



Comprehensive Africa  
Agriculture Development  
Programme (CAADP)

**Annual Report 2009**

CAADP



**NEPAD**

A PROGRAMME OF THE AFRICAN UNION

## What is NEPAD?

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), an African Union (AU) strategic framework for pan-African socio-economic development, is both a vision and a policy framework for Africa in the twenty-first century. NEPAD is a radically new intervention, spearheaded by African leaders, to address critical challenges facing the continent: poverty, development and Africa's marginalisation internationally.

NEPAD provides unique opportunities for African countries to take full control of their development agenda, to work more closely together, and to cooperate more effectively with international partners.

## What is the NPCA?

On 1 February 2010, the 14th African Union Summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, endorsed the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the AU. The Summit also strengthened the NEPAD programme by transforming the NEPAD Secretariat, which was an office responsible for managing NEPAD projects, into an implementation agency, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA). The NPCA is responsible for managing, facilitating, coordinating and implementing NEPAD priority programmes and projects. Its focus is on implementation and delivery on the ground.

## What is CAADP?

AU-NEPAD works to raise the amount and quality of food that Africa produces, in order to make families, communities and countries more food-secure and exports more profitable. To do this, AU-NEPAD brings together all the organisations and partners involved in Africa's agriculture – and helps them voice their needs and co-ordinate their work.

The framework guiding this work is CAADP – the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, developed and led by African nations. Established as part of NEPAD, CAADP was endorsed by the African Union Assembly in July 2003. The NPCA oversees the Programme's day-to-day management.



*Left to right: Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO of the NPCA; H.E. Mrs Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, AU commissioner; and Professor Richard Mkandawire, Head of the NEPAD Agriculture Unit/CAADP.*



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## A landmark year in African agriculture: statement by the Chief Executive Officer of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki

**If we're going to make poverty history in Africa, we have to improve food security, nutrition and incomes in Africa's largely agrarian economies. These are the inter-linked goals of CAADP. Through CAADP, African governments are committed to an annual increase in agricultural productivity of 6% by investing at least 10% of national budgets in agriculture.**

CAADP's agenda reflects a fundamental shift in the way Africa's leadership looks at agriculture and its potential contribution to ending poverty and hunger. The programme is the centre-piece of efforts by African countries to achieve growth and poverty reduction in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In 2009, NEPAD stepped up interaction with CAADP country round-table processes. NEPAD, in collaboration with the African Union Commission's Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture and the regional economic communities (RECs), supported countries in incorporating the CAADP Agenda into their agriculture and rural development programmes in order to fast-track implementation.

At the global level, CAADP has been characterised by a rallying of international support with many activists, partners, international civil society organisations and global leaders calling for the harmonisation of global support and policies for African agriculture around and through the CAADP Agenda.

Looking ahead to 2010, the newly-established NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), which has replaced the NEPAD Secretariat, will carry on working to ensure that countries have access to expert knowledge and resources for CAADP implementation.

The NPCA was established by the African Union (AU) in February 2009 as an implementation agency to replace the NEPAD Secretariat. The 14th African Union Summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia endorsed the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the AU. The Summit also strengthened NEPAD's programme by transforming the NEPAD Secretariat into an implementation agency – the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA). NPCA's mandate is to facilitate and coordinate implementation of continental and regional priority programmes and projects and to mobilise resources and partners in support of their implementation. In addition, the African Heads of State and

Government present at the AU Assembly also directed NPCA to conduct and coordinate research and knowledge management, monitor and evaluate programme implementation and advocate for the AU and NEPAD vision, mission and core values.

These decisions are set to strengthen NEPAD, which now clearly has a focused and adequate mandate, bent on project implementation in African countries. NEPAD remains committed to providing the necessary leadership for CAADP implementation. We welcome the partnerships that have evolved around CAADP that will provide windows of opportunity for innovative development around Africa. But Africa will have to remain resolute, including in the management of human and financial resources.



*NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) CEO, Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, calls upon Africa's political leaders to align their national strategies towards the CAADP Agenda.*

## Making poverty history, tackling hunger: statement by Prof. Richard Mkandawire

**This is clearly a landmark year. Twelve countries signed a CAADP Compact in 2009, highlighting not only Africa's commitment to poverty eradication through agriculture, but also Africa's focus on the Maputo Declaration and the broader global agenda of food security.**

CAADP seeks to increase farm production in an environmentally sustainable manner to boost food security and provide more raw materials for African industries. CAADP also aims to increase farm incomes and create economic opportunities in Africa's countryside – all of which is extremely important for the continent's long-term wellbeing.

The Ministers of Agriculture Conference in April 2009 and the African Union Summit in June 2009, which was dedicated to agriculture, were significant milestones in setting the future of African agriculture. In more and more countries, CAADP implementation plans for boosting agriculture and eradicating poverty are now underway and delivering excellent outcomes. Government policies and reforms, such as seed and fertiliser vouchers for poor farmers, have helped transform Malawi from a net importer to a net exporter of maize, and fuelled a national economic growth rate of 7%. In Rwanda, food production grew by 15% in 2007 and 16% in 2008 as the country embarked on an ambitious green revolution programme that has increased farmers' access to quality seed and fertilisers.

In 2009, five years after CAADP was launched, the CAADP Review marked another important milestone. A key recommendation of the Review was to broaden the CAADP constituency to embrace, for example, African kings and chiefs who play an important role in ensuring that agricultural development supports the vulnerable. Rallying the skills and knowledge of the agricultural development community to the CAADP Agenda, these traditional leaders will gather a formidable force to tackle hunger and truly make poverty history in Africa.

To generate wider national and regional support for CAADP, NEPAD has in the past year worked tirelessly to ensure that round tables are a participatory consultative process including governments, farmers, traders, business, civil society and partners. It has also endeavoured to see that as many representatives as possible at the national and regional levels sign the CAADP Compact document, and that all recognise that signing the Compact is only the start of the work on investing in the country's national agricultural priorities.

The global community is rallying around the CAADP Agenda, supporting post-Compact investment priorities and strategic areas. From the G8 Summit in L'Aquila to the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh and the UN General Assembly in New York, CAADP has received international support and recognition for

its role in putting agriculture at the centre of the African development agenda. The G20 committed an additional US\$22 billion for agriculture and, at the 2009 World Summit on Food Security, global leaders stressed the need to support African agriculture and food security within the context of CAADP.

*"From the G8 Summit in L'Aquila to the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, CAADP has received international support and recognition for its role in putting agriculture at the centre of the African development agenda."*

These solid steps forward are enormously encouraging. They serve to remind us of the strength in genuine partnerships and collaborations in our collective efforts towards food security in Africa and beyond.



*Professor Richard Mkandawire, Head, NEPAD Agriculture Unit/CAADP.*



## Maintaining momentum

**The global financial crisis and downturn in consumer demand means Africa sells less of the commodities on which many African countries' economies depend. This means the global recession will result in lost ground in the fight against poverty on the continent. Maintaining momentum is critical.**

Africa at first seemed immune to the market and banking turmoil that engulfed Europe and the United States. Africa's agrarian economies have been on the upswing for the past decade. Gross domestic products (GDPs) grew by an average of 6% per year and the agricultural sector by 4 to 5% each year. Per capita food production increased steadily.

But, although the rest of the world may be recovering from the crisis, Africa is still in danger. Africa's larger economies are most affected, but even small economies are distressed. The financial crisis also has knock-on effects on African food security making nations dependent on volatile global markets.

A recent report by the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the African Development Bank predicted overall growth for 2009 would be 2.8% – less than half the 5.7% expected before the global downturn. Only moderate growth is expected in 2009 and 2010 in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda – the fastest growing economies in East Africa in 2008. Economic growth in Southern Africa is expected to slow dramatically in 2009 to 0.2%, recovering to 4.6% in 2010. Real GDP growth in West African countries is projected to slow to 4.2% in 2009, strengthening to 4.6% in 2010. In the seven countries of Central Africa, GDP growth is expected to slow sharply to 2.8% in 2009 and increase to 3.6% in 2010.

*"We worked hard to bring food assistance to those that most needed it in 2008. This year it is going to be harder because of the financial crisis which impacts on food security, but we must remain focused on improving food production."*

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at the 'High Level Meeting on Food Security for All', January 2009, Madrid, Spain

## Ongoing food shortages demand a twin-track approach

The ongoing food shortages in countries such as Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Mozambique are a constant reminder that the food crisis is far from over. This demands a twin-track approach. Along with food and nutrition aid, Africa needs robust investment in the agriculture sector under the CAADP Agenda to boost food production and bring about economic growth.

*"The World Hunger Report for 2009 indicates that most countries in sub-Saharan Africa are food stressed...However, excellent outcomes are being witnessed in some countries such as Rwanda, Malawi and recently Sierra Leone which have made significant progress in meeting the CAADP targets."*

Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission

More than 20 African countries have put in place a set of short- to long-term measures to boost food security and address high food prices, but Africa is still importing cereals while the continent has so much available arable land. More and more countries are seeking assistance in identifying and planning evidence-based investment options and in mobilising resources.



*A crop production officer from Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture examines stunted maize in the Njoro district of Rift Valley Province. The district experienced over 90% of maize crop failure following poor and erratic rains between March and June 2009.*  
© Jane Some/IRIN



## Building agriculture, building Africa

**Africa needs investments in agriculture to become food secure and build sound economies. Although global food prices have fallen, they are still relatively high, very volatile and expected to rise in the future. The economic crisis is not over and climate change and energy and water scarcity are serious threats. Agricultural growth and resilient economies will help Africa adapt and thrive as circumstances change.**

### Taking a stance on climate change

Climate variability and change will make a huge difference to agricultural development in Africa. This means it is imperative to build productivity and resilience into agricultural systems. At the United Nations COP-15 climate change negotiations in Copenhagen in December 2009, AU-NEPAD forged strategic alliances for systematic and proactive support to tackle climate change in line with the CAADP Agenda. It advocated initiatives advancing mitigation and adaptation to climate variability.

#### Taking the case of the Ugandan livestock farmer to Copenhagen

Livestock farmers in the Uganda cattle corridor have been selling their animals at rock bottom prices so that they don't completely lose out when cattle die because of drought attributed to climate change.

African negotiators put this scenario on the table at the Agriculture and Rural Development Day at COP-15 in Copenhagen, in December. African farmers need a deal that will help them adapt to a changing climate. Farmers need information and technical backstopping on what to do to adapt. The adaptation programmes under CAADP's Pillar I in the CAADP Agenda will give farmers information on which crops to plant and when to plant them.

AU-NEPAD, member states and knowledge centres prepared a strong evidence-based position on soil carbon and carbon financing for Africa. Carbon and soil carbon present significant opportunities for financing investment in African agriculture, making a positive impact on productivity and environmental resilience, and protecting biodiversity.

#### COMESA Climate Change Initiative

In line with the CAADP Agenda, the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) launched its Climate Change Initiative to address the interrelated impacts on agriculture and productivity of environmental degradation, rural poverty and global climate change.

The Initiative builds on well-established agricultural and land-use practices as strategies for adapting to climate change – enhancing biodiversity through sustainable agriculture and agroforestry and enhancing the productivity of farm fields through sustainable land management. The Initiative will operate on four platforms:

- political – a working group for climate, agriculture, forests, land use and livelihoods to promote low-carbon development paths;
- country – technical personnel in Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia;
- financial – working with Terra Global Capital to set up a fund for carbon-offset markets as a major source of financing for sustainable development; and
- outreach – across Eastern and Southern Africa.



*A fruit vendor preparing his stall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.*  
© Manoocher Deghati/IRIN

## Involving all concerned

African leaders continued to create the enabling environment to encourage the private sector and other non-state actors to increase investment in CAADP national priorities.

Farmers' organisations, women's groups and agribusiness play a catalytic role in organising and promoting the interests of smallholder farmers. Civil society, especially national and regional farmer organisations, and the private sector as well as the development partners made concerted efforts to realise CAADP implementation at the country level.

