

# Implementing CAADP for Africa's Food Security needs: A progress 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 and advanced countries					
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ECOWAS (3)	Burkina Faso	COMESA (4)	Zambia	EAC (1)	
	Guinea Bissau		Kenya		Tanzania
	Cote d'Ivoire		Zimbabwe	SADC (1)	
			Sudan		Mozambique
Countries in Progress					
ECCAS (7)	Central African Republic	COMESA (6)		Democratic Republic of Congo	
	Congo Brazzaville				Djibouti
	Cameroon				Seychelles
	Chad				Comoros
	Eq. Guinea				Madagascar
	Gabon				
	Sao Tome et Principe				
UMA (8)	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	
Cote d'Ivoire	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.



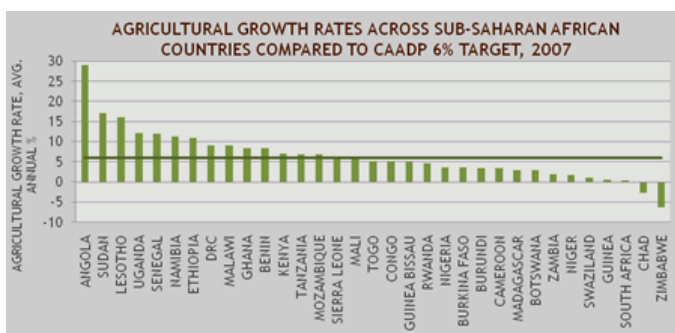
Source: NEPAD, 2008. <http://www.resakss.org/>  
[http://www.resakss.org/content/image/Africa%20Wide/AW\\_CAADP10\(1\).gif](http://www.resakss.org/content/image/Africa%20Wide/AW_CAADP10(1).gif)

#### 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/>  
[http://www.resakss.org/content/AW\\_CAADP6\\_COUNTRY.gif](http://www.resakss.org/content/AW_CAADP6_COUNTRY.gif)

## 5.0 The CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) and resource mobilization for CAADP

Launched in 2008 with an initial commitment of US\$50 million, the MDTF is a big step forward in strengthening and accelerating CAADP implementation. The MDTF has been disbursing directly about US\$500 thousand per month to support the 10 CAADP coordinating/supporting agencies (AUC, NPCA, five Pillar Lead Institutions, and four RECs).

The MDTF's Partnership Committee recently approved US\$ 17 million to fund the action plans of AUC's Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture (\$4.0 mill.), NPCA (\$3.5 mill.), COMESA (\$4.5 mill.), ECCAS (\$3.9 mill.), and CMAWCA (\$1.1 mill.). The funding is for 3 years, except for CMAWCA, where it is for 1 year due to the limitation of Pillar Lead Institutions' interim mandates to one year. Total committed funding of the MDTF has reached US\$32.00 million with an additional US\$ 20 million in commitments expected.

## 6.0 Progress with regard to CAADP Pillar activities and key Agriculture Unit / CAADP initiatives

Development: the Pillar 1 framework document: Under the leadership of the Pillar 1 lead institutions namely University of Zambia and CILSS, the Pillar 1 framework document was reviewed and then validated at a stakeholder consultation workshop held in Mali, in February 2010. It is now being finalised by the working group expects before dissemination for use by the countries

Regional and country investments on land and water management being supported through the TerrAfrica partnership also continued to expand. Following the approval of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$150million grant, for the Strategic Investment Program (SIP) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Sub-Saharan Africa, a number of operations to scale up climate resilient SLM practices such as watershed management and land use planning, low tillage, intercropping, agroforestry, small water infrastructure, woodlots, and erosion control have advanced in different countries.

Discrete SIP operations are beginning to work on the ground to prevent and reduce the impact of land degradation on ecosystem functions and services. Of the portfolio's current 37 active operations covering 29 countries, 31 projects have been approved by or submitted to the GEF CEO. These 31 projects support Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda. The additional operations will soon be delivered, supporting additional countries as well as regional and civil society organizations. Approximately a fourth of the SIP's discrete operations are now under implementation. The full portfolio includes a mix of country operations (28), multi-country operations (7), and regional operations (2). All these operations leverage financial resources close a billion dollars.

