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Agricultural Policy-Making in Sub Saharan Africa: CAADP Progress in Kenya

**Betty Kibaara, Raphael Gitau, Simon Kimenju, James Nyoro, Michael
Bruntrup and Roukayatou Zimmermann**

Tegemeo Institute

Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development is a Policy Research Institute under Egerton University with a mandate to undertake empirical research and analysis on contemporary economic and agricultural policy issues in Kenya. The institute is widely recognized as a centre of excellence in policy analysis on the topical agricultural issues of the day, and in its wide dissemination of findings to government and other key stakeholders with a view to influencing policy direction and the decision making process. Tegemeo's consistently good quality empirically-based analytical work, and its objective stance in reporting and disseminating findings has over the past decade won the acceptance of government, the private sector, civil society, academia and others interested in the performance of Kenya's agricultural sector.

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Kindaruma Lane, off Ngong Road

P.O Box 20498, 00200, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 20 2717818/76; Fax: +254 20 2717819

E-mail: egerton@tegemeo.org

URL: <http://www.tegemeo.org>

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgments.....	iii
List of Tables	vi
List of Boxes.....	vi
List of Acronyms	vii
1.0 Background.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Methodology	2
1.3 Organization of the Report.....	2
2.0 CAADP in Kenya	4
2.1 Overview.....	4
2.2 CAADP Process.....	8
2.2.1 <i>Key Discussion Points from the Kenyan CAADP Launch</i>	10
2.2.2 <i>CAADP Committees in Kenya</i>	11
2.2.3 <i>Participation of NFPP in International CAADP Meetings</i>	13
2.2.4 <i>Stakeholder Participation</i>	15
2.2.4.1 <i>Stakeholders Network Analysis for CAADP Process up to Stock Taking</i>	15
2.2.4.2 <i>Stakeholders Network Analysis for Agriculture sub-Sector Stock Taking</i>	18
2.2.5 <i>Summary of Stock Taking Report</i>	19
2.2.6 <i>Ownership</i>	24
3.0 Impact, Challenges, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations.....	26
3.1 Impact of CAADP on Agricultural Policy making in Kenya	26
3.2 Challenges facing CAADP Implementation.....	27
3.3 Lessons Learnt	28

3.4	Policy Recommendations.....	28
4.0	Conclusion	30
	References.....	31
	Annex 1: Implementation of CAADP by COMESA Countries as at 29 th February, 2008.....	32
	Annex 2: Timeline of Continental CAADP Related Events.....	33

List of Tables

Table 1: Progress of the implementation of CAADP process in Kenya..... 15

List of Boxes

Box 1: Value addition of CAADP to the SRA process 26
Box 2: Alignment of CAADP to SRA..... 27

List of Acronyms

APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
ASM	Agricultural Sector Ministries
ASCU	Agriculture Sector Coordination Unit
COFOG	Classification of Functions of Government
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GTZ	Germany Agency for Technical Cooperation
ICIPE	International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KARI	Kenya Agriculture Research Institute
KENFAP	Kenya Federation of Agricultural Producers
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KRDS	Kenya Rural Development Strategy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCPB	National Cereals Produce Board
NFPP	National Focal Point Person
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RECS	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAKSS	Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TWC	Technical Working Committee
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAC	World Aids Campaign
WFP	World Food Programme

1.0 Background

1.1 Introduction

In the past few years, agriculture has regained prominence on the African policy agenda. A novel aspect in this respect is the increased importance attached to regional and continental levels to foster agricultural development. At the core of this initiative is the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which is an integrated socio-economic development framework for Africa. NEPAD is designed to address the current challenges facing the African continent such as the escalating poverty levels, underdevelopment and the continued marginalisation of Africa. It is a new vision pursuing Africa's renewal which is spearheaded by African leaders.

The primary objectives of NEPAD are: to eradicate poverty; place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development; halt the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process and enhance its full and beneficial integration into the global economy; and accelerate the empowerment of women (NEPAD, 2003). The priority sectors for policy reforms and increased investments are: agriculture, human development, information and communications, infrastructure, energy, transport, water and sanitation, and the environment. Two initiatives of NEPAD, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), are the most important pan-African initiatives concerning agricultural policies and institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa, with CAADP for the agricultural sector policies.

To foster agricultural development, NEPAD launched CAADP. The objective of CAADP is to help African countries reach a higher path of economic growth through agriculturally-led development which eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity, and enables expansion of exports. It is an approach, rather than actual programmes, to be integrated into national efforts to promote agricultural sector growth and economic development. The common framework is reflected in a set of key principles and targets defined by the Heads of State and Government. The CAADP initiative takes a continent-wide view, but builds on national and regional plans for the development of agriculture. It is a manifestation of African commitment to

address issues of growth in the agricultural sector, rural development and food security and has been instrumental in bringing agriculture back to the centre stage of economic development and poverty alleviation.

Kenya is one of the African countries that *bought in* the CAADP process. CAADP is supposed to provide a framework for agriculture development and integrate into the national policy making process. The overall objective of this study is therefore to understand the extent to which CAADP could be integrated to utilize key drivers of positive change. Specific objectives of the study are;

- (i) Assess the extent to which the current domestic policies incorporate the key aspects of CAADP and the extent to which it may have influenced local processes and frameworks; and
- (ii) Identify and assess how the CAADP process can be more integrated with national policy processes, with particular attention to the information needs of policy-making.

1.2 Methodology

To understand the CAADP process, existing documents were reviewed critically to understand the genesis and the process. These included the launch report and stock taking report for CAADP. A stakeholder analysis was undertaken to understand participation, stakeholder roles, characteristics, interests and networks; factors influencing the processes and level of implementation. Stakeholders interviewed included the office of the National Focal Point Person (NFPP) and one of the resource persons that did the stock-taking for the agriculture sub-sector. A network analysis was drawn at these two levels.

1.3 Organization of the Report

The subsequent sections of this report are organised as follows: Chapter two outlines CAADP in Kenya, including the overview and CAADP Process. The process includes the discussion during the launch, CAADP committees in Kenya, summary of stock taking report and ownership of the

process and outcome. Chapter three describes the impacts, challenges, lessons learnt and recommendations while chapter four concludes.

2.0 CAADP in Kenya

2.1 Overview

CAADP is an agricultural programme under NEPAD. It was formed through the facilitation of the FAO in close collaboration with the NEPAD secretariat at the invitation of the NEPAD Steering Committee. The programme was formed in 2002 in a consultative process that started with the presentation of the main themes of the potential CAADP contents by the Director General of FAO to the NEPAD Heads of State Implementation Committee in Abuja in March 2002 (AU NEPAD, 2002).

In June 2002, African Ministers of Agriculture met at the FAO Headquarters in Rome under the auspices of the FAO Regional Conference for Africa where they held a special follow-up session meeting to review a draft of the CAADP document. The conference welcomed and endorsed CAADP and agreed on the need to quickly operationalize it. It also offered guidance to member governments on a wide range of aspects of operationalization and action to revitalize African agriculture. The CAADP programme was later adopted by the Second Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Maputo, July 2003 (AU NEPAD, 2002).

CAADP has been organized along four key pillars namely:

- i. Sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;
- ii. Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access;
- iii. Increasing food supply and reducing hunger;
- iv. Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

In addition, there are two clusters of critical issues that cut across the four pillars:

- v. The capacity strengthening for agriculture and agribusiness: Academic and professional training
- vi. Information for agricultural strategy formulation and implementation.

