

AGRILINKS



CAADP Technical Networks: Building Capacity for Africa's Agricultural Development

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Jeff Hill, USAID Bureau for Food Security;

Cris Muyunda, CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition;

Greenwell Matchaya, International Water Management Institute

Moderator: *Julie MacCartee, USAID Bureau for Food Security*

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Godfrey Bahiigwa



Godfrey Bahiigwa is the Director of the African Union's Department for Rural Economy (DREA) based in Addis Ababa. DREA works with AU Member States', Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners to boost rural economic development and agricultural productivity by supporting the adoption of measures, strategies, policies and programmes on agriculture. Since 2013, Bahiigwa was the Office Head for IFPRI's Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Before that, he spent 15 years working with national and international research and policy organizations as a researcher and a practitioner. He also supported the CAADP process in many countries in Africa. Bahiigwa holds a PhD in agricultural economics from the University of Missouri-Columbia and a Master's degree in agricultural and applied economics from the University of Minnesota.

Cris Muyunda



Cris Muyunda, Vice President of the CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition, CNC, and CAADP Technical Networks Mentor is a leading agribusiness strategy and development specialist. His key interests are on efforts to ensure the African private sector becomes a reliable supplier of safe, quality foods to local, regional and international markets. Muyunda fully appreciates the opportunity to work with various civil society and other non state actors to ensure inclusive agro-growth in Africa under the CAADP agenda. Muyunda serves on the board of the Pan African Agribusiness and Agroindustry Consortium (PanAAC) heading the strategy and partnership stream. Previously, Muyunda was founding CEO of the Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA), regional CAADP Coordinator for Eastern and Southern Southern Africa and USAID Economic Growth Deputy Director USAID Mission to Zambia. Muyunda attended university in Zambia and undertook post graduate research in Western Australia, Northern California and State of Pennsylvania, USA and holds a PhD in business competitiveness.

Jeff Hill



Jeff Hill has many years of experience in African agricultural development and currently serves in USAID's Bureau for Food Security (BFS). He started his career as a Peace Corps volunteer in Sierra Leone and later served as Associate Peace Corps Director in that country. Prior to USAID, he worked for the World Bank for 10 years in Tanzania and Nigeria. At USAID he has been a team leader for a number of agriculture and food security initiatives for the Africa Bureau and now for BFS. He presently works on Feed the Future initiatives, and prior to that worked on many programs that promoted agricultural growth and built on African-led partnerships to cut hunger and poverty. He has designed, led, and managed a variety of teams on research, private sector development, trade, capacity building and policy. He holds a BS from Weber State University in Utah in public administration and an MS from UC Davis in agricultural economics and agronomy. Jeff is serving as the new Chair of the CAADP Development Partners Group, which is the primary platform for donor and assistance coordination at the continental level.

Greenwell Matchaya



Greenwell Matchaya is a researcher (Economics) and the Coordinator for the Regional Strategy Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (ReSKASS-SA) for the Southern African region. Prior to joining IWMI, Greenwell worked at the School of Agricultural Policy and Development- University of Reading-UK, where he focused on exploring the nexus between agricultural policy, intellectual property rights, agricultural research and investment. Before joining the University of Reading, he worked at the Leeds University Business School (UK) where his areas of research ranged from agricultural policy, macro-economic policy and health reforms evaluation. He also served as an honorary searcher in economics at the University of Wisconsin- Madison in the United States. He has a PhD in Economics from Leeds University-UK (he did part of his doctoral studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the USA), and further holds an MSc in Resource and Development Economics from UBM-Oslo (Norway), and an MA in Economics from the Leeds University in the UK.

CAADP Technical Networks: Building Capacity for Africa's Agricultural Development

Godfrey Bahiigwa
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Background: CAADP and Malabo

- CAADP – overarching African agricultural development framework - unifies community, national, regional and continental efforts
- CAADP coordinated by DREA & NPCA – implementation at national level supported by multiple stakeholders (farmers, private sector, RECS, non-state actors, development partners, etc.)
- CAADP has highest political support expressed and re-affirmed in two Heads of State and Government Declarations:
 - The 2003 Maputo Declaration
 - The 2014 Malabo Declaration

The Maputo Declaration on CAADP (2003 – 2013)

1. Mobilized and focused efforts on Agriculture as an important sector
2. Developed CAADP as a Framework for concerted action
3. Significant progress was made - especially in financing agricultural investment
4. Many **lessons** were learnt on what works & what does not work. Significant challenges were faced.
5. Maputo years were more heavily on planning and diagnosis

The Malabo Declaration on CAADP (2015 – 2025)

