



# Has CAADP Effectively Promoted the Agriculture Sector and Trade?

**Tumusiime Rhoda Peace  
Commissioner  
Rural Economy and Agriculture  
African Union Commission**

**2008 Borlaug Symposium  
Des Moines, Iowa, USA  
October 17, 2008**



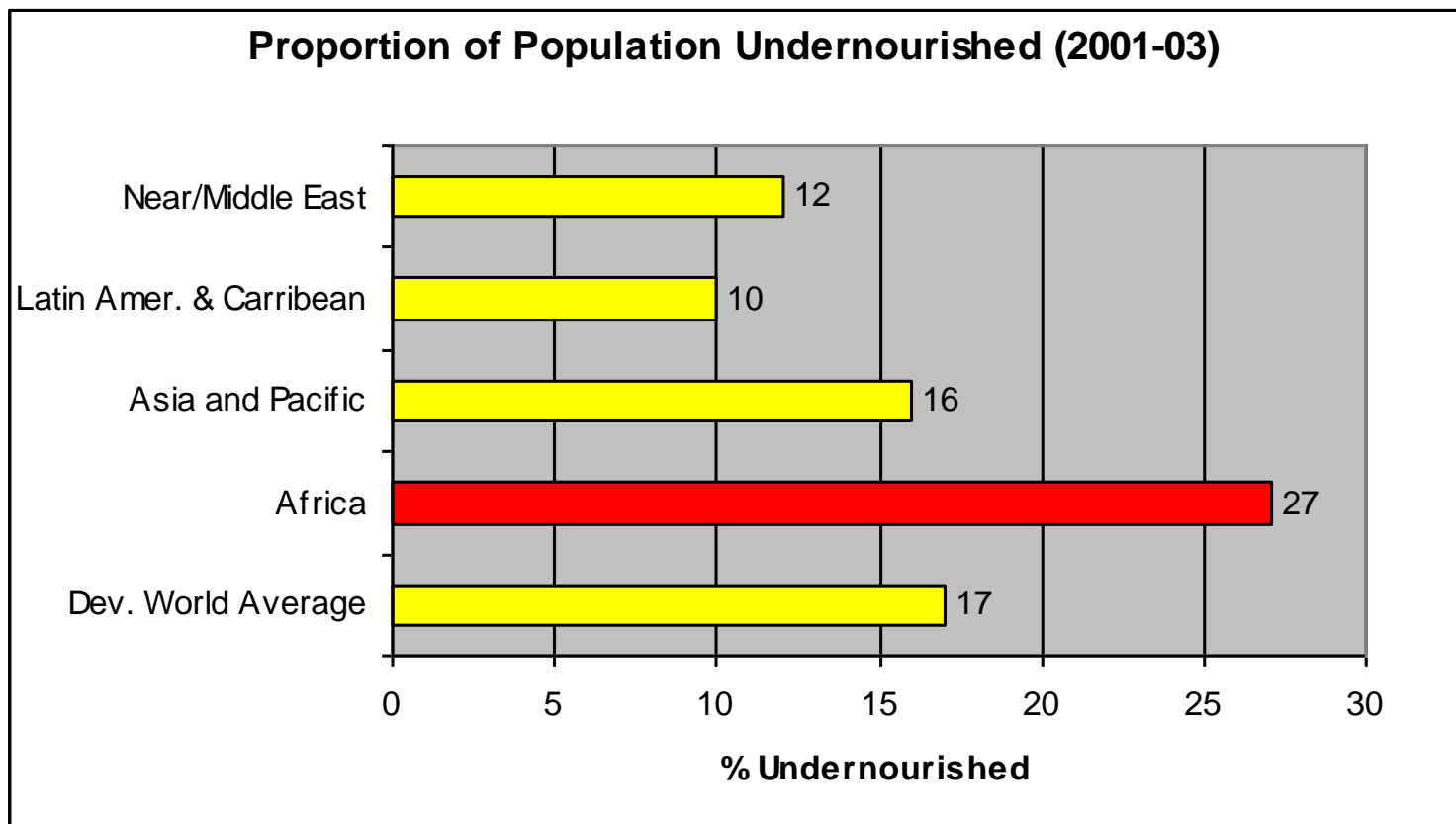
# Presentation Outline

1. What is CAADP?
2. Why the CAADP?
3. CAADP Implementation
4. Performance of CAADP
5. Way Forward



# Status of Food Insecurity in Africa

2008 Borlaug Symposium





# What is CAADDP?

- A Framework for agricultural growth, food security and rural development in Africa
- Has the following specific targets
  - Agricultural growth rate of 6%
  - Have dynamic agricultural markets (national and regional)
  - Integrate farmers into market economy
  - More equitable distribution of wealth
  - Harness role of science and technology
  - Harness and manage natural resources sustainably
  - Attain food security
- 4 Investment Pillars



# 4 CAADP Investment Pillars

- Pillar 1
  - Sustainable Land and Water Management
- Pillar 2
  - Rural Infrastructure and Trade Capacities (Market Access)
- Pillar 3
  - Increased Food Supply and Reduced Hunger
- Pillar 4
  - Agricultural Research and Technology Dissemination and Adoption
- Companion Document
  - Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries



# Why the CAADP?

- It Provides Ownership and Leadership (Key to Asia's Revolution)
- It is the AU'S Declared Agricultural Led Growth Strategy
- It is a Common Framework for Investment: Four Pillars
- It has Defined Shared Targets: Growth and Budgetary
- It is not Business as Usual: Good Governance, Review, Dialogue



# CAADP Implementation

- Country Level
  - Country Round Table
- Regional and Continental (AU/NEPAD/RECs)
  - Advocacy
  - Coordination
  - Harmonization of Policies
  - Resource Mobilization



# Country CAAPD Roundtable and CAADP Compact

2008 Borlaug Symposium

## OBJECTIVE OF ROUND TABLES

1. MAKE SURE THAT THE COUNTRY IS ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THE CAADP GROWTH AND BUDGETARY OBJECTIVES, IF NOT
2. IDENTIFY EVENTUAL GAPS IN TERMS OF SECTOR POLICY, BUDGETARY, AND INVESTMENT MEASURES

## OUTCOMES OF ROUND TABLES: CAADP COMPACT

ELABORATION OF A COUNTRY CAADP COMPACT TO GUIDE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CAADP IN THE LONG TERM , INCLUDING:

1. COMMITMENTS IN TERMS OF SECTOR POLICIES, PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS AND ALLIANCES FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF CAADP
3. CREATION OF A MECHANISM FOR PEER REVIEW AND DIALOGUE TO TRACK IMPLEMENTATION PERFORMANCE AND THE PROGRESS IN MEETING THE AGREED ON COMMITMENTS





# CAADP Performance

## ● Alignment and Partnerships

- G8 Dialogue
- USAID support to CAADP
- DFID New Sector Focus
- SIDA Re-entry Into Agriculture After 20 Years
- EC Strategy Paper: Advancing African Agriculture
- World Bank Adoption of CAADP Framework
- MDG Africa Initiative – CAADP as Framework for Agriculture



# 2008 Borlaug Symposium



# Africa's Agricultural Trade

- Africa's share of global export is small
- African countries depend on traditional primary commodity exports-coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, tea and sugar.
- There has been an increase in production of these crops but not translated to higher value of exports due to lower prices
- Africa's agricultural exports to the world decreased from 5.4% in 1985 to 3.2 % in 2006
- This is because global trade in agriculture is no longer dominated by the traditional bulky commodities but by processed and semi-processed products.



# Africa's Agricultural Trade-CONT'D

- During the period, 2000-2005, no African country was among the world's 20 leading exporters of processed products.
- South Africa (SA), the largest exporter of these products had a global market share of less than 1%.
- Although, a few country has made some progress in horticultural products but only SA has made it to the top 20 exporters during 2000-2005 (OECD 2008).
- Morocco which was among the top 20 exporters in 1985-1990 dropped out of the top 20 in 2000-2005



# Africa's Agricultural Trade-CONT'D

- The decrease in Africa's share in world's agricultural export reflects the lack of structural transformation in the sector.
- Africa needs to move towards the production of high value export commodities through processing and value addition.
- Overall, donors' support for agriculture has declined from a peak of \$8 billion dollars in 1980 to \$3.4 billion in 2004 (UNCTAD, 2008)
- For CAADP to address these and other issues in its pillar 2, more funding would be required.