The main aim of CAADP is to help African countries to reach a higher path of economic growth through agriculture-led development which eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity, and enables expansion of exports. CAADP is meant to serve as a common framework for agricultural development in African countries and is based on the following targets and principles:

- i. The principle of agriculture-led growth as the main strategy to achieve the MDG-1 of halving poverty and hunger by 2015;
- ii. The pursuit of 6% average annual growth rate for the agricultural sector at the national level with particular attention to small-scale farmers, especially focusing on women;
- iii. Allocation of 10% of annual national budget to the agricultural sector;
- iv. Have dynamic agricultural markets within countries and between regions;
- v. Achieve more equitable distribution of wealth;
- vi. Be strategic players in agricultural science and technology development;
- vii. Practice environmentally sound production methods and have a culture of sustainable natural resource base.

With the four pillars as a foundation, CAADP efforts enter into the national level dialogue through round table process that focus on exploiting synergies and inclusive, evidence-based discussions on socioeconomic bottlenecks and deciding appropriate actions on those matters; identifying gaps in the donor funding needed to achieve agreed priorities, initiating work to monitor and evaluate CAADP's progress at the national, regional and continental levels, aligning state policies with regional priorities and the four pillars, developing long-term commitments to finance agricultural investment programmes that are aligned with CAADP principles and targets (AU NEPAD, 2003).

The AU through NEPAD held a meeting in Maputo in July 2003. At the Maputo summit, it was declared that countries should endeavor to increase budget allocated to agriculture to 10%. CAADP targeted a 6% growth in the agricultural sectors. The implementation mandate of CAADP programme was given to the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). There are three RECs in Africa that were mandated to oversee the implementation, these are: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) with 19 member states. Southern African

Development Committee (SADC) with 14 member states and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with 15 member states. However SADC has handed over its mandate to COMESA (NEPAD, 2005). There have been several meetings held at the continental level with regards to CAADP (see Annex 4).

In 2004, the FAO, as the specialized partner of the AU and NEPAD in the agriculture sector, arranged technical meetings with the participation of the World Bank, International Monetary (IMF), African Development Bank (ADB), and NEPAD. An agreement was reached that the agriculture sector should be defined according to the internationally accepted standards based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG), revised by the United Nations in 1989, and incorporated into the IMF's 2001 Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual. It was, however, recognized that with few exceptions, African governments do not use COFOG in their budget classification structure, meaning that a unified scope and definition for agriculture sector does not exist in the budget and accordingly in the accounting systems of all countries, and that a reliable exercise needs incorporating such classification in the budgets of member countries. Though an ultimate solution, it is recognized that changing the existing budget classifications to COFOG system in AU member countries will need substantial resources and a long time span. Since introducing COFOG system should cover all government ministries and functions, there is a need to change appropriation structure and governments' chart of accounts, and accordingly the coding system of the government budget and accounts. Moreover, a reliable functional classification needs to be supported by a program structure in the budget, which requires further changes to be made in the budget structure. While in the long-term such budget classification reforms are needed, a short-term solution for establishing an agriculture expenditure tracking system is needed urgently.

In April 2005 the AU Commission sent out a questionnaire to member countries and requested them to report the percentage of their agriculture spending to their total governments' budgets in a summarized COFOG classification, by using their own budget and accounts classification systems through data bridging to a broader version of the COFOG. However, only a few countries responded to this request, in part due to lack of clarity on the concepts of original

budgets and actual expenditures, as well as the coverage of total government expenditures, against which the agriculture spending should be measured.

Several other meetings have been held that have addressed CAADP pillars. In November 2005, Agriculture Ministers of COMESA member states held a meeting in Cairo Egypt. They discussed boosting cooperation in agriculture among member states and focusing on developing the potentials of Africa in the fields of irrigation, the use of agricultural technology besides taking measures necessary for combating bird flu. COMESA heads of State held a meeting in Djibouti in November 2006 with the theme “Deepening Regional Integration through COMESA Customs Union”. Among the issues discussed were agriculture and food security, infrastructure development, and multilateral issues.

The CAADP implementation process in a country follows these stages; The REC that is mandated to oversee the implementation usually sensitizes the national governments on what CAADP entails and the process of implementation. After a government buys in, it is then supposed to appoint a National Focal Point Person (NFPP), at the directorate level in the MOA. The NFPP will then organize the CAADP launch during which the Technical Working Committee (TWC) is formed. The Committee is mandated with the responsibility of running the CAADP process in a country, with the NFPP being its chair.

The TWC drafts the terms of reference for engaging a consultant to carry out the stocktaking process, and thereafter identifies the consultant. The consultant should present the report to the TWC under the stipulated time. The Committee then discusses the report and gives its input. The final report is then forwarded to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for modeling. A stakeholders’ workshop is then held followed by the Roundtable Conference and Compact signing. In total there are 10 steps that Countries undergo in implementing CAADP process (Annex 1). By endorsing the Compact:

- The Government of the Country pledges to fulfill the commitments specified therein, in line with the goals, objectives, principles, and modalities laid out in the countries strategic documents ;

- The Development Partners pledge, collectively, to fulfill the commitments specified therein;
- AU, COMESA and other Regional Partners pledge, collectively, to fulfill the commitments specified therein in line with the Maputo Declaration and global principle of CAADP implementation;
- The Private Sector and Civil Society, collectively, pledge their support to realizing the aspirations of this compact.

By the time of documenting this CAADP process, only Rwanda has completed its Roundtable Conference and compacting. Malawi has undertaken the stakeholders' workshop and awaits the Roundtable and compacting exercise. Zambia and Uganda have submitted their final reports awaiting the stakeholders' workshop (Annex 3).

2.2 CAADP Process

The first step in the CAADP process which is the 'Government *buying in*' took place in Kenya on the 2nd of April 2003 through a meeting organized by COMESA at Safari Park Hotel. COMESA used the meeting to sensitize the Government and Development Partners on the CAADP pillars, its process and impress upon the country to buy in. Participants in the meeting included the Vice President, representatives from the Ministries of Planning , Finance, and Agriculture; Universities, KARI, KEPHIS, World Bank, ICIPE, DFID, UNDP, JICA, Rockefeller, KENFAP, UNIFEM, EU, USAID, DANIDA, UNEP, SIDA, NALEP, WAC, GTZ, Embassy Representatives, ILRI, WFP, Kenya Network for Draught animal, STAK, Arid Lands, NCPB and Freedom from Hunger.

Following this, the government in an effort to reinforce its interventions aimed at fighting poverty and food insecurity, requested FAO to assist in preparing a National Medium-Term Investment Programme (NMTIP) and a portfolio of Bankable Investment Project Profile (BIPPs). The aim was to create an environment favorable for improved competitiveness of the agricultural and rural sector, achieve quantitative objectives and mobilization of resources to the extent needed for the associated investment in agriculture, achieve the targeted allocation of

national budgetary resources to this area, reflecting the commitment made in the Maputo Declaration; and creating a framework for coordinated bilateral and multilateral financing of the sector. The NMTIP drew its works from the KRDS, SRA, PRSP and also participation from major stakeholders from government, development partners, farmer's organizations, private sector and civil society. A National Stakeholder Workshops was held on 8th June 2004 where the draft was discussed and validated and project ideas for the BIPPs prioritized, based on agreed-upon selection criteria. Three of these were further developed into BIPPs. The NMTIP and the BIPPs were reviewed by an FAO Virtual Task Force of technical experts.

