CAADP

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Annual Report 2008

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT

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 its 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.

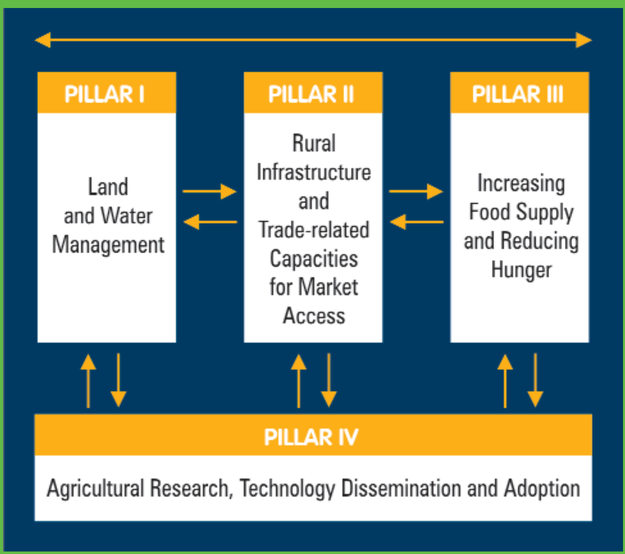
What is CAADP?

AU/NEPAD works to raise the amount and quality of food that Africa produces, in order to make families more food-secure and exports more profitable. To do this, AU/NEPAD brings together all the organisations 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 four CAADP Pillars

CAADP works under four Pillars, each dealing with key issues in African agriculture.



The link between NEPAD and CAADP

CAADP is NEPAD's most important initiative. 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.

NEPAD supports regional economic communities and countries in bringing about these 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.

Mrs Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, a key advocate of CAADP, was elected Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union Commission in May 2008. Her department deals with agriculture and food security, the rural economy and environment, and natural resources management. In collaboration with staff at the NEPAD Secretariat she has provided guidance on integrating work done by NEPAD's Agriculture Unit into the structures and processes of her department. She previously served in the government of the Republic of Uganda as Commissioner for Agricultural Planning and Development and, prior to that, Commissioner for Women and Development.

Commissioner Tumusiime

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Foreword

When African leaders endorsed CAADP in 2003 and positioned agriculture at the top of the continental development agenda, they were ahead of the current global consensus on the need to focus on agriculture as a way to banish poverty and hunger in Africa.

More than anything, this African voice has contributed to the global surge of support for African agriculture in the context of CAADP.

From 2004 to 2008, every G8 Summit cited CAADP as the framework for boosting agriculture and doing away with hunger in Africa. The World Bank has now aligned its African agriculture strategy to CAADP. The European Community paper on advancing emerging African agriculture and its evolving agriculture strategy is firmly aligned to CAADP. Many key bilateral agencies, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GTZ), the Netherlands Development Agency, the Norwegian Government, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Swedish International Developmental Agency (SIDA) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) support CAADP in African regions and countries.

This rallying of international support to transform African agriculture around CAADP is a significant development. This is the first time in the history of African agriculture that African leaders have adopted a collective framework which tackles growth, poverty and hunger in such a comprehensive manner. This is also the first time that the international development community has begun to harmonise support around a framework and vision for the future of African agriculture.

In this, the second CAADP annual report, we show how CAADP has gathered momentum and hit new heights in 2008. Dramatically rising food prices suddenly focused global attention on the important role that agriculture plays in national economies and on what happens when we fail to invest in the agricultural sector.

The food crisis turned the spotlight on speeding up adoption and implementation of the CAADP agenda and framework at country and regional levels. Over the last five years, African governments and the regional economic communities have mobilised the continent's intellectual and institutional capacities and revitalised agricultural development through the CAADP agenda and framework. Supported by development partners, African governments are refocusing on agriculture as a way to lift the continent out of poverty.

In 2008 there were clear and significant successes in CAADP implementation. CAADP has moved from strategy to action and is a reality on the ground as more countries engage in CAADP round tables. Development partners are coming onboard and taking this great strategic opportunity to really move the agriculture agenda ahead over the course of the next 10-20 years.

Looking ahead to 2009, the Five-Year CAADP Review will be important for identifying best practices, new ways forward and new ways of thinking about and implementing CAADP. We will also showcase CAADP through exhibitions and multi-media at a 'CAADP Day' before the AU Summit in June 2009. This special CAADP Day will give African leaders, CSOs, businesses and development partners a chance to discuss agriculture in Africa, where it is now, and the way forward.

CAADP is an outstanding example of a programme that is making progress because it inspires and energises African agricultural research institutions, indigenous farmers' associations and African governments who believe in the pivotal role of agriculture in development. In addition, many development partners who were looking for a champion for agricultural development have rallied around CAADP.

Africans are not sitting back waiting for change to come through the door, but are springing up eagerly to open the door for change.

Richard Mkandawire
Advisor, Agriculture Unit, NEPAD Secretariat

Africa's response to the crisis in food prices

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) food price index, global food prices rose by 9% in 2006, 23% in 2007 and then shot up by a staggering 54% in the 12 months ending April 2008. In Africa, the prices of basic foodstuffs such as bread, rice, meat and milk nearly doubled in three years and raised fears that malnutrition and hunger would grow.

Prices of grains such as rice more than doubled in 2007/8.

Aligning responses with the CAADP framework

In CAADP there was an African-defined framework for restoring agriculture growth and food security in Africa. With CAADP well established, a mechanism was in place to align responses with African priorities. This meant that regional economic communities, countries and development partners could coordinate their responses to the crisis. Escalating food prices were the priority on the agenda of the meeting of AU/NEPAD, the regional economic communities (RECs) and CAADP country focal points, held in the Seychelles in March.

High Food Prices Action Plan

In May, AU/NEPAD, with the support of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank, brought together representatives from countries hardest hit by the rising food prices with key development partners in Pretoria, South Africa. Countries and partners - the World Bank (WB), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank (AfDB), FAO and bilateral partners including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UK Department for International Development (DFID), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GTZ), Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - came up with a High Food Prices Action Plan for both immediate responses and longer term solutions.

High Food Prices Action Plan

The High Food Prices Action Plan developed in May, set out activities to support 19 countries. Since then the number of countries involved has risen to 34 as more countries have sought help to analyse their situation, identify and plan responses, and mobilise resources to finance responses.

Short-term measures to cushion the effects of rising food prices

- Provide humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable
- Subsidise inputs such as fertilisers and seeds
- Set up cash- and food-based safety nets, e.g. cash or food for work, and nutritional supplements
- Assist livestock keepers with restocking and feed

Medium- to long-term measures to boost production of staple foods through CAADP Pillar III

- Boost agricultural production through investing in soil and water management practices
- Increase arable land under irrigation
- Increase support for promotion of regional markets, for example for fertilisers
- Engage with national governments to address policy reforms that will create an enabling environment for agricultural growth, for example improving rural infrastructure

Task force follow up

A task force led by the African Union and the NEPAD Secretariat and supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agriculture Development

(IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank and regional economic communities followed up on the Action Plan at bi-monthly teleconferences.

Country backstopping missions

AU/NEPAD led task force backstopping missions, taking advantage of the missions and task force teleconferences to facilitate and support alignment and integration of the food crisis initiatives to the CAADP framework and country round-table processes.

In Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia, the missions worked with development partners to put in place urgent short-term interventions as well as the medium-term roadmap for accelerating the CAADP round-table process.

Mobilising resources in response to the crisis in food prices

Within the mandate of the multi-partner initiative to support countries suffering the effects of rising food and energy prices, AU/NEPAD worked to mobilise funds to help countries in need. International Financial Institutions and multilateral and bilateral development partners responded to support both short- and long-term interventions.

International Financial Institutions

The African Development Bank (AfDB) reallocated US$127 million in 16 countries for the purchase of inputs. AfDB also approved 11 short-term emergency grants of US$5.5 million for accelerated disbursement.

The World Bank provided US$1.2 billion globally as immediate financial assistance for countries worst hit by the high food price crisis. Africa benefited from a US$200 million package for high priority countries.

The World Bank's provision of US$200 million for high priority countries in Africa (last quarter 2008)

Benin	$9 million
Burundi	$10 million
Central African Republic	$7 million
Guinea	$10 million
Guinea Bissau	$5 million
Liberia	$10 million
Madagascar	$10 million
Mauritania	$9 million
Mozambique	$10 million
Niger	$7 million
Rwanda	$10 million
Sierra Leone	$7 million
Somalia	$7 million
Southern Sudan	$5 million
Togo	$7 million
Total	$200 million

As of mid to late 2008

In regions such as East Africa, livestock trade accounts for close to US$60 million per year. A key aspect of the High Food Prices Action Plan is to assist livestock keepers with restocking and feed.

Multilateral partners

FAO committed technical expertise and US$17 million in emergency assistance to the most affected countries. The World Food Programme (WFP) scaled up programmes across Africa, focusing on 10 priority countries.

World Food Programme priority countries in Africa (last quarter 2008)*

Burkina Faso:
$6.9 million *Critical food assistance*
Burundi:
$11.5 million *School feeding and water and land management*
Central African Republic:
$12.3 million *Food safety nets*
Ethiopia:
$193 million *Urgent support and safety net programmes*
Kenya:
$85 million
Liberia:
$25 million *School feeding programmes and safety nets*
Mozambique:
$7 million *Social safety net programmes*
Senegal:
$15 million *School feeding programmes*
Sierra Leone:
$9 million *School feeding and mother and child nutrition*
Somalia:
$163 million

Total: $527.7 million

**As of mid to late 2008*

Bilateral partners

Bilateral development partners – France, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom and USA – also committed immediate and long-term assistance in response to the crisis in food prices. Immediate humanitarian assistance of US$200 million met part of the unanticipated food needs of Ethiopia, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

But partners were also concerned with addressing the root causes of the crisis with longer term measures under the CAADP umbrella. The Norwegian Government committed US$4 million (2008-09), for conservation agriculture as a medium-term response to the crisis in food prices. The joint NEPAD-FAO programme will scale up conservation agriculture in Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe and reach over 23,000 households.

