



# CAADP 10 YEARS ON: DIALOGUE TO IMPROVE IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLANS (NAIPs)

## SYNTHESIS REPORT

*A Synthesis Report of A Special Meeting of the Agriculture Development Working Group (ADWG) Leaders and CAADP Managers of NAIPs on Country Post-Compact and Investment Plan Implementation*

11-13 February 2014

African Union Commission, Addis Ababa,  
ETHIOPIA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report provides a synthesis of the consultation “CAADP 10 YEARS ON: DIALOGUE TO IMPROVE IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLANS (NAIPs)” which was convened for the Agriculture Development Working Group (ADWG) Leaders and CAADP Managers of National Agricultural Investments Plans (NAIPs) on Country Post-Compact and Investment Plan Implementation. The event was informed by country stocking taking surveys completed before the meeting by country teams to review the progress and challenges to implementation of National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans.
2. The meeting was held at the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 11-13 February 2014. It brought together a total of 150 delegates, including 56 country representatives from 20 African countries and 55 donor representatives from country donor groups and HQ donors, along with representatives from COMESA, IGAD, ECOWAS, NPCA and AUC, the development partners, the United Nations and other multilateral institutions. The meeting consisted of several speeches and remarks; 10 plenary presentations which were followed by discussions; two panel sessions; and four break-out working groups in regional and thematic sessions.
3. The opening speeches were delivered by Her Excellency Tumusiime, Rhoda Peace (Mrs.), the Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union Commission (AUC); Ambassador Eulogio Montijano on behalf of the His Excellency Gary Quince, the European Union (EU) delegate to Development Partners Task Team (DPTT); and His Excellency Ato Tefera Deribew, Minister for the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture.
4. The objectives of the meeting were to: Share NAIP implementation progress and challenges and identify lessons learnt; Discuss and identify lessons from efforts to coordinate and align donor assistance to specific components of NAIPs; Review and discuss the 2014 areas of focus and work streams/ thematic areas being proposed to sustain momentum and sharpen focus on implementation efforts; and Review and discuss the areas of focus to accelerate the impact of NAIPs and investments on poverty and hunger reduction. The meeting involved a total of 15 Sessions, including plenary presentations and discussions, thematic and regional break-out groups and two high level panel discussions.
5. Day one of the meeting on 11 February 2014 reviewed recent progress where the delegates, including senior government representatives, representatives from the RECs, and country and headquarter donor representatives discussed major constraints and challenges that are limiting CAADP implementation and sustainability. They also reported and evaluated the progress that has been made to date and identified priority issues that need attention to improve CAADP implementation immediately and over the next 10 years.
6. Day two of the meeting on 12 February 2014 focused on the theme of “*Donor Coordination, Harmonization and Alignment*”. The discussions centered on identification of additional efforts needed by both the donor community and the countries to improve donor coordination, harmonization and alignment. The delegates identified and proposed specific suggestions to improve Donor Coordination and Alignment.
7. The final day of the meeting on 13 February 2014 focused on reviewing and identifying ways to address the priority issues that are hampering implementation of the country NAIPs. The AUC and NPCA

outlined proposed Thematic Areas that were then discussed and reviewed by the delegates in plenary and break-out sessions. Working in country groups and in RECs, the delegates then listed the specific actions they planned to take as part of the post-meeting follow-up at the national and regional level. These were shared and discussed in plenary.

## KEY MEETING OUTPUTS

### OBJECTIVE 1: RECENT PROGRESS (COUNTRY AND REGIONAL SPECIFIC)

8. The review of the recent progress included three plenary presentations, one plenary panel session and country break-out groups by regions. The presentations were given by Boaz Keizire, the CAADP Advisor to the AUC on *“Progress on key milestones and 2014 Overview”*, Josue Dione on *“Results of the Stocktaking Exercise - Changes in African Agriculture resulting from implementation approaches”*, and Alain Sy Traore, Director of Agriculture, ECOWAS on Regional-bilateral ECOWAP (CAADP) coordination in West Africa.
9. The presentations noted progress made so far; as of 2014, 50 of the 54 African countries have launched the CAADP process, 40 countries have signed Compacts, 28 of which have developed National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) that have been technically and independently reviewed. 15 countries have received GAFSP resources and two countries have begun the second round of CAADP NAFSIP.
10. In West Africa, the following achievements have been realized within ECOWAS: the formulation of regional food security, agricultural trade and natural resource management related policies; the development of a regional agricultural investment plan (RAIP); and good cooperation between the three main regional intergovernmental organizations that include technical and financial partnering. Peace, stability and security are key to progress in the planned CAADP/NAIP activities at the country level.
11. The presentations highlighted the following issues on NAIPs: NAIPs are comprehensive and include critical review of country policies and strategies; identification of priority investment areas and long term investment needs; effective monitoring and evaluation; joint planning, implementation and accountability
12. The presentations noted that the NAIPs have a solid growth foundation to build on - Agriculture is growing faster in more countries and productivity is improving in most of the countries; There is marked productivity growth difference across regions; Investment priority areas are identified for ECOWAS and COMESA; The investment plan implies significant increases in agricultural sector growth rates and faster decline in poverty rates; Projected increases in yield in the next decades will not be enough. NAIPs need to fill the significant agricultural sector growth, productivity and investment gaps; and NAIPs should be used to guide operational programs and work plans and ensure coherence and consistency of action focusing on higher impact faster
13. The result of the stock-taking exercise showed that 11 Countries reviewed reported making progress on three major areas: Relevant programs/policies were established or under establishment and enabling

environments were improved; coordination was improved among different stakeholders; and investments are being financed by different donors through bilateral projects.