From September 12th to 13th in 2005, AU and NEPAD jointly organized a consultative workshop in Johannesburg with participation of representatives of both Finance and Agriculture Ministries selected from the countries of the various RECs. They also invited the representatives of the World Bank, IMF, and FAO to attend the workshop, and hired an international public expenditure management expert to prepare a "status and issues" paper for the workshop's discussions, consultations, and decisions. On 15th to 16th December 2005 an expert workshop on Agriculture Expenditure Tracking System was organized in Ethiopia, whose aim was to engender a common understanding of the agriculture sector (what components constitute agriculture) and total government expenditure for purposes of this exercise, sharing experiences a network of focal points in member countries for this exercise and collect data for reporting to the assembly of heads and government paying attention on how tracking system could be improved .

Around this time, names of the people who were to deal with CAADP process had been forwarded to COMESA in 2006. In June 2006, Mr. Paul Kere of the Department of Bilateral and Multilateral Division, MOA, attended a meeting in Bujumbura, Burundi where it was resolved that each country was to have a NFPP. On return he communicated this to the Director of Policy Research who instructed him to be the Focal Point Person but COMESA wrote to the government through MOA instructing that the NFPP was to be an official at the Directorate level. Hence, Mr. Mungai, the Director of Policy Research in the MOA was appointed the Kenya NFPP in August 2006. The Director appointed two assistants, Mr. Kamaru and Mr. Ombalo, to

assist him in carrying out the CAADP activities in the country as an additional mandate to their daily activities in the Ministry and act as a secretariat.

The CAADP process was launched in Kenya on 14th December 2006 at the Panari Hotel. The objective of the launch was to sensitize Government Departments especially the ASM and Development Partners. A total of 80 participants attended and these included:

- The Kenya Government represented by ASM: Agriculture, Land, Water and Irrigation, Cooperative, Livestock and Environment;
- Private Companies and NGOs, Freedom from Hunger, Network for Draught Animal, Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers and World Aids Campaign;
- International and local Research Organizations: ILRI , ICIPE ,KARI, KEPHIS;
- Development Partners: USAID, DANIDA, JICA, DFID, WFP, UNDP, World Bank UNFEM, EU,UNEP, GTZ and Embassy Representatives;
- NEPAD and COMESA members.

2.2.1 Key Discussion Points from the Kenyan CAADP Launch

During the launch, presentations on the NEPAD initiatives in the development of Africa leading to the Maputo Declaration and Formulation of the CAADP were made. The CAADP pillars were also explained to the participants. The participants were taken through the CAADP process that a country has to undertake (the 10 steps) and the implementation of the same in COMESA was discussed. Also discussed were on-going COMESA programmes in the region and how to align and harmonize the CAADP process with the national plans like the Strategy to Revitalize Agriculture (SRA). Donor support for the CAADP process was also sought during the launch. Some early interventions that were to be undertaken by CAADP were identified as being sustainable land management, regional model on value addition and the enhanced livelihood in pastoral areas.

Some recommendations on the way forward were identified as the harmonization of the CAADP and SRA and other related initiatives in the country; a work plan on streamlining CAADP agenda in the existing government programmes; government to provide leadership while involving relevant partners in the process; and CAADP was recognized as a homegrown Africa initiative. Others included a strong focus to increase budget allocation and improve efficiency of resource utilization in agriculture sector ministries; the expectation that the CAADP process is to provide well documented information on existing gaps that hinders development; and the need for strong collaboration between COMESA/NEPAD and COMESA partners. The Kenya NFPP was asked to form an all inclusive committee to attend to CAADP, conclude the Terms of Reference (TORs) for the stock taking process and identify the consultant by February 2007 who would embark on the work before March 2007.

2.2.2 CAADP Committees in Kenya

After the CAADP launch, two committees were formed. The first committee was the TWC whose objective was to steer the CAADP agenda in the country and prepare for the stock taking process. The membership of the TWC was indentified by the NFPP in consultation with COMESA and letters sent to the institution to nominate their representatives these included: ASCU, NFPP (as the convener and secretariat), ASM (Agriculture, Water and Irrigation, Livestock, Cooperative and Marketing, Environment and Land), Chairperson of the Development Partners and the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (Re-SAKSS) Coordinator.

The Multi-Sectoral Committee, the second committee formed, comprised of a wider representation of stakeholders drawn from sectors and institutions in agricultural development with representatives from the private and public sectors and Development Partners. The work of this committee was to give a wider input and make sure that views from all the sectors in the economy are represented in the CAADP process. This committee comprised of Agricultural Research Institutes, Universities, Development Partners, ASM, Other Ministries (Health, Finance, Trade and Industry, Planning and National Development), parastatals under the ASM, and Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA). It was noted that member institutions of TWC were sending different representatives to the meetings and hence losing consistency. To make the

TWC more effective, it was suggested that it be reconstituted to include senior officers of the member institutions and inclusion of more representation from non-government organizations. There was also need to incorporate ASCU into the TWC as there was no clear linkage with ASCU as previously constituted. Thus the TWC was transformed into the CAADP Thematic Working Group (TWG) and its members included: The director of KARI; Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Kenya Private Sector Association (KEPSA); CEO, KENFAP; Coordinator, Re-SAKKS; Coordinator, ASCU, Donor Representative; Director of Water and Irrigation, MOWI; Director of Livestock Production and Director of Veterinary Services, both of MOLD; Director of External Trade, MOT; Director, Mineral and Natural Resources, MENR; Commissioner of Cooperatives, MOCDM; AU-NEPAD representative; and Professor Wellington from Maseno University. The NFPP is the chair and two representatives from the MOA act as the secretariat to the TWG and assist the NFPP.

The TWG has so far held 5 meetings since it was constituted. The first meeting was held on the 15th March 2007 with the agenda of recapping on the launch of CAADP, going through the recommendations and the way forward and establishing an action plan of how to go ahead in carrying out activities on CAADP. The Committee held its second meeting on the 4th of May 2007. During this meeting, the progress on CAADP implementation in the country was discussed. The Stocktaking process was also discussed, including the TORs for the assignment and the process of recruitment of consultants to carry out the process. The Committee circulated the TORs to 12 potential consultancy firms and requested for their Curriculum Vitae (CVs).

The third meeting was held on the 22nd of May 2007 with the aim of taking the committee through the CAADP process and briefing it on the stock taking process, what is required after stock taking process and the steps that follow before a country holds the Roundtable Conference and compacting. The TWG was briefed by Dr. Sam Kanyarukiga a consultant hired by COMESA. Since Rwanda had already signed the compact, the consultant shared the Rwanda experience in undertaking the CAADP stock taking process. The consultant also explained to the committee the procedures and requirements of the Roundtable Conference. Documents required include the main CAADP document (20-150 pages), Stock Taking Report (50 pages), a synthesis of the stock taking, performance policy and investment and future priority areas.

The fourth meeting was held on 5th June 2007 with the agenda of appraising the consultants' CVs. From all the consultants that applied for the assignment six CVs were shortlisted. The short listing was based on nationality, qualification, experience, skills and the consultancy fees.

