




# The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP)



## Recent Developments in Implementation at the Country Level

IFA Africa Forum  
3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2010  
Paris, France

## Presentation Outline

- ☛ **The NEPAD Agenda**
  - ☛ Why NEPAD
  - ☛ Key features, principles and value
  - ☛ Implementing NEPAD
  - ☛ NEPAD and CAADP
- ☛ **The CAADP**
  - ☛ Why CAADP
  - ☛ Key features, principles and value
  - ☛ Implementing CAADP
- ☛ **Progress in implementing CAADP**




# The NEPAD Agenda



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## The Motivation...

- ✓ **Poor performance of the continent even in key livelihood and economic growth parameters**
  - despite numerous efforts over 40-50 decades
  - huge commitments/expenditure in local and foreign financing
- ✓ **Commitment at highest level to a business model that would make a difference**



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## Some Food Security Facts about Africa

- Poor economic performance in the last three decades
- 32 out of 35 countries with low HDI are in Africa
- 1/3 of the entire population live in chronic hunger
- 45% of the population live under a dollar a day
- The number of food emergencies have tripled since the 80's
- It is the only continent where the food aid delivery requirement is increasing (to rural populations)



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## New Vision and Strategies

... Strategies that will identify and support opportunities for “wealth creation and socio-economic growth” based on feasible and viable growth options and commodities including inter-sartorial implementation systems

**“Vision and this Strategy” is what the Heads of State and Government endorsed in the NEPAD Declaration in 2001**



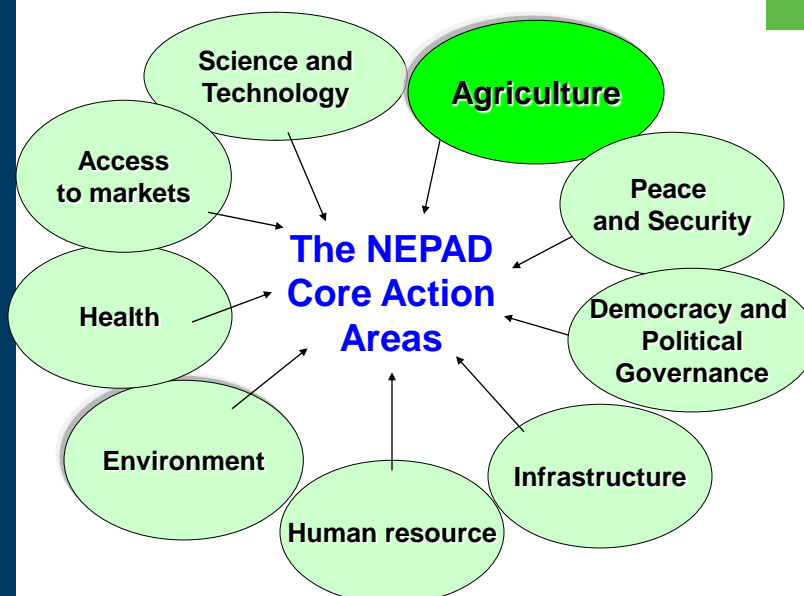
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## NEPAD Agency: Objectives, Principles and Values

- African ownership and leadership;
- Self reliant development;
- Promotion of good governance and sound economic management;
- Accelerated regional economic integration;
- Promotion of partnerships with the private sector, civil society and the international community;
- A new partnership with industrialised countries and multilateral institutions, based on mutual respect and responsibility



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# The CAADP




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## Agriculture is a Priority Sector

- On average the agriculture sector accounts for 30-60% GDP, 60-90% employment; 25-90% foreign exchange
- But it is characterized by:
  - Cereal yields and per capita food production which are lower than the rest of the world
  - Result: High rates of poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition
- Key reason: Low levels of investment in the sector



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Hence,  
**Comprehensive Africa Agriculture  
 Development Programme (CAADP)**

**CAADP - A common  
 framework, tool and  
 process for the restoration  
 of African agriculture in  
 supporting a growth  
 agenda**

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**Highlights in the Evolution of the  
 CAADP Framework**

JULY 2005: ENDORSEMENT AND EXPRESSED SUPPORT  
 BY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS (G-8 AT GLENEAGLES AND  
 AT SUBSEQUENT SUMMITS)

FEBRUARY 2004 : AFRICAN UNION EXTRAORDINARY  
 SUMMIT AGREED TO THE SECTOR  
 AND WATER FOR AGRICULTURE

JULY 2003 : THE AU SUMMIT ENDORSED CAADP AND ADOPTED MAPUTO  
 DECLARATION ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY. (AU HOS  
 PLEDGED 10% ALLOCATION OF NATIONAL BUDGETS TO AGRICULTURE)

JUNE 2002 : AFRICAN MINISTERS OF  
 AGRICULTURE ENDORSED CAADP IN ROME.


