



CAADP

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

The NEPAD Agency's Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition thematic area and specifically the CAADP Implementation Support Programme aims to catalyse transformation of Africa's agricultural systems and stimulate increased and sustainable agriculture performance in member states for effective contribution to achieving economic growth and inclusive development.

CAADP work aims to specifically impact on two main result categories in addressing the above mentioned goal. The two categories are:

- a) Agriculture Transformation: Capacity & enabling environment which effectively focuses on (i) enhancing planning capacity (evidence-based; inclusive; predictable & accountable); (ii) ensuring strengthened and aligned Policy environment (Accountable; inclusive, informed policy design processes; elevating interests of the "masses" in public policy); (iii) strengthened Institutional capacity and skills development (capacity for effective and efficient execution & delivery; Partnerships); (iv) improvements in Governance and resolute, decisive & accountable leadership; Governance; as well as (v) Expanding investment financing (public and private).
- b) Productivity, Production and wealth creation embracing (i) efforts to enhance agriculture Productivity – Intensification; science and technology; strategic commodities including livestock, fish and forestry; (ii) Competitive (domestic and regional markets and trade) and viable agriculture including value addition (agro-industry and commerce) as well as (iii) ensuring that agricultural advances are consistent with ecosystem potential and resilience and sustainability objectives.

1.2 Key Functions and Results Areas for NEPAD Agency's CAADP Implementation Support

The NEPAD Agency is mandated and functions to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of continental and regional priority programmes and projects; and to mobilise resources and alliances in support of implementation. As such, the specific functions in CAADP Implementation Support are delivered along four broad strategic functions, namely:

- i. Translation of CAADP Policy Framework for Implementation (involving elaborate technical implementation guidelines; tools/guidelines evidence base analysis & decision making; M&E (Impact, learning; Flagship Programmes /Projects);
- ii. Expert support (including conducting and coordinating research, analytical work and knowledge-Information support to facilitate improved planning and reform in policies and institutions;
- iii. Broker technical and financing partnerships and alliances for improved Implementation;
- iv. Knowledge generation (including conducting and coordinating research and analytical works to inform strategic thinking, better planning and decision making and technology development;

The NEPAD Agency undertakes this work within an alliance arrangement which fosters synergies, complementarities and subsidiarity between the NEPAD Agency, the African Union Commission and the Regional Economic Communities.

Collectively the three institutions have supported CAADP implementation with a record at the end of 2013 of over 40 countries having formally launched CAADP implementation. Out of these, 36 have signed their Country CAADP Compacts; 28 have Investment Plans developed; and 25 have held their CAADP Business Meetings (Table 1). The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) signed its Regional Compact bring the total number of Regional Compacts to two (other one being ECOWAS - signed in 2010). East African Community (EAC) and COMESA Regional Compacts and Investment Plans are in advanced stages of preparation.

Table 1: Countries with CAADP Compacts & Investment Plans

REC	Signed Compacts	NAIPs Ready	Business Meeting held
COMESA (20 ¹)	13	9	8
ECOWAS (15)	15	15	14
SADC (15)	3	2	2
ECCAS	4	1	0
UMA	1	1	1
TOTAL	36	28	25

Following below are the key outcome and impact issues which can be attributed to the NEPAD Agency's specific functions and work.

2. THE 2013 RESULTS AND PROGRESS

Outcome 1: Technical support: Improved planning and quality of programmes and policy design processes

2.1 National level planning capacity and quality programmes and policies

Expert support: Over the review period, the NEPAD Agency facilitated expert support to over 18 countries on an assortment of exercises ranging from stocktaking and development of baseline at the start of the country CAADP implementation process through to design of the Investments plans and independent technical reviews. Over 55 experts were involved accounting for over 660 expert-days (Table 2).

Through this exercise, the NEPAD Agency is facilitating member states' access to Africa's own expertise, highly skilled analytical capacity and quality data and this is directly impacting on the quality of the plans, policies and programmes.

To ensure readiness of the experts, the NEPAD Agency conducted technical orientation seminars involving over 50 professionals and experts from different disciplines including nutrition, Agriculture-climate change, livestock and gender specialists. Many African professionals and specialists are registered in the growing expert pools and networks which is emerging as an important knowledge resource for Africa's agriculture development advances.

