



AU ECHO

The newsletter of the AU Commission Issue 2 2014

2014: Year of Agriculture and Food Security



Member States of the African Union
and African Regional Institutions
Share Their Experiences with **CAADP**



Four Strategic Thrusts of EAFF





Success Stories . . .

To mark the 2014 as the African Year of Agriculture and Food Security, the African Union Commission's Directorate of Information and Communication (DIC) devoted the second issue of the AU ECHO to the annual theme.

This issue was produced in conjunction with the AUC Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA). It features concrete stories and experiences on how member states of the African Union and regional institutions have been implementing the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) over the last 10 years. Some articles also provide an analysis of the key challenges and make proposals for the way forward.

In order to get inputs from all member states, a note verbale was sent by DREA in April, inviting respective country ministries of agriculture to contribute in article form, their countries' CAADP story, focusing on key concrete examples of how CAADP has been a success in the country. A call was also made for member states to submit pictures that talk to the success of CAADP.

This edition of the AU ECHO is therefore a compilation of the submissions received from member states and some regional institutions working in the field of agriculture and food security. The articles show that, despite challenges, there are many good stories to tell in Africa, that our narrative is rich and we can build on experiences learned from member states.

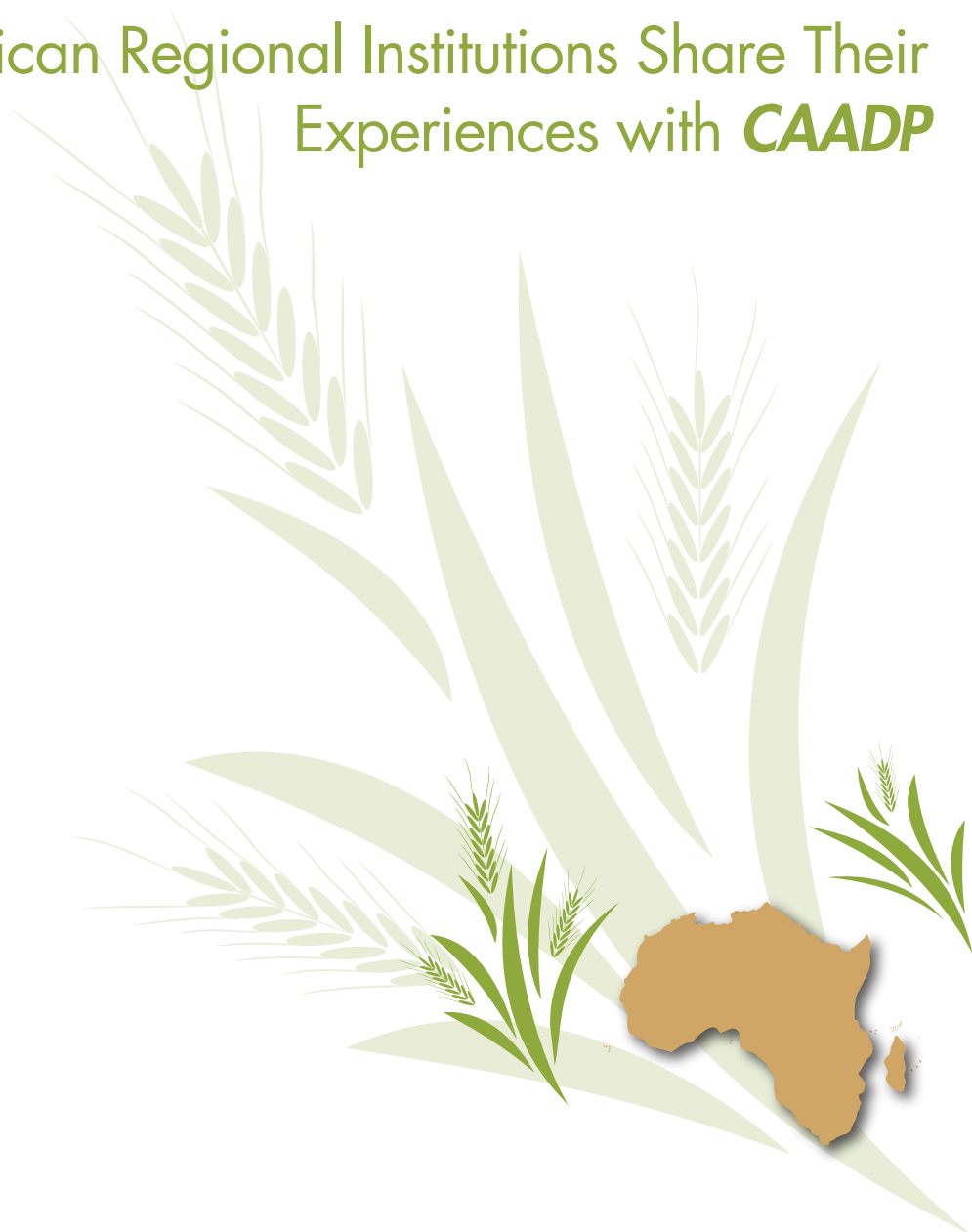
The Directorate of Information and Communication extends very sincere gratitude to the member states that contributed information that is very rich in fact and detail about how they are implementing CAADP. Looking ahead, we look forward to continued support from all member states in our efforts to popularise the progress being made in our mother continent.

The DIC thanks, most sincerely, H.E the Commissioner of Rural Economy and Agriculture Mrs Rhoda Peace Tumusiime; the Director of DREA, Dr Abebe Haile Mariam; Boaz Blackie Kaizire, Senior CAADP Coordinator and Ms Carol Jilombo, CAADP Communications Officer. It is a collaboration that has resulted in the collation of important information that the African continent can proudly hold up as an indicator of the value of its continental policies and frameworks.

Habiba El Mejri Sheikh
Director of Information and Communication

2014: Year of Agriculture and Food Security

Member States of the African Union and
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2014 Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa Marking the 10th Anniversary of CAADP

The African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government, during its 19th Ordinary Session, held from 15-16 July 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, declared the year 2014 to be the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, marking 10th Anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

Over the last decade and through the instrumentality of CAADP, African agriculture and food security concerns remained high on the policy agenda at national, regional, continental and global levels. Thanks to such concerted actions, the performance of Africa's agriculture has been encouraging – with annual agricultural GDP growth having averaged nearly 4 per cent since 2003 – well above the agricultural share of GDP growth rates for the past several decades. It is absolutely necessary to sustain the momentum of such a positive change and development taking place in Africa well into the next decade. The AU decision declaring 2014 to be the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, and marking the 10th Anniversary of CAADP, is an important milestone and an opportunity that should be seized, in the resolve to continue to prioritise agriculture and food security in policy and implementation to generate concrete results and impact.

In congruence with this labelling, the African Year of Agriculture and Food Security will be commemorated across Africa, in member states, regional economic communities, other continental organisations, and of course at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It will be a year that gives opportunities to communities, state and non-state actors in Africa to interact, express their voices on what works, and chart the course for the next decade. The process will facilitate for these voices to contribute towards setting the agenda for sustaining the CAADP momentum, which forms the basis for African leaders to recommit themselves to realizing the vision set out in 2003.

It is also remarkable that the Africa Year of Agriculture and Food Security is to be commemorated in 2014 following, and overlapping with at least for the first half of the year, the continued celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the OAU/AU, particularly at a time when the thrust of the African Union Agenda 2063: "A Shared Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development" is being deliberated.

In 2003 the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted the Maputo Declaration on CAADP, setting broad targets of 6% annual growth in agricultural GDP, and allocation of at least 10% of public expenditures to the agricultural sector. The leaders signaled their intentions to achieve these targets through collective actions across the continent, focused on improving agricultural planning and policies, scaling up investment to implement these plans and policies, and harmonising external support around Africa-owned plans.

Through CAADP, Africa has a well-crafted, home-grown framework: it has guiding policies, strategies and actions for agricultural development and transformation, which have been instrumental in raising the profile of agriculture at the centre of development agenda at national, regional and global levels. It has also facilitated mobilization and alignment of multi-stakeholder partnerships and investments around national agriculture and food security investment plans that have been developed through the CAADP process.

CAADP has also encouraged and facilitated evidence-based planning and commitment to institutional and policy reforms with a sense of mutual accountability for actions and results, as well as for demonstrated African ownership, and for active engagement of partnerships of multi-stakeholders. Mechanisms such as agriculture sector reviews at country level, and annual CAADP Partnership Platforms are increasingly being used as review and dialogue platforms in fostering accountability for results on agricultural performance.

It is important to note that to date, 36 AU member states have signed CAADP compacts; 30 among them have developed formal national agriculture and food security investment plans – and these have become their medium term expenditure frameworks for agriculture; thus resulting in improved agricultural planning. At regional level, four (4) out of eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have also signed regional CAADP compacts out of which three have developed fully costed investment plans. On average, public agricultural expenditures have risen by over 7 per cent per year across Africa since 2003; nearly doubling public agricultural expenditures since the launch of CAADP.

Obviously, demand for more clarity has been expressed in terms of further elaboration and refinement of the CAADP targets, and assessment of technical efficacies and political feasibilities for success as well as identifying key factors that define success in agricultural transformation. The AU Commission and the NPCA have recently commissioned studies to try and provide some answers to these vexing questions. The outcomes of the studies are expected to provide an important input into the series of deliberations and mutual learning and experience sharing opportunities planned during the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, marking 10th Anniversary of CAADP.

