

report on selected activities

JULY 2010

1.0 Introduction

This note is prepared as a brief on the NEPAD Agency's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) - and in preparation - for the July 2010 Africa Union Heads of States Summit.

In 2009, NEPAD stepped up interaction with the CAADP Country roundtable processes. In collaboration with the Africa Union Commission's Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture (AUC-DREA), and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), NEPAD supported countries in incorporating the CAADP agenda into their agriculture and rural development programmes in order to fast track implementation.

Indeed, 2009 was a landmark year, which saw 12 countries sign the CAADP compacts. In order not to lose this momentum, the focus for 2010 has been on CAADP roundtables with an emphasis on post compact investments.

2.0 CAADP Implementation: what is happening?

Following on the momentum of 2009, more and more countries are continuously adapting the CAADP Agenda into their agriculture and rural development strategies and programmes. More countries have stepped up pace with regards to CAADP roundtable processes leading to the signing of the CAADP compacts.

In the COMESA region Swaziland and Uganda signed the CAADP Compact in March 2010 and Malawi signed in April 2010. Other COMESA countries are also quite advanced in the processes leading to the Compact. Kenya is set to sign the compact mid July 2010. Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Sudan also have advanced with the Country Roundtables and are expected to sign their compacts in the third quarter of the year. In SADC, Tanzania signed in July 2010 and Mozambique is also envisaged to sign before the end of this year. In ECOWAS, Senegal signed the compact in February 2010. All in all, several countries in different regions are in advanced stages as shown by Table 1 below.

Table 1: Progress towards signing CAADP compacts

Next to sign countries					
P		P		SADC (1)	
	Cote d'Ivoire				
Countries in Progress					
		P			
W	Egypt				

Table 2: Status of country round tables 2010

Country	Status
Algeria	
Angola	
Benin	Signed Nov 2009
Burkina Faso	Signed July 2009
Botswana	
Burundi	Compact signed Aug 2009
Cameroon	Focal point appointed
Cape Verde	Signed Nov 2009
Chad	Focal point appointed
Comoros	Stocktaking in progress
Congo	
	Defining growth options
DR Congo	Focal point appointed
Djibouti	Stocktaking in progress
Egypt	Focal point appointed
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea	Government buy-in
Ethiopia	Signed compact Aug 2009
Gabon	Starting
Gambia	Signed compact Oct 2009
Ghana	Signed compact Oct 2009
Guinea	Focal point appointed
Guinea Bissau	Focal point appointed
Kenya	Signing July 2010
Lesotho	Country engagement
Liberia	Compact signed Oct 2009
Libya	
Madagascar	Growth options in progress
Malawi	signed compact Apr 2010
Mali	Compact signed Oct 2009
Mauritania	
Mauritius	Focal point appointed
Morocco	
Mozambique	Focal point appointed
Namibia	Starting
Niger	Signed compact Sept 2009
Nigeria	Signed compact Oct 2009
Rwanda	compact signed Mar 2007
Sao Tome and Principe	
Senegal	Signed compact Feb 2010
Seychelles	Growth options in progress
Sierra Leone	Signed compact Sept 2009
Somalia	
South Africa	
Sudan	priorities identified
Swaziland	signed compact Mar 2010
Tanzania	Signing compact Jul 2010
Togo	Signed compact Jul 2009
Tunisia	
Uganda	signed compact Mar 2010
W. Sahara	
Zambia	Preparing for round table
Zimbabwe	Focal point appointed

Key

 Indicates that CAADP is not yet launched

It is expected that concrete investment priorities will be defined for support from the international development community who are actively involved in the CAADP Roundtable process. In addition, these countries are currently undertaking the stocktaking and analytical exercise with technical backstopping support from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

3.0 Regional Focus CAADP regional Compacts

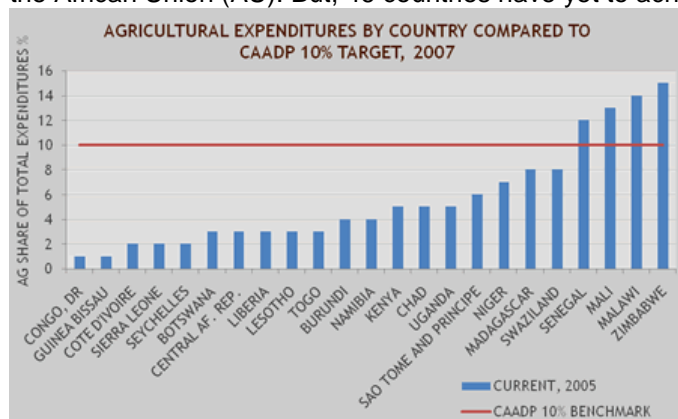
Much attention has also been given to regional level implementation of CAADP through the regional compacts. In line with the overall African vision for an enhanced agricultural-led growth agenda, the regional compacts provide the guiding framework for attaining the region's objectives of sustainable regional food security and enhanced regional integration. In this regard, the International Conference on Financing Agricultural Policy in West Africa held in November 2009 concluded with the signing of the Economic Community of West African States/Economic Community of West African States' Agricultural Policy (ECOWAS/ECOWAP) Regional Partnership Compact. This was the first regional CAADP compact to be signed. A dozen development partners will support the compact.

Significant efforts have also been made in the COMESA region. A draft compact has been produced and is undergoing inputs from key stakeholders. The purpose of this regional compact is to support and enhance CAADP implementation programmes in COMESA member states through regional policies, strategies, investments, advocacy and institutional capacity building that will lead to increased agricultural productivity, attain food security and achieved sector growth of 6%.

4.0 Progress towards the Maputo targets

Agricultural sector budget shares

African heads of state met in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2003, and pledged to allocate 10% of national budgets to agriculture by 2008. At the same time, leaders also threw their political weight behind CAADP, the African-led initiative established in 2002 by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Union (AU). But, 46 countries have yet to achieve the Maputo declaration target.



Source: NEPAD, 2008. <http://www.resakss.org/>

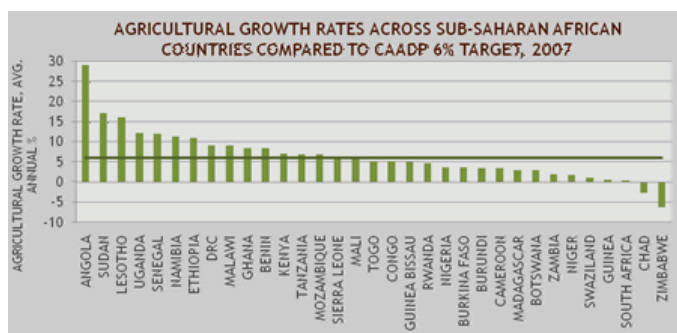
[http://www.resakss.org/content/image/Africa%20Wide/AW_CAADP10\(1\).gif](http://www.resakss.org/content/image/Africa%20Wide/AW_CAADP10(1).gif)

Annual agricultural sector growth rates

Since 2003 the number of countries that have achieved the CAADP growth target of 6% has nearly doubled. But progress towards an agricultural sector growth rate of 6% needs to be stepped up.

Nine countries exceed the target. Agricultural growth rates in Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanzania exceed 6%.

Four countries achieved sector growth rates of between 5% and 6% – Rwanda, Benin, Ghana and Uganda – between 2003 and 2005.



Source: UN Statistics Division, 2008; WDI, 2008 <http://www.resakss.org/>