Table 2: Overview of Support to African Countries

Analytical expert Support provided	Countries
Preliminary backstopping support including stocktaking	Seychelles; Mozambique; Central Africa Republic; South Africa; South Sudan
Development and formulation of Investment Plan	Zambia; Benin; Mozambique; Lesotho; Zimbabwe
Independent Technical Review and Technical engagement at the Business Meeting	Burundi; Malawi; Benin; Burkina Faso; Guinea Bissau; Tanzania; Mauritania; Benin, Democratic Republic of Congo

Strengthening and aligning capacity on Agriculture Public Expenditure Reviews (AgPER) and Joint Sector Review (JSR):

As countries focus on implementation of their NAIPs, one of the key elements relates to strengthening and aligning capacity to undertake AgPER and JSR and ensure this is mainstreamed and internalized as planning and accountability tools. Twenty-one countries have received technical support in undertaking AgPE studies including ensuring that the outcomes of the AgPE reviews are mainstreamed to inform learning and planning of new programmes and budgets. Out of the twenty-one countries, eight are also undertaking the JSR. In 2013, the eight countries have moved to demonstrate "domestication" of the JSR Guidelines. One important feature of the JSRs is the multi-stakeholder dialogue that is fostering peer-pressure driven accountability, learning and alignment. This is particularly key in the relationships and collaboration between CSOs, Government and the private sector as well as Development Partners.

Tracking of the 10% and capacity for monitoring and assessing implementation: The work on the AgPERs and JSRs as well as the general thrust on better planning and delivery of results and impact is increasingly signaling attention to the quality of available data and the associated monitoring and data generation tools, systems and capacity. Through dedicated CAADP implementation support, countries are advancing the efforts to strengthen and align the Country M&E Systems often existing in a fragmented manner across several Ministries and Government Departments. In these efforts, Governments have also come to recognize and embrace the monitoring and data generation capacity existing in the CSOs. This is providing valuable information into exercises such as the AgPERs and JSRs. Eight countries (namely Tanzania; Malawi; Burkina Faso; Rwanda; Uganda; Ethiopia; Ghana and Mozambique) have also moved to establish the country Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS) nodes, emerging as critical parts of national level capacity for analytical works. Furthermore, and specifically within the frame of decentralization, South Africa is undertaking a budget tracking study, and has a substantial focus on provincial-level data and processes. The study, largely undertaken by government provincial staff, in-part purposes to build local capacities at provincial level in data generation, processing and general monitoring.



a) Nutrition programmes:

Countries are using the NAIPs and country CAADP implementation process to define and design nutritional programmes aimed at eradicating hunger and malnutrition with special consideration for most vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women, children and elderly). The Programmes and associated programme design processes are enabling Government and stakeholders to get in-depth and objective (evidence-based) review and understanding of the nutritional challenges (essentially cutting across multiple sectors). Actual programme interventions including increased financing to social safety net programmes (e.g. School Feeding Programmes in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa) and strengthen policies and implementation capacity.

d) Land Policy Initiative:

The NAIP has again presented a coherent and systematic “space” and rationale to deal with the often politically charged land issue. In 2013, the NEPAD Agency engaged the Land Policy Initiative (LPI) to elaborate strategic country specific programme support to use the African Union endorsed for Guidelines for Land Policy and Administration.

This arrangement will accord countries – policy makers, technicians as well as the general public – access to information-data and analytical capacity for informed dialogue, planning and land (agricultural) related negotiations thereby contributing to improved governance around land and water use in agriculture including land tenure security for smallholder farmers.

2.2 National thematic programme priorities and programmes

Food Security and Nutrition; Sustainable natural resource management; value chains and entrepreneurship development and capacity development are four of the priority issues which emerge as the top five priority areas in all the finalized National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans. These areas, hence, characterize majority of the programme areas defined in the Investment Plans. An important aspect is that the Investment Plans, in particular, and the overall CAADP implementation process, in general, is enabling countries to address the important thematic issues in manner that improves the comprehensiveness and multi-sectorial approach thereby improving the quality of the programmes and likelihood of the programmes being relevant, appropriate and having impact on agriculture development targets. A few important ones which were of primary interest in 2013 include:

b) Climate Smart Agriculture:

Within the national NAIP priorities related to Sustainable natural resource management and climate change, increasing number of countries are engaging programmes to scale up successful agricultural based mitigation and adaptation measures and technologies. Climate smart agriculture is one popular consideration which countries are embracing with support from the NEPAD Agency as well as and through regional (COMESA, EAC, SADC and ECOWAS) Agriculture-climate change programmes. The NEPAD Agency has signed a USD6 million programme to facilitate increased expert support to design Climate smart agriculture programmes and policies.