In terms of performance, annual agricultural GDP growth has averaged nearly 4% since 2003 – well above the agricultural GDP growth rates for the previous decades. Several member states have also achieved significant improvements in tackling the challenges of hunger, undernourishment and extreme poverty. It is important to note that in most African countries, it is the improvement of agricultural performance that can contribute towards the achievement of pro-poor growth. Empirical evidence suggests that a 1% gain in GDP originating from agriculture generates a 6% increase in overall expenditure of the poorest 10% of the population. In contrast, a 1% gain in GDP originating from non-agricultural sectors creates zero growth.

These experiences are strong indicators that inclusive growth, as advocated under CAADP is a process requiring sustained and concerted actions and efforts in the application of quality policies, strategies, programmes, and investments driven by strong political commitment and leadership and fostering effective partnerships. It is therefore, desirable that the next decade builds on this momentum to deliver in an accelerated manner, positive changes towards prosperity that directly impacts on livelihoods of African citizens through an inclusive agricultural transformation process.

Overall Objective of the Year of Agriculture and Food Security

The year of agriculture and food security therefore aims to consolidate active commitments toward new priorities, strategies and targets for achieving results and impact, with special focus on sustained, all Africa agriculture-led growth, propelled by stronger, private sector investment and public-private partnerships. Specifically 2014 will be a year;

- To facilitate broad-based and inclusive consultations, and dialogue among all relevant stakeholders (parliamentarians, women's groups, youth groups, farmer organisations, civil society organisations, private sector, etc.) on CAADP and African agriculture and food and nutrition security;
- To facilitate mutual learning and experience sharing among countries with a view to strengthening and deepening country engagements and ownership to advance the agriculture and food and nutrition security agenda;
- To facilitate high level political dialogue on collective actions and seek demonstrable commitment by the Heads of State and Government for sustained support and engagement on agriculture through the CAADP framework
- Facilitate dialogue with Africa's strategic partners – for demonstrable commitment to programme alignment, harmonization, coordination and mutual accountability for results.

Theme

The theme for the January Summit of the African Union is "2014 Year of Agriculture and Food Security, Marking 10th Anniversary of CAADP: Transforming Africa's Agriculture: harnessing opportunities for inclusive growth and sustainable development". There is broad consensus that without a successful agricultural transformation, there could not be sustained agricultural growth, nor would its impact on prosperity and poverty reduction be assured.

Sub-themes

Agricultural transformation and sustained inclusive agriculture growth for shared prosperity and improved lives and livelihoods, as a key plank of Africa's socio economic development strategies in the next decade must address the following, which will serve as sub-themes:

Increased agriculture production, productivity and value addition

Functioning agricultural markets (country and regional markets & trade)

Increased investment financing (public & private) along the agriculture value chains

Towards ending hunger in Africa by 2025

Building resilience to address vulnerability to risks

Major activities and events for the Year of Agriculture and Food Security

It is anticipated that a series of events and activities will be organised throughout the year by various stakeholders at national, regional and continental levels. Some of the major and continental ones include;

Launch of 2014 Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, marking 10th Anniversary of CAADP, during the January 2014 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The 10th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting held in March, 2014 in Durban South Africa – organised by AUC and NPCA, which brought together member states, RECs, key African institutions and partners, to review progress and synthesise lessons for the way forward.

The Joint AU Conference of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture, and Rural Development, held in March, 2014 – which deliberated on the theme and sub-themes and made resolutions for consideration by the AU Policy organs.

The African Agribusiness Forum planned for June 2014 which, among others is expected to explore business opportunities in the context of agricultural transformation and inclusive growth; and

The July 2014 AU Summit whose theme will focus on the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa and commemoration of CAADP@10 - where discussions and deliberations will be dedicated to agriculture, food and nutrition security— and a declaration on “agricultural transformation and inclusive growth for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods” is sought.

Africa Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security Planning Leaders’ Conference on Evidence-based Decision Making and Monitoring for Results and Impact August 2014

A series of events focusing on food and nutrition security including Food Commemoration of the 5th Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security (October 2014)

An effective advocacy and communication campaign has been launched for the year, targeting a broad spectrum of audiences. Relevant events that will be co-organised with partners shall be used as important platforms for advocacy,

communication and fostering partnerships. Details of these events are contained in the concept note which is posted on the website, www.au.int

This article has been adapted from the concept note of the 22nd and 23rd Summits of the African Union, prepared by the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission.



RWANDA.....

Rwanda's Achievements under CAADP I (2008-2012)



RWANDA.....

Rwanda's Achievements under CAADP I (2008-2012)

BACKGROUND



Rwanda was the first country to sign its CAADP Compact in 2007. This compact was endorsed by the Government of Rwanda (GoR), development partners, the African Union, COMESA, the private sector and civil society. The compact was built on Rwanda's Vision 2020¹, the first Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS I), the National Aid Policy and the Joint Donor's Statement.

The compact also allowed Rwanda to clearly define the parameters for partnerships in the agricultural sector, specify government and development partners' commitments, and lay out expectations for the agribusiness and farming communities.

Under the EDPRS I, and in line with the second phase of the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (PSTA II), the GoR has developed the following four major programs for

2007-2011. These programs represented Rwanda's priorities across the four CAADP Pillars (indicated in parentheses):

1. *Intensification and Development of Sustainable Production Systems (Pillar 1 – Land and Water Management and Pillar 3 – Food Supply and Hunger)*
2. *Support to Professionalization of Producers (Pillar 4 – Agricultural Research and Pillar 2 –Market Access)*
3. *Promotion of Commodity Chains and Development of Agribusiness (Pillar 2 – Market Access)*
4. *Institutional Development (Pillar 4 – Agricultural Research)*

CAADP IMPLEMENTATION IN RWANDA

Socio Economic Achievements

Rwanda experienced under CAADP I, one of the fastest periods of growth and socio-economic progress in its history. Economic development was rapid, poverty reduction deep and sustained, and growth has benefitted both rich and poor.

In the period 2008-2012, GDP growth averaged 8.2 percent annually, which exceeded the expectations of EDPRS and translated into an annual GDP per capita growth of 5.6 percent. Income per capita reached US\$644 in 2012, the 2nd highest in the East African region (Rwanda United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2013–2018). The UN's measure of inequality (gini coefficient) narrowed – a notable consequence of the country's investments in better social services and economic programmes which brought benefits to the poor and the private sector.

The joint Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) and National Nutrition Survey of 2012 revealed households falling below the minimum food requirement fell from 35% to 21% under CAADP I, with clear relationships with increases in agricultural production and productivity.

¹ Key socioeconomic policy document on which all national and sector policies and strategies are derived and serves as the basis on which resources are allocated across sectors.

According to the 2010/11 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey, the Rwanda population living below the poverty line dropped from 59 percent in 2006 to 45 percent in 2011, raising a million children, men and women out of poverty. The 2012 Rwanda Economic Update of the World Bank reported that almost half of the reduction in poverty was attributed to developments in agriculture, especially the increase in agricultural production and the increased commercialization of agriculture, witnessed by the rising share of harvests that are sold on local markets.

The joint Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) and National Nutrition Survey of 2012 revealed households falling below the minimum food requirement fell from 35% to 21% under CAADP I, with clear relationships with increases in agricultural production and productivity.

Aligning donor support

CAADP contributed to the technical review, formulation and costing of Rwanda's investment plan based on PSTA II. In 2009, a CAADP-led business meeting presented the investment plan to key stakeholders. The meeting secured greater government support for the programme, while donors pledged around 80% of the funding gap to support PSTA II over its five-year period.

Government and donor support for the CAADP-aligned PSTA II has translated into increased investment in the agricultural sector and increases in productivity and production.

Budget Allocation to Agriculture

In line with the Maputo Declaration of 2003 that requires African governments to allocate at least 10 percent of their national annual budget to the agricultural sector to enhance its growth and development, Rwanda has reviewed its budget for the fiscal year 2010/2011 to align with the shared development goals of the CAADP and to boost the sector's productivity. It stood at 10.2 percent of the total budget in 2010/2011 and at 13.6% the following year.

In addition, Rwanda received USD 50 million from the GAFSP to be invested in the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) Project of MINAGRI.

Agriculture-led Growth as a Main Strategy to Achieve MDGs

The CAADP has allowed Rwanda to narrow the focus of the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA II). Rwanda's CAADP compact allowed MINAGRI to target agriculture strategies that directly impact poverty reduction.

goals of the CAADP and to boost the sector's productivity. It stood at 10.2 percent of the total budget in 2010/2011 and at 13.6% the following year.

Various investment scenarios, resulting from the signing of national CAADP compacts, have shown that investments in staple crops and livestock development give better returns to the economy as a whole while export crops tend to have higher returns on GDP growth. The Ministry has thus prioritized the development of food crops through the crop intensification program and livestock development. In 2008, Rwanda's agricultural production grew by 8% well above the targeted 6% CAADP growth mark.

Policy Efficiency – Accountability, Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

Africa Joint Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

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The APRM plays an important role of evaluating the performance of CAADP and the extent to which countries are on track with regard to the implementation of their action plans. A review by other African countries that have or are still undergoing similar challenges to those of Rwanda provided strong feedback on how best Rwanda can increase its efficiency in delivering its development agenda. Rwanda was among the first countries to complete the APRM process by successfully undertaking all five stages. The country undertook a self assessment by a team of diverse stakeholders representing different interest groups and this was followed by a peer review by an external team that reviewed the internal assessment undertaken by Rwanda together with independently collected data from other sources. The final stage was undertaken during a heads of state convention as a final review of the whole process where Rwanda was endorsed for being on track and for having made several reforms in line with recommendations.