Implementing the CAADP Strategy in 2008

Samira Hotobah-During (left) the Director of Advocacy and Resource Mobilisation at FARA (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa), and Prof. Richard Mkandawire, Head of the Agriculture Unit at NEPAD, at a side meeting of representatives from Africa at the December 2008 CGIAR AGM in Maputo, Mozambique in December 2008.

During 2008, progress in the implementation of CAADP forged ahead. Adding impetus, the African Union Commission (AUC), the NEPAD Secretariat and the regional economic communities agreed on the division of labour within the overall framework of joint responsibility. The AUC and the NEPAD Secretariat built a complementary and integrated joint work programme.

At the beginning of the year, the NEPAD Agriculture Unit held a retreat to review progress and finalise a new strategic plan to support CAADP. The new strategy steps up efforts to support round tables and get the first 15 CAADP round tables off the ground. To do this, AU/NEPAD will:

1. Advance CAADP – manage 'quality' CAADP implementation at regional and national levels;
2. Link programmes to resources – develop international, continental and regional level partnerships and coalitions;
3. Manage communication and information – making agriculture a development priority for Africa;
4. Monitor and assess CAADP impacts; and
5. Harness key thinking and experience on African agricultural issues.

The Agriculture Unit set to and put the strategy into action immediately. The team engaged robustly with partners on resource mobilisation. At the same time, the team worked with regional economic communities and national governments to act on the CAADP priorities they had identified. The Secretariat managed the CAADP calendar and communications, and consulted with CAADP Pillar institutions to draw up new memoranda of understanding that clearly set out roles and responsibilities.

One of the key achievements in 2008 was the launch of the CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund with contributions from major development partners. The

Fund will provide resources to support country round tables and Pillar frameworks in putting in place quality agricultural investment programmes.

Another thrust was an interactive learning session on the CAADP round-table processes and Pillar frameworks in February. This took stock of emerging lessons and helped participants understand both the round-table process and Pillar framework concepts better. This understanding is critical to the success and quality of round-table processes. A follow-up meeting with partners reviewed the Pillar II and Pillar III frameworks and how they link with national round-table processes, and agreed on a set of immediate actions to implement.

Advancing CAADP on the ground

To advance CAADP on the ground, AU/NEPAD supports 'quality' CAADP implementation at regional and national levels. In 2008, NEPAD helped countries to adapt the CAADP principles, to activate the Pillar frameworks and to use the CAADP round-table processes. To do this NEPAD leveraged technical expertise, supported regional economic commissions and linked countries to other NEPAD units that could help.

Advancing CAADP implementation in Liberia

The NEPAD team met with Liberian ministers and heads of development organisations – FAO and the World Bank – to fast track CAADP implementation in Liberia. The Liberian Government has demonstrated its commitment to agriculture as a tool for national development by aligning initiatives to the CAADP agenda.

Over the last two years the Government has increased support to agriculture. The national budget allocation to agriculture more than doubled between 2006 and 2008. In the 2008/2009 budget, the allocation of US$5,472,000 to the agriculture sector was an increase of 68% over the previous year although only 2% of the overall budget. The allocation to agriculture is still short of the 10% Maputo target agreed by African governments.

Liberia embraces CAADP for its agriculture development, NEPAD Fortnightly Dialogue 5 December 2008, http://www.caadp.net/1/

The outcome of the activities to advance CAADP was summed up in a statement from a meeting of African ministers of agriculture and development partners on 'partnership for advancing African agriculture', held 11 October 2008 in Washington DC, organised by the African Union Commission and USAID:

"As part of the implementation of CAADP, more than two dozen countries, under the leadership of two of Africa's main regional economic communities, COMESA and ECOWAS, are actively involved in refining sector policies, developing investment programmes, and establishing the necessary partnerships and alliances to successfully implement the CAADP agenda and achieve its targets of 6% annual agricultural growth rate and 10% agricultural budget share."

The Agriculture Unit also deepened engagement with the Africa Union Commission Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (AUC-DREA), holding a joint review and planning meeting in Addis Ababa.

Making agriculture a priority for Africa

Engaging with important constituencies

Managing communication and information is vital in making agriculture a development priority for Africa. This means engaging with important constituencies in appropriate ways. In 2008, NEPAD focused particularly on parliamentarians and producers.

Engaging with parliamentarians

Critical to the success of CAADP are parliamentarians in all African countries, as well as those in the Pan-African Parliament, the African Parliamentarians Union and the East African Legislative Assembly.

AU/NEPAD compiles data and information and regularly distributes briefs to AU heads of state and government summits, the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee, members of parliament serving on parliamentary agriculture committees, the Pan-African Parliament, and development partners. In addition, AU/NEPAD takes every opportunity to brief them face-to-face on CAADP.

Engaging with parliamentarians

To fast track CAADP
NEPAD appealed to parliamentarians "to monitor and align their national agricultural policies towards the fast-tracking and implementation of CAADP".

The appeal was made at an international conference on climate change and poverty eradication held in Nairobi in August – the Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development and Aid Effectiveness, organised by the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA).

On climate change
Parliamentarians in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) need to take urgent action on climate change. A SADC parliamentary dialogue on climate change, water and food security in Cape Town, South Africa in October focused on the need to review and revise legislation to better deal with the challenges of climate change and cover existing gaps.

The Working for Water Programme, Water Aid and Climate Systems Analysis Group challenged parliamentarians to play a more significant role in tackling this global problem.

AU/NEPAD urged parliamentarians to get involved in formulating an African position for the UN climate conference to be held in Denmark, in 2009. AWEPA and its partners were invited to send a delegation of parliamentarians to the preparatory meeting of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in April 2009.

Parliamentarians told they must be involved in climate change, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 14 November 2008, http://www.caadp.net/2/

Engaging with farmers
Another vital constituency is the farmers themselves. AU/NEPAD reaches producers through farmer groups.

Farmers are equal partners in CAADP

The East Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF) hosted an international conference *Domestication of CAADP and engagement of producer organisations in the CAADP agenda,* in Kigali, Rwanda, in November 2008. The conference linked farmers and development partners, government representatives, regional farmer networks, European NGOs and consultants involved in the CAADP process.

The conference attracted participants from Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.

Farmers want to be equal partners, conference told, NEPAD Fortnightly Dialogue 12 December 2008, http://www.caadp.net/3/

The views of farmers are crucial to the eventual success of CAADP implementation.

Engaging with the media

As the most important and, in some cases, the only realistic link between decision-makers and citizens, the media plays a key role. AU/NEPAD works to strengthen the media in informing the African population about agriculture, and the relevance of agriculture to citizens' personal welfare and to the broader development of Africa.

In November 2008 an Agricultural Reporting workshop brought together African agriculture and science journalists, and CAADP staff, to engage, discuss and debate the progress of CAADP, how to popularise CAADP messages and how to improve CAADP communications in general.

Boosting media coverage of agriculture in Africa

The NEPAD Secretariat organised a media sensitisation workshop on CAADP in Midrand, South Africa, 6-7 November 2008. This brought together agriculture, science and environment-oriented journalists, editors and communications practitioners from East, West, North and Southern Africa. Communications practitioners from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) shared their expertise and experiences.


Investing in the Future

Sowing seeds for the upswing

Mitzi du Plessis reports on an African leader who is prioritising agricultural development

A rural woman reaping the rewards of the harvest

MATTER OF FACT

CAADP gets coverage in the Mail & Guardian newspaper (South Africa)

In 2008, the coverage of CAADP in the Africa media has soared. This has been done by issuing press releases, arranging field visits for journalists, taking part in exhibitions and arranging for the media to interview key spokespeople.

Advocating for global partnerships

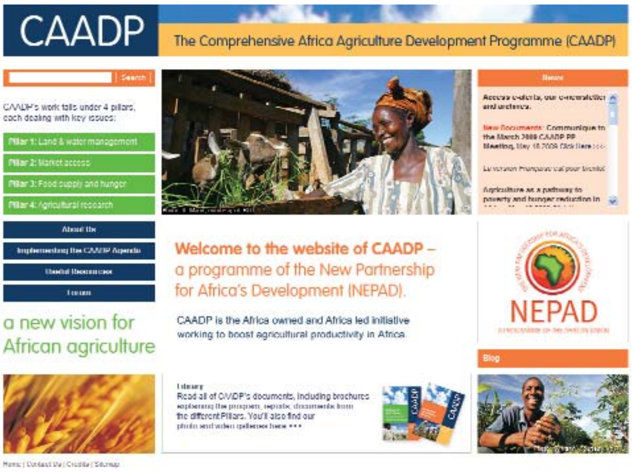
AU/NEPAD also takes every opportunity to speak about the CAADP agenda at key global, regional and national events. The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development in Yokohama, Japan, in May 2008, the United Nations General Assembly in August 2008 on the MDGs and the High Level Consultation on Policies Against Hunger, held in Berlin in December 2008, were excellent opportunities to advocate for boosting agriculture in Africa to ensure food security and alleviate poverty.

At these meetings, Africa was high on the agenda and there were strong calls to deepen global partnerships in support of CAADP. The United Nations General Assembly called for urgent action to speed up the flow of support to deal with the crisis in food prices in Africa.

In advocacy work, NEPAD also collaborated with the AU and key partners, such as USAID and DFID, on joint communications and events.

Responding to demands for information about CAADP

In 2008, with support from the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, NEPAD launched a website dedicated to CAADP.



The new CAADP website, http://www.nepad-caadp.net, responds to the rapid growth in queries and requests for information about CAADP activities.

Facilitating and coordinating monitoring and evaluation

NEPAD captures and shares key lessons, evaluating the impact of the CAADP agenda on NEPAD, and national and continental development objectives. As part of this, NEPAD provides help in designing and mobilising support for CAADP monitoring and evaluation systems.