14. The major challenges identified include the limited involvement and diversity of the private sector; confusion on the monitoring and evaluation systems; a lack of clarity about the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders; the limited technical capacity of local government staffs; and difficulties with the integration of gender related issues and indicators into the plan. Others include the poor linkages and low investment levels from the private sector (There was widespread recognition of the need to improve the structures for dialogue with the private sector and incentives to facilitate their engagement and investment); the need for policy change and institutional reform as an area of focus in the decade ahead; the failure to see agricultural inputs and technology sustainably used at scale has been a barrier to development; coordination structures at all levels need attention; coordination with and among donors is getting better, but continues to be a barrier; and the complicated procedures for accessing development funds and the slow pace of donor funds being released has frustrated development efforts, questioning the reliability of donors as partners.
15. The presentations recalled that the Year 2014 is designated the African Year of Agriculture and Food Security. The objectives of the YoA include: facilitation of broad-based and inclusive consultations and dialogues among all relevant stakeholders; mutual learning and experience sharing among countries; high level political and strategic partner dialogues on collective actions, commitment, program alignment, harmonization, coordination and mutual accountability. The Expected Outcomes of the 2014 YoA include: Improved awareness and engagement across all concerned stakeholders from individual to country level including organizations; efficient and functional country and regional level platforms for multi-sectoral actions; as well as demonstrable commitments among partners in program alignment, harmonization, coordination and mutual accountability.
16. The main theme of the YoA is *“Transforming Africa’s Agriculture for Shared Prosperity through harnessing opportunities for inclusive growth and sustainable development”*. The five sub-themes are: 1) Increased agriculture production, productivity and value addition; 2) Functioning agricultural markets (country and regional markets& trade); 3) Increased investment financing (public & private) along the agriculture value chains; 4) Towards ending hunger in Africa by 2025; and 5) Building resilience to address vulnerability to risks
17. A panel discussion titled *“Dialogue about Implementation Goals, Actions and Targets”* was part of the progress evaluation. The panelists included Sam Sesay, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, Sierra Leone; Vincent Rubarema, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries, Uganda; Sophia Kaduma, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania; and Mindi Lamboni, Secretary General, Ministry of Rural Equipment (MAEP), Togo.
18. The highlights from the panel discussion included the following: the importance of linking the increase in agricultural productivity to that of human population growth; the challenge of natural resources management, which needs careful consideration; the integration of non-agricultural sectors whose roles are important to ensure the successful implementation of CAADP/NAIP; The need to improve/create appropriate environment and opportunity to support increased role of the youth and women in Agricultural development; promote the accountability of political leaders, including the Heads of States and Governments for implementation of NAIPs and the need to push for CAADP to be part of African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM); the need to define the private sector in a broader sense so that

all private sector actors in the Agricultural Sector are represented; and the importance of regional organizations in the provision of technical support at the national level to ensure a sound regional analysis.

19. Country teams participated in regional group (Western Africa [2 groups], Eastern Africa and Southern Africa) discussions to discuss results of the individual country stocktaking review that occurred prior to the meeting – what has worked and what are the gaps; discuss and agree on the 3-4 most common areas of progress; and identify the 3-4 major issues /constraints that must be addressed to improve implementation of each country’s NAIP over the next 10 years.
20. Overall, the most often mentioned major issues facing countries trying to implement NAIPs included the following: constraints to Private Sector private sector participation to achieve sustainability; the need for M&E (tracking progress) and KM (Impact oriented policies / commitments / outcomes) to be used more effectively; need to embed thinking and doing in national frameworks (NAIPs); the need to have a process that is self-sustaining (e.g. how to continue investments that don’t depend on outside resources, how to build a better institutional framework to ensure continuity of program); measures to bring youth into agriculture (e.g. direct support for PPPs in value chain development to benefit the youth and support for entrepreneurship training for youth); need for enhanced local capacity and institutional strengthening; enhanced political commitment at all levels; filling of funding gaps; need for developing consistent, stable, predictable government policies (e.g. trade policies; and promotion of research for development through for example, introduction of innovative ideas into agricultural systems.
21. The West Africa Group 1 [Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Sierra Leone, ECOWAS] reported progress on two areas: CAADP confirmed the importance of public sector intervention in the agricultural sector development and alignment with other development partners lead/initiated by the public sector; Private sector is getting more attention in the agricultural politics. The main challenges remain: absence or very weak coordination; weak recording, Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting systems; and program approach not result-oriented/impact based. The way forward for institutional and policy reform will involve increased engagement and involvement of the private sector, and solving challenges related to land tenure.
22. The West Africa Group 2 [Ivory Coast, Senegal, Togo, DRC, Niger, ECOWAS] reported progress on four areas: agricultural research system is strengthening; seed production and access to inputs (mainly to women and smallholders) are improving contributing to increased production and productivity; improved agricultural business environment that include land system, including agricultural development as strategy; the fisheries Sector is receiving more attention; and the private sector started to be engaged in several of the stages of program/project processes – starting from the planning. The main challenges remain: Climate change effects on agriculture; Inadequate availability and access to agricultural inputs ; Insufficient budget allocation for governance in the agricultural sector; Weak financial mobilization expected from the private sector; Land policy still needs to be review as access to fertile land is limited; and weak competitiveness of local agriculture products.
23. The Eastern Africa Group [Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, COMESA,IGAD] reported progress on eight areas: Long term ownership/vision/commitment/prioritization; Financial and technical commitment from partner institutions; Very high political commitment in national investment policy; Constant backward/forward evaluation – keep track at different levels (input/output) (M & E); Empirically based appropriate policy in place for example fertilizer input (accessibility and availability)

and better access to information via collective/cooperative action; declaration of clear targets (10% budget allocation and 6% GDP growth target); CAADP is a well-structured program based on Pillars; and Institutionalized structure for dialogue in place. The main challenges remain: continuity/sustainability of the institutional framework of implementation and resources availability; embedding NAIP in national planning and budgetary allocations; weak private sector involvement (planning and policy dialogue...); limited tracking of progress/impact; differences among countries in terms of the local capacity of CAADP country teams; ownership and leadership of the national government; institutionalizing the country team/CAADP-NAIP within existing government system; national statistics system (available/reliability). The way forward for institutional and policy reform will involve evidence based planning, monitoring, evaluation, knowledge sharing; improved multi-sectoral collaboration; and situate CAADP structures within national/local Government framework.

24. The Southern Africa Group [Mozambique, South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, COMESA] reported progress on three areas: enhancement of relevant/evidence based policies and strategies at national level fostered attention of all stakeholders on agriculture and created an enabling environment; CAADP has provided and strengthened institutional architecture for dialogue (JSR, ADWG, TWGs); and growing Partnerships and alliances is increasingly recognized as important. The way forward for institutional and policy reform will involve the following as priority issues: operationalize the mutual accountability framework and implement joint sector reviews at country level – all partners to pledge and report in to one system; budget allocations to proven effective areas/programs such as in Research, Development and Extension; clearly defined private sector to fine tune to different segment; promote a policy environment to enhance the participation of youth, private sector, inputs, access to finance