Public Financial Management

Public Financial Management (PFM) has been identified as an important tool to enhance macro-economic stability especially in light of global economic crises. The GoR has put in place, macro-economic planning tools that are used to map out the most effective and efficient investment options that will lead to maximized impact on investment. These tools are also used for identifying opportunities for development of productive synergies within national and regional priorities. This contributed to strategic allocation of funds and hence cost effective performance in the management of resources, strengthening financial management systems and procedures and therefore improving accountability.

Rwanda has reviewed its budget for the fiscal year 2010/2011 to align with the shared development

Further to this, a Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Assessment was undertaken, with findings showing that the country still faces several challenges. National and sectoral resource allocation decisions are based on extensive studies that lead to development of Long Term Investment Framework (LTIF) and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Development of LTIF, MTEF and other planning tools are in line with the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and other regional planning requirements. To increase coherence, various stakeholders participated in the development of the LTIF and the MTEF and hence these development stakeholders use these tools as the framework for engagement in the development process. This ensures that national priorities are addressed by diverse stakeholders, each having complementary roles leading to more productive participation.

Sector-wide Monitoring & Evaluation Management Information System

Specific to the agriculture sector, a sector-wide Monitoring & Evaluation Management Information System (M&E MIS) has been developed and is already being operationalized amongst all agencies and projects within the agriculture sector. The M&E MIS system took into consideration recommendations from a Public Financial Management (PFM) and a Functional Analysis and Change Management study that had preceded it to make sure that both financial and implementation requirements are addressed in the system developed.

Private Sector Development

The private sector has been identified as the main growth driver for the economy and for achieving national and regional development objectives. The GoR has undertaken reforms (sustained high economic growth; robust governance, investor friendly climate, access to markets) to enhance the business environment and this has led to Rwanda being the top global reformer in the 2010 Doing Business World Bank report. This remarkable performance was based on both the number, and more importantly, the impact of reforms undertaken in the

country's business environment (WVB, 2011).

There is still a lot of potential for increased participation by citizens and other stakeholders in the private sector especially in the agriculture sector, and a lot still needs to be done. The agriculture sector on its part developed a more specific private sector development strategy, which is being operationalized with the goal of providing a comprehensive private-sector-friendly investment environment for the agricultural sector.

Regional Integration

Rwanda has taken concrete steps towards integrating with regional and global economies. Regional integration is particularly important for a country like Rwanda because it provides a much bigger market for her goods, reduces transport/freight costs, provides cheaper goods and services from companies within the region, and increases bargaining power by negotiating as a block. The agriculture sector exhibits a high level of dynamism as there are no restrictions regarding investment in the sector. It is important to mention that investors from the region especially those from the EAC and COMESA are given the same considerations and treatment as the local ones.

Establishment of the Country SAKSS Node

The Rwanda SAKSS node became operational in May 2010 and is placed in the directorate of planning and policy of MINAGRI. The principal objective in establishing a country SAKSS node was to provide strategic knowledge products (particularly relating to monitoring and evaluation of agricultural sector policies and investments) to facilitate better policy design and successful implementation of the country's agricultural sector investment plan.

WAY FORWARD

Having successfully implemented the first cycle of CAADP, MINAGRI has embarked on the second cycle of CAADP (through

the third phase of the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture - PSTA III: 2013/17) in order to operationalize the country's second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II: 2013-17). Rwanda's CAADP II will among other things accelerate the progress already achieved and to steepen the growth and social development trajectory under the period of implementation. It will also build on the policies from CAADP I that have been most effective in accelerating growth, reducing poverty, improving food and nutrition security, creating employment and generating exports.





LIBERIA....

***Comprehensive Africa
Agriculture Development
Program (CAADP) in Liberia***



LIBERIA....

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) in Liberia

In 2008, the CAADP process was launched in Liberia through a participatory process and the CAADP compact was validated and signed on October 16, 2009 by stakeholders, including government ministries and agencies, donor partners, farmers' organizations, AU, ECOWAS and civil society organizations. Liberia developed its National Agriculture Investment Program (NAIP) called the "Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP)" in early 2010. The LASIP was validated by stakeholders and endorsed at a regional donors' business meeting in Dakar, Senegal in July 2010.

Under the LASIP, the Government of Liberia (GOL) defined four major program thrusts for the period of five years (2010 – 2015). These programs represent Liberia's priorities under the CAADP framework as follows:

1. Food Security and Nutrition – Including improved nutritional status and management of food emergencies, smallholder tree crops and agro-forestry development, fisheries development, livestock development and promotion, and special women and youth initiatives.
2. Competitive Value Chains and Market Linkages – Including rehabilitation and expansion of rural roads, rural agricultural infrastructure and energy saving devices and technologies, market and enterprise development and rural financial services.
3. Institutional Development – Including rehabilitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and selected agricultural state owned enterprises and improved coordination, revitalization of agricultural research, rebuilding extension and technology dissemination and adoption and promotion and strengthening of farmer-based organizations and renewing agricultural education and training.
4. Land and water management – Including land policy reform and capacity building, enhanced land husbandry, expansion of irrigable land and improved wet and degraded land management.

Total costs projected for the LASIP implementation for the period 2010 – 2015 is US\$947.70million. It is estimated that about US\$150 million of this amount has been committed (nearly 60% of this amount is from non-government sources, mainly donor partners). The funding gap is about US\$797 million.

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LASIP presents the best platform for various stakeholders (government, donor partners, farmers, private sector, civil society organizations, etc.) that are engaged in the agriculture sector in Liberia to collaborate in moving the sector forward to achieve the country's Agenda for Transformation (AFT).

Towards this end, in 2010 the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) set up a Program Management Unit (PMU), to supervise the implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of various donor-funded agriculture projects in the MOA within the framework of the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP). The total cost of committed funds for six (6) projects in the PMU as of the end of December 2013, was about US\$149.3million with implementation spreading over a period of five years.

1. **Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation Project (ASRP)** – This is a US\$23.3million parallel funded project with three separate components, funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the GOL, with contributions from the beneficiaries as follows:
 - a. A six – year grant covers Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee counties. Grant includes infrastructural – based interventions such as feeder roads, irrigation schemes for lowland rice production, market structures, processing and value chain processes, and construction of MOA county and district offices. The project will also enhance production and productivity of farmers.

- b. A four – year US\$5 million dollar grant from IFAD that covers Bomi, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount and Montserrado and is focused on the provision of high yielding rice and cassava varieties, poultry and small ruminants.
- c. Total contribution by Government of Liberia and direct beneficiaries is US\$1.07million.

The ASRP has three components designed to implement and achieve its objectives:

Component 1: (Agriculture Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Development) concentrates on the rehabilitation/ construction of feeder roads, which will enable farmers get their produce to the markets; water management infrastructure – to harvest / manage water that will allow farmers have at least two harvests per annum; and community infrastructure that will build markets, agro machines for processing famers' produce, warehouses and day care units for marketers' children:

Component 2: (agricultural production and productivity improvement) is concerned with on farm technology and capacity building;

Component 3: (project management) involves the management and coordination of the ASRP/PMU activities.

Key Achievements

Component 1: Agricultural Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Development

Small irrigation system: 100% of the targeted swamp rice irrigation schemes have been designed. Total area of the designed irrigation schemes is 1,620 ha. Rehabilitation/ construction works for eight (8) water management systems started in December 2012 and continued for 17 months (up to April 2014). Construction work is worth approximately US\$5,031,285. Table 4.1 below presents details of the location, number of hectares and cost of the construction and rehabilitation of the irrigation systems.

TABLE 4.1: Location of Small Irrigation System:

No.	Location	Country	No.of Hectares	Amount (US\$)
1	Barclayville	Grand Kru	68.4	909,263
2	Grand Cess	Grand Kru	19.0	417,585
3	Philadelphia	Maryland	37.0	525,000
4	Pleebo A&B	Maryland	9.2	318,663
5	Jarakan/ Karaweaken	River Gee	33.7	643,623
6	Fleworken	River Gee	50.9	700,999
7	Zwedru Work and see	Grand Gedeh	75.5	850,000
8	CARI	Bong	20.0	666,152
TOTAL			313.7	5,031,285

Feeder Roads: 87km of farm-to-market roads designed for rehabilitation in Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee counties; 60.8km under rehabilitation (32% complete). Full rehabilitation was completed by 30th March 2013. The fund committed to the rehabilitation of the feeder roads is us \$ 11, 764,469. 00.

Community infrastructure: Designs completed for community infrastructure in the four south eastern counties including rice mills, warehouses, markets, child-day care units, and county agriculture offices. Estimated cost of construction of four agro- processing facilities and MOA offices is USD\$1,667,655. Cost break-down is presented in table 4.2 below

Table 4.2 location of community infrastructure under the ASRP:

No.	Location	County	Amount
1	Barclayville	Grand Kru	502,773,00
2	Jarkaken	River Gee	398,065,00
3	Philadelphia	Maryland	356.230.00
4	Zwedru	Grand Gedeh	410,587.00
Total			1,667,,655,00

Component 2: Agricultural Production and Productivity Improvement

(a) Seed Rice Multiplication and On-Farm Technology

(a) Seed Rice Multiplication and On-Farm Technology

Rice seed multiplication: Under the supervision of the Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI), about 60ha of improved lowland rice varieties were cultivated as seed rice. The average yield of these rice varieties was 2.6 metric tons per ha.

On-farm technology (farmers learn use of mechanized farming, improved lowland rice varieties/ agronomic method-planting, weeding, fertilization) in collaboration with Catholic Relief Service (CRS).