The thrust on sustainable natural resource management in the NAIP has also provided demand based scope to advance considerations and programme/policy interventions along broader ecosystem management and agriculture intensification objectives.

c) African Union Strategic Commodities:

Within the context of both production and agro-industry (value chain approach and local value addition), the NAIPs has given increased impetus for more systematic and comprehensive programmes and financing to scale up some of the key food and non-food agricultural products. With a general focus on smallholder and family farms, common programme interventions include increased availability and access to improved farming and agro-processing technologies (hybrids; fertilizers; mechanizations; ICT; etc...) as well as policy and infrastructure intervention for improved commerce and agribusiness environment. Some primary focus commodities include Rice [with both national and regional Programmes; The NEPAD Agency is collaborating with the Japan-CARD Programme to catalyse expansion in rice production and rice based value chains]; Livestock; Cotton [the NEPAD Agency is collaborating with UNCTAD to support cotton based value chains]; Cassava; Maize; Tea and Coffee; Sugar cane [the NEPAD Agency is collaborating with Illovo on a specific private sector led initiative to scale up sugar cane production and processing in smallholder farming systems through community schemes].

e) Special integrated focus and mainstreaming issues on gender, youth and marginalized:

Within the framework of the NEPAD Gender strategy, the conceptual framework for Gender mainstreaming has been reviewed and as well as a 4 year action plan put in place to guide mainstreaming interventions into NPCA priority programmes and processes at continental, regional and national levels. The CAADP Country implementation process will be the first pilot programme to benefit from the proposed guidelines and checklists which aim to foster increased participation of women and youth in agriculture. Specifically, experts are to be trained to assist countries to put in place policies and strategies which enable women and youth to have increased access to technologies, innovations, knowledge, information and skills development; have access to finance and are linked to business opportunities; and can ably participate in policy making and development planning and implementation processes. Efforts are also underway to put in place a “women and youth empowerment results based framework” for the CAADP.



The “Sustaining CAADP Momentum – Results Framework” Document will be a key document guiding debates and dialogue during 2014 – as African Union Year for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition. The broad based and inclusive stakeholder consultations are expected to inform and lead to the declaration and recommitment to the CAADP vision at the July 2014 African Union Summit by African Heads of State and Government.

2.4 Regional CAADP Implementation Process

Agriculture and the Regional Economic and Trade Integration Agenda: Improved national investment plans are leading to new questions and rethinking with regard to rationale and orientation for regional policies and programmes. Analytical work on some of the key national level agricultural value chains is making the case for a regional perspective. Therefore, a regional programme is no longer just a programme replicated in several countries.

The NEPAD Agency has, during the review period liaised with RECs and other partners to articulate guidelines that enable RECs to build their regional priorities and strategies out of national level priorities and programmes. The Guidelines will also integrate in systematic and comprehensive manner the thrust to embrace private sector (financing, implementation capacity as well as a resource of knowledge and information including strategic analysis).

Some elements of the Guidelines are already being integrated in the technical facilitation and support which the NEPAD Agency is providing to the RECs, especially COMESA, EAC and IGAD which in 2013 made marked progress with the formulation of the regional investment plans. IGAD has also signed a regional compact.

2.3 Think Tank and Knowledge Products

The Sustaining CAADP Momentum: During 2013, the NEPAD Agency led the exercise on “Sustaining CAADP Momentum – Results Framework”. This has been an inclusive, evidence-based milestone exercise undertaken to enable the continent articulate the lessons from the last ten years of CAADP implementation and on the basis of achievements and the lessons define concise trajectory for the next ten years and beyond – with the clarity, specificity, firmness and resolve to ensure sustainable transformation in the continent’s agricultural systems and increased performance. The CAADP Results Framework has been designed as an integral part of the African Union Agenda 2063 – elaborating the desired level and rate of agricultural performance in contribution to attaining the goals of the African Union 2063 agenda.

The Sustaining CAADP momentum exercise also offered the continent an opportunity to raise the level of ambition, placing agriculture more towards a wealth creation goal and thereby aiming to demonstrate clear and tangible role of agriculture in job creation and inclusive access to national wealth. The exercise, consulted widely at all levels from public sector players, society organisations through to farmer organisations and private sector.