Burundi's agriculture minister Ferdinand Nderagakura (second from right) spent the past year consulting closely with Prof. Richard Mkandawire (far right) and Amb. Willoughby Olukorede, NEPAD's Deputy Chief Executive (centre) on how to align Burundi's national agricultural strategy towards CAADP.

Tracking progress towards the Maputo target

In Maputo in 2003, African heads of state set targets of allocating 10% of national budgets to agriculture by 2008 and of reaching national agricultural growth rates of 6%. As well as allocating more of their budgets to agriculture, most countries will have to boost agricultural sector growth rates in order to achieve MDG1.

In 2004, only five countries had achieved the Maputo budget target. In the last decade, the average budget share of agriculture as a percentage of the total budget in African countries has been around 4% and 5%. But there is a wide range across countries. Countries that currently allocate more than 10% of their national budgets to agriculture include Madagascar, Mali and Namibia, based on IMF figures, and Chad, Ethiopia and Niger, based on data from the AU/NEPAD.

Kenya set a target of 10% for agriculture

The Permanent Secretary in Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture, Dr Romano Kiome, says Kenya is working towards achieving the CAADP 10% budget allocation to the agriculture sector, although for now it is still low at 4.5% of gross domestic product (GDP).

Kenya targets 10% for agriculture, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 31 October 2008, http://www.caadp.net/5/

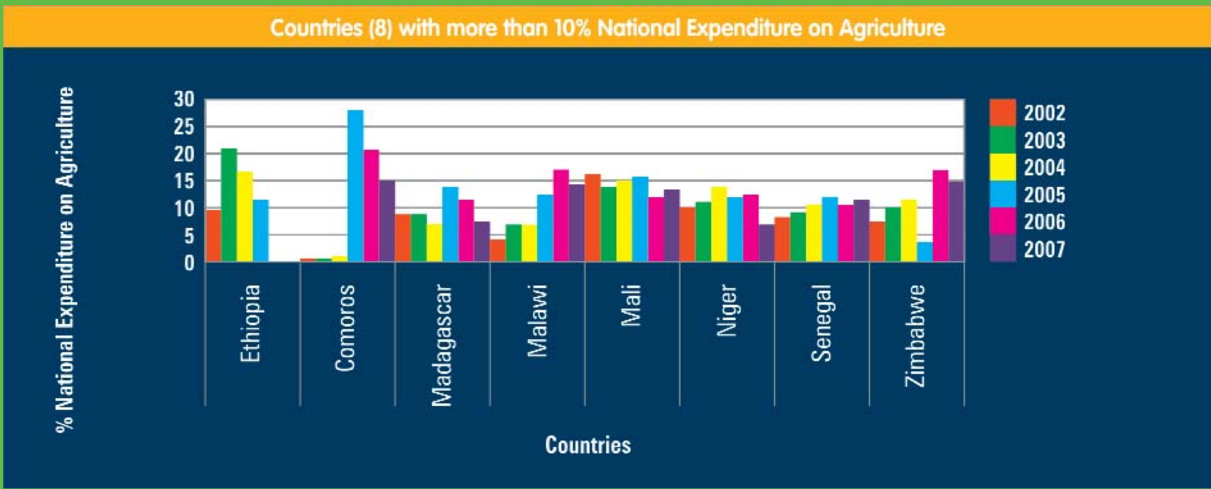
Reversing past downward trends in agricultural spending is imperative for broad-based poverty and hunger reduction. So far, neither governments nor donors are meeting their stated commitments to increasing agricultural spending.

Productivity growth is a fundamental source of growth in agricultural output. Since 2002, the continent's annual growth rate has hovered around 6% to 7%, and estimates by the IMF predict a similar rate for 2008 and 2009. The continent's agricultural growth rate surpassed the CAADP 6% target in 2007, reaching 6.5%.

Progress towards the Maputo target

Agricultural sector budget shares

African heads of state met in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2003, and pledged to allocate 10% of national budgets to agriculture development by 2008. At the same time, leaders also threw their political weight behind CAADP. An African Union/NEPAD 2007 survey found that only eight countries have achieved the Maputo declaration target – see the figure below.



Source: AU/NEPAD 2009

In addition, **nine** other countries (Benin, Chad, Mauritania, Nigeria, São Tomé and Principe, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia) are making good progress (**5%-10%**) towards the target. As the budget allocations for agricultural development increase, we need to ensure that the increased resources go to the CAADP priority areas, in order to ensure that a 6% annual growth rate is attained for the agriculture sector.

The reasons for failure in achieving the 10% target include:

- instability;
- shifting emphasis from agriculture to manufacturing in some countries;
- failure of the ministries of agriculture to provide compelling evidence that the agriculture sector can make a significant contribution to a country's economic development;
- low domestication/internalisation/ownership of the 2003 Maputo Declaration;
- lack of AU sanctions for countries that fail to comply;
- conditions attached to donor funds being sometimes difficult to fulfil, making disbursements lower than anticipated;
- inadequate capacity to spend what is allocated, causing ministers of finance to cut sector allocations in subsequent budgets;
- unplanned responses to national emergencies, such as HIV/AIDS and natural disasters (bad weather), which divert resources away from other sectors;
- inadequate high level political will to inspire the country to prioritise agriculture in the national budget;
- inadequate policy strategies for the agricultural sector;
- a mistaken belief that agriculture receives donor support and is not capital intensive;
- diversion of resources from priority sectors to service debt, among others.

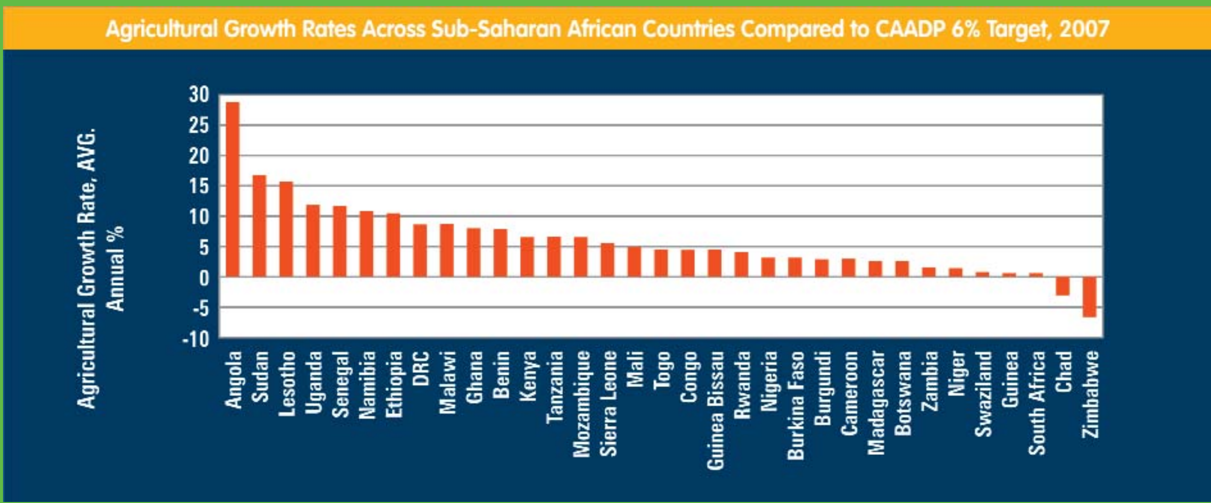
Annual agricultural sector growth rates

Since 2003 the number of countries that have achieved the CAADP growth target of 6% has nearly doubled. But progress towards an agricultural sector growth rate of 6% needs to be stepped up.

Ten countries exceed the target

Agricultural growth rates in Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanzania exceed 6%.

Four countries achieved sector growth rates of between 5% and 6% – Rwanda, Benin, Ghana and Uganda – between 2003 and 2005.



Source: UN Statistics Division, 2008; WDI, 2008 http://www.resakss.org/
http://www.resakss.org/content/AW_CAADP6_COUNTRY.gif

Tenfold increase in agricultural production in Malawi
CAADP has seen Malawi increase its agricultural production tenfold and deal decisively with food insecurity.

Kenya targets 10% for agriculture, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 31 October 2008, http://www.caadp.net/5/

The CAADP targets are aimed at boosting infrastructure, market access and the involvement of the local private sector in agriculture, all of which are crucial to the livelihoods of many farmers and informal roadside sellers.

Validating the 2007 survey
During 2008, the AU and NEPAD analysed the data from a 2007 survey of progress towards the Maputo target. In December, AU and NEPAD convened a workshop in Pretoria, South Africa, to validate the findings. Ministry of agriculture directors of policy and planning, and ministry of finance and planning directors of budget, technical staff of the regional economic communities and development partners took part. The findings will be presented to the next AU Summit in 2009.

Validation of 2007 agricultural expenditure tracking survey

NEPAD convened a workshop of top civil servants from AU member states, members of regional economic communities and development partners, in Pretoria, South Africa, 4-5 December 2008, to endorse the findings of the 2007 survey tracking agriculture expenditure.

The World Bank and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) funded NEPAD to conduct the survey to assess the progress made by African countries in complying with the Maputo decision.

The participants of the Pretoria validation workshop reviewed, discussed and approved both the survey report and a guidance note on implementation of the tracking system and measures to move countries more quickly towards the target of allocating at least 10% of the national budget to agricultural development.

Keeping a check on budget allocations to agriculture, NEPAD Fortnightly Dialogue 12 December 2008, http://www.caadp.net/6/

Developing a monitoring and evaluation framework
NEPAD and the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) are developing the CAADP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. The first draft of the M&E framework document is already available and the next steps will be finalised in the first half of 2009.

CAADP five-year review
A major area of cooperation between the AUC and NEPAD has been in organising the CAADP implementation and review forum to review and share lessons on implementation.

The evaluation reviewed the vision and provides guidance and recommendations on how to optimise the chances of success and enhance ownership of CAADP at various levels. The evaluation will inform and guide the direction of CAADP for the next 5-10 years.

