

# 2009 CAADP Africa Forum

30 November to 4 December 2009

Nairobi, Kenya

## The Bottom of the Pyramid: Agricultural Development for the Vulnerable



## Proceedings

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## Introduction

The first CAADP-Africa Forum was held in Nairobi from the November 30<sup>th</sup> to December 4<sup>th</sup> 2009. This forum is a new annual platform that enables a direct exchange between countries and CAADP institutions on matters of agriculture and development. By doing so, it is hoped that the forum will grow to become a bridge between the realities on the ground in African countries and the specialist expertise and knowledge of CAADP Lead Institutions and Regional Economic Communities. The purpose of the Africa Forum is: *Sharing and learning on progress with diverse agricultural sub-sectors to foster the up-scaling of best practices in agriculture as an input into country driven development of the agricultural and rural sector.*

The forum attracted a total of 175 participants, of which 168 were from Africa. Twenty African countries were represented. Naturally, the majority came from Kenya, the host country, but also a further ten countries had delegations of five or more people (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Togo, Zambia). The table below offers an overview, while a detailed participant list is attached as annex 1.

<b>Benin</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Senegal</b>	<b>2</b>
Burkina Faso	8	Sierra Leone	1
Burundi	1	South Africa	22
Cameroon	5	Swaziland	2
Chad	1	Uganda	2
Côte d'Ivoire	9	Togo	5
Ethiopia	10	Zambia	8
Ghana	13	Zimbabwe	2
Kenya	55	<b>Sub-total Africa</b>	<b>168</b>
Malawi	8	Germany	5
Namibia	7	Italy	2
Niger	1	<b>Total participants</b>	<b>175</b>

Most participants came from one of the following categories: (i) AU and NEPAD Secretariat (ii) CAADP Pillar Lead Institutions (iii) Regional Farmer Organisations (iv) as member of a country teams (consisting of public and private sector, NGO, CBO, Farmer Organizations, academics, traditional leaders, development partners).

For the first of its Africa Forums, CAADP put the extremely vulnerable at the centre of the discussion as these were the people hardest hit by the global crisis and their number is rising at an alarming rate. By putting the plight of these people at the centre of the discussion the forum aimed

to strengthen countries' response-ability by offering ideas, inspiration, concrete examples and contacts with peers. Specific objectives of the 2009 CAADP Africa Forum were:

- Facilitate the exchange between countries of best practices in making the vulnerable take part in agriculture development and agriculture-based economic activities;
- Advance the country's agricultural agenda in support to the poorest part of the population via CAADP implementation looking at next steps regarding the uptake or upscaling of 'best-fit' practices shared at the forum;
- Help country's use the CAADP framework as an instrument in supporting the poorest at country level by enabling them to enter into economic agricultural activity;
- Enable CAADP Pillar Lead Institutions (especially Pillar III) to disseminate their knowledge with respect to making agriculture development work for the poorest;
- Enable CAADP Pillar Lead Institutions (especially Pillar III) to learn from best practices to further sharpen their role in guiding the continent's agriculture agenda;

## Opening of the 2009 CAADP Africa Forum

### Welcome remarks by AU/NEPAD

Professor Richard Mkandawire, the head of CAADP, welcomed participants to the forum. In his Welcome Address he reminded participants that the theme of the forum: *The bottom of the Pyramid: Agricultural Development for the Vulnerable* was linked to the African Heads of States Summit from 1-3 July 2009 on 'Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security' where it had been one of the sub-themes. He recalled that long before agriculture was back on the international agenda, NEPAD emphasised its the vital role in the development of the continent through its Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). The AU endorsed CAADP in 2003 and Prof Mkandawire stressed the fact that it is an Africa-owned and Africa-led initiative under which African governments have committed to increasing their investment in agriculture to a minimum of 10% of national public expenditure. The first CAADP Country Compact was signed in Kigali, Rwanda in 2007, after which significant progress in the agriculture sector could be noted. Since then, 12 further compacts were signed.

Prof Mkandawire told participants that CAADP has been a learning process and that since Maputo 2003 it had undergone a critical review based on a dialogue process with Member States. This process generated best practice tools to support and accelerate implementation including;

- The development of a Step-by-Step CAADP Implementation Guide designed to effectively elaborate and assist the country CAADP Teams and other stakeholders to understand the value addition of the framework to their existing national programmes.
- The integration of knowledge relating to the CAADP Pillars and their cross-cutting issues conducted by African knowledge centres. This will feed directly into the country Round Table Processes through the Regional Economic Communities thereby strengthening these national processes.
- The convening of various platforms such as the CAADP Partnership Platform, which is a mechanism for aligning African and foreign partners behind implementation of CAADP.

Prof Mkandawire ended by saying that the AUC-NEPAD, African Development Financing Institutions and Development Partners have a major responsibility to ensure that agriculture plays its role in advancing economic growth and alleviating poverty on the continent; he urged us all to take

advantage of this political will by African leaders and to match it with the appropriate technical and financial support required to ensure that we advance the African agriculture agenda.

### Keynote address by the Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya

Dr Romano Kiome, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya, gave the Keynote Address to the forum. He made a passionate and thought-provoking plea to get serious about agriculture as backbone of the national economy. He admonished the fact that in Africa the potential of agriculture is underutilised and urged participants to cast their eye over to Asia, where a committed and consistent focus on agriculture has transformed national economies out of poverty. By comparison, in Africa, big swathes of land are either not utilised or under-utilised. Irrigation is practiced only on a fraction of land, whereas in Asia it covers nearly half of arable land.

Dr Kiome agreed that all agricultural development has to depart from the smallholder as the basis of the agricultural sector, but that we need to adopt a forward look in doing so. Smallholders should be supported to become commercially viable producers; dependencies on handouts have to be reduced. He outlined a five-point plan for Kenya as follows: (i) inputs have to be made available to farmers, even if it means they have to be subsidised; (ii) access to credit by farmers has to be assured; (iii) access to markets has to be improved, including by public investment in infrastructure; (iv) the area under irrigation has to be expanded from 150.000 ha at present to 1 million ha by 2020; and (v) institutions have to be strengthened to provide the required support and services.

With regard to the last point on institutions, Dr Kiome highlighted a few examples: “We need strong markets and market-related institutions, as it is easier to ‘pull’ agriculture than it is to ‘push’ into commercialisation. We need strong public institutions that are accountable to their people; Instead we have a legacy of building new institutions and killing off old ones, in part driven by donors: We have to stop doing that and make the institutions that we have non-corrupt and effective. Finally, we need strong farmer and producer institutions; in Europe and America the farmers’ lobby is feared by politicians, and its voice is heard!”

Finally, Dr Kiome gave some attention to financing the necessary interventions. Although he urged donors and CAADP to become bolder in their financing of large-scale infrastructure like irrigation schemes, he also urged government to not only increase the quantity of public spending to the agricultural sector, but also the quality of expenditure: “Resources are there, even without donors! If we would take 80-90% of the money that we spend in conflicts we would be developed: If we had a continent-wide 5 year truce and used our resources wisely we would be developed!” He ended his speech by urging us all to invest in the bottom of the pyramid, in a way that raises farmers’ awareness and represents farmers’ interests.

### The CAADP - Africa Forum: A new platform of exchange

Martin Bwalya, from CAADP, introduced the Africa Forum as a new CAADP platform and began by explaining the background to both and how they got together: The Africa Forum as an annual platform of per-exchange has been in existence since 1997. In the course of its twelve forums, the platform underwent a number of developments. Important among these were: (i) Its increased African ownership, with predominantly African resource persons and participants; (ii) a broadening of the target group beyond representatives from government to include a growing number of non-state actors among its participants; and (iii) a focus on country-driven agriculture development with cross-stakeholder country teams drawing up country action plans during the forum.

Until 2009, the Africa Forum and CAADP were two separate processes. CAADP was launched in 2003 as an African agenda for agricultural development. Under CAADP, and via the Regional Economic

Communities, countries started cross-stakeholder ‘Round Tables’ eventually producing the so-called CAADP Country Compacts.

What the CAADP process lacked, was the opportunity for stakeholders from one country to discuss with those from another on technical issues in agriculture. What hindered the Africa Forum was the fact that forum country delegations were not a recognised group back in their country; this lack of institutional identity made it difficult to implement action plans drawn up at the forum.

In 2008, CAADP and the Africa Forum decided to join forces and the forum was a co-organised joint venture. This was so successful, that it was decided to make the Africa Forum a full-fledged CAADP platform of peer-exchange from the current 2009 forum onwards (see figure below).

**The Africa Forum and CAADP (a ‘win-win’ situation)**



- Africa Forum evolution over last 12 years
- Led along an African Agenda and ownership
  - Focus on country-driven agriculture and rural development
  - Broadening target group - stakeholders beyond government (private sector, NGO and civil society)

- Emergence of the CAADP Country Process
- African responsibility, common development vision
  - Local institutional reforms and capacity strengthening
  - Partnerships and collaboration; inclusiveness
  - Capacity and systems; Comprehensive – value change

This makes the forum a second CAADP platform of exchange, next to the Partnership Platform. As Martin Bwalya explained, there are important differences between the two platforms: In a nutshell the CAADP Partnership Platform is about the *process* of CAADP implementation, whereas the CAADP Africa Forum is about the *content* of the agriculture development that is driven by that process. The table below compares the main characteristics of both:

	CAADP-Partnership Platform	CAADP-Africa Forum
Role	<b>Process:</b> Supporting the CAADP implementation process	<b>Content:</b> Sharing and learning platform on progress with diverse agricultural sub-sectors
Purpose	Facilitating dialogue and sharing among core institutions on their programmes and experiences to support CAADP as instrument for country-driven agricultural development	Upscale best practices in agriculture across Africa as an input into country driven development of the agricultural and rural sector
Supporting objectives	i. Facilitate mutual review of progress, performance and challenges	i. Facilitate the exchange of experience on best practices in agriculture (including

of CAADP implementation ii. Reviewing CAADP implementation priorities iii. Support donor harmonisation and alignment to African agriculture iv. Peer support to enhance agriculture performance	innovations in agricultural programming) ii. Advance the agricultural agenda on the basis of Africa's best practices iii. Enhanced sharing among the practitioners including traders, CSO, etc
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Martin Bwalya ended his presentation by emphasising again that CAADP is NOT another programme: Instead it is about making national policies programmes better and about making better use of national resources to address national priorities. Its starting point is the country's own strategies and programmes, such as the PRSP, an agricultural strategy and other relevant planning instruments. CAADP can be seen as a vehicle that helps improve these plans and drive them forward through anchoring them to a stronger vision at the continental level, translated into commitments at national level: The CAADP country process enhances sector capacity at the level of individuals, organisations, and institutions (stocktaking, participation, screening of capacity) including the empowerment of non-state actors. In fact CAADP has evolved beyond a policy framework to become a social movement and there has even been discussion about whether something like this may not be needed in Latin America or Asia. However, we still need to learn more lessons before we can start recommending how to best to anchor and institutionalise such a process.

## Progress against country action plans from 2008

A valued tradition in the Africa Forum is the reporting back by countries on the progress they made against the action plan presented at the forum of the year before. Day 1 ended with eight very interesting and high quality presentations from Kenya, Cameroon, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Namibia, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi and Benin. The table below summarises the main activities by country.

Activity	Countries
Public Private Partnership dialogue	Kenya (agri-business), Burkina Faso (agri-business), Cameroon, Namibia (land reform), Côte d'Ivoire, Benin
Support to value-chains	Kenya, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Namibia, Benin
Agricultural finance; savings and credit	Kenya, Burkina Faso, Namibia, Côte d'Ivoire
Institutional building	Kenya, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin
Capacity development at national, regional, local levels	Ghana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire
Support to food production, food security initiatives	Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi
Harmonisation of government institutions	Burkina Faso, Namibia
Government subsidies	Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire
Use of the media	Burkina Faso, Cameroon

## Highlights per country

The forum session on progress made at country level is an example of a peer-exchange mechanism. The various presentations offer a quick insight into what is important and what is going on in the country's agriculture sector. Some highlights per country were:

**Kenya:** The focus is here is very much on value-chains and related agri-business, agro-financing, public-private partnerships, and here Kenya really has impressive experience to offer: An agri-business innovation fund, risk-guarantee fund supported by the private banks, loan guarantee fund supported by government, e-marketing, technology transfer, grants to farmers' groups: All these are interesting initiatives and what makes them even more noteworthy is that they are based on and supported by an intensive public-private cooperation involving government, private traders, commercial banks, commodity organisations etc. CAADP as a country framework is not (yet) prominent in Kenya, but the on-going initiatives are very relevant to the various CAADP Pillars, and it is advised that representatives of Pillar institutions take note of the Kenya experience.

**Cameroon:** The country team really managed to revive the CAADP process in Cameroon after coming back from the Addis Ababa forum of 2008. They found and contacted the CAADP focal point and brought him along to the present forum. They even organised a CAADP seminar on Pillar IV and they facilitated the alignment between CAADP principles, priorities identified at the last forum and national agricultural strategies of Cameroon. The country team has further been successful in using the media to advocate the plight of marginal farmers, especially agro-pastoralists and women.

**Ghana:** What the country team took away from the 2008 forum in Addis Ababa was the usefulness of the value-chain approach. The Ghana CAADP agricultural investment plan is equal to the national agriculture sector plan and as all country team members are active at policy levels they managed to integrate this approach into the national strategy. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has adopted the value chain approach as a key orientation of its agricultural policy with emphasis on the issue of the disjointed value chains with regards to most agricultural commodities. Because the approach is new in Ghana, a huge capacity development process was started and now over 500 people have been trained, including ministry staff, researchers and producers and traders along the value-chain. On 28 October the CAADP Country Compact was signed; key stakeholders who were part of that process are now included in the country team to the present 2009 CAADP Africa Forum.

**Burkina Faso:** The country team to the 2008 forum in Addis Ababa decided to further promote the concept of agri-business. To that end they supported the government in clarifying the meaning of the concept and developing a vision on agri-business. This even led to the allocation by government of 1500 ha of land for purposes of agri-business; an event that was broadcast on television. To further support the process, a law was passed in cabinet enabling the different professional groups to take on their roles and responsibilities in agri-business and value-chains. All the activities identified by the country team in 2008 were integrated into the various ongoing agricultural investment plans. The CAADP process helped in further improving these strategies, programmes and action plans, as well as the resource allocation towards them.

**Namibia:** During the 2008 Africa Forum, Namibia was furthest removed from CAADP, with none of its team members ever having heard of any CAADP process at home. After coming back, the team researched: A CAADP process had been started in 2005 with an FAO consultant, a CAADP focal person, a steering committee and even some 5 projects identified for investment. Then all went quiet and till 2009, nothing more happened. The country team kick-started the process back into action and achieved the following notable results: A meeting was held with the Ministry of Agriculture, a list of CAADP stakeholders was drawn up, a CAADP focal point was appointed and next steps were outlined, which include organising a CAADP stakeholder forum and setting up a Steering



Committee. The Namibian presenter stressed that over the years of the Africa Forum, the Namibian country team had developed into a vibrant and active group of people and that the team now looks forward to become (part of) the CAADP Steering Committee.