Project targets 3,400 beneficiaries; however, initial participants of 448 farmers benefited from improved farming methods and cultivated 56.4ha of lowland rice; supported with farm inputs/ tools, yields increased from baseline value of 1.1 metric ton/ha to 2 metric ton of NERICA L 19 and WITA 41.2 metric ton to 1.7 metric ton. One farmer (Mr. Sheriff Nymah from Dugboken, Maryland County) received 5 metric ton/ha of NERICA L19.

(b) Cassava Multiplication

Distributed 1 035 bundles of cassava under the cassava multiplication project of MOA to four (4) Community Based Farmers Organization of 20 members each to cultivate 20 hectares of land with an estimated production of 400 farmers for next planting season in District #1, Grand Bassa County

(c) Rice and Cassava Distribution to Smallholder Farmer

Distributed 110.25 mt of improved seed rice to 8,820 households in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi,

Montserradp and Grand Bassa counties.

2,271 smallholder farmers received 56,772kg improved seed rice (25kg to each farmer) totaling, 2,271 ha. Estimated yields (1.5/mt. x 2,271 – 3,406mt)

Provided 9,550 smallholder farmers with 4,475 improved cassava cuttings in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Montserrado and Grand Bassa counties

(d) Livestock Distribution to Smallholder Farmers

Distributed 6,482 improved breed of chickens to 926 smallholder farmers

Distributed 720 small ruminants to 324 smallholder farmers

(e) Formation of Community Based Organization/ Farmers Groups (CBOs)

Formed 498 community based organizations (CBOs) in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Montserrado and Grand Bassa Counties. Each CBO had a membership of 20 persons. These CBOs were provided training in improved methods of cassava and rice cultivation, and livestock husbandry with the aim of transforming the CBOs into cooperatives during the 2013 planting season.

Four (4) power tillers procured and provided to seed farmers to improve on-farm technology.

(f) Agricultural Sector Institutional Capacity Building (Capacity of Targeted Households)

Twenty (20) Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs), including 17males, and 3 females are undergoing graduate and post-graduate studies in several agricultural disciplines in various universities in Africa

and the Philippines. One female has returned with a Master of Arts degree (completed Development Studies –emphasis in Gender and Development).

Seed Policy and Regulatory Framework – This regulatory policy will guide and direct all seed-related operations, both private and public in the country.

Mobilized and trained 446 (395 males and 51 females) Community Agriculture facilitators in crops and animal production. 13 trainings of trainers (TOT) were conducted by four (4) international NGOs including Action Aid, Africare, Concern Worldwide and Welthifelhunger (formerly German Agro Action – GAA).

Mobilized and trained 345 (297 males and 48 females) adult literacy facilitators in various project communities. Those trained are currently transferring knowledge and skills acquired to 6,255 farmers (2,355 males and 3,900 females. Due to the interest generated by farmers in these communities, some non-beneficiaries have taken advantage of the adult literacy component of the project and are enrolling in numbers in the various project communities.

9,096 youth benefited from income generating activities by clearing land for 5,275 female-headed households.

Component 3: Project Management

- (a) Component three handles the administration of components one and two
- (b) To ensure an effective and efficient accounting system, computer-based accounting software, TEMPRO, was introduced to record financial transactions under ASRP. The installation of the new software puts an end to the use of the Excel spread sheet for recording transactions.
- (c) The ASRP also introduced ProME, which is a web-based software, for the monitoring system allows donors and other stakeholders to access project information.
- (d) To assist with human resource capacity building of the Ministry, the PMU recruited 28 local professionals and four (4) international experts/ advisors to assist in the implementation of the ASRP and management of donor funds. The PMU is currently involved in (8) projects, Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation Project (ASRP-IFAD), Smallholder Tree Crop Rehabilitation Support (STCRSP-IDA), and Smallholder Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Enhancement Project (SAPEC IDA-AfDB).

Implementing Partners of the ASRP

Most of the components of the ASRP are being implemented by various service providers/ implementing partners (IPs). Currently, six (6) IPs are carrying out activities, including Africare in grand Cape Mount county.

Welthifelhunger in Bomi County, Action-Aid in Montserrado County, Concern Worldwide in Grand Bassa County, and in Grand Gedeh, River Gee, Maryland and Grand Kru, by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and International Labor Organization (ILO) serve as partners for on-farm technology and road rehabilitation respectively. It should be noted that all these IPs have a long history of involvement in Liberia, and have the immediate capacity and networks to support the PMU in its activity implementation.

West Africa Agriculture Productivity Project (WAAP- 1C Liberia)

The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Project is funded by the World Bank credit (US\$6million), and Japanese Trust Fund Grant (US\$8million). The goals and the objectives of the project are to: (i) Enhance food security, reduce importation of rice and increase incomes of smallholder rice producers, and (ii) Generate and accelerate the adoption of improved technologies in priority crops of Liberia including rice. WAAP Project will concentrate on four (4) key areas, namely:

- (a) Enabling conditions for sub-regional cooperation: in technology generation, dissemination and adoption;
- (b) Capacity building: strengthening of national centers of specialization;
- (c) Support: to demand-driven technology generation, dissemination and adoption; and
- (d) Project coordination: management, monitoring and evaluation

Smallholder Tree Crops Revitalization Support Projects (STCRSP)

Total cost is US\$46.8million of parallel funding from the IDA/World Bank (US\$22million) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (US\$24.8million) which includes contributions by GOL and beneficiaries, and direct financing by participating financial institutions. Project was signed January 10, 2012.

The IFAD-funded component of the STCRSP was ratified June and launched in September 2012, and is being implemented in Lofa County. The document for the IDA/World Bank funded component of the STCRSP was ratified by the Liberian legislature, in January 2013.

Achievements of the IFAD-Funded STCRSP

75 percent of key staff recruited

Signed contract with two cooperatives and one (1) private company (exporter) for the rehabilitation of 500ha and 5000ha cocoa and coffee plantations, respectively

Smallholder Agriculture Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization (SAPEC Project)

Total cost is approximately US\$ 46.9million supported by grants from:

World Bank's Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAESP) Trust Fund Grant of US\$46.5million; and

ADF grant of US\$6.4million.

The SAPEC Project covers 12 counties, excluding Bong, Lofa and Nimba counties, and began operation in the first quarter of 2013

The Climate Change Adaptation Agriculture Project (CCAAP)

The climate change adaptation agriculture project (CCAAP) is valued at US\$2.5million and is expected to serve as a vehicle for implementation of one of the priority actions coming from the Liberia national adaptation programme of action (NAPA), which started in August 2012 with an inception and launching workshop. It is being implemented in Bong and Grand Gedeh counties. The objective of the project is to increase resilience of poor, agricultural-dependent communities and decrease vulnerability of the agricultural sector to climate change. It has two basic components: (i) capacity development for climate change in agriculture sector, and (ii) piloting adaptation strategies at community level.

Agricultural infrastructure development project (AIDP)

This is an US\$8million grant from IDA/ World Bank for the agriculture development component of US\$37million grant. The project officially came to an end 31st October 2012. The project has three (3) major components; (i) policy reform and institutional support, (ii) agriculture and infrastructure investment, and (iii) project management and capacity building.

For the agriculture component the emphasis is on

strengthening seed multiplication, agricultural production and marketing; productive infrastructure, rehabilitation of rural roads; improve policy formulation and monitoring capacity; collaboration between MOA and resident farmers, via Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs) to increase the production and sales of quality rice seed; strengthen market oriented FBOs and improve rehabilitated marketing infrastructure.

Also, as a result of LASIP, Liberia has a functioning Agriculture Donor Working Group (ADWG), co-chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, that meets at least once a month; and enables donors to discuss and align their programs/ projects according to the LASIP framework.

Many donor partners, including African Development Bank (AfDB) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Bank are financing agricultural development projects directly with the GOL through the Ministry of Finance.

Notwithstanding, there are some challenges in the implementation of the LASIP in Liberia that require urgent actions. These include:

- o Low level of direct government annual budgetary allocation to the agriculture sector (about 3%) – that is far below the 10% required by each country under the "Maputo Declaration".
- o Tracking of funding commitments, gaps of LASIP implementation from public, private sectors and donor partners is still a big challenge – we do not have reliable data on the actual commitments made so far and the funding gaps.
- o Weak coordination mechanisms between government ministries/ agencies and donor funded projects for LASIP implementation.
- o Limited participation of the farmers, civil society organizations and the private sector in the LASIP implementation process.
- o Limited human resource capacity to drive the LASIP process.



CAMEROON. . .

***Programme Détaillé pour le
Développement de l'Agriculture
en Afrique (PDDAA)***



CAMEROON.....

Programme Détaillé pour le Développement de l'Agriculture en Afrique (PDDAA)

Grandes étapes et résultats intermédiaires de la mise en œuvre au Cameroun au 30 avril 2014

Une longue maturation

Le Cameroun a adhéré avec les autres pays du continent à la Déclaration sur l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire en Afrique dite « Déclaration de Maputo » dont l'un des engagements était de mettre d'urgence en œuvre le Programme détaillé pour le développement de l'agriculture africaine (PDDAA) en juillet 2003.

Après une amorce de mise en œuvre au niveau national qui aura malheureusement fait long feu au lendemain de l'adoption continentale du PDDAA, il faudra attendre près d'une décennie pour que le processus soit relancé.



