The enabling environment for transitioning to sustainable programs:
Institutional and policy frameworks
2010 Global Child and Nutrition Forum-Ghana

June 4

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Introduction

• Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF): the brain child of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)
• A practical expression of the importance of social protection and social safety nets programmes
• Reflects a fundamental paradigm shift enshrined in Africa Reform Agenda (1999):
Introduction cont’d

• Democratisation process
• Quest for economic development: broad based growth programmes
• Social protection agenda: home grown policies, gender considerations
• Effective mutual partnerships with genuine grass root participation
• Investment in institutional capacities for implementation
Definition

• “Home Grown”: School meals linked to agriculture?
• AU-NEPAD Agency- CAADP movement activists: localised productivity and sourcing; innovative and sustainable strategies; giving opportunity to small holder farmers (female farmers)- mostly marginalised the majority of whom are women, to engage and be part of the broader national economic growth agenda.
• The logic for linking schools meals; a market access to stimulate agriculture productivity in Africa.
Key note
AU-NEPAD Agency strongly values and advocates for Home Grown School Feeding
• All the good reasons related to school and child nutrition and education
• Proven powerful intervention that directly contributes to economic gains
• National governments interest; clear demand from grass root and not an imposition.
• HGSF is a CAADP flagship /quick win initiative that merits scale up and replication on the continent
CAADP value addition/ vehicle for enabling environment for transitioning to sustainable programs?

- CAADP; spearheaded by African governments; targets smallholder farmers; accelerate agricultural growth; eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition trends which have been steadily increasing throughout the continent over the past two decades.
- CAADP; articulates Africa’s leadership value of agriculture as a strong growth pole: a shift from Chronic Poverty management to a growth agenda.
- Impact on public policies, programme design, implementation and financing strategies.
- Center-piece of efforts to achieve growth and poverty reduction in line MDGs.
Cont’d

• CAADP’s two major principles: pursuit of a 6% annual sector growth rate at the national level,
• Allocation of at least ten percent of public funding to agriculture development.
• To achieve these targets: productivity  CAADP’s four Pillar priorities  that are mutually reinforcing
The four CAADP pillars

- **Pillar I**: Land and Water Management
- **Pillar II**: Rural Infrastructure & Trade-related Capacities for Market Access
- **Pillar III**: Increasing Food Supply & Reducing Hunger
- **Pillar IV**: Agricultural Research, Technology Dissemination & Adoption
CAADP Implementation
Roundtable Process: Facilitation of Institutional and Policy frameworks in transitioning

• Initiated, driven and hosted by national Governments

• Support from AU, NEPAD- Agency, Regional Economic Community (REC), DP, CT- SWGs

• Sector performance analysis; growth options, gaps, financing, institutional infrastructure and capacity/early actions/flagship programmes/evidence based for scale up

• Stakeholder analysis, forge necessary all inclusive partnerships to plan/design and implement (State/non-state actors)
Round table process – cont’d

- Secure political buy in/commitments / resources from National budget (10%) and partners to make the necessary investments. (Presidency and Min.of Finance/Policy makers/Multi-sectoral)
- CAADP Compact document is signed by all key participants
Country CAADP roundtables

- review how national policies and investments are supporting agricultural development;
- identify constraints to achieving the 6% target growth rate for the agricultural sector;
- identify policy and investment gaps;
- design/redesign existing action plans to bridge these gaps;
- Professional support/consensus on the necessary resources and capacity to implement the plans;
Country CAADP roundtables – cont’d

• National consensus among key stakeholders particularly - country agricultural Sector development agenda and key priorities

• Adopt mechanisms for multi-sectoral coordination efforts and monitor/ evaluate a country’s progress and performance.
NEPAD Agency Support

• CAADP implementation guide:
  • National consultation checklist/strategy
  • facilitate access to expert knowledge
  • Deep sector analysis
  • Multisectoral roles and institutional arrangements
  • Accompanying policy brief
  • Prioritisation
  • Defined national investment plans
  • Resource allocation.
  • National commitment/accountability >10%
  • Harness DP mutual partnership/accountability
  • mobilise resources for programme implementation.
• Rallying of international support with activists, partners and international civil society organisations calling for Alignment/harmonisation of policies and support around the CAADP agenda and investment priorities
CAADP value addition

• Home grown, owned and driven initiative
• Endorsement by African Heads of State/Govt
• Spirit of accountability/mutual review/collective responsibility
• Increased credibility of Investment planning/design
• Increased confidence of DP/stakeholders/private sector to refocus on agriculture as conduit of poverty and hunger reduction
Cont’d

• CAADP Investment priorities acknowledged as nationally conceived agenda

• A global framework in support of Africa to enhance its agriculture productivity and food and nutrition security
Contextual thematic areas

• Harmonization and coordination of global/continental/regional/country initiatives in support of enhanced food and nutrition security

• Facilitation of DP financing/technical assistance alignment

• A rallying point for increased farmer participation/private sector dialogue around challenges and opportunities for Agric sector transformation
Cont’d

• Entry point for exchange of emerging opportunities, evidence proven success/challenges for opportunities for vulnerable households/communities hence development process
• Coordination of regional/country peer review/M&E through grounded knowledge base
• Facilitation of capacity strengthening of sub regional/national governments in implementation of priority programmes
• Most important – renewed mutual respect and partnership between Ministers of Finance and other Ministries particularly Ministry Agriculture and relevant social ministries
Reflections

• HGSF as CAADP national investment priority in social protection-assured success because:
• CAADP values and process—a historic step in Africa’s development policy efforts
• A comprehensive /collective framework
• Continental growth agenda, African owned, enjoys broad consensus on objectives, targets, implementation process, partnership principles, institutional arrangements
• Adoption of evidence and outcome based policy planning
Reflections cont’d

• Public-private partnerships/alliances that facilitate smallholder friendly supply chains
• Central role and support of political buy
• Clear framework-ensure consistency and coherence of efforts
• Sustainability lies: Deepened understanding of context (rural Africa); limit dependency on external financing otherwise risk intrusion of conditionalities in conceptualization/design and implementation
COUNTRY CAADP IMPLEMENTATION:
Country Specific status report
April 2010
A CALL

• Call upon countries to proactively engage in the country CAADP process: ensure that HGSF feature on top agenda; given support and resources
18 signed Compacts

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<th>REC</th>
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NEPAD
A PROGRAMME OF THE AFRICAN UNION
## Advanced countries

### Next to sign countries

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<th>EAC (1)</th>
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### Countries in Progress

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Key Investment areas

• Priority Investments areas between 3 and 7

• Common investment areas:
  – Food Security and Nutrition and management of natural calamities
  – Sustainable land and water management
  – Value Chain Promotion and Market Linkage
  – Science and technology applied in food and agriculture
  – Enhanced institutional capacities and coordination
Overview of the share of budget of the priority investment areas

- Food Security and Nutrition and management of natural disaster: 30%
- Sustainable land and water management: 20%
- Value Chain Promotion and Market Linkage: 30%
- Science and technology applied in food and agriculture: 15%
- Enhanced institutional capacities and coordination: 5%
## Overview of the investment areas and budget

### Financing Country CAADP Investment Plan Implementation: STATUS REPORTS (Source: NPCA Website as at 12 April 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>Priority Investment Areas</th>
<th>Total Budget (2009-2015) US$</th>
<th>Budget Sources (US$)</th>
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<td>The Gambia</td>
<td>Improvement of water management</td>
<td>63,044,000</td>
<td>6,304,400</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Improved management Fishery, Forestry, Wildlife</td>
<td>15,633,600</td>
<td>1,563,360</td>
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<td>Development of agricultural chains and market promotion</td>
<td>106,130,000</td>
<td>10,613,000</td>
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<td>Prevention, Management of Food Crisis &amp; Natural Disasters</td>
<td>40,458,000</td>
<td>4,045,800</td>
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<td>Sustainable Farm Management</td>
<td>22,230,000</td>
<td>2,223,000</td>
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<td>Institutional capacity building for implementation</td>
<td>14,275,835</td>
<td>1,427,584</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
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<td>261,771,435</td>
<td>26,177,144</td>
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| Ghana   | Food Security and Emergency Preparedness | 2,374,300,000 |
|         | Promoting commodity development | 414,600,000 |
|         | Increased competitiveness markets integration | 96,900,000 |
|         | Sustainable management of land and water | 24,700,000 |
|         | Science and technology applied in food and agriculture | 92,200,000 |
|         | Enhanced institutional coordination | 106,700,000 |
| Totals  |                           | 3,109,400,000 |

| Liberia | Land and water management | 35,000,000 |
|         | Food and Nutrition security | 60,000,000 |
|         | Competitive value chain and market linkage | 115,000,000 |
|         | Institutional Development | 67,500,000 |
| Totals  |                           | 277,500,000 |
Development of Investment plans

- 2 regional Post-compact roadmaps: ECO WAS and COMESA
- Several Countries have developed their own Post-Compact roadmap
- 17 countries are preparing their investment plan
- 1 country has developed an operation plan: Togo
- 2 countries have developed investment plans: Rwanda/Sierra Leone
### COMPACTS

Rwanda *(Available online)*  
Burundi *(Available online)*  
Ethiopia *(Available online)*  
Niger *(Available online)*  
Mali *(Available online)*  
Liberia *(Available online)*  
Togo *(Available online)*  
Sierra Leone *(Available online)*  
Ghana *(Available online)*  
Nigeria *(Available online)*

### INVESTMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS (Post-Compact)

Mali *Programme 1 - 6*  
Ghana *Programme 1 – 6*  
Liberia *Programme 1 - 4*

### CAADP STOCKTAKING DOCUMENTS (Pre-Compact)

Mali *Brief 1 - 5*  
Ghana *Brief 1 - 5*  
Liberia *Brief 1 – 5 (Draft)*
MURAKOZE CYANE!