

Launching the AICCRA-Zambia multi-stakeholder dialogue (MSD) space

Together scaling climate smart agriculture and climate information services in Zambia

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Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa project (AICCRA)



AICCRA
Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR
Climate Research for Africa



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1. Introduction

Climate change is threatening Zambian crops and livestock systems, impacting agriculture businesses and undermining livelihoods. It is increasingly urgent for Zambian farmers and livestock keepers to be able to anticipate climate-related events and take appropriate preventative actions. AICCRA-Zambia aims to improve water, food and energy security through access to knowledge, technologies, and decision-making tools, to strengthen climate resilience in Zambia's agriculture and food systems in the face of a hotter and drier climate. The project partners work with Zambian partners by scaling actionable climate information services (CIS) and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies which promote gender and social inclusion:

- Sustainable financing for off-grid solar irrigation
- Integrated aquaculture-agriculture systems;
- Climate smart seed varieties to address drought
- Diversified chicken and goat-legume systems

AICCRA-Zambia strengthens local capacity by training intermediaries in how to communicate climate services at scale. The team also provide local internship programs and accelerator grants for SMEs and entrepreneurs, all while assessing the challenges to fostering an enabling environment for start-ups in Zambia. The AICCRA-Zambia Accelerator Grant - which awards five grants of up to US\$50,000 each to partnerships formed by Zambian Agri-SMEs - was launched in October 2021. This initiative brings together representatives from the private and public sector, non-government organisations and research institutions to explore possible partnership models with actors from across Zambia's agribusiness ecosystem. Similarly, the AICCRA-Zambia team inform policy and enhance investment by identifying suitable financing mechanisms, using innovative fiscal tools to de-risk private sector investment in food value chains. Such activities seek to build climate resilience of Zambia's 'missing middle'—its agribusiness SMEs and start-ups—to support a climate-smart future for Zambia.

Funded by World Bank and implemented by a consortium of CGIAR, national and international partners, the AICCRA-Zambia project works with several local partners and stakeholders at different scales which allows multiple pathways to scaling CSA and CIS innovation bundles.

AICCRA's approach to facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogues to sustainable and inclusive CSA-CIS scaling (**CSA-CIS MSDs**) in Zambia is to interact with existing and relevant MSP through AICCRA CSA-CIS MSD Space at the regional, national level and sub national level. The CSA-CIS MSD Space is a physical and institutional

space where members come together to exchange ideas and jointly explore opportunities to scale CSA-CIS innovations in specific agro-ecological contexts. Together, members in the CSA-CIS MSD Space enable the sustainable and inclusive scaling of CSA-CIS innovation bundles in key CSA value chain to benefit particularly lower part of the pyramid.

This report provides a synthesis of the AICCRA-Zambia MSD launch event that took place on the 9 February 2022 in Lusaka, Zambia. It summarizes the outcome of the MSD space launch based on the information consolidated from the welcome speech, setting the scene presentations and breakout group discussions. The introduction provides the overview of the project, objectives of the MSD launch, participants and the methods used to engage with the participants of the meeting. The highlights provide insights from the existing multi-stakeholder platforms, stakeholders' common interests and expectations from the CSA-CIS MSDs, sectoral platform needs, gaps and priorities, CSA-CIS MSD's stakeholders and focus issues, organisation and operation as well as CSA-CIS MSD space concept and operational framework. The report concludes with the next steps to be taken to establish and sustain a functional CSA-CIS MSD.

1.1 Objectives

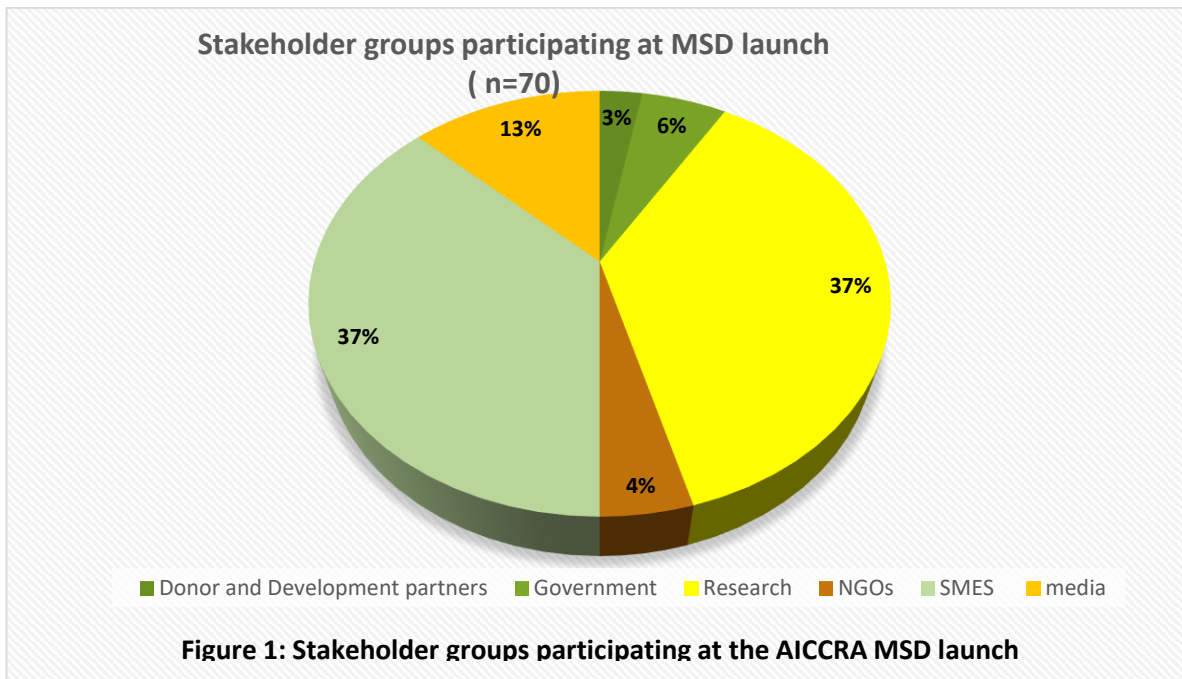
The MSD launch meeting was co-organized by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the international Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the World Fish and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). The specific objectives of the CSA-CIS multi-stakeholder dialogue space included:

- Exchanging experiences and expertise on climate-smart agriculture and climate information services (CSA-CIS) innovations across public, private and research sectors,
- Sharing insights into the existing multi-stakeholder platforms and processes in the agricultural, livestock, fisheries and water sectors in Zambia,
- Identifying interests, common goals, commitments and gaps in the CSA MSP space in Zambia,
- Co-designing with participants the agenda for the AICCRA-Zambia MSD Space,
- Developing a framework for operationalizing, monitoring, evaluating and learning of the AICCRA Zambia MSD space, and
- Exploring the most feasible pathways for sustainable and inclusive CSA-CIS scaling in Zambia.

1.2 Participants and activities

Seventy participants attended the MSD launch representing different organisations and sectors (government, donors and development, non-governmental organisations, research and universities, private sector and media). Figure 1 shows the proportion of participants by organisation, indicating that the private sector and research consisted of most of the participants.





1.3 Method

Integrated participatory approaches were used in this MSD launch to achieve the objectives and active interaction. These included a welcome speech, setting the scene presentations and breakout group discussions. The welcome speech by Mr. Moses Mwale, Director of Agriculture, from the Ministry of Agriculture highlighted the different initiatives that the Zambian government was working on with other partners to scale up CSA innovations in the past two decades. Mr. Mwale shared the social-ecological systems approach to build resilient agri-food value chains that government and its partners have been promoting, emphasizing the importance of integrated systems approach in addressing climate change challenges. He concluded by calling all the key sectors, value chain actors and stakeholders to work together in the CSA-CIS MSD space by leveraging their comparative advantages and maximizing benefits.



This was followed by the introduction of the AICCRA-Zambia CSA-CIS MSD by the cluster lead Dr. Inga Jacobs-Mata. She highlighted the objectives of the MSD launch event and its intended outcomes. The results of the multi-stakeholder platform analysis focusing mainly on the lessons learnt, opportunities and potential barriers that could contribute to or hinder the sustainable development the MSD space followed. Mr

Simunza Muyangana from BongoHive, Zambia's leading agribusiness innovation hub, stimulated discussion on the importance of private sector engagement and private sector led MSPs to leverage sustainable investments and financing of MSD spaces.

This was followed by the first breakout session. Participants were clustered by type of organization (e.g., government, donors and development, non-governmental organisations, research and universities, private sector and media) they represented, and were asked to discuss and reflect on their own (individual) interests and organisational interests as well as their expectations in participating in the AICCRA Zambia MSD. They also identified the **gaps** in scaling CSA-CIS innovations in Zambia. The **priorities** for the CSA-CIS MSD space in terms of facilitating the sustainable and inclusive CSA-CIS innovation scaling was also another key point of discussion for this breakout session. The first breakout group discussions results assisted in shaping the objectives of the MSD space objectives. In the second breakout group discussion participants self-selected into thematic areas of their interests. In each of the thematic areas, participants discussed how the AICCRA Zambia MSD should be organized and operated, the objectives specific to the thematic area, activities to achieve the set objectives and how to implement them.



2. Highlights

2.1 Key messages from existing multi-stakeholder platforms

A pre-event MSP landscape analysis was conducted to inform the design of the AICCRA Zambia MSD launch event. The MSD landscape analysis revealed that there are four types of CSA multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) that the CSA-CIS MSD could build on based on five key variables (target stakeholders, objectives, focus issues, operation and communication strategy) (see Figure 2). These include public organization led MSPs, focusing mainly on engaging specific targeted stakeholders in the food system such as smallholder farmers and small to medium enterprises. This MSP type aims at sharing information and engaging policy dialogue. They hold sporadic and infrequent dialogues as directed by issues at hand.

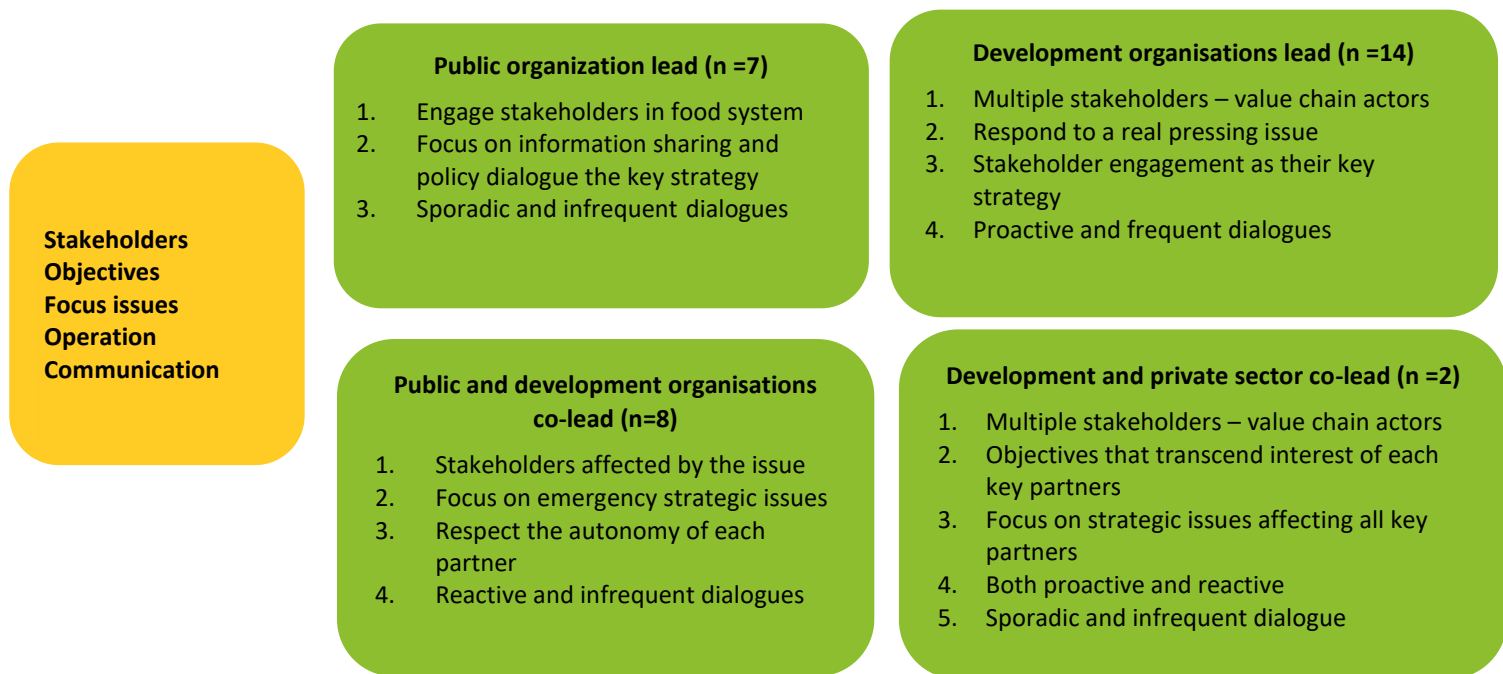


Figure 2. Four typologies of existing MSPs in Zambia

The development organization-led typology consists of fourteen MSPs in Zambia and targets multiple value chain actors along a specific agri-food value chain. This typology aims to address specific development challenges that relate to agriculture and climate through facilitating innovation, leveraging investments, mobilising resources, capacity building of institutions and creating the enabling environment for scaling CSA innovations. Inclusive stakeholder engagement is their key operational strategy with frequent, formalised and proactive consultations.

The third MSP typology is one co-led by public and development organizations. This typology comprising of eight MSPs operating across multiple sectors and targeting stakeholders affected by development challenges or climate change issues in Zambia. MSPs in this typology focus on emergency and/or strategic issues and respect the autonomy of each partner. Given the targeted nature of thematic issues discussed, stakeholder engagements are reactive and infrequent.

The fourth typology is also a co-led model by development and private organizations and involve multiple stakeholders along specific agri-value chains. The operational strategy is focused and well-designed by collaborating development agents and private sector partners. They identify objectives that transcend the interest of keys partners. They focus on strategic issues affecting all key partners. Though their stakeholder dialogues are sporadic and infrequent, they are both proactive and reactive depending on the issue being addressed.

Key lessons learnt from the MSP landscape analysis include the need for clearly defined and specific goals and objectives for the CSA MSPs, both as an entity and as an organization to influence practices and policies successfully. Also, collaboration with relevant government ministries and departments needs to be pursued and established early in the process. Defined operation, monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks and communication strategies are similarly key for the effective management, coordination and ultimately the sustainability of CSA MSPs. Climate change poses evolving challenges highlighting the need for CSA MSPs to constantly review and adapt their operational mechanisms. Limited private sector engagement and integration of CIS in the operational mechanism of CSA MSPs impacted on the sustainability and effectiveness of these stakeholder engagements.

The MSPs landscape analysis also revealed a number of opportunities that the AICCRA-Zambia MSD space could build on. These included the existence of several CSA MSPs at local, national, regional and global levels, creating potential synergies for scaling CSA technologies, and mobilising resources and funding. The gap however is that none of them bring actors involved in both CSA and CIS together in a meaningful way to engage on CIS-CSA intersections, barriers and opportunities. Further, CSA MSPs have been in existence for more than a decade providing good lessons learned from experience. It was observed that CSA MSPs operate in diverse in environments, levels and resource capacities making it difficult to prioritise who to strategically engage with. The lack of coordination and collaboration among existing MSPs when planning and implementing activities was another obstacle observed that could hinder effective achievement of the intended outcomes of the AICCRA-Zambia MSD space. It was commonly observed that very few MSPs developed or shared workplans with each other resulting in duplication of activities and resource use inefficiencies. It was also noted that monitoring and evaluation frameworks and achievements of individual CSA MSPs are not easily accessible to evaluate what has been achieved to date and build on the past successes.

2.2. Identifying stakeholder interests and gaps

The most cited interest among the different organizations that participated in the AICCRA-Zambia MSD launch included knowledge and information sharing of new CSA-CIS innovations and viable options (Table 1). All participants expected the AICCRA-Zambia MSD to be inclusive in terms of stakeholder engagement and have objectives that encourage and inspire all to participate in this dialogue equitably (Table 1). Government agencies are interested in capacity building of both public and private institutions to be able to deliver real-time and effective CIS to multiple value chain actors and stakeholders essential for decision-making (Table 1). Research organizations particularly universities, identified knowledge sharing as their core reason for participating in the AICCRA-Zambia MSD space (Table 1). They expected this platform to be a space to understand the evolving CSA-CIS challenges faced by agricultural value chain actors and possible solutions to be tested and dissemination of innovations that have been validated. Private sector organizations, development organizations and donors identified networking and partnership in CSA-CIS innovation scaling and resource mobilization as their main interests in participating in CSA-CIS MSD (Table 1). Private sector participants also expected the MSD to enhance market and value chain linkages and enable sustainable finance to CSA-CIS scaling.

Table 1: Stakeholder interests and gaps

Stakeholder group	Interest and expectations	Gaps and priorities
Research & Academics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge sharing, • Validation of research findings • Dissemination of research-based innovations • Networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication strategy for CSA and CIS not effective • Limited government buy-in and participation • Private sector engagement limited • CSA MSPs lack actions, no implementation—are talk shows • Lack of clear CSA MSPs operation mechanism

Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and knowledge sharing • Networking and partnership • Collaborations in resource mobilization • Market linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy challenges • Poor cis access • Cis package not useful • Cis delivery channels not effective for key stakeholder • Awareness and education in cis/csa • Lack of cis information • Poor infrastructure and capacity to deliver real time cis
NGOs/development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and knowledge sharing • Networking and partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited value chain and marketing approaches to scale CSA • Limited effective and functional CSA platform for scaling CSA-CIS innovations • Limited sustainable financing for scaling CSA • Inappropriate/ ineffective communication channel for CIS dissemination • Inadequate extension service • Too many advocacies but lack of implementation • Limited Incentives for private sector engagement
Government partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Information and knowledge sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources – technical, human resource, finances, equipment and transport • Lack of clear regulatory and policy framework for effective collaboration and implementation of CSA-CIS innovations