Un parterre d'officiels lors du lancement de la mise en œuvre du PDDAA au Cameroun

I. Un contexte indiqué pour la reprise du processus

La mise en œuvre du PDDAA intervient dans un contexte national particulier, marqué par l'adoption en 2009 du Document de Stratégie de Croissance pour l'Emploi (DSCE) dont l'ambition est de faire parvenir le Pays au stade de l'émergence à l'horizon 2035. Ce contexte est aussi celui des lendemains du Comice agropastoral d'Ebolowa tenu en janvier 2011 à l'occasion duquel le Président de la République, Son Excellence Paul BIYA a appelé à replacer l'agriculture au centre de la politique de développement du pays.

Un autre facteur de déclic pour la relance du processus aura été la tenue à Yaoundé du 23 au 25 mars 2011 de la 7ème réunion de la Plateforme de Partenariat du PDDAA sur le thème : « La responsabilité mutuelle dans la formulation et la mise en œuvre des plans d'investissement des pays membres du PDDAA » avec la participation de plus de 260 participants représentant au moins 21 États, 29 organisations et pays partenaires du développement, des organisations paysannes nationales, régionales et panafricaines et des organisations locales et internationales de la société civile.

II. Un processus fluide et sans anicroches

Les grandes lignes du processus de mise en œuvre du PDDAA tel qu'il s'est jusque là déroulé au Cameroun se présentent ainsi qu'il suit :

- En octobre 2011 : le Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement écrit au Secrétariat exécutif du NEPAD pour l'informer de l'engagement du pays à mettre en œuvre le PDDAA. Trois mois plus tôt, le 22 août 2011, il avait créé par arrêté

L'Equipe-pays chargée de la mise en œuvre du PDDAA.

- Le 28 juin 2012 est constatée par décision du Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural, la composition de l'Equipe-pays chargée de la mise en œuvre du PDDAA après désignation effective des représentants des différentes institutions et catégories d'acteurs appelés à y être représentés.

III. Une détermination à rattraper les autres pays du continent

- Le 12 juillet 2012, l'installation de l'équipe pays est couplée à l'atelier de lancement de la mise en œuvre du PDDAA à Yaoundé avec la participation de l'Union Africaine, de la CEEAC et des partenaires au développement au 1er rang desquels la FAO.



Présentation de l'équipe pays lors du lancement de la mise en œuvre du PDDAA

- Les consultations entre le Gouvernement, la CEEAC et la FAO vont tour à tour permettre au cours des mois suivants :
 - En novembre 2012, l'amorce de la collaboration avec le projet «Renforcement des Capacités des acteurs du processus PDDAA» basé au siège de la FAO à Rome pour le renforcement des capacités de l'Equipe Pays Multisectorielle et l'organisation d'un Atelier conjoint CEEAC - FAO d'appui au processus du Programme Détaillé pour le Développement de l'Agriculture en Afrique (PDDAA).
 - En mars 2013, le recrutement des consultants nationaux pour l'élaboration des documents de base à savoir la revue du secteur rural et l'élaboration du projet de Pacte et de ses brèves,

- En avril 2013 le lancement du projet « Renforcement des Capacités des acteurs du processus PDDAA au Cameroun » à l'occasion d'un atelier résidentiel à Kribi au cours duquel les versions préliminaires des documents de brèves, de revue des politiques et de pacte préparés par les consultants ont été discutées.

- En Mai 2013 seront produites les versions provisoires des mêmes documents de base (revue des politiques, pacte et brèves) qui seront par la suite discutés en parallèle dans les 4 sous secteurs « Agriculture et développement rural », « Elevage, pêches et industries animales », « Forêt et faune », « Environnement et protection de la nature et Développement durable » ainsi que par les partenaires au développement intervenant dans le secteur rural.
- Le 17 juin, le 10 et le 15 juillet : se seront tenue des réunions d'échange puis de validation du PACTE, associant le gouvernement, les partenaires au développement et l'équipe pays multisectorielle.
- les travaux de la 1ère phase de mise en œuvre du PDDAA connus sous la dénomination de phase « pré – pacte » seront bouclés à la satisfaction de l'ensemble des parties prenantes matérialisées par la signature du document de pacte en ces mêmes lieux le 17 juillet 2013.

IV. Une phase pré-pacte réussie.

La cérémonie de signature du Pacte aura été l'occasion pour le Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement d'instruire la poursuite sans délais du processus de mise en œuvre du PDDAA au Cameroun.

L'Equipe Pays va s'y atteler en organisant une réunion élargie aux représentants des agences de développement et aux consultants le 27 août 2013 pour adopter la feuille de route et à la méthodologie d'élaboration du PNIA.

Dans le cadre du déroulement du chronogramme adopté cette occasion,

- la toute première version provisoire du document de Plan national d'Investissement Agricole est présentée et discutée le 29 novembre 2013.

Cette 1ère mouture est le fruit de l'atelier organisé à EBOLOWA du 11 au 15 novembre 2013 pour les groupes thématiques constitués des représentants des différentes

institutions et catégories d'acteurs parties prenantes au processus mis en place autour des 4 domaines précédemment identifiés dans le Pacte à savoir :

- le développement des filières de production et l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ;
 - la modernisation des infrastructures de production du monde rural et l'amélioration des mécanismes d'accès aux financements ;
 - la gestion et la valorisation durable des ressources naturelles ;
 - le renforcement des capacités des acteurs du développement et la promotion de la concertation.
- Le recueil des observations sur le projet et son enrichissement qui ont débuté ce jour là se sont poursuivis à l'occasion des trois ateliers régionaux tenus entre le 5 et le 10 décembre 2013 respectivement à Kribi, Limbe et Garoua et qui ont permis aux acteurs du développement rural de l'ensemble de nos 10 régions d'être informés et de contribuer au processus.
 - La version provisoire 2 du PNIA issue de ces échanges et enrichissements a circulé par voie électronique parmi les membres de l'équipe pays et les partenaires au développement du secteur.
 - Les commentaires et propositions d'amélioration recueillies ont été examinées au cours d'une retraite de relecture qui s'est tenue à Douala du 29 au 31 janvier et qui a regroupé les consultants nationaux et internationaux, la FAO, le Point Focal Technique National, un représentant du MINEPAT et les représentants des 4 ministères clés du secteur rural.
 - La version provisoire 3 du PNIA, produit de cette relecture par un Comité technique restreint a été examinée et pré validée le 6 mars 2014 au cours d'une réunion tenue au palais des Congrès de Yaoundé.

V. Une phase post- pacte fédératrice

Le léger retard accusé par rapport au chronogramme initial qui envisageait une validation nationale du PNIA à la fin du mois de janvier 2014 a été mis à profit d'une part pour avancer avec les travaux de modélisation de l'IFPRI dont les résultats devaient venir étayer la pertinence du scénario retenu dans le document du PNIA, et d'autre part pour mieux arrimer les processus de révision de la stratégie de développement du secteur rural (SDSR) conduite par le ministère en charge du plan (MINEPAT) et la préparation

du PNIA menée par l'Equipe Pays Multisectorielle. Le fruit des échanges a été le positionnement du PDDAA dans un exercice de planification unique, dans lequel le Plan National d'Investissement Agricole (PNIA 2014 - 2020) est le cadre sectoriel de planification de la SDSR.

De manière générale, le PNIA camerounais vise pour le secteur agricole et rural une croissance annuelle moyenne de 7% entre 2014 et 2020 et de 10% après cette période.

VI. Une approche novatrice de concertation

Par un processus très méthodique et inclusif, l'Equipe Pays Multisectorielle a eue en permanence à cœur de s'assurer que le 1er principe de la Déclaration de Paris sur l'efficacité de l'aide au développement qui traite de l'Appropriation et recommande la maîtrise des politiques et stratégies de développement par le pays bénéficiaire a été respecté.

Ce sont au final, plus de 400 personnes qui auront eu à travers une vingtaine d'ateliers et de réunions, l'occasion de contribuer au processus de mise en œuvre au Cameroun jusqu'à la validation nationale du PNIA survenue le 9 avril 2014 à la satisfaction générale des quelques deux cent (200) participants à la cérémonie comprenant les représentants des administrations en charge du développement du secteur rural, les organisations de producteurs, les organisations de la société civile, le secteur des entreprises, les partenaires techniques et financiers ainsi que les représentants du NEPAD et de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC).

Le document, élaboré avec la participation des partenaires au développement, dévoile quatre domaines d'intervention à travers lesquels la première économie de la Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale (CEMAC) entend tirer profit de son potentiel de ses immenses ressources naturelles en vue d'un véritable décollage économique national.

VII. Des perspectives prometteuses

Aussitôt la validation nationale achevée, une requête a été adressée à l'Agence du NEPAD en vue de la réalisation de l'évaluation externe et indépendante du document qui est de sa responsabilité.

Le gouvernement envisage organiser la réunion d'affaires en septembre ou octobre 2014.

De manière générale, le PNIA camerounais vise pour le secteur agricole et rural une croissance annuelle moyenne de 7% entre 2014 et 2020 et de 10% après cette période. Un taux spécifique de 8,4% l'an est recherché pour l'agriculture industrielle et d'exportation, contre 7,7% pour l'agriculture vivrière et 9,3% pour l'élevage.

Sur les 3.550 francs CFA de besoins de financement évalués

pour les six premières années de mise en œuvre de la stratégie, des prévisions de mobilisation se limitent à environ 2.202,7 milliards sont annoncées dans le Document de stratégie pour la croissance et l'emploi (DSCE) adopté par le gouvernement en 2009. En 2013 déjà, les engagements publics pour les quatre ministères concernés par le PNIA se chiffraient à 147,2 milliards de francs CFA. Pour cette année, ils s'établissent à 153,7 milliards, soit un taux de progression annuelle de 9%.