In early 2009, NEPAD will host a high-level Five-Year CAADP Review Meeting. The meeting will bring together key actors in the public and private sectors to examine the recommendations of the review and to examine what more can be done to build a competitive and productive agricultural sector in Africa. The meeting will be a chance to step up CAADP implementation and see how national governments can align their priorities with the CAADP agenda.

The interim report will be discussed at the Ministers of Agriculture meeting in April 2009 and the final report will be considered by the Heads of State during the AU Summit on Agriculture in June 2009.

Linking resources with programmes

Collaboration between major development organisations and the NEPAD Secretariat is gradually aligning the design and funding of development programmes to CAADP. For example, the World Bank agriculture strategy for Africa now aligns with CAADP Pillars. The European Commission strategy paper *Advancing African Agriculture* integrates CAADP. Sweden has put a new emphasis on agriculture and the United States has launched an Initiative to End Hunger in Africa.

Strengthening partnerships
Strong partnerships are vital for the success of CAADP. During 2008 NEPAD stepped up work to mobilise resources for the TerrAfrica Partnership and for African fisheries and aquaculture. Following up on the 2006 Africa Fertiliser Summit, held in Abuja, work by the NEPAD Secretariat, AU and the African Development Bank saw the establishment of the Africa Fertiliser Financing Mechanism in 2008. The new CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund was launched in October 2008 with commitments of around US$50 million.

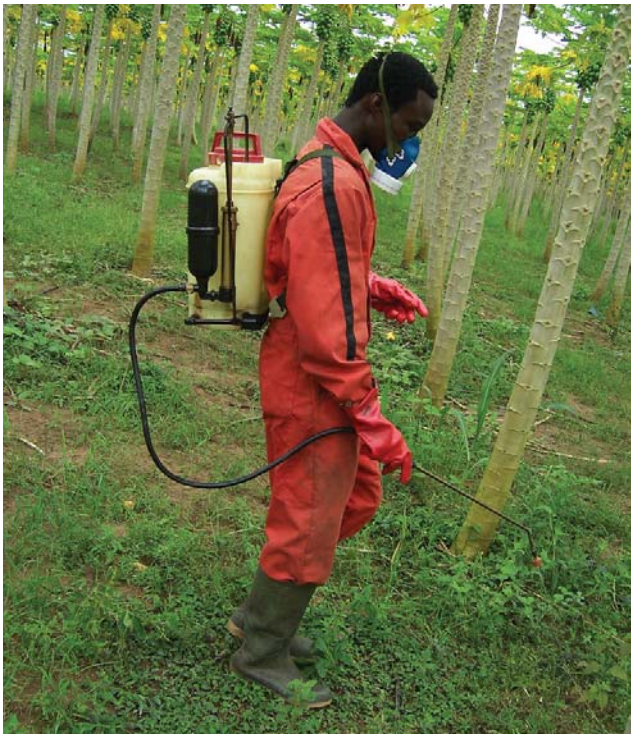
In addition to bilateral and multilateral partners, philanthropic organisations have also started to emerge as significant partners in African agriculture.

Philanthropic partners investing in African agriculture

One of the major philanthropic partners investing in African agriculture is the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), a joint venture of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. AGRA assists small farmers in 13 countries and expects to expand to at least seven more countries. By early 2009, AGRA will have invested more than US$500 million in agricultural programmes such as seed systems, soil improvement, irrigation, improved access to markets, and extension and policy.

Source: *The 10 Percent that Could Change Africa* IFPRI Forum October 2008, http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/newsletters/ifpriforum/IF200810.asp

Africa Fertiliser Financing Mechanism partnership
Following up on the 2006 Africa Fertiliser Summit, held in Abuja, work by the NEPAD Secretariat, AU and the African Development Bank saw the establishment of the Africa Fertiliser Financing Mechanism in 2008. The Government of Nigeria, the Gates Foundation, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and other partners have already pledged over US$35.2 million.



Herbicide application can help to boost production levels.

Partnerships to develop agro-dealer networks

The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) has launched agro-dealer network development projects in eight countries – Malawi, Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Uganda, and Zambia – in collaboration with the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), Citizen's Network for Foreign Affairs (CNFA), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), and AT Uganda. The partnership is investing approximately US$27.5 million in the eight countries.

Partnerships to develop affordable financing for agricultural inputs

AGRA also set up a partnership with Equity Bank Limited and IFAD in Kenya to establish a loan facility of US$50 million. This will give 2.5 million farmers and 15,000 rural input shops, fertilisers and seed wholesalers and importers, grain traders and food processors access to affordable financing.

Partnership in the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)
The new CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund was launched in October 2008 with commitments of around US$50 million. The fund is an important mechanism for financing the implementation of CAADP, and supporting regional economic communities, CAADP Pillar institutions, the NEPAD Secretariat, the African Union Commission and individual countries.

The African constituency, the AU, NEPAD, regional economic communities and African CAADP Centres of Excellence will be central in the governance of the Fund. NEPAD and AU will provide overall leadership. The Fund will also leverage additional funds at the continental level.

Global Fund for Agriculture
The NEPAD Secretariat will advocate for CAADP in the global discussions on a global fund for agriculture. AU/NEPAD will present a position paper on the financing of African agriculture at the AU Summit in June 2009.

Kick-starting partnerships with women's groups (such as this one in Nigeria) was a key aspect of CAADP implementation.

The TerrAfrica partnership

As co-chair of the TerrAfrica partnership, the NEPAD Secretariat led preparations for the Sixth TerrAfrica Executive Committee meeting in November, in Istanbul, Turkey. The meeting took place during the Seventh Session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 7) and formalised the move of the TerrAfrica Secretariat from the World Bank to the NEPAD Secretariat.

Engaging Green Wall Initiative partners in TerrAfrica

NEPAD has engaged Green Wall for the Sahara partners, led by the AUC and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), through the NEPAD-TerrAfrica Initiative. NEPAD-TerrAfrica has facilitated expert input and comments on the Green Wall Initiative Concept Paper and on the Review Proposal being undertaken with support from the European Commission. In the last quarter of 2008, NEPAD-TerrAfrica and Green Wall Initiative partners worked out a joint operational plan for 2009. This will integrate the NEPAD-TerrAfrica Sustainable Land Management programmes in West Africa with Green Wall activities.

Partnerships to promote fisheries and aquaculture

The Abuja Declaration on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa, adopted by the Heads of State Meeting of the NEPAD Fish for All Summit (Abuja, Nigeria, August 2005), underscored African political commitment to optimise the contribution of fisheries to agricultural development, as well as to economic growth. The NEPAD Action Plan for the Development of African Fisheries & Aquaculture stresses that it is vital to create institutions and a governance environment that will promote fisheries conservation and generation of wealth in the fisheries sector. In 2008, NEPAD's work to set up partnerships to bring this about started to bear fruit.

Partnership with FAO: Africa Strategy for Fisheries

The NEPAD Agriculture Unit and FAO led the development of the FAO African Fisheries Strategy. This builds on the NEPAD Action Plan for the Development of African Fisheries & Aquaculture. SIDA has pledged to provide US$12 million to fund the Strategy through FAO.

Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF)

The Strategy will enhance:

- Optimal socio-economic benefits from aquatic resources;
- Responsible and sustainable aquatic production;
- Efficient and effective governance systems; and
- Efficient and effective knowledge and outreach systems.

Aquaculture Network for Africa (ANAF)

The NEPAD Agriculture Unit also worked with a number of African countries, FAO and GTZ, to set up the Aquaculture Network for Africa (ANAF).

Aquaculture Network for Africa (ANAF)

ANAF aligns with the NEPAD Action Plan for the Development of African Fisheries & Aquaculture and will:

- Establish a regional network of aquaculture policy practitioners to speed the development of aquaculture strategies and integrate them into national economic strategies;
- Encourage private-public partnerships to support research, training and development of technology;
- Support regional networks of aquaculture service providers, including the private sector, researchers, universities and extensionists, to scale-up local and national successes;
- Support the development of practical market information mechanisms; and
- Establish an aquaculture industry association.

NEPAD approached the FAO Department of Fisheries & Aquaculture to provide technical support for ANAF through a two-year, US$500,000 Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). The project, *Improved Aquaculture Information Systems: Assistance to NEPAD in Implementing the Aquaculture Action Plan,* will improve the flow and exchange of information on fish farming through ANAF.

Experts will be posted with the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (East African Community), and ministries of fisheries in the Gambia, Ghana and Mali.

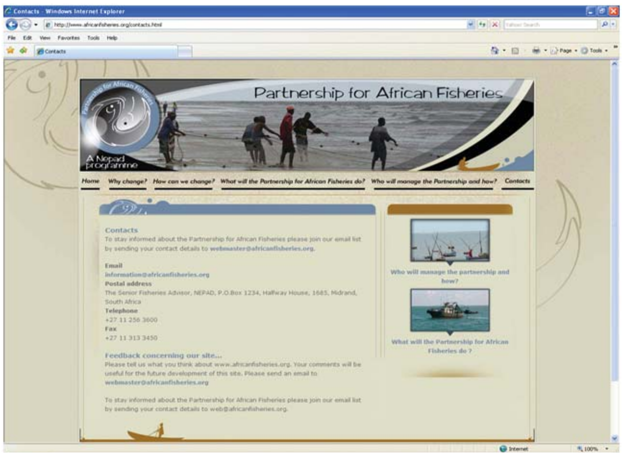
FAO Committee on Fisheries, Sub-Committee on Aquaculture

The FAO Committee on Fisheries' Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, at the behest of AU and NEPAD, devoted a special session to the development of African aquaculture for the very first time. NEPAD backstopped African member states participating in the Fourth Session, held in Chile, in October. The outcome was the full alignment of FAO programmes in aquaculture with the NEPAD Action Plan for the Development of African Fisheries & Aquaculture.

