

Synthesis Report:

The 1st Pan-Africa Non-State Actors (NSA) Policy Dialogue Meeting on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP): *Working Together to Tackle the Challenges of African Agriculture – Role of NSAs*

Rockview Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria • 17-19 October 2011



The three-day Pan-Africa Policy Dialogue Meeting on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), co-organised by ActionAid, Oxfam, and ACORD (Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development) with the logistical support of ActionAid Nigeria, brought together around 80 participants from across the continent to tackle the challenges facing African agriculture and to discuss the role of non-state actors (NSAs) in the CAADP implementation process.

Specific objectives of the meeting were: 1) To have an effective dialogue among various stakeholders to deepen the commitment and alignment of national agricultural policies and investment plans to key CAADP targets and principles; 2) to strengthen the capacity of small-scale farmers, pastoralists, land rights alliances, women's rights organisations and other civil society groups to engage effectively with the CAADP processes at the national and regional levels; 3) to update participants on the CAADP Mutual Accountability Framework and how country-level implementations are addressing the needs of women and climate change response mechanisms; 4) to facilitate a constructive exchange of ideas among government representatives, development agencies, smallholder farmers, pastoralists and other civil society groups not



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only on the CAADP implementation process, but also on the broader issues facing African agriculture; 5) share lessons and good practices regarding the identification, design and implementation of national and regional policies, strategies and programmes that contribute to enhanced agricultural growth, food security and rural development in Africa; and 6) identify gaps and present clear recommendations for effective CAADP implementation at the national and regional level.

Participants comprised of smallholder farmers and pastoralists across the continent, land rights alliances, women's rights organisations, agribusiness, the youth sector, government officials from Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Sierra Leone, representatives from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union Commission (AUC), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and research institutions including the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and Future Agricultures Consortium (FAC).

There was a wide ranging expectations from the meeting, such as learning more about CAADP and different country experiences in its implementation, building capacity on how to influence governments, developing bottom-up approaches to agricultural policy making, increasing the participation of women smallholder farmers, reaffirming the pivotal and complementary role of NSAs in operationalising CAADP, going beyond rhetorical arguments and finding a concrete plan of action, clearly defining the roles of NSAs, increasing collaboration with the media on the topic, and building meaningful partnerships among the civil society, the private and public sectors.

Overall, the meeting served as a platform for constructive dialogue among NSAs, governments, RECs and the AU on important issues related to CAADP and African agriculture at large. Not only was the meeting effective in teasing out the pivotal role of NSAs in various aspects of CAADP implementation, but it also highlighted the gaps and room for improvement for the current status of NSA participation. Furthermore, representatives from national governments, RECs and the AUC confirmed their commitments to work with NSAs on an equal footing to advance the CAADP agenda at the national and the regional level.

Background

The agricultural sector is the mainstay of most economies in the sub-Saharan Africa contributing on average about 33 per cent of Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with countries like Uganda, Tanzania, and Mali having GDP contribution rates higher than 40 per cent. This signifies the importance of agriculture in ensuring economic, social, cultural and political development of these economies. Women form the backbone of the agricultural sector providing over 60 per cent of agricultural labour, managing over 90 per cent of farms, yet have limited access, control and ownership of natural resource base, especially, land. Agriculture and pastoralism are key livelihood sectors and accounts for more than 80 percent of rural employment.

Despite its importance, public investment in the sector in majority of African states has been dismal throughout the past four decades, leading to increased hunger, chronic food insecurity and poverty, environmental degradation, gender inequality and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

To address this longstanding problem, CAADP was established in 2003 as part of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the economic development programme of the African Union (AU). Despite being dormant for the first five years on its inception, there has been various progress and achievements made since 2008, as many more countries are getting on board with the CAADP implementation process. Currently, close to 26 sub-Saharan African countries have signed the CAADP Compact, 19 have developed investment plans, 14 have undergone technical reviews and organised business meetings. Moreover, CAADP's principle of inclusiveness has fostered a vibrant participation from non-state actors (NSAs) so that the voices of the poor and marginalised are heard by policymakers.



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Despite these achievements, there are a myriad of gaps to be filled, not only on the financial sustainability of the programme, but also the systematic policy neglect of women farmers and the failure to define robust climate change adaptation strategies to support smallholder farmers.

In order to fulfil the goal of CAADP in eliminating hunger and reducing poverty through agriculture-led development, there is a strong need for NSAs to work together, build the capacity of smallholder farmers and pastoralists, and share knowledge and experiences for effective policy advocacy.

