

Promoting Rice Development in Africa through strengthening CARD and CAADP coordination

CAADP – CARD Alignment

*Martin Bwalya (bwalyam@nepad.org)
NEPAD Agency
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Presentation Outline

NEPAD and CAADP and Africa's Development Agenda:

- Rationale and Background
- The Maputo Decision:

NEPAD and CAADP in Transforming African Agriculture

- Implementing CAADP
- Lead players in supporting CAADP implementation

CAADP at 10 years: Progress and Lessons

- progress in general
- some country specific achievements/progress
- Lessons, Challenges and efforts to overcome the challenges
- Lessons and Issues specific to Rice production and processing

CARD and CAADP implementation: Issues and priorities

- Rationale and basis for the CAADP-CARD collaboration
- Experiences and lessons at different levels

Action: Issues and Recommendation



NEPAD, CAADP and Africa's Development Agenda:

- **Rationale and Background**
- **The Maputo Decision:**

The Compelling context leading up to NEPAD and CAADP

At 2000 (1);

- Approx. 40% SSA population living below poverty line (under a \$/day)
- Social & Economic inequality increasing (UNEP 2002) – only continent
- No. of food emergencies tripled between the 1980s and early 2000 - only continent
- Using the Human Development Index (HDI) measure, In 2000:
 - No African countries in the high HDI group
 - Small number in the medium HDI group;
 - Majority in the low HDI group (32 out of 35 countries in Africa)
- “Tipping” into a net food importer

**NEPAD and CAADP
in
Transformation
African Agriculture**

NEPAD and CAADP – Continental Framework ...

- ✍ **By Design - NEPAD and CAADP is a political response to the poverty and food insecurity challenge**
- ✍ **Chronic food insecurity and hunger - as critical hindrance to socio-economic growth and development**
- ✍ **The 1990s - A Continent increasing restless**



NEPAD core priority result areas



Why CAADP ...

Framework to “stimulate and facilitate” capability to achieve ...

The MDGs

- ✓ Food and Nutritional Security
- ✓ Increased Income and Poverty alleviation
- ✓ Sustainable socio-economic growth

6% Annual Agriculture Productivity growth rate (by 2015)

10% Public Expenditure allocation to Agriculture (by 2008)