**Côte d'Ivoire:** The country team of the 2008 forum in Addis Ababa had sought to be formalised by government upon return; and although this has committed itself to addressing the issue. Activities presented by the country team revolved around value-chains, in particular that of rice production. An agricultural investment programme was outlined for 31.000 ha of which so far 15.505 ha were covered. Producers on this land have been assisted with seed, seedlings, fertiliser and herbicides; as well as with machinery and other services. Cooperatives have been established along the rice value-chain, extension staff and farmers were trained. Most importantly, a National Office for the Development of Rice Cultivation (ONDR) was established, thereby offering an institutional framework and reference for all actors along the rice value chain. A persevering constraint is funding - government and donors together have managed to raise only 37% of the funds required for the programme. It is hoped that the CAADP process can take this issue up and that more domestic and foreign resources may then be mobilised.

**Benin:** The Benin country team had identified not 3 but 7 priorities during the forum in Addis Ababa: One of these was pursuing a value-chain orientation towards agricultural planning and achievement on this point has been a huge success. No less than 13 (!! ) value-chains were analysed and action plans for each were prepared addressing the constraints identified. A second big success has been the CAADP process: A Round Table was held, a consultation framework established, a stakeholder platform was set up and strategic plans for agricultural investment and development were prepared. The Benin country team said it had put all its weight behind getting the priorities identified at the 2008 forum onto the national agenda and was proud to announce that all of these had been taken on board and are now part of ongoing agricultural strategies.

**Malawi:** There had been no country action plan prepared by Malawi during the Addis Ababa forum and so the country team could not report on activities identified. Instead, the team gave an interesting update of the CAADP process. An important achievement is the alignment of a wide range of policies, laws and acts into an overarching National Agricultural policy Framework. A lot of coordination mechanisms were implemented including: consultation workshops, CAADP Pillar Working Groups, Agricultural Sector Working Groups, government and donor coordination platforms. Although much was achieved, some challenges remain: The ministry, donor community, and civil society are overstretched by other activities; communication challenges amongst government, donors and civil society exist, in part based on a differing understanding of CAADP; and the 2009 elections have had a distracting influence. To overcome these difficulties, the country team intends to meet regularly to assess progress, to advise, to help raise the CAADP profile and finalize concrete action plans so that the CAADP Compact can be signed by 1st quarter of 2010.

Some concluding remarks: Compared to the 2008 forum in Addis Ababa it can be said that:

- Linkages to the CAADP process have been strengthened, in some cases revived or kick-started;
- A focus on practical approaches (such as the value-chain approach) has made coherent planning easier and has helped in mobilising stakeholders;
- The composition of the country team itself is crucial, those countries reporting most progress had members on their team who were directly responsible for the priorities identified;
- National development agendas are effective vehicles towards addressing identified issues;
- Country Team 'bonding' is important in successfully driving development agendas: Travelling to and being at the forum as a group of country-peers is very effective in consolidating teams.

## Setting the Scene

Because this year's theme is closest to the work of CAADP Pillar III on *Increasing Food Supply and Reducing Hunger*, the honour to 'set the scene' for the rest of the forum fell to this pillar's lead institution, the University of KwaZulu Natal. The university covered three main areas before listing some key issues for the discussion: (i) definitions of vulnerability and related concepts; (ii) agriculture growth and poverty; and (iii) social protection and related instruments.

### Defining vulnerability

Mjabuliseni Ngidi from the University of KwaZulu Natal began his presentation by reminding us that 31% of the world's poorest live in Africa and that this figure increases even when it comes to the very poor (less than US50 cents per person per day) three-quarters (!) of whom live in Africa.

He offered some definitions for concepts used in the forum (see box). The issue of how to define the poor and the vulnerable stimulated a lot of discussion among the round tables. Important to note was that poverty is not just about income, or indeed food. Very often people are poor in a lot of different ways, they may lack income, employment, assets but also lack a voice or security. Tackling poverty therefore, needs a strategy that works along many fronts - and in the examples of success stories brought by country teams on day 2 this is beautifully illustrated: Real successes were achieved not by focussing on just one factor, but on several interrelated factors simultaneously.

A second point raised by participants was that poverty and vulnerability should not be defined without involving the poor themselves in the definition. Where the poor were asked to describe poverty, outsiders have often been surprised by what they consider poor and what not.

#### Some concepts and definitions

**Food security** means having access to enough food or the means with which to acquire food to meet requirements for an active and healthy life.

**Food insecurity** is the lack of food or the means with which to acquire it in a dignified way.

**Chronic food insecurity** exists when consumption of and/or income to acquire food is inadequate over time.

**Vulnerability to food insecurity** is not having the ability to cope with shocks, stresses and threats that affect availability, access and/or utilisation of food; it is likely to co-exist with other forms of vulnerabilities such as poverty, illness and unemployment.

**Resilience** is the ability of households to anticipate and mitigate risk by providing buffers and insurances to draw on, and action plans to respond efficiently and quickly to shocks and crises.

### Agriculture growth and poverty

Agriculture has proven to have a stronger impact on poverty than do other sectors. This impact is of a direct and an indirect nature. Agriculture growth impacts directly on poverty by creating rural employment, raising rural incomes, increasing food production and food security. Indirectly, agriculture growth contributes to a country's GDP, especially in countries with agriculture-based economies, as is the case for much of sub-Saharan Africa. Increased GDP provides the means for public investments in social sectors such as education and health and in social programmes such as

social protection and safety nets<sup>1</sup>. However, agriculture growth does not automatically reduce poverty: What is needed is pro-poor Agriculture growth that is characterised by the following:

- A focus on increased food supply and improved nutrition
- Efforts to increase (rural) employment and raise (rural) incomes, both farm and non-farm
- Aiming at building resilience, especially among the most vulnerable
- A focus on increasing the use of and demand for local goods
- Efforts to reduce price volatility

**Social protection: policies and instruments**

In countries with high poverty levels and/or a wide gap between the poor and the rest, agricultural policies and instruments will not be sufficient, even if these are equitable and pro-poor. Instead, these will need to be complemented by social protection policies and instruments. Social protection policies can be divided into those that (i) Provide relief; (ii) Protect the productive asset base against shocks and prevent people from falling (back) into poverty; (iii) Promote and build resilience and self-sufficiency; and (iv) Transform the recipient out of poverty and into production. It was noted however, that these divisions are phases in the same process and beneficiaries should progress from one to the next level to them to ‘graduate out of poverty’. The presentation gave the following features of each phase or level:

<b>Provision</b>
Meet basic needs (food, shelter, water) of the very poor; reduce fluctuations in food consumption; May be long-term or temporary as part of recovery measures (e.g. after a flood or drought)
<b>Protection and Prevention</b>
Prevent people from falling (back) into (extreme) poverty; Avert asset reduction; protect the existing asset base; Both protection and prevention require safety nets to help people meet and maintain basic needs;
<b>Promotion</b>
Livelihood promotion for people to increase their asset base; Enable people to save, invest and accumulate through a reduction in risk and income variation;
<b>Transformation</b>
Transform people out of poverty and into production to a point where they are no longer dependent on social protection; Build, diversify and enhance the use of assets; reduce access constraints; build linkages with institutions; transform social, economic and political relationships

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<sup>1</sup> Indeed a recent article entitled *Reframing the Aid Debate* states that: “No country has been able to sustain a rapid transition out of poverty without raising productivity in its agricultural sector, unless it did not have one to start with, such as Hong Kong and Singapore. [...] Africa is poor because African countries generally have had little or limited success in raising agricultural productivity [...]. Why is it that we do not talk about this anymore in international debates of ending world poverty? Instead we only talk about providing potable water, health care and primary education. Sure, these things are important for increasing people’s standards of living. But if they had more income they could pay for these things, and government could provide them itself, instead of relying on aid to subsidize the provision in a short-term, unsustainable way.” (Whitfield, 2009)

## Synergies between social protection and agricultural policy

Unfortunately, social protection policies and agricultural policies tend to be dealt with by different departments and people. In many African countries, social protection measures fall under ministries like Social Welfare, Community Development, while agricultural policy is traditionally under the Ministry of Agriculture. This may be one reason why the synergies between these two policy spheres, have not yet been developed or exploited much. However, by putting the plight of the extremely vulnerable at the centre of an agricultural agenda, the CAADP Africa Forum forced us to think about this more structurally. In general it was found that introducing aspects of the one into the design and implementation of the other was a good step towards linking the two such that:

1. Social protection programmes have a better defined growth-promoting dimension; and
2. Agricultural programmes are designed such that they reduce risk and vulnerability.

During the Round Table discussion the following suggestions came up that would allow for a design of social protection schemes that is more 'growth-oriented':

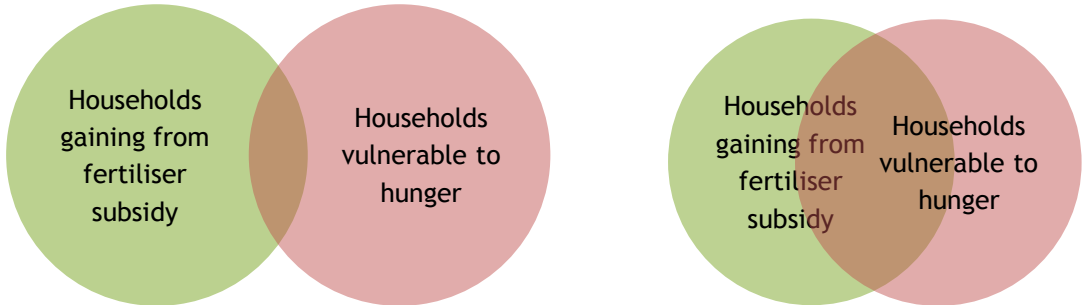
- In targeting the poor, people should be identified who most want to 'graduate';
- In designing programmes, note should be taken of the specific factors of resilience in the particular circumstances of the beneficiaries. Once defined, these should be built into the programme design;
- Poor people themselves should contribute to the questions: What is poverty? What makes a person vulnerable? What makes a household resilient to shocks? Their views should be taken on board in the design of the social protection programme;
- Social protection schemes should carefully consider which incentives they produce and should avoid as much as possible providing incentives that stimulate dependency (example from South Africa where child benefit caused young girls getting children; examples from other countries where hand-outs encouraged people to stay in the support scheme);
- Public investment in social protection should be carefully balanced with public investment in pro-poor agricultural growth. A large chunk of the budget in many countries is spent on social protection (e.g. 33% in RSA) and the sustainability of these expenditures should be considered vis-à-vis expenditure for infrastructure or for rehabilitating degraded land.
- Land rights are crucially important and have to be made a policy priority all over Africa. Even for poor people, assured user rights to land, water or trees, can go a long way in helping them gain independence from social transfers.
- The bulk of the poor are women - social protection schemes and agricultural strategies have to feature gender issues much more prominently. Tried and tested initiatives that empower women in agriculture production and marketing have to be identified up-scaled and replicated wherever possible. CAADP should play a more proactive role in this regard.
- Social protection schemes have to have an 'exit' strategy and agricultural initiatives have to have an 'entry' strategy for the poor and vulnerable.

The wrap-up presentation further explored the link between social protection and agriculture policies<sup>2</sup>. This will be discussed here as it serves as a good introduction to the next chapter on agricultural success stories.

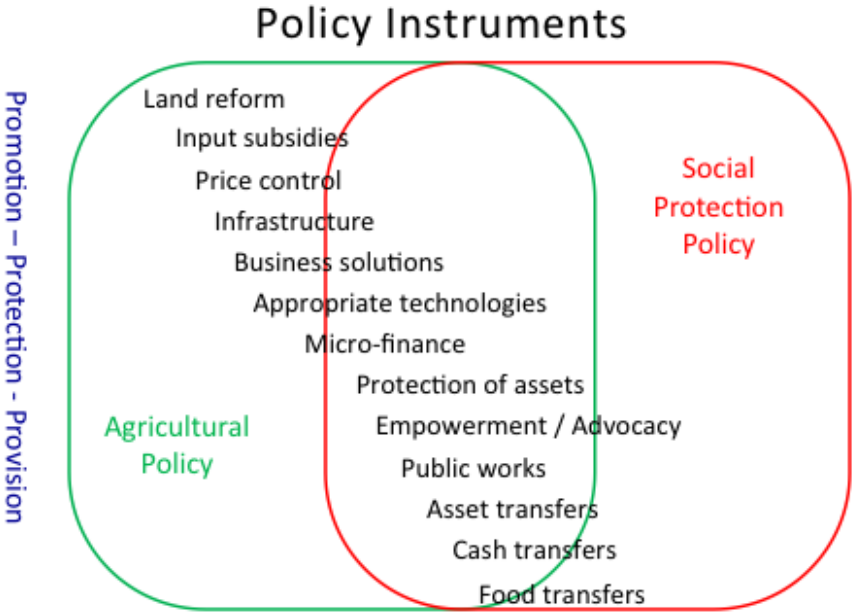
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<sup>2</sup> This exploration of the link is based on a presentation by Nicholas Freeland on *Agricultural Growth and Social Transfers* to the EC Seminar on Hot Topics in Agriculture and Rural Development from 9 to 11 November 2009.

In general, it can be said that there is an overlap between social protection and agricultural policy spheres. How big this overlap is depends on the target group and on the type of interventions. To ensure complementarity between the two types of interventions, it is important to know what the extent of their overlap is. If we would take, for example, fertiliser subsidies as an agricultural policy instrument, then we need to establish the proportion of vulnerable households that is protected by the fertiliser subsidy: The smaller the overlap, the more social cash or food transfers are needed to protect the vulnerable (fig 1); the larger the overlap, the more the fertiliser subsidy provides a social protection function (fig 2).



Social protection and agricultural policies can also be seen as two ends of the same scale with typical social protection policies at the base, moving up through instruments that are a mix of both to progressively more agriculture-type instruments promoting growth. The figure below was used in the wrap-up presentation as an illustration of such a scale. It should be noted however, that this does not depict a fixed order: In different countries or situations, the sequence of instruments may vary; important is only that by putting social protection policies at one end and agriculture policy instruments at the other end of the same spectrum, it becomes easier to visualise the progression of beneficiaries from being passive recipients of social transfers to becoming active business-oriented farmers and producers.



Adapted from N. Freeland, 2009

## Agriculture success stories

A wide range of agricultural success stories was presented in three parallel sessions during most of the second day of the forum. To come to a synthesis of so many presentations, findings are reported here by policy instrument. Of course, most of the cases reported combine elements of several policy instruments: For example, the case of the energy saving stoves is an example of *appropriate technology*, but it can also be seen as *empowerment* (especially of people with HIV) and by training women to produce such stoves for the market, it makes use of *business solutions* as a third policy instrument. To avoid repetition, cases have been discussed under their main policy instrument. Annex XXX offers a matrix of all presentations with an indication of which (main and additional) policy instruments they use.

The following discussion of success stories along the different policy instruments follows the direction of ‘graduating out of poverty’ (or: from ‘provide > protect > promote’) starting with the cash & food transfers to the most vulnerable; then moving to empowerment and asset-protection for people who are growing out of poverty; to finally discussing technologies, business solutions and input provision for people building up their economic production.

During the forum, each presentation was followed by a discussion that looked at key issues and at the follow up action required by CAADP or in relation to the CAADP process.

