, IO, COMESA, Searching and Being member of new platforms, such as Comoros, Mauritius, South Africa, etc.	Scaling up: Water, Seed, Fertilizer, Biological Control Digitalization: water, Seed, Fertilizer, Biological Control	Capitalizing and sharing of experiences of stakeholders

SN	Country	AEAS standalone policy	CSA	Foresight	Cross border Trade & Mkt	Challenges	Policy Implication
7	Malawi	Yes	Capacity building e.g digital CSA Use of organic methods of farming e. g. organic fertilizers, use of mulch, Health and nutrition sensitive Agriculture CSA framework	Farmer access to well packaged technologies and techniques	Increase agro-processing, value addition, access to markets Farmer organisation and empowerment e.g., cooperative development Agriculture commercialisation and market linkages	Unpredictable weather (drought, flooding) Poor Coordination (public and private) Reliance on public sector agriculture extension Inadequate budget allocation to extension despite increase in funding allocation for agriculture Low-capacity building for extension officers on issues of marketing, Weak linkages among partners on cross boarder Marketing, e.g. MITC, academics Weak research - extension - farmer linkage. Unstructured markets especially on cross border trade.	Promote farmer access to well packaged information on weather changes Good coordination between public and private sector DAES system for promoting implementation of extension MaFAAS is the main platform by conducting annual farmers and extension week events. Enhance partnerships in agriculture extension. Lobby for a special budget for extension. Need to capacitate extension officers on different issues pertaining to extension Need to strengthen the linkages among partners on cross border linkages
8	Mali						
9	Nigeria	Yes *Nigeria has a standalone Agricultural extension policy but is	In the Agricultural Extension Policy: **CSA is captured under section 3.3.11 Objective 11:** To address cross-cutting and emerging issues that are relevant to extension and agricultural development. The components captured include: a) Climate change adaptation and mitigation.	Not captured	Not captured	- Change of administration disrupting progress and continuity	-Engagement with each administration for continuity -Ensuring policies are fully legislated to avoid summersault

SN	Country	AEAS standalone policy	CSA	Foresight	Cross border Trade & Mkt	Challenges	Policy Implication
		yet to be legislated *There is also an established agricultural policy with extension components embedded in it.	b) Environmental management. c) Health and nutrition sensitive agriculture. d) Management of natural disasters. e) Good governance and Peace Building In the Agricultural policy: **Climate Smart Agriculture** Captured under the 'Cross cutting intervention' **Section iv.** **Promoting Digital and Climate-Smart Agriculture:** This involves building capacity of various stakeholders on precision agriculture or e-agriculture that deploys digital technologies to optimize the food systems. **Section iii** **Standardization for Exports:** Multi-MDA approach and harmonization of procedures leading to Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification and traceability of agricultural commodities would be pursued.			- Lack of clear understanding among key stakeholders (policy makers, Extension personnel and organization) policy Absence of synergy among key stakeholders Insufficient Extension Personnel (1:10,000) Absence of credible agricultural data Knowledge gap among extension personnel Bureaucratic bottlenecks	-Poor policy performance on Extension activities The need for more advocacy with the political class including mainstream technical people Lack of functional synergies among stakeholders lead to waste of resources and poor outcomes on development initiatives. .-The need to integrate ICT in extension service delivery -Private sector driven extension system The need to develop open data base for public use The need for training and re training is paramount for better outcome Cross Border Trade and Market; and Foresight Public extension system can not function effectively without adequate funding