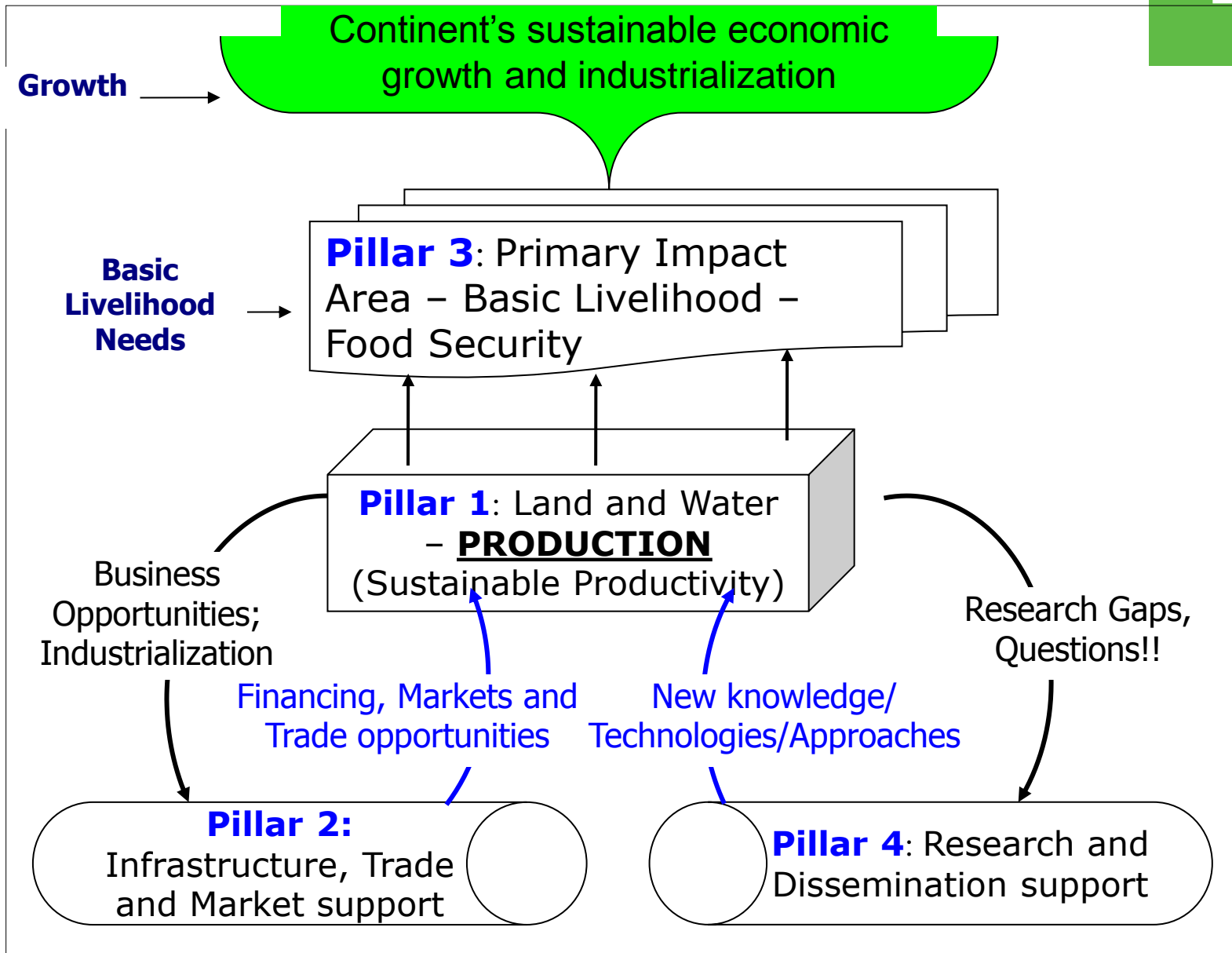
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“What is CAADP about ...”

- ✓ Level & quality of **productivity** enough to position agriculture as an engine for GROWTH
- ✓ **Policy environment** to provide desired incentives for both state and non-state players (Security, investments, Governance, etc...)
- ✓ **Institutional arrangements** and capacity for effective and efficient implementation