#### OBJECTIVE 2: DONOR COORDINATION, HARMONIZATION AND ALIGNMENT

25. The discussions on “Donor Coordination, Harmonization and Alignment” on the second day of the workshop included two plenary presentations, one plenary panel session, two case studies at regional (COMESA) and Country (Ethiopia) level, and country break-out groups by regions. The presentations were given by Jeff Hill, Food Security Policy Chief, USAID Bureau for Food Security on “*Status of Donor Coordination, Harmonization and Alignment*”, and Hubert Cathala of DPTT on “*Sample Responses on Mutual Accountability, Donor Alignment, Coordination and Aid Effectiveness Stocktaking Exercise*”.
26. The objectives of the “Donor Coordination, Harmonization and Alignment” discussions were to exchange ideas and suggestions on current status of donor coordination and alignment; share ideas on how to improve donor coordination and alignment (at country level, between in-country and headquarter offices); and clarify conditions that countries need to meet in order for donors to turn promised support into high level policy commitments.
27. The presentations provided an overview of: some context and historical perspective to the question on what progress has been made over the 10 years in donor coordination, alignment, accountability and managing for results; what is the value added of donor coordination on alignment and mutual accountability; and what are the challenges and opportunities that are to be anticipated that the coordination, alignment and accountability will need to deal with and/or manage.
28. In the context of historical perspective, the presentations recalled the **Addis Consensus**, a joint statement from a group of donors and government representatives that met in 2009 in Addis to discuss how to

improve country and regional donor coordination, alignment and support for CAADP, and to figure out how to improve HQ and country donor communication and support. The Addis Consensus reflect and are underpinned by the Paris Declaration, Accra Action Plan, Rome Principles and Busan (Korea) Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation that committed to improving the effectiveness and impact of development assistance at domestic and international levels. Since 2009, a remarkable progress has been recorded; from only one country having a Country Compact and 5-6 with donor groups or co-ordination structures in 2009 to the current situation where all the countries with NAIPs have an Agricultural Sector Donor Coordination Structure.

29. Given the evolution and changes witnessed for CAADP over the past 5 years and the anticipated transformation in the next year, there is need to evaluate the relevance of the Addis Consensus Guidelines which were framed around Ownership, Alignment, Harmonization, Managing for results, and Mutual accountability, to help guide joint efforts in moving through key states of compact and investment plan development, including: Engagement and partnership development; Evidence based planning; Building alliances for investment; and Program implementation, M & E, peer reviews.
30. The re-appraisal of the Guidelines should also take into account the emerging new challenges including: Increased recognition of private sector and civil society and the inadequacy of tools / mechanisms now available to gain the knowledge, skills, investment and basic momentum; Recognition of nutrition and linkages needed for the success of the CAADP vision; The linkage, role and need for climate change and agriculture; The demand for accountability, results, transparency, inclusiveness in evidence based planning, decision making and management of policy procedures; and the need for significantly improved data in Africa to support community, district, national and regional transaction and decision making.
31. The presentations highlighted some progress in three key areas: (i) Mutual accountability; (ii) Alignment; and (iii) Coordination. Mutual accountability is intended to be implemented through Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) and whereas many countries have established JSR, it is still not clear whether these JSRs go beyond a process for a review of government actions and expenditures only to be more meaningful in delivering on mutual accountability specifically in terms of being: inclusive enough to create the space for private sector and civil society to clarify their commitments to the shared vision of the NAIP; able to account for donor expenditures; involved and engaged in the review of policies and progress.
32. Alignment, it was noted, is to help take action to scale by bringing parties and resources together to tackle and address and solve common issues that cannot be solved or achieved alone. It therefore needs clarity on the granular issues that help bring people, resources, and agencies together -- the targets, the modalities, the timelines, the expectations, the business practices of how and where and when development takes place, thereby laying the foundation for mutual accountability. For donors, the question is how to do alignment and what can be done better to see donor efforts go to scale to achieve sustainable results.
33. The value of coordination, it was noted, comes from people, agencies, and partners having a shared action (work) plans to achieve / implement that action plan, avoiding duplication, sharing capacities and knowledge and achieving the same outcomes is hard. The issue is whether country, coordination structures have common action plans that can be worked on together so that success is shared by all, not by one agency.

34. The presentations highlighted the results of DPTT stocktaking exercise to assess the level of mutual accountability related to donor alignment with country programs, donor coordination at the country level and the effectiveness of donor aid to the country, including the status of the country's commitments that donors require before they can commit to supporting NAIP programs. 13 African countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia) provided responses to the stocktaking exercise.
35. The results of DPTT stocktaking exercise highlighted eight main interlinked themes: strong leadership and ownership favour donor alignment, coordination and aid effectiveness (and are conducive to mutual accountability); a transparent consultation process to establish NAIPs and related institutional structures (JSRs, and Donor co-ordination structure) and special considerations to inclusivity for farmer organisations, private sector and civil society; financing levels and mechanisms; availability of quality data; holistic approach; attention to donor constraints; appreciation to the role of private sector; and clarity on the link with the regional level.
36. A panel discussion moderated by Boaz Blackie Keizire of AUC allowed Donor, Country and REC representatives to share their experiences and issues on Donor Coordination, Harmonization and Alignment. The panelists included Saga Pascal Yves Ilboudo, Permanent Secretary (PS) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Burkina Faso; Patrick Mutabwire, PS for Local Government, Uganda; Fenton Sands, USAID/Ghana, ASWG representative; Sam Kanyarukiga, CAADP Coordinator, COMESA; and Eric Force, ADWG/DPTT Country Representative for Cameroun.
37. The regional (ECOWAS) and national (Ethiopia) Case Studies provided examples to illustrate what it takes to align efforts of donors and countries to achieve a common goal. The ECOWAS case study reported on the ECOWAP Donor Matrix whose objective is to create an inventory and categorize regional development projects in agriculture and food security in ECOWAS and identify how they relate to the objectives of the ECOWAP and the Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP). This tool is targeted for use by the donors but is also useful to member states and other groups. The Ethiopian case study highlighted the development and implementation structure of the Ethiopia National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP). It provides a ten year strategic framework (2010 - 2020) for investment and estimates of financing needs; guides the prioritization, planning and implementation of current and future investments that contribute to overall agricultural growth, food security, and rural development; and investment framework to help mobilize additional global, regional and national resources for Agricultural Sector investments.
38. Country teams again met in regional groups to discuss their responses to three questions related to the stocktaking exercise on Donor Alignment which included to (i) agree on 3-4 most critical issues related to donor alignment and coordination that need to be addressed; (ii) to brainstorm and agree on 3-4 specific, realistic actions that can be taken to overcome these issues; and (iii) to present a summary on what problems need to be fixed and what changes need to be made. The group's feedback summarized issues around four major areas of co-ordination and harmonization in terms of: actions to improve co-ordination, harmonization and alignment; alignment to support country priorities; civil society and private sector; and the role of CAADP.
39. To improve Coordination, Harmonization, Alignment, there is a need for a common framework that covers civil society, private sector, and the public sector, a need to create an institutional structure that will allow countries to coordinate at donor level as well as cross sectoral coordination at country and



sub-national level across public, private and civil society sectors, a need for harmonization of processes and systems, a need to use managing for results to provide substantive clarity on what is being accomplished (the data generated could induce donors to invest), and a need to demonstrate transparency.