Summary of Presentations and Discussions

1. Challenges facing African agriculture

1.1 Climate Change

- Climate change is a long-term shift in the climate, measured by changes in average temperature, wind patterns, precipitation and other climatic phenomena; agriculture and agro-ecological systems are the most vulnerable to climate change, and hence have serious implications for ensuring food security.
- Main impacts of climate change in Africa include: desertification, sea level rise, reduced freshwater availability, cyclones, coastal erosion, deforestation, loss of forest quality, woodland degradation, coral bleaching, the spread of malaria and negative impacts on food security through crop failures
- Africa is most vulnerable to climate change because of the heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, the poor level of water control and the poor replenishment of reservoirs
- Extreme weather conditions can lead to higher volatility and greater vulnerability for poor net-food importing countries.
- Women farmers bear disproportionate impacts from climate change, including added burden of ensuring household food security, limited adaptive capacity arising from structural social inequalities and unequal gender norms, increased vulnerability in women-dominant sectors such as paddy cultivation, cotton and tea plantation and fishing, and increased burden of care work
- Climate change is about increasing community resilience to protect existing livelihood systems, diversify their sources of income and their livelihood strategies.
- Policy and programmatic adaptation measures should include: investments in infrastructure to prevent crop and asset loss; empirical and bottom-up research to develop community-based adaptation models; provision of climate information and advisory services for agricultural and fishing communities; reliable and timely early warning systems; rapid emergency response, buffer stocks and social protection to absorb risks; increased support for climate resilient sustainable agriculture and women's access to land and other natural resources.

1.2 Land Grabbing

- In developing countries, as many as 227 million hectares of land has been sold or leased since 2001, mostly to international investors
- The recent rise in land grabs can be explained by the 2007-8 food price crisis, which led investors and governments to turn their attention towards agriculture after decades of neglect and underinvestment. These land acquisitions are often intended to produce for foreign food demand and biofuel markets.
- Land grabs are characterised by: 1) violation of human rights, particularly those of women; 2) undermining of the principle of free, prior and informed consent of affected land users; 3) ignorance of the impacts on social, economic, and gender relations and on the government; 4) avoidance of transparency contracts with clear and binding commitments on employment and benefit sharing; and 5) eschewing of democratic planning, independent oversight and meaningful community participation.
- These 'land grabs' in Africa has resulted in dispossession, eviction, deception, violation of human rights, and destruction of livelihoods of the poorest communities. Communities regularly lose out to local elites and domestic or foreign investors because they lack the power to claim their rights effectively and to defend and advance their rights.
- In Uganda, more than 20,000 people have been evicted without compensation by the UK-based New Forests Company (NFC) between 2006 and 2010. Despite the NFC presents itself as a sustainable and socially responsible company, communities have been violently evicted without being informed, consulted and compensated.

- In South Sudan between 2007 and 2010, foreign companies, governments, and individuals sought or acquired at least 2.64 million hectares (26,400 km²) for agriculture, biofuel, and forestry projects. In March 2008, the US-based Nile Trading & Development Inc. (NTD) secured a 49-year lease for 600,000 hectares (6,000 km²) of extremely fertile community land in the country. Here, local elites signed the contract “on behalf” of local communities, where in reality they were not part of any negotiation process.
- Recommendations on tackling land grabs: 1) Grievances of communities affected must be resolved; 2) balance of power should be shifted to local communities; 3) adopt strong internationally applicable standards on governance related to good land tenure and natural resources management; 4) the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGs) must be adopted by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS); 5) effectiveness of human rights mechanisms must be strengthened; 6) women should have equal rights to access and control over land; 7) full disclosure of information should be guaranteed; 8) redress and dispute settlement mechanisms should be instituted; 9) investors should respect all existing land use rights

I.3 Food Price Volatility – Response Mechanisms of ECOWAS

- Global food crisis has been compounded by energy and financial crises.
- Rising global food prices has a direct impact on regional and local prices and its impacts on consumers, particularly poor communities. Poor households at the bottom of the economic ladder spend a majority of their income on food.
- Measures taken to address food price volatility and instability in the region include: 1) developing and implementing the ECOWAS regional agricultural policy (ECOWAP); 2) encouraging member states to share country experiences in how they are addressing the food crisis at the national level; and 3) creating awareness of various policy and programmatic actions of both donors and governments, including actions on nutrition and food safety.
- **Short-term strategies** to address food price volatility include: development of social safety nets; assessment of food security challenges; reducing customs tariffs to reduce staple food prices; introduction of new agricultural initiatives (e.g. land policies); capacity-building and advocacy
- **Long-term strategies** include: increasing investment in agriculture in line with CAADP; resource mobilisation at the regional and national level for investment plans; development of agricultural technology and its dissemination; use of appropriate policy instruments (e.g. common external tariff, protocol on free movement of people, goods and services); engagement with the wider civil society; monitoring food prices and agricultural indicators.

I.4 Challenges faced by Pastoralists

- **Mali:** Majority of people in the northern part of the country are engaged in animal husbandry. Pastoralists face various challenges from both natural and human factors. Climate change is increasingly affecting the availability of pasture land for cattle grazing. Majority of pastoralists work as intermediaries for traders who are actual owners of the cattle – meaning that they end up receiving much less economic returns. There is a high level of illiteracy among pastoralists. The national Land Use Act is unfavourable towards the majority of women pastoralists as they are often denied of their rights to own land. The Act also allows external actors to invest in pastoralists’ land without first obtaining their consent. The high cost of cattle in the Sahel region is an added burden to women pastoralists who cannot afford to have sufficient herds; there is often a short supply of milk during the dry season. Women are also excluded from policy decision-making processes in the pastoralist sector.
- **Ethiopia:** There is a shortage of livestock and water supply in Ethiopia, and when compounded by drought, many households become food insecure. Some pastoralists are turning to crop farming, becoming agro-pastoralists. The Ethiopian government has adopted food reserves measures as a direct response to humanitarian situations. To help pastoralists cope with climate change in the long-term, the government has put in place for pastoralists to receive free legal counsel to deal with development activities, and to join in dialogue with government officials on food security issues. Such mechanisms are bringing about positive changes to pastoralism in Ethiopia.