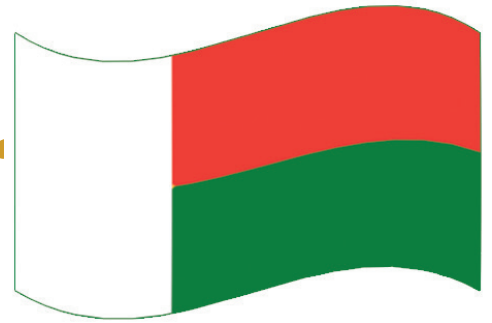
D'ores et déjà, les partenaires au développement réunis au sein comité multi-partenaires (CMP) annoncent avoir identifié pour un premier temps environ 400 milliards de francs pour le financement des actions envisagées. La table des bailleurs de fonds prévue dans les mois à venir devra permettre d'accélérer la mobilisation des ressources permettant d'asseoir véritablement les bases de l'agriculture de seconde génération au Cameroun.

Présentation du document de PNIA à la validation nationale



Malabo, Equatorial Guinea

MADAGASCAR.....



L'Avancement du PDDAA



MADAGASCAR.....

L'Avancement du PDDAA Madagascar



Le Gouvernement Malagasy s'est attelé, depuis 2007, à l'élaboration d'un Programme Sectoriel Agricole (PSA) incluant les sous secteurs agriculture élevage et pêche. Un document provisoire fut produit et présenté aux Partenaires Techniques et Financiers au cours d'une table ronde.

Interrompu au début de la crise en 2009, le processus d'élaboration reprit en Janvier 2011. Il a été alors décidé d'adopter l'Approche Programme pour le futur Programme Sectoriel Agricole ainsi que l'alignement au Programme Détaillé pour le Développement de l'Agriculture en Afrique ou PDDAA. Parallèlement à la mise en place des instances nationales pour

coordonner et piloter le processus, l'appui de la CER est assuré par la COMESA pour Madagascar.

Dans le cadre du processus d'élaboration, plusieurs structures ont été mises en place pour coordonner et piloter le processus. Tous les partenaires du développement y siègent, regroupés suivant leur vocation en plateformes (administration, Organisations des Producteurs, ONG, Secteur Privé, PTF).

Dans la dynamique du processus, le « Lancement Technique du Processus d'Elaboration du PSA/PDDAA » fut lancé les 23 Novembre 2011. Les Ministères en charge des trois secteurs ont endossé l'engagement en présence des représentants de la CER. Cette formule de lancement technique est la solution prise due à la situation de crise.

Dans le processus, les instances en charge de coordonner et de piloter le processus ont bénéficié des appuis de la part de la Banque mondiale (Projet de Soutien au Développement Rural), du FIDA ainsi que des institutions comme la FAO, malgré la situation de crise. Ces appuis ont permis d'organiser des consultations dans les 22 régions de Madagascar à deux reprises, ainsi que des consultations permanentes des 05 plateformes des groupes d'acteurs ; l'objectif étant d'informer les parties prenantes sur le processus, et de recueillir leurs aspirations quant aux contenus du PSA devenu PSAEP ou Programme Sectoriel Agriculture Elevage et Pêche afin de marquer l'importance

de chaque sous secteur.

Se réunissant périodiquement, les instances de coordination et de pilotage ont produit le document COMPACT, lequel fut signé par toutes les parties prenantes nationales (administration, Organisations des Producteurs, ONG, Secteur Privé) le 21 Octobre 2013. Les PTF veulent attendre le retour à l'ordre constitutionnel pour le faire.

Parallèlement, un document provisoire de Note d'Orientation Politique (NOP) est élaboré

Pour la suite, ce document NOP sera discuté avec toutes les plateformes d'acteurs dans l'objectif d'élaborer les lettres de politique de chaque sous secteur. Les instances chargées de la coordination et de pilotage du processus s'attellent actuellement à la élaboration du Programme National d'Investissement Agriculture Elevage et Pêche (PNIAEP) et la finalisation du PSAEP/PDDAA. Dans la programmation, Madagascar compte boucler tous les documents au début d'Octobre 2014. Pour cela, l'appui de toutes les parties prenantes, et en particulier celui de la CER, de l'UA et des PTF, est primordial.



Key outcomes from the 10th Meeting of the CAADP Partnership Platform - “All Africa Conference on Agriculture and Rural Development”

The 10th CAADP Partnership Platform (PP) meeting took place at the Durban International Conference Centre (DICC), in the City of Durban, South Africa, from 19 to 22 March, 2014. The meeting was hosted by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA).

A total of 650 delegates attended the meeting and included representatives of the AUC, NPCA, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), national and regional farmers' organizations, other civil society organizations engaged in advocacy work in support of African agriculture and CAADP, CAADP knowledge institutions and think tanks, as well as Pan-African organizations and several development partner agencies and organizations.

The Hon. Councillor James Nxumalo, Lord Mayor of the City of Durban officiated at the opening of the meeting on behalf of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. The Commissioner of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the AUC, H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, and NEPAD Agency Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki led the AUC and NEPAD Agency delegations respectively and made opening remarks, highlighting CAADP achievements over the last 10 years, the challenges and prospects that lie ahead.

The meeting report highlights some of the progress achieved so far under CAADP.



IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

As at March 2014, CAADP had made progress on the following: 50 of the 54 African Union Member States had launched the CAADP process, 40 countries had signed compacts, 28 had developed National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) that had been technically and independently reviewed, 15 countries had received Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) public sector resources and two countries had begun the second round of CAADP National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIP).

Over the past 10 years, a major success of CAADP at country level, has been utilizing NAIPs as a management tool to monitor and better focus implementation of country investment plans by: providing a structure for a systematic review of country policies and strategies through Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs); an instrument for attracting public and private sector investments; facilitating measurement of detailed growth and poverty outcomes; tracking specific policy

commitments; identifying long term investment needs and priority investment areas; providing comprehensive baseline data and a platform to establish advanced analytical tools to track investment, growth, and poverty rates; and establishing a procedure for shared partnerships, reviews, and dialogue platforms.

RECs are at various stages of development of their regional compacts and regional agricultural investment plans (RAIPs). ECOWAS which developed its first regional CAADP compact and investment plan has undertaken a systematic review of the implementation.

ECOWAS has further reviewed progress of implementation of national priorities in the context of regional complementarities through CAADP. IGAD also developed a regional compact and investment plan that saw the major focus on long term actions in responding to challenges endured by arid and semi-arid lands, as well as resilience to shocks mainly exacerbated

by drought and climate changes characteristic of the Horn of Africa. The ECCAS region has also seen the finalization and signing of the regional CAADP compact and investment plan while COMESA, EAC and SADC have advanced in finalization of regional agricultural policies and compacts as well as investment plans. SADC has further validated her regional agricultural policy and plan to align to the continent wide CAADP results framework.

Among other issues, the meeting found that over the past 10 years, CAADP has become a recognized brand with strong and increasing African ownership and commitment, and interest of partners. Sustaining the CAADP momentum is a critical goal for the upcoming decade. CAADP has been successful in creating awareness and putting in place processes at country and regional levels, including partnership instruments for increased public-private investment financing as well as technical cooperation.

Further, the meeting noted the CAADP Results Framework is a fundamental instrument that focuses on ensuring that CAADP over the next decade simultaneously addresses economic growth and inclusive development through agribusiness and wealth creation, job creation and mutual accountability. The CAADP Results Framework will facilitate coordination and alignment of different agricultural efforts and interventions on the continent and will further be tailored to country and regional systems to better track and measure and report progress being achieved against agreed results areas as well as support action learning.

CAADP has become a recognized brand with strong and increasing African ownership and commitment, and interest of partners. It has been successful in creating awareness and putting in place processes at country and regional levels, including partnership instruments for increased public-private investment financing as well as technical cooperation.

Also recognising that Science Technology and Innovation (STI) is critical for agricultural transformation in Africa, the 10th CAADP PP embraced Africa's Agricultural Science Agenda, with a vision to ensure food and nutrition security in Africa by 2030, and for Africa to become a recognized global scientific player in agriculture and food systems as

well as the world's bread-basket.

The CAADP PP delegates underscored the critical need over the next decade, for the CAADP implementation process to place increased attention to addressing the challenges and priorities in the following crosscutting issues that underpin the future of Africa's agriculture: youth; women; smallholder farmers; and the environment. Specifically, the delegates recognized that women and youth are critical stakeholders in African agriculture today and into the future and that they have a pivotal role to play in achieving the goals and targets of the CAADP agenda. In addition to ensuring their participation in future meetings of the CAADP PP, delegates called for their active engagement in the CAADP forums and implementation structures at national, regional and continental levels, especially in designing mechanisms of mutual accountability of the CAADP results framework.

The meeting went further to propose a number of high-level goals, along with corresponding targets and required actions, to anchor the strategic focus of CAADP over the next 10 years (2014–2025). The goals were organized around nine work streams: i.e. science agenda for agriculture, education and skills development; agricultural inputs; land and land policy; rural infrastructure, market access, regional trade and integration; food and nutrition security; public-private sector engagement and investment financing; agriculture and climate change in relation to economic growth, resilience and agricultural risk management; data monitoring & evaluation, and mutual accountability; policies and institutions.



