

CAADP

CAADP Integrated Implementation Step-by-step Guide

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) has been endorsed by African Heads of State and Governments as a vision for the restoration of agricultural growth, food security, and rural development in Africa. A specific goal of CAADP is to attain an average annual growth rate of 6 percent in agriculture. To achieve this goal, CAADP aims to stimulate *agriculture-led development that eliminates hunger and reduces poverty and food insecurity*. More specifically, the NEPAD vision for Africa holds that, by 2015, Africa should:

- Attain food security;
- Improve agricultural productivity to attain a 6 percent annual growth rate;
- Develop dynamic regional and sub-regional agricultural markets;
- Integrate farmers into a market economy; and
- Achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth.

CAADP is a strategic framework to guide country development efforts and partnerships in the agricultural sector¹. CAADP directs investment to four mutually reinforcing and interlinked pillars, each with a Framework that guides policy alignment and suggests actions for countries to consider in designing their CAADP Compacts, policy alignment, programme design, investments and monitoring and evaluation post compact.

- *Pillar I's Framework for Sustainable Land and Water Management* seeks to extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;
- *Pillar II's Framework for Improving Market Access (FIMA)* seeks to improve rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access;

¹ 'Agriculture' refers here to the entire value chain and includes crop staples, vegetables, fruits, fish, legumes and livestock products. Agricultural growth includes agricultural activities and the up and down stream activities that support growth, including non-farm activities and related services.

- *Pillar III's Framework for African Food Security (FAFS)* seeks to improve risk management, increase food supply, improve incomes for the poor and reduce hunger and malnutrition; and
- *Pillar IV's Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP)* seeks **to improve agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption through strengthened agricultural knowledge systems to deliver profitable and sustainable technologies that are widely adopted by farmers resulting in sustained agricultural growth.**

Each Framework assists countries in achieving the overall CAADP goals in a holistic and integrated manner. Appointed inter-sectoral country teams using this guide are advised to consult the CAADP Strategy, CAADP Guide and the 4 Framework documents. All these are available from the NEPAD Secretariat (Tel: +27 (0) 11 256 3626, e-mail: XXXX@nepad.org).

Developing an Operational Plan for CAADP

Developing a regional or country-level strategy entails the following 6 steps:

1. Stocktaking regarding where the region or country is at present regarding CAADP targets;
2. Estimating the magnitude of change required to achieve the CAADP vision and objectives;
3. Creating an inventory and identify options to achieve the objectives of the vision;
4. Prioritizing interventions and costing options to focus on the best returns for an investment plan and addressing the necessary conditions to meet objectives;
5. Reviewing implementation options, roles, responsibilities and coordination; and
6. Finalizing and packaging an integrated programme that includes an investment and operational plan and institutional arrangements.

- **Step 1. Stock taking regarding where the region or country is at present regarding CAADP targets**

The first activity includes the identification of a system of general indicators for the overall process. Identify the sources to be used to obtain such information. The list of possible sources includes censuses that are or will be implemented by the different GOP agencies, the information collected in ReSAKSS, and country knowledge system nodes, household surveys, as well as surveys of specific social service providers, and the design of a specific format for information requirements for the different agencies involved in the process of CAADP. The next step is to collect the information from the identified sources permanently over time and measurement of the evolution of the monitoring and impact indicators identified. All this information should then be uploaded into an internet interface so that each country can follow the evolution of the monitoring and impact indicators over time and relative to other countries in the region

- Current budget allocation to agriculture;
- Current annual agricultural growth rate;
- Current productivity;
- Current position with regard to the proportion and location of the population that is asset poor, spend more than 50% of household income on food, have per capita income levels of less than US\$1 per person per day and have low dietary diversity.

Step 2: Estimate the magnitude of change required to achieve the CAADP vision and objectives

This will require estimation of the rate and level of change (in these target groups) required to meet the overall CAADP objective of achieving a growth rate sufficient to achieve the MDG goal of reducing hunger and poverty by half by 2015².

Step 3: Create an inventory and identify options to achieve the objectives of the vision

For each the four explore and explain:

- How the option contributes to the CAADP vision/objectives;
- What type of change is expected²;
- How it helps achieve the goals;
- Who could be engaged/participate in implementation?

This will include an inventory of programmes, policies and institutions; implementers; stakeholders; and partners. Stocktaking will also include establishing a baseline to assist in identifying and evaluating the impact of various options to achieve the objectives above. Stocktaking will require answering the following questions relating to the CAADP Pillars in consultation with stakeholders, including the target groups themselves. Will the options:

- Add Pillar 1 strategic objectives

- Raise the competitiveness and seize opportunities in domestic, regional and international markets? (Pillar 2)
- Invest in commercial and trade infrastructure to lower cost of supplying domestic, regional and international markets? (Pillar 2)
- Develop value chains and access to financial markets? (Pillar 2)
- Strengthen the commercial and technical capabilities of farmer organisations and trade associations? (Pillar 2)
- Improve risk management? (Pillar 3)
- Increase food supply through improved production and market linkages? (Pillar 3)
- Increase economic opportunities for the vulnerable? (Pillar 3)
- Improve the quality of diets through diversification of food? (Pillar 3)
- Improve the performance of agricultural productivity? (Pillar 4)
- **Increase the scale of Africa's agricultural productivity investments? (Pillar 4)**
- **Make research curricula more responsive to development needs? (Pillar 4)**
- **Place farmers at the centre of agricultural innovation systems? (Pillar 4)**
- **Ensure the relevance of agricultural research activities for the challenges facing poor and small scale farmers? (Pillar 4)**

Step 4: Prioritizing and costing options to focus on the best returns for an investment plan and ensure the necessary conditions to meet objectives

In consultation with various stakeholders, the options identified need to be prioritized in terms of what is the best way to achieve the CAADP goals of:

- Increased investment in agriculture (10%);
- 6% annual agricultural growth;
- Improving productivity of the agricultural sector by at least 4;
- Achieving MDG goal 1 (reducing poverty and hunger by half);
- Operating at a scale that leads to a significant and widespread impacts on the targeted groups;
- Building and/or strengthening Africa's capacity for sustainability of development actions; and
- Providing evidence-based cost-effective investments to achieve the objective?

