CAADP Pillar III

Integrated Policy Frameworks for HGSF: The CAADP Experience

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Bibi Giyose
NEPAD Advisor; Food and Nutrition Security
African Context

- Africa is extremely diverse – 53 countries
- Cultures and traditions vary
- Level of development and economies differ
- Governance issues are different and challenging
- Level of education, perceptions, expectations vary
- Priority issues are not the same

Hence the diverse policy environments!
Understanding the Policy-decision-making process

Three types of process:

• 1. Formal: official process as stated by law or documented organizational policy

• 2. Informal: process concurrent with the formal process but not required by law or documented policy

• 3. Alternative: process wholly outside the official process
Sector Initiatives at AU & NEPAD

- Agriculture – Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) 2003
- Africa Health Strategy 2003
- Gender, Youth and Civil Society Strategy 2005
- Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action 2006
- Infrastructure – spatial development
NEPAD - Agriculture

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

A common framework/tool for the restoration of African agriculture in supporting a growth & development agenda
4 mutually supporting pillars

- **Pillar I**: Framework for Sustainable Land and Water Management: extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;

- **Pillar II**’s Framework for Improving Market Access (FIMA): improve rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access;

- **Pillar III**’s Framework for African Food Security (FAFS): improve risk management, increase food supply, improve incomes for the poor and reduce hunger and malnutrition; and

- **Pillar IV**’s Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP): improve agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption profitable and sustained agricultural growth.
Framework to “enable/stimulate/facilitate” countries and the continent to achieve ...
CAADP Pillar III Vision

To increase resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth
FNS Flagship Programmes

• Home Grown School Feeding
• Reduction of Micronutrient Malnutrition
• Policy Advocacy and Support
• Capacity Development to reduce hunger and malnutrition
• Promotion of nutrient rich foods – including traditional and indigenous – dietary diversity
Do National Governments have clear policies that link MCH, Nutrition, Food Security, Agriculture, HIV/AIDS to HGSF?

Generally not!

- Fragmentation
- Proliferation of strategies, frameworks, tools
- Need for harmonization and consolidation
How to translate continental frameworks into country realities

Agreed continental policy Frameworks

the core delivery process

Country context: policies, systems and programs

Aligned policies, systems and programs towards reaching targets

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Challenges to integrating HGSF into overall national policies and programmes

• Poor Inter-sectoral communication, coordination, with consistent messages:
  o Health
  o Social Welfare/social protection
  o Agriculture
  o Education
  o Economics & industrial development
  o Community & women’s development
  o Private Sector

• Little or no effective delivery platforms for community outreach (training, motivation, supervision)

• Ineffective Behavior Change Communication strategies

• Inadequate Food and Nutrition training and applied research capacity

• Sustained financing mechanisms for at least 5-10 years with government commitment (piece approach/project vs. scale)

• A clear policy and programme planning for each country
Country Implementation – the roundtable

- **Engagement process**
- **Evidenced Based Planning**
- **Building Alliances with Investors**
- **Implementation, M&E, Peer Review**

**Specialized institutions**

**Pillar Input**

**Country Programmes… PRSPs SWAPs…**

**Programmes… Institutional arrangements Policies, technologies, etc…**

**Checkbld**

**Improved PRSPs/SWaPs**
- **Capacity**
- **Programmes**
- **Investments**
- **Policies**

**Checkbld**

**Checkbld**

**Checkbld**

**Checkbld**

**Specialized networks**

**Pillar Input**

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**Specialized networks**

**Pillar Input**
CAADP Implementation – Core Institutions

**RECs**
- e.g. Regional policy harmonisation and peer review; CAADP implementation support

**National Govts; partners**
- e.g. Partnership development Policy and institutional reforms; Capacity building for the CAADP Implementation; priority setting and implementation

**AUC**
- e.g. (i) Operationalization of the CAADP M&E system
- (ii) Budget tracking

**Pillar Institutions**
- e.g. (i) Developing and nurturing networks of Knowledge Centres
- (ii) Technical backstopping

**NEPAD**
- Technical backstopping to RECs
  - M&E and continental peer review mechanism
  - Partnership and resource mobilization
  - Facilitates mutual learning
Who plays what role in driving the CAADP agenda in the country?

Country implementation team

- Promoting CAADP and facilitating agric sector related awareness, advocacy and training
- Designing the CAADP process and road map in the country in a strategic way
- Organizing and facilitating the diagnostic/analytical work
- Managing the work programme
- Stimulating and facilitating engagement of various partners
- Coordinating and facilitating interaction and collaboration between RECs, Experts groups, NEPAD, & AUC
- Facilitating and coordinating CAADP related knowledge management operations.

(About 20 CAADP Compacts signed to date!)
Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development
Some Thoughts…

1. How can we make HGSF fashionable and attractive for optimum investment?
2. How do we attract the full attention/support of national governments with conducive policies?
3. How do we harness indigenous knowledge systems for optimum impact?
4. How do we ensure that research done in Africa is relevant and applicable to the local context?
5. How do we get the Private Sector/CSO to support our cause?
6. And how do we effectively move from policy to action? Action and more Action!
PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF CAADP

www.nepad.org
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