### Cash & food transfers / Public works

The National Social Protection Programme in Niger: lessons and experiences	Arimi Mamadou Ousmane
Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Programme: bridging the gap between poverty and agricultural growth	Tesfai Mebrahtu

Two examples of national safety net programmes showed the sheer scale such programmes can take: The programme in Niger has been on-going since the 90s, represents 14% of total expenditure of the government and donors together and targets more than 5 million people. The Ethiopian programme is of a younger date as it was conceived during the 2002/03 drought, it has an annual budget of 400 million US\$ (!! ) and has reached more than 7 million people so far.

Both programmes have cash-for-work and food-for-work components that are linked to environmental protection & management as a medium-term strategic level to secure food production in the future. Activities include; land recovery (also from bush encroachment), dune enforcement and bush fire protection (Niger), tree nurseries and reforestation, water management (gully treatment, deep trenches and diversion ditches - all in Ethiopia). Both programmes try to link the social protection element to a growth strategy: In Niger grain subsidies are part of the package and in Ethiopia recipients are supported also credit and agricultural service provision and various income generating activities.

Key issues are:

- Safety Net Programmes have to be embedded in a national policy and strategic context in which immediate term goals (i.e. direct support to households at risk) are linked to medium term goals (e.g. natural resource management) to secure long-term food security.
- Programmes need to be well and carefully targeted to improve their efficiency and scope. Community participation in identifying areas and households at risk is essential in this regard. Local leadership (at village level in Niger; at Woreda level in Ethiopia) is important.

- Steering of such programmes, especially where there is a public works or marketing component, should not be done by government alone, but needs to involve also donors and other relevant actors (e.g. private sector and civil society)
- A major problem is that ‘graduation’ from these programmes is very difficult because;
  - o Poverty often is caused by a combination of factors and for people to move out of poverty there is need for complex and multi-sided solutions that combine capacity development (even literacy), services, inputs, market linkages, infrastructure etc.
  - o Agriculture production in Africa remains a risky business with few opportunities for insurance or other risk reduction instruments. Even where people developed alternative income generating activities, continuing as a recipient of the scheme’s (more dependable) cash transfers is a way to spread this risk.
  - o At the community, village or woreda level the money from social protection schemes is often a sizable contribution to the overall local budget, reducing the incentives for local leaders (or woreda staff) to encourage or maintain pressure for people to graduate out of the scheme.

#### Required follow-up action from CAADP

- CAADP should carry out further study on the graduation aspect of such schemes. Even by looking at schemes outside of Africa (eg Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee - BRAC-; India, Brazil);
- CAADP should collect information (maybe together with Farmer Organisations) on successes in reducing risk in agriculture, eg pooling arrangements, partnerships, insurances etc.
- Where countries are likely to be faced with long-term need for cash and food transfers (where more than 50% of the population is poor and at risk to hunger), CAADP could help look for sources of funding, eg global funds or funds at pan-African or regional level.

#### Empowerment

The Sandaga Market Women in Cameroon: How even the vulnerable can defend their rights by fighting together	Jeanette Atam Tekum
Changing the national legislation: How poultry farmers in Cameroon won the fight for a ban on cheap imports	Joseph Desiré Som
<i>Njaa Marufuku Kenya</i> : The call for action to eradicate hunger in Kenya	Philomena Chege

The case studies here are of significant scale: Sandaga is not just any market. It is the biggest fruit and vegetable market in central Africa; it serves 7 cities in Cameroon as well as 3 neighbouring countries (Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic) it has about 1,800 traders of which more than 80% are women. From being a fragmented, often ill-informed and regularly harassed group, these women transformed into well-structured networks, aware of their rights and articulate in the face of corrupt officials.

The other story from Cameroon is no less impressive: Poultry farmers suffered for years (1994 to 2003) under ever growing imports of cheap dressed chicken, making their own produce next to worthless. Through mass demonstrations, effective use of the media and well-targeted lobbying of government officials poultry producers managed a triple feat: (i) obtain a ban on cheap poultry

imports (ii) receive subsidies for ‘chicken made in Cameroon’ (iii) establish a recognised professional body of poultry producers.

The empowerment programme for Kenya is, by comparison to the Cameroon cases, only in the early stages, having been launched in 2005. Nevertheless, major achievements were made and important lessons were learned. The programme follows a holistic livelihood concept offering a package of possibilities (agro-processing, livestock, crops & fish production) to community groups led by facilitators. School nutrition programmes, energy efficient cookers and model kitchen gardens have led to higher school enrolment and performance rates. The major challenge of this programme is to cope with the overwhelming demand from communities to take part!

Key issues are:

- Mobilise people around a real and clear shared concern and towards a tangible goal;
- Fight ignorance! Often people are disempowered because they do not know their rights or their duties (eg too high tax collection by corrupt officers at Sadanga market);
- Invest in hard but also in soft skills; i.e. teach technical and business skills, but also issues like advocacy, group organisation and leadership;
- Invest in women;
- Create networks and partnerships; help people with linking up to traders, experts, advocacy agents, the media, relevant government officials etc;
- Use the media!

#### Required follow-up action from CAADP

- Often bad governance is a cause of disempowerment of people. Good governance is a prerequisite for up scaling empowerment. CAADP should look at what good agricultural governance entails and how it can be supported (enforced?!). What is the role of government in empowerment of vulnerable people?
- CAADP to collect information on how to measure empowerment and the impact of empowerment initiatives;
- CAADP to look at these examples of success and how these can be upscaled (eg in Kenya) or replicated elsewhere (eg from Cameroon to other countries).

#### Protection of Assets

Globalisation and the Cameroonian Fishermen: A not so fairy tale	Bergeline Domou
What future for agriculture in Burkina Faso? A plea to support the poor peasantry; a look at urban gardening around Ouagadougou and water and soil management in Yatenga	Boureïma Ouédraogo

From Cameroon came an unsettling story of local fishermen losing their fishing grounds and licences to the Chinese, and the social and economic effects of this on the local population. Fishing in Cameroon has long been a multi-cultural operation, with Cameroonians fishing side-by-side with people from Benin, Nigeria and other countries. The problem started when Chinese fishermen entered with vigour and overtook not only the fishing grounds, but also ignored the rules and began fishing plankton and fingerlings (very young fish) thereby threatening not only the immediate but also the future existence of local fishermen. An ugly fight between locals and the Chinese fishermen



followed, during which nets and boats of the Chinese were sabotaged and resulting even in a few deaths. To bring back order to this dangerous chaos, an NGO was established (Ô'Bosso) which began organising and training the local fishermen. Ô'Bosso aims (i) to advocate the rights of local fishermen at the highest political level; and (ii) to enforce an adherence to the legal fishing rules by ALL fishermen. What makes the NGO's work difficult is the corruption among local officials who systematically turn a blind eye to the Chinese breaking the fishing rules.

The presentation from Burkina Faso highlighted the potential of the smallholder household-based production system when this is linked to agro-business opportunities. Two examples were used: One in the rural areas and one in the urban areas. The rural case, Zaï Gardening in Yatenga province, is an example of land tenure: The second case is about urban gardening around Ouagadougou and illustrates the importance of a protection of assets, as discussed here. Although urban gardening is a well-known survival strategy of the urban poor, this example from Burkina Faso was the only one at the forum. The presentation highlighted the fact that urban gardening is a growing phenomenon, but often overlooked by policy makers and not used to its potential. In Burkina it was found that urban gardening has significant positive impact on food security and nutritional status of vulnerable people. It also contributes to rural employment and sound environmental management. Protection and security of assets is needed with respect to: Citizenship and citizen's rights, sanitary security of wastewater, user rights to wastewater, protection of crops on public land (e.g. by the roadside, on empty plots). Both examples showed that the family-farm has great potential, provided that it is protected and fostered by the right political and institutional environment.

Key issues are:

- Recognising the potential of small family farms and responding to this by supporting policies, institutions and service provision tailored to small production units;
- Farmer or producer organisation as the only way to ensure that the voice of small people is heard and their needs are addressed;
- Enforcement of laws and adherence to rules as a prerequisite to protecting small producers' access to resources and their assets and produce;
- The bribing of local and higher officials by stronger players resulting in a disenfranchising of the vulnerable and a progressive undermining of their rights: Poverty is political too!

**Required follow-up action from CAADP**

- CCADP to acknowledge that poverty has also political causes, not just technical or geographical ones;
- CAADP to establish or formulate guidelines for Good Agricultural Governance;
- CAADP to support an enforcement of (international and national) agricultural legislation especially in view of protecting vulnerable people's rights and assets;
- CAADP to look at how NGOs that advocate poor rural producers' rights can be supported.

**Micro-finance**

A Public-Private Partnership with Equity Bank Kenya: Enabling grassroots access to credit	Francis Muthami
Access to credit for the bottom of the pyramid: From Koshi Yomuti to FIDES Bank Namibia	Charl-Thom Hilgardt Bayer

The key to success for all here of these examples is the fact that each is based on an analysis of already available institutions and, on the basis of that, developed a product (package) to fill the gap which was subsequently carefully targeted to beneficiaries. In Kenya, the Equity Bank is a well-established financial institution, but with a limited outreach to smallholders. In Namibia and in Burkina Faso, certain geographical areas are cut off from credit & savings services, especially for vulnerable groups like smallholders (Namibia) or women (Burkina Faso).

In Kenya, credit customers were brought into contact with the Equity Bank to negotiate a package, just like any other commercial customer would do. The novelty of the approach was that credit was linked to technology (value chains) and that farmers were supported with a lot of capacity development on business management and linked to the value chain (initially production of stoves. This reduced the risk of default sufficiently for the commercial bank to want to be involved.

In Namibia the situation was more difficult as service provision in the remote and rural northern part of the country is very poor. With the help of an international micro-finance institution a pilot was started around community-based micro-finance networks. Very interesting was that the demand for *savings*-services was at least as strong as that for credit. By helping people save, in-season cash-flow constraints were reduced and private capital was accumulated for investments.

The programme in Burkina Faso combines a geographical with a technical dimension by targeting women poultry producers in a certain province. Up-front capacity development was invested beginning with literacy training. This intervention combines the development of basic social infrastructure (schools, latrines, wells) with income generation through economic activities. Cooperatives are now supported to negotiate directly with commercial banks.

Key issues are:

- Prior capacity development is crucial (may even include literacy training);
- Effective targeting is essential;
- Linking credit provision to specific value chains helps in bringing together other services, inputs and capacities coordinated around a tangible output which increases the chances of business success;
- Services to enable people to save are as important as those that enable them to borrow. Offering savings-services is a very cost-efficient way to overcome cash-flow constraints;

**Required follow-up action from CAADP**

- Persuade countries to consider a reform of banking regulations (e.g. in terms of the security needed to establish a bank or the collateral needed to take out a loan) to ensure easy access to the banking market also by small lenders and in remote areas;
- CAADP should encourage comparative studies between government-supported loan schemes and private sector supported schemes. What is the role of government in credit provision?
- CAADP to explore best practices (eg linking credit to value chain development) and look at what factors are needed to upscale successful micro-finance pilots into full-fledged commercial services for the poor.

## Appropriate Technology

Technologies for the 'bottom of the pyramid investors' in Africa: Experiences with water management	John Kihia
Experiences with the use of stoves as an energy saving technology by poor and vulnerable people in Kenya	Evelyne Heyi
Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) in Kenya	James Ogolla Arim

Smallholder irrigation pumps were introduced (by KickStart) in Kenya, Tanzania, Mali and Burkina Faso in areas that border water resources. These mobile, low-cost and lightweight pumps have managed to overcome seasonal water shortage and have thus increased yields and farm incomes up to 25 times! The technology captures the reservoir of potential of smallholders who have access to some land, have basic skills and labour and who are entrepreneurial, industrious and motivated to succeed. By overcoming a key constraint (water availability) the technology unlocks this potential and puts it to productive use at very little cost.

The mud and brick stoves are probably as appropriate as a technology can get. They are made from local materials, adhere to local practice and culture, meet a demand and need much less firewood thus making better use of natural resources and reducing the labour needed for collection. This is why this technology in Kenya was piloted especially among HIV/Aids affected households where labour and income are often limited. The other intervention from Kenya follows a two-pronged approach with a behavioural change by the farmers is complemented by appropriate technologies. Farmers are encouraged to change from (i) a grow *and* sell to a grow *to* sell attitude and (ii) acting as a farm manager (husband) and a labourer (wife) to being equal farm manager partners. Based on a thorough analysis of demand and markets, farm families first decide on business plan. In a second phase user friendly technologies are offered tailored to the type of business chosen. In two years, total farm income doubled, while the gap between male and female incomes halved.

Key issues are:

- Even social strategies for vulnerable people can follow market-based solutions. Existing markets can be found or new markets can be created for products that address social and economic problems;
- Gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of any development initiative and most importantly for initiatives that involve vulnerable people;
- Technologies should be based on available potential (labour, skill, motivation), use local materials, be user friendly and cost-efficient;
- Governments should engage and invest in market research and development, especially where it concerns potential products by people at the bottom of the pyramid.

### Required follow-up action from CAADP

- Commission studies on post-harvest management practices for smallholder agriculture; Investigate the potential for value-addition to horticulture products;
- Encourage and guide governments to do more on market development. What is the role of government in market development? Regulation, infrastructure, information...?
- CAADP to advocate and support development agencies (domestic and donor) that promote entrepreneurship instead of dependencies. Encourage governments to do the same (using instruments like policies, strategies, code of conduct, memorandum of understanding);

- Find ways to give a voice to people at the bottom of the pyramid, by emphasising good (agricultural) governance but also by direct support in contexts of bad governance.

### Business Solutions (Market Linkages)

Strengthening market-linkages for smallholder passion fruit farmers in Kenya	Kamau Kabbucho
Enabling livestock export from Northern Communal Areas in Namibia through improved animal health care	Elaine Salome Smith

Both cases here are examples of ‘the private sector as a partner in the fight against poverty’: Smallholder development is not just the concern of governments and donors, even the commercial private sector is willing to invest towards that goal.

In Kenya, a commercial business development service provider helped passion fruit farmers meet market demands. It was a win-win situation for all three parties involved: Buyers got more reliable and better quality produce; farmers earned more money and managed to bridge the low season; and finally the business development service provider earned a fee for their consultation services.

In Namibia, livestock owners North of the veterinary cordon fence can only export to South Africa, while those South of the fence export mostly to Europe and at higher prices. However, more than half of Namibia’s cattle live north of the fence and are of premium quality, but because of regular outbreaks of registered diseases in neighbouring countries (Angola, Zambia, Botswana) the EC does not allow importation of the meat. To overcome this, Southern-based livestock farmers set up a fund by voluntarily taxing their animal sales. From this fund, Northern-based border-fences are upgraded and veterinary services are improved in the hope that market opportunities for Northern based farmers improve and the Namibian livestock industry as a whole can be uplifted.

Key issues are:

- Experiences businessmen and commercial service providers have an edge in providing services to smallholders over government and donors;
- Networking and building relations between small and larger businesses is a key to growth;
- Clear standards, certification by government and improved grading by smallholders already allows even small businesses to access quality markets and make more profit;
- Regional and transboundary solutions are needed, especially in today’s global market.