### Involving farmers and grass-roots organisations

- Farmers have established a continental-level forum to support CAADP implementation.
- The CAADP Partnership Platform engages with farmer organisations in regional and continental fora, but particularly at the national level. This has stimulated proactive participation of farmers and their organisations in country CAADP implementation and round tables and post-CAADP Compact investment programmes.
- AU-NEPAD worked with the regional economic communities, country-level partners and stakeholders to set up consultations and opportunities to share lessons and best practices at grass-roots learning events, such as CAADP Day and the Africa Forum.

## Making agriculture a priority: adopting and achieving CAADP targets

The 2003 AU Maputo Declaration to adopt CAADP and commit member countries to allocate 10% of their budgets to agriculture was a landmark decision. To date, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger and Senegal have surpassed the target of committing 10% of their budget to agriculture, and most countries have made significant progress towards this goal. More than 20 countries have achieved agricultural growth rates of 6% or more.

In June 2009, at the joint Conference of Ministers of Land and Agriculture and the AU Heads of State and Governments Summit, both African leaders and the international development community reaffirmed their support and commitment to work through the CAADP partnership to make agriculture a development priority.

*"African leaders have unified behind the CAADP vision and have taken bold steps to put agriculture at the centre of the development agenda. This vision has galvanised partners around the world to support agriculture."*

Dr Namanga Ngongi, President, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Abuja, Nigeria, November 2009

Agricultural growth rates compared to CAADP 6% target, 2008

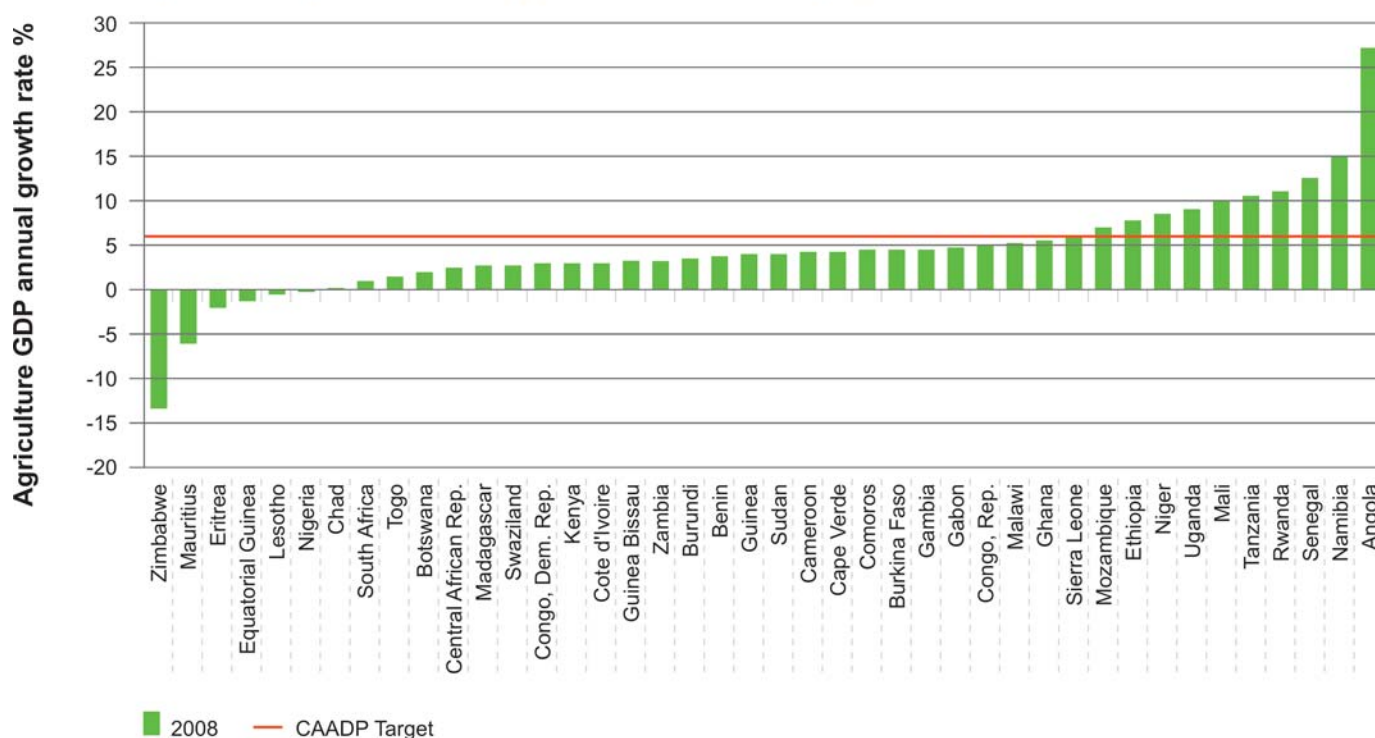


Figure prepared by ReSAKSS (www.resakss.org). Source: WDI, 2009 and UN National Stats, 2009.



## Agricultural expenditure (as % of total) compared to CAADP 10% target, 2008

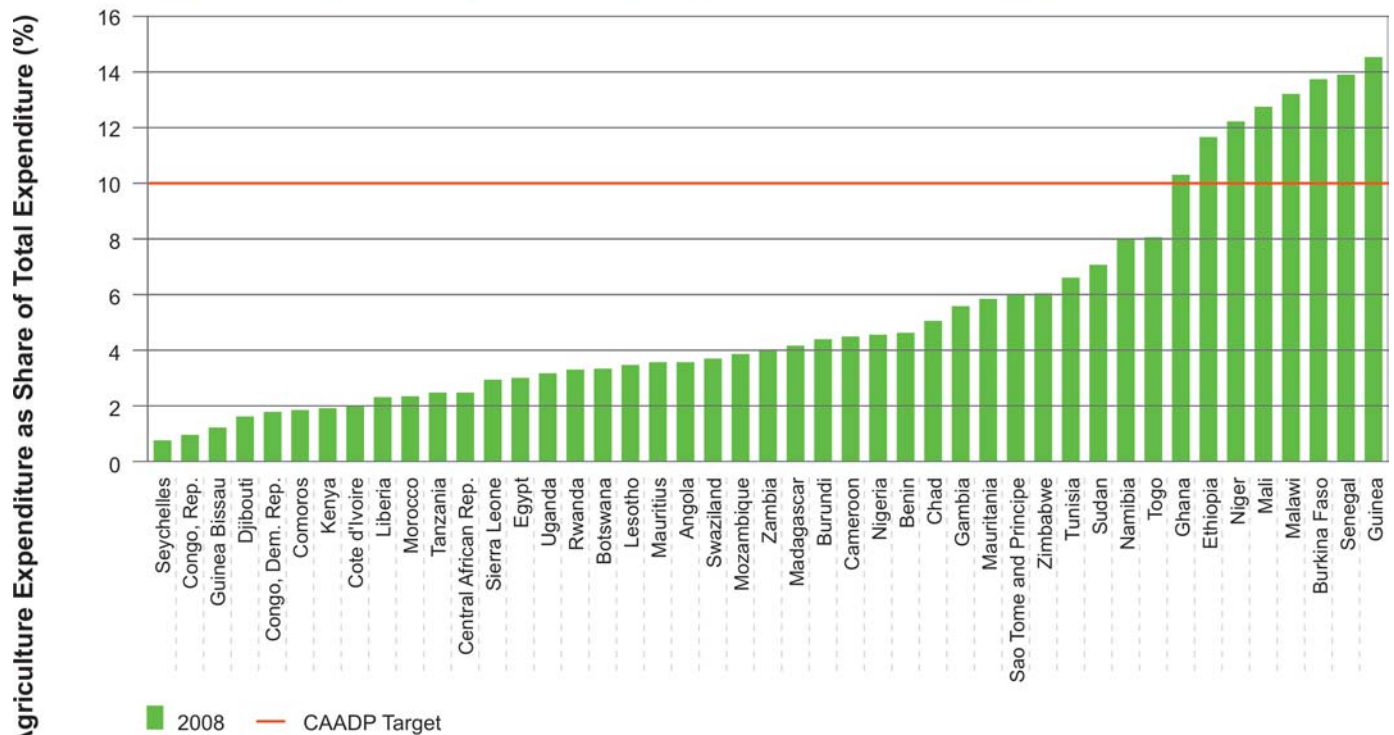


Figure prepared by ReSAKSS ([www.resakss.org](http://www.resakss.org)). Sources: SADC 2008; ReSAKSS 2010; Country CAADP Brochures (#4); Country CAADP Stocktaking Reports; IMF 2009; AU, NEPAD, FAO and World Bank Agriculture Expenditure Survey Report 2008; UNECA 2007; ReSAKSS Working Paper #18; ReSAKSS Working Paper #21; Seychelles Government Finance Stats (Abstract 2007).

National governments renewed their commitment to allocate 10% of national budgets to agriculture by 2015 to coincide with the MDG1 of halving poverty by 2015.

*"The Nigerian government has allocated more than 10% of our national budget to agriculture... We are eager to get to work with AGRA and NEPAD, to develop plans that effectively target these moneys to increase the productivity of smallholder farmers."*

Dr Sayyad Ruma, Nigerian Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources, Abuja, Nigeria, November 2009

The Conference and Summit advocated measures to ensure that unchecked land acquisition and commercialisation do not have adverse consequences on food security or food sovereignty, especially among the poor and most vulnerable sections of communities. They determined to explore policies, regulatory frameworks and guidelines to govern this process with the full participation of all stakeholders.

#### Exploring new opportunities in Zambia and Mozambique: Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), an initiative of NEPAD and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), carries out cutting-edge agricultural and economic research that guides CAADP's work in reducing poverty and hunger throughout Africa.

During 2009, ReSAKSS produced two Issue Briefs looking at the efforts of Zambia and Mozambique to implement CAADP and increase their agricultural productivity by 6%. The conclusions were encouraging.

Agriculture is a mainstay of both nations' economies. In Zambia, it contributes about 20% of GDP and employs two-thirds of the population. In Mozambique, it accounts for about 25% of GDP and 20% of export earnings. Both countries are redirecting resources into the sector.

The ReSAKSS briefs looked at the feasibility of both countries reaching the CAADP targets and the potential impacts on the economy and the quantity and type of investments necessary to achieve the CAADP goals. The Mozambique brief concluded that the CAADP target of 6% agricultural growth is both feasible and worthwhile. It will allow the country to reach MDG1 and, if certain crops are prioritised, could reduce poverty and encourage economy-wide growth.

In Zambia, ReSAKSS concluded that, while MDG1 was unlikely to be achieved, the 6% agricultural growth target was both feasible and capable of leading to impressive poverty reduction. However, in implementing CAADP, Zambia will need to focus its investments to ensure that the benefits reach the poorest people. This will require not only increased public spending in agriculture, but also more efficient spending.

Source: ReSAKSS Issue Brief no. 14 (July 2009); no. 17 (October 2009).

## Investing more, more wisely

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the share of total overseas development assistance to African agriculture dropped dramatically from 26% in the late 1980s to less than 5% in 2005. This is changing. Development partners are now investing more, and investing more wisely, aligning their investments with priorities set by African governments through the CAADP Agenda.

### Investing more

In July 2009 at the L'Aquila Summit, the G8 nations pledged support for research in African agriculture and health. Committing to a US\$20 billion package for global food security, the G8 nations agreed to work with national governments and regional organisations to strengthen agricultural research systems, and increase investment and access to scientific knowledge and technology.

*"In Africa, we recognise that the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) provides a framework through which we will coordinate our support for agriculture and food security, and we will support similar efforts in other regions."*

Joint statement by the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton at the 2009 World Summit on Food Security

The leaders of 40 states and international organisations approved the L'Aquila Initiative on Global Food Security. Over three years they will invest US\$20 billion to encourage rural development of poor countries. For example, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) pledged to increase its spending on agricultural development to £1.1 billion over the next three years; much of this will be targeted to Africa.