The fifth meeting was held on 12th June 2007, and the agenda was to interview the shortlisted consultants and two were picked: Dr. Omiti of the KIPPRA and Dr. Joseph Kariuki. Their CVs were sent to COMESA on 13th June 2007. The stock taking process was to commence on the 23rd of June 2007 and was expected to last 10 weeks. However, the exercise did not take-off as planned because one consultant, Dr. Joseph Kariuki, later declined to undertake the exercise, necessitating the NFPP to search for another consultant. It was at this time that James Nyoro, the Director of Tegemeo Institute was called by the Permanent Secretary in MOA and requested to be the resource person jointly with Dr. Omiti of KIPPRA. The team completed the work and submitted their final report to the TWG on 29th February 2008. The Stock Taking process is described below in details. At this point it was noted that the TWG had overlooked the livestock sector when defining the TORs. This therefore necessitated the need for another consultant to carry out the Stocktaking for the livestock component in 60 days. Later the NFPP impressed upon COMESA on the engagement of two consultants in order to complete the assignment in a shorter period (30 days). Dr M. Nyariki and Mr. H.G. Muriuki were the consultants engaged to carry out the assignment. By the time of documenting the CAADP process in Kenya, the consultants had completed the task and presented preliminary results to the TWG on 22nd August 2008. The NFPP indicated that there were plans to have the compacting process carried during a two day conference to review the country SRA between 14th and 15th October but this has been postponed and the conference shall be held in November at a date to be determined later. Table 1 shows how far Kenya has gone in implementing the CAADP process.

2.2.3 Participation of NFPP in International CAADP Meetings

In addition to local meetings, the NFPP has participated in CAADP meetings held in Kigali, Rwanda (March 29-31, 2007) where the Kenyan NFFP made a presentation on the progress of CAADP in Kenya. The Kigali meeting was attended by agriculture experts and policymakers, stakeholders form COMESA, Development Partners, representatives of international

organizations, African Union and NEPAD. It was during this meeting that the Rwandan CAADP roundtable was held.

The team also participated in another meeting in February 2008 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The meeting was an interactive learning session on CAADP Roundtable and Pillar Framework processes. A donor review on CAADP Pillars 2 and 3 was also undertaken. On March 10-20, 2008, a member of the focal point participated in a meeting in Seychelles. Issues discussed during the Seychelles meeting included; progress of CAADP, implementation of AU-NEPAD initiatives, common understanding and agreement on key benchmarks on CAADP and CAADP M&E, and the establishment of a Trust Fund. The meeting in Seychelles culminated into the Victoria Declaration whose main objective was to set up 3 regional laboratories; Veterinary Laboratories which were set up at the Central Veterinary Research in Lusaka Zambia, Food Technology Laboratory that was set up Food Safety Laboratory in Mauritius and Plant and Health Laboratory established in Kenya. During the Seychelles meeting there was also a COMESA meeting whose theme was consolidating Regional Economic Integration through value addition, trade and food safety. There was a presentation by the NFPP from Kenya who reaffirmed Kenya's commitment to CAADP as indicated by increase in budget allocation to the agricultural sector ministries between 2003/4 (4%) and 2007/8 (6.8%) and is expected to rise to 7.3 % in 2008/09. The meeting in Seychelles discussed on funding of CAADP program and activities. Annex 4 shows continental meetings held to discuss CAADP, some of which were attended by the NFPP or members of his secretariat.

Table 1: Progress of the implementation of CAADP process in Kenya

CAADP Process/Steps	Date	Participants
1)Government buy- in	2 nd April 2003 at Safari Park	Government, international and local research organizations, private companies, development partners, NEPAD and COMESA members
2) National Focal Point Person appointed	June 2006 MOA	Director of Policy Research (MOA)
3) CAADP launch	14 th December 2006 at Panari Hotel	Government, international and local research organizations, private companies universities, development partners, NEPAD and COMESA members
4)Technical Working Committee launched	14 th December 2006	ASCU, NFPP, ASM, Chairperson of development partners, SAKSS coordinator
5) Experts engaged	June 2007	Two resource persons identified i.e. Dr. John Omiti (KIPRA) and Mr. James Nyoro (Tegemeo Institute)
6)Draft report submitted	29 th February 2008	Consultant presented report to the Thematic Working Group
7)Technical Working Committee discuss report	Waiting for incorporation of livestock sector	
8)Final report submitted	To be undertaken	
9)Stakeholders' workshop	To be undertaken	
10)Round Table Compact signed	To be undertaken	

Source: Authors compilation

2.2.4 Stakeholder Participation

In order to understand stakeholder participation in the CAADP process, two stakeholder analyses were undertaken: one on the process up to the stock taking process and the other on the actual process of stock taking. The two are described below:

2.2.4.1 Stakeholders Network Analysis for CAADP Process up to Stock Taking

A stakeholder network analysis on CAADP that led to the stock taking process was performed by interviewing Mr. David Ombalo, the assistant to the NFPP. This outlined the chronological events, the different stakeholders involved and how they have interacted with each other leading to the stock taking process. The network analysis focused on the CAADP TWG and the

stakeholders that it interacted with to facilitate carrying out its work up to stock taking process. The following are the stakeholders:

CAADP TWG

This working group is instrumental in the running of the CAADP process in the country. Its membership is described under sub-section “CAADP Committee in Kenya” above. . The chairperson of this committee is the NFPP and is the one on behalf of the TWG that instructed the resource persons that undertook the Agriculture and Livestock sub-sector stock taking process. The CAADP TWG also received the stock taking process reports undertaken by the resource persons.

ASM and MOWI

The Permanent Secretaries in MOWI and the respective ASM which includes; MOCDM, MOA, MENR, MOL, MOLFD and MRDA would be briefed by the various directors who were representing them in the CAADP TWG. In return, the PSs would give advice and state the direction and stand on their respective ministries to the CAADP TWG through their representatives.

Minister and PS in MOA

Since CAADP is housed in the MOA the Minister and the PS, who are in charge for the running and Policy formulation for the Ministry, their support for the CAADP process is vital. The two are supportive of the process and have a high level of influence.

Agricultural Donor Group

The development partners are represented within CAADP TWG. This is important so as to have them understand and buy into the CAADP process. Outside the CAADP TWG, they usually meet once a month and in this meeting they are usually briefed on CAADP process by their representatives in the TWG.

Agricultural Sector Coordinating Unit (ASCU)

This is an important stakeholder since it has the mandate of coordinating the agriculture sector and implementing the SRA. ASCU understanding of CAADP is important as it will ensure there is a smooth alignment of CAADP to SRA as most donors have already aligned their programme to SRA. If ASCU does not understand CAADP and how the two can complement each other, then the success of implementation of CAADP is threatened. Currently they are not supportive of CAADP and view it as a parallel programme to the SRA.

Resource Persons for the Agriculture and Livestock Sub-sectors

Mr. James Nyoro and Dr. Omiti were the resource persons for agriculture while Dr M. Nyariki and Mr. H.G. Muriuki were in charge of the livestock sub-sector. The resource persons did the stock taking of the two sub-sectors. The report prepared is crucial as it provides information that IFPRI will use in modelling so as to identify priority areas that require investments to spur agriculture growth in the country.

COMESA/IFPRI

COMESA office facilitates the implementation of CAADP in Kenya as well as in the region and also provides financial support. IFPRI is providing expertise in modeling so as to give empirical evidence on the areas of priorities for the Government to invest. There was also interaction between IFPRI and the resource persons while carrying out the stock taking process.

AU Head of Governments (HSG)/ COMESA HSG/ COMESA Council of Ministers

AU HSG is responsible for making policies at the continental level. COMESA HSG and council of ministers are responsible for policy making at the regional level.