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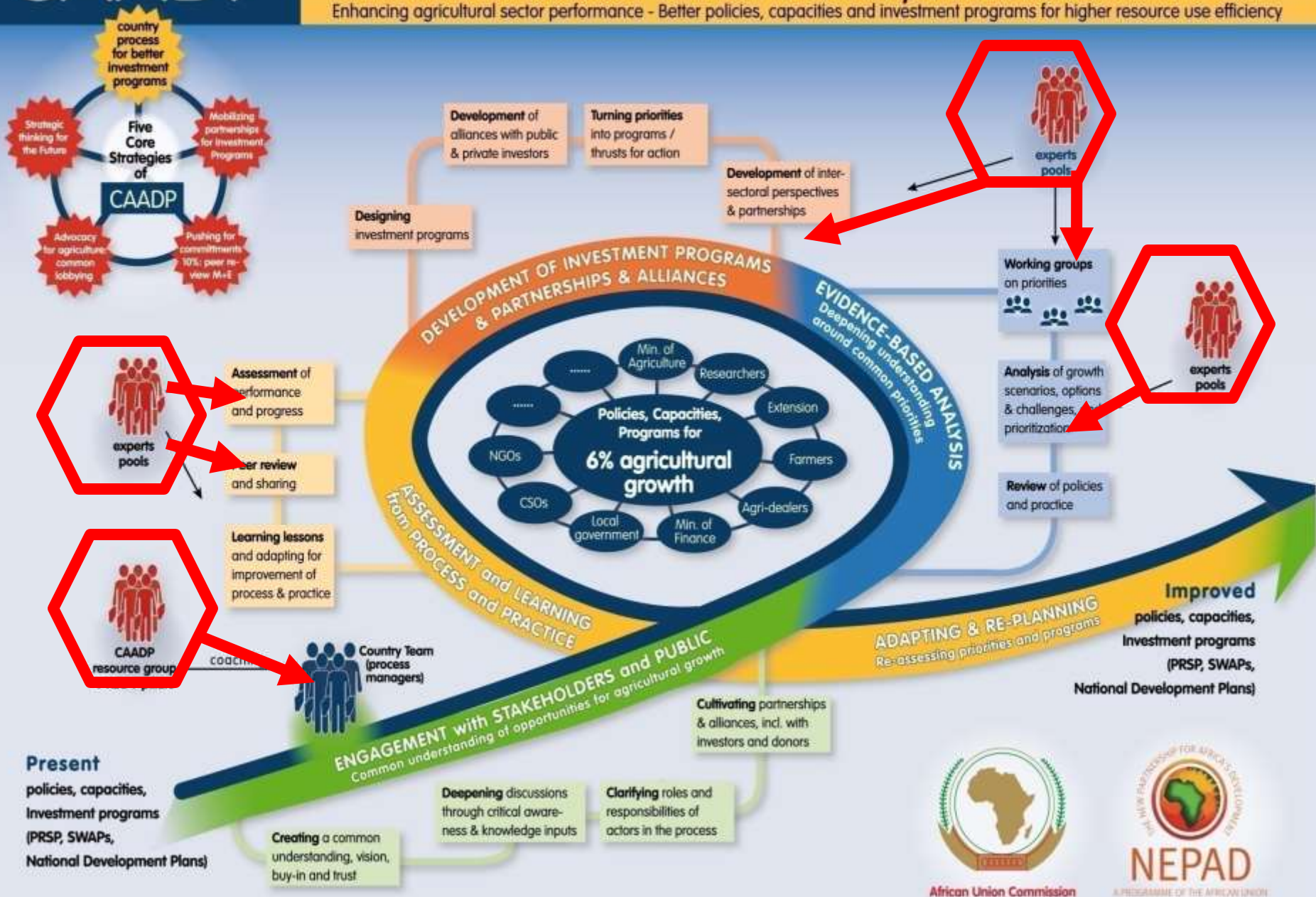
CAADP @10

**Progress and
Lessons**

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The CAADP Country Process

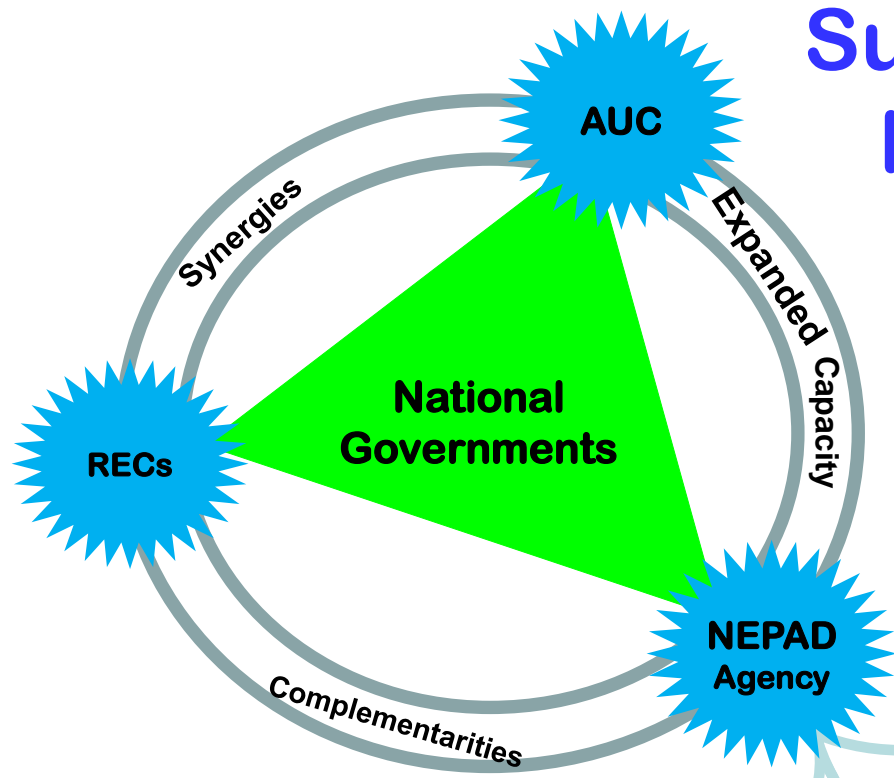
Enhancing agricultural sector performance - Better policies, capacities and investment programs for higher resource use efficiency