SN	Country	AEAS standalone policy	CSA	Foresight	Cross border Trade & Mkt	Challenges	Policy Implication
						Inadequate budgetry allocation to extension	
10	South Africa	Yes (2016)	A separate strategic framework on Climate Smart Agriculture Spearheaded Climate Change and Disaster Management Unit. • The National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services (2016) emphasises that modern extension and advisory services practitioners must be "climate smart" by acquiring adequate knowledge on climate change issues and trends, as well as mitigation and adaptation strategies in order to better advise producers. • First point of departure: Skills Audit conducted with the assistance GIZ in 2018 • Pilot training of Extension Practitioner funded GIZ in 2020/21 • Rolling out of training of Extension Practitioners on Climate Smart Agriculture in 2022/23 • Farmer training on CSA funded by UNDP Women mainly focusing women 2019	None	Integrate marketing and value chain aspects into extension and advisory services activities. Rolling out of Smallholder Empowerment Programme "SHEP" • Extension practitioners to become champions of the value chain approach to integrate value chain aspects into the farming operations. Deployment of EPs with commodity groups. • Support market access opportunities for farmers including preferential procurement opportunities by state agencies and other (e.g., 30% of government food procurement to be sourced from smallholder producers – hospitals, prisons, school feeding etc.)	The dissemination and uptake of climate-smart technologies, tools, and practices are however still largely an ongoing and challenging process Lack of capacity among AEAS on foresight skills Limited information and knowledge sharing on cross border trade and marketing issues Limited skills to address Climate Change particularly pertaining to farmers' responsiveness Extension to farmer ratio is 1:1,552, against a norms of 1:250	Promote research, communication, institutional development and extension agencies: Assist in changing management practices in the agric sector, such as using climate projections, identifying linkages between impacts and adaptation, and drawing on lessons learned from other countries. • Work with relevant stakeholders to enhance the capacity of Extension and Advisory Services to understand, communicate and implement a CSA Focused Technology Diffusion Innovation System • Building capacity of extension officers on irrigation and water management and skills to enable them undertake irrigation extension, participatory methods of dealing with farmers and market extension.

SN	Country	AEAS standalone policy	CSA	Foresight	Cross border Trade & Mkt	Challenges	Policy Implication
11	Sudan	No	Water harvesting technologies (in situ, catchment and receiving area and supplementary irrigation) Improve production technologies such as Introduction of improved crop verities (early maturing and draught tolerant ones) and intercropping. ▪ Provision of weather forecast through SMS	Increase access to credit throw organizing farmers	Bilateral seed trading with Nigeria (wheat variety called EMAM).	Availability and accessibility for improve technology. Accessibility to Agriculture credit by the small scale farmers. Post-harvest loss. Accessibility to the market. poor of Resources Federal decentralization	Adoption of (National Program for Integrated Solution for Agriculture Sector.) NPISAS Professional Association for Agriculture & Animal Production Enhance coordination between central and states
12	Uganda	No	1. Integrating climate change and environmental management into extension services through incorporating content for adaptation and mitigation. 2. Strategy 3.1.8. MAAIF in partnership with relevant MDAs, climate change units, local governments and non-state actors shall develop, packages and disseminate climate change adaptation and mitigation technologies and information to ensure resilient and sustainable cropping, fisheries, and animal systems. NAP 2013: p13.emerging opportunities and threats to agric development • National Organic Agriculture Policy (2019) • National Climate Change Policy 2015 • Seed Policy, Fertilizer Policy • Presidential Directives (research stocking and crop materials, pest and disease control, mechanisation, strategic interventions, etc)	None found Ministry disaster preparedness • All ministries with disaster preparedness funds (including MAAIF) • Risk mitigation measures in place: • MAAIF engaging financial and Insurance institutions to provide agric insurance	Guidelines and Standards • PHH • Food safety Nap 2013: Objective 4, Promote regional and international trade • Trademark EA strengthening Cross boarder trade • Kenya Uganda has one boarder customs check point • e-system / digitalizing the cross boarder trade and marketing • Regulation of movements of	Implementation of policies/ Coordination The low numbers of the extension actors (1:1800), with limited capacity of the in CSA, foresight and cross boarder trade issues Absence of multi-sectoral functional coordination mechanism for climate change The structures and institutions do not allow for coordinated	Strong advocacy team by the nonstate actors • Good relationships between the DAES and with pluralistic actors • Flexibility to policy review to incorporate emerging issues and new stakeholders • Vibrant private sector Need to profile and know NSA AEAS professionals and practitioners • Continuous capacity building and skilling of AEAS actors Programme based approach Harmonisation of technical directories under MAAIF, UNBS and trade Agricultural Inspectors

SN	Country	AEAS standalone policy	CSA	Foresight	Cross border Trade & Mkt	Challenges	Policy Implication
				• Min. of Finance: Agric insurance policy	agricultural products in and out of the country by MAAIF	actions for cross border trade e.g. Agricultural Inspectors, regulators and AEAS not working together	should working with the regulators

ANNEX 2

WORKING PROGRAM

Regional Policy dialogue on
Integration of Climate Smart Agriculture, Cross Border Trade and Market, and Foresight in the AEAS policy; and Launching of AFAAS AAEW2023
Date: October 31st October – 5th November, 2022
Venue: NICON Luxury Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria

	Time	Activity	Responsibility	Participants
31st November	**Arrival of Delegates**			
1st Nov	08:30 – 09:00	Registration	**AFAAS Secretariat**	All Participants
	Session I: Setting the Scene **Moderator/Facilitator: Max Olupot, Director of Programmes, AFAAS, and Prof. Dele Tologbonse – NIFAAS**			
	09:00 – 09:25	Setting the Scene (Introduction of participants, Objectives and Process, and Overview of the AAEW)	Max Olupot, Director Programmes, AFAAS; & Prof. Dele Tologbonse – NIFAAS	Chair, PS All participants
	09-25 – 09:30	Welcome	Prof. Dele Tologbonse, NIFAAS FP & Prof. Emmanuel Ikani, NIFAAS Co-Chairperson	
	09:30 – 10:35	Welcoming remarks	Dr. Silim Nahdy, AFAAS ED	
	9.35- 9.45	Good Will Messages	**IFAD** - Belhamissi Amine **EU**- Guy Fure **EU** – Abuja **AUC** – **Dr. Simplice** Noualas- Head of Agriculture and Food Security	
	10:45 – 11:00	Remarks	Dr Ernest A. Umakhihe, Permanent Secretary, FMARD, Nigeria/ Engr Frank S. Kudla, Federal Diector of Agric Extension	
	11:00 – 11:15	Opening Remarks and Official launch of AAEW2023	Dr Mohammad M. Abubakar, Hon. Minister, FMARD, Nigeria	
	11:15 – 11:30	Group Photo	Sharon Ibenu, Communications Expert & Dr. Godfrey Onagwa – CIKM	
	11:30 – 12:00	**Health break**	**Admin**	
	Session II: Key Note Address and Overview of AEAS in Nigeria **Moderator/Facilitator: Dr. Jeff Mutimba, AFAAS Board**			
	12:00 – 12:20	Keynote address: Current state of AEAS in integrating emerging issues in Africa	**Dr. Mel Oluoch**, Strategic Partnership Director, SAA	All participants
	12:20 – 12:40	Overview of Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services in Nigeria	Engr. Frank S. Kudla, Federal Director of Agricultural Extension, Nigeria	All participants
	12:40 – 12:00	Harnessing the Potential of Digitization and Knowledge Management for Sustainable Agricultural Transformation	Dr. Boniface O. Akuku	All participants
	13:00 – 13:30	General discussion and Reflection	Moderator	All participants
	13:30 – 14:30	**Lunch Break**	**Admin**	All participants
	Session III: Emerging Issues in AEAS: Moderator/Facilitator: **Moderator/Facilitator: Dr. Charles Masangano – MaFAAS Chair**			
	14:30 – 14:50	Cross Border Trade and PPI	Dr. Kwaku-FARA	
	14:50 – 15:00	Resilience capacity index and Resilience structure matrix for fore-	Prof. Oladele, Kwazulu Natal University, South Africa	