40. On alignment for supporting country priorities, enhance the alignment of donor approaches within development partners by establishing specific structures and mechanisms to regularly sit to review portfolios, take stock of what is going on across the donor programs, agree to pull out where all donors are working in one area and refocus these resources where more support is needed, and there is also a need to find resources to make coordination work by allocating specific resources for coordination (it is not free). Further, establish institutional coordination at country level to develop a cross structure for coordination within countries by for example, the use of finance/budget as an instrument of coordination, to be supported by a strengthened leadership at country level.
41. On participation of the civil society and private sector, the following are recommended: dissect private sector to account for the heterogeneity (small holders will have different capacity needs than the indigenous private sector and the international private sector); get clarity of contribution from private sector and civil society (for example use a score card to establish accountability); identify the opportunity cost for private sector participation to develop incentives that ensure there is value added to the private sector; support dialogue on the business environment which needs reforms that encourage investment – always have dialogue that is based on equal to equal consultation – spell out in the law on PPPs to improve legal framework; respond to the different scope of interest for the civil society and private operators – merge groups into platforms that represent the common interest of individuals in the group ; governments to provide a clear path of engagement – to help the private sector engage effectively; focus on information sharing at various levels (An example is the Freedom Of Information Act in Sierra Leone) to make relevant information available to stakeholders; ensure that Agricultural Sector Working Groups (ASWGs) work with and/or include civil society and private sector representatives.
42. On the role of CAADP: First, CAADP should have a vision for the role of donor countries in funding the program and articulate how long will the funding and donor dependency last as this cannot be perpetual. Second, CAADP should answer these questions: how do we sustainably reinvest –because finance availability is changing; how do we reinvest and take development agenda forward on our own; how do we structure engagement with donors – technical collaboration – how do we factor that in as part of that relationship; how do we have to make the agenda ourselves

### OBJECTIVE 3: SUSTAINING MOMENTUM OF CAADP IMPLEMENTATION

43. The discussions on “Sustaining Momentum of CAADP Implementation” on the third day of the workshop included two plenary presentations by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the NEPAD Planning and Co-ordination Agency (NPCA), thematic break-outs in seven workstreams proposed for the 2014 African Year of Agriculture (YoA) and individual Country/RECs break-outs to plan post-meeting follow up actions and events. The presentations were given by Martin Bwalya of the Agriculture and Food Security Unit of NPCA on the “*Vision for next 10 years: Commitments to Sustain the CAADP Momentum*” and the second by Boaz Blackie Kezire, the CAADP Coordinator, DREA, AUC on “*Overview of Core Thematic Areas: what they are and how they are being defined*”.

44. The discussions on “Sustaining Momentum of CAADP Implementation” had two objectives to : a) share a vision for CAADP over the next 10 years; and b) discuss core building blocks being developed to advance momentum with respect to three areas, namely i) CAADP’s 2014 supplementary commitments to sustain momentum and sharpen focus, ii) the Role of Partnership Platform, and iii) the 2013 – 2023 Results Framework and Thematic Areas - what they are, how they are being defined, and how they will be used.
45. The presentation by Martin **Bwalya** highlighted the link between the NEPAD Agenda and the CAADP process and other parallel initiatives by the African Union, including the 2063 Plan and Africa’s Post-2015 Development Framework. The presentation encapsulated four broad areas: the CAADP purpose; a retrospective view of CAADP implementation; an overview of current situation and the key applicable lessons; and a prospective view of the CAADP process moving forward. The presentation recalled that the Vision of CAADP was driven by three issues: investments plans to support the national agriculture development strategies (NADSs); policies and policy formulations; and Institutional transformation and human-organizational development.
46. Three broad lessons on gains, progress and achievements can be drawn with respect to the CAADP implementation in the last 10 years: i) impact on the Continental Agenda - CAADP has mobilized Africa around a common agenda for agriculture, which is now back on the political-policy agenda with evidence of growing political commitment to increase budgetary allocations of public budget; ii) the Transformational Drive is reflected in better planning processes (evidence-based, inclusive, specific priorities, clear budget), the catalyzing engagements through partnerships and alliances (across sectors, disciplines and boundaries), and renewed energy on delivering results and urge for quality data / Information; iii) the impact on Production, Productivity and Value Addition, as demonstrated through making the case for regional integration, noting and responding to emerging issues (climate change; globalization; youthful population & migration; land acquisition etc);, and reduced vulnerability in face of extreme weather.
47. Numerous challenges and limitations have been encountered by stakeholders in the CAADP implementation process, including : too much focus on the issue of public financing; too much focus on the supply side and not on making markets work; weak inter-ministerial and inter-sectorial coordination; risk of bureaucratization (much talk and no action on concrete concerns of agriculture); multiplicity of initiatives; coherence in leadership (especially consensus in regional and continental processes); and the urgent and compelling case for immediate food and livelihood needs.
48. In terms of sustaining the CAADP momentum in the next 10 years, CAADP can make a difference in two impact areas. The first is on Agriculture Transformation, Capacity & Enabling Environment. This includes the following areas: Planning and capacity (evidence-based; inclusive; predictable and accountable); Policy environment to promote accountable, inclusive, informed policy design processes which elevate the interests of the “masses” in public policy; institutional and skills development (capacity for effective and efficient execution & delivery through partnerships); leadership and governance through a critical mass of resolute, decisive & accountable leadership; and expansion of investment financing in both the public and private spheres. The second is on Productivity, Production & Wealth Creation. These include: productivity enhancement through intensification, science and technology, and strategic commodities including livestock & fish; competitive and viable agriculture including value addition (agro-industry and commerce, and entrepreneurship); and aligning with ecosystem potential and resilience and sustainability objectives.

