



REPORT OF THE SADC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES TO THE 53RD PLENARY ASSEMBLY SESSION

THEME: “THE SITUATION OF HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY IN THE SADC REGION, CHALLENGES FUELLING FOOD INSECURITY, MAJOR INTERNATIONAL GOALS AND AFRICAN AGENDA, INVESTMENTS AND PERFORMANCE OF MALABO COMMITMENTS, ENVIRONMENT THAT CAN ATTRACT THE YOUTH TO INVEST IN AGRICULTURE.”

Mr. President I beg to move that this Plenary Assembly do adopt the Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources to the 53rd Plenary Assembly Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, laid on the Table on 4th July 2023

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1.0 COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee consisted of the following Members:

1. Hon. Ishmael Ndaila Onani, MP (Malawi) **(Chairperson)**
2. Hon. Hawa Subira Mwaifunga, MP (Tanzania) **(Vice Chairperson)**
3. Hon. Lazaro de Oliveira Guelson Kakunha, MP (Angola)
4. Hon. Polson Majaga, MP (Botswana)
5. Hon. Andre Leon Tumba, MP (Democratic Republic of Congo)
6. *To be advised* (Lesotho)
7. Hon. Famindra Justin, MP (Madagascar)
8. Hon. Marie Genevieve Stephanie Anquetil MP (Mauritius)
9. Hon. Carlos Manuel MP (Mozambique)
10. Hon. Phillipus Katamelolo, MP (Namibia)
11. Hon. Rocky Uranie, MP (Seychelles)
12. Hon. Seiso Joel Mohai, MP (South Africa)
13. HRH. Sen. Princess Phumelele Dlamini, MP (Eswatini)
14. Hon Mutinta Mazoka (Zambia)
15. Hon. Tambudzani Mohadi, MP (Zimbabwe)

2.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE

The SADC PF Standing Committee on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) draws its mandate from Article 15 of the Constitution of the SADC PF and Rule 42(c) of the Rules of Procedure of the SADC PF.

3.0 NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD AND MEETING DATES

The Standing Committee on FANR held one physical meeting on Tuesday, 9th May, 2023, to consider the theme “*The situation of hunger and food insecurity in the SADC region, Challenges fuelling food insecurity, Major international goals and African Agenda, investments and performance of Malabo commitments, Environment that can attract the Youths to invest in agriculture.*”

4.0 BACKGROUND

Southern Africa was among the most vulnerable regions in the world to climate change that had caused devastating effects on social economic development, agriculture, human security, conflicts resulting into deteriorating access to productive assets such as water and arable land, making food insecurity and the humanitarian situation even worse.

Parliamentarians’ strategic position was fundamental to promoting enhanced public investments in the agriculture sector, such as the provision of public goods and services, including infrastructure, energy, research and development, especially in rural areas. Parliaments played an important role in the promotion of enhanced national security and direct investment in

agriculture through their legislative, budgetary, representative and oversight functions.

In view of the above, the Standing Committee on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources convened to deliberate on various agriculture and energy challenges facing the SADC region, the meeting culminated into resolutions which informed the Committee's recommendations to the 53rd Plenary Assembly.

5.0 PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING VISIT TO THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA FROM 29TH MARCH TO 4TH APRIL, 2023

The chairperson of the Committee presented a report of the working visit to the Republic of Venezuela. In his presentation, the Chairperson indicated that five Members of the SADC PF Standing Committee on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources participated in a Working Visit to Venezuela from 29th March to 4th April 2023. The purpose of the Visit was to capacitate the SADC Parliamentarians to effectively interrogate energy issues facing the SADC region, taking into account developments within and beyond the SADC region. Furthermore, the visit aimed at contributing effectively to the resolution of various challenges facing the SADC region and promote the South-to-South cooperation through Parliamentary diplomacy.

The delegation held several engagements with various stakeholders during the Working Visit in the Republic of Venezuela.

5.1 Courtesy Meetings with the Hon Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Yván Eduardo Gil Pinto and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs responsible for African Affairs, Mr Yuri Pimentel

The delegation was welcomed and held meetings with the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Yván Eduardo Gil Pinto and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs responsible for Africa, Hon. Minister Yuri Pimentel.

- i. Both Hon Gil and Hon Pimentel warmly welcomed the delegation and reiterated the deep bonds of solidarity and friendship that existed between the SADC region and Venezuela.
- ii. They further expressed the deep appreciation of the people of Venezuela for the unwavering support received from the SADC bloc during the challenging times when Venezuela faced threats to its sovereignty and independence.
- iii. They particularly recalled with appreciation that the SADC Parliamentary Forum took part in the Election Observation Mission to the Venezuelan Regional and Municipal Elections held in November, 2021.
- iv. They noted that Venezuela was actively engaged in building on its existing relations with various countries in the SADC region through various Joint Commissions such as the one held in March 2023 with Namibia.

- v. They expressed confidence that more Joint Commissions would be finalised with other SADC countries.
- vi. The two Hon Ministers explained that enhanced socio-economic cooperation with the SADC region was one of the priorities of the Government of Venezuela and to this effect, the President of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro Moros, was scheduled to undertake a visit to the SADC region in 2023.
- vii. The two Ministers called for enhanced trade relations between Venezuela and the SADC the region and accordingly appealed to the members of the delegation to continue encouraging their governments to expand trade relations with Venezuela.
- viii. They further called for more exchange visits and the establishment of working groups between Venezuela and the SADC region.



Members of the SADC PF Delegation with the Minister and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Yván Eduardo Gil Pinto and Hon Yuri Pimentel, respectively at the Headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, popularly known as the Yellow House



The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs responsible for African Affairs, Hon Yuri Pimentel (extreme right), met and welcomed the delegation from the SADC Parliamentary Forum to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on the first day of the Working Visit



Hon Phillipus Wido Katamelo from Namibia makes a point during the courtesy meeting with Hon Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs responsible for African Affairs, Hon Yuri Pimentel.



Hon Tambuzani Bhudagi Mohadi, MP from Zimbabwe is warmly welcomed the Venezuelan way – with the clenched left fist- by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon Yuri Pimentel.



Hon Carlos Manuel from Mozambique, exchanges pleasantries with the Deputy Minister Hon Yuri Pimentel during the courtesy meeting.



The Leader of the delegation, Hon Ishmael Ndaila Onani (extreme left) during the meeting with the Standing Committee on Energy and Petroleum of the National Assembly of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. On his immediate left is the Chairperson of the Committee, Hon Ángel Luis Rodríguez Gamboa, flanked by other officials.



Members of the SADC PF delegation following the deliberations closely during the meeting with their counterparts from the Committee on Energy and Petroleum of the National Assembly of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.



The Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Energy and Petroleum, Hon Ángel Luis Rodríguez Gamboa, stresses a point during his presentation to the visiting SADC PF delegation.



The Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly of Venezuela speaking during the meeting of the SADC PF delegation with the Standing Committee on Energy and Petroleum.



Following the meeting, at Yellow House, with the Deputy Minister of Exploration and Ecomining Investment, Hon Alejandro Martinez from the Ministry of People's Power for Ecological Mining Development (MPPDME)



Hon Seiso Joel Mohai from South Africa closely follows proceedings during the meeting with the Deputy Minister of Exploration and Ecomining Investment, Hon Alejandro Martinez



Hon Deputy Minister Alejandro Martinez and his team taking copious notes during the exchange with the Members of the SADC PF FANR



The Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Venezuela, Hon Iris Verela, had a working evening with the Members of the SADC PF delegation.



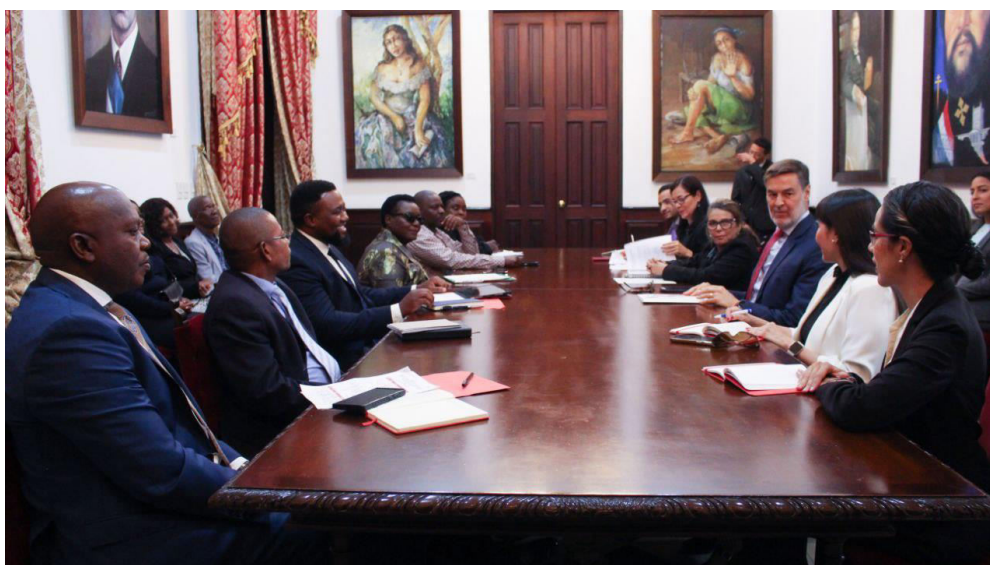
Hon Deputy Speaker Verela bids farewell to Hon Seiso Joel Mohai from South Africa after the working evening.



Hon Carlos Manuel contributing during the meeting with the Deputy Minister for Comprehensive Livestock Development, Mr José Aguilera of the Ministry of People's Power for Productive Agriculture and Lands (MPPPAL)



Hon Philipus Wido Katamelo smiles warmly as he greets the President of the Venezuela-Africa Parliamentary Friendship Group, General in Chief, Jesús Suarez Chourio, MP



The Members of the delegation appreciated the wealth of information provided during the meeting with Mr Félix Plasencia, Executive Secretary of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America - Peoples' Trade Treaty (ALBA-TCP)



The delegation took a photo opportunity at the statue of 'el libertador,' (the liberator) Simón José Antonio Bolívar at Yellow House after the meeting with the Executive Secretary of TCB-ALBA



The Chairperson and leader of the Delegation, Hon Ishmael Ndaila Onani, meets Ms Erika Fariás, National Director of PSUV, during the SADC PF delegation's meeting with Ms Fariás and other youth leaders of the PSUV



The youthful team from the PSUV, led by Ms Farías, interacts with the Members of the SADC PF delegation during the meeting.

5.2 Other engagements

In addition to the courtesy meetings with the Hon Minister of Foreign Affairs and his Deputy, the delegation was also accorded an opportunity to interact with several dignitaries, including the following:

- i. The Hon Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Venezuela, Hon Iris Verela.
- ii. The National Assembly Standing Committee on Energy and Petroleum, led by its Chairperson, Hon Ángel Luis Rodríguez Gamboa.
- iii. Representatives of the Ministry of People's Power for Electric Energy (MPPEE), led by the Deputy Minister of New Sources of Rational and Efficient Use of Electric Energy, Hon Tania Masea.
- iv. Representatives of the Ministry of People's Power for Petroleum (MPPP) led by the Director General of the Office of Venezuelan Oil Portfolio, Mr Marco Pinero and the Representative of Petróleos de Venezuela SA (PDVSA).
- v. Representatives of the Ministry of People's Power for Ecological Mining Development (MPPDME) led by the Deputy Minister of Exploration and Eco-Mining Investment, Hon Alejandro Martinez.
- vi. The Representatives of the Ministry of People's Power for Productive Agriculture and Lands (MPPPAL) – led by Deputy Minister for Comprehensive Livestock Development, Hon José Aguilera
- vii. The President of the Venezuela-Africa Parliamentary Friendship Group - General in Chief, Jesús Suarez Chourio, MP
- viii. The Executive Secretary of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America - Peoples' Trade Treaty (ALBA-TCP) - Mr Félix Plasencia
- ix. Representatives of United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV) – led by the National Director of PSUV, Erika Farías.

- x. During these interactions, the following points were highlighted: A recurring highlight was that the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was unequivocal on the fact that all natural resources were owned and controlled by the people of Venezuela.
- xi. It was emphasised that all policy and legislative instruments providing for the exploitation of Venezuela's natural resources reflected this constitutional stance, with adequate and appropriate provisions for the participation of both local and international private sector players.
- xii. The Government of Venezuela continued to be emphatic on the issue of ownership of the country's natural resources and refused to negotiate or compromise on the need to ensure that the primary beneficiaries of these resources must be the people of Venezuela.
- xiii. It was reported that some world powers were unhappy with this strong position taken by the Government of Venezuela as they sought to control Venezuela's vast natural resources for their own benefit.
- xiv. The members were informed that as a result, the country had been subjected to punishing unilateral coercive measures.
- xv. The measures included, but were not limited to, the restriction of Venezuela's assets abroad.
- xvi. Venezuela lost access to its substantial oil revenue and faced severe challenges to dispose of its oil production because its access to the oil markets was restricted.
- xvii. The economic blockade led to serious economic hardship in the country and untold suffering for the ordinary people of Venezuela.
- xviii. At the same time, the country faced challenges in financing the importation of food, medicines and other essential requirements.
- xix. One of the critical challenges faced by the country during that time was severe food shortages as the country was at that time dependent on imports (financed through oil revenues) for over 70% of its food requirements.
- xx. The country also suffered a serious attack on its electricity supply system in 2019.
- xxi. These challenges culminated into civil unrest in the country, but the unrest was quickly overcome as the citizens appreciated the underlying cause of the challenges.
- xxii. The citizens of Venezuela came together as a united people to forge ahead to face the challenges that had befallen the country.
- xxiii. This situation compelled the country to diversify its economy, and in particular to take radical measures towards food self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time.
- xxiv. A key pillar in Venezuela's economic recovery plan was diversification.
- xxv. The agricultural sector was prioritised and targeted for growth because Venezuela realised that oil was not edible and food security could not be separated from physical security.
- xxvi. Within a few short years, Venezuela was currently almost food self-sufficient, with 85 percent of all the food requirement in the country being met from domestic production.

- xxvii. The energy and manufacturing sectors (particularly for technological goods) were also specifically targeted for diversification and growth.
- xxviii. Local manufacture of goods such as solar panels, even if partial through assembly using a combination of local and imported components, had reduced the country's import bill substantially.
- xxix. Venezuela also paid particular attention to human capital development and had in place an elaborate and deliberate technical and vocational training architecture.
- xxx. Venezuela was currently collaborating with other friendly nations such as China, Russia, Iran and Turkey, among others, to develop a cadre of qualified personnel in various technical fields and ensure technology transfer, so as to support its diversification agenda.
- xxxi. Concerted planning and implementation of various radical national economic programmes has been at the centre of the economic recovery programme and had begun to bear fruit as the country's economic recovery is imminent.
- xxxii. Additionally, to consolidate its growth, Venezuela is pursuing increased and closer political ties and greater economic collaboration with countries of the global South through various initiatives.
- xxxiii. Africa, and the SADC region in particular, was among the regions with which the Venezuela is seeking closer relations.
- xxxiv. The Committee noted that Venezuela's economic transformation was clearly evident.

6.0 SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS ON THE THEME

The Committee received one presentation intended to introduce the Members to a project called Strengthening Social Accountability and Oversight in Health and Agriculture in the Southern Region (2016-2024) being implemented by Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA) Alliance. The Committee received another presentation on the situation of hunger and food insecurity in the SADC region, challenges fueling food insecurity, major international goals and the African agenda, investments and performance of Malabo Commitments. The presentation also covered the creation of an environment that could attract the youth to invest in agriculture. A summary of the presentations is outlined below.

6.1 Introduction to the "Strengthening Social Accountability and Oversight in Health and Agriculture in the Southern Region (2016-2024)" Project

The Committee was informed that the Project's goal was to improve accountability and gender-responsiveness in public resource management, particularly in the areas of HIV/SRH services for adolescents and young people and agricultural services for smallholder farmers, contributing to the realisation of selected SADC regional commitments across five countries (Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe). The committee was also informed that the PSA Alliance interaction with Parliaments on public resource management strengthened the ability of Members of

Parliament to conduct analyses and increased pressure by parliaments for social accountability in public resource management.

The Committee was also informed about the initiatives that the organization had conducted with SADC PF such as supporting Standing Committees on regional oversight visits and exchange visits for learning purposes. The organization also supported the drafting of Model Law on Public Financial Management, amongst other collaborative activities.

6.2 Presentation on the situation of Hunger and Food Insecurity in the SADC region, Challenges fueling Food Insecurity, Major International Goals and Africa Agenda, Investments and Performance of Malabo Commitments, Environment that Can Attract the Youths to Invest in Agriculture

The Committee took cognizance of the importance of agriculture in the SADC region in that the agriculture sector could alleviate poverty eleven times more than any other sector, including oil, gas and mining services. Further, the sector influenced economic growth in the region and could help millions of people out of poverty. On the situation of hunger, the Committee noted that 70% of people in SADC relied on agriculture, which made up more than 20% of the SADC region's GDP. However, from 2019 to 2020, there was a decline in funding for agriculture and in the period of 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023, 55.7 million people were food insecure.

The Committee noted that the region had more than 18.7 Million stunted children and that there was a general increase in the cost of living, including significant hikes in the prices of major staples. The Committee noted some of the challenges that affected agriculture in 2021, namely, climate change, Covid-19, the conflicts in DRC and Mozambique and the war in Europe.

Regarding food insecurity projections, the Committee noted that 41million people in ten countries were likely to face hunger in 2023. The countries were DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Namibia and Eswatini. Regarding the SADC commitments on agriculture and food Security at the UN, AU and SADC, the Committee noted the following commitments that Member States were supposed to fulfil in order to promote agriculture:

- i. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number 1 and 2 on ending poverty and hunger, respectively.
- ii. The African Agenda 2063/Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP2025).
- iii. The 7 Malabo Commitments.

Regarding SADC Performance as per Malabo Biennial Review Report, the Committee noted that some countries performed well in 2017. Since then, all countries had been performing poorly and this could be attributed to inadequate financing towards agriculture. In 2017, only eight countries in the SADC region were on track to achieve the Malabo Commitments,

namely, Mauritius, Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Seychelles and Eswatini. Seven countries that were off target were Lesotho, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Tanzania, Angola and DRC. In 2019, no SADC country was on track to achieve the Malabo Commitments. Only four countries in Africa were on track, namely, Rwanda, Morocco, Mali and Ghana. In 2021, no SADC country was on track.

Regarding the use of clean energy, the Committee was informed that the use of clean energy is critical in the SADC Region as using charcoal and firewood destroyed forestry which was a source of both food and financing. In addition, the committee also noted that the use of charcoal and firewood fueled gender-based discrimination since more women than men were involved in the collection of the same. In view of this, the Committee noted the need for SADC Parliamentarians to encourage SADC citizens, especially those in rural areas, to use clean energy such as solar and gas. The Committee also noted that some countries in the SADC region such as Tanzania had gas reserves that could be used to support other countries in the region.

The Committee noted that fertilizers were increasingly out of reach due to high cost and that it was necessary to seek cheaper alternatives. In addition, farmers in the SADC region should be encouraged to use inorganic fertilizers as organic fertilizers did not work in all the soils. The Committee was informed that some farmers in some SADC countries used organic fertilizers and ended up with low yields.

7.0 COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Recommendations arising from the Working Visit to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Pursuant to the Working Visit, the Committee:

- a) **Noting** that the programme for the working visit was well planned and coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that country through its Mission in Windhoek, Namibia.
- b) **Highly appreciative** of the insightful engagements and interactions arranged with various stakeholders, including the Standing Committee on Energy and Petroleum of the National Assembly of Venezuela, during the Working Visit to Venezuela.
- c) **Recalling** the need for enhanced South to South cooperation on matters of common interest.
- d) **Cognisant** of the fact that Venezuela had a wealth of experience of over 100 years in both the mining and oil sectors.

Now, therefore, the Committee resolved that the 53rd Plenary Assembly should:

- a) **Call upon** SADC Member States to institute deliberate measures (such as Joint Commissions) to engage with Venezuela in the political, social and economic spheres.
- b) **Implore** SADC member States to cultivate closer collaboration with Venezuela, especially in the mining and oil sectors in order for SADC Member States to benefit from that country's immense experience and expertise.
- c) **Encourage** SADC Member States to take advantage of the opportunity to expose their various technocrats to the planning processes for successful economic diversification in Venezuela.
- d) **Further implore** SADC Member States explore and take advantage of the possibility of exposing young SADC citizens to technical training in Venezuela through various technical and vocational programmes.
- e) **Urge** SADC national Parliaments to establish friendship associations to facilitate interaction among the Parliamentarians of the SADC region and those of Venezuela.
- f) **Place on record** its gratitude to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in Namibia for its continuing collaboration with the SADC Parliamentary Forum, which culminated into this Working Visit.

7.2 Recommendations on the Presentations

Following the presentations and its deliberations on the theme of the meeting, the Committee:

- a) **Recognised** that climate change was worsening the already critical hunger and poverty situation in the SADC region.
- b) **Noted** that the information provided during the meeting was very vital and empowering to Members of Parliament and that it was important that the information should cascade to all other Members of the respective SADC National Parliaments.
- c) **Aware** that the agriculture sector contributes to rural development and creation of job opportunities, especially for young people, women, and other vulnerable social groups.
- d) **Noting**, therefore, that investment in the sector and in food systems is critical to supporting economic growth and reducing poverty and food insecurity.
- e) **Convinced** that SADC parliaments can play an important role in ensuring an increase in their national budget allocations to the agriculture sector so that the 10% Malabo commitment can be progressively attained.

Now, therefore, the Standing Committee on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources resolves to recommend to the 53rd Plenary Assembly Session to:

- (i) **Call on** SADC Members of Parliaments to demonstrate willingness to deal with food insecurity and hunger issues by making progress towards allocation of 10% of their discretionary budget to the agriculture sector in order to fulfill the Malabo commitments.
- (ii) **Encourage** Member States to ensure that SADC citizens, especially those in rural areas, access and use clean energy such as gas and solar, and to eliminate the use of unsustainable sources of energy such as charcoal and firewood which indiscriminately destroys forests which constitute a safe source of food.
- (iii) **Prompt** Member States to prioritise the use of clean energy given that sources such as charcoal and firewood often promote gender discrimination through collection and distribution streams.
- (iv) **Urge** Member states to seek cheaper alternative sources of fertilizers which can be affordable to small scale farmers, thereby improving crop yields.
- (v) **Encourage** SADC Member states to speed up the establishment of the SADC Parliament with clear Model Law-making functions.
- (vi) **Urge** SADC Parliaments to develop National and Regional Joint Agriculture Review (JASR) Platforms.
- (vii) **Urge** SADC Member States to leverage on and actualise the potential job creation from the agriculture sector by investing in the sector as it is critical to supporting economic growth and reducing poverty and food insecurity.
- (viii) **Call on** SADC Member States to adopt a gender based right to food and nutrition framework in all future reviews of policies and strategies.
- (ix) **Further call on** SADC Member States to ensure that the GDP generated from the agriculture sector is utilized innovatively to reduce the debt ceiling and the overall Government borrowing.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The impact of climate change and extreme weather events such as cyclones on the agriculture sector have been profound. In this context, the consequences of climate change on SADC's regional development have also been significant, as about 70 per cent of Southern Africa's population depends on this sector for their livelihood opportunities in terms of both employment and income.

Because of its importance in the development process, the sector could play a pivotal role in supporting economic growth and reducing poverty and food insecurity, provided that adequate investment is made in the sector and in food systems. Agriculture can specifically contribute to rural development through job creation, especially for young people, women, and other vulnerable social groups.

In the context of the effects of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic, additional investment in agriculture is required to reduce the consequences of these disasters and support recovery efforts in an effort to progress towards the achievement of the Malabo Commitments and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Committee extends its gratitude to the Secretary General and staff of the SADC PF Secretariat for the tremendous work and facilitation of the statutory meeting which resulted in this report.

Hon. Ishmael ONANI
CHAIRPERSON

Gomezgani NGWIRA
COMMITTEE SECRETARY

9.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – List of SADC PF Officials

Ms. Boemo Mmandu Sekgoma	Secretary General
Ms. Clare Musonda	Director-Corporate Governance
Mr. Sheuneni Kurasha	Programme Manager, DGHR
Ms. Gomezgani Ngwira	Committee Secretary/Rapporteur
Ms. Mammehela Matamane	Committee Secretary/Rapporteur
Ms. Ifoma Hamabele	Committee Secretary/Rapporteur
Ms. Agness Lilungwe	Executive Secretary to the SG
Mr. Ronald Windwaai	Webmaster
Ms. Paulina Kanguatjivi	Assistant Procedural Officer and Coordinator.

APPENDIX II – List of Resource Persons

Ms. Julie Middleton	Consortium Project Manager, Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA), Action Aid.
Mr. Joseph Mzinga	Regional Coordinator, Eastern and Southern Africa Small-Scale Farmers Forum.