



Findings of the 2009 CAADP Africa Forum

The Bottom of the Pyramid:

Agricultural Development

for the Vulnerable

# Overview

1. Opening and Introduction
2. Setting the Scene
3. Country team progress
4. Role of CAAD Pillars Institutions
5. Agriculture success stories
6. Fieldtrips
7. Pan-Africa Parliament and AGRA
8. CAADP implementation
9. Farmer Organisations
10. Country presentations

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# Country teams

1. Kenya
2. Cameroon
3. Ghana
4. Burkina Faso
5. Namibia
6. Côte d'Ivoire
7. Malawi
8. Benin
9. Ethiopia

# Country teams: activities

1. Networking: “as soon as we returned home, we held a meeting...”
2. Stronger than expected CAADP linkages
3. Public - Private dialogue (KEN, BF, CAM, NAM, C’IV, BEN)
4. Value chain: 5 countries - Benin **13** value chains analysed
5. Media: Cameroon (radio), Burkina Faso (television)
6. Capacity development & institution building: 8 countries

## Country teams: findings

- Focus on practical issues
- Importance of team 'bonding'
- Country team exchange
- Country team composition

# African Agriculture

Agriculture as backbone of the national economy and smallholders as the basis of the agricultural sector

Potential of African Agriculture is underutilised

Role of the Private Sector – Markets to provide the ***pull*** to lift subsistence farming up into commercialisation

Five point plan: 1-Inputs; 2-Credit; 3-Markets; 4-Irrigation; 5-Agricultural Institutions (public and private)

*“Resources are there – even without donors!”*

*“Good governance is not an option – it is a prerequisite!”*

# Agenda for Agriculture Development

**African** Agenda for development: AU-NEPAD focus on agriculture and on the vulnerable

Heads of State commitment to increase funding for agricultural growth: CAADP as a vehicle to ensure implementation

CAADP is NOT another programme – it is about making national policies and programmes better and about making better use of national resources to address national priorities through:

1. stronger vision at the continental level
2. empowerment of non-state actors
3. enhancing sector capacity at the level of individuals, organisations, and institutions (stocktaking, participation, screening of capacity)

# The vulnerable and very poor

- Growth does not automatically mean poverty reduction
- Agricultural growth is not automatically equitable
- **Agricultural growth policies need to be complemented with social protection policies...**

Social protection policies can be divided into those that;

- 1. Provide** relief
  - 2. Protect** the productive asset base against shocks
  - 3. Promote** and build resilience and self-sufficiency
- Transform the recipient out of poverty and into production
  - **...but in such a way that these are stages of the same spectrum to enable beneficiaries to 'graduate out of poverty'**

# Agricultural and Social Policies

## 1. Defining the poor

Who defines poverty? Have the poor been asked?

Poverty is not just about income: There is poverty of education, power, assets, security....

## 2. Targeting the poor

Gender issues should feature prominently – disaggregated data?

Identifying people who most want to 'graduate'