AU-NEPAD

This is the executive arm of AU that is responsible for implementing policies made by AU HSG. It also carries out the overall coordination of AU-NEPAD initiatives at the continental level.

Regional Enhanced Livelihood in Pastoral Areas (RELPA)

This is a USAID funded programme that supports livestock production as a means of getting households out of poverty especially in the arid areas in the region. The organization funded the stock taking process on livestock sub-sector through COMESA.

2.2.4.2 Stakeholders Network Analysis for Agriculture sub-Sector Stock Taking

A stakeholder network analysis on stock taking process for the agriculture sub-sector was performed by interviewing Mr. James Nyoro, the Director of Tegemeo Institute, one of the resource persons that were requested by the PS and the NFPP to undertake the stock taking. He outlined the chronological events and the different stakeholders' interactions during the carrying out of the stock-taking process. The following are the stakeholders that played a leading role in the carrying out of the stock taking process.

PS MOA/NFPP

After one of the consultants that had initially been identified to carry out stock-taking process of the agriculture sub-sector pulled out citing low pay. The PS of MOA called the Director of Tegemeo Institute to request that together with Dr Omiti they be the resource persons. They were to contact the NFPP who would provide them with the TORs for the stock taking process. The NFPP provided the resource people with the TORs to embark on the process. The process was slow at first since COMESA delayed in sending the TORs to the PS.

COMESA

COMESA came up with the TORs for the stock taking process that were communicated through the PS, MOA. At the same time, they funded the process.

Tegemeo Institute/KIPPRA

The two institutions provided the resource persons who carried out the stock taking process. These two institutions are among the leading agriculture policy research institutions in the

country and therefore have a lot of information and expertise on the agricultural sector that came in handy in the stock taking process.

CAADP TWG Secretariat/ASCU

The secretariat was made up of 7-8 persons and it derived its membership from the wider CAADP TWG. It provided guidance and advice to the resource persons by going through the report and giving comments to embellish the report. The resource persons also shared the report with ASCU to get comments. The comments that the resource persons received were incorporated in the final stock taking report.

CAADP TWG

This was in charge of steering the CAADP process in the country and thus received the final stock taking report from the resource persons.

2.2.5 Summary of Stock Taking Report

Objectives

The objectives of the stocktaking exercise were to review the existing policies, strategies, plans, investment programmes and resource allocation in the agricultural sector with the aim of identifying gaps and recommend ways and means that will ensure effective implementation of CAADP and achieving MDG1. This involved carrying out detailed situation analysis; including assessing performance of the agricultural sector over time and proposing policies and investment strategies that will ensure attainment of the CAADP and MDG targets.

Convergence of Past Policies and CAADP Pillars

Analysis of past policies showed how some of the recent address CAADP pillars. This analysis showed that the issues addressed by the CAADP pillars are not entirely new to the Kenya policy making process. The main strategies, ERS, SRA and KRDS, address issues common to those intended by the CAADP pillars. Current and previous policies too have addressed these same issues. These include: the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Arid and Semi

arid Lands of Kenya; National Food Security and Nutrition Policy; and NASEP. Additional convergence is observed in the strategic plan for the MOENR.

Policy and Investment Options to Achieve CAADP and MDG Targets

The stock taking examined the policy and investment options that would help achieve CAADP and MDG targets. These include the findings of the MDG Needs Assessment undertaken earlier, review of SRA and institutional capacity strengthening. The financial requirements for the implementation of these were also analyzed.

a) MDG Needs Assessment

The Kenyan government has put efforts towards ensuring that the MDGs are achieved as the year 2015 nears. The ASM carried out the Needs Assessment for the MDG1 on poverty and hunger, and this forms the basis for planned investments and programmes up to the year 2015. The strategies identified are agricultural productivity, research and extension service, rural income generation, nutrition interventions, and complementary feeding. These strategies are to be achieved through various programmes and projects. The CAADP needs assessment will use this as a starting point. Key interventions that could be implemented under these strategies include:

Increasing Agricultural Productivity

These include: investment in soil health involving access to both organic manure and fertilizer; improving access to affordable farm inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizer and pesticides; support private sector food security innovations; and support small-scale water management and irrigation.

Rural Income Generation

This would include: provision of storage services that facilitate trade in agricultural products and inputs; development of smallholder markets; investment in livestock production and support services; increased access to credit and rural financial services; food/cash for work programmes

for the landless and unemployed; and strengthening farmer associations and community resource centres.

Improving Delivery of Research and Extension Services

This will include strengthening research and extension services (both public and private supported) to ensure improved adoption rates of new technologies thus increasing agricultural productivity.

Nutrition Interventions

Interventions to facilitate achievement of nutrition part of food security, which include: Community supported School Meals Programmes; establishment of Community nutrition monitoring centres; establishment of model kitchen gardens in schools; training of Community Health and Nutrition workers and volunteers; among others.

Promoting Mother and Infant Nutrition

Measures to support infants and lactating mothers to reduce their vulnerability to food security include: complementary feeding to children under five years among the poor households; nutrition intervention to pregnant women and lactating mothers; supplementary feeding to vulnerable groups (mainly orphans and those with HIV/AIDS); support to the elderly, who have no other source of support, in terms of supplementary nutrition; and emergency feeding assistance – arising from disasters such as floods, drought, and fires.

b) SRA Review

The government, on realizing the ills of centralized planning and budgeting for the agricultural sector and the fact that their plans did not meet the desired objectives of the beneficiaries, formulated the SRA. The SRA aims at reversing that approach by making local communities responsible for their own development through consultative and participatory approaches in identifying priorities and formulating programmes for local implementation. It was noted that the approach would be consistent with the participatory approaches that were advanced through the national strategies such as the PRSP and the ERS.

While formulating the SRA, the government recognized that for the economy to move fast and in a sustainable manner, the private sector must play an increasingly bigger role. It is stipulated in this policy document that the main role of the government in agricultural development is to create and maintain a conducive environment for private sector investment in agricultural production, processing, and marketing and in delivery of support services. The role of the government was envisaged to be provision of residual support services that are not taken by other players but which are still needed for increasing and sustaining agricultural production, income generation, and food security and nutrition.

With the implementation of SRA, growth of the agricultural sector improved from -3.1% in 2002 to 6.1% in 2006. The MOA, MLFD, and MOCMD are implementing SRA. Other key sub-sectors not adequately incorporated into the SRA are environment, water and irrigation. This has made it difficult to promote irrigation development and provide water for livestock. Moreover, it has been noted that cooperative development issues have not been adequately covered in the SRA. In addition; new developments have been experienced in the agricultural sector since 2004 that require review of the policy. It is in this light that it would be critical to review the SRA with the aim of coming up with strategies that will facilitate rapid sustainable growth of the sector. This policy direction should bring on board the ministries responsible for water, irrigation, environment, and food security besides those dealing with cooperatives, livestock, fisheries and agriculture.

c) Institutional Capacity

Institutional framework is paramount for any development. Lack of a clear and effective institutional framework may lead to failure of even the best policy dispensation. Manpower must be results oriented if maximum impact on the core objectives of poverty reduction and eradication of hunger is to be achieved. For a sector that involves a large number of players, with various influences, it is important that the institutional framework be jointly owned. Lack of ownership will undermine success of implementation of the policies, strategies and programmes.