#### Required follow-up action from CAADP

- CAADP should encourage more private sector involvement in addressing the plight of vulnerable people;
- CAADP should look at how to support regional solutions to transboundary market constraints. Why is SADC not a stronger CAADP player?
- CAADP to take on board livestock issues much more constructively, including the plight of (marginalised) pastoralists in Africa: Need for a CAADP (Pillar) Lead Institution that coordinates this area?

## Input Subsidy and Price Control

Malawi's experiences with fertiliser subsidy

Beatrice Mkwaila

The best example of input subsidies came from Malawi's Fertiliser Subsidy programme. This is a huge programme that attracted a lot of attention the world over. To combat chronic food shortage, the government came up with a bold initiative targeting 90% of Malawi's 2.2 million smallholder farmers. Farmers are offered a package of seed, fertiliser and pesticides in the form of vouchers with which they can purchase inputs at subsidised prices from private retailers in the hope that the private market is strengthened in the process. At the start of the programme in 2005 a total of 5.5 million people were receiving food aid - in 2009 only 0,25 million people received food aid. There is a steep and sustained increase in production and the country has been in surplus since 2006. However, a big challenge is the fiscal sustainability of the programme as it now takes up nearly 5% of GDP or 15% of government revenue. There is no defined time frame or exit strategy. The programme is complemented by other strategies such as a minimum price for maize. Key issues are:

- Private sector has to be part and parcel of the design of such a programme as they are responsible for the distribution and delivery of inputs;
- Proper targeting is crucial - Malawi uses electronic methods ('smart cards') which represent an effective and secure targeting at a low cost;
- Input subsidy programmes pose logistical and organisational challenges in terms of beneficiary identification, timeliness of inputs, effective targeting mechanisms and impact measurement;
- The comparative advantage in terms of impact on vulnerable people between (rather costly) input subsidies and (less costly) social cash transfers has to be carefully considered;

### Required follow-up action from CAADP

- CAADP to advise governments on what the position should be on price control and price regulation;
- CAADP to investigate and collect examples of viable exit strategies for input subsidy programmes.

## Land Tenure and Land Reform

Developing livelihood options for the landless in the highlands of Ethiopia

Tesfai Mebrahtu

The Programme for Economic Development of Rural Areas (PRODEMIR) in Côte d'Ivoire

Ngomé Dia

The presentation from Ethiopia is full with impressive photos of degraded sandy hillsides and gullies that have been turned into beautifully terraced green gardens. Pressure for land in the highlands is high and after government banned a splitting of holdings into tiny plots a growing number of youth has ended up being landless. The Ethiopian initiative asks communities to give up communal and degraded land for rehabilitation and subsequent handing over to landless youths. The programme has proven that is possible to convert degraded land into commercially productive areas and has met with a lot of enthusiasm among the landless to invest labour and settle on rehabilitated land. Two main challenges are: (i) To find communities who are willing to provide land and; (ii) the need

for a lot of capacity building and other complementary interventions during the rehabilitation transition phase

Côte d'Ivoire has been through particularly hard times in recent years: Within the space of one generation poverty levels have risen 10-fold! Whereas in 1985 one out of ten people was poor - today every second person is poor. In numbers: poverty has risen from 10% in 1985 to a current 49% in urban areas and a high level of 62% in the rural areas (where 70% of the population live). This rift in poverty between urban and rural areas was deepened especially by the military coup of December 1999 and the army-rebellion of September 2002. The Ministry of Agriculture aims to improve the situation in the most affected four rural provinces through its *Programme Développement Economique en Milieu Rurale*: PRODEMIR is a comprehensive rural economical development programme supported by the German government and with a total budget of 3M€. It covers a wide range of activities including infrastructure, irrigation, building of silos and warehouses and hundreds of micro-projects in areas like livestock, horticulture, crops etc. To date, more than 5300 people found employment through micro projects (of which 70% are women) and over 4000 jobs were created in rice-cultivation. Rural poverty in the targeted areas has decreased by 20%.

Key issues are:

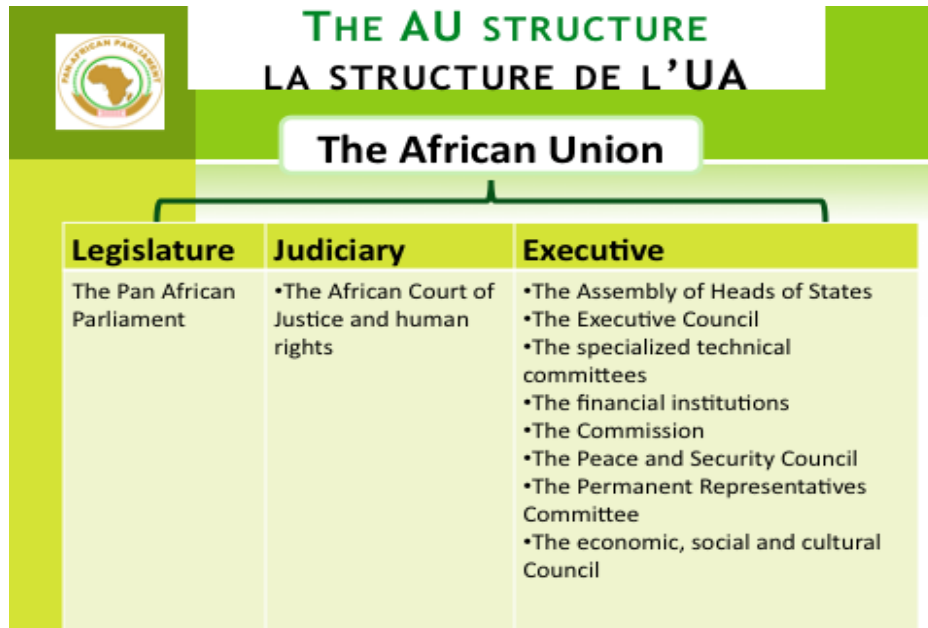
- Programmes towards rural poverty alleviation need a comprehensive and holistic approach that benefits from geographical targeting;
- National agricultural and economic development strategies should draw on experiences made by such (regional) programmes - and a regional perspective should be integrated in national strategies;
- Degraded land can be converted into productive areas - provided that public investments are made in infrastructure, not only roads and markets, but also terraces, dams, boreholes;
- Micro-projects can bring even very poor people into sustainable economic employment, but they are costly: a lot of upfront investment in capacity building (including literacy training) as well as investments in the projects themselves is needed. Sustained financial commitment from government (and donors) is important.

#### **Required follow up action from CAADP**

- CAADP should collect and disseminate examples of suitable financing models for public works programmes;
- CAADP should collect information on (and investigate where necessary) the impact of different land tenure systems on land management;
- CAADP should advocate the up scaling of land reclamation programmes to increase land availability and productivity.

## The Pan-African Parliament

Hon. Mary Mugenyi, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President of the Pan-African Parliament, opened the first session of the last forum day with a presentation on the Pan-African Parliament. For the Africa Forum participants, this was a very interesting session and an eye-opener in terms of how this legislative structure may be used to give a voice to the vulnerable: The Africa Union has three axes: the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. The Pan-African-Parliament, or PAP, represents the Legislature, inaugurated on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2004 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Its Headquarters is in Midrand, South Africa.



The mission of the PAP is to represent African peoples and their grassroots organisations and to involve them in discussions and decision making on the opportunities and challenges facing the Continent. The aim is to transform the PAP into a true legislative body, with elected members, by 2011. At present, AU member countries send national parliamentarians to sit on the PAP.

So far, the PAP has no legislative authority over member countries, however it can and does influence policymaking. Hon. Mugenyi mentioned the example of PAP organising an international conference *on Violence Against Women* that produced a charter signed by participating countries. Although PAP charters are not binding, national parliamentarians do report to the PAP on progress made in their countries, and, as the PAP reports to the AU directly, their recommendations are discussed at African Heads of States level.

Sustainable agriculture is a priority for the PAP, at all levels and for different reasons (see table below taken from the presentation). With regard to CAADP, Hon. Mugenyi proposed some possible actions that the PAP can undertake:

1. Request an analysis of CAADP implementation to date;
2. Ensure that (i) at least 75% of countries allocate 10% to agriculture in their national budgets and that (ii) all national and regional parliaments have received a PAP position paper on sustainable agriculture and that this has been discussed on the floor of the assembly;
3. Participate in and support the holding of continental and international fora on agriculture to establish a dialogue with farmers
4. Develop a (non-binding) resolution together with other AU organs with regard to sustainable agricultural strategies as key for both mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Stakeholder	Justification of Priority
African grassroots	Agriculture provides employment for 60-70% of Africans and accounts for about 25% of the continent's GDP
African Union	African Union has identified Agriculture as a priority issue CAADP instrument exists, but has not been implemented or is in initial stages of implementation in about 50% of Member States CAADP asks for national budgets to invest at least 10% in agriculture
Regional and National Parliaments	Have varying degrees of information on the CAADP process Many have not set up any type of oversight mechanism to ensure the 10% target when they vote national budgets RECs are a key player in CAADP implementation
PAP as an organisation	PAP has direct communication links and capacity to influence national parliaments Competence in the area of agriculture is available and/or easy to mobilize Concrete action on this would enable PAP to add value to all its key stakeholders
International partners	Sustainable agriculture is a critical issue for international partners Sustainable agriculture is key for both mitigating and adapting to climate change

## Round Table discussion

Hon. Mungenyi's presentation stimulated a lively debate along the following issues:

***The role of parliaments and parliamentarians has not been made use of optimally:*** Parliamentarians at the national level could help hold government accountable to the 10% to agriculture commitment and by report on progress against this target to the PAP;

***Capacity development may be needed and has to start at the national level:*** Parliaments have a 'checks-and-balance' function that makes governments accountable to their citizens. For them to play this role individual parliamentarians need to be aware of their rights and responsibilities and have to be able to read and interpret budgets. Capacity for all this may need to be developed. This starts at national level, as strong national parliamentarians help in creating a strong PAP;

***The Pan-African Parliament can be used for extra leverage and peer control, even if resolutions are not (yet) binding:*** The fact that PAP resolutions are not yet binding should not stop parliamentarians from using the PAP as an extra leverage mechanism over and above that of their own national parliaments. A country reporting to the PAP, and the PAP in turn reporting to the AU, does represent a chain of accountability from citizens to Heads of States and back;

***The Pan-African Parliament resolves to become more involved and informed on CAADP:*** The PAP is young and still growing, both in size and in mandate. To make best use of the role of the PAP in supporting AU resolutions (like CAADP), the PAP should be better informed about CAADP.

***Need for a CAADP 'liaison officer' in PAP?*** To support the last resolution, forum participants suggested that the PAP appoints (or engages) a CAADP liaison officer.

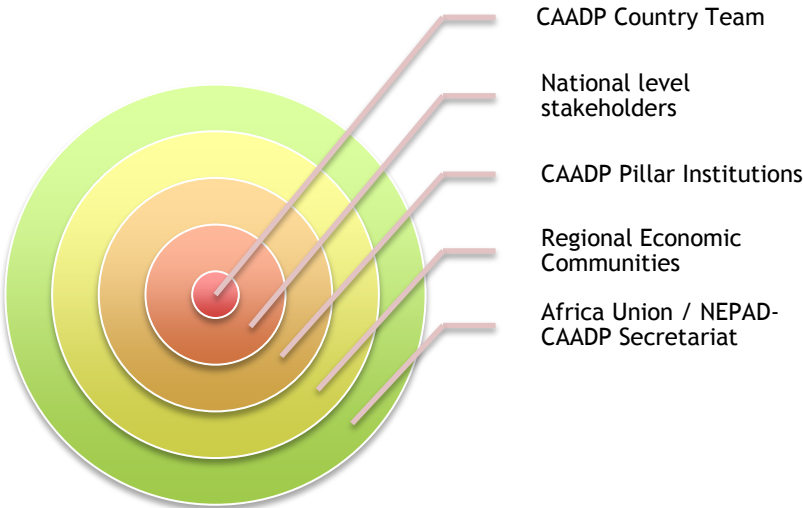


# CAADP Pillars

The CAADP framework identified four core issues in the continent’s agricultural agenda. These four core issues are referred to as ‘CAADP Pillars’. They are mutually supportive and together they aim to form a comprehensive and holistic understanding of both problems and opportunities, as a basis for coming up with strategic, well-designed solutions. Each core (or pillar-) area is led by one or more ‘Pillar Institutions’. On day 2 of the forum, Ousmane Djibo presented an overview:

CAADP Pillar		Pillar Lead Institution(s)
I	Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– University of Zambia</li> <li>– Centre Inter-Etat de Luttre contre la Secheresse au Sahel (CILSS)</li> </ul>
II	Improvement of rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of West and Central Africa (CMAWCA)</li> </ul>
III	Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The African Centre for Food Security of KwaZulu Natal University, South Africa;</li> <li>– Centre Inter-Etat de Luttre contre la Secheresse au Sahel (CILSS)</li> </ul>
IV	Improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Forum for Agricultural research in Africa (FARA)</li> </ul>

The role of pillar institutions is as follows: (i) to build and coordinate resource of experts and specialists;(ii) to respond to country demand for technical expertise and specialist information; (iii) to coordinate and implement research to support country processes; and (iv) to provide intellectual leadership in the area of expertise.



The figure above shows the different ‘layers’ of actors in the CAADP process. Important to remember is that the decision-making authority resides at country level (with the Country Team and national stakeholders). The Pillar Institutions provide advisory support at trans-national level, including analytical studies and consultancy work. The RECs provide backstopping support at regional level, including operational support to CAADP processes at country level. The AU and NEPAD manage overall accountability for CAADP implementation.

## CAADP Pillar III: Increasing food supply and reducing hunger

Dr Muthulisi Siwela and Mjabuliseni Ngidi from the KwaZulu Natal University presented the work of CAADP Pillar III and its role in linking vulnerable people into agricultural growth. An important instrument under that pillar is The Framework for African Food Security, or FAFS. This is the only continental framework for action on food security. To achieve its objectives, Pillar III operates along a seven-step plan as follows:

1. Identify the chronically food insecure and those vulnerable to chronic food insecurity
2. Estimate the magnitude of change required to achieve Pillar III vision and objectives
3. Create an inventory and identify options to achieve the objectives of the vision
4. Prioritize interventions to focus on the best returns for an investment plan
5. Review of implementation options, roles, responsibilities and coordination
6. Package an integrated programme that includes an investment and operational plan
7. Implement investment programmes, peer review and continual refinement of country strategies, policies and programmes

To support countries in the first step, the identification of vulnerable and food insecure people, an instrument was developed called Livelihoods-based Participatory Analysis (LiPA). Ngidi presented a step-by-step guide on how to use LiPA that is based on having people themselves describe poverty and the dimensions of vulnerability as a basis for identifying not only where the poor are, but also via what routes they may come out of their poverty. A FAFS score chart helps to measure progress in a population by charting the proportion of people below or above selected indicators of poverty.

Other CAADP tools include ReSAKSS, or the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System, a country implementation guide and training on monitoring food security.

### Panel and Round Table discussion

In the panel discussion following these two presentations the other three CAADP Pillars were also represented by: Pillar I - Elijah Phiri, Zambia; Pillar II - Claire Foutard, Senegal and Aggrey Agumya from FARA for Pillar IV. Important issues emerging from that discussion included:

***How do the four pillars work together? How are synergy and linkages assured?*** A recent initiative aims to compile the various instruments developed under the pillars into a single framework. Practicality is the main concern here; the work is ongoing. Further, synergy should not only be sought at pan-African level, but also at regional and country level. RECs have a role to play and if at country level pillar work is built into national programmes than these national frameworks serve as a coordinating instrument for synergy and value-added.