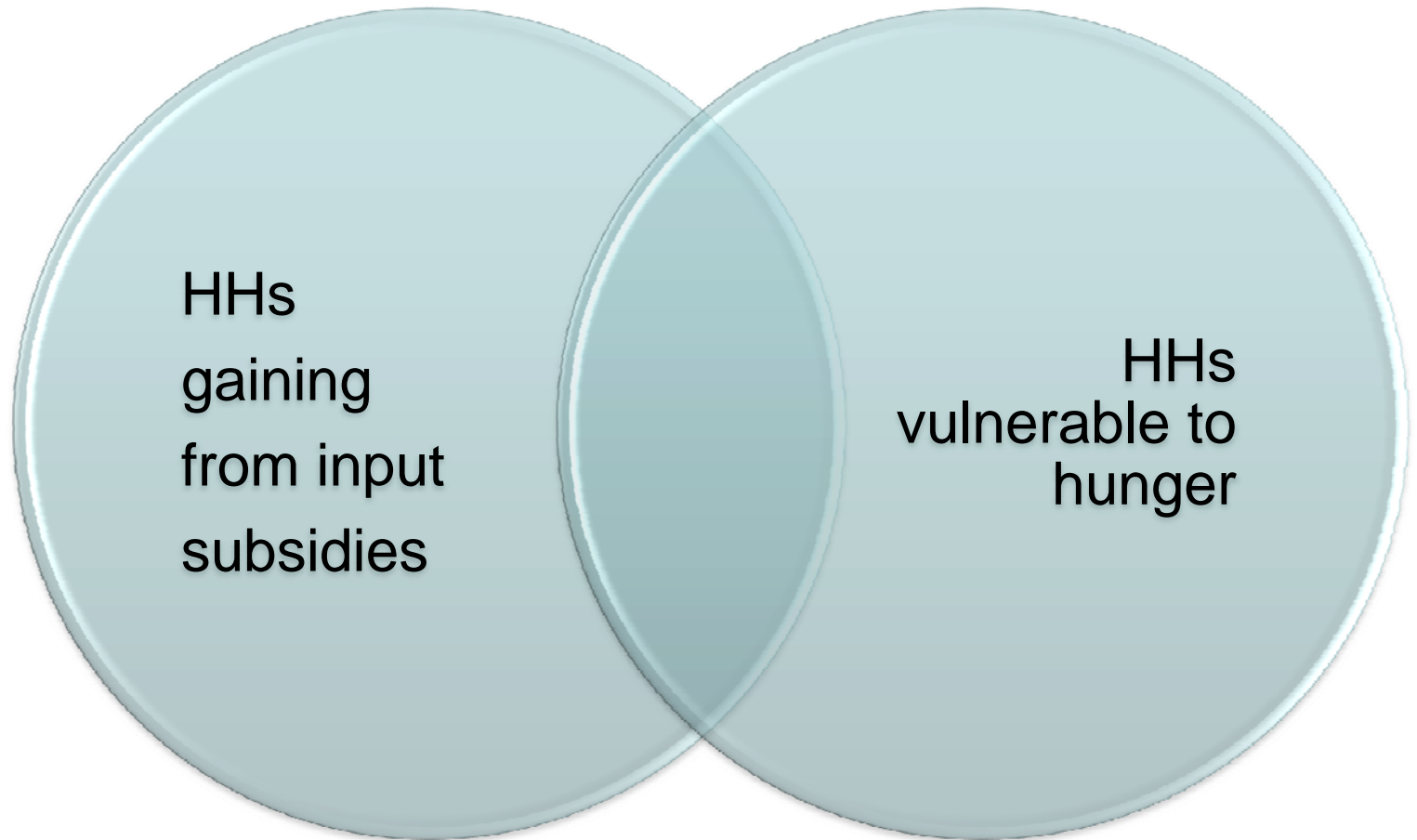
## 3. Supporting the poor

Sustainability: Can it be paid for? Will it create dependency?

Vulnerable people to be involved in the design of support, and make own contributions during implementation