I.5 Lack of Gender Consideration in African Agriculture

- The vast majority of rural poor are smallholders and the majority of these smallholders are women. Women farmers face the added burden of juggling multiple responsibilities. National agricultural policies and budgets, however, fail to focus on the needs of women smallholder farmers.



- A close examination of the CAADP policy framework reveals that there is currently a lack of analysis of the specific needs of women and smallholders, as well as the best policy mechanisms for meeting their needs.
- Principles of gender-sensitive agricultural development / **essential services packages for women farmers** should ensure: equal rights of men and women; approaches that are participatory, non-discriminatory, accountable and transparent; high quality, availability and accessibility of extension services to the most marginalized groups; independent rights to access and control land; accessible, available and timely distribution of inputs; policy and legal frameworks that guarantee women's independent access and control of assets, especially land; reduction of unequal burden of care on women through appropriate research and technology; access to available markets, market and price information

1.6 Other Challenges

- **Sudan:** Removal of government support and liberalisation; unhealthy competition from large scale farmers; huge competition from substitute product; lack adequate financing; farm holding companies has met violent resistance from merchants; unfavourable Land Use Act; high transport cost
- **Uganda:** Competition from import substitute goods; lack of access to credit from banks; expensive electricity tariffs means they use diesel pump which lowers their productivity; lack of capital to buy fertilizers; lack capacity to take advantage of trade; land fragmentation; lack of economic authority and control of income by women
- **Mozambique:** Private foreign investors are preferred by government and given incentives; lack of adequate infrastructure available to small scale farmers; lack of adequate storage facilities; limited capital base and lack of credit
- Comments from the floor: Lack of discussion on the role of youth in the agricultural sector, lack of discussion on fisheries and climate refugees

2. CAADP and AU-Level and Regional Policies to Tackle the Challenges of African Agriculture

2.1. Overview of CAADP

- For an overview, refer to the [CAADP Toolkit for Civil Society Engagement](#).
- Value-added by NSAs in the CAADP Process: 1) Putting CAADP plans to action; 2) raising awareness and engaging the coordination of NSAs; 3) raising awareness and mobilizing the public from the national and community level; 4) generating knowledge and sharing best practices; 5) advocating to governments, donors and other stakeholders to support the CAADP process; 6) developing capacity of national and regional stakeholders; 7) increasing the engagement of women and youth in the CAADP process.
- So far, NSAs have developed toolkits and guidelines for civil society participation, reviewed and analysed national CAADP-aligned investment plans, secured funding with Africa Lead to conduct national NSA dialogue meetings in ten countries, and established direct links with RECs.

2.2. AU Land Policy Framework & Guidelines (F&G)

- **Women** are the primary users of agricultural land and major producers of food, but are marginalized in access to and control over land. Hence, there is a **need to deconstruct and reconceptualise both customary and statutory laws** regarding women's land rights, and land policies should remove women's rights that are linked to the private sphere of marriage and family and place them in their individual realm. Women should also have equal rights to inherit, bequeath and co-own registered land by spouses and family members.
- African continent is facing unprecedented pressures from **large-scale acquisitions of land driven by foreign investors who are capitalising on the poor land governance and weak land of the continent.**
- Land grabbing is closely related to water and other natural resources grabbing.
- Preparation for the F&G started in June 2006, and adopted by 54 Heads of States and Governments in July 2009.
- F&G tries to answer: 1) how to benefit from land investments while observing sustainability guidelines; and 2) how to prevent the marginalization of land rights of African communities?



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- **Rationale** for the F&G: 1) Provide basis for commitment to land policy formulation/implementation/monitoring; 2) promote consensus on land related values and principles; 3) underscore the need for popular participation; 4) Make available best practices; 5) provide framework for addressing critical and emerging issues including women's land rights and FDI in land; 6) provide basis for partnership/synergy of action with development partners at country level.
- **AU Declaration on Land** calls on: Heads of states and governments to ensure equitable access to land for all land users and strengthen women's land rights; AUC to establish an institutional framework to support national land policy processes in member states and a fund to support land policy development and implementation in Africa; RECs to capture land related issues within their common agricultural policies and convene periodically for a for experience sharing on land policy development, implementation and monitoring among member states; all member states are urged to develop comprehensive land policies responding to their peculiar needs of their peoples, build adequate human, financial and technical capacity to support land policy development and implementation, and make use of the key messages of the F&G to inform their national land policy process; civil society organisations are invited to participate in these processes through effective participation
- **Nairobi Action Plan** calls for key actions: 1) Assessment of land-based large scale investments including gender differentiated and poverty impacts, drawing on evidence-based advocacy to promote profitable, equitable and sustainable land-based investments; 2) establishment of a monitoring and reporting mechanism for tracking large scale land-based Investment to ensure that they are beneficial to local communities including women; 3) secure land rights for communities including women and investors
- **Key recommendations:** 1) Smallholder farmers should also be considered investors and governments need to invest more in them so as not replace them with foreign investors; 2) serious investors should act in the framework of national policies and rule of law - Africa needs to develop sound land policies and legislation, build strong land institutions and enhance land governance; 3) need to improve transparency and make info on land deals available; 4) existing land deals need to be renegotiated and revised where necessary; 5) develop guiding principles for investments in Africa's agricultural land that observe human rights principles, reflect national interest and consider alternative business plans that do not require large-scale expansion; 6) accelerate implementation of the AU Dec on Land and make effective use of the F&G to develop in a participatory and comprehensive manner.