With the “Sustaining CAADP Momentum” exercise, the NEPAD Agency is also providing technical guidance to two complementary analytical processes, namely the Science Agenda for African Agriculture and the Agriculture Education and Skills development/vocation training framework. These two elements are addressing two critical issues in the “Sustaining CAADP Momentum” drive and will be part of the Guideline Documents for the 2014 African Union Year for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition and July 2014 African Union Summit Declaration and Decision.

2.5 Resource mobilization to expand Investment financing in agriculture

The design of the CAADP-based agriculture and food security investment plans in countries has generated clarity on the available and required financial resources to implement these plans. The plans are compelling Governments to distinguish recurrent expenditure (e.g. salaries and Ministry of Agriculture operational budget) from investment financing including what Government could/should provide and what could be leveraged from the private sector. In 2013, four (4) countries held their National CAADP Business Meeting bringing the overall number of countries with Investment plans and Business Meetings conducted to twenty-five (25).

Public Sector Financing: The AU Maputo Decision (2003) continues to serve as an important pillar to galvanise political interest and commitment to agriculture. Even though the number of countries that have sustained an “above 10% Public budget allocation to agriculture” is small majority are recording a positive trend over the last five years.

Table 3 indicates budget levels and programme duration for the NAIPs.

Table 3: CAADP Investment Plan Budget and Programme Duration

REC	Countries that have signed Compacts	Business Meeting held	About the Investment Plan			Remarks
			Overall IP Budget (USD, Million)	Period	# of Years	
COMESA	1. Burundi	14-15 March 2012	920.46	2012 - 2017	5	
	2. Ethiopia	6-7 Dec 2010	11,832.00	2010 - 2020	10	
	3. Malawi	28-29 Sept 2011	1,752.00	2010 - 2012	3	
	4. Kenya	27 th Sept 2010	3,088.00	2010 - 2015	5	
	5. Rwanda	8-9 Dec 2009	815.43	2009 - 2012	3	Starting 2 nd circle
	6. DRC	7-8 Dec 2013	5,730.80	2013 - 2020		
	7. Uganda	16-17 Sept 2010	1,365.60	2010 - 2015	5	
	8. Zambia	30 May 2013	2,730.69	2014 - 2018	4	
ECOWAS	9. Benin	6-7 June 2011	987.99	2009 - 2015	6	
	10. Burkina Faso	26 March 2012	2.27	2009 - 2015	6	
	11. Cape Verde	16-17 Nov 2010	96.20	2010 - 2015	5	
	12. Gambia	4-5 Nov 2010	296.68	2009 - 2015	6	
	13. Ghana	14-17 June 2010	1,071.60	2009 - 2015	6	
	14. Liberia	14-17 June 2010	947.73	2011 - 2015	4	
	15. Mali	4-5 Nov 2010	737.82	2009 - 2015	6	
	16. Niger	14-15 Dec 2010	3,285.03	2010 - 2015	5	
	17. Nigeria	14-17 June 2010	1,496.60	2011 - 2014	3	
	18. Ivory Coast	12-14 Sept 2012				
	19. Guinea-Conakry	4-5 June 2013				
	20. Togo	14-17 June 2010	165.73	2009 - 2015	6	
	21. Senegal	14-17 June 2010	2,692.00	2009 - 2015	6	
22. Seirra Leone	14-17 June 2010					
SADC	23. Mozambique	12 April 2013	3,701.15	2010 - 2014	4	
	24. Tanzania	9-10 Nov 2011	10,009.70	2009 - 2015	6	
UMA	25. Mauritania	20-21 March 2012		2011 - 2015	5	

Private Sector Investment Financing and Public-Private Partnerships:

This is emerging as one critical priority area in terms of both rallying implementation capacity as well as attracting the desired volumes in investment financing. Around the NAIP implementation, the aspect of engaging and streamlining purpose collaboration between public and private constituencies is increasing. Initiatives such as the Grow Africa Partners (see Outcome 4 – below) are supporting the catalyzing of private sector investment financing to agriculture. With support from various national and regional initiatives, countries are putting growing attention to strengthening of domestic private sector institutions. This is seen through growing attention and financing for programmes on entrepreneurship development, support to expand and scale up agriculture based commerce and agro-industry. Many financing institutions are liaising with Government on issues of risk management and collateral to expand opportunities for smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs (SMEs) to access financing.

An important element acknowledged by all in the pursuing Public-Private collaboration is that through better planning (evidence-based, inclusive, etc...) public sector planning systems are becoming predictable and credible – key elements which are bringing back trust in public-private sector relationships.