Implementation of the Abuja Declaration on Fertilizers - NEPAD has continued to collaborate with AfDB, UN-Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Union Commission (AUC) on establishing the African Fertilizer Development Financing Mechanism (AFFM) as per Resolution 11 of the "The Abuja Declaration on Fertilizer for an African Green Revolution". Member States are called upon here to fast track AFFM implementation through early actions to bridge the US\$ 2.5 million gap for the immediate operationalisation of the AFFM activities.

Fisheries contributing towards food security – the Partnership for African Fisheries Governance & Trade (PAF), established by NEPAD with support for the UK Department for International Development (DFID), in response to the Abuja 2005 NEPAD Fish For All Summit, is making headway in the countries. The aim of PAF is to support member states to consider and undertake critical policy and governance reforms in fisheries in order to optimise the benefits from the fisheries sector. Various Policy Working Groups have been formed to conduct research and make recommendations on Fisheries Governance, Fish Trade, Stop Illegal Fishing, Fisheries Policy Think Tank, Aquaculture and Enterprise Development. These Working Groups are also Working on policy pathways and investment options for African countries to adopt.

PAF, through NEPAD has agreed to assist in preparation of the Fisheries Sector Investment Programme in Ghana. This is a development of pilot activities through the partnership programmes. It also supports NEPAD's mandate to assist in CAADP post-compact countries. Other countries which have finalised their CAADP Compacts in West Africa will be assisted in this manner. This activity is being implemented in partnership with the World Bank; where NEPAD constitutes the Expert Teams to formulate the investment plan and the World Bank provides the financial investments. A total of US\$120 million is being earmarked for the coastal states in West Africa. A Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries & Aquaculture will be held from 20<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2010 in the Gambia in order to consider key policy and governance reform pathways as well as establish an African Fisheries Ministers Task Force.

## **7.0 The CAADP Partnership Platform Meetings**

The NEPAD Agency hosted the sixth (6th) Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Partnership Platform (PP) Meeting at the Birchwood Conference Center, in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 21 to 23 April, 2010. The Learning and Sharing Session took place on April 22-23 and was preceded by a Business Session on April 21.

The “Business session” was dedicated to reviewing progress with CAADP implementation since the last PP meeting, took decisions on key issues that would improve the coordination and management of CAADP implementation and agreed on specific actions that the key stakeholders are expected to implement and report against in subsequent PP meetings. The two days “Lessons Learning and Experience Sharing” session focused on providing participants with stakeholder reports on the various coordinating processes they had embarked on as well as the major substantive issues that CAADP implementation needed to take into consideration.

In a communiqué presented at the end of the meeting, delegates highlighted the need for CAADP implementers at all levels to acquire and improve CAADP related skills for the smooth delivery of the programme's goals.

The participants also stressed the need for prioritizing the capacity support that will be delivered and differentiate between the support of existing capacities and the creation of new skills as well as addressing the different layers of capacity building at different levels and ensure that there is impact on the ground. The delegates further agreed that there is need to identify African institutions that will deliver on the capacity support and their ability to do so. There was also strong recommendation for post-compact roadmap for the remainder of 2010 to focus on countries which have already signed compacts so that technical reviews and business meetings are carried out before the end of the year. The meeting also recognized that all parties should ensure sufficient country leadership in the post compact process as well as inclusiveness to allow participation of farmer organizations, the private sector, and civil society organisations.

## **9.0 Managing communication, advocacy and information in support of CAADP implementation**

Through the support of the Global Donor Platform NEPAD has now got a site that is specifically dedicated to CAADP. The new website <http://www.nepad-caadp.net> is aimed at assisting NEPAD to deal with the increasing queries and requests for information on CAADP specific activities. Another key development in this area includes the set-up of an emerging NEPAD-CAADP Media Forum which was kick-started at a key media dialogue on CAADP in November 2008.