2.3. AU Pastoralist Policy Framework (PPF)

- **There are various problems within the pastoralist sector in Africa:** 1) Extreme and worsening of poverty faced by pastoralists; 2) pastoral communities are politically and economically marginalised; 3) pastoralist benefit from far less resources to land, water, pasture and basic services; 4) they also suffer from increasing food insecurity; 5) they face high levels of conflict and insecurity; 6) growing environmental degradation; 7) exposure to livestock diseases; 8) inadequate government framework and policies to address issues of pastoralism; 9) ineffective institutional settings; 10) ineffective interventions due to their irrelevance; and 11) uneven market relationships and increased pressure on the fragile ecosystem.
- The PPF was adopted in January 2011, following the roadmap: Regional assessment → stakeholder consultation → Policy adoption by political leaders → Policy implementation
- **Rationale for the PPF:** 1) Tool to address in a holistic manner the challenges of pastoralism; 2) Provision of sound basis for guaranteeing access to resources, services and facilities; 3) Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources
- **Objectives of the PPF:** 1) Function as an advocacy tool; 2) give official recognition for pastoralists; 3) lay foundations for a continent-wide commitment to political, social, economic development of pastoralist communities; 4) provide open spaces for the definition and management of pastoralists' own development activities.
- **Status:** There are various joint workshops planned with the EAC to develop regional pastoral policies, and discussions are ongoing to assist Uganda in developing its pastoral policy. For West and Central Africa, discussions are to start around November 2011. AUC is currently working to revamp the COMESA-led multi-stakeholder pastoral forum, in order to provide a platform for building coherence and synergies in the implementation of pastoral programmes at the national and regional level.
- Procedures are underway to set up a **Pan African Forum and Network of Livestock Exporting Countries** (PAFLEC) Secretariat within the AU-IBAR Office.



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- There is also the **Pastoral Investment Initiative**, which aims to contribute to improving the profile of pastoral investments which are economically feasible and profitable, and aligned to pastoral development objectives.
- The **Veterinary Governance Project** aims to strengthen the capacity of pastoral associations to participate in policy formulation processes, and develop a critical mass of livestock and pastoralist groups.
- The **Regional Learning and Advocacy Programme (REGLAP)** has developed and distributed several thousand copies of the PPF to CSOs.

2.4. AU-NEPAD Agriculture Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (Agric-CCAM) Framework

- The AU Summit in July 2009 made the decision charging the AUC and NEPAD to lead development of the AU-NEPAD Agric-CCAM Framework
- **Purpose** of Agric-CCAM Framework: 1) Outline a set of principles, actions, roles and responsibilities and analytical instruments to guide the diagnosis, design and implementing agricultural based climate change adaptation-mitigation programmes; 2) seeks to help maintain a high degree of emphasis on linkages between climate change, sustainable land management, food security, and poverty alleviation in Africa in policy and development programming; 3) seeks to highlight roles and synergies across different partners in addressing climate change in African agriculture; 4) seeks to help in facilitating the collaboration and coordination of efforts in climate change policy, research and development as it relates to agriculture; 5) seeks to provide a clear and compelling investment programme for African agriculture that delivers on the twin objectives of meeting current food security needs whilst building capacity of rural systems and agricultural assets (e.g. soils) to offset or respond to climate change effects
- **Strategic actions:** 1) Agricultural GHG emissions and carbon sequestration; and 2) challenges of measuring, monitoring and verifying soil and biomass carbon in agriculture
- **Operationalising the framework:** 1) Alignment and harmonization across the RECs and AUC/NPCA Agriculture Programmes; 2) Development and operationalise a continental level programme to rally and backstop the regional and country programmes; and 3) Focus on mobilizing desired expert and financing support for country level climate smart programme within the context of the national (CAADP) agriculture and Food security investment plans