FAO Special Programme for Aquaculture Development in African (SPADA)

- FAO African programmes in aquaculture, the Special Programme for Aquaculture Development in African (SPADA), will align fully with the NEPAD Action Plan for the Development of African Fisheries & Aquaculture.
- FAO endorses SPADA as the framework for FAO aquaculture development work in Africa and has requested development partners to align their Africa programmes accordingly.

By the Twenty Eighth Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in March 2009, NEPAD will ensure that African Ministers of Fisheries present a unified voice (African Voice) at COFI and engage FAO (and other partners) to invest in developing African aquaculture.



The new NEPAD fisheries website, Partnerships for African Fisheries at www.africanfisheries.org, will contain research and review reports, syntheses and policy briefs, through which NEPAD intends to champion African home-grown knowledge-based options in the discourse on African fisheries development.

Partnership with Development Bank of South Africa to support the private aquaculture sector

NEPAD and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) will work together to boost investment by the private sector in fish farming in Africa. A number of countries, including Malawi, Lesotho and Uganda, have already set out the assistance they need.

Partnership with the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) to support private sector fish farming

DBSA will:

- Help NEPAD stakeholders make investments that will have development impacts as well as make profits;
- Catalyse investment and promote development of private sector fish farming;
- Support and promote development of human resources and institutions; and
- Help develop strategies to mitigate risks and capacity constraints in the private and public sectors.

Partnership with DFID: International Partnership for African Fisheries Governance and Trade Programme (PAF)

The DFID-funded International Partnership for African Fisheries Governance and Trade Programme (PAF) will help African countries, through NEPAD and the African Union Commission, to implement elements of the NEPAD Action Plan for the Development of African Fisheries & Aquaculture. The programme builds on successful implementation of another DFID-funded programme through SADC, Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF). The SIF culminated with the signing of the SADC Statement of Commitment (SoC) in Windhoek, Namibia in July 2008, by the SADC Ministers of Fisheries. The SoC emphasises the need for regional cooperation on harmonisation of fisheries legislation and policies which will, amongst other things, address the massive problem of illegal fishing. A total of £7 million has been pledged by the UK government to support the PAF over five years.

Partnerships to improve food security and nutrition

Following the Abuja Food Security Summit in December 2006, and because of the crisis in food prices, work to enlist the support of national, regional and international partners and make best use of the resources they provide has stepped up.

The African Task Force for Food and Nutrition, chaired by the AU and including RECs, AfDB, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and bilateral and multilateral agencies, is working with renewed vigour. The Task Force mobilises resources and advocates for effective implementation of nutrition and food security initiatives across sectors. The Task Force also works to build capacity.

The Micronutrient Initiative, Helen Keller International and the Development Bank of Southern Africa are important partners in the fight against malnutrition and food insecurity.

Plus, partnerships with the World Vegetable Centre's Africa Regional Centre and the Global Horticulture Initiative, both headquartered in Arusha, Tanzania, have opened doors to opportunities to address micronutrient deficiencies – a neglected area – and improve nutrition across Africa. Also, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) has provided over US$30 million in grants to address vitamin and mineral deficiencies in nine African countries. The grants will be used to fortify food with vitamins and minerals.

Harnessing key thinking and experience

To articulate and disseminate African perspectives on the key issues that affect agricultural development in Africa, NEPAD made up-to-date information on trends in African agriculture and rural development available both locally and internationally. NEPAD directed strategic information about developments affecting CAADP to all stakeholders.

Towards the end of 2008, NEPAD Agriculture and CIMMYT met to explore ways of enhancing their work with regard to wheat in Africa, sustainable maize production in Southern Africa and conservation agriculture in Africa. Left to right: Dr. Thomas A. Lumpkin, DG of CIMMYT; Dr. Maria Wanzala, Senior Lead Specialist, Agriculture Markets/CAADP Pillar 2 at NEPAD; Ms. Bibi Giyose, Senior Advisor, Food and Nutrition Security at NEPAD Secretariat; and Dr. Mulugetta Mekuria, CIMMYT Southern Africa Regional Office Representative.

CAADP Implementation Guide

"The *CAADP Implementation Guide* is intended to be a key document in the implementation of the CAADP framework. The Guide offers practical guidance for all players from the regional economic communities, the Pillar Lead Institutions through to the country CAADP teams on how to implement CAADP."
Professor Richard Mkandawire, Head of CAADP, at a workshop held on 24-26 September 2008 in Pretoria, South Africa, to streamline the existing CAADP Guide.

NEPAD and partners put final touches to the CAADP guide, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 3 October 2008, http://www.caadp.net/7/

Adding value
As NEPAD moves towards helping regional economic communities and national governments implement CAADP, the Secretariat, which has been instrumental in conceptualising and crafting sectoral framework documents, is starting to redefine its 'knowledge management and think tank' role, to leverage more value. Already, NEPAD has taken steps to develop links with centres of learning, for example the African Institute of South Africa, Centre for Chinese Studies, and e-Parliament and Chatham House in UK. These will help NEPAD synthesise knowledge for specific target audiences into appropriate formats, such as policy briefs.

Regional economic communities
Economic integration regionally and continent-wide is crucial to Africa's economic success. Most African countries have small populations and a gross domestic product (GDP) of less than US$4 billion. This means that domestic markets are too small and economies of scale are not enough to make major infrastructure investments viable.

Three African regional economic communities (RECs) have agreed to merge to form the African Economic Community. The Tripartite Summit in Kampala, Uganda, in October, approved the establishment of a Free Trade Area (FTA) spanning the member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the East African Community (EAC).

The FTA spans 26 countries from Egypt to South Africa. The 26 member countries of the groups have a total population of 527 million and a GDP of US$624 billion. Ultimately the FTA will give way to a single Customs Union.

Tailoring CAADP to regional agendas
Each regional economic community (REC) establishes its own priorities based on the continent-wide Pillars and the needs of member states.

Tailoring CAADP to regional agendas

"We have to work together around the CAADP agenda in each and every country."
Cris Muyunda, senior agricultural advisor for COMESA.

It is important to tailor investments and develop technologies for particular regions, and create markets in industries that are specific to those areas. In Kenya, Zambia, and Malawi, for example, investments are needed for cereal crops such as maize, while in Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, and Uganda, the focus should be on ensuring the success of the cassava and banana markets.

Source: *The 10 Percent that Could Change Africa* IFPRI Forum October 2008, http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/newsletters/ifpriforum/IF200810.asp

By June 2008, all RECs were working at various levels towards the CAADP round-table processes. By December 2008, at least a dozen countries will have signed their CAADP Compacts.

Regional economic communities activities and progress

Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
Regional Customs Union to be set up in December 2008/early 2009. This will zero-rate all external tariffs on fertilisers.

Regional one-stop border posts will expedite goods clearance. Zimbabwe/Zambia and Uganda/Kenya started operating at the end of 2008. COMESA has put in place a fast-track clearance system for fertilisers.

Fertiliser Association of Africa planning which will pave way for the harmonisation of fertiliser regulations and standards.

Collaboration with the EAC, SADC and the IOC to design and submit a bid for regional agricultural projects to the European Commission Food Facility. The bid included developing fertiliser markets. In response to the high food prices, the European Community Food Facility has earmarked up to ˇ 1 billion for increasing food production within the next 18 months. The facility specifically emphasises boosting the use of fertilisers and better seeds to increase food production.

A number of COMESA member countries have started individual fertiliser subsidy schemes. These include Kenya, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

East African Community (EAC) and COMESA
Signed an MOU with IFDC to implement Strengthening Trade at the Regional Level in Agricultural Inputs in Africa (STAR) to promote trade in quality agricultural inputs in the region.

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
Received technical assistance from NEPAD and IFDC to develop a concept note for establishing a legal and regulatory framework for fertilisers in the region. The concept note has been finalised and is awaiting final approval by the Executive Secretary of ECCAS before submission to AGRA for funding.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Preparation of a Common External Tariff for fertilisers that includes a proposed zero rate for the 15 ECOWAS member states.

Collaboration with the IFDC Marketing Inputs Regionally (MIR) project to prepare draft bills and regulations for four countries to develop a conducive policy and regulatory environment for regional procurement and distribution.

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)
Collaboration with NEPAD and IFDC to assess the viability of existing plants and the potential of fertiliser raw materials in the region.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
Submission to the AfDB of a concept note for a one-year study to develop a regional fertiliser policy. The AfDB has indicated that it will consider this request now AFFM has been established. In the meantime, IGAD is conducting background studies on fertilisers in member states with technical assistance from FAO.

In August 2008 IGAD, along with the other RECs in the Eastern and Southern Africa region, developed a bid for funding of regional agricultural projects to the EC Food Facility. A number of proposals were made on the development of fertiliser markets.

Regional fisheries strategy

The NEPAD Fish Initiative aims to ensure that country CAADP programmes can access technical expertise and resources.

NEPAD assisted COMESA member states in preparing a Regional Fisheries Strategy which is linked to CAADP and the NEPAD Action Plan. COMESA finalised the Strategy at the end of November and convened a regional review meeting in December.

Partnerships in fisheries and aquaculture

NEPAD assisted COMESA in following up the pledge from the Government of Egypt to provide US$500,000 towards Technical Support for aquaculture. The technical support will help member states fast-track the aquaculture component of the Strategy.

Climate change

Climate change is inextricably linked with sustainable land and water management and food security, and so is a key focus of initiatives across all the CAADP Pillars.

COMESA Ministers of Agriculture and Environment met in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 2008, to address the challenges of climate change within the CAADP framework.

COMESA agrees on measures to address climate change within the CAADP framework

COMESA ministers met in Nairobi, in November, and agreed:

- To implement programmes and activities to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change;
- To implement activities to enhance carbon storage capacity to reduce further emissions from African agricultural and forest ecosystems;
- To see that early activities such as conservation farming and afforestation be implemented in the broader CAADP framework on climate change;
- To encourage member states to hasten the CAADP through effective national round-table processes and the signing of national compacts.

COMESA Ministers spell out action on climate change, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 14 November 2008, http://www.caadp.net/8/

Climate change will bring floods as well as droughts, which will reduce farmers' yields.