Multilateral and Bilateral Financing: As part of the 3rd call for Public Sector Window proposals, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) in September 2013 approved funding to a total value of approximately USD 250 million for eight (8) countries. Four of these are African countries, namely Burkina Faso, Zambia, Uganda and Mali (See Box 1). This brings to 15 the total number of African countries that have received funding under the GAFSP since its establishment in 2010 with a cumulative total of about USD 869.37 million (the total for Africa in the 3rd Public Sector Window allocation is USD 133.07 million).

Box 1: The 3rd GAFSP Public Sector Window Funding (Sept 2013)

- **Burkina Faso (USD 37.1 million):** Focusing support to increase agricultural production and food security in cereal, horticulture, livestock and fish value chains in three food deficit areas of Burkina Faso (Center-East, Center-South and Sahel)
- **Zambia (USD 31.12 million):** To finance investments in multiple districts where poverty and food insecurity are high
- **Uganda (USD 27.64 million):** To finance interventions that seeks to link agriculture, nutrition, health and education in order to improve food security and nutrition outcomes among vulnerable groups in Uganda
- **Mali (USD 37.21 million):** covers three primary components, namely (i) investment in water control to raise productivity and reduce climatic risks to farmers; (ii) increased income in key agricultural sectors by improving farm productivity and adopting a value chain approach; and (iii) capacity building for local authorities and farmer organizations

GAFSP was launched in 2010 to assist in the implementation of the G20's pledged support for agriculture and food security to both the public and private sectors. It is a multilateral mechanism that coordinates donor support for country-led agricultural and food security plans. It finances medium- to long-term investments that are needed to: raise agricultural productivity; link farmers to markets; reduce risk and vulnerability; improve non-farm rural livelihoods; and scale up the provision of technical assistance, institution building, and capacity development.



The CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF):

Established in 2010 with an estimated budget total of USD60 million, the Fund has since continued to function as a key budget support instrument supporting primarily

Table 4: Donor Commitments as of October 15, 2013

Donor	Amount Committed	Amount Committed (US\$ millions)
USAID	USD 16,100,000	16.1
The Netherlands	USD 6,500,000	6.5
EU Commission	EUR 15,000,000	20.1
Irish Aid	EUR 2,610,000	3.7
French	EUR 988,836	1.3
DfID	GBP 10,000,000	15.6
Total		63.3

Donor Amount Committed Amount Committed (US\$ millions)

USAID	USD 16,100,000	16.1
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French	EUR 988,836	1.3
DfID	GBP 10,000,000	15.6
Total		63.3

strengthening of capacity in key African Union Institutions (namely, African Union Commission; NEPAD Agency and Regional Economic Communities - COMESA and ECCAS; SADC and ECOWAS joining only as from October 2013) to lead and coordinate CAADP implementation support. Total MDTF donor commitments have now reached \$63.3 million. 2013 was particularly active for the CAADP MDTF as this was the last year of the initial 4-year MDTF Project which saw over six (6) Financing Partners put funds to CAADP through the MDTF. The MDTF Support has been extended by two year, i.e. to now end in December 2015 (Table 4).

Outcome 2: Local ownership and leadership of stakeholders strengthened

Coupled to facilitating access to expert support, the NEPAD Agency has also directly backstopped and facilitated coordination and leadership capacity at country level. This is noted as an essential in building the desired systemic and sustainable drive and capacity for agriculture transformation through CAADP implementation.

Country CAADP Teams – capacity to champion national level CAADP implementation: During the review period, over 80 country CAADP team members involving 26 countries participated in leadership and management training. This exercise is contributing to building key national level multi-sectorial capacity which is championing agricultural transformation through CAADP implementation.

Furthermore, lessons from countries such as South Africa which have decentralized governance systems have demonstrated the need and value of sub-national consultations as a means to deepen buy-in and engagement with and between public and non-state actors.

Permanent (Principal) Secretaries' Retreats: Galvanizing high-level leadership and champions: Retreats on CAADP and CAADP implementation for senior Government officers were conducted in four countries during the review period (Botswana, Seychelles and Lesotho). The fact that these involved Permanent (Principal) Secretaries and Senior Staff including in some cases Ministers from key agriculture related Ministries including Finance and Economic Planning enable Government to reflect critical on their national development priorities and plans in relation to CAADP implementation. The retreats have triggered critical senior level buy-in and drive to champion CAADP implementation. The NEPAD Agency aims to intensify on this front including expending in other countries.