2.5. Concept of Humanitarian Food Reserves in ECOWAS

- **Policy objectives in West Africa:** 1) Reduce impact of high food prices through price stabilisation mechanisms; 2) respond to cases of disasters in a rapid and sustainable manner thereby ensuring food and nutrition security and the protection of livelihoods; 3) implement appropriate social protection programmes in ECOWAS member states – particularly vulnerable people.
- **Instruments** include: 1) development of price stabilisation mechanisms that do not prejudice producers and consumers; 2) creation of regional food reserves that are complimentary to national ones; 3) disaster risk reduction framework; 4) common external tariffs
- ECOWAS is working on providing a food aid charter. It aims to manage food from within and outside of ECOWAS to manage food crisis in the region. In West Africa governments, CSOs and donor agencies have various food reserve initiatives; ECOWAS seeks to harmonize these.
- **Definition of regional food reserves:** producing additional or extra food which we can use within the region in times of disasters and crises. This can be physical or virtual stock.
- Regional food reserve system should be complimentary and bring synergies with national reserves.
- There is the G20 pilot initiative on humanitarian food reserves developed with ECOWAS
- **Principles of food reserves:** 1) Policy objectives and proposed instruments are an integral part of ECOWAP/CAADP and have been integrated in the regional statutes of ECOWAS. Focus on reducing negative consequences of food price volatility; 2) effective and efficient early warning systems and contingency plans at regional and national levels; 3) international solidarity passed on Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness; 4) financing of the food reserves can be a combination of any of the following forms – physical or virtual; 5) governance structure should promote accountability and transparency. ECOWAS commission will coordinate the system but will involve the participation of key stakeholder; 6) choice of agricultural products for the system will depend on ECOWAS member states. ECOWAS is also looking to livestock options, and quantity and quality of stock to prevent market distortion; 7) targeting specific groups during periods of humanitarian crisis



- Stock will first and foremost be secured locally. ECOWAS has an initiative with the World Bank on increasing production within the region. Some countries are already accessing funds on this.

3. Understanding RECs' and Governments' Roles in CAADP Implementation

3.1. RECs – ECOWAS

- **Regional priorities:** food sovereignty, creation of enabling environments for agricultural development, and targeting of vulnerable groups
- Regional ECOWAP/CAADP Compact was signed in Nov 2009
- **Key principles** in the implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP: 1) Participatory process and ownership with multi-stakeholder consultation; 2) Prioritisation based on regional and national priorities and realities; 3) Linkage and complimentary between local national regional and continental activities; 4) Evidence based programme development and policy instruments; 5) Political commitment sought at every stage of the process; 6) Involvement of the technical and financial partners in the development and implementation process; 7) Natural sequencing of activities
- **Lessons learnt:** 1) process requires a lot of resources in terms of finance, personnel and time; 2) implementation of policy and programme cuts across several ministries and institutions; 3) countries lack limited human resource capacities; 4) analytical work and reviews need to take diverse views in order to give the process the desired ownership; 5) political crisis slowed down the process in some ECOWAS member states; 6) the level of visibility in the implementation process differs by country; 7) coordination is a challenge at the regional level; 8) issues such as gender, climate change and disaster risk reduction are not adequately covered by some reviews; 9) donor response varies in different member states
- **Results:** 15 roundtable meetings and 13 business meetings held. Resource mobilisation is ongoing – ECOWAS committed USD 150 million to fund the ECOWAS/CAADP over a 5 year period, and as of today USD 1.8 billion has been committed from various sources for both regional and national programmes. Development partners headed by Spain have set up an ECOWAP/CAADP support group, and it has become a reference point for donor intervention in the sector.
- **Recipes for Success:** 1) political leadership and commitment; 2) providing sustainable funds to countries; 3) using regional institutions and experts for background studies and analyses; 4) ECOWAS be in control of the overall coordination process; 5) involving NSAs
- **Challenges:** 1) capacity of the ECOWAS Commission; 2) maintaining donor interest; 3) addressing issues of sustainability; 4) making sure governments honour the Maputo commitments

3.2. Governments

- **Sierra Leone:** Government is committed to making agriculture the engine for growth. CAADP Compact was signed in 2009. The Smallholder Commercialisation Programme (SCP) lays out the plan for the first 5 years of the NSADP (2010-2030). Its aims are to: 1) improve food security; 2) reduce rural poverty; and 3) strengthen the national economy. There are 6 components to this programme: 1) production, intensification, diversification, value addition, marketing; 2) small-scale irrigation; 3) access to market through Feeder Roads; 4) access to rural financial services; 5) social protection and productive social safety net; 6) coordination, planning, communications and M&E. The SCP provides direct support to farmer-based organisations (FBOs) so that they can graduate from subsistence farming and engage in farming as business. The President heads the Task Force on Agriculture, which is led by inter-ministerial committee on the SCP and agricultural advisory groups that oversee the 6 components above. The district coordinating committees liaise directly with the Agricultural Business Centres (ABC) whose Boards are elected by FBOs, which are comprised of farmers and local communities. So far USD 200 million out of 403 million have been mobilised. By 2014, the SCP should have reached more than half of all smallholders in the country
- **Ethiopia:** Ethiopia is the second largest country in Africa next to Nigeria, and agriculture comprises 43 per cent of the national GDP. About 65 per cent of total land is arid and semi-arid, these lands are used by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. In 2009, agricultural analysis was conducted, business meeting was held and CAADP compact was signed. After the signing of the compact the Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework (APIF) was developed to guide the compact commitment



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over ten years from 2010 to 2020. Objectives of the 3 framework are: 1) achieve sustainable increase in production and productivity; 2) accelerate agricultural commercialisation and agro-pastoral development; 3) reduce environmental degradation and productivity of natural resources; 4) achieve universal food security and protect vulnerable households against natural disasters. This framework was developed from a consultative process involving key stakeholders, including NSAs. Ethiopia developed the agricultural Growth Transformation Plan (GTP) for the first 5 years of APIF. The GTP is an ambitious plan with projected GDP growth of 11 to 15% from 2010 to 2015, and total cost is estimated at USD 75-79 billion over five years.