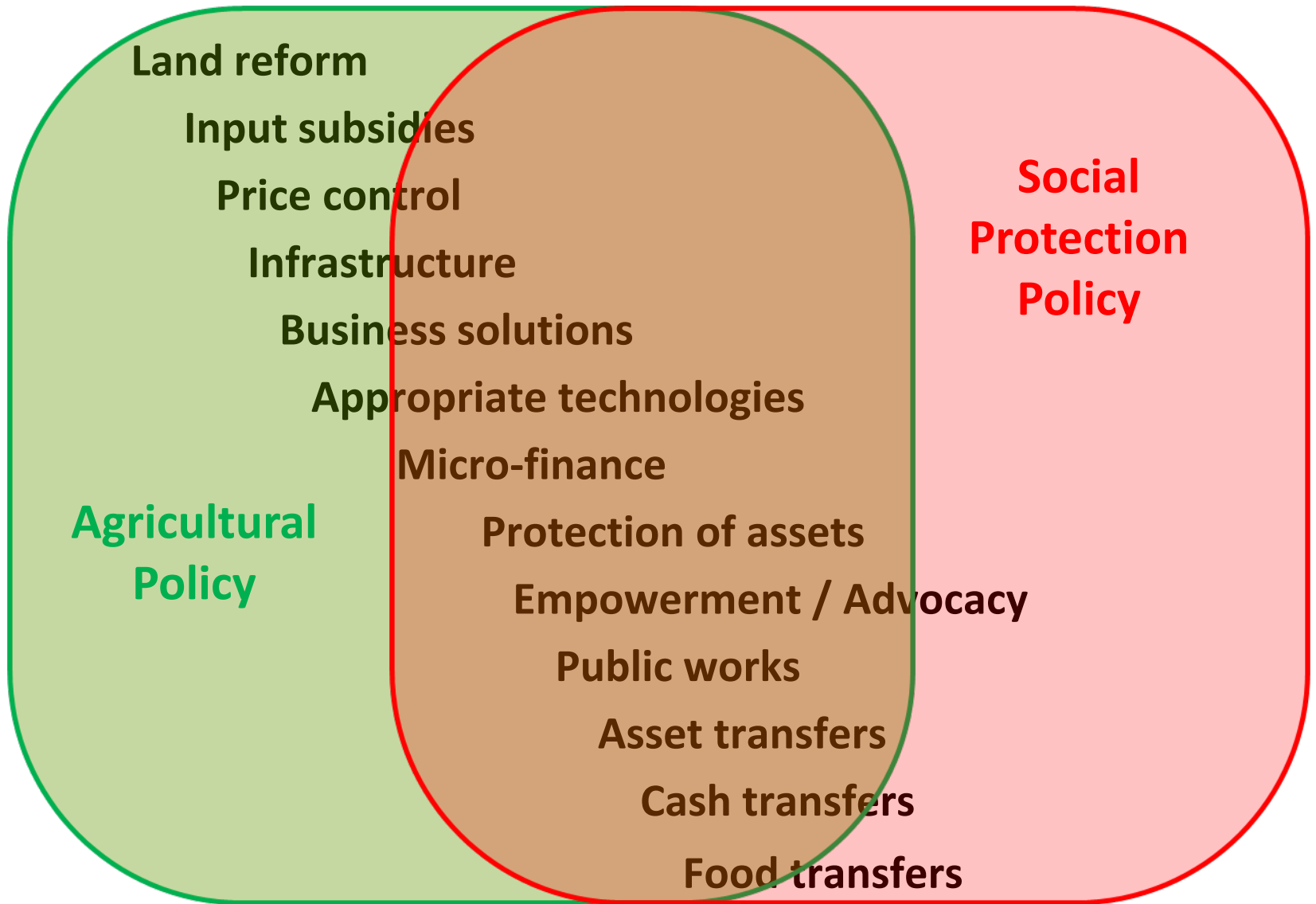
## 4. Exit Strategy

# Targeting the vulnerable



# Policy Instruments

Promotion – Protection – Provision



|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| land reform    | Livelihood ETH  |
| input subsidy  | Safety net NIG; Fertiliser MAL  |
| price control  | Fertiliser MAL  |
| infrastructure | Livelihood ETH; SHEP KEN; Poultry BF; Livestock NAM;  |
| business sol   | Water; Stoves; Credit KEN; SHEP KEN; Livestock NAM; Poultry CAM; Passionfruit KEN; Sandaga CAM;         |
| appr techno    | Water; Stoves; Credit KEN; Marufuku KEN; SHEP; Fertiliser MAL; Passionfruit KEN; Zai-Urban gardening BF |
| microfinance   | Credit KEN; Micro-finance NAM; Poultry BF   |
| protect assets | Fish CAM; Zai-Urban gardening BF; Safety net NIG;   |
| empower        | Stoves; Marufuku KEN; Fish CAM; Poultry CAM; passion fruit KEN; Sandaga CAM; Poultry BF; Livestock NAM  |
| public works   | Safety net ETH; Safety net NIG  |
| cash transfer  | Safety net ETH; Safety net NIG  |
| food transfer  | Safety net ETH; Safety net NIG  |