#### Multi-donor Trust Fund

Launched in 2008 with an initial commitment of US\$50 million, the Multi-donor Trust Fund is a big step forward in strengthening and accelerating CAADP implementation. To date, financing from the Fund has gone to support CAADP pillar institutions and regional economic communities, including the Conference of West and Central African Ministers of Agriculture (Pillar II), the University of Zambia (Pillar I), the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal (Pillar III), the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

#### Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security

The Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS) is a response to high food prices and, more broadly, to the need to ensure food security and improve agricultural productivity. AU-NEPAD, right from the start, has sought

synergies between GPAFS and CAADP to support smallholder farmers, women and those that are usually marginalised in African agriculture. At the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, the Summit called upon the World Bank to draw up a framework document.

Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS): investing more, more wisely

#### Resource mobilisation

- More investment financing for the agriculture sector in Africa.
- Better returns on investment, high impact on food security, capacity development.
- Attracting/leveraging private sector investment financing for the agriculture sector.
- More transparency, accountability and learning.

#### Knowledge and information

- Supporting and developing regional and national capacities.
- Building and nurturing African information and knowledge systems.

#### Partnerships

- Encouraging business partnerships especially private sector/private financing.
- Encouraging technical and knowledge management partnerships on food security and agriculture.

#### Participation

- CAADP Partnership Platform is an entry point for mutual accountability, review, responsibility and coordination.
- UN High Level Task Force support for GPAFS ensures the involvement of key stakeholders.

#### Focal point

- African focal point links the GPAFS to the NEPAD CAADP framework.
  - Pillar lead institutions
  - Regional economic communities
  - Country CAADP round table processes

## Investing more wisely

In 2009, the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development played a key role in rallying and aligning donor support for the CAADP Agenda. The Platform is working with the CAADP Partnership Platform to develop a self-assessment tool and to explore opportunities for putting in place a user-friendly agricultural investment tracking system.

The United Nations High Level Task Force (HLTF) and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) align their programmatic and funding mechanisms with the planning process supported by CAADP.



*"This partnership will enable African countries to close the gap between intention and action on behalf of smallholder farmers."*

Kofi A Annan, Chairman of AGRA and former United Nations Secretary-General

### Aligning support to develop African breadbaskets

The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and NEPAD work together, through CAADP country round tables, to plan strategic investments in agriculture. The round tables allow all partners – from farmers' organisations to government ministries – to identify investments that will galvanise the whole agricultural value chain and accelerate the production of food surpluses to feed Africa.

AGRA's integrated programmes have already put sustainable technologies within the reach of hundreds of thousands of smallholder farmers, promoted policies to support smallholder farmers, nurtured the growth of the agricultural private sector and made affordable loans available to small-scale farmers.

These programmes on the ground are underway in areas with relatively good soil, rainfall and infrastructure and large numbers of smallholder farmers – potential African breadbaskets.

*"It is no surprise that countries that have met their CAADP commitments are also showing signs of greater food security and stronger economic growth."*

Dr Akinwumi Adesina, Vice President of Policy and Partnerships, AGRA

### Strengthening donor coordination around CAADP

The September donors and partners meeting in Addis Ababa set a new precedent by gathering development partners for the first time under a single roof.

*"CAADP provides an African-led framework for ambitious, high quality country-led policies and plans for agriculture and food security. It brings together governments, donors, the private sector and other stakeholders. It is about investing wisely to achieve progress on the crucial matter of global food security and ensuring the 1 billion hungry people in 2008 is never repeated, and it sets the agenda for donors to get behind."*

UK Minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Ivan Lewis, High Level Event, London, September 2009

The meeting paved the way for the 'Guidelines for Donor Support to CAADP Process at Country Level'. Endorsed by representatives of 18 African countries, regional economic communities, CAADP pillar institutions, AU-NEPAD and several development partners, the Guidelines are expected to

have far reaching positive impacts on the way donors respond to the imperatives of agriculture in Africa. Signing the Addis Consensus, partners and donors agreed on a coordinated approach to supporting the CAADP Compacts that are being signed across Africa.

### Development partners: CAADP Task Team

The Task Team, made up of 17 members of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, works informally, based on consensus and mutual respect.

About every two weeks, the CAADP Task Leader organises a teleconference to discuss donor support for CAADP. Whenever the opportunity arises, team members arrange to meet on the sidelines of major agricultural development conferences and workshops. Meetings focus on:

- operationalising the CAADP Multi-donor Trust Fund;
- organising CAADP Partnership Platform meetings, strengthening core CAADP institutions in Africa;
- linking CAADP to global and continental agricultural and aid effectiveness initiatives; and
- exchanging information on significant events relevant to CAADP.

So far, the Task Team has:

- advocated for political buy-in to CAADP at global level;
- enhanced the drive to enable Partnership Platform members to provide greater and more coordinated support to key CAADP actors such as farmers' organisations;
- established communication between CAADP and global initiatives and networks on African agriculture;
- supported the planning and organisation of CAADP Partnership Platform meetings;
- supported the conceptualisation and development of CAADP Compacts;
- engaged directly with country-level agricultural donor working groups on the role of development partners in the CAADP process; and
- provided political, organisational and technical support to appraisals of CAADP investments at country level.

### Integrating the private sector into CAADP

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission and NEPAD brought together representatives of the public and private sectors, including farmers' organisations, development partners and civil society from 17 to 18 June 2009 in Dakar, Senegal, to propose a framework for integrating the private sector into the CAADP Agenda. To find out more, turn to the section on CAADP Pillar II (page 21).



*ECOWAS has put forward a framework for integrating the private sector into the CAADP Agenda.*  
© NEPAD/CAADP

## Forging ahead regionally

**Regional integration is critically important to fully exploit opportunities for trade and food security. The CAADP process furthered regional integration and strengthened links with national planning processes.**

Regional integration offers African regions and countries opportunities to concentrate and capitalise on the areas and products where each has a comparative advantage. Investing in infrastructure at a regional level improves opportunities for trade.

### Tailoring CAADP to regional agendas

AU-NEPAD reached out to regional economic communities that are not yet fully involved in the CAADP process, creating opportunities for dialogue on tailoring the CAADP Agenda to regional agendas. Mobilising resources for agriculture, a challenge in itself, is not sufficient. As an African framework, CAADP is the continental mechanism for realising agricultural development, economic growth and poverty reduction.

#### First Regional Compacts

In 2009, the International Conference on Financing Agricultural Policy in West Africa 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 – the first CAADP Regional Compact. A dozen development partners have started to support the Compact.

Ownership: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) embraces the CAADP Agenda

To boost the CAADP process in West Africa, ECOWAS has supported each of its member states with US\$400,000 of its own resources to facilitate the CAADP country round tables. The regional group has embraced CAADP and taken on the mantle of its ownership in the region.

In 2009, a record ten ECOWAS member states signed the CAADP Compact. Four countries have completed the analytical work and are about to sign the Compact.

As a result of the ECOWAS/ECOWAP international financing conference, the Spanish Government has committed €262 million to ECOWAS over three years; of this, €240 million will be dedicated to boosting agricultural productivity.

### Moving forward on CAADP in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) member states

Country	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
Benin	Growth options completed	October round table Compact signed
Burkina Faso	Growth options completed	Preparing for round table
Cape Verde	Focal point appointed	December round table Compact signed
Cote d'Ivoire	Focal point appointed	Preparing for round table
The Gambia	Government buy-in	October round table Compact signed
Ghana	Preparing for round table	October round table Compact signed
Guinea	Focal point appointed	Preparing for round table
Guinea Bissau	Focal point appointed	Preparing for round table
Liberia	Government buy-in	October round table Compact signed



Mali	Stocktaking in progress	October round table Compact signed
Niger	Growth options completed	September round table Compact signed
Nigeria	Growth options in progress	October round table
Senegal	Growth options completed	September round table
Sierra Leone	Preparing for round table	September round table Compact signed
Togo	Growth options completed	July round table Compact signed

(information correct at end of 2009)

### Moving forward on CAADP in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

Country	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
Burundi	Early stage	Compact signed
Comoros	Stocktaking in progress	Stocktaking in progress
DR Congo	Focal point appointed	Stocktaking in progress
Djibouti	Stocktaking in progress	Stocktaking in progress
Egypt	Focal point appointed	Focal point appointed
Eritrea	Government buy-in	Government buy-in
Ethiopia	Growth options in progress	Compact signed
Kenya	Growth options completed	Preparing for round table
Libya	Government buy-in	Government buy-in
Madagascar	Stocktaking in progress	Stocktaking in progress
Malawi	Preparing for round table	Preparing for round table
Mauritius	Focal point appointed	Stocktaking in progress

Rwanda	Compact signed	Implementation of post-Compact investment plan
Seychelles	Stocktaking in progress	Growth options in progress
Sudan	Focal point appointed	Stocktaking in progress
Swaziland	Stocktaking in progress	Preparing for round table
Uganda	Preparing for round table	Building alliances for investment
Zambia	Stocktaking in progress	Preparing for round table
Zimbabwe	Focal point appointed	Focal point appointed

(information correct at end of 2009)

### Moving forward on CAADP in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states

Country	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
Angola	Focal point appointed	Focal point appointed
DR Congo	Focal point appointed	Stocktaking in progress
Madagascar	Stocktaking in progress	Growth options in progress
Malawi	Preparing for round table	Preparing for round table
Mauritius	Focal point appointed	Stocktaking in progress
Mozambique	Focal point appointed	Stocktaking in progress
Swaziland	Stocktaking in progress	Preparing for round table
Zambia	Stocktaking in progress	Preparing for round table
Zimbabwe	Focal point appointed	Focal point appointed

(information correct at end of 2009)

## Moving forward on CAADP in the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

Country	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
Cameroon	Focal point appointed	Focal point appointed
Congo	Focal point appointed	Focal point appointed
Central African Republic	Stocktaking in progress	Focal point appointed
Chad	Focal point appointed	Focal point appointed
Gabon	Focal point appointed	Focal point appointed
Equatorial Guinea	Government buy-in	Government buy-in
Sao Tome and Principe	Government buy-in	Government buy-in

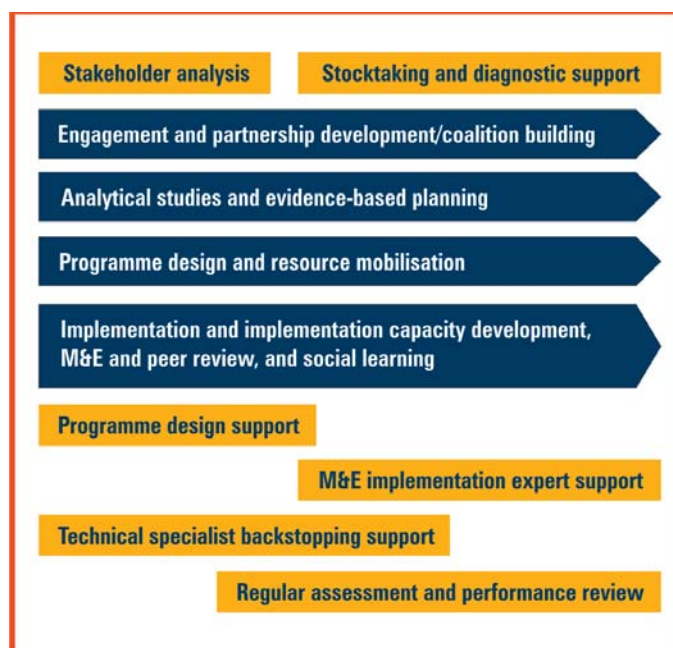
(information correct at end of 2009)

## Forging ahead in more and more countries

Countries are continuously embracing the CAADP values and integrating the CAADP Agenda with their agriculture and rural development strategies and programmes. Togo, Burundi, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Niger, Liberia, Benin, Mali, Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia and Cape Verde signed CAADP Compacts in 2009. This brought the total number of countries that have signed their Compacts to 13.