- **Nigeria:** Agriculture comprises 40% of the national GDP, yet Nigeria spends around USD 3 billion annually for food imports. Nigeria signed the CAADP compact in October 2009. Post-Compact activities include: 1) preparation and launch of the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP), submission of proposals and CAADP documents to the Global Agricultural and Food Security Programme (GAFSP); 2) inauguration of the SAKSS Steering Committee; 3) establishment of CAADP Country Team structure; 4) training of CAADP champions for change, 5) sensitisation workshops, and 6) launch of Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) which aims to reverse the food import trend. NAIP's key focus is on: 1) agricultural productivity enhancement; 2) support to agricultural commercialisation; 3) land and water management; 4) linking support to inputs and product markets; and 5) programme coordination and M&E. Targets of NAIP are: 1) achieve 10% annual growth rate in agriculture; 2) reduce post harvest loss by 10% annually between 2010 and 2013; 3) increase total factor productivity by 20% annually from 2010 to 2013; 4) generate USD 3 billion in agricultural exports by 2013 mainly from cassava, rice, cocoa, vegetable oil and cotton; 5) achieve 10% increase in cultivable arable land through private sector participation; 6) train 10,000 youths as private sector extension workers; 7) increase functional, irrigated and cultivated land from 40,000 to 80,000 ha by 2013; and 8) achieve MDGI by 2015.

4. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF)

4.1. Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)

- ReSAKSS was established in 2005 to support the implementation of CAADP. Specifically, it was established in order to meet the need for timely and policy relevant analysis to inform and guide CAADP planning, benchmarking and implementation process.
- It is coordinated by the International food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and is implemented by three CGIAR centres – International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in West Africa, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in East and Central Africa, and International Water Management Institute (IWMI) in Southern Africa.
- Pre-Roundtable support of ReSAKSS include: analysis and backstopping for stock taking, investment priority identification, knowledge management system planning
- Post-Roundtable support includes: analysis and backstopping, and capacity building for national agricultural investment plans, M&E at continental, regional and country level.
- **M&E for CAADP**
 - **Country level:** Support the establishment of Country-SAKSS, which is designed to include farmers, agricultural researchers and other stakeholders. Main expected output is the Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR), which will indicate the status of the agricultural sector and livelihoods in the country.
 - **Regional level:** Produce regional ATORs using the country ATORs in conjunction with other available data
 - **Continental level:** Produce Africa-wide ATOR
 - At country and regional levels, ATORs are validated by farmers' organisations, ministries of agriculture, national statistics offices etc.

4.2. Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF)

- MAF is a NEPAD coordinated initiative – it is a process by which partners hold one another accountable for commitments they voluntarily make to one another. It is largely targeted at providing incentives for collective responsibility of partners to achieve shared goals. Core components include: 1) M&E systems; 2) review and dialogue platforms; and 3) recognition platforms.
- As mentioned above, ReSAKSS and SAKKS play important roles in providing the monitoring system



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- Based on the results of monitoring, review and dialogues take place to further understand how the present status was arrived and what can be done to improve upon it.
- Recognition platforms are political fora where governments that have performed well are recognised and encouraged as pacesetters. This is to motivate others to spur growth in the agricultural sector and reduce poverty. Rather than putting sanctions for non-compliance, CAADP relies more on carrots than sticks

5. NSAs Engagement in the CAADP Implementation Process

5.1. NSAs

- CAADP recognises that to transform African agriculture it is imperative to include all stakeholders and be inclusive.
- NSAs involved in the CAADP process include:
 - **Consumers and producers** who are primarily the target beneficiaries
 - **Organisations** engaged with food and agriculture who have a vital role in informing and implementing the CAADP agenda. These are highly diverse ranging from farms to supermarkets to research organisations; and can be considered in terms of different constituencies such as: farmers/ producers, private Sector (e.g. agro-processing), women, CSO/NGOs and knowledge Institutions
 - **Collective bodies** such as Farmers Organisations, CSO alliances, or Chambers of Commerce, who have a vital role in representing the interests of key constituencies, and help provide some structure to an otherwise diverse and fragmented field.
- **Identified roles include:** 1) Planning; 2) Implementation; 3) Reform; and 4) Accountability
- **Challenges of NSAs:** 1) Ensuring constituencies have legitimate and accountable representation; 2) available resources for NSA participation; 3) variable capacity of actors on policy work; 4) limited awareness of NSAs of the CAADP process and its relevance to them; 5) ensuring the accountability of state actors; and 6) ensuring a balance of interests especially for women, grassroots and consumers

5.1. Role of NSAs in M&E through SAKSS and the MAF

- NSAs can participate active in the M&E system by being active members of the Country SAKSS Steering Committee and the working groups which will provide analytical support for the implementation of the NAIPs. This is critical for redesigning programs/projects which are not working
- Where there is no active Country SAKSS, create a demand for it to be functional. Website is of special importance
- Use the ATOR and other reports produced on the agricultural sector to monitor performance (access websites, visit national statistical offices)
- Where there is no ATOR, create a demand on the government to produce its 'report card' annually.
- Design field monitoring systems through which farmers can monitor national and sub-national agricultural expenditure and project execution. Reports as such can feed into country SAKSS and provide up to date grassroots data on the extent of implementation in the sector.
- Organise an agricultural policy dialogue group which will meet biannually/annually to review and talk about the status of agricultural sector and livelihood based on the ATOR and program implementation reports. This is critical for redesigning programs and projects which are not working. This policy dialogue should create an avenue where farmers can discuss directly with high level govt officials. This should be standing arrangement not ad-hoc.
- Organise recognition awards for pace-setters in the agricultural sector
- Push for legislative and budgetary changes in the agricultural sector.