49. The presentation by Boaz Blackie Keizire consisted of three aspects: i) the CAADP 2014-2023 Results Framework, highlighting the process that led to its development; ii) the emerging issues and thematic areas of focus for the 2014 Year of Agriculture; and iii) the proposed Mutual Accountability through Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs). The CAADP 2014-2023 Results Framework was developed in response to the request of the AU leadership which at various fora and decisions made a call to direct attention of CAADP to delivering Results and Impact. Thereafter, the Sustaining CAADP momentum identified key result areas and associated actions to strengthen capacity and systems and accelerate delivery of results and impact. The Results Framework is therefore meant to facilitate results-based planning; make it possible to track resource use and therefore, accountability and determining value for money options.
50. The CAADP Results Framework is designed as a continental framework – to be domesticated at all levels. It offers higher level and visionary measure against which national and regional level targets will be pitched. Care has been taken to ensure the adaptation of the RF into national and regional systems remains a flexible and creative process with ultimate “respect” for local conditions, circumstances and reality.
51. In terms of impact and results, three levels of assessment are envisaged for CAADP in the Results Framework. Level 3 is the specific added value of CAADP support and interventions to institutional transformation and CAADP operational effectiveness. It consists of six components: improved and Inclusive policy design and implementation capacity; more efficient / stronger institutions; more Inclusive and evidence based agriculture planning and implementation processes; improved partnership between private and public sector; increased public investment in agriculture achieving better value for money; and increased access to quality data, information and an informed public. Level 2 is the changes in African agriculture resulting from the implementation of CAADP (i.e. Agriculture systems transformed and Production-productivity improved). It includes five components: increased agriculture production and productivity; better functioning agriculture markets, increased markets, access and trade; increased private sector investment along the agriculture value chain; increased availability and access to food and access to productive safety nets; and improved management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture production. Level 1 is the Impact to which Agriculture contributes (indirectly) to Africa socio-economic development (Wealth Creation; Resilience; Improved Food and Nutrition Security).
52. The emerging issues were identified as the following: Inclusive Policy, Efficient and Strong Institutions; Partnerships including Private Sector, Agribusiness trade, Financing and Market Access - bringing in new models; Regional Trade and Regional Integration ;Increased Access to Quality Data, Monitoring, Evaluation and Mutual Accountability (e.g. JSRs); Agricultural Science and Technology Agenda; Food Security & Nutrition; Resilience and Risk Management; Agriculture and Climate Change; Agriculture Inputs; Land Policy; and Rural Infrastructure. Additionally, Gender and Youth; Environment; and Small-holder farmer’s issues were identified as cross-cutting.
53. The process of Mutual Accountability through Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) is envisaged to involve the production of a JSR Report to inform national and sub-national review and dialogue platforms. The Report will encompass the four (4) sub-reports: i) a JSR Sector Impact Report whose content will include Poverty status, Nutritional Status, Agricultural Growth, Agricultural Trade, and Progress Indicators; ii) a JSR Public Policy Report whose content to include the Progress & status of Government policy commitments (as in NAIPS); iii) a JSR Donor Expenditure & Commitments Report whose content to include Disbursements, alignment and commitment to policy pronouncements; and iv) a Private Sector, CSOs and Other but separate Reports outlining private sector commitments and deliverables.

54. The delegates discussed the proposed thematic issues in seven groups. The Science and Technology thematic group identified four critical areas: Generating improved technologies and scaling out (Dissemination); Multi and Inter disciplinary approach (including Social Sciences, Economics, Environment, Geo-climatology); Building human capital (researchers, advisory officers, farmers); and Funding for research and extension (public-private-partnership). The recommendations for the thematic area includes: Reaffirming of political commitment in scientific research; Networking of scientists at regional and continental levels; Better use of existing technologies; Strengthening of national budgets to boost agricultural research; and Mobilization of resources from the private sector through dynamic public-private partnerships.
55. Private Sector Investment and Partnership thematic group identified eight critical areas: Clear definition of roles with the government acting as a facilitator/regulator and ensuring the provision of infrastructure to facilitate investments. The private sector to serve as a key driver for investments along the value chain and the civil society contributes in terms of capacity building, resource mobilization and advocacy; Creation of a conducive private sector investment climate in terms of the policy, regulatory framework and land tenure, and establishment of system for dialogue, monitoring, reporting, and provision of infrastructure by the public sector; Capacity building for small holders and indigenous private sector to support long term investment opportunities; Integration of small holders into small scale and large scale investments (to check land grabbing, poverty reduction etc); establishment of special programmes for promoting youth and women farmers/smallholders; Increase of access to agri-business finance; value addition to capture more of the price to increase farmer and domestic income and create jobs; and establishment of a dedicated structure for private sector within government on value chain structuring, investment opportunities and to facilitate public-private sector co-ordination. The recommendations for this thematic areas are the establishment of Chambers of Agriculture in Countries where these do not exist; support for public sector reforms to facilitate Private sector investments; and provision of supporting data for Indicators.
56. The critical areas identified by the Food and Nutrition Security thematic group in the context of nutrition-agriculture linkages includes the availability of food (production and productivity); access (money, markets and infrastructure); utilization, quality, food diversity; and food resilience for vulnerable population.
57. The Resilience thematic group identified four critical issues as: Climate Smart agriculture / agro-ecological systems; Household vulnerability; Macro-economic vulnerability (policies, food systems, regional aspects); and Improving data management and capacity.
58. The Regional Trade and Regional Integration thematic group noted that the REGION is about the Continent of Africa functioning in the context of strong Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The critical issues in trade include the National, INTRA-regional, and INTER-regional trade; Off-continent trade, including exports and imports; trade BENEFITS, including factors of opportunities from Regional Trade and Regional Integration; evidence of that Africa can feed Africa with a combination of FORMAL and+ INFORMAL trade; focus on the overlooked innovation opportunities and opportunities for agribusiness trade all along the value chain; and portfolio of countries in terms of the diverse assets of resources, capabilities, demand. The group recommended a merger with the Private Sector Investments and Partnership thematic group including to integrate the private sector, agribusiness trade, financing and market access. The Cross-Cutting issues to be addressed include: gender and youth as separate

issues; smallholder farmers to ensure that investment in mechanisms that benefit groups of smallholder farmers as a priority, and commercial scale farmers as well; environment to ensure that Science & Technology links to innovation at country level looks at economics for entire crop/livestock; and share S&T in intra-and inter-regionally; harmonize intellectual property rights mechanisms at regional levels.