CAADP is continental in scope, but translating the Agenda into action in individual African countries is vital. National plans complement regional plans that seek to deal with challenges in agricultural development that transcend national boundaries, such as the management of shared river basins and the removal of trade barriers.

The CAADP country round tables are where country players come together to assess their own particular situation and develop a road map for going forward. The round table process brings together stakeholders to develop a national agricultural plan that sets out clear priorities and plans to mobilise the resources to act on them. Once the national plan is agreed, all parties – government, private sector, civil society, and development partners – sign a national CAADP Compact, pledging their support.



The country round-table process and national CAADP Compact is a key step in moving agricultural development efforts away from a project approach towards an integrated approach involving all relevant players.

### Guided by best practice

The CAADP Implementation Guide points countries to best practices for CAADP implementation:

- how to sensitise and orient politicians, policy makers and government departments to CAADP principles, objectives and targets;
- how national CAADP teams can access financial and technical support to lead country CAADP round table processes;
- how to review and refine CAADP pillar frameworks;
- how to interact with pillar institutions, knowledge centres and think tank institutions at the national and regional levels; and
- how to select and frame terms of reference for pillar institutions.

## 12 countries sign CAADP Compacts in 2009

Twelve countries signed CAADP Compacts in 2009. These concrete moves by African countries renewed Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Programme and African Development Bank commitment to align support for agriculture in Africa through CAADP. Funds disbursed through these Compacts are expected to amount to more than US\$1 billion.

### Togo

Togo signed the CAADP Compact agreement in July 2009. It was the second country to do so. Partners agreed to support



Togo's National Programme of Agricultural Investment (NIPA) with investments in line with the country's priorities. NIPA is a strategic planning framework for long-term agricultural investment and a platform for cooperation between the partners in the agricultural sector.

*"In the coming years, growing populations, stagnating agricultural productivity and increasing climate change will make it even more difficult for Togo to tackle poverty, hunger and malnutrition...In order to deal with these challenges, the Government of Togo, through NIPA and with the support of AU-NEPAD, ECOWAS and development partners, is zeroing in on agriculture as a key aspect of its poverty reduction efforts."*

Kossi Messan Ewovor, Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Togo

### Burundi

In August 2009, the Government of Burundi signed a CAADP Compact. The CAADP Compact in Burundi targets sectors that effectively reduce poverty. Burundi is the second country in the COMESA region to sign the CAADP Compact.

### Ethiopia

Ethiopia became the third country in the COMESA region to sign a CAADP Compact. Ethiopia has already exceeded the CAADP target of allocating 10% of the national budget to agriculture and achieving an annual agricultural growth rate of 6%. The CAADP Compact in Ethiopia supports a comprehensive agriculture and rural development strategy consistent with the national Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty. In particular, the Compact targets key sub-sectors such as the livestock sub-sector, where Ethiopia leads the region.



Countries such as Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Mali and Rwanda are working to prioritise livestock in their post-Compact strategies.

The Compact links CAADP pillar activities, promoting integrated watershed management under Pillar I, and rural–urban linkages, cooperative marketing, agriculture and food policy research, WTO accession and implementation, and regional and international trade and investment under Pillar II. Under Pillar III, food security and nutrition programmes will be expanded. Pillar IV activities will include dairy and meat research, camel research and water resources development and research.

### Sierra Leone provides CAADP Champions

It was at the CAADP Partnership Platform held in the Seychelles in 2008 that the idea of identifying and bringing on board a few high-level prominent people as CAADP Champions emerged. Thoughts circled around a serving or retired Head of State with a true passion for agriculture and food security to articulate the CAADP Agenda at international gatherings.

During a NEPAD visit to Sierra Leone in August 2009, the delegation was very impressed with the headway the country has made in implementing the CAADP process. CAADP is alive throughout the country – at the political level, the functionary level and the grass-roots level, cutting across all walks of life. But even before the delegation had seen for themselves the advances made in the country, NEPAD had recognised that the performance of the President and the Minister of Agriculture in promoting CAADP across the continent gave them no alternative but to appoint H. E. President Koroma as the Champion President for CAADP in Africa and Dr. Joseph Sam Sesay, as the Champion Agriculture Minister for CAADP in Africa.

### Sierra Leone

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy in Sierra Leone, contributing 45% of gross domestic product. Sierra Leone signed a CAADP Compact in September 2009. At the same time, the Minister of Finance and Planning pledged to increase the national budget allocation to agriculture in the coming financial year to 9.9%.

*"This is an important historical moment not only for Sierra Leone, but for Africa as a whole. We regard CAADP as being pivotal to our poverty and hunger eradication efforts."*

D. Ernest Bai Koroma, President of Sierra Leone, September 2009

## NERICA boosts incomes in Sierra Leone

New Rice for Africa (NERICA) yields four times more than traditional rice varieties grown by most smallholder farmers across Africa. The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), working closely with the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), committed US\$500 million to double rice production in the next ten years in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

## Niger

In September 2009, Niger's round table meetings on CAADP successfully wound up with the endorsement of the Niger CAADP Compact. Niger was the third country to sign the CAADP Compact agreement in the ECOWAS region and the sixth country to do so Africa wide.

*"This is clearly a landmark moment in the progress of CAADP. The signing of this Compact highlights not only Niger's commitment towards poverty eradication through agriculture, but also Africa's focus on the Maputo Declaration and broader global agenda towards issues of food security."*

Albadé Abouba, Interim Prime Minister, Niger

A key aspect of the Compact is support for Niger's National Agricultural Investment Programme (NAIP) in line with the priorities set out in the country's Rural Development Strategy.

## Liberia

In October 2009, after a successful round table conference, Liberia became the seventh African country to sign a CAADP Compact. Since 2005, the government has increased the budget allocation to the agriculture sector by 700%.

The thrust of the CAADP process in Liberia is to strengthen the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy and the Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy, both developed within the broader context of the Poverty Reduction Strategy. The government has emphasised the need for improved research and effective planning in all sectors to enhance these policies and to develop the strategic plans. The ultimate mission of the CAADP process in Liberia is to fulfil this strategic thrust in the agricultural and food security sectors.

*"...the critical nature of agriculture to the economic development process cannot be over-emphasised",*

Deputy Minister Marwolo, Liberia



*Liberian women farmers perform during the country's round table process, which determined how to harmonise and implement CAADP at a national level.*

## Benin

Even before Benin signed the CAADP Compact in October 2009, Dr. Yayi Boni, the country's President, had emphasised that agriculture would remain the lifeline for economic growth and poverty reduction in Africa. "There is no alternative, but to focus on agriculture to eradicate poverty and joblessness" he observed. He added that Benin had several agriculture-related priority investments including mechanisation, rural infrastructure, water irrigation and value-chain development.

According to Mr. Grégoire Akofodji, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishing, Benin worked very closely with NEPAD to put together the country's development plan. The CAADP Agenda reassured Benin that its plan is on the right track and the CAADP Compact will unite all actors in the sector to work together to increase food security and reduce poverty. With key individuals involved in the CAADP process, Benin is an important provider of CAADP Champions to push forward the CAADP Agenda.



*YouTube interview with Benin Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishing, Grégoire Akofodji, on the signing of the Benin CAADP Compact.*

## Mali

The stakeholder debates in Mali on agricultural development and investments have been as valuable to the country as the CAADP Compact, signed in October 2009, itself. Debates like these, fostered by the CAADP process, ensure that Mali's CAADP Compact will be a living, evolving document central to Mali's overall development efforts over the next 25 years.

The round tables in Mali raised the political profile of CAADP to a very high level. This harmonised the emerging CAADP plan across ministries with other agricultural strategy initiatives in Mali, and integrated it with the emerging West African regional CAADP plan. The higher political profile mobilised Mali's top expertise across various ministries, including those of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and Environment, to contribute to the overall process.

## Ghana

Ghana is one of the few countries in Africa on track to meet the Millennium Development Goal of cutting poverty by half by 2015. This is because Ghana focuses on agriculture, political stability and institutional coordination.

In October 2009, Ghana became the tenth African country to sign a CAADP Compact after a successful series of round tables to align the country's agricultural priorities to the CAADP Agenda. The Compact attracted high-level political and public attention and raised awareness of the need to focus on agricultural growth and food security. The public consultations encouraged stakeholders to buy in and commit to CAADP goals. Implementing the CAADP Compact in Ghana adds value to the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy, part of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy and National Medium- and Long-term Development Plans. In addition, as a result of the enhanced implementation of CAADP, Ghana has secured US\$50 million of funding towards investments in fisheries.

## Nigeria

The Government of Nigeria signed a CAADP Compact on 10 October 2009 as part of its long-term vision and commitment to economic and social development. The government's vision is set out in its 7-Point Agenda, which is complemented by the upcoming Vision 20:2020 and translated into an operational plan for the agricultural sector as the 5-Point Agriculture Agenda.

The National Food Security Programme document states that the overall agricultural sector vision is "to ensure sustainable access, availability and affordability of quality food to all Nigerians and to be a significant net provider of food to the global community". This implies significant improvements in Nigeria's agricultural production in the short term and improved productivity, expanded large-scale production and improved storage and processing capacity, plus the market infrastructure needed to achieve food stability in the medium term. The strategy guiding the pursuit of this goal includes a collaborative approach to stimulating food production through private sector participation and market development. The federal government in consultation with state and local

governments and other relevant stakeholders (such as civil society and community-based organisations) will set the direction, while the organised private sector and state and local governments will drive execution.

## Gambia

When the Government of Gambia signed a CAADP Compact on 27 October 2009, the country had already been working for several years to achieve the CAADP Agenda and goals. The country's own poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) pillars are based on the principles of CAADP and the MDGs. The targets of Gambia's agriculture and natural resources policy are also structured to meet and surpass those of CAADP.

Gambia sees CAADP as a framework for intervention in agricultural policies and development strategies in Africa. It also regards CAADP as an integral part of national efforts to promote economic development by increasing economic growth through agriculture-based development. CAADP's goals are the country's goals. For example, the objective of Vision 20:2020 to increase the agriculture and natural resources output of both domestic and exports produce to ensure food security and generate foreign exchange earnings is in line with CAADP's goals. Equally in line with the objectives of CAADP are the sustainable increase of crop output by at least 25% of present levels; availability and access to staple food commodities by all; and sustainable management of natural resources coupled with a significantly reduced reliance on rain-fed farming and land degradation, all of which are part of Gambia's policy.

## Cape Verde

Cape Verde signed the CAADP Compact on 11th November 2009. One of the key issues that grew out of the country's CAADP round tables and the related engagements after that is the push for a national Home Grown School Feeding Programme as part of the process of setting up long-term sustainable solutions to food security. CAADP's Pillar III in particular (Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises), deliberately calls for regional and national sector reforms to directly address hunger, food insecurity and nutrition among the chronically poor and vulnerable populations through social safety nets like school feeding initiatives. This is clearly in line with Cape Verde's national agricultural strategy and the call by African leaders for the need to urgently mount programmes to achieve set national targets and the Millennium Development Goals.

## Moving forward with implementation: Rwanda increases spending on agriculture

Rwanda, the first country to sign a CAADP Compact in 2007, has increased public spending on agriculture. Farmers are responding positively, increasing production and raising productivity. Still, Rwanda faces a US\$300 million shortfall in the country's Agriculture Sector Strategy and Investment Plan 2009 to 2012 that needs to be addressed if the country is to sustain progress.





*Addressing more than 300 participants from African countries signed up to CAADP, in Kigali, December 2009, Rwanda President Paul Kagame called on African countries to commit more funds to the agricultural sector to address the problem of food security and transform one of the major engines for growth and prosperity.*

### Rwanda CAADP Compact boosts funding

In December 2009, Rwanda hosted a high-level partners' meeting to review progress on the CAADP Agenda that looked at how to kick-start investments in the country's agricultural sector through the Rwanda Agriculture Sector Plan (PSTA 2) and the related Investment Plan.