5.2. Role of NSAs in working alongside Governments

- NSAs need to be more proactive keep abreast of continental policies and guidelines so as to better influence national governments and mobilise other members of the civil society.
- NSAs should reach out to the African Citizens Directorate (CIDO) (AU department which is dedicated for civil society engagement) and actively engage with the AUC.
- NSAs should play a greater role in sensitising rural farmers on the national, regional and continental processes so they can claim their rights, make for informed decisions and build solidarity to influence



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- governments. Part of this role should entail translating relevant policy and guidelines into communities' vernacular languages to ensure widespread distribution, understanding and relevance.
- NSAs need to work *with* governments, not *against*. Rather than outright criticisms, NSAs need to provide constructive feedback with suggestion of alternatives to inadequate policy and programmatic measures. In terms of land policy, for example, NSAs could suggest putting a moratorium on land grabs until the exact impacts have been analysed, and provide a documentation of successful stories of smallholder intensification as an alternative business model to large-scale land investments/acquisitions.
 - NSAs need to organise and engage in more policy dialogues with stakeholders at the national and regional levels to share latest developments, experiences and share views.
 - NSAs should continue to engage in the review and analysis of NAIPs so that the interests of women smallholder farmers and pastoralists and the response mechanisms to climate change are adequately addressed.

5.4. Building Capacity of NSAs in CAADP Implementation

- The **AU Capacity Building Framework** was established to facilitate the capacity building of all actors who are involved in the CAADP implementation process. The final document is under review and will be adopted at the forthcoming CAADP Partnership Platform.
- There is a **need to build capacity to reorient, rearrange and strengthen African institutions, respond to new demands and opportunities, and enable institutions to identify and apply comprehensive solutions to various challenges.**
- Capacity affects the effectiveness of leadership and management techniques, admin and delivery mechanisms, procedures and practices, IT systems, skills and knowledge gaps, sub-optimal allocation and utilisation of resources, the absence of culture of mutual accountability and responsibility.
- Key questions we should ask: 1) What capacities do we have and where are they located; 2) Are we making effective use of capacity; 3) How can we pool and build upon existing capacities; 4) What are our real capacity challenges and how do we address them?
- **Six strategic cornerstones:** 1) leadership transformation; 2) citizen transformation; 3) utilising African potentials; skills and resources for development; 4) capacity of capacity builders; 5) integrated approaches and continuous improvement processes; 6) knowledge-based and innovation-driven processes.
- **Types of capacities:** 1) More evident capacity element—organisational structures, procedures, sales and regulations, M&Es; 2) Less evident capacity elements—visionary strategic leadership, utilising and underutilised potential in an organisation, harnessing creativity and innovation
- **Key capacity values:** 1) Efficient and effective service delivery; 2) Performance above mandates and equity; 3) Recognition of African people as the true source; 4) Equal opportunities; 5) Inclusiveness; and 6) Accepting of diversity and different needs
- **Strategies and process to bring about change:** 1) Creating awareness on the vision for transformation; 2) Identification of key champions; 3) Promoting a culture of change; 4) Creation of legislation; and 5) Development of service models
- **Capacity of capacity developers** should be built through adequate capacity development programs, enhancing learning approaches, focusing on managerial and “soft” skills, sharing lessons and strengthening existing capacity
- **Capacity development should entail** measures to strengthen their advocacy and facilitation skills, their ability to convene multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms at both national and regional levels, their capacity to analyse policies, and their visibility.

5.5. Role of Agribusiness in the CAADP Implementation Process

- Pan-African Agribusiness Consortium (PanAAC) promotes sustainable development of agribusiness working together with stakeholders in the agricultural value chain.



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- Private sector has a key role to play in CAADP implementation as it can improve the value chain, add value to our produce.
- Agriculture should be looked as a business, rather than a source of survival
- **Post-harvest:** Challenges include inadequate storage facilities, packaging and transport.
- **Value-addition and commercialisation:** Value-addition can reduce post-harvest losses. Even the wastes in bananas, for example, can be turned into biogas, fertiliser, vinegar, biodegradable bags, textiles and other useable forms. These steps need innovation.
- **UniBRAIN** (Universities, Business, and Research in Agriculture Innovation) Project – implements CAADP Pillar 4, conducting research and converting research into actual businesses. Focuses on up-scaling of agribusiness innovation. Contacts: Ralph Kauffman (r.vonkaufmann@fara-africa.org)
- **Some innovations** include: 1) Incubator-Banana Value Chain; 2) Fruits Value Chain; 3) Cereals, fruit and forest produce value chain; 4) Livestock Value Chain; 5) Coffee Value Chain
- **Partners** include: FARA, ANAFE, PanAAC, ASARECA, ABI-ICRISTAT and DANIDA