***Is it realistic to expect that pillar institutions have the manpower and capacity to come to aid of countries as and when these countries ask?*** Countries can make direct requests to pillars: Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Liberia all received support from Pillar IV on request. However, it is true that demand may (soon) overshoot supply. FARA admitted that it cannot guarantee its own support, but at least it can facilitate a team of experts who can visit the country. In addition, countries can use the instruments and guidelines independently. Capacity development initiatives, such as by KwaZulu Natal University, help create a pool of trained local actors who can then transfer knowledge to others in their country.

***With regard to the Pillar III tools and instruments: Have these been tested? What were the results and the impact?*** The LiPA and the FAFS score chart are 'work in progress' and 'living

documents'. Experience is being collected at present in several countries. No country has yet run through the entire seven-step cycle.

**What is the primary constituency of CAADP?** Government is often part of the problem! Because CAADP follows a Head of States decision, it is linked to Ministries of Agriculture. However, CAADP acknowledges the fact that private sector is key. This is why CAADP emphasises the inclusion of other actors, especially non-state actors. Finally, it should be remembered that even if government may be part of the problem, they still are, and will always remain, part of the solution too!

**Has any area been overlooked when demarcating the CAADP pillar (or core) areas for attention?** This continues an area for debate and it is possible that certain areas are not as well covered as others: Fisheries and livestock may be one; governance another.

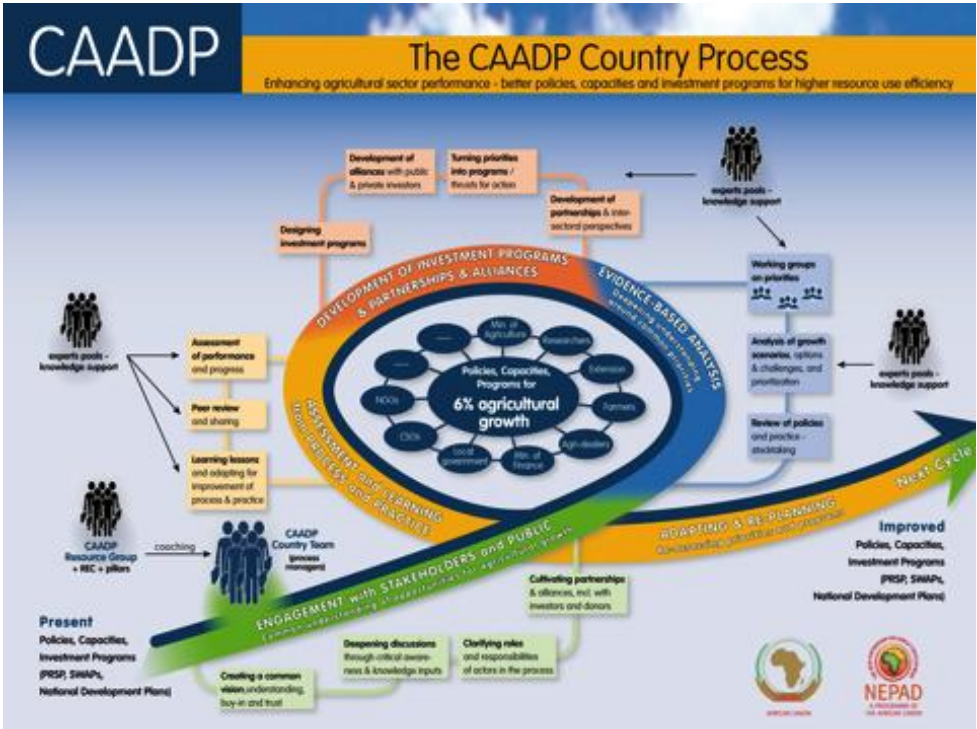
### Country CAADP implementation

“CAADP is there to serve and support country processes, not the other way around!”

CAADP implementation in Ethiopia	Wondirad Mandefro
The Rural Development Strategy in the context of CAADP in Niger	Arimi Mamadou Ousmane
Agricultural policies in sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons from the CAADP process from Ghana, Kenya and Uganda	Roukayatou Zimmermann

### The CAADP Country Process

The ‘value-added’ for a country of engaging in the CAADP process is that it enables a more targeted and aligned investment in agriculture, as would likely be the case without this process. Martin Bwalya explained the country process (on day 1) along the schematic overview depicted here:



CAADP does not replace or run in parallel to country's development systems, but instead improves these by integrating the CAADP principles and values into the national systems and structures of planning and implementation. The CAADP process therefore, is not an external consultant or expert driven programme, but rather an integral part of a country's operating system as follows:

1. The CAADP framework harnesses political will at country and international levels;
2. Analysis of country agriculture potential identifies high-return investment opportunities;
3. Collaborative planning among stakeholders becomes the basis for downward accountability and advocacy efforts;
4. Evidence-based proposals will help attract and better coordinate agricultural investment;
5. Capacities will be assessed and where necessary strengthened, not only in planning, implementation and monitoring - but also in advocacy and resource mobilisation.
6. Stakeholder participation and evidence-based planning fosters partnerships around clearly defined business and investment opportunities.

On day 4, countries themselves reported on experiences. There were presentations from Ethiopia and Niger, and a panel discussion that included Togo and Senegal. Further experiences from Ghana and Kenya were analysed and compared.

## Ethiopia

Wondirad Mandefro is Director Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture and the CAADP Focal Point for Ethiopia. His presentation on the CAADP country process in Ethiopia was very clarifying and an illustration of the fact that CAADP is not another programme, but is about making country-owned programmes and processes better. Mandefro outlined the enormous challenges in the sector with high incidence of rural poverty, widespread food shortage and a low-input-low-output subsistence oriented agriculture. Less than half of Ethiopia's 112 million ha is arable and more than 60% of its landmass comprises of fragile, unstable, even hostile areas currently under pastoral and agro-pastoral use. Of the 3,7 million ha suitable for irrigation, only 600.000 ha is actually irrigated.

Mandefro illustrated what he called the 'indigenised' CAADP process; which is exactly what CAADP is meant to be. In Ethiopia, on-going agriculture and rural development programmes were aligned to the four CAADP Pillars meaning that for each programme it was identified which of its components fall under which pillar, whereby most programmes contain elements of more than one pillar. Important stages in the CAADP process were:

1. Stocktaking, including institutional and capacity assessments, which was done through interviews, consultation workshops and a review of documents;
2. Trend-and gap-analysis identifying gaps in capacity as well as in coverage of policies and strategies (e.g. livestock policy and forest resources utilisation strategy need revisiting);
3. Economy-wide identification of potential using computerised models: With this information clusters of investment programmes could be formulated and prioritised;
4. Stakeholder participation, through round table meetings, coordination platforms.

According to Mandefro, the CAADP process had brought value added especially because of its request for inclusiveness; where before most sector coordination was between government and donors, the CAADP process had opened this up and now a range of non-state actors was included, which had improved strategies and action planning. A main challenge is the limited resource base; in all investment clusters best practices are found, but upscaling these is hindered by both the lack of finance and the limited implementation capacity. A second constraint is the shortage of appropriate technologies for different agro-ecological zones: A platform like this CAADP Africa Forum can help in exchanging experience with such technologies.

## Niger

The challenges in Niger are no less daunting, as was illustrated by Arimi Mamadou Ousmane: Poverty in Niger is widespread and overwhelmingly a rural problem, with nearly eight million of the estimated nine million poor people living in rural areas (only 16% of the total population live in urban areas). Production systems are weak; environmental degradation is a growing problem, as is conflict over resources and in general, rural potential is under-used. Yet, despite all these constraints, 40% of the public investment budget comes from the rural sector.

Niger has a nationwide Poverty Reduction Strategy - at the sector level this is translated into the Rural Development Strategy that follows an integrated programme approach to implementation. This Rural Development Strategy is a comprehensive and initiative, with 14 programmes covering a wide spectrum of interventions in the rural sphere. As was the case in Ethiopia, this existing national rural development programme is what the CAADP process in Niger is all about. Ousmane explained how the four CAADP Pillars are linked to the 14 programmes under the Rural Development Strategy. Especially relevant to Pillar III and this forum, is the *Reduction of Household Vulnerability* with three sub-components (i) prevention and management of natural crises and disasters (ii) health and nutrition and (iii) income generation among the most vulnerable.

Ousmane emphasised that the CAADP process offered a major opportunity for the rural development strategy by (i) encouraging international openness towards rural development (ii) fostering complementarity of interventions at the sub-regional level and (iii) creating opportunities for funding for activities identified under the RD strategy. The CAADP process started in 2006 with the technical and financial support of ECOWAS, NEPAD and IFPRI and ReKASS and included the following steps: (i) Assessment of programme performance (ii) Computer supported modelling of investment options (iii) Roundtable dialogue of all relevant stakeholders followed by the signing of a Charter. Signatories to the charter are the government, the commercial private sector, rural NGOs, farmer organisations, commercial banks, the Commission for Agriculture, Environment and Water, the African Union, NEPAD/CAADP and the development partners.

## Experiences from Ghana and Kenya

Roukayatou Zimmermann presented a comprehensive analysis of whether and how CAADP and another NEPAD initiative, the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), have influenced national agricultural policy processes<sup>3</sup>. It was found that although budget levels to agriculture have not yet reached the CAADP target of 10% of total public expenditure, there is an upward trend. Agriculture growth rates in Kenya and Ghana have almost reached the 6% CAAD target. Clear improvements were noted in the quality of the policy processes, especially in terms of ownership and participation. The use of evidence in policy-making has also increased, but national research institutions still need strengthening and the quality of information collected should be improved.

Zimmermann notes scope for improvement especially in the following areas:

- The role and impact of the pillar institutions: CAADP implementation started before the pillar framework was elaborated and this may be one reason why technical support from pillar institutions to countries still remains sub-optimal.
- The regional dimension: although the Regional Economic Communities play a key role in CAADP, opportunities for regional coordination and initiatives (e.g. custom zones, free movement of goods & labour, regional resource management) can be exploited better.

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<sup>3</sup> Zimmermann et al (2009) *Agricultural Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa: Understanding CAADP and APRM Processes*, German Development Institute (DIE) [www.die-gdi.de](http://www.die-gdi.de)

- Addressing of governance issues: Good agriculture sector governance is a prerequisite to agriculture growth, yet, CAADP tends to focus on the technical, not the political, dimension. Here CAADP could learn from the African Peer Review Mechanism, especially with regard to peer review and transparency in reporting.
- Addressing issues of post compact implementation, such as monitoring of implementation and follow-up Round Tables.

In conclusion, Zimmermann said that CAADP has a great potential to add value to agricultural policy making processes in Africa. The key challenge is to address CAADP weaknesses while maintaining and increasing incentives for the countries to continue in the process.

### Panel and Round Table discussion

During the panel discussion there were two reports from francophone countries about their experiences with CAADP processes: By Sokhna Mbaye Diop from Senegal and Koffi Mawuene Treku from Togo.

Launching the process appears to become easier: where national policy and strategy documents exist at the start of the process, as was the case in these two countries, then CAADP simply serves as a frame in which the different pieces (policies) can fall into place. Findings from the discussion included:

***Parliamentarians should be more involved:*** The Maputo Declaration upon which CAADP is based is non-binding and so national parliaments tend to not be informed sufficiently;

***There is need to invest in research (in agriculture) in Africa:*** Think tanks, research institutions, universities should be supported and research should be oriented to practical issues and problems;

***A capable CAADP Focal Point is a crucial driver*** of the process and a well-balanced and able country team is key in putting policy into practice;

***CAADP should be 'indigenised'*** meaning existing country institutions of knowledge and expertise should be used, existing policies and strategies should be built upon;

***What is wrong with Southern Africa?*** CAADP (and Pillar III) is based in South Africa and yet Southern African countries lag behind in CAADP implementation. If SADC is the bottleneck, then we should maybe look at Regional Farmer Organisations as a second 'carrier' to CAADP to country stakeholders, e.g. by appointing CAADP Focal Persons also in RFOs;

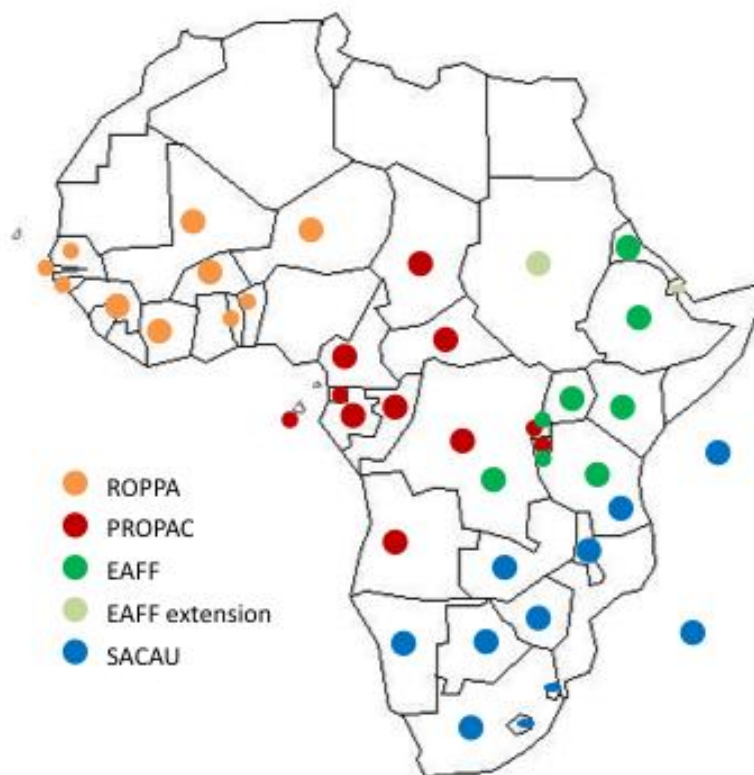
The CAADP process seems to be too focused on government as a driver of agriculture development. The private sector, even global players, can also be partners in the fight against poverty. Therefore, ***private sector and Farmer Organisations should be involved*** from the start in activities like stocktaking, and the identification of investment priorities;

## Regional Farmer Organisations

*“Nothing about farmers without farmers!”*

In the course of the forum, it became evident that because Farmer Organisations have such a key role in agriculture growth, they need to become much more of a key player in CAADP. This session looked at Regional Farmer Organisations, their current role and prospects for a more intensive involvement in CAADP, especially at the regional level. Janet Edeme of the African Union set the scene for this session by giving an overview of regional farmer organisations.

There are five regional FOs: CAADP already works with four of them, namely ROPPA (West Africa), PROPAC (Central Africa), EAFF (Eastern Africa) and SACAU (Southern Africa). The fifth one is UMAGRI in Northern Africa, but because of the CAADP focus on Sub-Saharan Africa, they have not yet been part of the process so much. However, Edeme emphasised that UMAGRI has experience from which other RFOs, and CAADP, could learn and should therefore be included more actively.