**The Country CAADP
roundtable process as
the main instrument for
CAADP implementation**



Supporting CAADP Implementation



Translation of Policy Frameworks (CAADP) for Implementation

- ✓ elaborate technical implementation guidelines
- ✓ tools/guidelines evidence base analysis & decision making
- ✓ M&E (Impact, learning)
- ✓ Flagship Programmes /Projects

Expert support

(knowledge, Information; analytical skills) to facilitate reform in policies and institutions

Broker technical and financing partnerships for Implementation

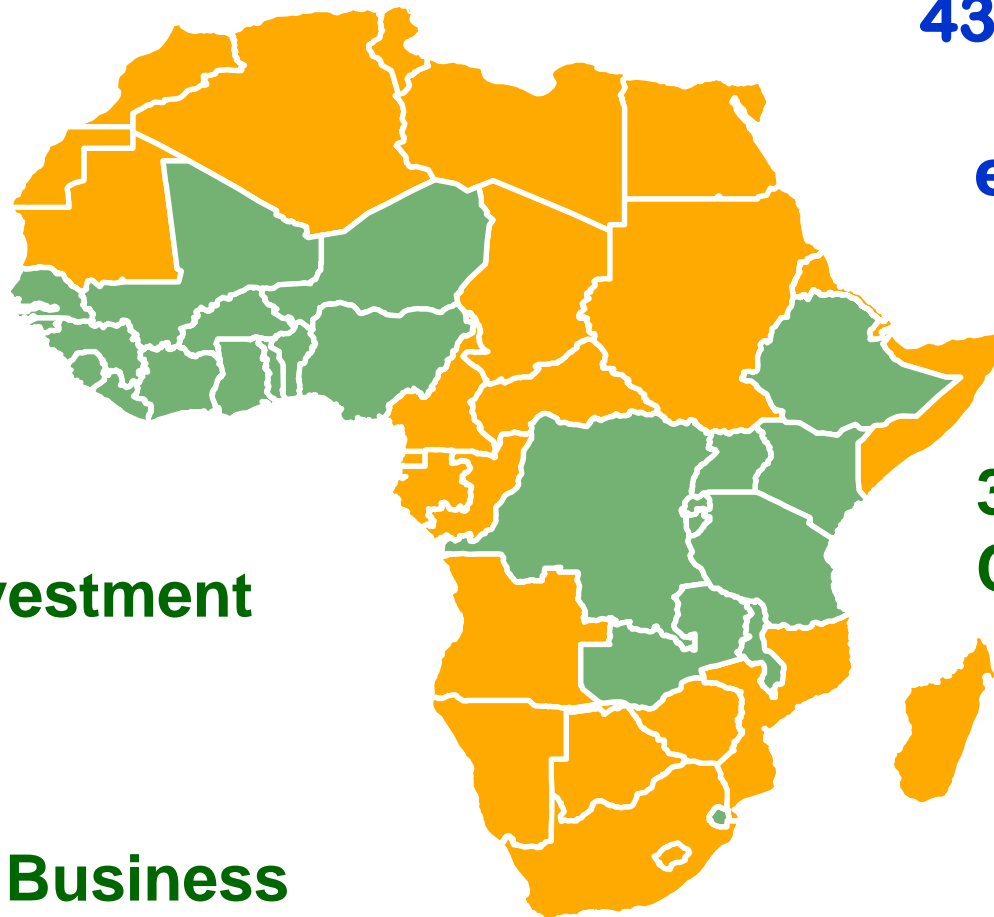
Knowledge generation to inform strategic thinking, planning and technology development