Partners committed close to US\$100 million towards the US\$300 million shortfall in the country's Agriculture Sector Strategy and Investment Plan 2009 to 2012 which will cost more than US\$800 million.

### Moving forward on round tables

Nigeria, Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Uganda, Swaziland, Kenya and Zambia progressed with country round tables and will sign Compacts soon. These countries are stocktaking and analysing needs with technical support from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

#### Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe faces significant food security challenges and deterioration in nutritional status. Particular areas needing support are better access to seeds and fertilisers, and emergency food supplies. NEPAD made an initial preparatory and planning mission to Zimbabwe, to explore avenues for support.

### Building new and stronger partnerships

NEPAD has continued to strengthen its partnerships with key multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies in Africa, including the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

On 9 November 2009, NEPAD signed a groundbreaking Memorandum of Understanding with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). According to Kofi Annan, Chairman of AGRA and former Secretary-General of the United Nations, "This partnership will enable African countries to close the gap between intention and action on behalf of smallholder farmers. NEPAD has mobilised public support among African governments to prioritise and invest in agriculture. AGRA develops and disseminates the technologies farmers need, bolsters policy reform, builds markets and involves the private sector. Our combined efforts will be a strong force for change across Africa." Agreement has already been reached with AGRA on the design of investment programmes.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has a critical role to play in supporting regional and country-level CAADP implementation, particularly in the development of investment programmes of countries that have signed up to the CAADP Compact. So the partnership forged during meetings in Rome in October 2009 will be crucial for CAADP. FAO is already mobilising its national and regional-level offices to directly engage and align support for CAADP country processes. It

has also pledged to increase its support for enhancing capacity at the AU Commission, NEPAD and the RECs and is in the process of setting up a technical CAADP Task Team to ensure coordinated support to CAADP implementation. During the meeting, the FAO Director General, Dr Jacques Diouf, announced that FAO had secured US\$2.8 million from the Italian Government to fund its support to CAADP implementation.



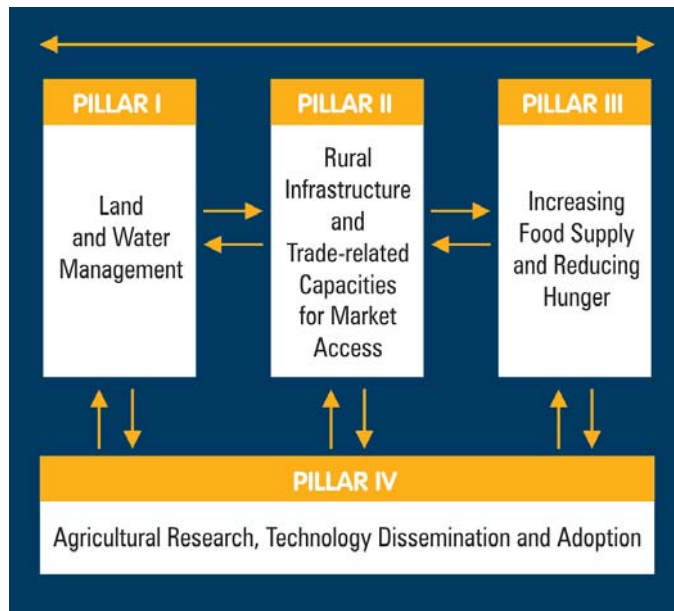
A new partnership, launched in November 2009 in Abuja, Nigeria, pledges the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and NEPAD to work together through CAADP country round tables to plan strategic investments in agriculture.

## Strengthening CAADP's four pillars

Knowledge centres and think-tank institutions, including the pillar institutions and their networks, had a critical role in advancing the CAADP Agenda in 2009. They built on emerging best practices at regional and national levels. They also clearly defined and strengthened links and collaboration between pillar institutions and regional economic communities, on the one hand, and among the pillar institutions themselves, on the other.

### Pillar I: Extending the area under sustainable land management

In 2009, the Pillar I framework document was completed and formally validated early in 2010. The international development community has invested substantially in Pillar I, providing US\$150 million for land and water management through the Global Environment Fund (GEF) under the TerrAfrica Initiative. As a result, GEF and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) launched a four-year project (2009–2012) to build capacity for monitoring and evaluating sustainable land management in NEPAD and regional economic communities. Pillar I projects funded with US\$1 billion from GEF-TerrAfrica have all completed project plans and will be fully operational by early 2010 in 32 countries. Also in 2009, the TerrAfrica Secretariat moved from the World Bank to the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency in Midrand, South Africa.



The CAADP pillar frameworks serve to harmonise government policies. The pillars provide guidance, support and resources that countries can draw on to develop and implement the CAADP Agenda.



Soil erosion is a major problem which CAADP is tackling under Pillar I.

Ethiopia sets up a sustainable land management project

Land degradation in Ethiopia, as in many other African countries whose economies depend on agriculture, is a very serious problem. In 2008, the government and the World Bank signed a grant agreement amounting to US\$29 million through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to finance a five-year Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP) in six regions that will benefit about 500,000 smallholders. The German development organisation GTZ provides technical and financial support amounting to €13 million, focusing on three regions – Amhara, Tigray and Oromiya.

This project aims to reduce land degradation in agriculture and improve agricultural productivity of



smallholder farmers, leading to the protection and/or restoration of ecosystem functions and diversity in agricultural landscapes. The three inter-related components of the project are watershed management, rural land certification, and administration and project management. Implementation of activities has started in 35 watersheds in five regions, with a total area of 250,000 ha. Awareness raising activities have also begun in four regions and training in watershed management has been undertaken in all the regions.

## Ghana

The government requested support for a programmatic response to sustainable land management (SLM) in September 2006. Following the establishment of the national SLM committee in 2007 to oversee and coordinate SLM activities in the country, a lot of progress has been realised on the ground. Ghana has now produced a draft Strategic Investment Framework (SIF) for the country after a series of activities.

## Uganda

Uganda had a first multi-sectoral meeting on SLM to adopt the TerrAfrica approach in June 2006 and put in place a mechanism to develop a harmonised Country Strategic Investment Framework (CSIF). Since then, a number of activities have been undertaken and Uganda is in the final stages of developing the Uganda SIF. The draft SIF will shortly be presented to the national SLM multi-stakeholder platform and then to the inter-ministerial steering committee before finalisation.

## Niger

The country has been part of the TerrAfrica partnership since 2007. Various analytical studies were delivered in 2008, and a national SLM coordinator was appointed to coordinate and support the work done by the national SLM platform. A preliminary Strategic Investment Framework was prepared in 2008, which included a technical diagnostic of bottlenecks and opportunities, and a diagnostic of main ecosystems, as well

as financial, political and institutional diagnostics. In 2009, additional analytical studies were carried out to inform the comprehensive Strategic Investment Framework.

## On Copenhagen – the nexus between CAADP and climate change

CAADP Pillar I leads efforts on climate change. Norway, Sida and the World Bank are supporting the development of a framework for agriculture-based climate change mitigation and adaptation. This will guide policies, institutions and financing for climate change measures across the continent.

The 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen – both at side events and in the negotiating rooms – significantly advanced efforts to integrate agriculture and sustainable land management into the global climate change agenda.

Despite the well-publicised difficulties, and the fact that the brief Copenhagen Accord does not explicitly mention agriculture, the two weeks of discussions certainly improved agriculture's position in the overall UNFCCC process. The draft that came out of COP 15 made specific reference to the importance of food security in addressing climate change, recognised the link between agriculture and food security, and acknowledged the relationship between climate adaptation and mitigation. Another notable development for farmers was the official recognition of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) as an organised group. IFAP has played a critical role as a champion of the agriculture and farmers' agendas under the UNFCCC. During the two weeks of COP 15, Copenhagen saw a flurry of agriculture-related side events. Most significantly, for the first time, an Agriculture and Rural Development Day was organised to highlight agriculture and climate change connections.

African voices were particularly strong in Copenhagen on the linkages between climate change, agriculture and sustainable land management. On 12 December 2009, H.E. Mrs. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, the Commissioner of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission and the South African Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, and Hon. Buyelwa Sonjica, President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, addressed a briefing session chaired by Hon. Cherif Rahmani, the Algerian Minister of Environment, Town Planning and Tourism, to update African ministers on the status of negotiations at COP 15.

As for the African negotiating activities, the most visible action included African countries' participation in a walk-out from negotiations at the beginning of the second week. They were particularly concerned about efforts by developed countries to dilute the Kyoto Protocol and with slow progress on emissions targets. Each African country, as well as the negotiating block, will now have to take a step back to re-evaluate their priorities and strategy before moving forward from Copenhagen.



*Ms Rudo Makunike, a CAADP Pillar I Research and Development Officer, being interviewed in Zambia for a TV documentary.*





*A fisherman cleans fish outside his temporary house in Mozambique. Fishing and farming communities living by the River Zambezi have in recent times had to move their families inland because of flooding.*  
© David Gough/IRIN

### Conservation agriculture

In 2008, the Norwegian Government committed US\$4 million as a response to the high food prices. Part of the US\$4 million was allocated for conservation agriculture. NEPAD and FAO scaled up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa and reached more than 23,700 rural households. Farming households in Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe were trained in basin planting and jab planting methods, and received improved seed varieties. Women and children were key targets. The programme was so successful that, in 2010, it will be extended to Eastern Africa.

## Pillar II: Improving rural infrastructure and access to markets

CAADP rallies analytical and evidence-based information and knowledge to inform political, policy and technical decisions and initiatives, and create the right conditions for small farmers.

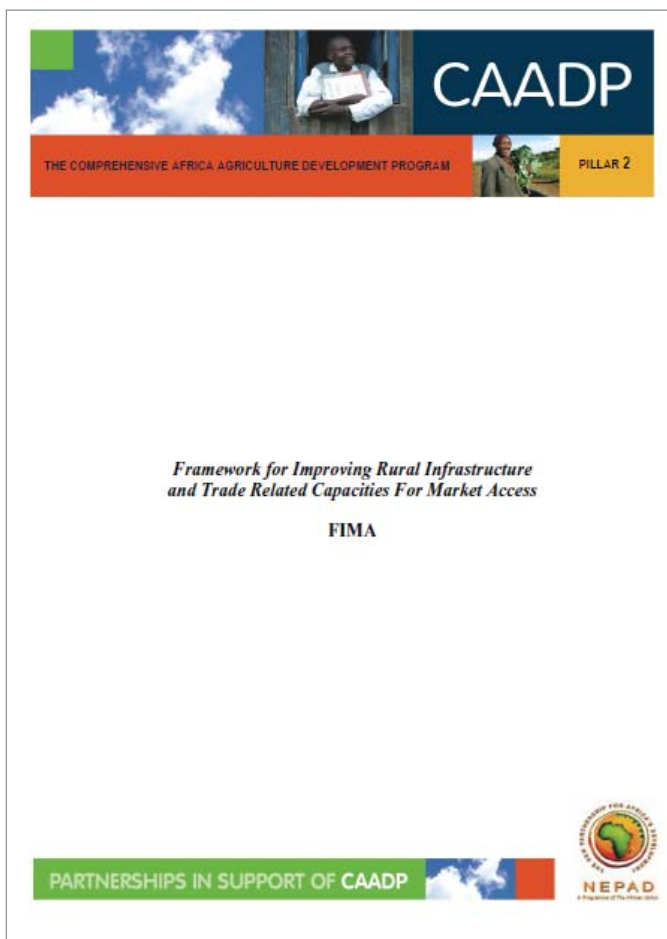
The Conference of Ministers of West and Central Africa (CMA/WCA) was mandated by AU-NEPAD to serve at a continent-wide level as coordinator of private sector interests in support of CAADP Pillar II.