ASCU Restructuring

One of the factors that have limited effectiveness of ASCU in implementation of SRA is lack of full acceptance within the agricultural sector. Thus there has been some level of disquiet between the three implementing ministries, with some feeling that MOA is controlling operations of the ASCU at their expense. This was particularly strong when the ASCU coordinator was an officer with MOA. This has however been resolved by recruiting the coordinator from the private sector. Despite this development, some officers are still not comfortable with the ASCU being housed within MOA offices compound and would prefer it relocated. This calls for review of the operations of ASCU to ensure maximum acceptability. This may particularly be more crucial if the SRA is reviewed to cover into more detail issues relating to infrastructure, irrigation, cooperatives and environment.

Review of MTEF

For MTEF to become more effective in resource allocation there is need to ensure that the resource envelopes are not allocated to individual ministries. The resource allocation should be allocated based on their expected contribution to food security and poverty reduction.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In the policy, emphasis should also be laid on monitoring and evaluation to ensure that only projects that have actual significant impact on livelihood of the target group are implemented. This follows revelations that some completed projects had no impact on livelihoods of target groups.

M&E should focus on the impact of implemented activities rather than output. Adequate training on M&E will be critical for all ministries. In addition, it will be paramount to provide the M&E officers with necessary equipment and resources to carry out this important task.

Capacity Building

In order to ensure sustainable sector growth, capacity building of key stakeholders is important. This includes capacity building of farmers, NGOs and CBOs that will carry out various agriculture-related activities in the sector. Key areas of capacity building include research, extension, value addition, veterinary services, Artificial Insemination, pest control, marketing, storage, bookkeeping, farming as a business, etc.

d) Financing requirements for CAADP

For the MDG 1 and the CAADP targets to be met, Kenya will require at least US\$ 1.65 billion annually. Based on the investment options in consultation with relevant government departments, effort will be directed at estimating financial requirements and appropriate mechanisms for achievement of the CAADP/MDG targets. This will also isolate the level the government can afford to finance the sector and the financing gap that will require both external support and financing by the private sector.

2.2.6 Ownership

Awareness and participation are important in enhancing ownership of policy process by stakeholders. During the CAADP launch, various stakeholders in the agriculture sector were invited where the CAADP process was explained, and one of the recommendations during the subsequent meetings was the alignment of CAADP to the SRA. There after, the same stakeholders, including ASCU and Donors formed the membership of CAADP TWG. Despite this, there are different perspectives on value addition and CAADP, with some stakeholders like the donors and ASCU largely viewing it as a competing programme to SRA. Hence ownership by these stakeholders is still weak despite the fact that they have been involved in all stages.

However, there is greater ownership by the government through the MOA. This is witnessed by the buying in, and the facilitation of the office of the Focal Point Person. CAADP and Maputo Declaration are terms mentioned in various speeches by government officials. Despite this,

ownership is weak within the other agriculture sector ministries, who view CAADP to be too aligned to the MOA, considering that the FPP was picked from MOA, and his secretariat is in the same ministry.

3.0 Impact, Challenges, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

3.1 Impact of CAADP on Agricultural Policy making in Kenya

Increased Funding to Agriculture: Resource allocation to the agricultural sector has increased from a low of 4% in year 2001/02 to 6.8% in 2007/08. Though this increase can not wholly be credited to CAADP, the fact is that awareness and discussion about increased funding for the sector have had a role in this.

Use of Knowledge and Scientific Information in Policy Making: An important value addition is the new information CAADP has brought to the fore. The stocktaking report shows the policy, programmatic and institutional interventions that will need to be implemented in order to achieve CAADP and MDG1 targets. In addition, the modeling, which will be carried out by IFPRI based on the stock taking report will be very important as it will identify priority areas that that need to be implemented to achieve CAADP targets.

Box 1: Value addition of CAADP to the SRA process

There is a perception among various stakeholders in the sector especially within ASCU that CAADP is a parallel process to the SRA as it is addressing same issues as SRA, thus creating fears that CAADP may be taking over and will replace SRA. Another perception is that CAADP is just another initiative subscribed for Governments to adopt. Despite these fears, there is value addition that the CAADP process can have to the SRA. This is especially in regards to the stock taking process of the sector that was undertaken and the modeling done by IFPRI which can greatly inform the SRA process on the priority that Government need to focus its investment to spur growth as it is empirical and supported by data. SRA maybe also benefit from the CAADP Network which is continental and also possibly tap into the available funds.

By David Ombalo, Assistant to the NFPP

Increased awareness to CAADP pillars: CAADP has brought to the forefront the importance of increased funding to the sector, and the Maputo declaration has become common in speeches, reports and sectoral & scientific discussions. These speeches include those made by senior government officials like the president, minister for agriculture and the permanent secretary in the MOA.

3.2 Challenges facing CAADP Implementation

The CAADP Process has faced various challenges. These are:

View of CAADP as a competing programme and slow alignment to SRA

There have been efforts to align CAADP with SRA incorporating it under ASCU. A meeting held on May 2008 by the CAADP TWG requested consideration of having a CAADP Thematic Working Group as the 6th TWG of ASCU (it has 5 TWG discussed earlier in chapter 2 under SRA). This suggestion has not been implemented. Since ASCU is mandated to coordinate and implement the SRA and most donors have already aligned their programmes with SRA, CAADP is perceived as a parallel programme. The attempt to incorporate CAADP as one of the TWG under ASCU has not been well received. The feeling among the development partners and within ASCU is that SRA has already captured most of the issues addressed in the CAADP pillars.

Box 2: Alignment of CAADP to SRA

ASCU has five TWGs that have addressed almost all the pillars under CAADP process. Hence there is no need to create a TWG on CAADP under the SRA as this would be duplication. The current review of SRA will incorporate Natural Resource Management which lacked previously in the SRA. A sixth TWG that will deal with the issue of Natural Resource Management will be constituted in the revised SRA thus all the pillars addressed by CAADP would be addressed under the revised SRA.

By Antti Seelaff, Policy Advisor, Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA)-GTZ/ASCU

Implementation Framework and Lack of Resource Allocation to CAADP

The NFPP is the director of policy at the MOA, hence he is a busy person with many ministerial responsibilities. CAADP activities are not included in the NFPP performance contract, and thus naturally, he would prioritize ministerial functions. This is the same case with members of the FPP secretariat, who have responsibilities at the MOA. In addition, there is no line item for CAADP activities in the budget of the MOA. In most cases, the activities of CAADP are supported either from COMESA or from the Kenya government. The focal person mentioned

that there has been international meeting organized where the NFPPs have not been invited mainly due to lack of funds.

Low Understanding of CAADP

Understanding of CAADP in the country is low even within the sector. Thus there are conflicting views among stakeholders of the process being a programme rather than a framework that a country is supposed to domesticate into the national level. The NFPP have had lots of challenges in creating awareness and deepening the understanding of the CAADP even within the MOA. To address this, the NFPP has organized two forums for the ASM to explain CAADP process in an attempt to sensitize the ASM.

3.3 Lessons Learnt

In this subsection, we detail the various lessons learnt in the implementation of the process.

Awareness and Participation does not necessarily Translate to Ownership

It has become clear that some stakeholders are not at the same understanding with others despite the fact that they are aware of the CAADP process and were involved from the initial stages. These stakeholders (especially ASCU and Donors) display a different understanding of CAADP, as a programme that competes the SRA despite the fact that is supposed to be a framework. This brings to the question how deeply the office of the FPP involves the TWG in the running of CAADP.