		sighting and mainstreaming CSA in extension policies		
	15:10 – 15:30	Respondents- Panel discussion Directors of Extension:	**Moderator**	
	15:30 – 16:00	**Health break**	**Admin**	**All Participants**
	16:00 – 16:15	Foresight in AEAS: Operational guidelines of Foresight in AFAAS	Dr. Dan Kisauzi, Consultant	
	16:15 – 16:30	Emerging issues and Models (CSA, Foresight and Cross Border Trade): Experience from AGRA	Prof. Rufaro M Madakadze	
	16:30 – 17:30	Panel Discussion: CSA and AEAS policy and practice Niche	Directors: Sudan, Malawi, Kenya, Ghana, and NRI	Moderator: Samson
		General discussion, Reflection and Wrap up	**Moderator**	
	End of Day One			
2nd Nov	**Day Two: Session IV: Review of National AEAS Policies (Countries Experience in integrating CSA, Cross Border Trade and Foresight issues in AEAS Policy)** **Moderator/Facilitator: Prof. Margaret Mangheni, AFAAS Board**			
	08:30 – 09:00	Recap of Day One	Rapporteur	All participants
	09:00 – 09:20	Assessment of AEAS Policy	Samson Eshetu & Myra Wopereis	
	09:20 – 09:40	The critical Indicators and targets for AEAS on CSA, investments, cross border trade and markets, in the AUC-Biennial Review mechanisms: Implications for national AEAS policy.	Dr. Simplice Nouala Fonkou (AUC.)	
	09:40 – 10:00	**General discussion and Reflection**	**Moderator**	
	10:00 – 12:00	Group work by countries: Countries Experience in integrating CSA, Cross Border Trade and Market; and Foresight issues in AEAS Policy	Session moderator- TBD	All participants
	Health Break			
	12:00 – 13:00	Group presentation and discussion	Group Representatives	
	13:00 – 14:00	**Lunch break**	**Admin**	All Participants
	Session V: Panel Discussion: Key Lessons and Challenges of Integrating CSA, Cross-Border Trade and Foresight in AEAS policy **Moderators/Facilitators: Dr. Verona Parkinson and Dr. Patrice Djamen**			
	14:00 – 15:30	Part 1 (East Africa)	**Dr. Verona Parkinson**	
	15:30 – 16:00	**Lunch Break**	**Admin**	
	16:00 – 17:00	Part2:(West and South Africa)	**Dr. Patrice Djamen**	
	End of Day Two			
3rd Nov	**Day Three: Session VI: Key Recommendations: Integration of Emerging Issues what should be done?** **Moderator/Facilitator: Prof. Arokoyo Tunji**			
	08:30 – 08:40	Recap of Day Two	Rapporteur	
	08:40 – 09:10	**Key note**: Foresight in Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Extension: Models and Tools	**Dr. Nasiru D. Taura (Virtual)**	
	09:10 – 09:10	Reflection and Discussion	Moderator	
	09:10 – 11:00	**World Café: Recommendations for:**	**Samson Eshetu, AFAAS**	
		Integration of CSA	**Group 1**	
		Integration of Cross Border Trade and Market	**Group 2**	
		Integration of Foresight	**Group 3**	

	11:00 – 11:30	**Health break**	**Admin**	**All Participants**
	11:30 – 13:00	Reporting back from World Café by group representatives and General Discussion and Reflection	**Jerry Egesa & Bashir Benbela, AFAAS**	
	13:00 – 14:00	**Lunch Break**	**Admin**	All participants
	Session VII: Research to Extension (R2E); Moderator: Prof. Chris Daudu			
	14:00 – 14:30	Research to Extension: A continental Agenda	Andry Raso, AFAAS	
	14:30 – 15:15	Panel discussion: The Research to Extension Nexus	Directors of Extension: (Ethiopia, Uganda, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, South Africa), ECOWAS, AGRA, CIRAD	
	Session VIII: Establishment of Directorate of Extension Forum: Moderator: Mr. Paul Fatch, AFAAS Board Chair			
	15:00 – 15:20	Importance of Establishing Directorate of Extension Forum (Why? What purpose and value add?)	**Dr. Silim Nahdy, AFAAS ED**	All participants
		Our path and Progress since Botswana	**Mr. Edward Pierre**	
	15:20 – 16:20	**General discussion and Reflection**		All participants
		Nominating an Interim coordination team		
		Remarks from the Interim Chair		
	16:20 – 16:30	Highlights of 2021 AEAS Declaration and Key Messages from the Dialogue	Mr. Max Olupot, AFAAS DP	
	16.30-16.15	Evaluation of the EVENT	Mr. Jerry Egesa – M&E Specialist	
	16:15 – 17:30	Concluding remarks Closing Remarks	AFAAS Board Chair Hon. Mustapha Baba Shehuri, Minister of State, FMARD/ Dr. Ernest A. Umakhihe, PS, FMARD, Nigeria	
	Dialogue Main Rapporteurs: Dr. Onawa Godfrey and Mr. Benbela Bashir Benbela			
	End of Day Three and Policy Dialogue			
4th Nov	**Day Four: Working Session for AAEW2023 (AFAAS Board, Secretariat and NIFAAS)**			
	09:00 – 13:00	Welcoming remarks	AFAAS Board Chair	
		Presentation of TORs for NOC	Max Olupot AFAAS DP	
		AAEW 2023; Proposed Theme and Sub Themes Working sessions	Prof. Dele Tologbonse (NIFAAS) NOC and AFAAS Secretariat	
	13:00 – 14:00	**Lunch Break**	**Admin**	All participants
	14- 17.00	**Wrap Up and action Plan AAEW**	**NOC Samson and Andry**	
		AFAAS Board Meeting	**Cate and Max Olupot**	Board members
5th Nov	**Day Five and Six: NIFAAS AGM**			
Departure of Delegates				

In partnership with: