

# FANRPAN

Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network

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## FANRPAN: A Historical Perspective



*FANRPAN Regional High Level Multi-stakeholder Food Security Dialogue – Maputo, Mozambique  
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## Origins and Legitimacy of FANRPAN

Evidence on the origins and legitimacy of FANRPAN is detailed in the: (i) Report by Ministers of Agriculture of Eastern and Southern Africa, April 1994 and (ii) COMESA Official Gazette Vol. 1 No. 1, December 1994.

### 1. Preamble

Recalling that the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) for Africa is a autonomous, non-profit, scientific organization operational in Member States of Africa with a mandate to co-ordinate policy research and dialogue and recommend strategies for promoting food, agriculture and natural resources sectors in Africa by:

- Carrying out mutually agreed collaborative research and institutional development activities;
- Publishing and disseminating research results;
- Providing technical support to national and regional programs;
- Providing opportunities for training and professional development;
- Organizing workshops, scientific conferences and seminars;
- Providing access by the Government to database of information on policy making, advocacy and dialogue; and
- Facilitating linkages of co-operating institutions with relating activities carried out by other participants in FANRPAN's policy research and professional development programmes.

### 2. Call by Ministers of Agriculture and Environment in Eastern and Southern Africa: 1994

On the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1994, the Ministers of Agriculture for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) met in Harare, Zimbabwe to develop a strategy and plan of action for promoting agriculture in the region. The report by the Ministers stipulates the following:

1. **Clause 2.10:** A number of shortcomings currently inhibit the ability of ESA countries to address the poor performance of the sector. One important constraint is the general **absence of comprehensive agricultural policies**. Coupled with this constraint is **inadequate capacity by most national and regional institutions in addressing agricultural policy** and running effective farmer-support institutions, such as research, extension, credit, marketing and storage facilities.
2. **Clause 10.2:** **Time has come for Ministers of Agriculture to increase the debate and dialogue on a "co-ordinated regional agricultural policy" in ESA**, or at least by sub-regions East and South. Existing regional institutions have pioneered regional cooperation in areas of food security, research, environment and land management, livestock production and disease control, fisheries, forestry and wildlife.
3. **Clause 10.3:** **That a Regional Agricultural Policy Analysis and Research Network be created in order to reduce dependence on foreign experts** as ESA countries develop comprehensive agricultural policies and food security strategies. The network will also, in collaboration with regional universities, be responsible for research and analysis leading to the coordination of agricultural policies and strategies in ESA.

ESA countries need to coordinate and rationalize investment policies so as to promote agribusiness development particularly in the areas of food processing. In addition efforts

need to be intensified in rural agro-based industrial development to enhance value-added and creation of employment.

4. **Clause 11:** Develop comprehensive and implementable agricultural policies which encompass the key prime movers of agricultural development;

**That a Regional Agricultural Policy Network be created to enhance indigenous capacity for policy formulation and analysis.**

**That this Network assist the convening of the Conference of Ministers to review the progress in the implementation of agricultural sector policies and strategies.**

### **3. Response by COMESA Secretariat: 1994**

In December 1994, the then Secretary-General of COMESA, Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika released the following declaration in the Official COMESA Gazette (Volume 1, Number 1, clause 23) published by the order of the COMESA Council:

**Clause 23:** Council adopted the following recommendation regarding food security in the region:

- (a) The Annual Conference of Ministers of Agriculture for Eastern and Southern Africa (CMA-ESA) as constituted in a meeting on 14-15 April, 1994 in Harare, Zimbabwe, should be the Policy Organ for food security in the COMESA region.
- (b) A permanent Food Security Technical Committee (FTSC) composed of technical experts from IGADD, COMESA and SADC should be formed to serve as the technical advisory body to the Conference of Ministers.

### **4. Response by the SADC Communities: 1997**

For the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region, a consultative meeting was convened by the Food Security Technical and Administrative Unit (FSTAU), Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agriculture and Natural Resources Research and Training (SACCAR) and the Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension at the University of Zimbabwe.

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension at the University of Zimbabwe then facilitated the **launching of a regional Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) consortium and network for Southern Africa** at a meeting held in July 1997. **The participants at the launch were drawn from ministries of agriculture, farmers' organisations, research organisations and universities in the SADC region.**

The policy consortium was established to build on a long-term investment and commitment already made in universities, national agricultural research institutes and policy analysis units in Southern Africa and to enable policy analysis units to collaborate more efficiently and service the policy makers and other stakeholders in the SADC region.

### **5. FANRPAN Registration: 2003**

To give effect to the wishes and desires of the member states in the SADC region (Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), the various farmers' organisations, research institutions, departments of agricultural economics at universities, agricultural experts and academics, non-governmental and private sector organisations involved in agriculture, and other stakeholders, the following institutions collectively promoted the

establishment of a network which was to be constituted as an independent universitas in terms of this Constitution. The original promoters of the Policy Network are:

- Directorate of Research and Development, University of Botswana, Botswana.
- Agriculture Policy Research Unit, University of Malawi, Malawi.
- Department of Agricultural Economics, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique.
- Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit, Namibia.
- Department of Agricultural Economics, Extension and Rural Development, University of Pretoria, South Africa.
- Economic and Social Research Foundation, Tanzania.
- Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Zambia, Zambia.
- Southern African Policy and Economic Series Trust, Zimbabwe.
- Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Zimbabwe.

The Promoters of the Network further agreed on the following:

- (a) The Network shall be known as the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network or in short, FANRPAN
- (b) **The registered office of the Network shall be situated at the offices of the SADC Food Security and Rural Development Hub at 12<sup>th</sup> Floor, Social Security Centre, Julius Nyerere Way and Second Street, Harare, Zimbabwe, or at such other address as the Network may, from time to time, decide.**
- (c) The registered office of the Network shall serve as the Headquarters of the Network and shall house the Secretariat of the Network.
- (d) **The Network shall be a distinct and separate legal entity and body corporate**, with the power to acquire, hold and alienate property of any kind, and with the power to acquire rights and incur obligations, and having perpetual succession.

FANRPAN was registered on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2003 by the Zimbabwe Registrar of Welfare Organisations in March 2003; in compliance with sub-section 5 of section 9 of the Welfare Organizations Act.

## **6. Accreditation of FANRPAN Regional Secretariat by the Government of the Republic of South Africa: 2005**

In 2005, the FANRPAN Regional Secretariat relocated from Zimbabwe to South Africa.

- (a) In March 2006, the FANRPAN Secretariat signed a Host Agreement with the South African government which details that **FANRPAN shall enjoy in the furtherance of its official functions treatment not less favorable than that accorded to other international organisations in the Country.**
- (b) **FANRPAN shall enjoy, for its official communications, treatment not less favorable than that accorded by the Government to any other government, including the latter's diplomatic mission, in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on mails, cables, telegrams, radiograms, telephotos, telephone, and other communication, and press rates for information to the press and radio.**
- (c) **The Government shall accord to the Chief Executive Officer the same privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities as diplomatic representatives at Missions.**

## **7. FANRPAN Constitution and Strategic Plan: 2007**

In 2005 FANRPAN embarked on a revitalization strategy which entailed consultations of stakeholders, revision of the Constitution and the development of a strategy and business plan.

- (a) FANRPAN's 2007-2015 strategy is aligned with the time frame of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):
  - a. Focus on three (3) strategic areas: Capacity Building, Policy Research and Policy Advocacy;
  - b. Focus on four (4) programme areas: Food Systems, Agricultural Productivity – Markets, Natural Resources and Environment, Social Protection and Livelihoods;
  - c. Organogram for the Network
  - d. Business plan.
  
- (b) Revisions to the constitution included amongst others the following:
  - a. Annual General Meeting Vote: reduction of voting numbers from four (4) delegates to one (1) per country
  - b. Board Membership: reserved seats for SADC and COMESA and donor representative
  - c. Admission of additional Member Countries from the SADC region other than the original "Promoters"
  - d. Change of physical address of the Regional Secretariat

## **8. FANRPAN Goes Africa-wide: 2010**

In 2010 at the FANRPAN Annual General Meeting in Namibia the Network members passed the following resolutions:

- (a) That the constitution must be amended to reflect that FANRPAN draws its members from Africa and the Diaspora;
- (b) That the two governmental seats on the Board must now be permanently held by Zimbabwe and South Africa, the two hosting member states, where the Network was registered and the current host of the Regional Secretariat respectively.
- (c) The Research seats be reserved for Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research for Eastern and Southern Africa, (ASARECA) and the newly established Centre for Coordination Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA)

The amended constitution will be presented for adoption in September at the 2011 FANRPAN Annual General Meeting.

**END**

## FANRPAN MILESTONES: Institutional and Network Development (1994-2011)

FANRPAN is known and respected for providing high-quality policy analyses and for convening national policy dialogues that bring together a diverse group of stakeholders. This combination of relevant, unbiased analysis and broad-based stakeholder dialogue enables FANRPAN to produce viable and effective FANR policy recommendations.

FANRPAN's flagship outputs to date include:

### *Towards a viable network for regional FANR policy processes*

YEAR	MILESTONE
1994	<p><b>The Call – there is need for an autonomous FANR policy network.</b> The SADC Ministers of Agriculture, through the then SADC Secretary General, Hon Simba Makoni, call for an autonomous policy network to advise the regional economic community on FANR issues and policies.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fanrpan.org/about/legal_status/">http://www.fanrpan.org/about/legal_status/</a></p>
1997	<p><b>Inaugural Stakeholders Meeting.</b> The inaugural stakeholders meeting was held in Harare and was attended by the deans of Agriculture from the following institutions and countries: Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Delegates to this process agree to formalise the network, and the process of registration begins.</p>
2001	<p><b>Annual Regional Policy Dialogues start.</b> Annual Regional Policy Dialogues are initiated, and become a permanent feature on the FANRPAN calendar. The Regional Policy Dialogue is attended by representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Farmers' Organisations;</i></li> <li>• <i>Governments;</i></li> <li>• <i>Private Sector;</i></li> <li>• <i>Researchers;</i></li> <li>• <i>Development Partners;</i></li> <li>• <i>Media;</i></li> <li>• <i>Youth;</i></li> <li>• <i>NGOs from all FANR Stakeholder Groups;</i></li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.fanrpan.org/about/annual_dialogues/">http://www.fanrpan.org/about/annual_dialogues/</a></p>
2003	<p><b>FANRPAN is formally registered.</b> FANRPAN is a registered as a Public Voluntary Organisation (PVO) in Zimbabwe.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fanrpan.org/about/legal_status/">http://www.fanrpan.org/about/legal_status/</a></p>
2004	<p><b>SADC/EU funded project on Impact of HIV and AIDS on Agriculture and Food Security:</b></p> <p>To undertake policy research in selected countries in the SADC region by exploring the impact of the epidemic on households' <u>agricultural productivity, assets, agricultural labour and food security.</u> Project piloted in 7 highest HIV and AIDS hit countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</p>
2005	<p><b>Re-vamping of FANRPAN begins.</b></p> <p><b>1. Re-location of the Regional Secretariat.</b></p>

	<p>The FANRPAN Regional Secretariat relocates from Harare, Zimbabwe to Pretoria, South Africa. The Government of South Africa, through the Department of Agriculture, hosts FANRPAN, and accords the network full diplomatic status as an International Organization.</p> <p><b>2. PIVA adopted.</b> The FANRPAN Regional Secretariat adopts the Partner Institutional Viability Assessment (PIVA) for the purposes of institutional monitoring and evaluation; creates a baseline of organisational status, and sets benchmarks for institutional development.</p>
2006	<p><b>1. FANRPAN introduces annual Node Common Visioning meetings.</b> Through these annual meetings, the regional secretariat creates an opportunity for sharing strategic thrusts and business plans, and the efforts being made to secure research and core funding and ensure alignment with the vision.</p> <p><b>2. FANRPAN Website upgraded.</b> The network website is upgraded and gradually becomes a reference point on regional policy matters concerning food, agriculture and natural resources. The new website has characteristics to enable performance analysis, and usage statistics show huge rise in hits. FANRPAN's newsletters, policy briefs and research reports are available through the web site along with up-to-date event and issue information on many agriculture, food security and natural resource management topics.</p> <p><b>3. The first comprehensive study of the impact of HIV/AIDS on household agricultural productivity.</b></p>
2007	<p><b>1. FANRPAN formalises relationships with key African regional partners.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- COMESA</li> <li>- FARA</li> </ul> <p>The development of a household vulnerability index (HVI) for planning interventions and monitoring impact.</p> <p>The assumption of chairmanship of the FANRPAN Board by Hon. Sindiso Ngwenya, Secretary-General of COMESA.</p> <p><b>2. FANRPAN develops operational instruments/plans.</b></p> <p><b>(a) Strategic Plan Revised and Business Plans launched.</b> FANRPAN launches its Strategic Plan (2007 – 2015) and Business Plan (2007 – 2012) during Annual Dialogue 2007 in Lusaka, Zambia. The Annual General Meeting endorses these plans. Donors make firm commitments to support the FANRPAN Business Plan.</p> <p><b>(b) FANRPAN constitution reviewed and updated.</b> The constitution of the FANRPAN Board of Governors is changed, and a new board is appointed. The AGM assents to constitutional changes aimed at making the governance structures more effective and functional.</p> <p><b>(c) Reporting: Accounting procedures.</b> FANRPAN develops and implements an accounting manual (guidelines and procedures) for its finance office, to form the basis for reviews by auditors to ensure relevance and compliance. FANRPAN allows for transparency and standard format of financial statements acceptable to all stakeholders by aligning reports with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.</p>
2008	<p><b>1. Pastel Multi- currency system.</b> Accounts captured on Pastel Multi Currency system to allow for capturing and reporting in any currency.</p>

	<p><b>2. FANRPAN introduces Partners’ Annual Meeting.</b> FANRPAN launches annual conference specifically for its donor and partner organizations, to facilitate learning and exchange about different FANRPAN projects and the cross-cutting relationships among them.</p> <p><b>3. FANRPAN Network grows.</b> The network grows to 13 National Nodes with the acceptance of Madagascar at the AGM in Malawi.</p> <p><b>4. FANRPAN adopts multi-media communications.</b> FANRPAN expands its reach by utilizing multi-media communications, including dissemination through digital media (Youtube, Farming First website), Radio, and Television (including international stations: BBC, CNBC, and CNN). FANRPAN also conducts the training of African Journalists on FANR issues and climate change.</p> <p><b>5. FANRPAN Takes lead in Climate Change Advocacy for Africa’s Climate Change Position.</b> FANRPAN launches the Africa-wide Civil Society Climate Change Initiative for Policy Dialogues (ACCID) website (<a href="http://www.africaclimatesolution.org/">http://www.africaclimatesolution.org/</a>), which hosts information on climate change conferences and events and charts progress on the road to Copenhagen. FANRPAN in partnership with COMESA, launch the Africa Bio-Carbon Initiative at COP14, Poznan Poland.</p> <p><b>6. Launching of the FANRPAN Food Security Policy Leadership Award</b> and its presentation to His Excellency Ngwazi Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika, State President of the Republic of Malawi.</p>
2009	<p><b>1. FANRPAN consolidates staff establishment.</b> FANRPAN develops a dedicated and qualified staff compliment that believes in team work and delivering results on time.</p> <p><b>2. FANRPAN Food Security Policy Leadership Award</b> and its presentation to His Excellency Emilio Guebuza, State President of the Republic of Mozambique.</p> <p><b>3. Launching of the FANRPAN Civil Society Movers and Shakers Award</b> and its presentation to Madame Celina Cossa founder of the General Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, Mozambique</p>
2010	<p><b>1. FANRPAN consolidates relationships with partners.</b> To date, FANRPAN has signed a total of 50 MoUs with partners worldwide.</p> <p><b>2. FANRPAN Food Security Policy Leadership Award</b> and its presentation to His Excellency Hifikepunye Pohamba, State President of the Republic of Namibia.</p> <p><b>3. Launching of the FANRPAN Excellence in Agricultural Journalism Award.</b></p> <p><b>4. FANRPAN Network grows - registration of its 14<sup>th</sup> member: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).</b></p>
2011	<p><b>1. Registering a seven-fold financial income increase</b> from a value of 1million USD in 2003 to 7 million USD in 2011.</p> <p><b>2. 95% occupancy for allocated staff positions at the Regional Secretariat.</b></p> <p><b>3. Diversification of the funding portfolio from two in 2005 to 13 Donors in 2011.</b></p>