59. The critical areas identified by the Policy and Institutions thematic group includes: The need to clearly focus on one vision at the national level (integrating CAADP as a programme in the national development approach); Programmatic approach (bringing all sectors together); One body at the national level to coordinate the CAADP processes; Inclusiveness process that involves all the stakeholders; the application of the CAADP Result framework; Effective communication in the process; Capacity building (policy makers, policy gap analysis); Peer review mechanisms and process; and transparency. The group made two recommendations: Define how to transition the issues at the policy level to the next steps in implementation; and Make clear the relationship between AUC, RECs and CAADP country team (mandate, responsibilities, roles and linkages).
60. The Monitoring and Evaluation thematic group identified seven critical issues as follows: Coordination and collection of data – System; Quality, consistency and coherency, use of data to influence policy and linking data to policy dialogue; the definition of baseline indicators to track progress on CAADP implementation; Capacity building especially in data collection systems; Knowledge Management (sharing information amongst stakeholders) and inter institutional collaboration; Linkages between producers and users; Need to identify a lead institution.
61. Participants at the meeting worked in country and REC teams to plan for post-meeting follow up actions. The country and RECs reports are provided in **ANNEX**. The agreed to next steps coming from the meeting were as follows: Revision of the country CAADP implementation guidelines, (pre and post compact and post business meeting: AUC/NPCA); Update guidelines for donor coordination, alignment and accountability (Donor partners); Launch extensive country and stakeholder engagement and dialogue on the Year of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, and the CAADP Results Framework ( RECs and AU Member States); Roll out a communications campaign to engage African stakeholders in the YOA (AUC, RECs and member states); Produce a consolidated stocktaking (country and donor) technical report (AUC, RECs, Member States and donors); and Develop recommendations for Ministerial review for Heads of State decisions and declaration ( AUC and Member States).
62. The participants evaluated the meeting by responding to six questions as follows: Did the meeting help you understand the issues and prepare your country delegation for the Ministerial? What was most helpful?; What are 2-3 things you are going to do in-country to help prepare your country delegation for the PP and the Ministerial; Were the in-country facilitation, preparation and support provided prior to the meeting helpful? What could be done to help your country prepare for the upcoming PP and Ministerial meetings?; What could be done (or what specific support could be provided) to help you better understand how/where/if you are making progress on implementing the NAIP?; Of the areas that have been identified in the results frameworks (level 3) and the thematic areas, which are the most relevant for you?; and If additional support programs/resources were provided to support actions in 2-3 of these thematic areas, which areas would you recommend be targeted?. The evaluation feedback is provided in the ANNEX.
63. The closing statements were given by Jean-Pierre Halkin representing the European Union and Chair of the DPTT and Abebe Haile Gabriel, the Director of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture

(DREA) at the African Union Commission (AUC) on behalf of HE Mrs. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the AUC. Jean-Pierre Halkin appreciated the openness in the dialogue during the meeting and noted that the Donors are glad to see that there is a shared common vision and goals to develop and build a prosperous Africa free of food and nutritional insecurity.

64. Jean-Pierre Halkin speech highlighted three main issues from the perspective of the Donors. The first are the examples of good things referring to the CAADP partnership that are happening that should continue: Elaborating and implementation of the NAIPs within the framework of clear policies; Consultative process and operations and peer review build ownership and confidence and demonstrate how transparency and feedback lead to better alignment; Flagship programmes are good tools and should continue to be used; Tracking aid flows at country and continental level should be more common and such processes rely on institutional structures for stakeholders; The full integration of CAADP in long term country strategies favors donor coordination and alignment when processes are monitored in a single structure that can ensure consistency and predictability for all stakeholders. NAIP integration on state budget and a system for tracking progress enables donors to increase aid efficiency through sector approach; and Donor alignment and coordination support strong government leadership in the design and implementation of the agriculture development process.
65. Second is the example of bad things that is happening but should not continue to happen and that donors should stop. These include: avoidance of parallel bilateral financing to reduce competition; the need for more efforts into harmonizing approaches and procedures; the provision of clear information on budgeting; and explain strategy for balancing support to production and markets, and CSOs.
66. Lastly are the examples of things that are not happening and should happen moving forward, and which donors should start doing going forward: improving own accountability to be facilitated by implementation of the framework; Support for reliable data collection systems and studies to develop evidence based planning and strengthen M&E; enhanced work towards progressively reducing financing gap to reduce dependency on foreign support, taking into account absorption capacity; Support country land reform and policies for investment environment and articulate with private sector dynamics which are drivers of sustainability with attention to agro-sector; and allocating more efforts to support in country internal co-ordination and how to engage donor team at regional level and agricultural process at wider geographical level.
67. In closing, the speech made a plea for alignment and for the AU, member states and RECs to take strong leadership towards the Declaration at the Heads of State Summit in June/July 2014 and make clear commitments with a limited number of objectives and with clear goals. In 2015, the RECs and the member states should start to implement the political decisions arising from the Declaration. The CAADP will become the operational arm of implementation of the policies and the partnership document will be designed to strengthen the cooperation between the EU and Africa. The speech concluded by noting that 2014 is a unique year because more attention is now given by the international community to the topic of agriculture and food security so the meeting needs to take the right and strong political commitment. This will help the development partners to develop support for the CAADP process so that within a year the EU will provide the money to support its implementation
68. Abebe Haile Gabriel observed that the participants made very good use of the three days and thanked all for making this happen. He extended special appreciation to Dr Sam Sesay, the Minister for Agriculture,

Forestry and Food Security for Sierra Leone who has always supported the agriculture agenda and was present throughout and actively participated in the meeting. He noted that the objectives of the dialogue are about the lessons and about charting the future course of actions. The member states can make and own this future by embracing the agenda, accelerating growth to generate results, wealth and ensuring that it is an inclusive process for shared prosperity which is consistent with the vision for agenda 2063, the framework for articulating the Africa we want. The Year 2014 is the first of the next 50 years; hence it is significant that it is the Year for Agriculture and Food Security coinciding with the commemoration of the 10<sup>th</sup> year of CAADP.

69. The year 2014 is a year of reflection, strategizing and commitment focusing on accelerated implementation and support for country-defined plans and priorities. The primary objective of the YoA is to facilitate the broad-based consultative process and demonstrate commitment with accountability for results among all stakeholders. The participants in the meeting are the key interlocutors of implementation and support hence the dialogue here marks the first event after the launch of the YoA in January 2014. The outcomes of the meeting will feed into other High Level Events, including the 10<sup>th</sup> CAADP Partnership Platform in March 19-21, 2014 in South Africa, the Ministers Forum from 28 April to 2 May 2014 at AUC and the Heads of State Summit in June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.
70. During the Ministerial session, the AUC is inviting the Chair of African Ministerial bodies of environment, water, meteorology, S&T, finance and economy, infrastructure and representatives of non-state actors to participate and interact on this year's theme. The AUC commits to making the ministerial debate as interactive as possible in all the sectors and all stakeholders, including the development partners. The agenda items and the programme of work are being designed to focus on the theme and create space for stakeholders to inform the deliberations and outcome of the meeting which will go to the AU Assembly of Heads of State in Malabo in June/July 2014.
71. Beyond the Summit Declaration, the process is geared towards developing tools for measuring an agreed upon results framework for all stakeholders to be accountable with a clear vision, targets and goals that are achievable and measurable. This is the link from this meeting and the policy to be taken at the highest level of decision making by the Heads of State. In conclusion, he took the opportunity to encourage everyone's participation in all activities of the year at the national, regional and continental level and expressed appreciation to all the participants and to the colleagues who have facilitated this process to make it successful, including the translators. He wished all well and safe travels to respective destinations

