



NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
Agence de Planification et de Coordination du NEPAD

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CAADP

SUCCESS STORIES 1: ETHIOPIA



A fruit vendor preparing his stall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

A framework for agriculture

Ethiopia signed a CAADP Compact in September 2009 and, with the support of experts engaged through CAADP, immediately set about preparing its Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) – a roadmap for Ethiopia's agriculture and rural development over the next decade.

A CAADP Compact is a strategic milestone, symbolising a country's collective commitment to a shared vision for agriculture. It is seen as adding value because, unlike many past initiatives in Africa, it is African-owned.

The PIF is currently under review before going to national consultation and, all being well, setting the agenda for agricultural development to 2020.

Making policy

When CAADP was introduced to Ethiopia, consecutive years of

favourable weather had resulted in a remarkable growth in agricultural output, averaging 8% a year since 2003.

Nonetheless, much still needed to be done. Policy-making in Ethiopia can be centralised, which may in some instances result in policies that are inappropriate for some key players. By contrast, one of CAADP's founding principles is the inclusive participation of all relevant players to ensure, as far as possible, that everyone benefits.

CAADP – the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme – is the framework set up by the African Union's NEPAD programme to raise the amount and quality of food produced in Africa. The aim is to provide a secure supply of food for families, communities and countries and to make exports more profitable. CAADP is an Africa-led initiative, founded in 2003.

The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency – a technical agency of the African Union – works closely with the African Union Commission, regional economic communities, national governments, civil society and the private sector to implement the CAADP Agenda.



Facts about Ethiopia

Population: 85 million (UN 2010)
GNP per head: US\$330 (World Bank 2009)
Main exports: Coffee, hides, oilseeds, beeswax, sugarcane
Economy: One of fastest growing non-oil economies in Africa. Agriculture is the main industry, but it is often affected by drought.

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With CAADP's involvement, the process of preparing the Policy and Investment Framework involved extensive consultation with stakeholders at different levels through data collection and interviews.

But changing entrenched culture and structures can be slow, and despite the progress made, there is a perception that engagement by civil society organisations and the private sector has been somewhat limited.

Collective responsibility

CAADP's pursuit of inclusiveness is tightly linked to the aim of developing collective responsibility for agricultural growth and development.

In Ethiopia, a CAADP National Steering Committee was formed, comprising key government ministries, trade bodies and a farmers' co-operative. Many others were invited to take part in the Compact signing event in 2009.

However, there is a widespread perception that participation has not been adequate. There are questions about the legitimacy of the representation and about government's willingness to accept participants' input.

Perhaps CAADP's major contribution so far has been to focus and harmonise the approach of donors to agriculture in Ethiopia and to improve their understanding of government policies.

Agricultural growth

Ethiopia's Agricultural Growth Programme (AGP), which had been under preparation since before the CAADP Compact was signed in 2009, focuses on higher rainfall areas in the higher altitudes. They had previously suffered some neglect due to a concentration on vulnerable, semi-arid regions.

The AGP draws in large part on analytical work undertaken by the International Food Policy Research Institute, an important partner of CAADP in Ethiopia and beyond.

This publication is based on the study *CAADP - Highlighting the Successes*, which was commissioned by the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and GIZ, and implemented through the Overseas Development Institute.

The study looked at emerging successes in terms of country-level policy changes and their subsequent impact on agricultural productivity and policy inclusiveness. It was carried out in Ethiopia, Ghana and Rwanda.

Special recognition is given here to the farmers, policy makers, researchers and partners who participated in this study in the three countries. The full study is available at www.nepad.org or www.nepad-caadp.net.



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Early changes

The PIF has yet to be adopted in Ethiopia, so CAADP's influence on policy remains, for the time being, below its full potential. But the good news is that CAADP is to be integrated into the Ministry of Agriculture's structure and already some changes in the policy-making process are noticeable, especially in stakeholder consultation.

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