

**ECCAS**



**Economic Community of Central  
African States**

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**



**Unity-Dignity-Labour**

**AFRICAN UNION**



**New Economic Partnership for African  
Development (NEPAD).**

## **COMPACT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)**

**SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL  
AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAM (NAIP) IN THE FRAMEWORK  
OF THE STRATEGY OF POVERTY REDUCTION**

**15 APRIL 2011**

## **I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF the COMPACT**

To end the decline of the agricultural sector on the continent, the African ministers have adopted during the XXII<sup>th</sup> Regional Conference for Africa on 8 February 2002 in Cairo a resolution on key steps to be considered in the agricultural domain in the framework of the New Economic Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). In order to implement this resolution, they have approved on 9 June 2002 the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

The Declaration on the Framework for African Food Security (FAFS), ratified by the Assembly of heads of State and Government of the African Union (UA) held in Maputo on 10 and 11 July 2003 has brought CAADP a strong political support. In this occasion, the Heads of State and Government have adopted a common commitment for the achievement of a minimum annual growth rate of 6% in the agricultural sector and the allocation to the agricultural sector of at least 10% of the national budget.

### **1.1. The CAADP: a programme for Africa and a common framework for development**

The CAADP defines a general framework that presents the main pillars of priority interventions to restore agricultural growth, rural development and food security in Africa. The programme dwells on four pillars, respectively: (i) Extension of areas under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems; (ii) Improvement of rural infrastructure and trade related - capacities for market access; (iii) Increase of food supply and reduction of hunger; and (iv) Agricultural research, dissemination and adoption of technologies boosting sustainable production growth.

In the Central Africa, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) is in charge of the implementation of the CAADP. Taking example on CAADP orientations the ECCAS elaborated its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP-ECCAS) and the Regional Programme for Food Security in the Central Africa (RPFS- CA) that are reference frameworks for national agricultural policies. The ambition of the CAP is to assure food security of a population bound to double around 2030 by leaning in priority on the potential of production and exchanges of the region, the coordination and increased harmonization of the implementation of the CAADP.

The specific objectives of the implementation of the CAADP in CAR tend to:

- Promote the growth of the agricultural sector and economic development;
- Help the country to obtain satisfactory results in its strategies and programs of the development of agriculture formulated in the framework of the DSPR, in sector-based strategies, etc;

- Bring an increase in value to the existing initiatives, by helping the country to develop better programs of investment and to implement mechanisms and suitable capacities of implementation.

The process of implementation in CAR aims at improving the quality and the efficiency of programs of the agricultural sector through the integration of the principles and values of the CAADP in the national systems of planning and implementation of development, in order to improve constantly the performance of the agricultural sector.

## **1.2. The CAP / ECCAS, an operational programme to promote coherence and synergies between the different efforts of development at the level of the region and the countries**

The CAP / ECCAS plan the formulation at the level of every member country of a National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP). Its general objective is to contribute in a sustainable way to the satisfaction of food needs of the population, to the economic and social development and to the reduction of poverty in Member states, as well as disparities between territories, zones and countries.

For CAR, the efforts and commitments are materialized by NAIP elaboration that has for basis the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Rural Development and Food Security Strategy Paper (RDFSP) .

The PRSP (2008-2010), through its pillar 3 (Rebuild and diversify the economy) of which one of its key constituent is the promotion and modernization of agriculture, defines four pillars:

- The reinforcement of the producers' capacities and their organizations;
- The reinforcement of services and agricultural institutions;
- The intensification and diversification of agriculture;
- The opening of road access to rural areas

The strategic pillars of the RDFSP (2011-2015), that are embedded in the continuation of the DSPR are respectively:

- Assure the sustainable development of profit-earning agricultural and non-agricultural productions ;
- Improve the human environment in rural areas;
- Promote the system of rural financing and assistance to the producers;
- Strengthen the institutional environment of the actors of the rural sector.

The elaboration of the NPAI help to carve out priority programs, new systems of strategic analysis and support to knowledge in order to facilitate the by peer review, dialogue and the planning. The integration of the NPAI within the SRDFS is guaranteed by the existing Authorities of control and coordination (National strategic Committee, National orientation and steering committee), whose actions are geared towards the prevention of divergence between those two dynamics in the future. The objectives of the NAIP and the commitments of the various stakeholders allowing its effective implementation are recorded in the present National Pact of CAADP.