Outcome 3: Advocacy and Communicating CAADP – An informed public to improve the quality of inclusiveness and accountability

Emphasizing that a key element in CAADP's uniqueness and value addition is its drive on change and reform in Africa's agriculture development models including associated work culture and mind-set, the NEPAD Agency's 2013 CAADP Implementation Support prioritized advocacy and communication. The following is results are noted.

Strengthening and aligning the "public voice": In liaison with various non-state institutions, mainly civil society and farmer organisations, the NEPAD Agency continued to provide technical information and analytical pieces in support of the awareness and advocacy campaigns at various levels including grassroot constituencies to ensure an informed public and stakeholders/interest groups. This aspect is contributing to improving the quality of participation of the non-state actors in public policy debates and programme planning. This is expected to impact on the quality of Government and accountability.

Orientation and support to the CAADP Journalist Network: A pool of Journalists has since 2011 being operating as a community of practice as the same time using their media to communicate on CAADP and CAADP implementation experiences. In 2013, the Network was involved in all NEPAD Agency facilitated CAADP events and meetings and through their work facilitated engagement of wider constituencies on CAADP. The Network is proving valuable in facilitating public debate as well as raising awareness on CAADP and African Agriculture related issues. The involved Journalist covers print from through to radio and TV as well as web-based media including social media (Twitter; Facebook; Dropbox, etc...). There are current about 50 Journalists and media personnel involved in the Network, spread out in all the Regions.

Outcome 4: Partnership and alliances for increased implementation capacity and agriculture investment programmes

Brokering International and Domestic Financing Partnership: The NEPAD Agency, both in its functions to catalyse resource mobilization and co-chair of the Grow Africa Partnership continued in 2013 to broker financing partnership especially involving local and international private sector, on one side, and public financing, on the other. The Grow Africa partnership co-founded in 2011 by the African Union Commission (AUC), the NEPAD Agency and the World Economic Forum to galvanize greater private-sector investment and financing for African agriculture, in support of the CAADP goals and objectives. Between 2012 and 2013, Grow Africa was instrumental in prompting private-sector commitments totalling over USD 3 billion for specific agriculture investments in seven countries; namely Tanzania, Ethiopia, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Rwanda and Kenya. In 2013 four additional countries joined the Grow Africa Partnership – Malawi, Nigeria and Ivory Coast.

Outcome 5: Thematic and Flagship programmes

The NEPAD Agency continued to implement a number of continental level thematic programmes. These programmes are designed with one or a combination of the following purpose and value addition elements: (a) "incubation initiatives" for subsequent regional and/or national programmes; (b) development of continental public good deliverables or outcomes, such as Guidelines, Knowledge networks and expert pools; (c) facilitating learning especially involving inter-regional constituencies and thematic issues as well as programme interventions aimed at leveraging trade and market, policy and knowledge support capacity and systems. Table 5 gives list of key NEPAD Agency agricultural development related thematic and flagship programmes.

Table 5: itemises key NEPAD Agency agricultural development related thematic and flagship programmes.

Programme (title)	Core Programme Goals and Deliverables	Core Partners (Technical and/or Financing)	Programme duration and Budget
1. Running Programmes			
1.1 Promotion of Rice value chain	a) Policy alignments and investment programme design in Rice value chains (production and processing)	CARD-Japan (Technical Partnership)	
1.2 TEAM Africa - Agriculture Technical and Vocational Education in the CAADP Agenda	a. Facilitate and coordinate development of a continental framework on Agriculture Education and Vocation Training in line with the Sustaining CAADP Momentum Goals and targets	FARA; RUFORUM; ANAFE and World Bank	Initial USD500,000 under the CAADP MDTF Oct 2013-Sept 2014
1.3 Development of Knowledge Management Platform	a. Coordination and facilitation function b. Scoping review of evaluation and monitoring KM methodologies c. CAADP Knowledge and learning platform initiated d. Enhancing KM institutional capacity	CTA (Technical and Financing Partnerships)	Oct 2012 to April 2014 Total Budget of Euro 158,500
2. Flagship Programmes commissioned in 2013			
2.1 Agriculture Climate Change Mitigation-Adaptation Framework – Implementation Support Programme	a. Facilitate technical support and peer learning on policy alignment and technological development in scaling up Climate smart agriculture	Norwegian Government (Grant support)	US\$2 million 18 months starting in Sept 2013
2.2 Enhancing capacity in the NEPAD Agency for knowledge and analytical work in support of Africa's agriculture development agenda	a. Build capacity in NEPAD-CAADP to use the IFs system to access and import data, explore historical change, set goals, build and evaluate scenarios b. The International Futures (IFs) modeling system adapted to an Africa Agriculture-CAADP specific model c. Develop and publish analytical pieces to characterise and understand better the pace of change in the years before CAADP (i.e. pre-2003) and the pace of change in the last decade [2003-2013]	Frederick S.Pardee Center for International Futures, University of Denver The Institute for Security Studies	USD201,808 over 6 months (Starting in Oct 2013)