- 1) From planning & diagnosis to country-level execution (implementation) – 7 Key Goals to be achieved by 2025
- 2) Commitment to Mutual Accountability for actions and results including Biennial Reviews of performance
- 3) Sharper focus on **enhancing technical and systemic capacities for implementation**– a key shortcoming of Maputo years

The Seven Malabo Commitments to be achieved by 2025

- 1) Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process
- 2) Enhancing investment finance in Agriculture
- 3) Ending Hunger by 2025
- 4) Halving Poverty, by 2025, through inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation
- 5) Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities & Services
- 6) Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods & Production Systems to Climate Variability and Other Shocks
- 7) Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results

AU Malabo Business Plan

- 1) Has 7 programs corresponding to the Malabo commitments
- 2) Has 36 sub-programs across the 7 programs
- 3) Has a corresponding Operational Plan

AU CAADP Malabo Program and Sub-program (1)

P 1: Supporting Country and Regional Systems

- Strengthened agricultural policy and regulatory frameworks, and evidenced-based and results-focused planning and budgeting for the agricultural sector;
- Enhanced agricultural sector organizational and functional arrangements, capacity and performance;
- Strengthened in country and regional coordination and accountability mechanisms; and
- Strengthened and use of partnerships and alliances, including farmer organizations, apex bodies, agribusiness, and civil society.

P 2: Private and Public Investments

- Strengthened policy, regulatory & financing framework for catalyzing private sector investments;
- Enhanced level and quality of agricultural public expenditures;
- Expanded domestic and foreign investment promotion and levels;
- **Inclusive and sustainable access to agricultural finance**; and
- Strengthened public-private-partnership and dialogue (PPP&D).

P 3: Productivity Food Security and Nutrition

- **Expanded access to and usage of agricultural inputs and mechanization**;
- Enhanced post-harvest management (PHM);
- Expanded homegrown school feeding and nutrition programmes;
- Strengthened food bio fortification of commonly consumed foods, especially to improve household nutrition of low-income households;
- **Improved food and nutrition knowledge management and coordination**; and
- Strengthened social protection and safety nets.

P 4: Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Production and Accelerated Ag. Growth

- Sustainable land management and governance;
- **Enhanced irrigation and water management**;
- Enhanced animal resources development;
- Strengthened technology generation, dissemination and adoption;
- **Expanded agripreneurship for youth and women**; and
- **Competitive value chain and agro-industry development.**



AU CAADP Malabo Program and Sub-program (2)

P 5: Expanded Intra-Africa Trade for Agric

- Strengthened policy and trade regime harmonization;
- Enhanced food and trade standards, food safety and compliance;
- Expanded market-oriented infrastructure;
- Expanded agricultural growth zones/corridors; and
- Strengthened trade negotiation capacity.

P 6: Enhanced Resilience Building, and Climate Change and Risk Management

- Improved Climate Early Warning and Response Systems;
- **Mainstreaming of climate change and risk management approaches;**
- Developing stronger climate change negotiation capacity (at country level);
- **Strengthening natural resource management for enhanced climate change response and livelihoods** (especially forestry management); and
- Improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.

P 7: Strengthened Programme Coordination, Partnerships, and Mutual Accountability for Strategic Results

- Enhanced strategic knowledge management and scale-up;
- Improved strategic communication and advocacy;
- Strengthened continental, REC, and country-level coordination, partnerships and resource mobilization;
- Enhanced continental accountability, biennial reviews and M&E systems/reporting; and
- Strengthened leadership and political engagement for CAADP implementation.



Capacity as a key challenge of CAADP implementation

- 1) 2014 – Year of Agriculture dominated by lessons on CAADP and Maputo and reflections on how to sustain momentum
- 2) A key reflection during the Year of Agriculture → Country level technical and systemic capacity too low to implement aspects of CAADP
- 3) Systemic and technical capacity development became a key part of Malabo:
 - Explicitly addressed in the Malabo Declaration
 - Comprises the Level 3 of the CAADP Results Framework
 - Covered as a key objective in the Malabo Implementation and Strategy and roadmap

Lessons from previous efforts to provide capacity development support

1. Previous efforts to deliver capacity development support for CAADP include:
 - Knowledge Information Systems approach
 - Joint Action Groups
 - Lead Pillar Institutions
2. Key lessons learnt from these efforts
 - Clarity on key capacity gaps & needs of Member States
 - Need for adequate resources
 - How to deal with a wide and diverse African geography
 - Need for strong accountability mechanisms – for both performance and resources
 - Reduce over-dependence on the AU CAADP units for funding

What are CAADP Technical Networks?