Under the leadership and direction of Dr. Baba Dioum, Director General of the CMA/WCA, a team of specialised consultants worked to build consensus around major challenges facing agribusiness development in Africa, and to identify key strategic options and entry points to address these challenges. The CMA/WCA then:

- identified and organised representatives of the public and private sectors to form an Expert Reference Group to coordinate and steer the process of drafting the Pillar II framework document;

- coordinated public–private consultations around the continent culminating in the drafting of the CAADP Pillar II framework; and
- initiated collaboration among private-sector entities to articulate their common needs relating to policy affecting the success of agribusiness in Africa.

The Pillar II Framework for Improving Rural Infrastructure and Trade Related Capacities for Market Access (FIMA) was published during 2009. A summary document is available on the CAADP website.



*The Pillar II Framework for Improving Rural Infrastructure and Trade Related Capacities for Market Access (FIMA).*

### The Private Sector Convening on CAADP Implementation

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission and the NEPAD Secretariat held this meeting in Dakar, Senegal, from 17 to 18 June 2009, to bring together representatives of the public and private sectors, including farmers' organisations, the development partner community and civil society, to propose a framework for integrating the private sector into the CAADP Agenda. The workshop aimed to create specific public–private alliances in the areas of:

- (i) smallholder-friendly value chain development through enterprise growth and finance in major commodity sectors to boost economic growth and competitiveness;
- (ii) regional and domestic market development through policy reforms, institutional innovations and infrastructure

investments to increase supply, improve quality and reduce the cost of moving modern inputs and products across local and trans-border markets; and

(iii) institutional development and capacity building to overcome tariff and technical barriers to accessing global markets.

## Promoting the development of sustainable fertiliser markets in Africa – Progress report on the implementation of the Abuja Declaration

Since 2006, NEPAD has monitored progress on the implementation of the Abuja Declaration on Fertilizers for an African Green Revolution, the key outcome of the 2006 AU-NEPAD Africa Fertilizer Summit, by countries and RECs and has submitted biannual progress reports to the African Union Commission. The most recent report is the 5th Biannual Progress Report, covering the period July to December 2008. In general, there has been some progress, but it is limited and fragmented.

### Progress at the regional level

There are no external tariffs (duties and border taxes) on fertilisers imported into the EAC region, and a similar initiative is underway in COMESA and ECOWAS. The next step will be domestication through the alignment of national legislation. COMESA has also introduced initiatives to replace differential axle weight limits for haulage trucks with harmonised transit charges and to establish one-stop border posts to expedite clearance of fertilisers across borders; this began with the Zimbabwe/Zambia and Uganda/Kenya borders in the first quarter of 2009.

In March 2009, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) signed an agreement with the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) to carry out a study on fertiliser production opportunities in the region. Phase 1, examining the potential for fully utilising existing fertiliser production capacities, has been completed. Phase 2, analysing the potential for new fertiliser plants using raw materials in the SADC region, will commence in 2010.

### Progress at the country level

Substantial progress has been made on the establishment of national financing facilities for farmers, as well as importers and distributors of fertilisers. A number of countries (e.g. Kenya and Tanzania) have introduced credit guarantee funds and subsidised interest rates to help agrodealers and farmers access improved seeds, fertilisers and other inputs. In March 2009, the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and Standard Bank announced that they had created a fund to provide loans to smallholder farmers and small- and medium-sized agribusinesses in Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda.

AGRA and other partners are providing a US\$10 million loan guarantee fund and in turn, Standard Bank is making US\$100 million available for lending over a three-year period. Many member states have introduced initiatives to strengthen their agrodealer networks. A number of countries are implementing agrodealer development projects in

collaboration with organisations such as IFDC and the Citizens' Network for Foreign Affairs (CNFA), with funding from AGRA, most notably, Ghana, Mali and Nigeria (in progress) and Niger and Burkina Faso (expected).

The number of African countries with fewer than ten agrodealers countrywide selling fertilisers and other inputs to small-scale farmers has decreased and countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia have more than 1000 agrodealers. About one third of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa have introduced fertiliser subsidies although in most cases these subsidies are not targeted as called for by the Abuja Declaration on Fertilizers. Rather, they tend to be general subsidies on price and/or transport by which fertilisers are distributed by the government and/or NGOs, and the private sector is excluded. There is a need to implement targeted subsidies which are also market-friendly, and therefore sustainable.

### Fertiliser consumption levels

Because of the limited progress in the implementation of the Abuja Declaration, fertiliser consumption in the majority of African countries remains way below the Abuja target of 50 kg/ha. Between June 2006 and June 2008, Madagascar increased consumption from 3 to 15 kg/ha, Angola from 3 to 25 kg/ha and Tanzania from 6 to 9 kg/ha – and 19 countries consumed less than 15 kg/ha and seven countries between 20 and 35 kg/ha each. Only two countries (Libya and South Africa) consumed between 40 and 55 kg/ha and three countries consumed more than 100 kg/ha (Egypt, Mauritius and Seychelles).

## Pillar III: Increasing food supply and reducing hunger

Recent crises in food prices have far-reaching implications for future agricultural growth and food security in Africa. The Pillar III Framework for African Food Security (FAFS), finalised in 2009, is a plan of action to address food and nutrition insecurity and hunger once and for all.

The FAFS provides:

- guidance on policy, strategies and actions to address chronic hunger and malnutrition;
- guidance on bringing vulnerable groups into mainstream agricultural growth;
- guidance on complementing the priorities of the other CAADP pillars;
- guidance on interventions and investments to simultaneously achieve agricultural growth and reduce food and nutrition insecurity; and
- guidance in advocating for political, technical, methodological and financial support for food security-related policies, plans and institutions.

With the current global commitment and momentum around food and nutrition security, through which development partners are ready to channel resources through CAADP, reducing hunger and malnutrition is very possible for Africa.





*The Pillar III Framework for African Food Security (FAFS).*

Concrete action to increase food supplies and reduce hunger

**Regional Enhanced Livelihoods for Pastoral Areas (RELPA)** Funded by USAID (US\$19.8 million), this Horn of Africa programme works with pastoralists across three countries to improve their livelihoods.

**Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa (REFORM)** With €10 million from the European Union, this programme builds capacity in Africa – transferring skills, undertaking technical studies, documenting best practice, sharing information and encouraging dialogues on developing policies.

**Making Markets Work for the Poor: Enhancing Food Security and Productivity Growth in Eastern and Southern Africa (MMWP)** This World Bank and UK Department for International Development (DFID) three-year US\$3.8 million project involves practical analysis, policy outreach, consensus building and capacity strengthening. This will encourage structural and policy reforms, and appropriate investments in programmes to give smallholder farmers a better chance of increasing

productivity, becoming food secure and rising out of poverty.

#### **Improved Regional Trade in Food Staples (RTFS)**

This US\$5 million programme, with start-up funding by the World Bank, assembles data on regional production and trade in food staples and develops predictive analytical tools. These tools can be used to map the outcomes of common natural and policy shocks so that measures can be put in place to reduce risks in the future.

**Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)** The pilot US\$25 million Home-Grown School Feeding and Health Programme funded by the World Food Programme (WFP) and DFID, and carried out by DFID, NEPAD, WFP and the Millennium Hunger Task Force (MHTF) linked school feeding to agricultural development. Rural farmers, most of whom are women, supply schools with their produce and can depend on a reliable income. And, children's health and nutrition improve – while their capacity to learn markedly increases. In 2009, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provided a new US\$12 million grant to extend the programme to ten sub-Saharan countries.



*According to CAADP Pillar III, children's intelligence levels rise when they are properly fed.*

© Manoocher Deghati/IRIN

#### **Fisheries and food security**

The Partnership for Africa's Fisheries (PAF) Policy Working Groups on fisheries governance, fisheries trade, illegal fishing and policy assembled a critical mass of African experts on fisheries. In a move to raise awareness about Africa's fisheries agenda among young people, the policy think tank has launched an internship programme for young Africans.



The NEPAD Agriculture Unit also kick-started efforts to assist national governments in developing their fisheries programmes, for example in Sierra Leone and Ghana where work includes sensitisation and technical assistance. NEPAD coordinates a South–South collaboration with China on aquaculture in Africa through the Partnership for Africa's Fisheries. And, in readiness for the first ever African Fisheries Ministers meeting in Gambia, in September 2010, AU-NEPAD prepared technical papers for the Fisheries Ministers Conference in Addis Ababa, September 2009. These will be important inputs to the discussions.

## Partnerships to make illegal fishing history

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing costs Africa US\$1 billion a year. Weak governance and management of fisheries could add another US\$2–3 billion per year in lost rents, a sum that could contribute very substantially to poverty reduction and growth.

Benefits of fisheries to African economies are being eroded. Fisheries are being exploited far beyond biologically sustainable limits. Africa is particularly vulnerable because weak fisheries management offers an open door to illegal fishing.

Under the new £7 million DFID-funded African Partnership Programme, countries are working together to tackle this problem. They share their expertise so that fishermen can get their produce to markets more easily. The new partnership will help NEPAD develop a politically-led African regional strategy that will help Africa benefit more from its fisheries. The funding from DFID is seed capital. Other donors and partners include the World Bank, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and the Pew Charitable Trust.


The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Declaration on illegal fishing, signed by eight African Fisheries Ministers is a major step forward. Since the Declaration was signed, joint sea patrols between South Africa, Mozambique and Tanzania arrested IUU vessels in both Mozambique and Tanzania in March 2009.




*A fisherman prepares to go fishing on the River Zambezi in Mozambique. Fishing and farming communities living by the river have in recent times had to move their families inland because of flooding.*  
© David Gough/IRIN

## Pillar IV: Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption

Underpinning all three pillars is Pillar IV. Led by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Pillar IV works to boost research, and technology transfer and adoption. The CAADP Multi-donor Trust Fund has allocated US\$50 million to build the capacity of African institutions to lead and implement the CAADP Agenda.



**Implementing the Framework For African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP)**



**CAADP Pillar IV**

*making a paradigm shift away from a principally technological package approach to a truly integrated agricultural research approach and to ensure that researchers (national and international) work together with smallholders, pastoralists, extension agencies, the private sector and NGOs, to have impact on the ground.*

**An Operational Guide for Practitioners**

**A Working Document**

*Africa needs to build its own capacity to advise on agricultural policies and manage knowledge. The Pillar IV Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) sets out practical actions to develop regional and national capacities in these areas.*

### Cassava Transformation in Southern Africa (CATISA)

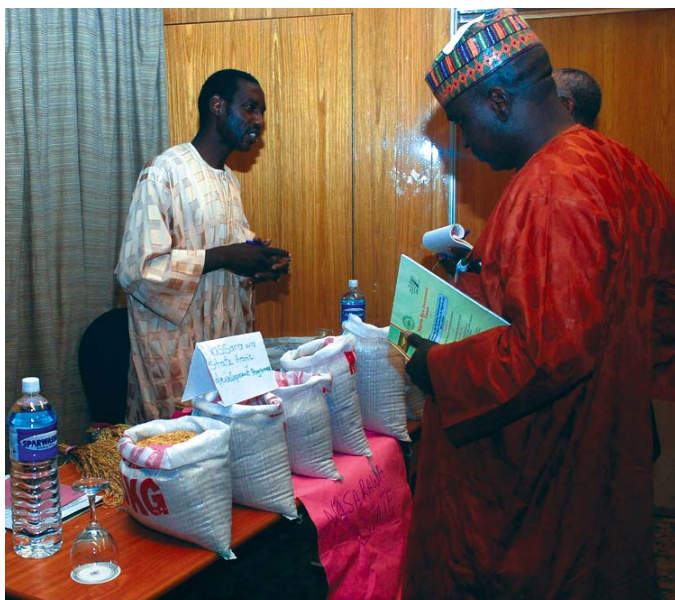
The NEPAD/CAADP Pan African Cassava Initiative (NPACI) links national agricultural research and extension systems to regional initiatives on cassava. Using cassava as a raw material for a range of food and other products will raise incomes and improve food security.

Funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), the US\$2 million CATISA project helps accelerate cassava commercialisation in Southern Africa. The strategic initiative launched in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, is gaining momentum. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation recently contributed US\$22.3 million to economic development in East Africa. A large part of this will go to finding ways to improve cassava transportation and preservation, extending this success to additional countries.

NEPAD supports regional economic communities and countries in bringing about comprehensive changes. To do this, NEPAD encourages investment in agricultural development programmes that directly target productivity goals and CAADP pillar priorities.

### NEPAD and CAADP

1. NEPAD **promotes CAADP principles** in CAADP implementation processes and investment programmes.
2. NEPAD **manages communication and information** to support the implementation of the CAADP Agenda and partnerships.
3. NEPAD **facilitates and coordinates monitoring and evaluation**. This includes assessing impact and facilitating peer review and the sharing of lessons.
4. NEPAD builds **partnerships and coalitions to link resources** with agricultural investment programmes.
5. NEPAD focuses on **harnessing key thinking and experience** on emerging national, international and global issues related to agriculture, to articulate African perspectives and contribute to the evolution of the CAADP Agenda.



*A farmer at an agri-business forum in Nigeria shows off a range of rice varieties. Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources recently launched the National Rice Development Strategy as part of a plan for tripling domestic rice production, improving indigenous processing capacity and enhancing the marketability of rice grown and processed in Nigeria.*

## Engaging with stakeholders

**CAADP is clearly one of NEPAD's most important initiatives. The role of NEPAD in CAADP is to push for deep-seated changes in how agricultural 'business' is done in Africa. This means realising the CAADP goals in countries whilst also maintaining agriculture as a priority for sustainable development across the continent. Advocacy and communication around a coherent CAADP communication strategy are prime tools for engaging with stakeholders.**

## CAADP Partnership Platform

The NEPAD Secretariat convened the 4th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting in Pretoria, South Africa, March 2009, and the 5th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting in Abuja, September 2009, hosted by ECOWAS. The meetings enabled development partners to have in-depth discussions with institutions entrusted with CAADP oversight.

The 4th Partnership Platform firmly laid the foundations for more robust and coordinated engagement of country-led development partners with the CAADP Agenda. The 5th Partnership Platform saw development partners officially commit to the 'Guidelines for Donor Support to CAADP Processes at Country Level' and to set up a CAADP Mutual Accountability Framework. A Partnership Platform Standing Committee was also established. Composed of African stakeholders and Partnership Platform members, the committee will oversee the organisation of future Partnership Platform meetings.

Key recommendations from the meetings were for countries to engage more actively with the private sector and civil society organisations, particularly smallholder farmers' organisations, and to strengthen the role of lead pillar institutions in national planning processes.

## CAADP Day

Held on June 27, 2009 in Tripoli on the eve of the 13th AU Summit 'Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security', CAADP Day encouraged dialogue between



African Ministers of Agriculture, civil society organisations, farmers' organisations, and business and development partners. The event showcased CAADP and was an opportunity to finalise key messages for the Summit. The meeting reaffirmed the commitments of key CAADP stakeholders in Africa and the international development community.



CAADP Day participants in Tripoli, Libya.

## CAADP annual Africa Forum

The first CAADP Africa Forum, 'The Bottom of the Pyramid: Agricultural Development for the Vulnerable', held in November/December 2009 focused on the extremely vulnerable in Africa. People living on less than half a dollar a day have been the hardest hit by escalating food prices, the ripple effects of the global financial crisis and climate change. Their number is rising at an alarming rate.

More than 150 participants from 16 countries across the continent, Germany and Italy, contributed to discussions and visited farms in different parts of Kenya. As a result, participants made valuable contacts and shared lessons learned and best practices on agriculture in Africa.

The CAADP Africa Forum is a platform for sharing and learning about progress with diverse agricultural sub-sectors to foster the upscaling of best practices in agriculture across Africa as an input into country-driven development of the agricultural and rural sectors.

## CAADP Review

*"Your deliberations are also taking place half a decade since the adoption of the AU Summit of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in 2003. This is an opportune time for us all to recommit ourselves to this initiative."*

Mrs Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, African Union (AU) Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture

2009 was the sixth year of CAADP implementation and many stakeholders requested an evaluation of implementation and progress towards attainment of the CAADP objectives and

targets. Accordingly, the CAADP Secretariat, in collaboration with the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the AUC, commissioned a CAADP Review on 16 February 2009. NEPAD hired eight consultants to undertake the review over a two-month period during the first quarter of 2009.

The goal of the review was to inform and guide AU-NEPAD on the future direction of CAADP for the next five to ten years. It was to be a forward looking review with a view to renewing the commitment of member states and development partners to continuing and accelerating the implementation of CAADP. The objectives were to assess progress in CAADP implementation to understand the factors that have contributed to its successes and factors that are hindering progress, in order to refine the framework and tools and, on this basis, improve future implementation, and to propose changes in mandate, governance and financing that will equip CAADP to meet the growing challenges of development over the next five to ten years.

The implementation of CAADP, that is the translation of the broad concept and principles into reality at the regional and country levels, has been in progress for less than five years. So the review team considered it inappropriate to assess its impact on agricultural growth. Instead, the focus was on evaluating the overall vision and goals of CAADP and assessing the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the CAADP implementation process and making a set of recommendations to AU-NEPAD that will help to shape and improve implementation over the next five to ten years. The expected outputs of the review were the documentation of CAADP accomplishments to date, the identification of areas that require strengthening, and the consolidation and expansion of areas that have been successfully implemented.

The outcome of the review was a set of recommendations in four areas: 1) The CAADP concept; 2) The institutional set up; 3) The CAADP implementation processes; and 4) Suggestions for renewing the CAADP partnerships.

### CAADP Review recommendations

#### CAADP concept

- Revise the CAADP framework document to:
  - a) integrate emerging and outstanding issues (bio-fuel, climate change) and livestock, fisheries and forestry; and
  - b) include a detailed guide to governments on the planning and investment process beyond signing of the Compact.
- Reposition CAADP as a provider of services through the establishment of a continent-wide CAADP technical assistance programme to deliver support at the country level.
- Develop and implement a strategy to engage with the private sector, civil society, and farmer organisations.



### Institutional set up

- Define the status and roles of the NEPAD Secretariat, AU, RECs and Pillar Institutions and make each accountable for delivering specific output.
- Prepare for NEPAD-AU integration.
- Strengthen the role of the CAADP Partnership Platform (PP).
- Renew political support for CAADP at country level by identifying high-level 'champions'.
- Broaden and consolidate political support among stakeholders through renewed lobbying efforts.
- Undertake an institutional assessment to identify technical and support staffing and capacity building needs, and to put in place a results-based management system, and annual work plan and budget.
- Improve communications and strengthen the link with knowledge management by developing a medium-term strategy, and strengthening continental and global advocacy.

### CAADP implementation processes (pre- and post-Compact)

- Shift the balance of current implementation efforts to generate more local ownership of the process and take into account the diverse needs, priorities and skills of African countries. This is to be accomplished through an iterative cycle comprised of two overlapping stages: 1) Policy dialogue; and 2) Investment programme design.

### Policy dialogue

- Identify a national CAADP Partner Institution at country level (to replace the CAADP Focal Point).
- Establish a CAADP Country Team embedded in the CAADP Partner Institution.
- Design and support a customised implementation process.
- Introduce a slower, phased implementation approach.

### Investment in programme design

- Formulate country-specific resource mobilisation strategies to harmonise all external support for the sector.
- Formulate a medium-term capacity-building programme to build the skills required for sector analysis and investment programme design.
- Establish an Investment Preparation Facility that will provide additional resources to selected countries to strengthen evidence-based analysis, project design and stakeholder consultation processes; include a resource mobilisation strategy; and be supported by a capacity building programme.
- Establish a CAADP Resource Group to support country-level implementation and capacity development.

### Monitoring and evaluation

- Design and implement a country CAADP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and peer review mechanism to institutionalise the strategy, policy and investment design process.
- Identify feasible 'flagship' programmes to demonstrate CAADP's continental scope and coherence.
- Foster links with non-traditional donors (foundations, private sector, emerging economies).
- Support formulation of regional agricultural strategies by RECs.
- Expand ReSAKSS – prepare a second phase to operationalise the M&E framework and ensure that the lessons learned from Phase 1 can be addressed.
- Focus more on knowledge management.
- Build centres of excellence in agricultural sciences to reverse the decline in resources dedicated to research and development in agricultural sciences in Africa.

### Renewed partnerships

- Renew existing partnerships and forge new ones with private sector, civil society, emerging donors and foundations.

The next steps are to get the key recommendations and a road map for their implementation endorsed at the 6th CAADP PP in April 2010.

## Communicating and sharing knowledge

In 2009, the CAADP website [www.nepad-caadp.net](http://www.nepad-caadp.net) put news and information on CAADP activities online as soon as it became available. The website is a key tool in advancing information flow and awareness of the CAADP Agenda.

During 2009, there were just over 18,000 visits to the CAADP website. The most popular pages, after the home page where people usually arrive on the site, were the library pages (4260 views), followed by 'About CAADP' (3868) and the pillar pages (Pillar I, 2989; Pillar III, 2839; Pillar II, 2503; and Pillar IV, 2408).

CAADP Communications continually strives to provide internal and external communications guidelines for CAADP staff. Its activities grew in 2009, providing staff with awareness and training on how to engage with the media and how to conduct effective public communications through speeches, presentations and policy briefs.


CAADP Communications produced communiqués, information sheets, reports and YouTube and Flickr pages. It also facilitated and coordinated joint communications activities between the AUC, NEPAD and partners e.g. during the AU Summits, CAADP Day, and the CAADP Partnership Platform



Trainees at a community radio station in Sierra Leone get the message across about CAADP.

meeting and during the national CAADP round tables. Presentations and other materials on this topic can be found on the website at [www.nepad-caadp.net/library-meeting-documents.php](http://www.nepad-caadp.net/library-meeting-documents.php).

An increased number of target interviews on CAADP in the national, regional and global media were published during 2009. News websites like AllAfrica.com, Ahibo.com, Afrik.com and Awoko.org, have all featured interviews and in-depth stories on CAADP's activities around the continent. A number of video interviews can be found on the CAADP YouTube page and on the website blog.



MINISTERIAL POLICY BRIEF SERIES Number 1 – May 2009



## Targeting Markets for African Livestock Commodities

Livestock play a critical role in the livelihoods of rural people in Africa. An estimated 200 million people in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) keep livestock and many of the urban and peri-urban poor also benefit from livestock. Of the estimated 300 million poor people who live on less than US\$1.0 per day in SSA, half of them are highly dependent on livestock for their livelihoods. The potential of the livestock sector to ensure food security and reduce poverty is therefore enormous. However, improvements in the productivity of livestock and greater access to markets for livestock and livestock commodities are essential for exploiting this potential.

There are abundant resources and technologies available for increasing the productivity of livestock. There are also enormous opportunities in domestic and international markets for selling livestock and livestock commodities, provided certain technical requirements are met and the appropriate markets are properly targeted. If African livestock producers, particularly the smallholders, are to be food secure and less poor, governments must provide an appropriate policy environment for removing production and market constraints and facilitating access to lucrative, high-price, high-value markets for livestock and livestock commodities. Policies need to be developed to enable smallholder livestock producers to access international markets and take advantage of the so-called "livestock revolution".

**Trade in livestock and livestock commodities**

African trade in livestock and livestock commodities is currently far below what is required to support the level of economic development needed on the continent. Based on annual averages for the period 2000 to 2006, Africa produces 11.9 million tonnes of meat and 31.0 million tonnes of dairy products (milk equivalent) annually (FAOSTAT, various years) but consumes 12.8 million tonnes and 36.4 million tonnes respectively.

About 0.9 million tonnes of meat and 3.3 million tonnes of dairy products are imported annually to meet the deficit in consumption. Seven percent of the total meat consumed is imported while 15 % of dairy products consumed are imported. Of the total meat and dairy products produced, only 0.8% and 1.0% are exported respectively. Africa accounts for 2.0% only of world trade in meat and 3.8% of world trade in dairy products!



