

# **UNDERSTANDING THE CAADP FRAMEWORK A BRIEF FOR NON-STATE ACTORS**



**Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana  
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASWG	Agriculture Sector Working Group
AU	African Union
BBR	Biennial Review Report
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GhAIP	Ghana Agriculture Investment Plan
HDI	Human Development Index
JSR	Joint Sector Review
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Mutual Accountability
METASIP	Medium-Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plans
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NAIPs	National Agricultural Investment Plans
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSA	Non-State Actors
PFAG	Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) presents an opportunity for African countries to improve agricultural productivity and is expected to impact positively on the livelihoods of small holder farmers especially women and the youth. Its processes and framework emphasize on ownership, inclusiveness and accountability, thereby demanding interest and participation by Non-State Actors such as women groups, farmer organizations and NGOs at national and local levels. However, the CAADP framework from a cursory view looks cumbersome, complex and difficult to comprehend and being followed by these interest groups.

To equip these interest groups with the knowledge and sustaining interest in this cumbersome framework, this brief by the Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFAG), intends to break down the CAADP framework into simple comprehensible language while helping them understand the basics and salient points of importance to them for future engagements.

## 2.0 Why CAADP?

During the last three decades, Africa had recorded poor performance in key livelihood and economic growth parameters. Out of 35 countries with low Human Development Index (HDI), 32 are in Africa and one third of the entire African population live in chronic hunger. About 45% of the population lives under a dollar a day and food emergencies to the continent had tripled since the 1980s. These gloom indicators coupled with the lack of common agriculture led development agenda inspired a collective desire to see real impact on a development agenda focusing on food security, poverty eradication and wealth creation. The CAADP was therefore developed to help African countries reach a higher path of economic growth through agriculture-led development

## 3.0 What is CAADP ?

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a critical pan-African initiative launched by the New

Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) concerning the agricultural sector policies in Sub-Sahara Africa in 2003. The objective of CAADP is to help African countries reach a higher path of economic growth through agriculture-led development which eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity, and facilitates expansion of exports.

CAADP was first conceptualized at the **Maputo Declaration**, in July 2003. At the Second Ordinary Assembly of the African Union in July 2003 in Maputo, African Heads of State and Government endorsed the "Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa" (Assembly/AU/Decl. 7(II)).

The Declaration contains several important principals and targets, key among them is:

- the pursuit of a 6% average annual sector growth rate at the national level;
- allocation of at least 10% of national budgets to the agricultural sector and;
- use of partnerships and alliances including farmers, agribusiness and civil society to achieve targets.

The CAADP framework was then conceptualized around the following four pillars:

**Pillar 1** Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems.

**Pillar 2** Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access.

**Pillar 3** Increasing food supply, reducing hunger, and improving responses to food emergency crises.

**Pillar 4** Improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption.

1Note that CAADP and its declarations (Maputo, 2003; and now Malabo, 2014) are operationalised through Regional Economic Policies and National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP).

The Cross-cutting issues among the framework are:

- Capacity strengthening for agriculture and agribusiness; and
- Information for agricultural strategy, formulation and implementation.

One unique feature of the CAADP is that it is a plan developed by Africans to help solve the problems in the continent's agricultural sector. Although CAADP has a continental scope, it only comes to life through integrated regional and national efforts to promote the agricultural sector's growth and economic development. The country context and effort is therefore critical to success of CAADP.

#### **4.0 The Malabo Declaration**

After a decade of implementation of CAADP (2003 - 2013) through the Maputo declaration and country NAIPs, amidst the challenges encountered and lessons learnt, in 2014, African Heads of State reaffirmed their commitments to agriculture transformation in the Malabo Declaration. The renewed pledges include greater emphasis on inclusiveness of all stakeholders and monitoring with a clear results framework; mutual accountability.

The Malabo Declaration has 7 commitments which translate to 7 performance areas summarized below. Planning, Implementation, monitoring and reporting are focused on the national level, with each country expected to develop a CAADP compact, an agriculture investment plan (NAIP), regular stocktaking on CAADP commitments through mutual accountability processes such as the Joint Sector Review and Biennial Review outlined below.

#### **The 2014 Malabo Commitments/declaration:**

1. Recommit to the key principles and values that define the CAADP process;

2. Recommitment to enhance investment finance, both public and private, to agriculture; and resolution to uphold our earlier commitment to allocate at least 10% of public expenditure to agriculture, and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness;

3. Recommitment to ending hunger in Africa by 2025, and resolution:

a) To halve the current levels of Post-Harvest Losses, by the year 2025;

b) To integrate measures for increased agricultural productivity with social protection initiatives focusing on vulnerable social groups;

c) To improve nutritional status, and in particular, the elimination of child under-nutrition in Africa with a view to reduce stunted growth to 10% and underweight to 5% by 2025.

4. Recommitment to Halving Poverty by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation and resolution to:

a) Contribute at least 50% to the overall poverty reduction target

b) To sustain annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%;

c) To create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains;

5. Recommitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services by harnessing markets and trade opportunities, locally, regionally and internationally, and resolution to

a) Triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by 2025

b) Create and enhance policies and institutional conditions and support services

6. Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks; and

7. Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results through a systematic regular review process, using the CAADP Results Framework, of the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration.

