

# CAADP UPDATE

## Editorial

The **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)** is Africa's own agenda for boosting agricultural production and productivity and for revitalising the sector.

The past decades have seen serious decline in spending in agriculture by both governments and donors alike. The underinvestment in African agriculture is further evidenced by the low and sometimes declining budget allocation by governments to the sector. Few governments prioritise agriculture in their policies and spending to the extent that agriculture receives less than 10 percent of the national budget in many countries; yet, its contribution to GDP is between 20-50 percent.

Available data also show that private investment has skirted the agricultural and rural development sectors in Africa, ostensibly due to the perceived long-term low yield nature of agricultural projects and perceived high risks. It is thus difficult to reconcile the apparent contradiction between the recognised importance of agriculture on one hand, and the declining resources directed at it on the other.

It is because of the significance of agriculture to the lives and livelihoods of rural communities—majority of whom are women—that ActionAid engages in monitoring the CAADP implementation process across all levels. The main objectives for ActionAid's engagement in CAADP are:

- 1) To provide leadership amongst ActionAid country programmes (CPs) and partners in up to 20 countries where it is operational, in order to spread awareness of CAADP and to

encourage their active participation in the process.

- 2) To help build the capacities of stakeholders and farmers at both national and regional levels to ensure their effective participation in the CAADP process—including the national roundtables, investment plan development and regional accountability workshops.
- 3) To promote issues of women small-holder farmers in the design and implementation of agricultural and related policies.
- 4) To cooperate and engage with the Africa Union (AU), national and regional authorities to monitor the implementation of CAADP, in order to ensure that the voices of poor farmers and those living with hunger are heard.
- 5) To continue to critique, review and monitor the CAADP implementation process from continental to country level, and to propose reviews and reforms where necessary.

### About CAADP UPDATE

CAADP is quickly moving forward and civil society needs to keep pace of its ongoing developments to be able to exert effective influence upon it.

CAADP UPDATE is here to highlight key events and issues around agricultural discourse in Africa, to update countries on ActionAid's engagement in the CAADP process, and to share our plans and key dates for future events .

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**CAADP UPDATE** is a quarterly newsletter highlighting latest developments on CAADP and ActionAid's engagement in its various processes.

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## National CAADP Processes

The CAADP process is progressing steadily as more countries sign the Compact and are now developing investment plans. So far, **25 Country Compacts** and **19 Investment Plans** have been signed and developed, and **13 country Business Meetings** have been held.

### ECOWAS

- 15 Member States organised round tables and signed compacts.
- 15 Member States developed National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs).
- National business meetings have been held in 12 Member States and the Investment plans of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea Bissau are undergoing external review.
- Resource mobilisation is in progress; over US\$ 1.4 Billion has been mobilised from various sources.

### COMESA

- 9 Member States signed Compacts – Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Swaziland, Uganda, Malawi, Kenya, Zambia and DR Congo
- 5 Investment Plans have undergone Technical Review –Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi and Ethiopia
- 4 Business Meetings have been held in Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia
- 2 Countries are in the progress of completing their National in completion of their NAIPs—Burundi and Swaziland.
- 2 Countries are at the beginning of their NAIPs—Zambia and DRC
- 2 Countries have secured GAFSP Funds –Rwanda and Ethiopia

### Pre-Compact Advanced Countries

- Djibouti

- Seychelles
- Zimbabwe,
- Sudan

### Ready to Launch

- Comoros, Eritrea, Madagascar, Egypt
- Planned engagements with Mauritius and Libya

### SADC Region

- Angola, Madagascar, Mauritius, Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa ----Yet to start
- 9 Member States—DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Swaziland—have signed the compact and on the verge of developing their investment plans.

## NSA Participation: Plans for 10 Country Dialogue

Boosting Non-State Actor (NSA) participation in CAADP has emerged as a major issue in key CAADP discussions. This has also created a space for more rigorous efforts towards their integration and involvement across all levels of the CAADP process. With the release of the [Guidelines for NSA Participation](#) (1.31MB, PDF), which was developed based on country-level surveys, all stage is set for NSA dialogues in an initial set of ten countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania, Mali, Zambia and Rwanda.

The following are the main objectives of this ten-country dialogue:

- To enhance the participation of NSAs, including civil society organisations (CSOs), farmers' organisations, parliamentarians and journalists to influence and inform the CAADP through a coherent, coordinated and strong action, and towards ensuring more effective, comprehensive and accountable processes at national and regional levels.
- To identify effective, representative, legitimate and accountable NSA constituencies and strengthen their policy and advocacy and technical capacities, including increasing their understanding of the cross-sectoral nature of food security (agriculture, nutrition and social protection)
- To facilitate and strengthen communication, information sharing and consultation with and within NSA constituencies
- To set up and implement an effective system for monitoring and evaluating all stakeholders within the Mutual Accountability Framework

## The 7th CAADP Partnership Platform



Photo: caadp.net

The overall goal of the CAADP Partnership Platform (CAADP PP) is to foster mutual and collective responsibility, alignment and harmonisation of efforts in supporting the implementation of the CAADP. The CAADP PP also serves to facilitate and support adherence to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action and the

‘CAADP Addis Consensus’ and other internationally agreed targets.