ANNEX:

Special Meeting of the Agriculture Development Working Group (ADWG) Leaders and the CAADP Managers of NAFSIPs  
on Country Post-Compact and Investments Plan Implementation  
Report of Country/Back Home Actions  
Thursday 13, February 2014

	Country, RECs, AUC DREA and NPCA, DPTT, Donors	TASK – 1	TASK - 2	TASK - 3
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whom do you influence?</li> <li>2. What strategy do you use to influence these key people?</li> <li>3. What are the key messages you will be sharing with these key people?</li> <li>4. When do you finalize the briefing plan and organize the briefing meetings?</li> </ol>	<p>What plans do you develop and use to broaden public awareness in your country of the 2014 YOA?</p>	<p>When do you schedule a planning meeting to discuss on coordination, harmonization and mutual accountability; specific actions needed; resources required; leadership; and facilitation support needed the planning meeting?</p>
1	Ethiopia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No need to influence since the Prime Minister has already recognized the importance</li> <li>2. Rural Economic Development (RED) &amp; Food Security (FS) Sector Working Group (SWG)</li> <li>3. Agriculture is still key to development</li> <li>4. During our regular Rural Economic Development (RED) &amp; Food Security (FS) Meetings</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media and various platforms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Economic Development (RED) &amp; Food Security (FS) Sector Working Group (SWG) schedule</li> </ul>
2	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prime Minister; Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture; DRC Presidential Cabinet; Parliamentary Commission of Agriculture; Other parties (PTF, OSC, SP, OPA)</li> <li>2. Restitution workshop; meeting with chief of PTF, Prime Minister and other relevant government officials</li> <li>3. Governmental leadership in the implementation of PNIA; coordination, harmonization and alignment of interventions</li> <li>4. March 2014</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of all existing agricultural platforms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and rural development thematic group workshops</li> <li>• PTF and CER support</li> </ul>
3	Mauritania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prime Minister; Minister of the Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Rural</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leadership: MAED in collaboration with major concerned departments, producer</li> </ul>



		<p>Development; the Private Sector; Socio-professional Associations; TF partner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High level meeting to sensitize the aforementioned actors on: PNIA/SA; African Year of Agriculture; other programs contributing to food security; other programs contributing to food security</li> <li>Decision made during this meeting on agriculture, nutrition, food security, resilience...</li> </ol>		<p>organizations, SC and PTF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require resources: Government and PTF</li> </ul>
4	Malawi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The controlling officer of the Agricultural sector and donor groups</li> <li>As an agenda item at sector dialogue forums e.g. JSR, TWG, ASWGs; public through the media</li> <li>Commitment by heads of states and government; a planned declaration of YOA Results Framework</li> <li>End of February 2014 taking advantage of existing forums</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roundtable discussions through existing dialogue forums</li> <li>Through civil society networks on agriculture and farmers union</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a country we will continue working together to ensure successful implementation of program and enhance coordination among stakeholders</li> <li>Resources required: Financial and Human Resources</li> <li>Leadership: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security</li> <li>Facilitation: CAADP coordinating team to provide us with clear indicators if we are doing activities in line with the Year of Agriculture</li> </ul>
5	Tanzania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High level authorities: President, Prime Minister and Ministers</li> <li>Consultative meetings and round table discussions; Preparing specific messages for media on CAADP (AU and Country); Presidential retreat (President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Ministers and Deputies); and Public rallies/campaigns</li> <li>CAADP 10 years successes, challenges and future transformation of agriculture; CAADP values within ASDP, TAFSIP/ASDP-II and BRN: CAADP framework in engaging private sector and civil society (inclusiveness)</li> <li>April 2014</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance in evidence based briefs</li> <li>Financial – consultative meetings, campaigns, media</li> </ul>
6	Niger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental actors (Sector Minister and high level commissariat of i3N; national assembly; regions with a measure of</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental communication systems</li> <li>Agricultural fair and show organization between March 6 and 9, 2014</li> </ul>	

		<p>autonomy; the private sector; civil societies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Report to council of Ministers; information sharing workshop on the process and 2014 African Year of Agriculture</li> <li>3. Agenda of the platform; progresses made and actions to set about on: intensification, production diversification, market access, resilience (crises prevention and management), nutrition</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Niger's participation in the 2014 regional and international meeting</li> </ul>	
7	Sierra Leone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HE the President; Cabinet and CAADP Compact Team</li> <li>2. Develop program for 10 year CAADP: Submit report on this meeting (issues and recommendations on how Sierra Leone will maintain CAADP championship; Participation at PP, Ministerial and Summit</li> <li>3. Sierra Leone as CAADP champion; Progress in agri. Sector after CAADP 2009 and need for more support to agri. Sector</li> <li>4. February 2014</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting (AAG, ADWG, Cabinet, HE (PTF on Agric.) and compact partner; thematic lectures (progress, challenges and RECs); testimonies/success stories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial and technical resources (TBD)</li> <li>• Facilities needed: Financial/technical – sector review, programming 2<sup>nd</sup> phase for NAIP-II</li> </ul>
8	Cameroon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rural sector administration; PACTE signatories; public opinion; CMP (PTF and MINEPAT)</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3. Alignment; interdepartmental consultation and dialogue with PACTE signatories; coordination with PTF</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare/design a 6 months communication agenda with PTF</li> <li>• Revitalization of high level political dialogue between CMP and Ministries (emphasizing on PDDA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutualising available national resources to support PDDAA including FAO's cooperation perspective</li> </ul>
9	Togo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HE the President of the Republic; Prime Minister; Economic and Finance Minister; Minister of Cooperation</li> <li>2. Reporting outcomes of this meeting; awareness creation among Ministers of Cooperation, Finance and Planning; leadership representation to the prime minister; meeting/workshop to report outcomes of the PNIA process to members of the government and PTF</li> <li>3. Year 2014 is Year of Agriculture; events in</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings at different levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letter of information including key recommendations of the February 2014 meeting in Addis Ababa to authorities and AUC offshoots</li> <li>• Informing timely national authorities of the upcoming events and the required resources</li> </ul>