Dr. Maria Wanzala (left), seen here with Martin Bwalya (CAADP Pillar 1), is following up on the progress being made by African countries with regard to the Abuja Declaration on fertilisers.

Regional fertiliser strategy

Following up on the Abuja Declaration, NEPAD collaborated closely with the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank to establish the Africa Fertiliser Financing Mechanism. Already over US$35 million has been mobilised and will be directed to countries through country round-table processes.

Progress on the Abuja Declaration at regional level

The **Southern African Development Community** (SADC) and the **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa** (COMESA) developed a joint regional fertiliser strategy for the Africa Fertiliser Summit which identified two broad areas for action: regional procurement and regional fertiliser production. While COMESA is taking the lead on regional procurement, SADC is focusing on the area of regional production of fertiliser.

The **East African Community** (EAC) has adopted an agricultural and rural development policy which gives strategic and institutional support to the implementation of Abuja Declaration of Fertiliser for the region.

The **Economic Community of Central African States** (ECCAS) is working on the development of a concept note for the establishment of a legal and regulatory framework for fertilisers for the region. Technical support is being provided by NEPAD, IFDC (an international centre for soil fertility and agricultural development) and the African Capacity Building Foundation.

The **Economic Community of West African States** (ECOWAS) is working on the development of fertiliser legislation and regulations and the preparation of a common external tariff for fertilisers and raw materials that includes a proposed rate for the 15 ECOWAS member states.

Country round tables

The use of machinery, especially in the move from small- to large-scale private sector-led farming, is being called for by many African countries.

In 2008, NEPAD stepped up interaction with CAADP country round-table processes. The NEPAD Secretariat, collaborating with regional economic communities, supported countries in incorporating the CAADP agenda into their agriculture and rural development programmes in order to fast-track implementation. NEPAD support to country round-table activities focused on ensuring that countries had access to expert knowledge and resources for CAADP implementation.

Although CAADP is continental in scope, particularly at the level of the regional economic communities (RECs), it is vital to put CAADP into action in every country. This is what the CAADP country round-table process does. The country round tables are where key players come together to assess the realities of their own particular situation and develop a road map for going forward.

Influencing food security in Sudan

Michael Roberto Kenyi is the Director General of Planning and Programming of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS). He enrolled in a short course at the African Centre for Food Security (ACFS) in 2008 and was struck by the trans-disciplinary and multi-sectoral nature of food security. Shortly afterwards, Mr Kenyi took part in an NEPAD/CAADP Pillar review meeting He returned to Southern Sudan with a strong determination to influence food security policy.

Mr Kenyi used his position in the Government to spearhead the establishment of a food security council. This alliance of government ministries, NGOs, civil society bodies and multilateral organisations aims to transform the subsistence farming system of Southern Sudan into a market-oriented and science-based system.

The GOSS roadmap sets out to achieve food self-sufficiency, reduce poverty by 30%, increase the contribution of agriculture to GDP to 25%, and increase the government's budgetary expenditure on agriculture by 2011.

The biggest challenge was to get the various stakeholders, especially the different ministries, to work together. The Government of Southern Sudan, like many other African governments thought that food security related issues were the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. Experience has shown Mr Kenyi that there is a desperate for government departments, as well as inter and intra-regional bodies, to collaborate and coordinate their actions.

Source: *Dedicated student influences food security in Sudan* by Peace Nganwa, a Master's student in agricultural economics at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and intern at the African Centre for Food Security, the Lead Pillar Institution for CAADP Pillar III on food security and hunger.

Together with COMESA and ECOWAS, NEPAD has directly supported country round-table processes in several countries, particularly by encouraging dialogues across ministries and the alignment of partner initiatives. NEPAD also ensured that resources mobilised through international and continental initiatives reached the countries where they were needed and that they underpin country processes.

Moving ahead on country round tables

The round-table process starts by getting national governments to buy into CAADP and to take leadership. This is then followed by engagements with key players, through coalitions, around a common commitment to move forward with CAADP.

A formal launch of CAADP is then carried out before going on to identify priority areas for investment through a compact agreement that is signed by all key partners. Country CAADP compacts spell out long-term commitments to agricultural growth and development.

Box 1 The country roundtable process

By July 2008 more than a dozen countries were moving towards the CAADP compact. Ghana, Malawi, Uganda, Nigeria and Zambia are expected to sign their compacts early in 2009. Niger, Senegal, Mali, Ghana and Togo have started round-table processes and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is backstopping stocktaking and analytical work.

NEPAD support for CAADP round tables

- **Malawi:** Supported inter-ministerial negotiations and building coalitions for sustainable land and water management priority action areas defined in the country's Agriculture Development Programme.
- **Sierra Leone:** Advocacy and technical backstopping on the CAADP agenda and country round-table processes.
- **Kenya, Uganda, Niger, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Malawi:** Organised one-day peer sharing and learning session for country focal point teams around CAADP Pillar I in Addis Ababa.
- **Tanzania:** Review and backstopping mission jointly organised with the East African Community (EAC) to review Tanzania's ASDP in the context of the CAADP framework.
- **Nigeria:** Backstopping mission to facilitate negotiations on alignment of the Pillar I/SLM country process into the country CAADP round-table process now under way.

The NEPAD Secretariat also engaged with Liberia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, Niger and Burkina Faso, and RECs, to get political commitment and stimulate action on CAADP implementation.

Ethiopia launched CAADP

The Ethiopian Government launched CAADP in Addis Ababa in September 2008 at a ceremony attended by a delegation from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Ethiopia surpasses the target of a 10% budget allocation to agriculture. The budget allocation to the agriculture sector is 16%. As a result, there has been a promising trend in raising agricultural productivity by more than 10%.

Ethiopia launches CAADP - "one of NEPAD's most important activities" Realisation of African leaders' vision, says COMESA, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 26 September 2008, http://www.caadp.net/9/

Rwanda reviewed progress

In February, officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and development partners analysed how far the country has progressed with the four Pillars of CAADP towards implementing NEPAD's CAADP compact signed in March 2007. Minister Murekezi said: "Our aim is to strengthen our efforts to facilitate the CAADP mechanism that aims to promote public-private partnership for the needed investments in the agriculture sector."

CAADP will support national projects such as the one-cow-per-household, fisheries and biodiversity programme in Lake Kivu, and crop intensification through water irrigation.

The Rwandan arm of the Research Into Use (RIU) programme, which focuses on research for sustainable agricultural development and which is funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), was launched at the meeting.

Rwanda enthusiasm for CAADP, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 15 February 2008, http://www.caadp.net/10/

NEPAD's new CEO Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki has called upon Africa's political leaders to honour their commitments towards the CAADP targets and to align their national strategies towards its Agenda.

Sierra Leone launched CAADP

"Agriculture is a way of life for the people of Sierra Leone. It is at the core of our efforts to prioritise agriculture. If we are to become, say, a net exporter of rice by 2015 and if we are to meet MDG1, we have to align CAADP with our national agricultural plan," said Alpha Kanu, Sierra Leone's Minister of Presidential and Public Affairs at the start of a national retreat on CAADP held in Freetown on 13-15 October 2008.

The retreat – which also marked the launch of CAADP in Sierra Leone – was aimed at developing within the country's CAADP processes, a framework and action plan for the formulation of the National Sustainable Agricultural Development Plan (NSADP). Speaking on behalf of Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma, the President of Sierra Leone, the Minister called on the participants to come with a clearly identified action plan for integrating CAADP into the NSADP.

According to Dr. Joseph Sam Sesay, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, the NSADP consists of policies, strategies and programmes for agricultural development in Sierra Leone. "The plan highlights a range of short to long-term goals that are aimed at boosting agriculture and food security in Sierra Leone. This new plan should be based on CAADP, the PRSPs (poverty reduction strategy papers) and the Millennium Development Goals", he added.

Sierra Leone kick-starts its efforts on CAADP implementation, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 17 October 2008, http://www.caadp.net/11/

Uganda agreed the need to spend more to meet CAADP goals

"We need to do more financing of the [agriculture] sector if poverty is to be fought." State Minister for Agriculture, Bright Rwamirama.

In Uganda, CAADP is implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries with partnerships in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Water and Environment; Lands and Trade, Tourism and Industry. CAADP helps harmonise agricultural policies and programmes such as the Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture and the National Agriculture Advisory Services.

NEPAD has also helped develop a National Fertiliser Strategy to improve fertiliser use in the country. At the moment, only 6% of Ugandan farmers use fertilisers.

Other CAADP activities and programmes include:

- Stocktaking and analysis of existing policies, strategies, plans, investment programmes and resources allocation in the agricultural and rural sector as well as the sector performance in relation to national, CAADP and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets.
- Assessing current sector performance and analysis of the role of agriculture in growth and poverty reduction in Uganda and alignment of long-term agricultural development efforts with the CAADP framework as well as identification of gaps to be bridged in order to achieve the CAADP and MDG targets.
- Formulating policy and investment strategy options for sustained agricultural growth, poverty reduction, and food and nutrition security to meet the CAADP and MDG targets.
- Reviewing public expenditure on agriculture to assist the Ministry in preparing budgets.
- Developing a harmonised country programme on sustainable land management (SLM) through TerrAfrica in line with CAADP Pillar I.