It is a voluntary forum open to all interest groups, players and stakeholders. The CAADP PP has no legal identity; its thrust and undertaking, are however, driven by the mutual, collective peer responsibility and commitment. Outcomes and recommendations, normally reached through consensus, are voluntary and not legally binding. Notwithstanding the above, members will endeavor to abide by any commitments made, including policy, technical, and financial support.

The PP process is conducted through facilitating mutual review of progress,

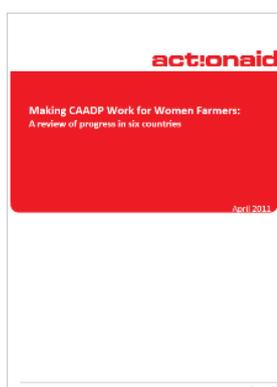
performance and challenges within CAADP; dialogue on implementation and related capacity and policy issues; and peer sharing and learning on experiences and lessons on CAADP and African agriculture.

This year, Buba Khan, ActionAid International Africa Right to Food Coordinator, along with national right to food coordinators participated in the [CAADP PP in Yaoundé, Cameroon](#) (Communiqué, 200KB, PDF) on 23-25 March. On behalf of the NSA Coordination Task Team, ActionAid made a [presentation](#) (999KB, PPT) highlighting the need to improve NSA participation in the CAADP process.

## Country Support: Sierra Leone

With the aim of supporting and promoting effective civil society engagement, Buba Khan participated in [Sierra Leone’s NSA-CAADP Workshop](#) (Report, 168KB, DOC) on 15 April, in which the government, private sector, farmers’ organisations and INGOs held a fruitful discussion on Sierra Leone’s national CAADP process and set out plans for future collaboration. For further information on this workshop, please contact [Buba Khan](#).

## Publication: *Making CAADP Work for Women*



The consolidation of the review of six country investment plans and the critical gender analysis of the CAADP framework culminated in the report, [Making CAADP Work for Women Farmers](#) (543KB, PDF).

This policy document outlines key concerns and gaps in the six country investment plans (Nigeria, Tanzania, Malawi, Ethiopia, Kenya and Ghana) and the CAADP framework in general.

The report indicates that the weak gender perspective inherent in the CAADP framework resonates and is replicated at the country level.

To make CAADP work for women smallholders, the report recommends ten practical actions for governments, regional economic communities (RECs) and the African Union (AU).

# African Women's Rights to Land Conference



The [Africa Women's Rights to Land Conference](#) (Communiqué, 61.6KB, PDF), which was held from 30 May to 2 June in Nairobi, Kenya, has dedicate some [discussion space on CAADP](#) (ActionAid presentation, 105, PPT), and on the need to improve women's participation, particularly at the grassroots level.

CAADP, and hence all stakeholders need to link up with the process. Furthermore, the need for governments to acknowledge women's multiple roles and unpaid care work, and to actively involve them in policy design and implementation were echoed as major challenges in African agriculture.

There was a consensus that one cannot discuss agriculture in Africa without talking about

## CAADP Financing

Many countries are still struggling with financing their country investment plans. However, through the World Bank multi-donor trust fund – the [Global Agriculture and Food Security Program \(GAFSP\)](#) – some countries have been able to [secure funds](#) (Fact Sheet on approved funds, 172KB, DOC).

The remaining challenge is getting the governments to meet their commitment of allocating 10 percent of their national budget to the agricultural sector. Another obstacle is the lack of commitment on the part of the [G8 to deliver on the L'Aquila declaration](#) (ActionAid briefing, 49KB, PDF).

## Key Dates

### Compact Signing

- **July:** Mozambique
- **September:** Lesotho

### Business Meeting

- **July:** Tanzania
- **September:** Mozambique

### Technical Reviews

- **August:** Burkina Faso
- **August:** Zambia
- **September:** Swaziland
- **September:** Mozambique

### Regional CAADP Africa Forum

The regional forums will be hosted by regional farmer's networks such as ROPPA, UMAGIRI, PROPAC, SACAU, EAFF. Specific dates and venues are to be confirmed.

- **September:** Eastern Africa
- **October:** West Africa
- **October:** Northern Africa
- **November:** Central Africa
- **December:** Southern Africa

### Planning Meeting for Establishing and Strengthening Country-Strategic Analysis Knowledge Support Systems and Mutual Accountability Systems

19-21 July, Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania

### ActionAid Capacity Building Workshop on Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture

22-26 August, Nairobi, Kenya

### Increasing Agricultural Productivity and Enhancing Food Security in Africa: New Challenges and Opportunities

Organised by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), in conjunction with the African Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

1-3 November, Africa Hall, UNECA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

### Innovations in Extension and Advisory Services: Linking Knowledge to Policy and Action for Food and Livelihoods

15-18 November, Nairobi, Kenya

### NSA Dialogues

Country	Month	Proposed Dates
Tanzania	July	26,27,28
Senegal	August	9, 10, 11
Kenya	August	16,17,18
Zambia	September	5,6,7
Zimbabwe	September	28,29,30
Ethiopia	October	4,5,6
Uganda	November	1,2,3
Rwanda	November	15,16,17
Mali	November	22,23,24