# Key issues

- Potential of market-based growth strategies
- Importance of savings vis-à-vis lending
- Involve beneficiaries and other stakeholders in design
- Increase productivity of labour / human resource
- Capacity building, at the earliest stage, is key
- Increase productivity of land
- Importance of security and protection of assets
- Importance of supportive legislation
- Networking and building relations
- Taking gender into account
- Empowerment

# Recommendations to CAADP

## 1. Upscale and multiply

- Pro-poor and tried-&-tested technologies
- The value-chain-approach

## 2. Advocate

- Strategies that promote entrepreneurship and not dependencies
- The role of the private sector as a partner in poverty reduction
- Good governance; conducive agro-business environment

## 3. Collect information / Communicate

- Role of government in credit provision
- Position on price regulation
- Impact of different land-tenure systems on land productivity
- Trans-boundary issues; animal disease, resource management

# Country CAADP implementation

1. A capable CAADP FP is a crucial driver of the process
  2. A well-balanced and able country team is key
  3. Existing country structures to be used & build on them
  4. ‘Indigenisation’ of process and pillars – use of local institutions of knowledge and expertise
  5. Involving private sector and FOs from the start  
(eg stocktaking, identifying investment priorities)
- *“CAADP is there to serve and support country processes, not the other way around!”*

# CAADP: Round Table Issues

1. Governance issues can be more forcefully addressed

Integrate elements of the APRM process into CAADP

2. Uneven roll-out over regions  
(SADC lagging behind)

Use of regional FOs as 'CAADP carrier' (in addition to RECs)

3. Too focused on government as a driver of agriculture development

– Private sector as a partner in the fight against poverty

# CAADP Pillars: Round Table questions

Pillars: 1. Land and water; 2. Infrastructure and markets;  
3. Food security and 4. Research and Technology

- How do the 4 pillars work together in an integrated manner?
- Why is livestock, fisheries and natural resource conservation not covered so well?
- Have pillar tools been tested? Are results available and accessible?
- How exactly does the demand-driven process work?
- Can pillars respond to demand? Resources? Capacities?

# Farmer Organisations (FO)

Regional FOs: ROPPA, PROPAC, **EAFF, SACAU** + ?

FOs are driver of agriculture growth and could be driver of CAADP, but;

- Link between CAADP-FP and FO is not clear
- Communication on CAADP to FOs is insufficient
- FOs need to become stronger and find a united voice, first at national level
- Need for CD of FOs to (1) become effective advocates for agriculture and (2) become more involved in CAADP process (CAADP FP also in the FO structure?)

# The Role of Parliamentarians

The role of parliaments as the legislature and the role of parliamentarians in public budgeting has not been used optimally

Capacity development may be needed and has to start at the national level

The Pan-African Parliament (PAP) can be used for extra leverage and peer control – even if resolutions are not (yet) binding

CAADP is relevant for PAP – And PAP resolves to become more involved and informed to provide support

➤ *Need for a CAADP 'liaison officer' in PAP?*

# Way forward for the CAADP Africa Forum

Farmer Organisations to take much more of a lead in setting the agenda (theme, topics)

Better representation of:

- ✓ Non-State Actors
- ✓ Farmer Organisations !!
- ✓ Anglophone – Francophone balance
- ✓ Regional and Pan-African organisations
- ✓ Northern Africa

Country Teams Members that are able to drive agriculture development and the CAADP process in their country