Uganda agrees on need to spend more to meet CAADP goals, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 28 November 2008, http://www.caadp.net/12/

Status of country round tables 2008

COMESA member states

Burundi	Early stage
Comoros	Stocktaking in progress
DR Congo	Focal point appointed
Djibouti	Stocktaking in progress
Egypt	Focal point appointed
Eritrea	Government buy-in
Ethiopia	Growth options in progress
Kenya	Growth options completed
Libya	Government buy-in
Madagascar	Stocktaking in progress
Malawi	Preparing for round table
Mauritius	Focal point appointed
Rwanda	CAADP compact signed
Seychelles	Stocktaking in progress
Sudan	Focal point appointed
Swaziland	Stocktaking in progress
Uganda	Preparing for round table
Zambia	Preparing for round table
Zimbabwe	Focal point appointed

ECOWAS member states

Benin	Growth options completed
Burkina Faso	Growth options completed
Cape Verde	Focal point appointed
Cote d'Ivoire	Focal point appointed
The Gambia	Government buy-in
Ghana	Preparing for round table
Guinea	Focal point appointed
Guinea Bissau	Focal point appointed
Liberia	Government buy-in
Mali	Stocktaking in progress
Niger	Growth options completed
Nigeria	Growth options in progress
Senegal	Growth options completed
Sierra Leone	Preparing for round table
Togo	Growth options completed

SADC member states

DR Congo	Focal point appointed
Madagascar	Stocktaking in progress
Malawi	Preparing for round table
Mauritius	Focal point appointed
Mozambique	Focal point appointed
Swaziland	Stocktaking in progress
Zambia	Preparing for round table
Zimbabwe	Focal point appointed

The CAADP Pillars

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.

Enabling rural farming communities to scale up conservation agriculture practices in addressing effects of the rise in food prices within the CAADP framework

Conservation agriculture – in tackling food security, land management, nutrition – cuts across the four CAADP Pillars. This two-year project is an example of what is already underway to address the impacts of the rise in food prices in the longer term. The Norwegian Government has committed US$4 million, 2008-09, for conservation agriculture as a medium-term response to the crisis in food prices.

The joint NEPAD-FAO programme will train 28,000 farmers and 2,000 agriculture support staff in conservation agriculture and provide tools and inputs. This will help vulnerable households cope with the high food and agriculture input prices. Conservation agriculture is a viable production system that, at the same time, enhances environmental resilience and can boosts yields from under 0.5 t/ha to over 1 t/ha in 3-4 seasons.

The project covers Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and is being implemented within the country CAADP framework. Partners on the ground include government staff and also CSOs and the private sector.
http://www.caadp.net/11/

Conservation agriculture farming practices (above in Zambia) can increase yields whilst also improving the livelihoods of small-scale farmers.

In 2008, the Pillar I framework on land and water management made significant progress, receiving substantial support from the international community. The Pillar I framework document will be formally validated and completed early in 2009.

African ministers of agriculture endorsed the framework documents for Pillar II, market access and food supply, and Pillar III, the development of rural infrastructure, after validation in the first half of the year.

Pillar I: Extending the area under sustainable land management

The international development community invested substantially in CAADP Pillar I, on sustainable land and water management (SLM), through a grant of US$150 million to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) under the TerrAfrica Initiative. The TerrAfrica Initiative, launched in 2005 to fight desertification and land degradation, has leveraged an additional US$1 billion to scale up sustainable land and water management in Africa. The US$1 billion will support 48 projects in 30 countries from 2008 to 2010.

The TerrAfrica Partnership

Under the TerrAfrica Partnership, a number of countries are advancing with CAADP Pillar I. Malawi, Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso received direct support through joint missions to develop country SLM investment frameworks.

Ethiopia held a conference in August to promote the country SLM investment framework to partners for bilateral support.

Uganda and Mali – success stories in sustainable land management

Uganda
Agriculture contributes 36% of Uganda's GDP and 90% of its exports, but the country is bedevilled with rampant land degradation. This is particularly bad in the 'cattle corridor' dryland areas stretching across the country from north-east to south-west, and in the highland areas. In Northern Uganda, land and other natural resources are also highly degraded, especially around the camps for internally displaced people.

With the support of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, NEPAD and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), Uganda through its related ministries -- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development -- embarked on a collective effort to mainstream SLM through CAADP.

In July, Uganda convened a national SLM platform meeting to feed into the on-going CAADP round-table process and formulation of the national development plan for Uganda. A draft CISF was adopted at a high-level national platform in October.

Uganda is also one of the countries benefiting from the Strategic Investment Programme resources through the TerrAfrica partnership. The Uganda SLM country programme will therefore be supported by the World Bank, UNDP and Global Environment Facility (GEF) through TerrAfrica.

Uganda moves forward on its sustainable land management investment framework, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 29 August 2008, http://www.caadp.net/13/

Mali
Recent CAADP/World Bank initiatives in Mali on TerrAfrica activities have led to the set-up of the very first attempts by the Malian government to address land degradation. Mali depends a lot on agriculture, fisheries and other natural resources, all of which rely on land as the productive natural resource. However, the country suffers from massive land degradation. According to a study by the World Bank, a million trees are being cleared and burned every year in Mali.

The government of Mali asked TerrAfrica partners to support a sustainable land and water management (SLWM) programme to deal with issues such as land degradation in a coordinated and effective manner. The TerrAfrica partners, led by NEPAD/CAADP and the World Bank, are now working closely with the government of Mali to address land degradation.

The government has set up a national SLWM committee with a technical secretariat to formulate and implement the SLWM Country Strategic Investment Framework (CSIF) in consultation with stakeholders. The TerrAfrica partners, through the World Bank are providing technical support to develop the CSIF in Mali. This will help the government as it seeks to improve policies, financing and institutions to implement SLWM. Plans are underway to conduct a Cost Benefit Analysis, and institutional and SLWM Public Expenditure Reviews. These studies will feed into the development of the CSIF.

The importance of this work cannot be overemphasised. It will directly contribute to the on-going collaborative effort led by the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation through the SLWM Institutional Framework for Management of Environmental Issues and the SWLM coordinating committee and will strongly contribute to the finalisation of the CSIF.

Mali kick-starts efforts to address land degradation The AU/NEPAD-TerraAfrica News Column, Rudo Makunike

Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access is not only a key requirement for private-sector investment in Africa's agriculture, it is also essential for agriculture-related informal traders such as this roadside seller in Nigeria.

Pillar II: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access

Creating the right conditions for small farmers to take advantage of high food prices

Small farmers stand to benefit from high food prices. High prices bring higher profits, and thus are an incentive for farmers to produce more.

But, in Africa, very few small farmers gain from high food prices. They can't boost production because they can't afford the seeds, fertilisers and other agrochemicals to do so. They can't borrow money to make these purchases either. Plus, roads are so poor, or transportation so expensive, that even if they did produce more they couldn't get it to market. And the lack of storage and processing facilities, and value-adding systems, means that a huge amount of farm produce gets spoilt.

In order to truly take advantage of the price increases, what's needed is structural and policy reform. Appropriate investments in development-oriented policies and programmes will increase the smallholder farmer's potential to increase production and benefit from high food prices.

Source: *High food prices: A missed opportunity for smallholder farmers,* Peace Nganwa

Fertiliser has a critical role to play in each of the CAADP Pillars. However, most issues in the Abuja Declaration on Fertiliser relate to policy and market development, such as rationalisation and harmonisation of policies and regulations, elimination of taxes and tariffs, development of agro-dealer networks, targeted subsidies, improving access to finance, and regional procurement and distribution of fertilisers.

Facilitation and monitoring of the Abuja Declaration on Fertilisers by the NEPAD Secretariat therefore comes mainly under Pillar II: Improving rural markets and trade-related capacities for market access.

Implementation of the Abuja Declaration on Fertilisers

NEPAD has continued to collaborate with the African Development Bank (AfDB), UN-Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Union Commission (AUC) on establishing the African Fertiliser Development Financing Mechanism (AFFM).

In 2008, AfDB drafted the AFFM Operational Strategy, Programme and the Manual on the Rules of Procedures. In cooperation with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), AfDB prepared a proposal to establish a regional fertiliser procurement facility and held a consultation meeting in October, in Tunisia, to review the proposal. A Fertiliser Review Meeting is planned for April 2009 which will focus on key challenges and the way forward.

Although 31 countries and five RECs have developed fertiliser strategies, progress in implementation has been slow. What is needed is technical assistance and funds to turn strategies into bankable proposals and implement them. The African Fertiliser Development Financing Mechanism (AFFM) established this year will make the assistance and resources available to country and regional stakeholders to implement fertiliser strategies.

Fertliser application at a farm in Ghana.

African Fertiliser Development Financing Mechanism (AFFM)

The legal and framework documents for the establishment of the African Fertiliser Development Financing Mechanism (AFFM) by the African Development Bank were finalised, endorsed by the Board of Directors on December 4, 2007, and approved by the Bank's Board of Governors. AFFM began operations in mid-2008. The AFFM has already mobilised over US$35.2 million in pledges from the Government of Nigeria, the Gates Foundation, the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) among others.

Update on the African Fertilizer Summit and the way ahead for the Green Revolution, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 15 February 2008, http://www.caadp.net/14/

Pillar III: Increasing food supply and reducing hunger

Soaring food prices and the Thematic Working Group (TWG) on Agriculture and Food Security of the MDG Initiative for Africa, recently established under the auspices of the United Nations and the African Union, gave momentum to the Pillar III agenda in 2008.

The Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) will, among other instruments, be the basis for immediate to long-term action at country level. High food prices are an opportunity for African agriculture and encourage agricultural productivity and investment. AU/NEPAD and development partners have agreed on how to put CAADP Pillar III into action at the country level. This will be through inclusive consultations to prepare country concept notes, and plan projects and programmes in the framework of CAADP Pillar III and the MDG Africa Initiative.

Boost for small-scale cassava producers in Mozambique

Small-scale bakers in Mozambique will soon be much better off. They have been trained to use cassava flour instead of wheat flour. Each small-scale processor has the potential to generate more than US$2,400 per month. These small-scale bakeries buy cassava from farmers who get an additional income of US$1,230 per hectare.

The African Centre for Food Security (ACFS) at South Africa's University of KwaZulu-Natal is the lead institution for activities and policy in Pillar III.

The ACFS collaborates with the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Relief in the Sahel in West Africa on Pillar III activities and is expanding established networks of regional institutions to support the CAADP country round-table processes.

The curriculum of the ACFS already integrates CAADP Pillar III Framework for African Food Security priority areas, and efforts to align the two even more closely are ongoing.