*The Eastern Africa Farmers Federation: **CAADP** Process*



Eastern Africa Farmers Federation: CAADP Process

The Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF) is a non-political, non-profit, democratic farmers' umbrella organization in Eastern Africa. Its current membership is as follows: Kenya- Kenya National Farmers Federation; Co-operative Alliance of Kenya, Kenya Livestock Producers Association; Rwanda - INGABO, IMBARAGA & The National Confederation of Co-operatives in Rwanda ; Tanzania - MVIWATA, Agriculture Council of Tanzania & Tanzania Federation of Cooperatives ; Uganda - Uganda National Farmers' Federation, Uganda Co-operative Alliance; NUCAFE; Burundi – CAPAD; Democratic Republic of Congo- FOPAC, LOFEPACO, COOCENKI and SYDIP; Djibouti - Djibouti Livestock Breeders Association; Eritrea- NCEW; South Sudan – South Sudan National Agriculture Producers Union (SSNAPU).



Exchange visit South Sudan FO and Uganda Coop Ass. EAFF members on Banana value addition



EAFF delegation - CAADP Africa Farmers Forum – Burkina Faso 2010

The role of EAFF is to voice the legitimate farmers' concerns and interests in socio-economic development through strengthening of individual country platforms, developing positions on regional issues, advocating for member organizations and enhancing regional cohesiveness. To this end we have signed MoUs with EAC² (we also have an observer status); COMESA³ and IGAD⁴. We have signed MoUs with private sector organizations i.e. East Africa Business Council (EABC) and the East African Grain Council (EAGC) to assist us engage better with the private sector.

EAFF has also developed a new strategic framework (2012-2020) which has the following strategic goals:

The new strategic framework is based on an 'enterprise model' that seeks to enhance economic service delivery to the EAFF members by creating a more accountable leadership to their membership.

Back ground on CAADP

CAADP is the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Policy framework. It is a common approach to developing agriculture by the African States. In Europe they have the Common Agriculture Policy. It has 4 pillars and a sub pillar i.e.

1. Extend the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control system
2. Improve rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access

2. East Africa Community

3. COMESA - Common Market for East & Southern Africa

4. IGAD - Inter-Governmental Authority on Development



3. Increase food supply, reduce hunger and improve response to food emergency crises
4. Improve agricultural research, technologies dissemination and adoption

The sub pillar is livestock & fisheries. Its purpose was to ensure regional and national agricultural development programs were compliant with the CAADP framework and that the process would eventually assist countries achieve MDG1 (of cutting poverty and hunger by half by 2015 & achieve an agriculture growth of 6% per annum

The compliance process was two-fold and involved

- a) A thorough process of a stock taking to provide a status report of the existing agriculture policies; investments and plans; the process also looked at participation of institutions in setting the agenda of agriculture
- b) A validation process of the status report; and identification of the gaps at the level of interventions based on the CAADP framework's 4 pillars. The gaps formed the basis for developing a CAADP compact and eventually the investment plan

For the smooth implementation of the process, each state constituted a national CAADP country team which comprised all relevant actors in agriculture and these were mainly – Research/ Academia, Farmers, Private Agribusiness, civil society and government. The CAADP process is governed by principles which include – ownership; transparency; inclusiveness; information access; participation; consultative; mutual accountability among others

The Genesis of CAADP in COMESA region

July 2003–Maputo -The African Union (AU) assembly agreed to pursue 6% annual agricultural growth for continued agricultural growth; that African countries should allocate 10% of annual budgetary allocation to agriculture and that regional blocks such as COMESA, SADC should implement the CAADP programs.

November; 2005. Cairo Follow-up COMESA agriculture ministers', meeting in Cairo cleared CAADP implementation

July, 2006; Djibouti - Resolution on CAADP endorsed by COMESA Heads of state summit

What are the achievements so far

The following are the main perceived achievements so far

- CAADP introduced a new way of approaching agriculture where the process is meant not only to

be inclusive and participatory between state and non-state actors but that both participate in joint planning and joint reviews of the process in its entirety. The new approach also looked at broader issues / holistic agriculture issues as compared to narrower approaches as practiced before.

- So far more than half of the countries in Africa have prepared CAADP compacts, have held business plans and even presented investment plans for funding. In EAC it is only Kenya that has not received funding for its investment plan; while Rwanda is developing its second CAADP investment plan. So far Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania in the EAFF region have received funding for their investment plans
- Farmer organizations have been involved in the process, the Pan African Farmer Organization (PAFO) sits in the Global Agriculture Food Security Program (GAFSP) committee which oversees the evaluation of the CAADP investment plans; PAFO sits in the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) mechanism on CAADP chaired by the African Union and development partners that provides support for capacity building especially for the regional economic communities; PAFO is the chair of the Non-state actors forum for CAADP under the Nepad Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA); and is also signatory to the national and regional CAADP compacts and by extension the investment plans. So far a majority of EAFF members have signed the compact while EAFF has already signed the IGAD compact and has been participating in the EAC & COMESA CAADP compact development process
- The funding made available through the GAFSP mechanism was an envelope of 20 billion USD which was in the form of grants as well as a loan facility made by application through the IFC. The countries have received each between 23 & 50 million usd; therefore the funds have been made available to the respective states and its been the onus of the national farmer organizations to make follow up with their respective states
- The CAADP process has been a learning curve for farmers as we have participated in the CAADP pillar elaboration process from the onset of CAADP where EAFF & UNFFE participated in pillar 2 on market access; we have participated in most of the CAADP partnership platform meetings which provide a platform for the stakeholders to get an update on the process; we have participated in the regional CAADP compact processes in EAC, COMESA and IGAD after an internal consultation process with our membership.

Specific gains for the farmers

- It is important to note that the space to participate is there and it's the onus of the farmer organizations (FOs) to constructively participate in this process; this is albeit many challenges such as human and financial resources and time constraints; it is however imperative for the FOs to ensure that they develop a more institutionalized framework of engaging with the state actors so that they can also receive the capacity strengthening resources provided by MDTF process as well as other development partners
- With half of the continent with investment plans we have new funding initiatives that are in the continent such as the grow africa and the new alliance of food security and nutrition. EAFF is part of the grow Africa process and we actively participate in the world economic forum meetings, these initiatives are providing an opportunity for Africa to attract international private sector investments and partnerships to agriculture; it is important that we farmers – who are collectively the largest investors in agriculture – use our collective action to engage with these opportunities. The GAFSP IFC loans facility is also minimally utilized and it is also another opportunity. Farmer organizations need to develop bankable business plans that can be presented for these kind of initiatives to consider, so far Grow Africa has been collecting a lot of information in Africa on existing opportunities especially at the national level, already several letters of intent have been signed by the AUC and prospective investors; they have been brokering partnerships and there is need to be strategic as farmers to participate in these discussions.
- The CAADP process is a 'brand' for Africa and in the past 10 years it has positioned agriculture as an investment destination and in so doing has elevated the visibility of the African farmer. EAFF together with other regional farmer organizations formed the Pan-African Farmers Organization (PAFO) in 2010 for the sole purpose of addressing farmers' issues at the continental and international level.
- The quality of many CAADP investment plans was good and many had components for strengthening farmer organizations; and it's upon the respective national farmer organizations to follow up on implementation of the national investment plans as well as provide feed-back on the results

What are the challenges for the next 10 years

The biggest challenge facing the next 10 years of CAADP lies in deepening ownership and deepening inclusion of farmers in the CAADP agenda. The CAADP process is a labyrinth and hence is complex, it needs all stakeholders to internally consult, internally strategize, internally forecast and then present these results to country; regional or continental CAADP teams – all stakeholders need to have capacity to interrogate the process and participate in the mutual accountability process; all these require resources and so far only the state actors have had an edge in accessing these resources. In short CAADP needs to be driven not by state actors but by all the stakeholders; the process is now at a turning point and the African Private sector has barely committed resources to the process, raising queries on the transparency, inclusiveness and ownership of the process by the African stakeholders. NPCA, in the 10 CAADP partnership platform, presented a new results framework that will guide the activities of CAADP for the 10 years, it will be however imperative that NPCA and the RECs review the existing mechanisms (e.g. CAADP-MDTF and others) to support the constructive participation of other actors in this process.

How can the challenges be addressed and are there any plans to address them

The bottlenecks around effective participation of farmers in the CAADP process are well known and EAFF has raised these issues. There has been a process to review the current CAADP-MDTF mechanism which ends in 2015 to see if the envelope can be increased and if the criteria for stakeholder engagement can be reviewed to allow the national stakeholders and the non-state actors to receive resources from this process. There also now exist many other opportunities to support engagement in the CAADP process that can be pursued – these need to be identified.

Capacity is always the biggest challenge with farmer organizations and as such EAFF will concentrate in identifying the opportunities to provide capacity and information of the process to its members

Political goodwill

The biggest obstacle however to developing African agriculture is political will. As long as politicians through actions of commission or omission create an environment of uncertainty and unpredictability in the policy climate then we shall struggle to attain 10% budgetary allocations to agriculture; fail to achieve regional integration in full; continue to observe low investments by domestic and foreign investors in agriculture and our markets will continue to remain disorganized and with very minimal value addition.

Conclusion

It is important that we strengthen our data collection, analysis and foresight capacities by broadening the actors responsible for data collection to include farmer organizations because this will be one of the major ways we shall confidently contribute towards convincingly advising the policy makers.

EAFF remains committed and supportive to the CAADP process, we shall endeavour to ensure that we participate at all levels of the process and make follow up on resolutions and programs that emanate from it; we would like to thank AUC and NPCA for providing leadership in the CAADP process and we request that they remain firm by ensuring that the process is Africa owned and driven; we reiterate our call to the African heads of state and government that in this 10th year of CAADP and AU Year of Agriculture, they renew their commitments to agriculture and indeed CAADP in both resources and deeds as agreed upon in 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique



ONE....