## **II. MOTIVE, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF the COMPACT**

The National Compact constitutes a stable basis of cooperation and contributes to the formulation of a Regional Pact of support for the implementation of the CAADP in Central Africa. It is a common framework to increase investments and performances of the rural sector.

### **2.1. Purpose of the Compact**

In consideration of the Government vision and its commitment for the economic and social development defined in the PRSP and the RDFSP, the Compact has as objective to:

- Determine the parameters of mid and long-term partnership in the agricultural sector;
- Specify the main commitments on behalf of the Government and the development partners; and
- Clarify the roles and expectations of actors from agricultural, food-processing and environment sector in order to assure a joint implementation of the NPAI.

### **2.2. Objectives of the Compact**

The Compact has for global objective the implementation of the recommendations of recent international conferences on food security, the reduction of poverty and the sustainable use of natural resources.

#### **2.2.1. Identified priority programs**

Conscious of the strategic importance of agriculture, the Government envisages favouring from now till 2015 the realization of a dynamic rural sector that generates growth, the reduction of poverty and hunger. In order to assure a better coherence in the implementation of the strategic vision of the Government in the agricultural domain, the elaboration of the NPAIP was planned. The elaboration of this program takes into account points of convergence of all the documents concerning current planned activities, in particular, the programme of priority actions of the DSPR and the SRDFS.

In congruence with the orientations of the DSPR and coherence with the strategic pillars of CAP / ECCAS and CAADP, the priorities of investments of the NAIP, for period 2011-2015, revolve around the following programs: i) Agriculture; ii) Cattle breeding; iii) Fishing and aquaculture; iv) Forests and hunting; v) reinforcement of institutional capacities, the gender issue and development included. These various programs are presented in synthetic shape of Summaries.

### **2.2.2. Objective of the priority programs**

The targeted objective, through these programs, is to transform the rural sector into a pillar of growth and reduction of poverty, through a substantial increase of vegetable and animal production, a diversification of the income of the populations and the promotion of food security in the most vulnerable areas.

The implementation of these programs is based on the following priority strategic pillars: (i) improvement of the living environment in rural areas; ii) sustainable improvement of productivity and production of family farms; iii) promotion and development of agricultural professional organizations; iv) improvement of trade flows of agricultural productions, both inside and in the export; v) improvement of the setting and the institutional environment; vi) improvement of the system of financing and assistance to producers; vii) promotion of gender approach in all actions addressing the rural world; viii) improvement of coherence and synergy between the different actors, development partners included.

## **III. PARTNERSHIP IN IMPLEMENTATION OF INVESTMENT PRIORITIES**

### **3.1. Purpose, principles and modalities of partnerships within the framework of the NAIP**

The Compact is a framework of partnership between the Government, the private sector and development partners for the successful implementation of the above specified PRSP /NAIP programs, as well as the oncoming programs to be defined. The modalities and principles of partnership lie in an initiative of global strategic consultation and an approach of sector-based planning defined in the policy of cooperation.

### **3.2. Government commitments**

The Government confirms its commitment to promote good governance and long-term economic and social development, in order to reduce poverty and realize in term food and nutritional security, as it is defined in the SRDFS and displayed in PRSP. In this respect, the Government makes a commitment to:

- Assure leadership and appropriation of the process of development and base any assistance to development on this appropriation principle;

- Considering the NAIP as a framework for the realization of the objectives connected to the vision above mentioned in the agricultural sector through the development of a private sector, supported by an active State, freedom of exchanges and a permanent preservation of the macroeconomic stability;
- Assure the efficiency and competitiveness in the continuation of the implementation of the PRSP /NAIP schedule as its strategy to reach and exceed the objective of a 6 % growth rate of the CAADP by 2015;
- Allocate at least 10 % of the national budget to the rural sector, according to the Maputo Commitments of 2003;
- Pursue the completion of the sector-based reforms in order to assure better running of the markets of chemical fertilizers and agriculture, forest and pastoral products, as well as at national level, as in regional markets(EMCCA and ECCAS);
- Undertake necessary companion reforms, in the legislative and statutory plans, in the field of land security to favor investments in the agricultural sector and the implication of all actors in the implementation of the NPAI development;
- Assure the follow-up-evaluation, coordination and dissemination of reports specified in its policy of cooperation with partners in development;
- Realize agricultural census; and establish a system of updating statistics.