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Advancing CAADP Implementation:

Key results and impact



**43 Countries
actively
engaging**

**32 Country
Compacts**

**28 Investment
Plans**

**27 Business
Meetings**



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CAADP Implementation ...

(... a reform agenda ...)

Investment Plans	Policy Reforms	Institutions
✓ Evidence-based planning	✓ transparency, accountability (M&E /MAF)	✓ Inclusiveness & collective responsibility
✓ National Priorities and common agenda	✓ Incentives for trade/markets	✓ Inter-Ministerial Collaboration
✓ Integrated & Comprehensive Plans & Programs	✓ Comprehensive and integrated (across sectors)	✓ “new” form of partnerships

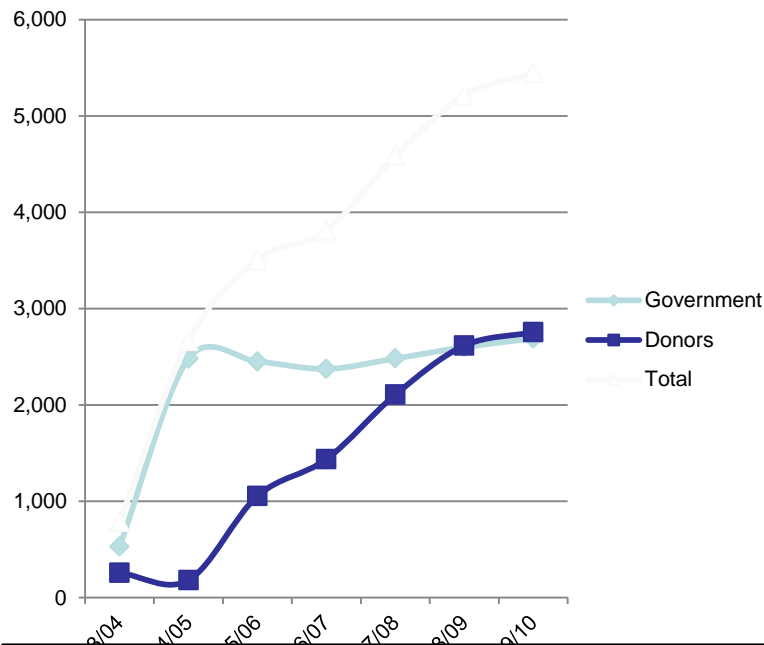


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Level of Investment

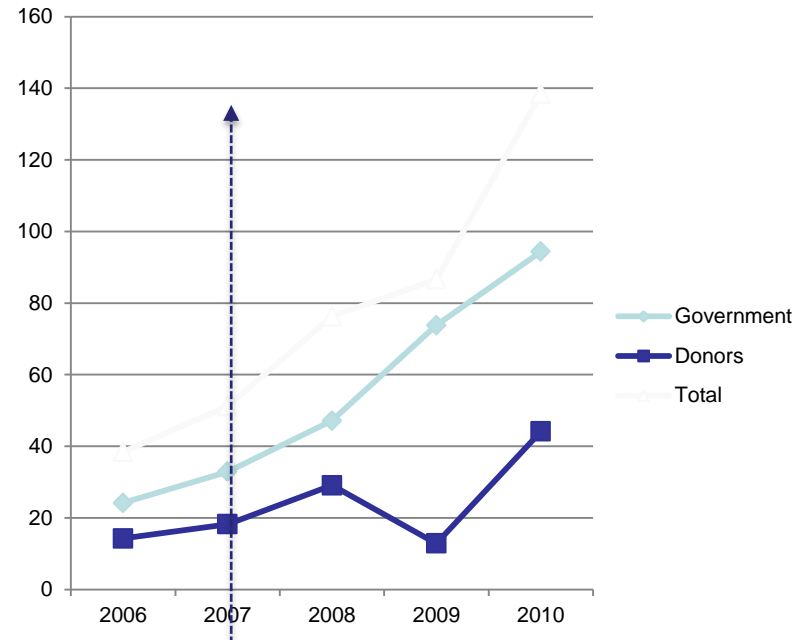
Increment in investment of countries directly related to CAADP .

Government and donor financing of investments in agriculture in Ethiopia, 2003-2010 (million Birr)



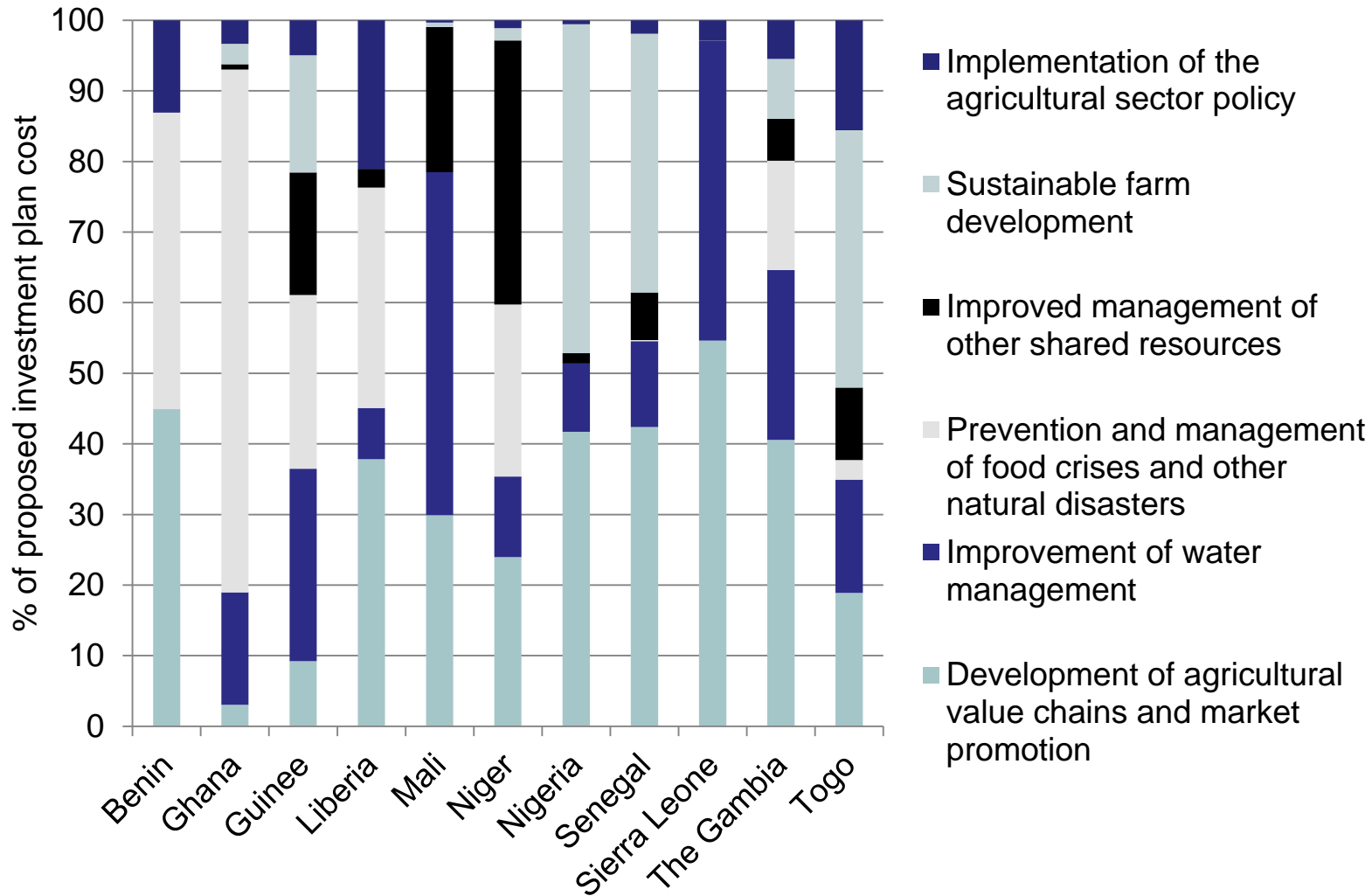
Source: Ministry of finance and economic dev't,