MAY 2002 : CAADP DEVELOPED BY THE AU, NEPAD AND FAO

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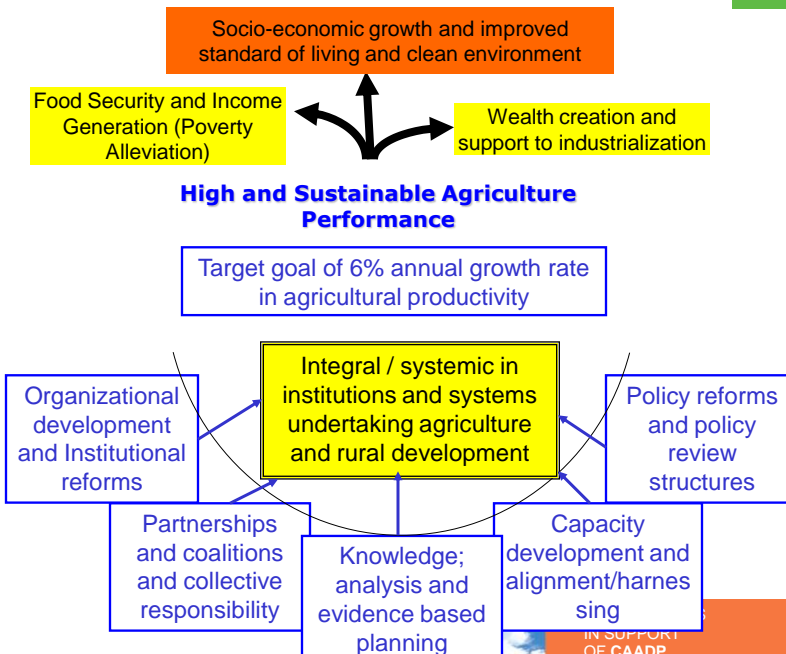
## CAADP Goals by 2015.....

- **Agriculture productivity at an average 6 % annual growth rate, with particular attention to small-scale farmers**
- **Agriculture attaining greater market access (nationally, regionally and globally)**
- **Harness science and technology to meet the needs of African agricultural development**
- **Practicing environmentally sound production methods and have a culture of sustainable management of the natural resource base**




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## What CAADP set out to achieve