### **3.3. Commitments of the TFP**

In the spirit of the Declaration of Paris on aid coordination, development partners make a commitment to:

- Align aid and technical support granted to the sector with the identified priority programs contained in the NAIP agenda and increase their support before 2015 in order to contribute to the investment costs of the agreed programs;
- Provide indications on future aids in the sector on a multiannual basis for a better prevision in order to allow a better planning, a better budgeting and a better implementation;
- Support the implementation of the Compact for assistance to global development of the sector involving all of its actors, notably the Peasants' Organizations, the Civil Society and the Private Sector.

Besides, within the ECCAS, the development partners, who support the CAP / CAADP agenda, are invited to assist CAR in the implementation of programs and activities undertaken in the framework of this Compact.

### **3.4. Commitments of the African Union and regional partners (ECCAS, EMCCA)**

The African Union, the ECCAS and regional partners make a commitment, through the Declaration of Maputo to:

- Support CAR in the implementation of the priority programs which will allow the Country to realize the objectives of the DSPR, the SRDFS, the CAP / CAADP and to be in good position to reach the MDG1;
- Support the priority programs of CAR defined in the NAIP by a political plea, a fund raising and a consequent technical assistance.

### **3.5. Commitment of producers' organizations, the private sector and the civil society**

Given the necessity of working within the framework of partnerships convenient for the realization of the objectives contained in the MDG, the producers' organizations (PO), the private sector and the civil society make a commitment to:

- Collaborate efficiently with the Government for the reinforcement and creation of companies and initiatives endowed with a considerable impact on the reduction of poverty in the country and the improvement of economic growth;
- Favour capitalization and share of experience, knowledge and information between actors in the implementation of the NAIP;
- Contribute to the mobilization of resources through the realization of investments in the rural sector in order to promote the modernization of agricultural activities and exports of agricultural, forest, pastoral and fishing products

## **IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE NAIP**

### **4.1. Coordination and supervision**

The coordination and the supervision of the implementation of the CAADP depend of the team country (Group of national experts of the ministerial departments involved in the implementation of priority programs).

The global coordination of partnerships mentioned above, takes place in the institutional framework of the PRSP which constitutes the reference setting for the interventions of development partners. For that purpose, a specific mechanism of follow-up-evaluation of the implementation of commitments will be set up.

### **4.2. Mobilization of resources**

The Government and the development partners proceed, just after the signature of the present Compact, in mobilization of resources for the elaboration of the NAIP.

The Central African Government, in association with the private sector, the civil society, the producers' organization and development partners, will mobilize resources to:

- Finalize the priority action plans with the aim of starting their implementation, at the latest, before the end of 2011 within the framework of the NAIP;
- Start as soon as possible the implementation of the PRSP /NAIP programs as well as refocused programs in the course of execution.

### **4.3. Capacities of implementation**

The Government has to do its best to strengthen the capacities of the actors involved in the implementation of the NAIP in order to meet the needs in staff, in institutional support and logistics, for a starting up at appropriate time of this implementation. The development partners have to do their best to supply the necessary technical support, in accordance with the national aid policy to assist the Government, in case of necessity, to answer the requirements of the above-mentioned capacities.

## **V. APPROVAL OF THE COMPACT**

By signing this Compact,

1. The Central African Government makes a commitment to respect the provisions of the present Compact, according to the purposes, the objectives, the principles and the modalities exposed in the PRSP /NAIP.
2. The development partners, by common agreement, convene to honor the above specified Commitments, according to the Declaration of Paris.
3. The African Union, the ECCAS, the other regional and non- regional partners, individually or collectively, convene to honor the above mentioned Commitments, according to the Declaration of Maputo and the global principle of the implementation of the CAADP.
4. The producers' organizations, the private sector and the civil society, collectively convene to support the realization of the aspirations of the Compact.

Done in Bangui, 15 April 2011

**Have signed,**

For the Central African Government

The Minister of Rural Development and Agriculture

The Minister of State in charge of the Planning, the Economy and the International Cooperation

The Prime Minister, Head of the Government

For the Commission of the African Union / NEPAD Agency of Planning and Coordination

For the ECCAS

For the Development Partners

For the United Nations Agency,

The Resident Coordinator

For the of the Producers' Organizations,

The Chairman of the Chamber of Agriculture

For the Private sector,

The Chairman of the Central African Inter-professional Organization (GICA)

The Chairman of the National Union of Employers of the Central African Republic

For the Civil society,

The Chairman of "CIONGA-CA"