Government and donor allocations to agriculture in Rwanda, 2006-2010 (million Rwandan Francs)



Source: ministry of finance and economic planning,

Share of investment plan cost per program area



Sustaining the CAADP Momentum

Issues & lessons of 1st decade

- too much focus on the issue of public financing and development aid;
- weak inter-ministerial and inter-sectorial coordination
- multiplicity of initiatives
- Africa still food insecure and high levels of hunger & malnutrition;
- Low agric productivity; low rural incomes
- Public investments – the 10% – still low ???
- Spotlight on the social protection integral to a growth & development agenda



Issues & lessons of 1st decade

- **Focus on Policies and Institutions to get implementation**
- **New challenges and Opportunities**
 - **Urbanization: 50% urban by 2035**
 - **Youthful population: (40% under age 23)**
 - **Globalisation (food and energy prices)**
 - **Climate change**



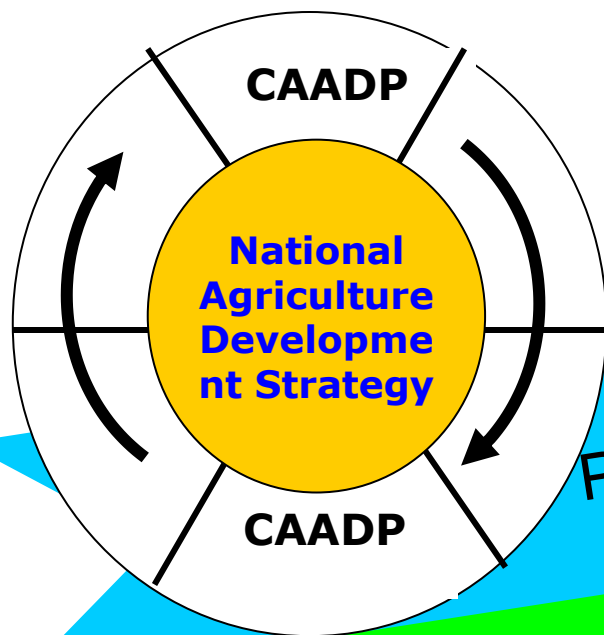
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**CAADP
implementation:
the next decade**

Advancing CAADP Implementation:

Key results and impact

... focus on Implementation, Results and Impact ...