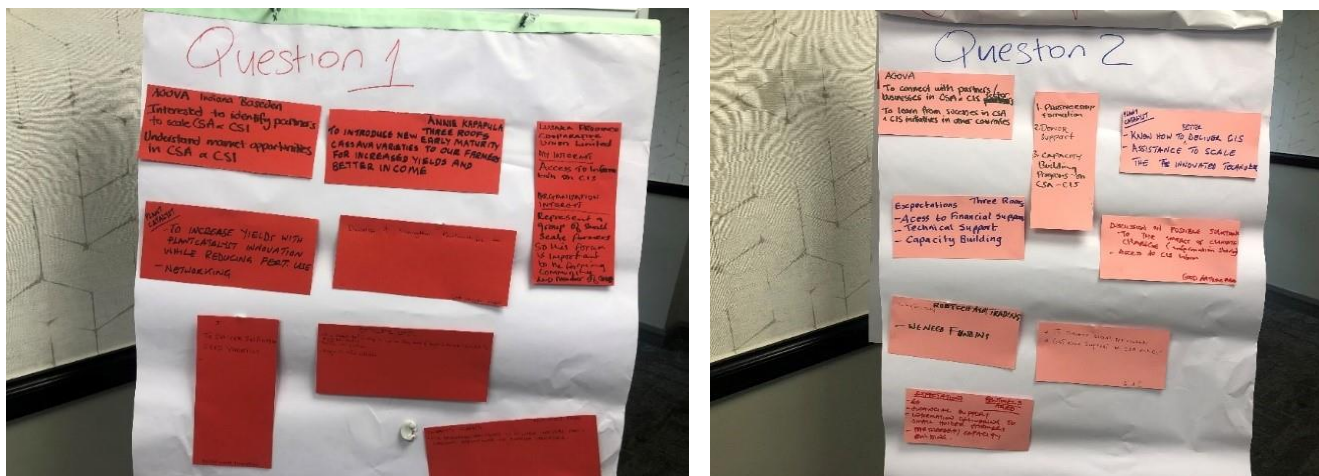


Figure 3a-b. Breakout group discussion 1 responses

2.3. Sectoral platform needs, gaps and priorities

The main needs and gaps identified by all the stakeholders included the lack of integration of the CSA and CIS innovations (Table 1). Although a number of CSA options have been made available through government research and extension ministries and departments, non-governmental organizations and development partners initiatives, this was not accompanied by real time weather forecast information for effective decision making. The participants also highlighted that the current CIS both public and private do not package weather and seasonal forecast in a useful way to different agri-food value chain actors (Table 1). For example, the current seasonal forecast was not accompanied by necessary information for crop species and seed variety selection. This situation is further aggravated by poor infrastructure and limited technical and resource capacities in public CIS providers (Table 1). The private sector and development groups also highlighted inappropriate CIS channels/systems as another gap (Table 1). There is therefore a need to

identify appropriate channels for specific targeted value chain actors including vulnerable segments such as women and youth.

The lack of a complete national regulatory and policy framework for the generation and provision of real-time usable CIS was also identified as a key gap that requires attention in accelerating the uptake of CSA innovations. Exclusion of extension officers in the CSA MSPs was also recognized as another important gap in the CSA-CIS innovations scaling by the private sector organizations (Table 1). All groups of participants acknowledged that generation of real-time weather forecast should be given the highest priority. This entails upgrading CIS infrastructure, and coherent development and dissemination of CSA and CIS innovations. Private sector and development organizations also emphasized the importance of market demand creation of agricultural commodities, improved partnerships and linkages along the agri-food system for sustainable and inclusive CSA-CIS innovation scaling. The importance of private sector engagements in CSA-CIS innovations development, scaling and policy advocacy was also stressed by development organisations, NGOs and researchers (see Figure 4a-b).

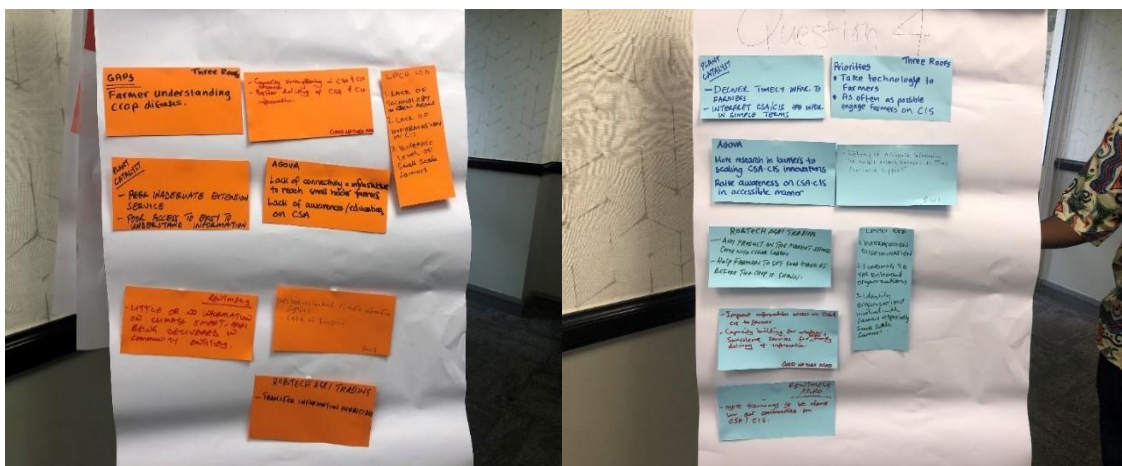


Figure 4a-b. Breakout group discussion on sectoral platform needs, gaps and priorities

2.4 Post-Event Survey Results

Following the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue, a post-event survey was developed and shared with participants. The aim of the survey was to give all participants an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of various aspects of the dialogue such as presentations by the speakers, topics discussed during the breakout sessions, the reporting back session by participants as well as their overall experience with the event. Participants also had the opportunity to reflect on their key take-home messages from the dialogue while also sharing topics they would like included in future events. Through the post-event survey, the project team was able to see whether participants found value in the event, whether it was worth their investment of time and resources, and whether they would participate in the event again. The survey results revealed that participants preferred the below topics to be included in the MSD discussion (ranked by order of importance from the most to the least)

- Bundling of climate smart agriculture and digital climate information services
- Women and youth inclusion and empowerment in access to CSA and design and the delivery of CIS
- Exploring financing ecosystem for CSA-CIS in Zambia
- Sharing experiences and progress from the AICRRA Accelerator Grant Partners
- Market and value chain approaches to scaling CSA-CIS