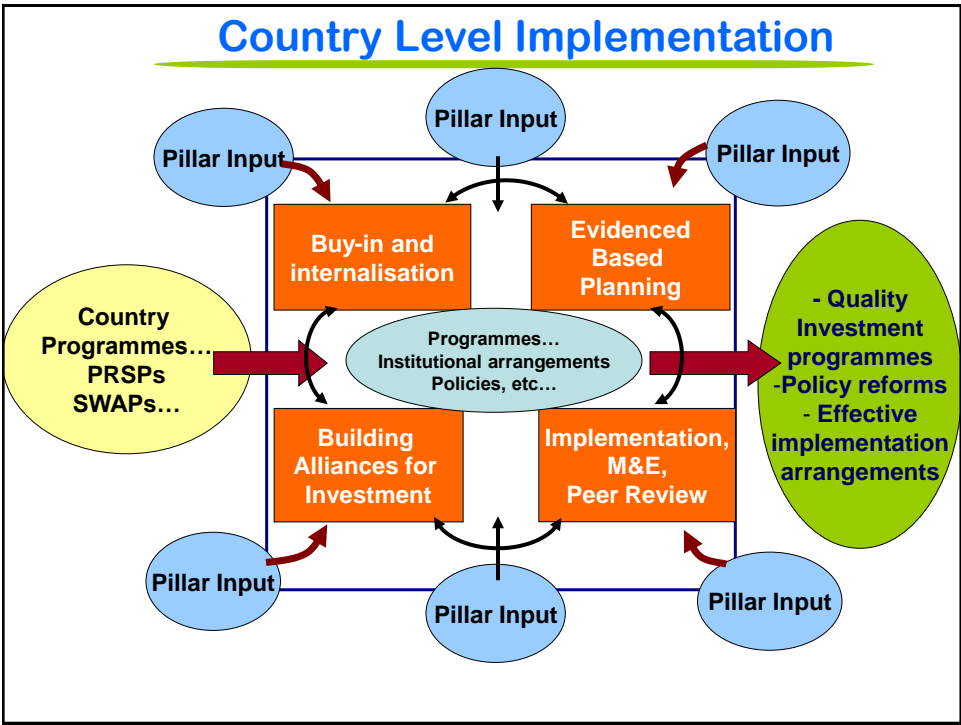
The diagram illustrates the CAADP framework. At the top, an orange box states the goal: "Socio-economic growth and improved standard of living and clean environment". Below this, two yellow boxes are connected by a double-headed arrow: "Food Security and Income Generation (Poverty Alleviation)" on the left and "Wealth creation and support to industrialization" on the right. In the center, a blue box defines the goal as "High and Sustainable Agriculture Performance", with a sub-goal of "Target goal of 6% annual growth rate in agricultural productivity". This central goal is supported by a yellow box: "Integral / systemic in institutions and systems undertaking agriculture and rural development". This central box is flanked by two blue boxes: "Organizational development and Institutional reforms" on the left and "Policy reforms and policy review structures" on the right. At the bottom, three blue boxes provide the implementation foundation: "Partnerships and coalitions and collective responsibility" on the left, "Knowledge; analysis and evidence based planning" in the center, and "Capacity development and alignment/harnessing" on the right. Arrows indicate the flow from these bottom boxes up to the central goal box.



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# Country Implementation

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## Buy-in and Internalisation

1. Government buy-in and leadership responsibility assumed
2. Key stakeholders engaged to raise public awareness about and commitment to the CAADP agenda
3. Formal launch of the implementation of the CAADP agenda

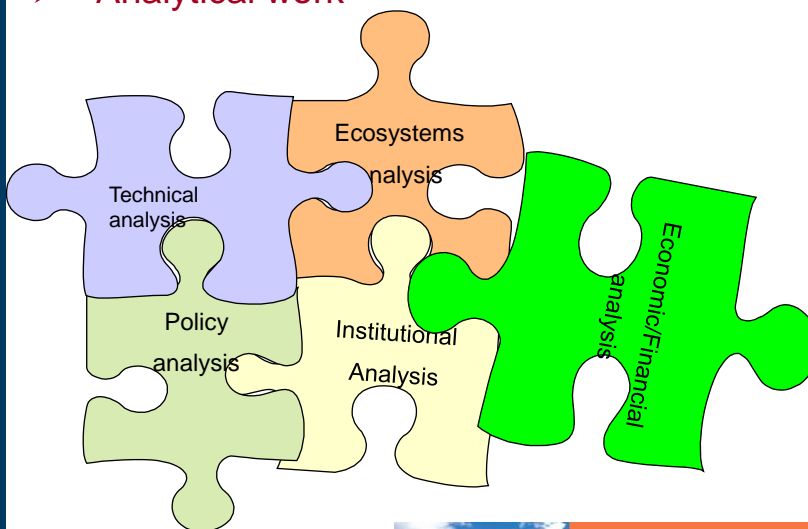


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## Evidenced based planning

### ➤ Analytical work



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## Building Alliances for Investment – Country CAADP COMPACT Signed)

- CAADP Country Compact - signed during a high-profile meeting by key stakeholders in the country to demonstrate shared commitment to increase investment in the agricultural sector in line with the CAADP targets
- Draws on the analysis to outline key issues and agreements on policies, strategies, priority areas and investment plans and levels for the development of the agricultural sector
- Specifies sector policy, budgetary and investment commitments by governments and development partners and roles and responsibilities of the same
- Does not outline actual investment programs but will contain sufficient details of evidence-based priority investment areas to allow: a) specific financing commitments; b) easy conversion into actual investment programs