3. THE 2014 OUTLOOK

Priority components and work (result) streams in the NEPAD Agency's 2014 Work Programme include:

The Year 2014 is a special year in the calendar of CAADP implementation. As African Union Year for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, Africa will celebrate the 10 year mark of CAADP implementation at the same time launch the drive into the next decade and beyond. African member states will commit to new milestones in pursuit of the CAADP vision and Agriculture transformation and development goals. The Year will be a special baseline year, especially that the thrust for CAADP implementation over the coming decade is driven by the urge and resolve to deliver and demonstrate tangible results in both the capacity and systems as well as agriculture productivity and production including value addition (agro-processing).

- a) Technical expert support and facilitation to operationalize the CAADP Results Framework at all levels. This will include revision of existing CAADP implementation Guidelines and/or development of new ones consistent with pursuing the renewed drive for implementation and results with a focus on building and aligning systemic capacity
- b) Backstopping to strengthening and aligning capacity and systems to monitor, review/assess and manage results and experiences including informing planning/re-planning and ensuring objective, evidence-based accountability and learning systems
- c) Facilitate technical expert support in programme and policy design as well as brokering financing partnerships and alliances for wealth creation orientated drive focused on:

The NEPAD Agency in this thrust streamline and continues to prioritise collaboration with Regional Economic Communities, farmer organisations and private sector.

- i) Building commodity specific value chains also linked to regional trade objectives, agro-processing and industrialisation of agriculture
- ii) Strengthening and expanding local agricultural based enterprises and entrepreneurship development, and
- iii) Economic empowerment of women and youth within the commercialisation and industrialisation of agriculture

Annex 2: Staff Complement

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: The 2013 Programme Budget

Programme	Programme component	2013 Budget	Overall Programme Budget	Budget Source
1. CAADP Implementation Support – CAADP Child Trust Fund	1.1 Strategic area 1: Support to CAADP implementation through regional and national roundtables and programmes	USD 540 200	Total Programme Budget of USD3.4 million over 3 years (2010-13); Additional budget of USD1,289,000 approved by the MDTF PC for 2013 Work Plan & Budget AND USD 508,750 for the TEAM Africa work plan and Budget	CAADP MDTF (Administered by the World Bank) Contributing Donors are: DfID, EC, Japan; Netherlands; Irish Aid:
	1.2 Strategic area 2: Managing Communication and information	USD 141 800		
	1.3 Strategic Area 3: Monitoring and assessment of CAADP Impact	USD 232 400		
	1.4 Strategic Area 4: Partnership and coalition building	USD 363 700		
	1.5 Strategic Area 5: Harnessing Key Thinking and Experience on African Agriculture Issues	USD 207 400		
	1.6 NEPAD Capacity Building and Staffing Support	USD 967 889		
	1.7 TEAM Africa	USD 508 750		
	SUB-TOTAL	USD 2 962 139		
2. GIZ CAADP Implementation Support Programme (CAADP Related)	2.1 Country CAADP Team capacity development support (HCD)	EUR 650,000		
	2.2 Agriculture Policy	EUR 750 000		
	2.3 ATVET	EUR 1.1 Mio		
	2.4 Climate Change	EUR 1.4 Mio		
	SUB-TOTAL	EUR 3.9 Mio		
3. NEPAD-CTA CAADP Knowledge Management Support Programme	1.1 Coordination and facilitation function 1.2 Scoping review of evaluation and monitoring KM methodologies 1.3 CAADP Knowledge and learning platform initiated 1.4 Enhancing KM institutional capacity	EUR 158 500	EUR 158 500	

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Be part of a virtual Community of Practise on <http://www.nepad.org/foodsecurity/CAADP/group>

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