3. AICCRA-Zambia MSD Space: priorities

3.1 Stakeholders and issues to address

All the six groups acknowledging the role of multiple partners for a sustainable CSA-CIS MSD. It was a consensus that government departments from the ministry of agriculture, livestock and fisheries, green economy, commerce, finance, nutrition, information and technology and small to medium enterprises should be among key stakeholders in the CSA CIS MSD at different operational scales. Private sector entities along the key agricultural value chains are essential stakeholders. Women and youth cooperatives, small to medium enterprises were also identified as key stakeholders in the CSA-CIS MSD. Both private and public extension organisation were also considered important stakeholders. It was emphasised that relevant stakeholders should participate in each AICCRA Zambia MSD, therefore the composition of stakeholders varies with the issues being discussed. It was also suggested that for integration of CSA and CIS, it is important to identify existing CSA MSPs that are functional and have a clearly defined operation framework and mechanism and build on them.

Results from the MSD landscape analysis and the breakout group discussion identified seven thematic areas/issues to address intersection and interaction of CSA and CIS. These thematic areas were related to the key objectives of CSA-CIS MSD, included:

1. Facilitate CSA-CIS scaling agenda,
2. Facilitate private sector engagement,
3. Support CSA-CIS policy and planning processes,
4. Drive possible innovations for sustainable and inclusive CSA-CIS scaling,
5. Catalyze sustainable finance to CSA-CIS scaling,
6. Enhance market and value chain linkages, and
7. Foster interactive learning and raise awareness on CSA-CIS integration and scaling.

3.2 Organization and operationalization of CSA-CIS MSD Space

The consensus from the different stakeholder groups was that a secretariat composed of representatives from each group should be established to coordinate the MSD process, to identify the issues to focus on, set objectives, goals, plan and implement activities. It was also stressed that the CSA-CIS MSD should interact and engage with existing and relevant CSA MSPs and processes at different levels. The secretariat is mandated to establish a community of interest to satisfy the stakeholder's dynamic interest, encourage engagements, transparency and for the sustainability of the CSA-CIS MSD as showed in figure 5.

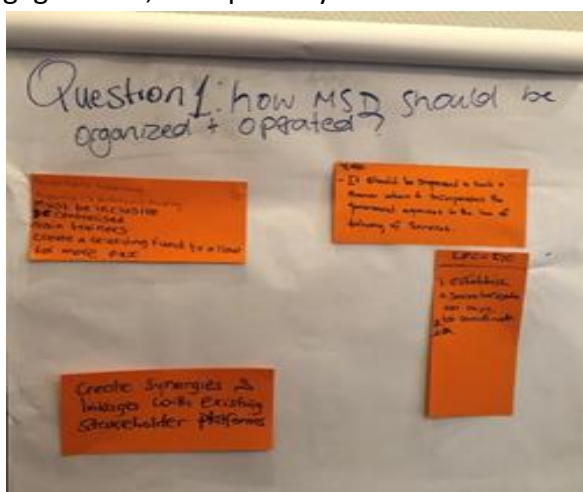


Figure 5a-b Breakout group discussion 2 – Discussions and response on how CSA-CIS MSD should be organized

3.2.1 CSA-CIS MSD Space: thematic area, activities and implementation

Thematic area 1. Facilitate CSA-CIS scaling agenda

This involves strategic mapping of different scaling approaches for the different value chain actors (especially lower bottom), clarifying stakeholder roles, entry points and exit strategies and employing adaptive strategies to drive transitions at different scales and support 'spontaneous' scaling up. This thematic area aims to:

- identify and advocate for adoption of potential CSA-CIS scaling models by the government,
- influence policy in the way agriculture subsidies programs to include support CSA scaling, and
- identify and advocate for incentives to stimulate private sector participation in the CSA- CIS scaling.

To achieve these objectives, key activities and ways to implement include:

- identify existing CSA MSPs that are more influential and focusing on CSA/CIS scaling,
- set up of a technical working group, and
- share the best practices for CSA-CIS innovations.

Thematic area 2. Facilitate private sector engagement

This area is defined as the deliberate, systematic collaboration of the government development organisations NGOs research organisations and the private sector to move CSA-CIS priorities forward, beyond individual interventions and programs. Based on the issues to be addressed and the objective, three models of engaging the private sector in CSA- CIS scaling were identified. **Public-Private Interaction** focuses on information and knowledge sharing among the entities (value chain actors). Representative and relevant private sector organisation should participate in task forces, leadership committees, sharing of information, participate in policy change and priorities setting forum for CSA-CIS innovation. **Public- Private Dialogue** cooperates around issue of mutual interest in the CSA-CIS scaling such as meteorological infrastructure upgrade. **Private-Public Agreement** is to formalize collaboration in a contract that is jointly designed and implemented. This thematic area aims to:

- provide extension services to have direct linkages with farmers and make CSA-CIS demo days visible,
- innovation capacity support,
- identify and incentivize mentorship and coaching in enterprise development, and
- influence policy makers through the MSPs on enabling statutory conditions.