		mind (June 2014 - declaration of heads of states, April 2014 – Ministerial meeting, March 2014 – CAADP/PP platform; new Results Framework for the next 10 years of PDDAA (2014-2023)		
10	Uganda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ASNG, TPM, Cabinet, Parliament, NSAs, LGs</li> <li>2. Meetings, Circulate the documents</li> <li>3. Coordination, harmonization, focus on results</li> <li>4. Briefing plan: end of February 2014; Meetings: March 2014</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By end of May, 2014 (roundtable), LGs quarterly meetings</li> <li>• Roundtable, press release/media programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASWG, roundtable under MAAIF leadership</li> <li>• Technical, financial; documents; synthesis report, support integration at LGs level</li> </ul>
11	Burkina FASO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Secretariats, Ministers, Collaborators and Partners</li> <li>2. Minutes of this meeting written and orally; Organizing a workshop to share the recommendations and conclusion made during the February 2014 meeting in Addis Ababa</li> <li>3. CAADP assessment on the progresses made, strengths and weakness, and future plan; year 2014 is Year of Agriculture</li> <li>4. Briefing plan: End of February 2014; Briefing meeting: Mid March 2014</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informing and consulting with all the actors (public sector, private sector, producers, civil society organizations through roundtable discussions and workshops</li> <li>• Create awareness and mobilization of members of the actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination: Organizing Meetings</li> <li>• Harmonization: Develop appropriate tools and methods and share</li> <li>• Mutual accountability: Develop appropriate tools and methods</li> <li>• Specific actions: survey/study, workshops, training</li> <li>• Required resources: Methodology, technical and financial support</li> <li>• Leadership: Parliamentary secretariat in charge of Agricultural Politics (PNSR/PNIA); managing body of sector statistics</li> <li>• Facilitation: For resource mobilization and technical support</li> </ul>
12	Côte D'Ivoire	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>2. Report the outcomes of the February 2014 meeting in Addis Ababa to the PNIA coordination team</li> <li>3. Assessment of CAADP and future plan; Year 2014 as Year of Agriculture</li> <li>4. Briefing plan: First week of March, 2014; Briefing Meeting: March 30, 2014</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informing and creating awareness about the consultation involved in implementing PNIA (OSC, private sector, PTF, Government)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the efficiency of existing coordination framework</li> <li>• Establish a joint income for the implementation of PNIA</li> <li>• Capacity building/strengthening to put a functioning monitoring and evaluation system in place</li> <li>• Leadership: PNIA Technical Secretariat to improve coordination/harmonization/mutual responsibility</li> <li>• Facilitation: Support from CEDEAO and CAADP/AU/NEPAD team</li> </ul>
13	Rwanda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Minister, <b>DS</b> – Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further involve NSA/private via workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further improve existing M&amp;E and JSR</li> </ul>

A Synthesis Report of A Special Meeting of the Agriculture Development Working Group (ADWG) Leaders and CAADP Managers of NAIPs on Country Post-Compact and Investment Plan Implementation

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Briefing/pps</li> <li>3. Tack progress independently and link with Results Framework; Robust Monitoring and Evaluation system to prove impact/outcome and JSRs as Mutual Accountability Process; Food Security and Nutrition mainstreamed in our actions (as M&amp;E of SPAT-3); how/ways to further involve the private sector (mapping and different actors); Sierra Leone also in 2<sup>nd</sup> phase (Business meeting in June – us in May/June; inform calendar</li> <li>4. Newt two weeks</li> </ol>	<p>after the Ministerial Meeting (?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Format of slides in working group presentations</li> <li>• Punctual presentation on SWG and SWAP – showing calendar</li> <li>• Radio/webpage – communication department</li> </ul>	<p>systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leadership: Ministry of Agriculture and EU (involve all active)</li> </ul>
14	Republic of South Africa (RSA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The senior management of DAFF; Minister and Minister of Executive Council (MEC of Province); Mintech (Forum of HOD), Forum of SA DG (FOSAD); Cabinet and Parliament; Youth/Civil Society/Private Sector and Women</li> <li>2. Consultation workshops; presentation/information session on the current status of CAADP and our obligation (what is expected of RSA); NPCA briefing DAFF management</li> <li>3. 2014 YOA; RSA hosting CAADP PP in Durban; participation in the events</li> <li>4. Newt week (February 2014)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upholding the principle of integration</li> <li>• Incorporating the CAADP overview in the usual/standard 2014 calendar activities e.g. World Food Day, AFMSD, Africa Day, Female farmer of the year</li> <li>• Targeted workshops with key role layers (e.g. Agribusiness Congress) – August 2014</li> <li>• Launch of Agricultural Projects to encourage more agricultural activity</li> <li>• Possible roundtable (sponsored by the private sector) arrangements with key industry partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working together over time to improve coordination, harmonization and mutual accountability</li> <li>• Specific actions needed are as those under TASK – 1)</li> <li>• Resources required: in the main existing budget; need for minimal dedicated budget for special projects; some sponsorships</li> <li>• Leadership: Ministerial and Administrative influences; program level Food Security and Agrarian Reform</li> <li>• Facilitation support needed: NCPA, SADC Secretariat</li> </ul>
15	Senegal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Environment; the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture will communicate the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister will communicate the President</li> <li>2. Drafting a summary note for the Ministers; working sessions with MAER to critically discuss on the questions raised; National workshop with all concerned parties (OSC, SP, PTF, OP, State...)</li> <li>3. Year 2014 as African Year of Agriculture;</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FIARA</li> <li>• Awareness creation about family agricultural production system</li> <li>• Political dialogue group</li> <li>• PNIA Technical Committee</li> <li>• PNIA steering committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific activities: Awareness creation sessions; drafting/preparing country contribution in the upcoming events (March, April and July, 2014); Political approval of country contribution; communicate to council of Ministers</li> <li>• Requires resources: Financial and technical support</li> <li>• Leadership: MAER</li> </ul>

		PNIA assessment; strategic approaches to consider for way forward 4. Meeting summary report: immediately; briefing plan: Beginning of March 2014; Meeting plan: Mid March 2014		
16	Mozambique	1		
17	RECs (COMESA, ECOWAS, IGAD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SNR Management of RECs</li> <li>2. Delineate concrete benefits to MS and RECs (Report)</li> <li>3. AUC: Timely communicate a clear agenda</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All RECs: Website, Bulletins</li> <li>• All meetings within RECs highlight: 2014 YOA</li> <li>• AUC: Provide all promotional materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COMESA: Joint NAIP implementation guidelines; AUC: Post-compact guidelines</li> <li>• ECOWAS: Regional MaE meeting; HIR</li> <li>• IGAD: Regional compact signing; AUC: Technical, financial support</li> </ul>
18	AUC/NPCA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitate and Coordinate RECs and countries dialogue</li> <li>2. Coordinate process towards June/July Summit: PP – Ministerial – PRC - Executive Council – Summit – Declaration</li> <li>3. Transform the declarations into actions</li> <li>4. Facilitate and coordinate implementation of CAADP process</li> </ol>		