6. Donor Coordination on Agricultural Development and Implication for CAADP Implementation

- **Oxfam research in Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana** illustrates the challenges of aligning donor activities with the rhetoric of the Paris Principles. (Oxfam. 2009. *Aid for Agriculture: Turning Promises into Reality on the Ground: Coordinating Donor Interventions in Three West African Countries*)
- Despite the relatively low levels of official development assistance (ODA) going to the agricultural sector, donors have come to present 60 to 80 per cent of total budgets for the rural sector. Coordinating their investments is hence pivotal to ensure consistent and sustainable development in the sector and in implementing country-led CAADP investment plans.
- However, donor investments are implemented via a plethora of different projects that are poorly coordinated and disconnected from national agricultural programmes. Government human resources are at times monopolised by short-term management of donor-funded projects, and M&E missions are complex and specific to each donor. Such diversity in management approaches has meant that donor involvement in the agricultural sector has been inconsistent. The ongoing negotiation of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) risks exacerbating this situation.
- **Project approach is predominant in all three countries studied – this needs to be reconsidered –** Not only are projects costly (the management of projects can take up as much as 65% of the total funding), but they are also disconnected from one another and from the agricultural policy framework set up by the government. Project approaches should move towards **sectoral approaches**.
- In Niger and Burkina Faso, the lack of finalised sector-wide policies for food and agriculture highlights the failure of donors to have a coordinated and harmonized approach to their activities
- There needs to be a comprehensive alignment of programmes, institutions and financial management.
- There should be mapping of initiatives, information need to be circulated to avoid duplication and redundancy, and there needs to be a greater collaboration and harmonisation and division of labour.
- With regards to CAADP, we need to take into account that it cannot fall into the same pitfall of donor fragmentation and devise ways of developing a dedicated coordinating structure. Furthermore, NSAs should ensure that aid from international NGOs is held up to the same quality standards as those of other donors.
- **Key Recommendation:**
 - **Donors** should: 1) Concretely invest in the drafting and implementation of sector-wide programmes, 2) use and strengthen existing bodies and procedures and support the work of existing agriculture actors, and 3) move on from the dialogue stage to real coordination of interventions; 4) transform financial pledges made at international level into additional, long term, predictable funding to strengthen ongoing national and regional processes.
 - **Governments** should: 1) Actively provide direction to the drafting and implementation of sector-wide food security and agricultural policies and programmes; 2) Ensure proper leadership in coordinating donor interventions; 3) make agriculture and food security real budget priorities
 - **CSOs and NGOs** should: 1) Invest in coordination, decision-making and policy-drafting bodies for agriculture and food security; 2) ensure that aid from international NGOs is held up to the same quality standards.

7. Improving the Coordination among NSAs, Governments and RECs



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7.1. How can NSAs influence CAADP process at the national, regional and continental levels?

- **National level:** 1) Establish and build capacity for networks (pastoralist, crop farmers, women farmers and youth) to engage in the implementation ; 2) advocacy to influence, harmonise and integrate agricultural and rural development policies; 3) provide alternatives for conflict resolution mechanisms; 4) push for adequate annual reports; 5) engage in national budgetary processes with regards to CAADP; 6) serve as a watchdog to avoid diversion of funds; 8) ensure official representation at all levels of CAADP meetings; 7) Send letters to various ministries concerning agriculture to advance the CAADP agenda; 8) keep track records of CAADP progress; 9) promote one common voice that is inclusive with clear mandates; 10) hold policymakers accountable and have dialogue with them; 11) form national NSA CAADP coordinating teams
- **Regional level:** 1) Promote harmonisation of policies; 2) ensure comprehensive annual reports; 3) facilitate annual forum for best practices; 4) organise regional and sub-regional platforms of NSAs; 5) promote networking and partnership between countries; 6) form regional NSA CAADP coordinating teams
- **Continental level:** 1) Promote harmonisation of policies; 2) facilitate annual forum for best practices; 3) be accredited and given observer status; 4) form continental NSA CAADP coordinating teams; 5) employ decent and peaceful means of putting pressures on African leaders

7.2. How do we improve coordination and communications among NSAs?

- Establish structures and meetings to develop common approaches to issues at local, national, regional and continental levels
- Federate NSAs
- Improve information sharing mechanisms among NSAs
- Translate of policy documents to local languages
- Define clear roles and responsibilities of NSAs
- Organise quarterly NSA platform at national level
- Organise biannual NSA platform meeting at regional level
- Organise annual NSA platform at continental level
- Evaluate NAIPs
- Evaluate the role and function of NSAs
- Use the Internet effectively as a tool for communication (e.g. social networks, websites)
- Make appropriate use of media – both print and electronic
- Cultivate fruitful partnership with media and other stakeholders

7.3. How do we improve engagement with CAADP and AU?

- Participate more actively through NSA federations at the continental level
- Establish NSA Secretariat at national, regional and continental levels
- Engage more with grassroots organisations
- Organise a meeting where all farmers will meet to discuss their needs with authorities
- Periodically review CAADP performance
- Organise programmes that will benefit farmers at the national level
- Capitalise on all the initiatives that have been in place so far
- Propose an international scheme that will help
- Share reports and good values
- Identify gaps
- Build capacity of media and NSAs



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