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## Post Compact Strategy

- **Step 1: Post Compact Roadmap to specify what actions, how and by whom, timeline for investment plan preparation and review at business meeting**
- **Step 2: Development of detailed National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan and submission to RECs and NEPAD Agency**
  - There is a guide developed by NEPAD which delineates the expected scope, content and level of detail of the investment plan
  - Process is managed and implemented by the government and local donor working group, and coordinated by the RECs
  - There is heavy participation of key stakeholders
- **Step 3: Technical Review/Evaluation**
  - The guide provides a checklist of criteria to be used
  - The process is managed by AUC/NEPAD, RECs, Pillar Institutions, IFPRI, ReSAKSS, FAO Investment Center and independent consultants where required
- **Step 4: Business Meeting to validate and finance the Investment Plans**
  - Implementation readiness confirmed and funding levels and modalities agreed

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## Implementation, M&E and Peer Review

- M&E will be an integral part of operationalising investment programs
- Purpose: to quickly capture learning about program performance and make timely adjustments
- Will entail:
  - Development of clear benchmarks for program assessment and establishment of monitoring mechanisms
  - Carry out annual performance reviews (process and impact)
  - Regularly adapt program design and implementation in view of lessons learnt
  - Identify new programs and opportunities



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## Pillar Institutions

- **Pillar Institutions: Key roles and functions:**
  - Quality assurance in the analysis
  - Support/Guide to the design of investment programmes
  - Provision of tools and analytical instruments for the various types of analysis and M&E and learning
  - Identification and sharing of best practices and lessons learnt
  - Development and access to a network of expertise
- **Lead African Pillar Institutions**
  - P1: University of Zambia and CILSS(Niger)
  - P2: Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of West and Central Africa
  - P3: Kwa-Zulu Natal University and CILSS
  - FARA, SROs



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# Status/Progress with CAADP implementation



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## 18 Signed Compacts

| REC            | Countries    | REC           | Countries |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| ECOWAS<br>(12) | Togo         | COMESA<br>(6) | Rwanda    |
|                | Sierra Leone |               | Burundi   |
|                | Niger        |               | Ethiopia  |
|                | Mali         |               | Swaziland |
|                | Benin        |               | Uganda    |
|                | Liberia      |               | Malawi    |
|                | Nigeria      |               |           |
|                | Gambia       |               |           |
|                | Ghana        |               |           |
|                | Cape Verde   |               |           |
|                | Senegal      |               |           |
|                | Guinea       |               |           |



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## Next to Sign and Advanced Countries

| Next to sign countries |                          |               |                              |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| ECOWAS<br>(3)          | Burkina Faso             | COMESA<br>(6) | Tanzania                     |
|                        | Guinea Bissau            |               | Zambia                       |
|                        | Cote d'ivoire            |               | Kenya                        |
| Countries in Progress  |                          |               |                              |
| ECCAS                  | Central African Republic | COMESA        | Mozambique                   |
|                        | Republic of Congo        |               | Democratic republic of Congo |
|                        | Cameroon                 |               | Djibouti                     |
|                        | Congo                    |               | Mauritius                    |



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## Priority Investment Areas

- Priority Investments areas:
  - Food Security and Nutrition and management of natural calamities
  - Market Linkages and Value Chain Promotion
  - Sustainable land and water management
  - Science and technology applied in food and agriculture
  - Enhanced institutional capacities and coordination



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## Development of Investment Plans

- 2 regional Post-compact roadmaps:
  - ECOWAS and ECCAS
- Several Countries have developed their own Post-Compact roadmap
- 17 countries are preparing their investment plans
- 1 country has developed an investment plan: Rwanda



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## Progress/commitment from African governments

### 1. Public Budget Expenditure commitment

- ⇒ Few countries currently allocate more than 10 percent to agriculture (including Mali, Madagascar and Namibia, Niger, Chad and Ethiopia)
- ⇒ However, general trends positive in most countries



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## Progress/commitment from African governments

### 3. Target on Productivity – 6%

- ⇒ A dozen countries grew at annual rates of 5% or more between 2003 and 2005
- ⇒ At least 9 countries achieved or exceeded the 6% target (*Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Congo Rep, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and Senegal*)
- ⇒ Other countries, including Rwanda, Benin, Ghana and Uganda, were close to the 6%

Overall, number of countries reaching or exceeded the 6% target has increased from 5 to 11 since 2003



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