Ms. Boitshepo Bibi Giyose (left), seen here at the end of a meeting with Dr. David Nabarro of the UN's High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, is leading NEPAD's work on CAADP Pillar 3.

Reducing hunger and improving nutrition through CAADP Pillar III

A four-day sub-regional workshop to increase national capacity to reduce hunger and improve nutrition in Southern and Eastern Africa was held in Cape Town, South Africa, in November 2008.

The purpose of the workshop was to empower national leaders in food security and nutrition to take concrete action to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, and to develop national capacity to accelerate progress on this important dimension of CAADP. The key objective was to jointly prepare a draft strategic capacity development plan for food security and nutrition in Southern and Eastern Africa.

Twenty-five leaders from Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, plus regional and sub-regional partners from NEPAD, COMESA, ECSA, and SADC, attended. They were joined by development partners from FAO, WFP, GAIN, the Micronutrient Initiative, UNICEF and USAID, and research and training staff from the University of KwaZulu-Natal, the University of Western Cape, the African Nutrition Leadership Programme and the South African Medical Research Council. They all committed to concrete steps to engage with the CAADP processes in their countries, to ensure a greater focus on food security and nutrition.

They called for rapid expansion of the capacity of the NEPAD Secretariat and the regional economic communities to maintain high level advocacy efforts and provide timely support to countries in their efforts to integrate food and nutrition security into national planning processes.

Reducing hunger and improving nutrition through CAADP, NEPAD Online Weekly Dialogue 21 November 2008, http://www.caadp.net/15/

The adoption of relevant technologies, such as those to do with irrigation, is being pushed for through CAADP Pillar 4.

Pillar IV: Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption

Underpinning all three Pillars is Pillar IV, Agricultural research, technology transfer and adoption, guided by the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP). Led by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Pillar IV has also made significant strides.

A number of African countries are starting to base policy on FAAP, which was developed by FARA. Development partners, including the World Bank, the European Community and the UK Department for International Development, have committed very substantial resources to sub-regional research organisations for Western, Central and Eastern Africa, to boost agricultural productivity. These include the Conference of Agricultural Research Leaders in West and Central Africa (CORAF); the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (WECARD); and the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA).

Coalition for Africa Rice Development

The Coalition for Africa Rice Development, which seeks to double sub-Saharan Africa's rice production within a decade, was an outcome of the fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in Yokohama, Japan, in May 2008.

Yet more impetus to rapid growth in rice production came after the FAO World Food Summit held in June 2008. The Africa Rice Centre (WARDA) and four major development agencies will boost the supply of improved seed for sowing in 2009. Rice imports drain more than US$1.5 billion from foreign exchange earnings in sub-Saharan Africa. WARDA shows that a 20% increase in planting NERICA (New Rice for Africa) in sub-Saharan countries could result in a 5% reduction in the rice import bill. WARDA is exploring partnership models to accelerate NERICA's dissemination.

Agricultural and food security success story: NERICA rice

After years of breeding work by scientists from WARDA (the Africa Rice Centre), assisted by IRRI (the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines), a very important breakthrough was made in crossing a very hardy old African rice variety with a frailer, but higher yielding, Asian rice.

The new varieties, referred to as NERICA (New Rice for Africa), combine the best features of both 'parents': resistance to drought and pests; higher yields, even with little irrigation or fertiliser; and more protein than other types of rice. About 10 varieties of NERICA rice are being used by farmers, mostly in West African uplands or rain-fed production areas. Even without fertiliser NERICA varieties can yield 1.5 to 2.5 tons of rice per hectare, compared with an average of 1 ton or less for traditional varieties. With even modest doses of fertiliser, yields increase to 3.5 tons per hectare.

The CAADP Pan African NERICA Rice Initiative will distribute NERICA varieties across a large number of African countries.

Guinea
In 2007, Guinea reaped a record harvest of 1.4 million tons – 5% more than in the previous year and the country's largest rice harvest ever – mainly because of massive government support for disseminating NERICA. Domestic rice production now makes up about 70% of the country's needs.

Nigeria
The government of Nigeria announced that its rice imports had declined from two million tons in 2003-2004 to less than one million in 2005-2006. Officials in Uganda reported that the country had reduced rice imports from 60,000 tons in 2005 to 35,000 in 2007, saving roughly US$30 million.

Sources: WARDA and NEPAD Secretariat

NEPAD/CAADP Pan African Cassava Initiative
The NEPAD/CAADP Pan African Cassava Initiative (NPACI) links national agricultural research and extension systems to regional initiatives on cassava in order to ensure food security and income generation. This initiative will commercialise cassava, for example by processing cassava into starch and other industrial products, particularly in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Agricultural and food security success story: Boosting cassava production

Cassava is a staple food for 200 million Africans, second only to maize. Nigeria recently replaced Brazil as the world's leading cassava producer. This has been possible due to pan-African collaboration among international, regional, and national research and extension programs which has led to a series of high-yielding (average yield increase of 40%), disease-resistant Tropical Manioc Selection (TMS) varieties.

The new varieties have been complemented by private sector-led development of simple mechanical processing technologies that have greatly reduced processing labour. The productivity gains of the new biological and processing technologies have resulted in returns to land for farmers that are up to 20 times greater than those achieved with traditional varieties and manual processing.

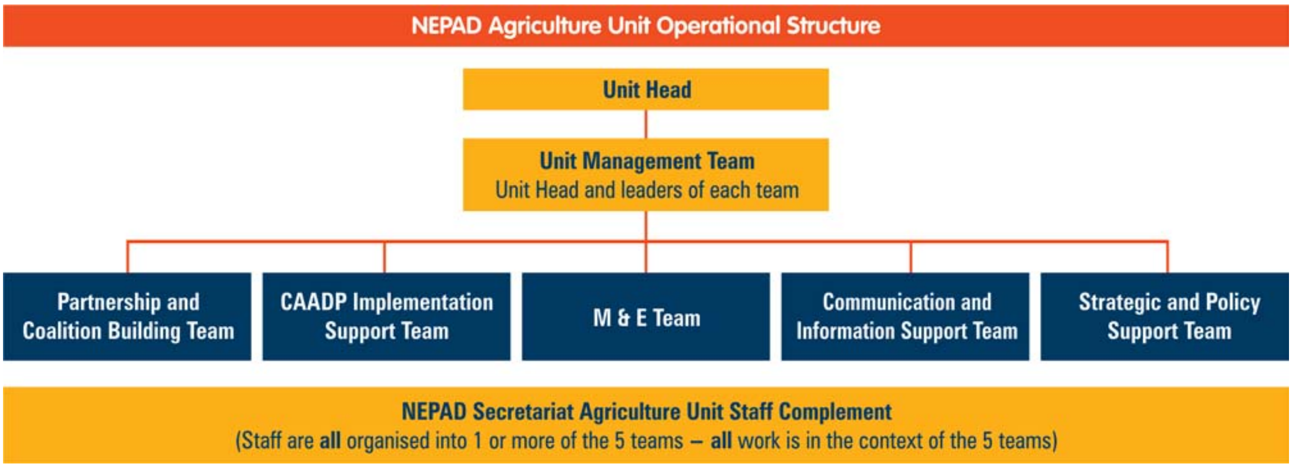
In an equally important contribution to food security, these sustained production gains have led to lower consumer prices for processed cassava, especially in Nigeria and Ghana. Critical research contributions have been coordinated by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria. Long-term support by IFAD over the past decade was crucial in accelerating the dissemination and adoption of the new technology across West Africa.

Benefiting small farmers as well as poor urban consumers, Africa's cassava transformation has proven to be its most important poverty fighter to date. Extending this success to additional African countries is the objective of the NEPAD/CAADP Pan Africa Cassava Initiative.

Sources: IFPRI and NEPAD Secretariat

Management

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.



Staff 2008-09

Prof. Richard Mkandawire	Head NEPAD Agriculture Unit
Ms Pat Smith	Administrator, Agriculture Unit
Ms Boitshepo Bibi Giyose	Advisor Food and Nutrition Security
Mr Martin Bwalya	Lead Specialist Sustainable Land Management
Mr Amadou Allahoury Diallo	Lead Specialist Agriculture Water Senior
Ms Rudo Makunike	SLM Research and Development Officer
Dr Sloans Chimatiro	Senior Advisor Fisheries
Dr Maria Wanzala	IFDC Advisor to NEPAD
Dr Andrew Kanyegirire	CAADP Communications Manager
Mr Komla Bissi	Agriculture Business Advisor; seconded from FAO
Dr Faustin Mwape	Agriculture Advisor; seconded from FAO
Ms Angelline Rudakubana	Seconded from WFP; based/seated at WFP offices to support CAADP Pillar III priorities
Prof. Josephine Kiamba	Seconded from University of Kwa-Zulu Natal; based/ seated at WFP offices to support high food prices
Ms Edna Kalima	Intern seconded from UKZN
Ms Tendai Tofa	PA to Agriculture Unit
Ms Cordelia Kegoriloe	PA to Agriculture Unit

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 political continent-wide 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.

Published by:
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
P.O. Box 1234, Halfway House
1685
Midrand
South Africa

Physical Address:
Block B
Gateway Park
Corner Challenger and Columbia Avenues
Midridge Office Park
Midrand

Tel: **+27 (0) 11 256 3600**
Email: **info@nepad.org**
Website: **www.nepad.org**

Agriculture Unit at the NEPAD Secretariat:
Prof. Richard Mkandawire,
Head NEPAD Agriculture Unit
Tel: **+27 (0) 11 256 3600**
Email: **Richardm@nepad.org**
Website: **www.nepad-caadp.net**

Compiled and written by Scriptoria (www.scriptoria.co.uk) in collaboration with Dr. Andrew Kanyegirire, NEPAD.

Photo credits:
Dr. Andrew Kanyegirire and Komla Bissi at AU-NEPAD/CAADP
All other photos: NEPAD.

Design and layout:
Scriptoria (www.scriptoria.co.uk)

ISBN: XXXXXX

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THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT

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