**ROPPA** stands for Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteur du l’Afrique de l’Ouest, or the Network of Farmers’ and Agricultural Producers’ Organisations of West Africa. It was formed in 2000. It has ten members (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) and its aim is to include all ECOWAS countries eventually.

**PROPAC** stands for Plateforme sous-Régionale des Organisations Paysannes d’Afrique Centrale, or the Sub-Regional Platform of Farmers’ Organisations in Central Africa. It was formed in 2005 and has 11 members: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, the DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Principe.

**EAFF** is the Eastern African Farmers’ Federation, formed in 2001. It has eight members, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda. Coverage will soon include also Djibouti and Sudan.

**SACAU** is the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions, which was formed in 1992. It has 11 member countries: Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Seychelles and Madagascar.

All four regional FOs are involved in the CAADP process and were at several CAADP Partnership Platform meetings. In July 2008 the AU hosted a meeting in Addis Ababa on the establishment of a pan-African FO-umbrella. The four RFOs attended and decided to launch the **Africa Farmers Forum** as such a pan-African FO-representation. Edeme ended her presentation with a question: “Could the CAADP Africa Forum become an instrument of peer-exchange for the African Farmers Forum?”

## Eastern Africa Farmers Federation

Stephen Muchiri presented the EAFF view on promoting FO involvement with CAADP: The EAFF is an active member of CAADP’s Partnership Platform (PP). During the second PP, it was decided to identify benchmarks that would allow a measuring of CAADP progress. To put this into action, workshops were held in Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, DR Congo and Uganda as basis for CAADP stocktaking in EAFF member countries that are signatories to the Regional Compact (RC).

An international workshop was held in Kigali, Rwanda, at which countries compared CAADP progress. They also discussed the extent to which FOs were involved; an area where there appears to be a lot of scope for improvement. In Tanzania, FOs had not been informed; in Rwanda, FOs had been involved initially but were gradually excluded towards compact signing; In Burundi, Kenya and Uganda, governments had not informed FOs; in DR Congo, it was FOs who were pushing the government to engage in the CAADP process. Muchiri said that apart from governments not involving the FOs in their country, COMESA too is not doing enough to ensure FOs participation.

The international FO workshop has come up with a lot of useful recommendations, including:

- Farmers Organizations shall engage in consultative and sensitization process on all aspects of the CAADP initiative with their members
- The RECs, i.e. COMESA and ECOWAS, should put mechanisms in place to ensure farmers participation in the CAADP initiative. A horizontal and vertical communication channel between CAADP focal points and Farmer Organizations should be facilitated.
- Farmer organizations from SADC member states should be pro-active to demand their respective governments to implement CAADP with technical support with COMESA
- The livestock and fisheries sub-pillar should be promoted to the level of other CAADP pillars
- Funds (20%) from the CAADP trust fund should be allocated to Farmer Organizations to strengthen their capacity to engage in the CAADP processes.
- Farmers Organizations should seek support and solidarity from development partners and NGOs in the domestication of the CAADP agenda.

## Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions

Benito Odala Eliasi presented the perspective of SACAU, looking also at why national FOs are insufficiently involved in CAADP country processes. Reasons for this are that there are no mechanisms for an effective engagement of national FOs and linkages between CAADP focal points (usually in Ministries of Agriculture) and FOs are unclear, if at all existing. FOs themselves are also not pro-active enough in asking for information or demanding to be involved. Southern Africa suffers from a further setback where there generally low CAADP progress in SADC member countries. Eliasi therefore urged the SADC Secretariat to initiative the process, possible with the help of COMESA experience and information. Another point brought by SACAU was about the CAADP process itself and the fact that the trajectory leading up to compact signing should provide more information on



business opportunities and should create more interaction amongst non-state actors, especially those along value-chains and in the business community.

To promote farmers involvement in CAADP, SACAU has agreed to support national FOs in the following activities:

- To appoint national FO representatives to be responsible for the coordination of their participation in the CAADP process and implementation at national level
- To consolidate national FO mandate with members and constituencies for effective participation
- To regularly take stock of what transpires in their countries as regarding to CAADP
- To lobby with CAADP Focal Points and various ministries for FO involvement in all stages leading to compact signing and to be signatories to the compacts
- To lobby with governments to create a favourable environment for stakeholder participation
- To identify activities that could be implemented by FO and seek support for funding

SACAU itself will obtain information from COMESA Secretariat about their CAADP activities at country level and disseminate this to the national FOs. SACAU will offer capacity development for national FOs, including awareness creation and training on how to lobby for farmers' interests. Finally, Eliasi informed us that SACAU was mandated to develop a communication strategy on CAADP and will organize regional workshops and meetings to foster information sharing.

## Panel and Round Table discussion

In the panel discussion under this session, there was also a report from Bernard Sagbo from Benin. Richard Mkandawire, as head of CAADP, emphasised that NEPAD wants to reach out to farmers directly, and that there is a clear commitment by the AU and by NEPAD to deepen their engagement with farmers. The role of FOs is key, and Mkandawire said he would be grateful for FO recommendations and suggestions on how to do this (better). Already, this session came up with several useful recommendations such as:

***There is need to formalise the FO-CAADP engagement:*** In particular at three levels: (i) between regional FOs and the AU (ii) between regional FOs and NEPAD/CAADP and (iii) between national FOs and the CAADP country focal points;

***FOs need targeted and well-designed development of their capacity:*** For FOs to be the advocate of farmers' interests and the driver of agricultural development processes in their countries they need strong institutions and organisations and capacities in areas like resource mobilisation, leadership, advocacy and lobby. Once the aim of FO involvement in CAADP is clearly formulated, a coherent capacity development process can be designed such that the different parts add up.

***Development partner support to FOs needs to be stepped-up, aligned and harmonised:*** FOs need support and development partners seem (about to) be queuing up to provide it. However, to avoid a fragmentation of support initiatives based on different (DP) agendas, efforts should be made to come to a coherent plan under which different support initiatives are coordinated.

***FOs to develop a 'capacity needs framework' or 'capacity development matrix':*** Much of the coordination needed should come from the FOs themselves. At the regional and/or national level, FOs can develop capacity development frameworks in a participatory manner. These can then form the basis for a soliciting and coordination of DP support to FOs.

***FOs to develop an AU/NEPAD/CAADP communication strategy:*** There is a huge communication and information gap both from AU/NEPAD/CAADP downwards to farmers as well as from farmers

upwards all the way to the AU. This gap should be bridged in a structural manner by developing an AU/NEPAD/CAADP - FO communication strategy.

***Representativeness of FOs should be assessed / improved:*** Linking FOs to CAADP is going to help farmers only if these FOs are truly representative of farmers. Especially women, youth or those at the bottom of the pyramid are not always represented sufficiently. FOs should review their membership and outreach critically as part of their linking up with CAADP.

***CAADP Country Teams to actively and continuously incorporate FO representatives:*** FOs should be part of CAADP Country Teams, in all stages up to compact signing but also post-compact during compact implementation and monitoring.

***CAADP to take a critical look at the four Pillars and how they represent farmers:*** To what extent is the work under the CAADP Pillars and by the Pillar Institutions directed to farmers or is representative of farmers need? For this to improve, farmers and FOs should be more active contributors to and clients of Pillar Institutions and Pillar work. If the coverage of pillar-areas is being re-assessed (to see whether areas were left out, e.g. livestock), then FOs need to play a role in this assessment.

***CAADP to consider need for a CAADP-Focal point in FOs at national and regional level:*** So far, CAADP has focal points in the RECs (at regional level) and in Ministries of Agriculture (at national level). This may not be enough: if the REC is sleeping (e.g. SADC) then a whole region of countries lags behind in CAADP implementation; if the Ministries' focal point is sleeping, then a whole country stalls. Maybe CAADP should look at a parallel 'carrier-structure' in the FO structure, with a CAADP-FP at Regional FO and at National FO level.

## Country Action Plans 2009

## Way forward

In which direction we move on was discussed at two occasions during the forum. The first was Tuesday evening (day 2) where Farmer Organisations and other interested participants were invited to discuss with Richard Mkandawire of CAADP. The second occasion was during the ‘wrapping-up’ session, which is the traditional last session of the forum (day 5). Discussions on the way forward centred around three main subjects: (i) The role of Farmer Organisations in CAADP (ii) the role of the CAADP-Africa Forum in general and (iii) the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum in particular. Main issues under each of these were:

### The role of the Farmer Organisations in CAADP

In the course of the forum it became abundantly clear that if CAADP is to succeed in stimulating agriculture growth on the continent, the Farmer Organisation have to play a much more prominent role in all CAADP processes as the have done till now. Even if FOs sit in on CAADP platforms at international level and are part of CAADP country teams at national level, there is still scope for their involvement to grow. The following was agreed upon:

1. ***AU/NEPAD will deepen their engagement with farmers on CAADP:*** A first step in this direction is a meeting in Johannesburg in February 2010 where the precise next steps for a closer cooperation are being discussed. A kind of ‘road map’ will follow on the basis of that meeting.
2. ***AU/NEPAD will support the African Farmers Forum as a pan-African umbrella platform*** for all regional FOs in Africa. This should include UMAGRI, the FO for Northern Africa.
3. ***FOs should become drivers and implementers of the CAADP Agenda:*** It is not just a case of FOs to link to CAADP, but for FOs to actually guide and steer CAADP in terms of helping identify where opportunities are or which constraints should receive priority in being addressed.
4. ***FO representatives should play a key role in CAADP Country Teams,*** which implies more than just being invited as participant. This added responsibility on the part of FOs does require that FOs take a good look at the extent to which all farmers are represented, including subsistence farmers, women farmers, youth, and vulnerable groups.
5. ***CAADP to formulate clearer commitment to strengthening FOs:*** The aim of strengthening farmer and producer organisations should be spelled out more clearly as a CAADP objective. Following that, work at Pillar and REC level should take this objective on board: this means that, for example, Pillar Institutions reach out to FOs and the coverage of Pillar work is assessed for its relevance to farmers and their organisations directly.

### The role of the CAADP Africa Forum

If FOs are to play a greater role in NEPAD/CAADP directly at pan-African level, then it was felt that the CAADP-Africa Forum could offer these organisations a useful platform that can serve to bundle the farmers’ voice. In relation to this it was decided that:

6. ***The CAADP-Africa Forum becomes a Farmer Organisation instrument:*** Although it was agreed that NEPAD would continue to host the forum (with all the political weight this entails), it was decided that FOs would actually decide on the each forum’s agenda, theme, content and format. This would enable FOs to bring together expertise and exchange views on issue that they, and their members, deem important. Because the forum would still reside under NEPAD, findings and recommendations coming out of the forum would find a quick entry into NEPAD/CAADP channels of decision-making and implementation.

7. **CAADP-Africa Forum needs to be about agriculture at a practical level:** To ensure value added of the Africa Forum it should be different from the CAADP Partnership Platform (PP). The latter is about the implementation of CAADP processes at country, pillar and REC level. The African Forum should be about the content of such processes, about agriculture as such.
8. **Farmer and FO representation to the CAADP Africa Forum should be much increased:** The CAADP Africa Forum has to be *about* farmers and what they are doing. A priority target group, both as resource person and as participants, are the farmers themselves. Although they have been part of previous forums, they have always been a minority, something that needs to be changed urgently.

## 2010 CAADP Africa Forum

9. **FOs to select the Africa Forum theme and to identify case studies for presentation:** Theme, sub-themes and topics for the 2010 forum will be identified by FOs. It was proposed to use an FO meeting in Tunis (February 2010) for that.
10. **More balanced geographical representations:** Presently around 20 countries are represented, and the francophone participants are still in the minority. This geographical unbalance should improve especially with regard to (i) more francophone representation (ii) more equal representation across all African Countries (ii) especially more representation from Northern Africa.
11. **Need for representative CAADP Africa Forum Country Teams:** To allow for a more equal representation of countries, individual country teams should be limited in size. To allow for effective implementation of action plans, country teams should consist of people that are able to drive agriculture development and the CAADP process in their country. In particular, there is need for better representation of non-state actors (especially farmers)
12. **Hosting country is Burkina Faso:** The offer by francophone Burkina Faso to host the 2010 CAADP Africa Forum was welcomed by all!!

Annex 1 Participants list

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171	Joshua Mushauri	Zimbabwe	MetaCom (Pvt) Ltd	Managing Director (Facilitator)	Tel: +263 4 481820 Fax: +263 4 481848	metacom@primenet.co.zw	P.O Box A665, Avondale Harare, Zimbabwe

**SETTING THE SCENE**

Registration	08:30	
<b>Opening Ceremony</b>		Master of Ceremony: Anne Onyango, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya
Welcoming remarks from AU / NEPAD	09.00	Richard Mkandawire, Head of NEPAD-Agriculture
Official Opening of the 2009 CAADP Africa Forum	09.30	Hon. William Ruto, Minister of Agriculture, Kenya
Group photo		
<i>Tea / coffee</i>	<b>10:00</b>	
<b>Introduction</b>		
Introduction of participants	10:30	Moderators and participants
Keynote Address	11:40	Dr Romano Kiome, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya
The CAADP Africa Forum - A new platform of exchange	12:00	Martin Bwalya, CAADP, NEPAD
Question and Answer session	12:20	Moderators and participants
<i>Lunch</i>	<b>13:00</b>	
<b>Setting the Scene</b>		
Overview of the programme of the 2009 CAADP-AF	14:00	Moderators



Bringing the very poor and vulnerable into the African growth agenda	14:20	Mjabulisene Ngidi, CAADP Pillar III Lead Institution, University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa
Round table and panel discussion	14:40	Participants and moderators
<b>Country Team presentations on progress</b>		
Country Team presentations on progress  (3 teams: 10 min per team)	15:30	Kenya - Priscilla Muiruri Cameroon - Joseph Desiré Som I Ghana - Lena Otoo Burkina Faso - Charles Auguste Ouedraogo
Announcement on the Fieldtrips of Thursday 3 December	16:20	Antti Seelaff
<i>Tea / coffee</i>	16:30	
<b>Country Team presentations on progress</b>		
Country Team presentations  (4 teams: 10 min per team)	17:00	Namibia - Louise Shixwameni Côte d'Ivoire - Malawi - Ethiopia - Tesfaye Mebrahtu
<b>Cocktail reception</b>	19:00	<b>Laico Recency Hotel</b>

## MAKING AGRICULTURE WORK FOR THE VULNERABLE

Recap and introduction to today's programme	09.00	Kah Walla and Joshua Mushauri
<b>CAADP Pillars</b>		
A brief overview of the four CAADP Pillars and the Pillar Lead Institutions	09:30	Ousmane Djibo, CAADP, NEPAD
The role of CAADP Pillar III in linking the vulnerable into agricultural growth	09:45	Dr Muthulisi Siwela and Mjabuliseni Ngidi CAADP Pillar III Lead Institution, University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa
Panel Discussion with representatives from Lead Pillar Institutions	10.00	Dr Muthulisi Siwela, Mjabuliseni Ngidi from the University of KwaZulu Natal (Pillar III); Elijah Phiri, University of Zambia (Pillar I); Claire Frota, Senegal (Pillar II) and Aggrey Agumya, FARA (Pillar IV)
<i>Tea / Coffee</i>	11.00	