SERIE DE NOTES D'ORIENTATION MINISTERIELLES Numéro 1 – mai 2009

## Cibler des Marchés pour les Produits d'Élevage africains

Le bétail joue un rôle crucial dans les moyens d'existence des populations rurales en Afrique. Environ 200 millions de personnes en Afrique subsaharienne (SSA) élèvent du bétail et un grand nombre des populations pauvres des zones urbaines et périurbaines tirent aussi profit du bétail. La moitié des 300 millions de personnes pauvres vivant avec moins de 1 dollar américain par jour en SSA dépend fortement du bétail pour ses moyens d'existence. Le potentiel du secteur du bétail d'assurer la sécurité alimentaire et de réduire la pauvreté est par conséquent énorme. Toutefois, il est absolument nécessaire d'améliorer la productivité du bétail et d'avoir un meilleur accès aux marchés du bétail et des produits d'élevage pour exploiter ce potentiel.

Il existe des ressources abondantes ainsi que des technologies pour augmenter la productivité du bétail. Il y a aussi d'énormes possibilités de vente du bétail et des produits d'élevage sur les marchés intérieurs et internationaux à condition que certaines conditions techniques soient satisfaites et que les marchés appropriés soient correctement ciblés. Les gouvernements devraient fournir un environnement politique approprié pour éliminer les entraves à la production et au marché et faciliter un accès à des marchés lucratifs, de haute valeur pour le bétail et les produits d'élevage en vue d'assurer la sécurité alimentaire et alléger la pauvreté des producteurs africains de bétail, particulièrement les petits éleveurs. Il faut élaborer des politiques pour permettre aux petits éleveurs d'avoir accès aux marchés internationaux et de tirer profit de la fameuse « révolution du bétail ».

**Commerce du bétail et des produits d'élevage**

Environ 0,9 millions de tonnes de viande et 3,3 millions de tonnes de produits laitiers sont importées chaque année pour faire face au déficit en consommation.






Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa  
Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme

POLICY BRIEF Number 3 March 2009

## Income Diversification Among Pastoralists: Lessons for Policy Makers

**How Important is Diversification?**  
Income diversification is an increasingly important means for herders to manage risk. Currently the proportion of income from non-pastoral sources exceeds 20 percent for many pastoral locations in the region, a figure that is considerably larger than most policy makers realize that is the case despite its rising significance. Diversification is not the panacea for overcoming pastoral poverty and food insecurity that many assume it to be. In fact, research shows that while some forms of diversification enhance welfare, others can increase risk and eventually undermine pastoral livelihoods. Importantly, herd mobility and accumulation remain the major means for managing risk in dryland areas and, therefore, efforts to encourage diversification should complement not compete with these goals.

This policy brief discusses some of the common misunderstandings regarding economic diversification among pastoralists that have plagued development policies and programs. It offers guidelines for different policy options which allow herders to better manage the risks that they currently face while better positioning themselves for the future. As presented here, economic diversification among pastoralists is the pursuit of any non-pastoral income-earning activity, whether in rural or urban areas. This definition includes:

- any form of trading occupation e.g. selling milk, firewood, animals, or other products
- wage employment, both local and outside the area, including working as a hired herder, farm worker, and migrant laborer
- retail shop activities
- rental property ownership and sales
- gathering and selling wild products e.g. gum arabica, firewood, or medicinal plants
- farming, both for subsistence and cash incomes.

In presenting different examples of pastoral diversification, the paper distinguishes between strategies of ex-pastoralists or poor who are clearly exiting pastoralism - often partially - and those better-off herders who remain in the sector but are diversifying to complement and sustain their livelihoods. A clear set of options for survival, the other for investment. As will be argued, rather than treat diversification always as an alternative to pastoralism, it suggests that it should be seen as a mechanism for adding economic value in pastoral communities and regions and for helping to maintain pastoral livelihoods.

**Multiple Strategies**  
Income diversification is merely one of a range of different strategies that are employed by pastoralists to manage risk and improve welfare. Rarely is it the most important and usually ranks well behind the normal means of coping with risk, which include mobility, herd accumulation and animal diversification, the use of social networks and exchanges, and the marketing of animals. Practitioners may view income diversification as an abandonment of pastoralism, but only the poorest, least viable pastoral households are using it to opt out of pastoralism. Instead, better-off pastoral households pursue non-pastoral activities to recover from drought or shock-induced herd losses and to supplement rather than replace livestock-based incomes. The need to earn supplemental revenues has resulted in some households maintaining family members year-round in settlements, while others remain in the range areas with the herds. By doing so, they still are able to move animals in search of seasonal pastures and water, as well as pursue non-pastoral activities, including formal education.

Pastoral areas are littered with failed development projects, especially expensive irrigation schemes and market infrastructure projects, which were based on the faulty premise that drought-stricken pastoralists would permanently exit pastoralism following a major disaster, such as a drought. Costly investments in permanent irrigation structures and town-based facilities were constructed in many pastoral areas but were abandoned once the pastoral sector recovered and herders returned to pastoralism. The expensive lesson here is that flexibility should be a driving factor in programs and policies that allow herders different options to supplement livestock-based incomes.

**Adding Value to Pastoral Production**  
Different forms of pastoral diversification support, even strengthen, the pastoral sector, while other activities can undermine and constrain it. For instance, activities that keep value added in the



Economic diversification: the well-organized cross-border milk trade around Mandera in northeast Kenya adds values to pastoral production (photo: Dawit Abebe)

The latest policy briefs on activities related to CAADP are up on the website. Some of the items uploaded in 2009 dealt with cross-border trade in livestock and commodity-based trade in livestock products. (See [www.nepad-caadp.net/library-case-studies.php](http://www.nepad-caadp.net/library-case-studies.php)).



The NEPAD-CAADP Media Forum of African journalists and a regular CAADP newsletter raise public awareness of the CAADP Agenda and inform agriculture and rural development policies and strategic planning at all levels. Articles on key food security issues in Africa have also been published through the CAADP Journalists' Network.

CAADP's communications team continued to build relationships with the international media in 2009. As one example, the well-respected UK newspaper The Guardian published an article on CAADP written by Dr Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, CEO of the Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network. The Guardian also agreed to publish further articles on CAADP in 2010.

In addition, Dr Mayaki (CEO of the NEPAD Planning Coordinating Agency) promoted CAADP and stressed how important agriculture is to the continent in a number of high-level meetings and interviews with UN agencies.

*"Youth is the key factor which will determine the future of our economies, our political institutions and our government systems. Either African governments tackle that youth employment issue through agriculture and rural development... Or they don't, and then they will be sitting on a political bomb."*

Dr Mayaki, CEO of the NEPAD Planning Coordinating Agency, in an interview for the UN's Africa Renewal magazine

Word of mouth and face-to-face interaction are some of the best ways to stimulate debate and move issues forward. In 2009, CAADP acted on a recommendation from the 2008 Partnership Platform to identify and recruit African leaders to speak, lobby and advocate on behalf of the CAADP Agenda. As a result, a cadre of CAADP Champions is starting to take shape that includes the Presidents of Sierra Leone, Benin and Malawi and the Ministers of Agriculture for Sierra Leone and Benin.

The CAADP Champions promote the values and principles of CAADP across the African continent and at the international level. They can also use their influence to advocate political and institutional reform in the agriculture sector, help mobilise financial resources and access international media to promote investment in African agriculture.

Raising awareness is also achieved through music and dance. In Liberia, women farmers performed a song during the CAADP round table process, adding extra inspiration to the event. And in Sierra Leone, an entire Afro-pop song was composed on how the implementation of CAADP has managed to revitalise national agricultural policies and production in the country. Both these events were assisted by CAADP's focal points, who act as coordinators for the organisation in every country where it operates.

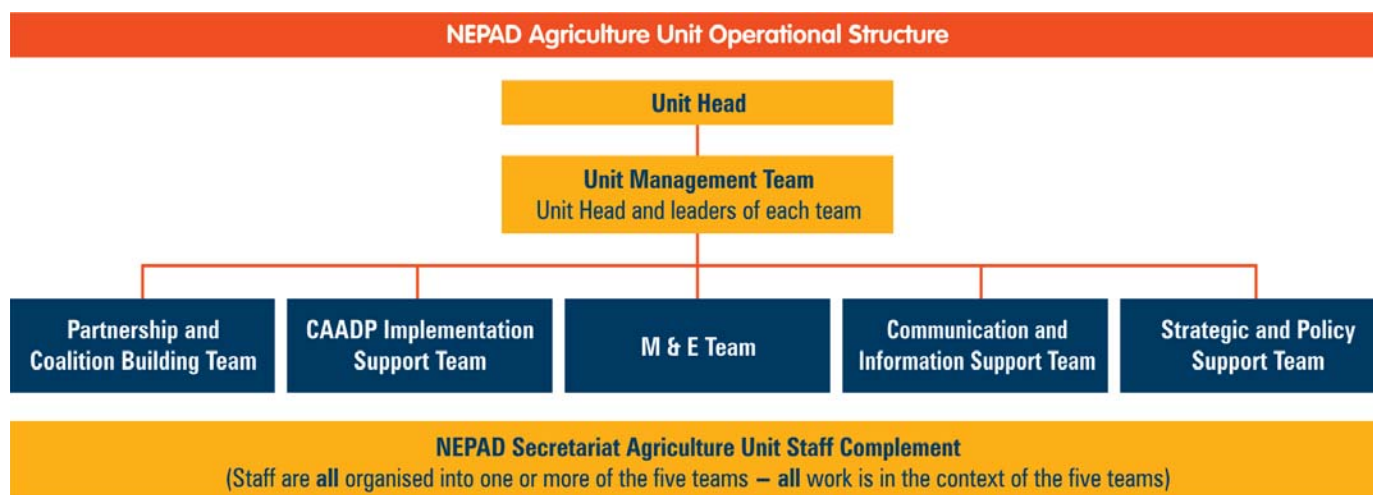
### Telling the CAADP story: CAADP Video Room

The CAADP Video Room is an innovative way of sharing lessons learned and success stories. The first video in the CAADP Video Room showed how poorly managed land could be transformed to be highly productive. This CAADP Pillar I video, produced in partnership with TerrAfrica, explains land-management issues in Africa, and lays out how they affect economies and what can be done to address the issues. Other videos cover the signing of CAADP Compacts in 2009.



## Staff 2009

The NEPAD Agriculture Unit in the NEPAD Secretariat manages CAADP. The management team is composed of the lead Advisor/Head of the Agriculture Unit and the leaders of the five task teams. These are assembled based on individual expertise and work demands. Staff members may belong to multiple teams.



Prof. Richard Mkandawire	Head, NEPAD Agriculture Unit
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# CAADP the Africa-owned and Africa-led initiative working to boost agricultural productivity in Africa

- CAADP is driven by the conviction that Africa's development problems and challenges can only be sustainably addressed by Africa itself. More than ever before, NEPAD and CAADP have galvanised African energies and the collective desire to tackle the development agenda and the chronic problems of hunger and poverty. No initiative in the past has attracted so much continent-wide political support. Nor have African countries previously committed their own resources to such an extent. CAADP is the first comprehensive effort to harness Africa's energies and commitment to address the continent's development challenges and, specifically, tackle barriers and opportunities to boost agricultural productivity.
- The CAADP framework is expected to stimulate and guide 'doing things differently', such as inclusiveness and partnerships, collective ownership, responsibility and outcome-based planning and implementation.
- CAADP is expected to make the development and implementation of country and regional programmes more efficient and effective, and to achieve tangible results.
- The CAADP Agenda and process will boost consistency and continuity in regional and national development efforts, guided by shared sustainable growth and investment targets.
- CAADP is a direct and efficient entry point for donor partners to engage with the African agricultural agenda.

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