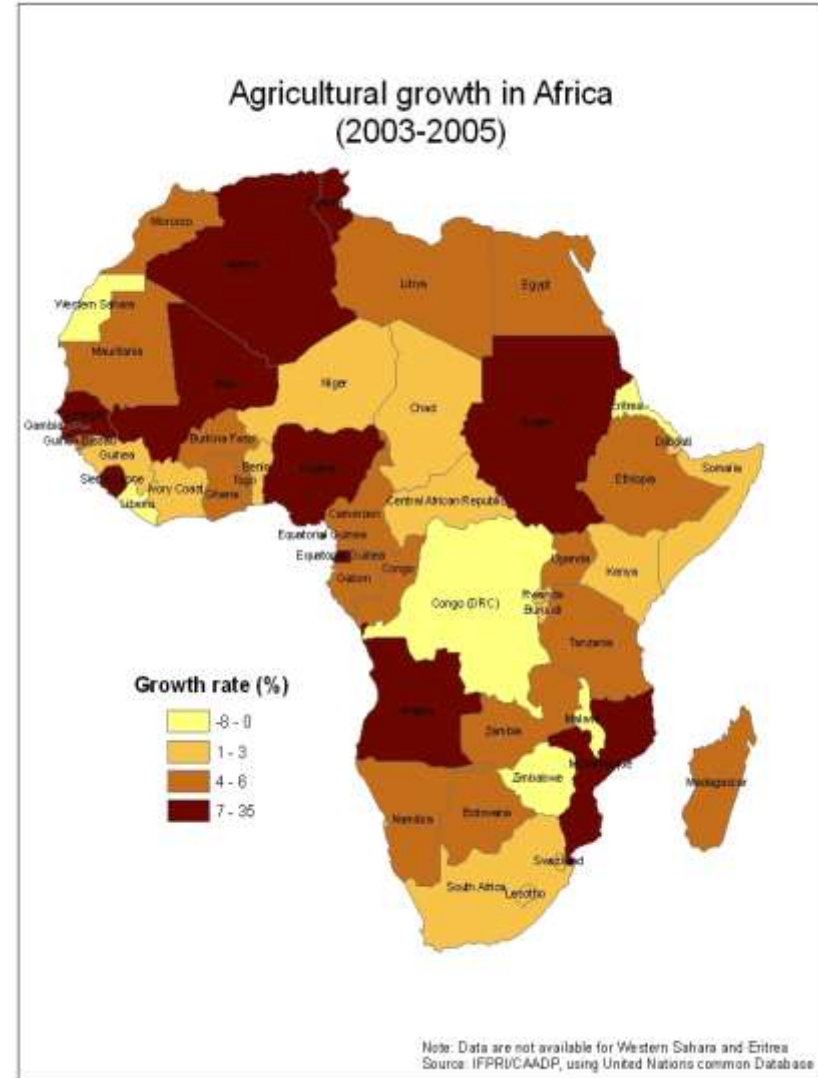
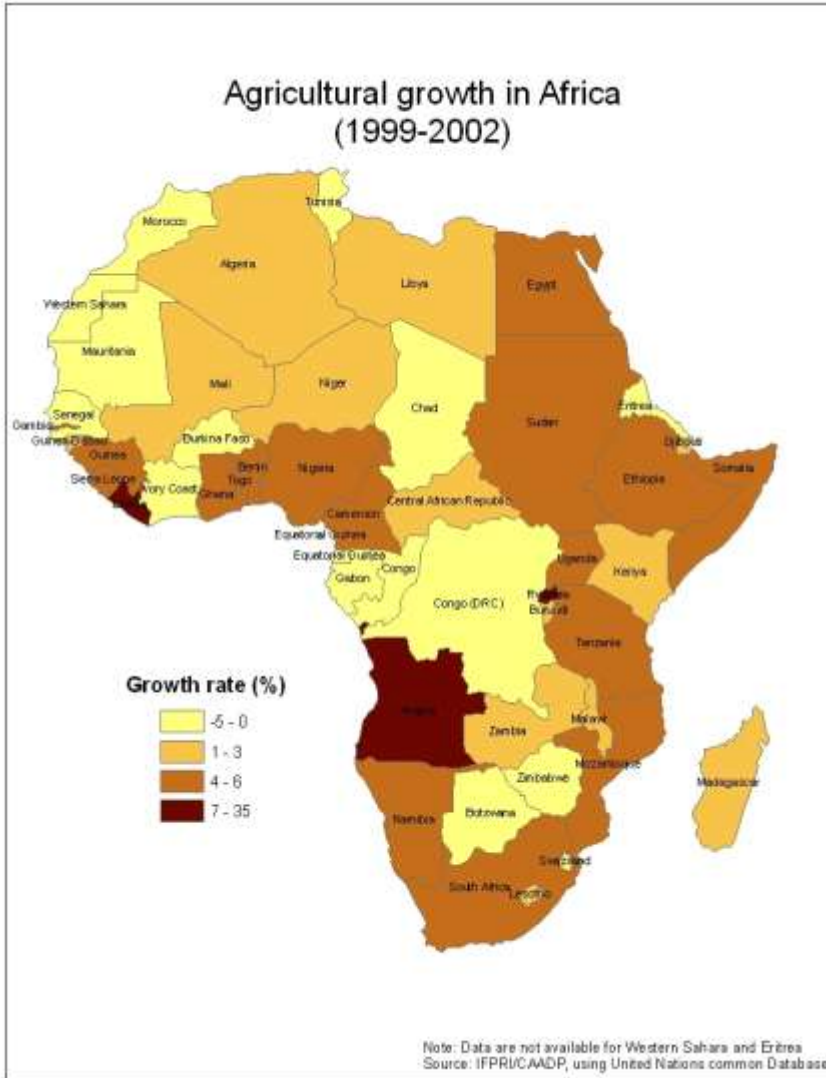
## Pillar 2 – Rural Infrastructure and Trade Related Capacities for Market Access

- A. Raising competitiveness and seizing opportunities in domestic, regional and international markets
- B. Investment in commercial and trade infrastructure to lower the costs
- C. Value chain development and access to financial services
- D. Strengthening the commercial and technical capacities of farmer organizations and trade associations



# Recent Growth in Agriculture

2008 Borlaug Symposium





# Way Forward...

- Increased Investment to Sustain Positive Trend
  - 10% Budget Allocation
  - Private Sector
  - Development Assistance
    - Aligned to CAADP
    - Use existing channels
    - \$8 Billion per year – additional (for MDGs)





**Thank You for Your Attention**