## AGRICULTURE SUCCESS STORIES 11:30

Room Marsabit/Oldonyo (ENGLISH no translation) Moderation: Josh Mushauri	Room Bogoria/Baringo (FRENCH no translation) Moderation: Ousmane Djibo & Désirée Dietvorst	Plenary room (translation) Moderation: Kah Walla
A public private partnership with Equity Bank <b>Kenya</b> enables grassroots access to credit <i>Francis Muthami</i>	Quelle future pour l'agriculture au <b>Burkina Faso</b> ? Un appel pour appuyer les paysans pauvres - Un regard sur le maraîchage à Ouagadougou et la gestion des eaux et du sol à Yatenga <i>Boureima Ouédraogo</i>	<b>Ethiopia's</b> Productive Safety net Programme: bridging the gap between poverty and agricultural growth <i>Tesfai Mebrahtu</i>

<p>Access to credit for the bottom of the Pyramid: From Koshi Yomuti to FIDES Bank <b>Namibia</b></p> <p><i>Charl-Thom Hilgardt Bayer</i></p>	<p>Globalisation et les es Pêcheurs du <b>Cameroun</b> : Une vraie histoire</p> <p><i>Bergeline Domou</i></p>	<p>Changer la législation nationale: Comment les éleveurs de volailles au <b>Cameroun</b> ont obtenu l'interdiction des importations à bas prix</p> <p><i>Joseph Desiré Som I</i></p>
<b>Lunch 13:00</b>	<b>Lunch 13:00</b>	<b>Lunch 13:00</b>
<p>Developing livelihood options for the landless in the highlands of <b>Ethiopia</b></p> <p><i>Tesfai Mebrahtu</i></p>	<p>Enabling livestock export from the Northern Communal Areas in <b>Namibia</b> through improved animal health</p> <p><i>Elaine Salome Smith</i></p>	<p>Experiences with the use of stoves as an energy saving technology by poor and vulnerable people in <b>Kenya</b></p> <p><i>Evelyne Heyi</i></p>
<p>Technologies for 'base of the Pyramid' investors in Africa: experiences with water management</p> <p><i>John Kihia</i></p>	<p>Adaptive capacity in pastoral communities to climate change in <b>Kenya</b></p> <p><i>Wellington Otieno</i></p>	<p>Appuyer la production avicole par le microcrédit dans la région du Loop Mouhoun du <b>Burkina Faso</b></p> <p><i>Némaoua Banaon</i></p>
<b>Tea / Coffee 15:30</b>	<b>Tea / Coffee 15:30</b>	<b>Tea / Coffee 15:30</b>
<p>Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) in <b>Kenya</b></p> <p><i>James Ogolla Arim</i></p>	<p>Le programme national de protection sociale au <b>Niger</b>: Quelques leçons et expériences</p> <p><i>Arimi Ousmane</i></p>	<p><i>Njaa Marufuku Kenya</i>: The call for action to eradicate hunger in <b>Kenya</b></p> <p><i>Philomena Chege</i></p>
<p>The Sandaga Market Women in <b>Cameroon</b>: Or how even the vulnerable can defend their rights by fighting together</p> <p><i>Jeanette Atam Tekum</i></p>	<p>Le Programme de Développement Economique en Milieu Rural (PRODEMIR): un projet en faveur des couches vulnérables en <b>Cote d'Ivoire</b></p> <p><i>Ngomé Dia</i></p>	<p><b>Malawi's</b> experiences with the fertiliser subsidy</p> <p><i>Beatrice Mkwaila</i></p>
<p>Strengthening market linkages for smallholder passion fruit farmers in <b>Kenya</b></p> <p><i>Kamau Kabbucho</i></p>		

## FIELD VISITS

Participants can choose one out of the five trips below on a first registered first served basis. Note that the departure and arrival time varies for the different field trips. Field trips leave early to avoid the Nairobi morning rush hour, so buses will leave on time and we ask you to be punctual. Lunch packets are provided and each fieldtrip ends with a joint dinner in restaurant. ***Please consult the separate Fieldtrip Flyer in your conference bag for more details.***

1	<b>Food Security</b>  <i>Dep. 7:30</i>	Organized by the Nja Marufuku (Eradicating Hunger) Kenya Programme, this field trip will visit several NMK supported groups that are engaged in dairy goat keeping, horticulture and milk production. The NMK National Coordinator will guide the field visit; Distance from Nairobi: ~ 80 km
2	<b>Livestock</b>  <i>Dep. 7:00</i>	Visiting the Kenya Meat Commissions slaughterhouse, an individual dairy producer and breeder, and the Kenya Agriculture Research Institute (KARI) dryland research farm, resource persons from Ministry of Livestock Development will be on the field trip; Distance from Nairobi: ~ 80 km
3	<b>Dry Lands</b>  <i>Dep. 7:30</i>	Organized by the Agricultural Sector Programme Support (ASPS) that supports farmer groups in agriculture as a business and also has successfully trained local service providers in agriculture-related service provision; Distance from Nairobi: ~ 110 km
4	<b>Marketing</b>  <i>Dep 6:30</i>	Going to Meru South (at Mt. Kenya) several successfully established farmer groups (dairy goats, horticulture) will be visited, and an innovative approach of bridging the smallholder - market gap will be presented; Distance from Nairobi: ~ 180 km

5	<b>Farmer Association</b>  <i>Dep. 6:30</i>	Organized by the Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP), this field trip will visit the farms of several KENFAP members, who successfully produce flowers, dairy and pigs, and also promote agricultural technologies to neighbouring farmers. Distance from Nairobi: ~ 160 km
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THURSDAY 3 December		
THE REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE		
Recap and introduction to today's programme	09:00	Kah Walla and Joshua Mushauri
Feedback from the fieldtrips (5 reports; 5 min each)	09:30	Participant representatives
The Pan-African Parliament		
Keynote Address: Giving the vulnerable a voice; the role of the Pan-African Parliament	10:00	Hon. Mary Mugenyi, 2nd Vice President of the Pan-African Parliament
Question and Answer Session	10:20	Moderators and participants
<i>Tea / Coffee</i>	<b>10:45</b>	
Perspectives on CAADP implementation		
CAADP implementation in Ethiopia	11:15	Wondirad Mandefro, Director, Directorate for Agricultural Extension & CAADP Focal Point, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ethiopia
CAADP implementation in Niger	11:30	Arimi Mamadou Ousmane, Ministry of Agriculture, Niger

Agricultural Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons from the CAADP process from Ghana, Kenya and Uganda	11:45	Roukayatou Zimmermann, DIE, Germany
Question and Answer Session	12:00	Moderators and participants
<b>Lunch</b>	<b>13:00</b>	
<b>The Regional Perspective</b>		
Overview of regional Farmer Organisations	14:00	Janet Edeme, AU Commission
Panel discussion with representatives from Regional and National Farmer Organisations	14:15	Ishmael Sunga and Benito Eliasi, SACAU; Stephen Muchiri, EAFF; Bernard Sagbo, Benin; Tikpentiyena M'Badia, Bureau National des Chambres Regionales d'Agriculture;
<b>Tea / Coffee</b>	<b>15:00</b>	
<b>Country level discussions - Part One</b>		
Introduction to the role of country delegations at the CAADP Africa Forum	15:30	Martin Bwalya, CAADP, NEPAD
Question and Answer Session	15:45	
Country delegations get together to identify ideas and lessons from the forum and how to use these to strengthen the CAADP process in their country with respect to the impact on the poor & vulnerable	16:00 17:00	CAADP - AF country delegations
<b>Dinner at the Rangers Restaurant at Nairobi National Park</b>	<b>19:30</b>	<b>Note: Buses leave the hotels at 18:30 (3 Buses from Laico Regency, 1 bus from Heron Court Hotel, 1 Bus from Boulevard Hotel)</b>

## MAINSTREAMING THE PLIGHT OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN CAADP COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES

Recap and introduction to today's programme	09:00	Kah Walla and Joshua Mushauri
<b>Country level discussions - Part Two</b>		
Country delegations get together to identify ideas and lessons from the forum and how to use these to strengthen the CAADP process in their country with respect to the impact on the poor & vulnerable	09:30	CAADP - AF Country delegations
<i>Tea / Coffee</i>	<b>11:00</b>	
Feedback to the plenary of the findings of the country discussions	11:30	Moderators and CAADP - AF Country delegations
<b>Wrapping-up</b>		
Key messages of the 2009 CAADP - Africa Forum	12:30	Désirée Dietvorst and Martin Bwalya, CAADP, NEPAD
<i>Lunch</i>	<b>13:00</b>	
Filling out evaluation forms	14:00	Participants
What did we do well & what can we do better?	14:15	Round table and plenary
The way forward and next steps	14:30	Round table and plenary
<b>Closing Ceremony</b>		
Concluding remarks by two participants	14:45	Nominated representatives from Anglophone and Francophone Africa

Concluding remarks by AU / NEPAD	15:00	Richard Mkandawire, Head of CAADP, NEPAD
Official Closing of the 2009 CAADP Africa Forum	15:30	Representative of the Government of Kenya
<i>Tea / Coffee</i>	<b>16:00</b>	
	16:30	Participants depart



### No. 1: Food Security Tour

The Nja Marufuku Kenya (NMK) project (“Abolishing Hunger in Kenya”) is implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and aims at contributing to food security by supporting vulnerable groups across Kenya through a grant programme.



Together with the Ministries of Health and Education the project also supports schools to improve the nutritional situation of the children.

Several of the NMK supported self-help groups in Kiambu (dairy goats), Gatundu (dairy goats, seed potatoes) and Kiganjo (passion fruits, dairy cows) will be visited.

Philomena Chege (NMK, National Coordinator) will guide the field trip, and also provide more background information on the Nja Marufuku Kenya programme.

**Approximate distance from Nairobi is 100 km.**

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### No.2: Livestock Tour

The Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) is a parastatal established to procure, process and market meat products at competitive prices for the benefit of producers and consumers. The field trip will visit KMC’s slaughter house in Athi River, right at the time when livestock producers sell their animals for slaughtering.

In the afternoon, the farm of Mr. Kyalo, a progressive farmer who not only is a successful dairy cattle farmer but also trains farmers on dairy cattle husbandry, will be visited.

Mr. Mwangangi and Mr. Nkonge, both from the Ministry of Livestock Development, will be on the field trip and be able to give more information on Kenya’s livestock sector. An optional additional visit is to KARIs drylands research farm where improved feed production techniques are tested.

**Approximate distance from Nairobi is 100 km.**



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### No.3: Dry Lands Tour

The DANIDA supported Agricultural Sector Program Support (ASPS) which started in 2005 aims at supporting small-holder farmers to move away from subsistence farming to become commercial farmers.

The field trip will visit several of the supported farmer groups in Makeni, which is part of the arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya. The groups have made significant progress in mango and poultry production and several local service providers have been trained, and now receive their main income from agriculture related services.



The afternoon will be spend on the research farm Katumani of Kenya’s Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) where orphan crops seeds for dry land areas are being produced.

Mrs. Moti Mwangangi (ASPS, District Liaison Officer for District Agricultural Support Services) will join the group on this field trip.

**Approximate distance from Nairobi is 110 km.**

## No.4: Marketing Tour

This field trip to Meru South District next to Mt. Kenya, will visit various farmer groups. The extension officers in Meru South are implementing different programmes and give insights into inter-ministerial coordination and harmonization of procedures.



Approximate distance from Nairobi is 180 km.

After a discussion with members of the Muungano Welfare Self-Help Group who improved their livelihoods through dairy goat keeping, 2 horticultural groups will be met. These groups are producing fruits and vegetables and have established linkages to export markets for passion fruits.

They are partnering with Fine line Rural Reach, an innovative local enterprise supporting smallholder's marketing by constant negotiations with different commercial buyers, and also provide training and advice on horticultural practices to the farmer.

Francis Muthami (Ministry of Agriculture, PSDA management) who once worked as a District Agricultural Officer will accompany the field trip.

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## No.5: Farmer Associations Tour

Field trip no. 5 will give you opportunity to learn more about the Kenya's National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP).

On the way to Nakuru, you will stop in Limuru and visit Mrs. Kimunya's Farm. To find reliable markets, she initiated a milk collection centre with the Kenya's Creameries Cooperative, and has diversified her production with tomatoes, sheep, poultry, and an orchard.



In Nakuru / Gilgil several sites will be visited: Mrs. Kinyanjui is a flower farmer who has secured sales through contract farming. Her farm is irrigated using water from hot springs. On the farm of Mr. Gitonga's farm, who is also KENFAP spokesman in Nakuru, you will learn more about dairy cow and pig production. He supplies his milk to Happy Cow, a dairy products marketer, famous for the good cheese, which will be visited before leaving Nakuru.

Lucy Mwangi (KENFAP Head of M&E) will be on the field trip and also provide background information on KENFAP.

Hotel. Approximate Distance from Nairobi is 160 km.

### Evaluation of the 2009 Africa Forum

#### *The Bottom of the Pyramid - Agricultural Development for the Vulnerable*

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(Anglophone comments in regular font, *Francophone comments in italic font*)

#### Comments from Round Table Discussions (cards)

##### What did we do well?

- Resource Materials
- forum has been organised professionally
- *Organisation of Forum*
- Facilitation
- Moderation
- Q&A well managed
- Wrap-up presentation (by Desiree)
- Identify that CAADP should involve politicians
- well identified key areas such as farmer and politician involvement
- *Participation of Panafrican parliament and the discussion about the integration of farmer organisations in CAADP*
- Hard Work by participants
- very exciting presentations
- Fruitful and informative discussion
- Excellent interaction by participants
- *Interactive process*
- participants were able to express their opinions
- Sharing lessons from success stories
- Sharing and Learning
- Achieved outcome and expectations

##### What can we do better?

- sound system needs improvement
- French to English translation
- take traffic flow into account when planning the venue
- accommodation arrangements for some teams was poorly organised
- improve the timing of the parallel sessions
- participants did not respect the time
- keeping sessions on time (but some sessions needed more time → so plan for this)
- please improve on time management
- time keeping
- we did not do well in punctuality
- better time management
- Time management
- transport
- security (lost bags & laptops)
- cleaning of tables
- logistics (hotel)
- Wifi (internet) availability for participants
- Forum a bit too long

- not clear link between CAAADP and the field trip
- need more guidelines for rapportuers
- to find out reasons why SADC is behind, while ECOWAS is so far ahead
- *Inclusion plus grandes du peuple*
- sharing experiences
- present country reports according to the same format
- balance composition of country teams (Africa Forum participants and CAADP Teams)
- prior information to field trip farmer should be well communicated

**other comments:**

- prepare a report on the state of Agriculture Policy in Africa

### Comments from Evaluation Forms

Do you have any other comment referring to section 1-5 in this evaluation sheet? What other comments do you have for the organizers concerning the preparation of the next CAADP Africa Forum?