Commitment should be backed by Proper Implementation Framework

Despite the fact that the government bought in to the CAADP process in 2003, this was not followed by a proper implementation framework to steer the process after the launch including a properly funded secretariat to steer the process. This has led to slowing of the process.

3.4 Policy Recommendations

Various measures can be taken to improve the process. These include:

Implementation Framework and Ownership

A proper implementation framework that allows proper engagement and participation of stakeholders in the process should be enhanced. In this case, CAADP can learn from APRM, whose implementation was guided by a body, the NGC and not an individual as is currently with CAADP in the NFPP. For the Kenyan case, this could be ASCU, since at this level the ASM will be properly represented after the on-going restructuring. At this level too, development partners and other important stakeholders in agriculture are represented. This will increase ownership for the other ASM ministries and within the development partners, and allow a more understanding of what CAADP is and the value it can add to the national policy making process.

Re-sensitization of CAADP Process

A re-sensitization of the CAADP process should be undertaken in order to bring the same understanding of the process at the same level for different stakeholders. This should lay emphasis on the fact that CCADP is a framework and not a programme, and hence it should not be viewed as a competing programme but rather as coming to strengthen the country strategies.

4.0 Conclusion

Kenya's '*buying in*' for CAADP took place in 2003 while the launch was held in 2006. Since then, the country has completed seven of the ten steps in the CAADP process. From the onset, various stakeholders have been involved to enhance a participatory approach and built ownership. The CAADP TWG is composed of important stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

CAADP has impacted on agricultural policy making in several ways: Resource allocation to the agricultural sector has increased from a low of 4% in year 2001/02 to 6.8% in 2007/08. Though this increase can not wholly be credited to CAADP, the fact is that increased awareness and discussion about increased funding for the sector have had a role in this. In addition, the process has increased evidence-based policy making. The stocktaking report undertaken for CAADP shows the policy, programmatic and institutional interventions that will need to be implemented in order to achieve CAADP and MDG1 targets; while the modeling will identify priority areas that that need to be implemented to achieve CAADP targets.

CAADP has however continued to face challenges some of which are implementation difficulties. Despite the process being participatory, understanding of CAADP is low even within the sector. Thus there are conflicting views amongst stakeholders. Some important stakeholders, including ASCU and Donors largely view it as a competing programme to SRA. This creates acceptance challenges. The feeling among them is that SRA has already captured most of the issues addressed in the CAADP pillars. This begs the question: how have these stakeholders been involved in the CAADP process? CAADP also faces challenges in its implementation structure. Being the director of policy at the MOA, the NFPP has many ministerial responsibilities and CAADP activities are not included in the NFPP performance contract. This is the same case with members of the FPP secretariat, who have responsibilities at the MOA. In addition, there is no line item for CAADP activities in the budget of the MOA. To address these challenges, a proper implementation framework that allows proper engagement and participation of stakeholders in the process should be enhanced. A re-sensitization of the CAADP process should also be undertaken in order to bring different stakeholders to the same level of understanding of the process.

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Annex 1: Implementation of CAADP by COMESA Countries as at 29th February, 2008

	Government Buy in	Appointment of the Focal Point	CAADP Launch	Appointment of a Technical Working Committee	Experts engaged	Draft report submitted	Discussion of the report by the Technical Working Committee	Final Report Submitted	Stakeholder workshop	Round Table conference compact signed
Countries										
Rwanda										
Malawi										
Zambia									27.3.2008	29.3.2008
Uganda										
Kenya										
Djibouti										
Seychelles										
Madagascar										
Comoros'										
Swaziland										
Burundi										
Zimbabwe										
Ethiopia										
Mauritius										
Sudan										
Egypt										
DR Congo										
Eritrea										
Libya										

Annex 2: Timeline of Continental CAADP Related Events

Date	Event	Purpose/Results	Related documents
2000			
21-25 February 2000	FAO 21 st Regional Conference for Africa, Yaounde, Cameroon		“Progress Report on the Common African Agricultural Programme (CAAP)”
2001			
20-21 April 2001	1 st Extraordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture, Lome, Togo		“Report of the First Extraordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture, Lome, Togo”
5 – 8 July 2001	74 th Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers/Ninth Ordinary Session of the AEC, Lusaka, Zambia	Calls for a meeting of the Committee on Rural Economy to develop a Common Market program for basic food commodities and a food security program. Requests FAO assistance for food security program and strategy implementation.	“Decision on the Report of the First Extraordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture, Lome, Togo”
11 July 2001	37 th Ordinary Session of the OAU Assembly, Lusaka, Zambia	OAU adopts NEPAD.	
December 2001	Brainstorming Workshop on agriculture and water organized by FAO, Rome, Italy	For the 15 member countries of the NEPAD Implementation Committee, to discuss investments needed in land and water improvement.	
2002			
January 2002	Work-in-progress Workshop, Benoni, South Africa	Convened by the NEPAD Steering Committee to identify next steps for all NEPAD priority sectors, including agriculture.	
4-8 February 2002	FAO 22 nd Regional Conference for Africa, Cairo, Egypt	Discussed support for NEPAD and the need for greater investment in the agricultural sector.	“FAO Support to ‘The New Partnership for Africa’s Development’: Land and Water Resources Issues and Agricultural Development”

Date	Event	Purpose/Results	Related documents
26 March 2002	2 nd meeting of NEPAD HSGIC, Abuja, Nigeria	Potential CAADP themes presented by Director General of FAO.	“Communiqué Issued at the End of the 2 nd Meeting of the HSGIC of NEPAD”
14-17 May 2002	NEPAD Steering Committee Meeting, Maputo, Mozambique	Presentation of CAADP draft.	
9 June 2002	Follow-up meeting to the FAO Regional conference, Rome, Italy	Ministers of Agriculture endorse CAADP.	NEPAD. 2003. “The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Programme.” Midrand, South Africa: NEPAD. (see Annex 1) FAO. 2002. “Report of the 22nd FAO Regional Conference for Africa Follow-Up Meeting”
11 June 2002	3 rd meeting of NEPAD HSGIC (timed to coincide with the World Food Summit), Rome, Italy	Director-General of FAO gave welcome speech. Presentation on implementation plans for priority sectors, including agriculture.	“Communiqué Issued at the End of the 3 rd Meeting of the HSGIC of NEPAD”
13-22 November 2002	Joint ADB/FAO meeting of experts, Accra, Ghana	To draft a document on the role of RECs and REOs in the implementation of CAADP, in preparation for the high-level meeting in Abuja in December.	
11-12 December 2002	High-level meeting with the Chairman of the NEPAD Steering Committee, the President of the ADB, and the Director-General of FAO, Abuja, Nigeria	To discuss the role of RECs and REOs in the implementation of CAADP, adopt Abuja declaration.	“Declaration of the Heads of State and Government Chairpersons of Regional Economic Communities on the NEPAD Vision for Agricultural Development and Food Security in Africa,” Abuja, Nigeria, 12 December 2002.
2003			
1-2 July 2003	1 st Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of the AU, Maputo, Mozambique	Discuss CAADP plan of action and draft Maputo Declaration.	“A Brief Presentation of the Process of Converting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) to Implementable Plans of Action at National and Regional Levels”
10-12 July 2003	2 nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU, Maputo, Mozambique	Approval of CAADP and adoption of Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa.	AU. 2003. “Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa.”