- 1) CAADP Technical Networks are a new continental institutional mechanism to provide technical support to CAADP/Malabo implementers in terms of capacity, tools, systems and knowledge analysis, among others.
- 2) They are groups of organizations drawn from a technical area, with expertise and/or resources (such as data or technology) that can be used to build capacity of African agricultural institutions
- 3) Technical Capacity is interpreted widely: individual, organizational & systemic ability to achieve desired results and impacts

Features of CAADP Technical Networks

- 1) There are seven CAADP Technical Networks based on Malabo (composed of agencies and organisations)
- 2) They provide technical support and capacity development to accelerate implementation of the CAADP-Malabo Declaration
- 3) Clients of Technical Networks inc. national and regional agriculture sector implementation and governance entities → AU Member States, RECS and other CAADP implementers
- 4) They are largely demand-driven: they respond to gaps and priorities of and identified by countries

What will CAADP Technical Networks do?

Examples of support areas:

Targeting regional and country level actors, Technical Networks will, among other things:

- 1) Collate and share best practices and/or state-of-the-art methods/tools in specific technical areas
- 2) Provide targeted training and other capacity development support as appropriate & demanded
- 3) Technical advice responding to specific queries/challenges – e.g. links to specific technologies/innovations
- 4) Occasional situational analyses as needed
- 5) Facilitation of continuous learning and sharing

The Seven CAADP Technical Networks are based on the Malabo Commitments

- 1) Agricultural investment financing
- 2) Food Security and Nutrition
- 3) Agricultural research and extension
- 4) Agro-industry & value chain development
- 5) Markets and regional trade
- 6) Resilience, risk management & NRM
- 7) Knowledge management, policy analysis and accountability for results

Operational issues: how TN's work?

- Each technical network has a 'convening organization':
 - Secretariat with a limited and rotational mandate
 - 'first among equals'; coordinates intra-network activity and delivery but does NOT dominate and suffocate others
- Technical Networks ==> operate autonomously but coordinate with AUC-DREA and NPCA to align with other CAADP activities and processes
- Technical Networks receive requests for support from member states and other implementers thro' 1) website, 2) emails, 3) forums, 4) in-country NAIP processes
- Technical Networks devises, in collaboration with Members States, AU and RECS appropriate response and mechanisms for responding

Some underlying principles for success of Technical Networks

- 1) The right individuals from the right institutions
- 2) The right incentives for members (individual + organization)
- 3) Jointly agreed values, principles and rules of engagement
- 4) The right leadership – style and approach (at all levels)
- 5) Commitment by AUC, NPCA, RECS, DPs...
- 6) Adaptive implementation - dynamic process and learning
- 7) Quality processes - facilitation, mentoring, nurturing and financial support
- 8) Good communication incl. the use of modern ICT
- 9) Focus on deliverables: capacities, tools/approaches, products, etc.

Evaluating Technical Networks

- 1) Each TN to develop broad objectives and goals ==> Linked to biennial reporting systems
- 2) Ultimate accountability will be to the African Union and stakeholders including non state actors, farmer orgs etc.
 - Annual Reporting of activities to stakeholders at the CAADP Partnership Platforms
- 3) Regular evaluation of effectiveness and impact through feedback from countries and other implementers
- 4) Internal peers review systems and mutual accountability among technical agencies

Financing CAADP Technical Networks

- 1) Technical Networks will have **core funds** to operate – mobilized from development partners to create a facility for Technical Network
- 2) Additional resources to be leveraged from Technical Agencies that are part of Technical Networks
- 3) Technical Networks may develop proposals for funding of specific activities
- 4) In the long term ==> Member States and other beneficiaries of Technical Network support to provide resources to Technical Networks (service fee approach)

What has been happening?

- 1) Conceptualisation and design - SEVEN Technical Networks launched in September 2016 with over 60 agencies (see www.caadp-tn.org)
- 2) Main issues have been identified for each network, including brief analysis of institutional landscape
- 3) Identification of convening organisations and secretariats
- 4) Ongoing mentoring and coaching of TNs – Several meetings held to agree on issues and operational matters
- 5) Recruitment and growth – TNs institutionalisation and leadership; more organisations still joining
- 6) Technical Networks have commenced activity and have started to respond to demand (e.g. the Biennial Review training)

How you can participate....

- 1) Technical Agencies and Knowledge Institutions – Join relevant Technical Networks to offer skills, data, tools, approaches and methodologies.
- 2) Development Partners – mobilizing resources and coordinating support (Jeff will address this in his presentation).
- 3) CAADP Implementers –
 - Member States, RECS and other CAADP implementers need to be able to identify and communicate their capacity needs to Technical Networks
 - Member States may help direct resources raised from internal sources, loans & grants towards Technical Networks that are providing capacity development support
 - Member States may ask development partners to channel resources through Technical Networks

TN Membership recruitment still open...