To achieve these objectives, key activities and ways to implement include:

- partnership with capacity building/curricular to guide extension services,
- co-design demos to fulfil private sector,
- facilitate links to grants/finance opportunities,
- identify mentors/coaches to facilitate the mentorship program,
- create space for private sector and government dialogues, and
- policy brief formulation with private sector.

Thematic area 3. Support CSA-CIS policy and planning processes

–This involves the establishment and/or improvement of an enabling environment for all the climate smart agri-food systems actors such as farmers private sector stakeholders, financing institutions and civil society to scale up CSA-CIS innovations through dialogue, information sharing facilitate. Working together governments and other key

stakeholders to adapt existing policies and regulations; design new coherent policies, strategies, plans and programmes for CSA and CIS scaling; and allocate sufficient resources for their implementation. This thematic area aims to:

- improve CSA-CIS information access,
- establish early warning systems to enhance planning and service delivery,
- Validate information and delivery mechanisms,
- organize policy and legal dialogue, and
- Develop and apply feedback mechanism.

To achieve these objectives, key activities and ways to implement include:

- Identify key areas and provide training and resources
- Engaging all key stakeholder at different scales in the policy and planning process
- Establish communication mechanism, monitoring evaluation and learning framework
- Annual Working Plan (AWP) and budgeting with specific responsible person

Thematic area 4. Drive possible innovations for sustainable and inclusive CSA-CIS scaling

This involves reflecting, discussing, and adapting CSA-CIS innovations to different needs and contexts use, identify novel scaling approaches that are gender sensitive and can reach most of the targeted population (leave no one behind) including vulnerable groups (women and youth). This thematic area aims to:

- identify and adapt CSA and CIS innovations and scaling approaches to specific needs and contexts of the relevant actors along the climate smart agri-food systems, and
- strengthen existing CSA-CIS innovation MSDs that are pro-poor.

To achieve these objectives, key activities and ways to implement include:

- identify needs in relation to CSA-CIS innovations, knowledge and gaps.
- build innovation capacity to address identified needs,
- design local action plans,
- training of trainers to offer technical support and
- use local existing MSPs to scale and adapt CSA and CIS innovations

Thematic area 5. Enable sustainable finance to CSA-CIS scaling

This can be achieved through innovative financing models to facilitate and pull new public and private financial capital investments in CSA-CIS scaling. This thematic area aims to:

- strengthen linkages between financial institutions and climate smart agri-foods value chain actors focus particularly on the bottom of the pyramid,
- build capacity of the financial institutions to provide services to the diverse smallholder farmers and SMEs,
- build the capacity of the smallholder farmers and SMEs to enhance their access to financial capital through formal channels,
- reduce the financial risk profiles, and
- achieve investment readiness

To achieve these objectives, key activities, and ways to implement include:

- build capacity of smallholders and SMES on how to apply the money; use of money, how to access funds and proposal writing,
- build capacity of financial institutions to develop business model appropriate for financing diverse customer base,
- explore funding options available for CSA-CIS scaling,

- create market linkage along the agri-food system actors focusing on the lower bottom of the pyramid,
- promote and scale digitalization of financial profiles of both lenders and borrower,
- profile of actors/markets and smallholder farmers, and
- develop insurance schemes (natural risk) for different types of climate risks and matching grants.

Thematic area 6. Enhance market and value chain linkages

This involves the creation of demand for climate smart agri-food products using digital platform, increased market information access and exploring new market opportunities. This thematic area aims to:

- demand creation using TV/radio programmes and other media platforms,
- use MSDs' key stakeholders to create demand and entry points,
- Assist farmers to produce at a cost-effective rate,
- identify niche market for climate smart agri-food systems both in the local and international markets and improve market information access,
- reduce post-harvest losses,
- increase collaboration and partnerships among the agri-food value chain actors,
- facilitate development climate resilient value chains, and
- Use farms to better understand problems farmers go through.

To achieve these objectives, key activities and ways to implement include:

- organize regular meetings with key stakeholders with clear deliverables and objectives for all value chain plains,
- create climate resilient value chains and harmonising with existing value chains,
- support gender and nutrition sensitive climate smart agri-food value chain, and
- use evidence-based data for programme development through research.

Thematic area 7. Foster interactive learning and raise awareness on CSA-CIS integration and scaling

This involves participatory learning supported by improved access to reliable and real time weather and seasonal forecast information for informed selection of CSA options to manage and adapt to climate change at scale. This thematic area aims to:

- support participatory learning to increase awareness of the importance of climate information services in the selection of CSA options and agricultural management decision making in adapting to climate change, and
- use climate information channels tailored to the needs of the different agri-food value chain actors and geographical areas for improved access to real time weather and seasonal forecast information to informed CSA innovations selection.

To achieve these objectives, key activities and ways to implement include:

- use different channels including digital platforms to improve access to real time weather forecast and seasonal forecast information in a usable form, and
- apply action research, participatory and interactive learning approach build agri-food systems' capacity to understand and integrate CSA-CIS innovations to respond proactively to climate change challenges.