Date	Event	Purpose/Results	Related documents
September 2003	Meeting of Ministers for Agriculture of the NEPAD Implementation Committee, Rome, Italy	Agreed that the FAO should help develop National Medium-Term Investment Programmes (NMTIPs) and Bankable Investment Project Profiles (BIPPs).	
5-6 December 2003	Meeting of Ministers, Rome, Italy	Discuss Maputo follow-up and CAADP implementation issues.	
2004			
12 February 2004	Meeting of Ministers on Agriculture and Water, Sirte, Libya	Pre-Assembly meeting.	“Draft Sirte Declaration on the Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development on Agriculture and Water in Africa”
27-28 February 2004	2 nd Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU, Sirte, Libya	Adopts the Sirte Declaration.	“Sirte Declaration on the Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development on Agriculture and Water in Africa”
1-5 March 2004	FAO 23 rd Regional Conference for Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa		“Implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of NEPAD – Progress Review”
5- 6 October 2004	3 rd Africa Partnership Forum Meeting, Washington DC	NEPAD Secretariat presented “Roadmap” CAADP implementation document.	NEPAD Secretariat. 2004. “Implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme and Restoring Food Security in Africa” Prepared for the APF Meeting. Midrand, South Africa. NEPAD Secretariat. 2005. “Implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and Restoring Food Security in Africa: The Roadmap” Midrand, South Africa.
2005			
25-28 January 2005	East and Central Africa, Regional Implementation Planning (RIP) Meeting, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.	COMESA	NEPAD Secretariat. 2005. “Implementing the CAADP Agenda through RECs and Member Countries: Organization of Regional Implementation Planning Meetings.” Midrand, South Africa.

Date	Event	Purpose/Results	Related documents
15- 18 February 2005	Southern Africa RIP Meeting in Maputo, Mozambique	SADC	
15-18 March 2005	West Africa RIP meeting in Bamako, Mali	ECOWAS, the Conference of Agricultural Ministers of West and Central Africa (CMAWCA), and CORAF	
4-5 April 2005	Central Africa RIP meeting in Libreville, Gabon	ECCAS	
9-10 April 2005	4 th Meeting of the OECD Africa Partnership Forum (APF), Abuja, Nigeria	NEPAD presented progress on CAADP – RIP meetings, donor alignment and funding.	NEPAD Secretariat. 2005. “NEPAD Progress Report for the 4th Meeting of the African Partnership Forum in Abuja, Nigeria, 9-10 April 2005.”
12-13 April 2005	North Africa RIP meeting in Cairo, Egypt	AMU/UMA	
5-6 May 2005	High level wrap up meeting, Accra, Ghana	To review the outcomes of the five regional implementation planning (RIP) meetings. Chaired by President Kufuor.	AU. 2005. “Statement of the Heads of State and Government in Support of the Outcomes of the High Level Meeting on the Implementation of the CAADP Agenda.” NEPAD Secretariat. 2005. “Implementing the CAADP Agenda: Future Challenges and Responses.” Post-Accra Concept Note. Midrand, South Africa.
12 - 13 September 2005	Consultative workshop, Johannesburg, South Africa	To endorse Questionnaire and Guidance Note for the Agriculture Expenditure Tracking System (AETS). Representatives of ministries of both finance and agriculture from selected countries.	NEPAD Secretariat. 2005. “Guidance Note for Agriculture Expenditure Tracking System in African Countries.” AU and NEPAD. 2005. “Agriculture Expenditure Tracking Questionnaire.”
24-25 October 2005	Implementation Retreat, Pretoria, South Africa	Representatives of RECs, the AU Commission, NEPAD, and bilateral/multilateral development agencies	NEPAD Secretariat. 2005. “Communique: Retreat on Post Accra Action Plan to Advance the Implementation of the CAADP Agenda at Regional

Date	Event	Purpose/Results	Related documents
		discussed country-level CAADP implementation process.	and Country Levels.” NEPAD Secretariat. 2005. “CAADP Country Level Implementation Process Concept Note.” Midrand, South Africa.
15-16 December 2005	Experts’ Workshop on Agriculture Expenditure Tracking System (AETS), Addis Ababa Ethiopia	To discuss the questionnaires and data collection methodology.	AU. 2005. “Report of the Experts’ Workshop on Agriculture Expenditure Tracking System.”
2006			
30 January – 3 February 2006	24 th FAO Regional Conference for Africa, Bamako, Mali		
31 January – 1 February 2006	1 st AU Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, Bamako, Mali	To discuss integrated implementation plan for CAADP-Sirte 2004-2015.	AU. 2006. “CAADP-Sirte Implementation.”
18 May 2006	Parliamentarians’ Conference on CAADP, Somerset West, South Africa	To discuss CAADP and Parliamentarian support.	2006. “The Cape Town Proclamation: Parliamentarians’ Recommendations Supporting CAADP Goals in Championing Agricultural Successes for Africa’s Future.”
13 June 2006	Africa Fertilizer Summit/ AU Special Summit of the Heads of State and Government, Abuja, Nigeria	To discuss the need and methods for increasing fertilizer use to achieve a green revolution.	“Abuja Declaration on Fertilizer for the African Green Revolution”
28-29 September 2006	1 st CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting, Johannesburg (Midrand), South Africa		AU and NEPAD. 2006. “CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting: Workshop Documentation.”
26-27 October 2006	7 th APF Meeting, Moscow	Reviewed progress on CAADP.	“The Progress Report on Agriculture in Africa”

Date	Event	Purpose/Results	Related documents
7-10 November 2006	1 st AU Commission, NEPAD and RECs meeting on CAADP, Midrand, South Africa		
15-16 November 2006	1 st Donor Consultation Workshop on CAADP, Geneva, Switzerland	Convened by the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development – “Strengthening coordinated donor support for CAADP”	
December 2006	Food Security Summit, Abuja, Nigeria		“The Abuja Declaration on Food Security”
2007			
28-31 March 2007	CAADP Roundtable, Kigali, Rwanda		Rwanda CAADP Compact
26-27 September 2007	2 nd AU Commission, NEPAD and RECs meeting on CAADP, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Reviewed coordination and progress on CAADP.	
27-28 September 2007	2 nd CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Reviewed progress on CAADP.	
3-4 December 2007	Re-SAKSS/AU/NEPAD Workshop on Developing M&E Framework for CAADP, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia		
2008			
9-10 February 2008	AU-NEPAD Interactive Learning Session on CAADP Country Roundtable Processes		
26-27 February 2008	4 th Conference of AU Ministers of Agriculture Member State Expert’s Meeting, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia		AU. 2008. “Plan of Action for the Abuja Declaration on Food Security.” AU. 2008. “Progress Report on Implementing CAADP-Sirte: Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction and Food Security in Africa.”
19-20 March 2008	3 rd CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting, Victoria, Seychelles		AU and NEPAD. 2008. “3 rd CAADP Partnership Platform Action Plan.”
16-20 June 2008	25 th FAO Regional Conference for		

Date	Event	Purpose/Results	Related documents
	Africa, Nairobi, Kenya		
29 Sept – 3 Oct 2008	12 th Africa Forum, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Theme: 'Making Agribusiness Work for Rural Livelihoods', with a sub-theme focusing on 'Support to CAADP Implementation at Country Level'. Hosted by Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and co-organized by GTZ SNRD and CAADP.	
October 2008	High-level 5 year review meeting on CAADP progress, Maputo, Mozambique		