***CAADP: 10 Years back and 10
years forward - A Civil Society
Perspective***



ONE....

CAADP: 10 Years back and 10 years forward - A Civil Society Perspective!

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) had its inception in the July 2003 Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa. At that meeting in Mozambique, African Heads of State committed to revitalize the agriculture sector by placing emphasis on scaling up their national budgetary allocations to the sector to at least 10% with a view to enhancing agricultural productivity and beneficially impacting the welfare of small scale and traditional farmers in rural areas. The CAADP framework under the auspices of NEPAD was mandated as the vehicle to implement this directive and to improve and promote agriculture in Africa for the purpose of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty.

Since its inception, the outcomes of CAADP have been mixed. The majority of Africa's 54 countries, 43 to be exact, have signed up to CAADP and begun the business roundtable processes⁵. Of this number, 38 countries have passed the stage of signing a CAADP compact, and 28 have developed national agriculture and food security investment plans (ONE). However, of the 43 countries participating in CAADP thus far, only 8 have consistently attained the 10 percent target for public expenditure in agriculture (ONE). While some may argue that this is insufficient to warrant success, we have a different perspective. Indeed, much remains to be done to get more countries to achieve the budgetary standards and policy targets set for agriculture on the continent. CAADP has nevertheless contributed to some success in agriculture, which includes: 1) refocusing the continental agenda on agriculture as a tool for economic growth; 2) enhancing food security; and 3) providing a consensus based framework for strengthening agricultural policy infrastructure.

It can be argued that the CAADP framework, an African-led comprehensive and strategic framework for agriculture, has succeeded in repositioning agriculture firmly within African governments' agenda for development. Prior to 2003, support for African agriculture via donor assistance had been declining. OECD DAC figures note that "between 1991 and 2002 donor assistance to African agriculture declined in both absolute and relative terms, from around 17 percent of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 1980-1984, to around 8 percent of ODA between 1995 and 1999. This figure declined further between 2002 and 2007 to around 7 percent of ODA"⁶. This decline in funding to agriculture by donors and African governments alike was reflective of the limited emphasis placed on agriculture as a tool for economic development. Yet, under the Maputo Declaration, CAADP recognized and highlighted the critical link between agricultural growth and economic development⁷. In so doing, the Maputo Declaration refocused the agenda, causing African governments to take ownership of the challenges to agriculture and the rising challenge to food security in the region. This has also motivated increases in ODA to agricultureⁱⁱⁱ (IFPRI) thus bringing about a concerted global political will to effectively address Africa's food security challenges.

CAADP has contributed to some success in agriculture, which includes: refocusing the continental agenda on agriculture as a tool for economic growth; enhancing food security; and providing a consensus based framework for strengthening agricultural policy infrastructure

Through its continental efforts in the past decade, CAADP has consequently contributed to Africa's food security. Between 2003 and 2010, it has overseen the decline in rates of undernourishment from 26.7 percent to 24.3 percent and the decline in the population of individuals living below the \$1.25 a day poverty line from 55.7 percent to 48.5 percent (IFPRI). These trends, though modest, augur well for the role of CAADP in helping to drive the reduction of extreme poverty and the achievement of a hunger free Africa by 2063.

Many of the countries that have reached the 10 percent Maputo Declaration target only joined CAADP in the late 2000s. As a result, much of their success in increasing public expenditure to 10 percent of national budgets cannot be attributed directly

5. ONE, (2014). *Ripe For Change: The Promise of Africa's Agricultural Transformation*. ONE, p.9.

6 African Smallholder Farmers Group, (2010). *Africa's Smallholder Farmers: Approaches that work for viable livelihoods*. ASFG, pp.3-4.

7 Badiane, O., Makombe, T. and Collins, J. (2014). *Regional Developments: Africa. The Global Food Policy Report*. Washington DC.: IFPRI, pp.88-92.

ONE, (2014). *Ripe For Change: The Promise of Africa's Agricultural Transformation*. ONE, p.8

to CAADP. However, it's worth noting that they previously enacted policy reforms that were in line with CAADP guidelines⁸. NEPAD planning and coordinating agency also acknowledges that "much of CAADP's strategic work was itself derived from the experience of earlier successful agricultural reforms in those African countries that have subsequently adopted the CAADP framework"⁹. Nevertheless, CAADP has been instrumental in providing a consensus based framework to bolster African agricultural policy infrastructure and in strengthening current and ongoing activities for driving socio-economic transformation through agricultural development.

Perhaps CAADP's greatest success is that it harnessed continental political will towards agriculture and provided a framework to grow the agriculture sector

For countries that had already begun successfully reforming the sector, CAADP presented an opportunity to re-visit their agricultural investment plans and create new or strengthen already existing institutional frameworks for agricultural success. Rwanda, Ethiopia and Ghana, top performers in agriculture, are an example of countries that had already developed constructive plans for agriculture in the years before the commitment in Maputo was made. In Rwanda, the Ministry of Agriculture was among the first on the continent to begin aligning the second phase of its strategy, the Plan for the Strategic Transformation, to the CAADP Compact in 2007. In Ethiopia, the government aligned its Agriculture Growth Program, after the compact was signed in 2009, to CAADP's implementation framework with support from research organization IFPRI. Ethiopia is also actively involved in aligning its policy and investment framework (PIF) with CAADP. Like Ethiopia and Rwanda, Ghana has worked to align its policies to CAADP. Prior to the signing of the Compact in 2009, Ghana had begun aligning the second phase of its Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy to CAADP with inputs from CAADP country offices, ECOWAS and IFPRI. Ghana continues to align the priorities of its investment plan METASIP (Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan) to CAADP.

Perhaps CAADP's greatest success is that it harnessed continental political will towards agriculture and provided a framework to grow the agriculture sector. Specifically, CAADP has given impetus to and empowered the Maputo Declaration by allowing framers of this vision to imagine and achieve concrete and measurable goals for agriculture. This is particularly important for us at ONE given that 2014 is the Year of Agriculture and Food Security and the year in which the African Union has chosen to renew its 2003 Maputo commitment.

It is also important for us given our goal to ensure that Africa's leaders renew commitments to agriculture and entrench the gains already achieved. We are keenly aware that political will, beyond mere statements made at corporate gatherings is necessary if Africa's goals in agriculture are to be achieved. CAADP, since its inception and in its second phase, provides a stronger outcomes based and practical framework that can and will secure Africa's food secure and sustainable future. Our current campaign – Do Agric, It Pays – speaks to our own conviction that greater commitment to the CAADP framework and the Maputo Commitments specifically underpinned by sound and catalytic agriculture policies generally can yield the vision of African agriculture that we are so committed to championing and supporting.

Today over 700,000 Africans (at the time of going to print) from around the continent are calling on African leaders when they meet in Malabo to commit to higher and better public investments in agriculture, bolstered by targeted policy interventions that improve the lives of smallholder farmers, create decent jobs, and incentivize private sector participation and the development of the value chain that will lead to stronger economies. In the end, what's good for agriculture is good for Africa. ONE therefore urges Africa's leaders to recommit to the Maputo Declaration and to commit to pursue the following policy recommendations that will help to enhance the CAADP outcomes:

1. Increase the quantity of agriculture spending
2. Improve the quality of agriculture spending
3. Improve policymaking under CAADP for effectiveness, mutual accountability and participation
4. Improve transparency of agriculture spending
5. Eliminate the gender and youth gap in agriculture
6. Strengthen small-scale producers land rights through improved resources for land governance and adoption and implementation of the AU 'Framework Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa'
7. Increase investment in inclusive agriculture research, development and extension services

⁸ NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, (2010). CAADP: Highlighting the successes. NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency.

⁹ Ibid

8. Foster access to markets for small-scale farmers, investment in small-scale farming and responsible private sector investments
9. Integrate sustainability and climate resilience into national agriculture plans.
10. Put in place mechanisms for preventing and managing the recurrent food and nutrition crisis

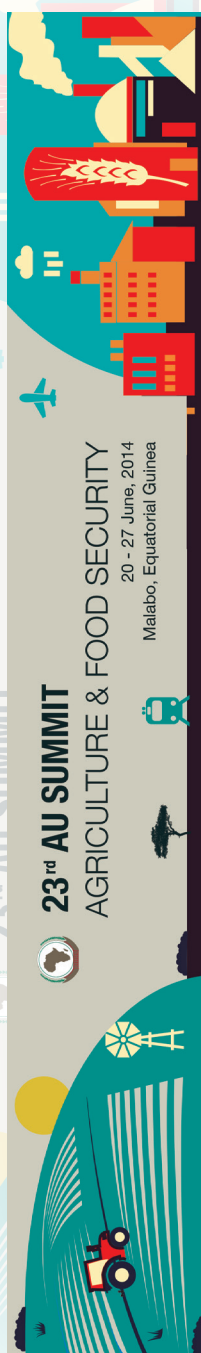
We believe that taking the above actions will result in ripple effects within the agriculture sector and the wider economy such that we will accomplish the following as a continent:

- A renewed focus on investment spending rather than consumption
- Increased agricultural yields stemming from technological and infrastructural investment as well as revived domestic research and development programs
- A reduction in national food import expenditures
- Increased intra-regional trade opportunities; and
- Growth in agribusiness and opportunities for smallholders and other actors along the value chain, addressing much of the unemployment concerns that we are increasingly faced with as 10 million young Africans join the labor force each year. Investing in agriculture today presents the single greatest opportunity for inclusive growth and shared prosperity.



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