- Do you share the CAADP vision for agricultural transformation?
- Do you have relevant Technical Capacity?
- Do you have a GOOD track record?
- Do you have some resources and/or the ability to mobilize resources?
- Are you willing to work under a common framework with other Network members?
- Do you have a genuinely cross-Africa footprint?

Here is how can you join or start to support the CAADP Technical Networks

Four ways:

1. Sign up at the end of the session (using the feedback sheet circulated) and we will follow up
2. Follow the link for online submission of expression of interest: (https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/EoI_TN_CAADP)
3. Go to the website www.caadp-tn.org
4. Email Betty Tole for more info: betty.tole@picoteamea.org

Other CAADP processes of interest

- 1) The CAADP Partnership Platform → May 31st to June 2nd 2017, Entebbe Uganda. (Technical Networks will be discussed in a special session)
- 2) National workshops and processes to domesticate Malabo into National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP)
- 3) Ongoing training of country level CAADP teams on the biennial review processes – (CAADP Technical Networks providing expertise and other support in the training. Additional support is planned in the countries).
- 4) Agricultural Learning Policy Workshop – a forum just before the CAADP PP to share and learn lessons on Malabo and CAADP processes

Thank you!



UPDATES ON AGROINDUSTRY AND VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT (AVCD) TECHNICAL NETWORK

Cris Muyunda, PhD
Mentor: Agroindustry and Value Chain TN



Building capacity to transform Africa's agriculture



MEMBERS

- ❑ Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA);
- ❑ Grow Africa;
- ❑ European Center for Development and Policy Management (ECDPM);
- ❑ Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA);
- ❑ African Agribusiness Incubators Network (AAIN);
- ❑ Africa Seed Trade Association (AFSTA);
- ❑ ACTESA;
- ❑ Market Matters Inc.;
- ❑ African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF);
- ❑ International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI);
- ❑ Cornell University (CCIFAD);
- ❑ East African Grain Council (EAGC)
- ❑ New Alliance

PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS

WORLD FISH

OTHER CONTRIBUTING ENTITIES

- ❖ CRS
- ❖ WARESA
- ❖ Pan African Agribusiness and Agro-industry Consortium (PanAAC)
- ❖ Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF)
- ❖ Pan African Farmers Organization (PAFO)
- ❖ UN AGENCIES – Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO)

PROGRESS TO DATE

- PREPARED AND EVALUATED AN ISSUES PAPER ON VALUE CHAIN;
- ATTENDED NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PLANS (NAIP) REVIEW MEETINGS;
- REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PLANS (RAIP) MEETINGS;
- BIENNIAL REVIEW

How Technical Networks would contribute to CAADP processes e.g. Biennial reporting and NAIP processes

In Country:

- Publicize its membership, capacities and mandate to Government CAADP Coordinator and the Non State Actor coordination institution in-country
- Seek to understand how development partners are working to support CAADP in-country and publicize their mandate and capacities to the partners
- Obtain a calendar of key events in the CAADP process such as NAIP reviews, Malabo domestication meetings, Biennial Reviews, partner support meetings, other relevant development planning meetings and send representatives
- Direct inquiry from responsible officers at both the AUC and NEPAD on the dates for these events is also appropriate
- The TN should seek to understand how the country is working with its CAADP responsible REC and try to offer support

KEY PRIORITIES GOING FORWARD

- Coordination/bringing together all value chain stakeholders to integrate them:
- Smallholders: The Continental Agribusiness Strategy notes, “Even though 70% of the value chain actors are small holder farmers, they have minimal participation in the value chain, particularly the profitable segments of the value chain. They remain producers and even that, the level of their productivity and production still remains low on account of a multiplicity of factors.
- Governments: Clear government roles in creating enabling and facilitating environment, Get the policy right, Infrastructure development,
- Skills to compete throughout the value chain: Schools, Colleges and Universities need to reorient and step up skills training relevant to competitive agribusiness growth.

KEY PRIORITIES GOING FORWARD

- Business Training: Business Planning, Marketing, Value Addition and Profitability Understanding
- Financial Institutions/ Finance: Mixture of local and FDI, Commercial Banks, Development Banks, Microfinance Institutions: Smallholders are private sector and need access to finance, Focus on scaling up successful initiatives/partnerships and what works
- AU and RECs: Capacity Building, Integration, Market Expansion and Standards Harmonization efforts
- Private Sector: Commodity association growth, Youth Association building and growth, Strong private sector linkages, Women organization strengthening, Standards, Transformation and Value addition.

THANK YOU!

Questions and Answers

JOIN THE DISCUSSION

agrilinks.org

Contact: jmaccartee@usaid.gov

Comment on today's topic: <http://bit.ly/2plaOHC>

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