4. Next steps

AICCRA Zambia MSD key activities for 2022:

The immediate key activities raised during group discussions that need follow up include:

- exploring further the existing and relevant CSA MSPs, stakeholders and assess potential to integrate CIS activities,
- facilitate the formation of working groups around the five CSA bundles the project is scaling,
- identify and engage with key relevant government ministry to co-facilitate the MSD as a sustainability and exit strategy, and
- expand and intensify engagements with the private sector.

The AICCRA Zambia MSD also plans to hold follow up meetings quarterly in April, July and November, for the engagements to be effective and interactive, it was recommended that all relevant stakeholders be invited, goals and agenda for the discussion be formulated inclusively and shared before the meeting. Other MSD activities were mapped and matched with each of the CSA bundle activities (Appendix 3).

Acknowledgements

The Accelerating Impact of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) project is supported by a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. IDA helps the world's poorest countries by providing grants and low to zero-interest loans for projects and programs that boost economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve poor people's lives. IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 76 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa. Annual IDA commitments have averaged about \$21 billion over circa 2017-2020, with approximately 61 percent going to Africa.

Furthermore, AICCRA Zambia multi-stakeholder dialogue space approach is building on approaches and methodologies from the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Small Scale Irrigation (ILSSI) project. ILSSI is working to identify the best ways to expand the use of, and inclusive access to, small scale irrigation within environmentally sustainable limits. ILSSI was established at the Norman Borlaug Institute for International Agriculture Development at Texas A&M University in 2013 through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). ILSSI works to contribute to the mission of USAID's Feed the Future Initiative and improve progress on the Global Food Security Strategy.

Annexes

Annex 1. MSD Launch: Agenda

Multi-stakeholder dialogue: Together Scaling Climate Smart Agriculture and Climate Information Services in Zambia

08.30	Arrival and registration	
08.45 – 08.55	Welcome and opening remarks	Mr Moses Mwale, Director of Zambia Agriculture Research Institute.
08.55 – 09.10	Round table introduction	All
09.10 – 09.40	Overview and objectives of the AICCRA CIS/CSA Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue	IWMI
09.40 – 09:55	Scene-setting: Opportunities and challenges with engaging in multi-stakeholder dialogues	Mr Simunza Muyangana, Co-founder and Director of Innovations and Entrepreneurship, Bongohive.
09.55 - 10.30	Break out group discussion Identify sectoral platforms needs, gaps and priorities and stakeholder interest	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN agencies / development partners ■ Private sector ■ NGOs ■ Government ■ Academia/ Research 	
10.30– 11.00	Break and Group Photo	All
11:00 – 11:30	Plenary and feedback	All
11.30 – 12.00	Multi-stakeholder dialogues: A way to catalyze opportunities and mitigate risks Breakout group discussion: thematic clusters, plan activities <i>How AICCRA multi-stakeholder platform should serve multiple stakeholders' interests?</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ What do the stakeholders expect from the AICCRA dialogues? ■ How interaction and collaboration between AICCRA multi-stakeholder dialogues should be organized? 	
12:00 – 12:45	Reporting back/synthesizing	All
12.45 -13.15	Next steps and meeting closure	IWMI
13.15	Lunch	



Annex 2. AICCRA Zambia MSD Space Calendar of Events for 2022

Month	Event	Organising partner	Venue
February	MSD launch event CIS-ZMD training	AICCRA Zambia IRI	Lusaka, Zambia
March	CSA entrepreneurship webinar series-women and youth	IITA	TBC
April	Integrated aquaculture-agriculture and CIS needs and priorities for SMEs	AICCRA Zambia	Livingstone/virtual
May	Training program on the use of earth observation data and earth engine monitoring and early warning of floods and droughts	IWMI	TBC
June	Catalysing sustainable finance for CSA-CIS innovations	IWMI	TBC
July	MSD follow up meeting	AICCRA Zambia	TBC
August	Demo day to attract investments into AICCRA Zambia	IWMI	
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSA entrepreneurship webinar series-women and youth • CIS training of trainers for extension workers 	IITA/IRI	

October	Training on flood and drought prediction tools and dissemination of knowledge products	IWMI
November	MSD follow up meeting	AICCRA Zambia

Annex 4. AICCRA Zambia MSD links

Media links

https://cgiaar.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/AICCRAZambia/ET5fYxivsexEiRKjgYdwauoB5FevfPo4r1n1jaoiS_02tg?e=5QEfPH

Ministry of Agriculture presentation

https://cgiaar.sharepoint.com/:p:/s/AICCRAZambia/ETCjV_R8ipdAhALQBQ5-RcMBVdsA_X-PrSO2TFemSzvVxA?e=ZgERMI

Bongohive presentation

https://cgiaar.sharepoint.com/:p:/s/AICCRAZambia/ERBIr1iSCPRHhYLRKrG_Ha4BN_sGEzR4Ufu5ssRU8ys5sA?e=hk48W8

MSD launching presentation

<https://cgiaar.sharepoint.com/:p:/s/AICCRAZambia/Ed3lhxys0FpDucRjIyHjJMMBf6OAQRbt5znYPo71Z-6VIA?e=TjQpHX>



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