### Logistics:

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- Official invitations should be sent well ahead of time for necessary preparations to be done before coming to the conference
- Please make sure that the accommodation is booked and confirmed well in advance. The Namibian Team were rather inconvenienced by the lack of clarity regarding their accommodation
- Logistics (esp. accommodation) failed us too much
- Logistics around accommodation and transport arrangements was very disappointing
- *Conference secretariat was efficient and charming*
- we always seemed to get stuck in traffic
- plenary room was too dark
- English translation from French speakers was very poor
- Sound system / acoustics in plenary room very poor
- *Improve the sound system of the plenary*
- *Improve the sound system in plenary*
- Translation from French into English very poor
- *Improve the translation into French*
- *translation had some problems*
- *Forum materials and documents are all elaborated in English. French versions would clearly help the francophone participants to participate more.*
- *Make a bigger effort in translation all documents in both languages*
- I would have liked to see presentations in both English and French: 1 screen in English, 1 screen in French since in translation much was lost

### Flow of the Forum, Programme, Moderation:

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- Timing is of utmost importance and should strictly be adhered to
- Improve time management
- Management of time needs improvement
- Time management should be improved
- Respecting time was an issues that was non-existent
- Starting and closing time should be respected
- *look deeper into time management*

- It would be much better to start and end the daily sessions on scheduled time
- Sessions need to be kept to the time allotted. The fact that time was not respected I believe, led to people losing attention, getting tired and losing focus
- Facilitators need to reduce the time they use repeating questions asked to panellists - it “eats” into the time remaining for each Q&A session
- Communication up and downstream important
- Allocate more time to plenary discussions
- Give more time for parallel sessions for participants to listen and participate in more presentations
- There should be more time for country teams to work together and discuss issues/topics presented each day. Waiting for Thursday evening for a first opportunity for country teams sessions was disappointing
- Too much last minute finalisation of arrangements
- Collection of Q&A not always great but I don’t know what to suggest to improve.
- Kah a fantastic moderator
- all facilitators should speak English and French
- *keep a better balance between the working languages*
- The case presentations should at least get ¾ of a day
- Each CAADP Country should be allowed to present her success story for study
- provide substantial time on country discussions
- *Help those countries with weak country teams to be represented stronger in a next Forum*
- Closing ceremony should be done before lunch on the 5<sup>th</sup> day
- *The Forum programme is not relaxing enough to cover some touristic aspects*
- *The Forum doesn’t offer any possibility to visit touristic sites such as game parks or safaris - Kenya is known for its tourism industry!*
- *The Forum could consider offering participants more opportunities to visit touristic sites (Safari, Zoo, etc)*
- *There was not time to visit the city of Nairobi or to make touristic trip in order to buy souvenirs from the host country*
- *Take the inconvenience of travelling into account*
- *Take the jet lag into and travelling time of participants more into account*

### Topics, Contents, Participation:

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- good presentation and participation of countries and participants
- *Forum should allow for exchange between participants*
- Too much emphasis should not be placed on THEORETICAL research output by the “Academics”. Plenary sessions should deal more on Country Programmes.
- *NEPAD/CAADP could appear as the principal political organisation in Africa regarding the following subjects: (a) annual reporting on the political situation together with FAO, UNECA, etc.; (b) progress reports in standardised formats; (c) ensuring equal participation of government programmes, AU, NEPAD, Research Institutions, donors and RECs*
- A clear distinction needs to be made between the CAADP AF and the CAADP PP. In future, migrate the presentations from PAP and DIE to CAADP PP.
- While presentations on Farmer Organisations were informative, in future, such broadly CAADP-related deliberations be referred to discussed at the CAADP PP. This forum (as far as it deals with FOs) should rather focus on the lessons and experiences FOs and management - in keeping with the success story orientation and the CAADP AF.
- I was hoping that we would have discussed more about why a government should be dedicated to such a regional framework as CAADP. Political will for implementing CAADP or a CAADP process is a major part in many countries and I think that many are not yet clear how to make the CAADP case for their governments

- Colleagues on in the organisation team - please attend the next CAADP PP for clear understanding
- Detailed explanation of Country Round Table process needed, from start to finish, e. -g. Ethiopia
- Reduce the intensity of CAADP process presentations
- More practical engagement in grass roots interventions of CAADP - Forum is currently too process driven!
- we talked a bit too much about CAADP process and missed the content discussion
- Bring in the RECs to plan with the NEPAD secretariat. There are many REC led agricultural interventions in the sub regions that should be brought on board.
- ECOWAS countries have made great progress in the CAADP process; East and South Africa lag behind. It would have been good to have heard some sort of analysis about the reasons for this disparity. Maybe such kind of analysis could be provided next time.
- Almost all the countries mentioned the challenges at gaining access to finance. This topic was not discussed fully. There is a need for CAADP to advise its constituents on various financial vehicles.
- More involvement of FOs and civil Society
- *Involve the private sector and civil society more*
- many discussion & presentations only surfaced on the challenges and success stories - much more discussion would be needed
- *lots of critic on the choices of topics presented - presentations should sty more technical*
- Red line of topics could have been better
- Missing poverty orientation, particularly under the title of this Forum
- more and practical agenda to reach forward going & lagging countries with respect to CAADP & Agricultural Development to be considered
- need more on social protection, finance/investment programmes
- The value added through CAADP in generating success stories need to come out clearer
- *inform better about the national actors (farmer organisations, civil society, private sector, media) for Forum preparation*
- *would be better to insist on the level of intervention for each actor, be it national or sub-regional*
- nice variety of participants
- wrapping-up was very good

### **Field Trips:**

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- *Field trips need better organisation in order to make a valuable contribution to the Forum experience*
- the visit of the marketing tour was not the best example on what is done on the subject in Kenya
- Marketing tour was a bit weak and not relevant for the topic, the buyer perspective was missing
- Field trips need to be better organised and run, but a fantastic experience
- Some of the field trips were poorly organised as sufficient preparation regarding areas chosen and information were lacking
- *Field trips need better preparation and balance of interests*

***Format of the Forum, Duration, Sequence:***

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- The Forum should be held at least twice a year
- Number of days needs to be cut down
- Revise the lengths of the Forum downwardly to, say, 3 days
- This forum can be done in 3 days, could you please consider in future

***other Comments & Suggestions:***

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- informal communication should continue throughout the year
- Sorry I only learnt of the forum on Thursday night, they called NEPAD offices to gate crush. But I enjoyed the Friday sessions very much. I hope to participate again. Bell Okello, Kenya ([bokello@icrw.org](mailto:bokello@icrw.org))
- *The choice of Kenya at organisational level was bad for the Africa Forum*
- I have learned a lot of new things that I am carrying back home. I have known people whom I have never met before. This is a great significance to me. I am quite satisfied with everything. Thanks.
- Improve the press briefings
- Put a process in place between the Forum and the next one that engages the country teams and keep them on track
- Big thanks for all the efforts!

## Benin Action Plan

Activités	Objectifs	Echeances	Moyens
Communications et informations des différents acteurs et surtout les Organisations des producteurs et du secteurs privé sur l'enjeu du processus du PDDAA	Obtenir l'adhésion de tous les acteurs, surtout des productions sur les questions stratégiques du PDDAA		
Organisation des rencontres d'information avec les autorités politiques et administratives de notre pays	Obtenir le soutien de ces différents responsables à l'opérationnalisation des équipes pays et une intégration des différents piliers dans la mise en œuvre les politiques de développement du secteur agricole		

Activités	Objectifs	Echeances	Moyens
Organisation d'un atelier avec les différents acteurs et formalisation de l'équipe pays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formaliser l'équipe pays ;</li> <li>- Opérationnaliser l'équipe pays ;</li> <li>- Définir une stratégie claire et un d'action pour la coordination des activités au niveau du pays</li> </ul>		
Poursuivre la formalisation des chaines de valeur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Au moins 5 nouvelles chaines de valeur</li> </ul>		
Renforcement du partenariat public privé pour le bien être des producteurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Obtenir l'atteinte des 3 objectifs de la deuxième phase du projet CMIA à l'endroits des producteurs</li> </ul>		



## Plan d'actions de l'Equipe du Burkina Faso

Actions	Responsables	Parties prenantes	Délais	Observations
1. Elaborer et mettre en œuvre une stratégie de communication sur le PNIA/PDDAA pour impliquer tous les acteurs	SP-CPSA	Directions de la Communication Ministérielle (MAHRH , MRA, MECV)	Déc 09- janvier avril 10	La communication se poursuivra après la signature du compact
2. Fusionner les deux démarches (Elaboration du programme sectoriel pour la mise en œuvre de la SDR et celle du PNIA/PDDAA)	SP/CPSA	CCPDR, Comité du CPSA	En cours	
3. Fusionner les deux équipes(équipe du Forum Africain et équipe PDDAA)	SP-CPSA	Equipe Africa Forum, comité de pilotage du PDDAA et comité technique du PDDAA	Janvier 10	
4. Organiser la table ronde pour l'adoption du compact pour la mise en œuvre du PNIA/PDDAA	MEF	MAECR, PTF, MAHRH, MRA, MECV SP-CPSA, UA, CEDEAO, acteurs non étatiques	14-15 janvier 10	Brochures, brèves et financements long terme déjà prêts
5. Prendre l'engagement de capitaliser les leçons apprises pour mieux les documenter et les mettre à profit dans la mise en œuvre du PNIA/PDDAA	Equipe Africa Forum et SP-CPSA	Université, ONG, Conseil Régional	2010	a)-Expérience des subventions aux producteurs du Malawi b)-Expérience de combinaison formation/crédit/production

## Burundi Equipe Pays

### LECONS APPRISES SUR « LE DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE EN FAVEUR DES GROUPES VULNERABLES »

- - **Résultats du forum**
- 
- Production du biogaz
- Petite irrigation
- Retenue d'eau pluviale
- Développement des serres
- Bonne gouvernance
- Commercialisation des produits agricoles et d'élevage
- Subvention des engrais
- 
- **1.2. Mise en œuvre** (Tout sauf Bonne gouvernance et Subvention des engrais)

### ETAT DE MISE EN ŒUVRE

- **Degré de mise en œuvre**
- Sensibilisation des parties prenantes
- Mise en place de la structure de mise en œuvre
- Mobilisation des fonds
- **Intégration des leçons apprises**
- La production du biogaz sera intégrée dans des projets de repeuplement du cheptel en
- cours

### 3. PERSPECTIVES

- Etant seul à participer au forum, la discussion sera menée au niveau de la structure
- nationale de mise en œuvre du PDDAA.

## Plan d'action pays Cameroun 2009-2010

Présenté par Francis Leku Azenakou,  
Ministère de l'agriculture et développement rural

### Leçons apprises

- ▶ La régénération des terres arides par la méthode zaï
- ▶ Partenariat gagnant-gagnant privé-privé avec une unité privée qui appui les aviculteurs contre rémunération en nature au début
- ▶ Le succès des subventions indirectes aux agriculteurs via l'accès de l'engrais à des coûts réduits

### Expériences capitalisables au Cameroun

#### LA MÉDIATION ENTRE PRODUCTEURS ET MARCHÉ (WIN - WIN)

Atouts	Challenges
Le médiateur renforce les capacités des producteurs	Réguler l'intermédiation
Le médiateur garanti l'accès à un marché sûr aux producteurs	Assurer le renforcement des capacités des agriculteurs par le médiateur
Le médiateur assure au marché des produits de bonne qualité et de manière constante	Avoir de puissantes associations de producteurs
	Transparence des prix
	Gouvernance chez tous les acteurs et à tous les niveaux
	Implication du gouvernement local

### Etat de mise en œuvre

- ▶ Prise de contact avec le point focal
- ▶ Mise en place du processus au niveau de la CEEAC avec une forte participation du Cameroun
- ▶ Sensibilisation du ministère de l'agriculture au processus PDDAA
- ▶ Participation du MINADER au PDDAA Africa Forum 2009

### Perspectives (plan global)

- ▶ Informer et sensibiliser les différentes parties prenantes au processus PDDAA
- ▶ Mise en place de l'équipe PDDAA
- ▶ Lancer le processus PDDAA au Cameroun en servant de tête de file à la CEEAC

### Perspectives (spécifique)

#### IMPLICATION DES ACTEURS NON ÉTATIQUES AU NIVEAU STRATÉGIQUE

##### Actions

- Réunion de l'équipe PDDAA Africa Forum 2009 avec le Secrétaire Général du ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural, point focal du PDDAA Cameroun
- Identifier les organisations paysannes
- Faire des émissions TV et radio sur l'opportunité du PDDAA
- Identifier les organisations de la société civile
- Organiser des réunions d'information sectorielles
- Organiser une réunion avec les différentes parties prenantes
- Renforcer les capacités des organisations paysannes et de la société civile

## PLAN EQUIPE PAYS – CÔTE D'IVOIRE

N°	LECONS APPRISES	CE QU'IL FAUT METTRE EN ŒUVRE E CÔTE D'IVOIRE
1	Il ne faut pas nécessairement des investissements lourds pour améliorer les conditions de vie des couches vulnérables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribuer à faciliter l'accès au crédit agricole pour les petits producteurs ;</li> <li>- Maîtrise de l'eau</li> </ul>
2	Les banques commerciales du Kenya octroient des prêts à des taux d'intérêt faibles, de l'ordre de 2%	
3	Les paysans sont intégrés dans un système de chaîne de valeur susceptible de leur garantir des revenus acceptables	
4	Système original d'irrigation à partir de l'eau captée des hauts plateaux	
5	Valorisation de la production de lait à partir de microprojets en faveur de couches vulnérables	

N°	MISE EN ŒUVRE PDDA	
1	Revue de l'agriculture de l'agriculture ivoirienne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recrutement d'experts pour modélisation</li> <li>- Restitution du forum 2009 aux acteurs institutionnels et professionnels ;</li> <li>- Formalisation de l'équipe PDDAA ;</li> <li>- Recherche de financement pour la mise en œuvre du processus devant conduire à la signature de la convention</li> </ul>
2	Ressortir les priorités en fonction 4 piliers du PDDAA	
3	Atelier de validation (Reste à faire)	
4	Recrutement d'experts pour la modélisation	

### PERSPECTIVES

Elaboration d'un plan d'actions détaillé permettant d'accélérer la mise en œuvre du PDDAA en Côte d'Ivoire.

## Ethiopia country team

## Key lessons learnt to take back home

Good practices to be scaled-up

1. Private extension service providers
  - Good practice to empower communities and support the public extension service
2. Area specialization and creating clusters

## CAADP implementation mechanism

1. CAADP implementation status
  - Study conducted and Compact signed
  - PIF under formulation
  - Investment program underway
2. CAADP and Africa Forum team
  - Both share the same stakeholders
  - Meaningfully integrated into CAADP steering committee  
(gov, private, CSO, Private)

## Way forward!

1. Finalization of the PIF
2. Finalize the investment planning
3. Actual implementation begins
4. Priority gaps in policy and strategy will be addressed (livestock and forestry for example)

## How do you want to make this happen?

1. Organize and mobilize necessary resources (finance and human resource) nationally to develop programs
2. Create fora for of CSO and private sector involvement in PIF and program
3. Engage with COMESA and NEPAD with respect to resource mobilization

## Country Teams/SA and Swaziland

1) What do you want to take home from the AF?

- CAADP need a political support
- Dept of Agric to play an important role in Agriculture

2) How has CAADP been implemented at your country level?

- Swaziland: Close to signing a compact
- But the civil society does not know about it
- Therefore there has been no engagement
- South Africa: No implementation at all

What do we want to do?

- Will organise a joint meeting, through NEPAD, with the Dept of Agric in SA and report back
- Swaziland will also have their meeting to device a way forward to ensure civil society is aware of CAADP and compact