2 Policies / Policy formulation

1 Investment Plans

3 Institutional transformation / human-organizational development



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... into the 2nd decade: Key Insights

Agriculture - as driver for inclusive socio-economic growth

- Positioning 'wealth creation' as primary driver for agriculture development (Jobs & Incomes)
- Deliberate policy drivers to improve Africa's capacity to feed itself (food security and food sovereignty)
- Increase quantity and quality of public investments that leverage private investments
- A regional and inter-regional trade agenda essential for sustaining success
- Policies and Institutions



Impact to which CAADP contributes (indirect link)

Level 1 - Contribute to Africa socio economic development *(Wealth creation; Resilience; Improved Food and Nutrition Security)*

Level 2 - Sustained inclusive agriculture growth: agriculture growth, jobs, poverty reduction

Main Assumptions: Agriculture transformation and sustained inclusive agriculture growth is a key plank of Africa socio economic development strategies in 2013-2023 and active coordination with other relevant sector is in place through political leadership and institutional mechanisms

2.1 Increased agriculture production and productivity

2.2 Better functioning agriculture markets, increased market access and trade

2.3 Increased private sector investment along the agriculture value chain

2.4 Increased availability and access to food and access to productive safety nets

2.5 Improved management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture production

Changes in African agriculture resulting from the implementation of CAADP approach are measured at this level

Level 3 Transformational Change as a result of CAADP: Conducive environment; systemic capacity

Main Assumptions: Political leadership ensure conducive and stable policy environment. Increased systemic capacity, inclusiveness and evidence based action improve public sector planning, implementation and review. Transformational change stimulates private sector investment.

3.1 Improved and inclusive policy design and implementation capacity

3.2 More efficient / stronger institutions

3.3 More inclusive and evidence based agriculture planning and implementation processes

3.4 Improved partnership between private and public sector

3.5 Increased public investment in agriculture achieving better value for money

3.6 Increased access to quality data, information and an informed public

Added value of CAADP support and interventions to institutional transformation and CAADP operational effectiveness is measured at this level

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INPUT: CAADP SUPPORT, TOOLS, PROCESSES, CAPACITY BUILDING, PEER REVIEW MECHANISMS

Main Assumptions: Targeted and coordinated support, capacity building, peer review and learning generates institutional transformation

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**Rationale and
experiences of
CAADP-CARD
alignment**

How is CARD aligned to CAADP

- ✓ **CAADP** as Africa's policy and overarching framework

- ✓ **CARD:**
 - Directly supporting attainment of CAADP & African Agriculture goals
 - Consistent in principles and values – process to develop the NRDS
 - Consultative and inclusive
 - Ownership and integral to national plans
 - Evidence-based
 - Orientation towards capacity development
 - Leveraging regional alignment

- ✓ **CARD Implementation is:**
 - Fostering planning-ability
 - Strengthening accountability systems
 - Increased Rice production:
 - Critical for near-term delivery of tangible results
 - Food security and food sovereignty
 - Industrialisation and job creation
 - Compelling attention to key policy and institutional reform issues
 - The NRDS an integral part of the National CAADP Investment Plans



How is CARD aligned to CAADP

- **CARD is facilitating “Commodity-Based Focus”, thereby:**
 - **Ensuring desired attention to building the entire rice value chain**
 - **Improving coordination and multi-sectorial alignment and collaboration**



**Issues and
Recommendation
for way forward**

Considerations for the Way forward

- **Technological innovations**
 - Appropriate technologies available and accessible (seed, production and processing machinery; irrigation; ICT,)
 - Inclusive demand-based Innovation platforms /Research & knowledge support
 - Intensification
 - Climate change and sustainable natural resource use

- **Processing and value addition (local)**
 - Market and trade incentives
 - Post-harvest value addition and processing
 - Economics of scale / producer organizations

- **Political will & leadership and common agenda**

Considerations for the way forward

- **Regional markets and supply**
 - Regional trade regulatory policies and frameworks
 - Regional policy dialogues and negotiation platforms and tools

- **Political-economy and enabling environment**
 - Food, nutrition; storage and food prices (local and global)
 - Skills development (production and post-harvest processing)
 - Financing and investments (public; private)
 - Organizing rice Producer and SMEs
 - Inclusiveness (women; youth; rural; etc..)
 - Land and water



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I thank You



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