Step 5: Review of implementation options, roles, responsibilities and coordination

Implementation entails various complementary roles of different players. Key players include: government, private sector, development partners, technical agencies, NGOs, CBOs, research institutions, producers and civil society. Leadership and coordination is required to ensure that all activities contribute to a common agenda, there is accountability, progress is measured and lessons shared. At regional and country levels, the leadership and coordination structure will vary depending on existing capacities and

² Specific tools are being developed for use at county level to assist with this step.

established roles. Once the components of a CAADP strategy or action plan are agreed to, regional or country-level stakeholders will review options for governance, and identify issues and responsibilities for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the prioritized CAADP activities as follows:

- What currently exists?
- Are there mechanisms to facilitate coordination and communication?
- Are there systems for inter-ministerial actions?
- Who are the most effective implementing agencies and why?
- What are the existing/appropriate institutions for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation?
- Who are the best partners/implementers in terms of synergies and complementarities?

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes for CAADP should be clearly defined as part of the regional or country-level CAADP Compact.

Step 6: Finalizing a CAADP strategy and action plan for inclusion in a CAADP Country or Regional Compact.

After prioritizing actions, developing a resourcing plan, identifying the policy and institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, and highlighting actions to be undertaken under other pillars, CAADP stakeholders will present and advocate CAADP actions through the CAADP Round Table discussions for inclusion in the final design of the regional or country-level CAADP Compact.

To summarize, elements to be captured in the integrated package include the following:

- Identification of the where the region or country is currently with regard to performance against the CAADP goals.
- Identification of the levels and rates of change in key food security, nutrition, and asset/income indicators required to contribute to country/region specific CAADP and MDG goals
- Actions to be taken at local, national, regional and continental level, with justification for their selection as priority actions.
- The clearly defined roles and responsibilities of various players and partners and mechanisms for coordination and accountability.
- Governance and institutional arrangements required for implementation and sustainability of the actions. Attention should be given to the inter-ministerial coordination requirements.
- The investment plan indicating finance sources for elements, the level of investment and time frames
- Policy alignment or change required to implement the plan of action or areas.
- Establishment or re-alignment of monitoring and evaluation systems to monitor progress, report on progress and prepare for peer review related to achievement of the objectives of the CAADP vision.

- Identified additional capacities and capabilities required for implementation and how these will be secured or developed.
- What assistance is required in implementation including support from the REC, CAADP lead institutions and their networks.
- At this stage too, countries must also identify value-adding action at regional level that will support the country efforts.

Tools and Resources:

Copies of the CAADP Frameworks can be found at:

CAADP overall Framework:

Pillar 1:

Pillar 2:

<http://www.cmaoc.org/CMAAOC/PDF/PDDAA/CAADP%20Pillar%20Framework%20Final.pdf> (Full FIMA)

[http://www.caadp.net/pdf/Summary%20on%20Pillar%20%20FIMA%20\(Eng\).pdf](http://www.caadp.net/pdf/Summary%20on%20Pillar%20%20FIMA%20(Eng).pdf) (FIMA Summary)

Pillar 3:

<http://acfs.ukzn.ac.za/NEPADFrameworkforAfricanFoodSecurity5437.aspx>

Pillar 4:

http://www.fara-africa.org/library/browse/fara_publications/FAAP_English.pdf

http://www.fara-africa.org/library/browse/fara_publications/FAAP_French.pdf

http://www.fara-africa.org/library/browse/FAAP_doc_version_June06-Arabic.pdf

http://www.fara-africa.org/library/browse/FAAP_doc_version_June06-Portuguese_2.pdf

Tools:

Pillar 2 Country Implementation Guide

Pillar 2 Setting up commodity markets guide

Pillar 2 Creation of Negotiation teams and training guide

Pillar 2 Value Chain and Financing tools

Pillar 2 Implementation Roadmap

Pillar 3 Country Implementation Guide and Template

Pillar 3 Measuring Tools

Pillar 3 Capacity development training on measures and monitoring food security

Pillar 3 Livelihoods based policy analysis facilitation to review programmes and policies.

Stock taking analysis

Scenario planning

Pillar 4

Country Operational Guide for the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP)

Donor database

E-RAILS

Pillar IV D Group

FARA database/knowledge resources

FARA E-Bulletin

Policy Framework and Guidelines

Policy Briefs Series

Policy Institutions Database

Policy D Group

Agriculture Industry Study Reports

Training Modules in Agricultural Innovation

Institutional Analysis Reports

Database on Knowledge Hub on Capacity Strengthening

Curricula for Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (IAR4D)

Sub-sahara African Challenge Programme (SSA-CP) publications