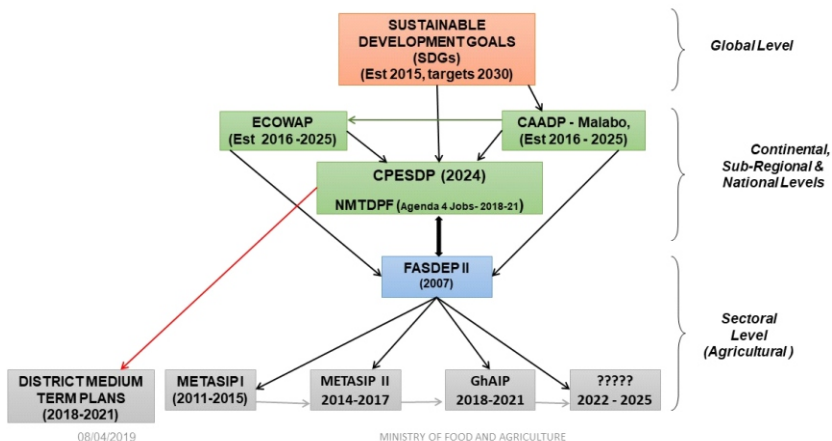
## 5.0 IN-COUNTRY CONTEXT

The CAADP is a continental development framework, but it is only implemented through integrated regional and national efforts. The country context and effort is therefore critical to the success of CAADP and development of the continent as a whole. In Ghana, the CAADP (Maputo and Malabo Declarations) together with the regional economic policy (ECOWAP) have been domesticated through medium term National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs): Medium-Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plans [(METASIP I, 2011 - 2015), (MEATSP II, 2014 - 2017) and the GhAIP (2018 - 2021)].

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) is the lead agency responsible for the agricultural sector within the context of a coordinated Government Programme. To carry out its function, plans and programmes are coordinated through policy and strategy frameworks as well as programmes aimed at eradicating poverty, creating employment and ensuring food security.

Below is the matrix for CAADP domestication framework in Ghana

### Ghana's Current Agricultural Sector Policy Environment



All AU member state are mandated to implement the CAADP through NAIPs.

## 5.1 AGENDA FOR JOBS

- The Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), also known as Agenda for Jobs (2017-2024), is the current coordinated programme of the government guiding the preparation of the next national medium term development framework. It defines goals and aspirations and outlines strategies as well as initiatives by government to achieve economic and social development.

Current agricultural initiatives and programs by government emanate from this overarching policy document and these are also in tandem with the seven commitments under the Malabo Declaration.

## 5.2 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICY (FASDEP)

The Food and Agriculture Development Policy (FASDEP II) is a successor of the FASDEP I and is the overarching policy for the agriculture sector . It articulates the long-term policy objectives of the government in relation to the development of the agriculture sector aimed at ensuring that the sector's stakeholders are best positioned to take advantage of the emerging opportunities. The strategic objectives for FASDEP are as follows:

- Food security and emergency preparedness
- Increased growth in incomes
- Increased competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets
- Sustainable management of land and environment
- Science and technology applied in food and agriculture development
- Improved institutional coordination

### 5.2.1 SECTOR POLICES OBJECTIVES (Agenda for Jobs)

- Promoting a demand-driven approach to agricultural development.
- Ensuring greater public investment;

The process for the review of the FASDEP II for a successor policy has been initiated by the PPMED of MOFA

- Increasing production efficiency and yield;
- Improving post-harvest management;
- Intensifying the application of Science, Technology and Information;
- Promoting agriculture as a viable business among the youth; and
- Promoting livestock and poultry for food security and income generation.
- These objectives are to be achieved through the implementation of the Ghana Agriculture Investment Plan (GhAIP) Programmes and Sub-programmes.

## **5.2.2 MEDIUM TERM AGRICULTURE SECTOR INVESTMENT PLAN (METASIP)**

The METASIP, which is the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), is the investment plan to implement the medium term programmes of FASDEP. The NAIP is currently under review and will lead to METASIP III (2018-2021) which will be Malabo compliant. The development of METASIP III drew on lessons learned from the implementation of METASIP I&II.

METASIP III will also seek to address the following development issues:

- Low agricultural productivity.
- Low agricultural competitiveness and integration into domestic and international markets.
- High cost and poor construction of irrigation infrastructure
- Low flow of financial resources to the agricultural sector
- Weak implementation of sustainable land management policies and strategies at the community level.
- Inadequate diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops in the sector.
- Limited commercial farms and inadequate agricultural estates, predominated smallholder agriculture.
- Weak inter and intra institutional coordination and collaboration.

## 5.1.2 GHANA AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLAN (GhAIP)

The objectives of the Agenda for Jobs are currently being implemented under the GhAIP. There are four (4) programmes, thirteen (13) sub-programmes and eight priority areas being pursued under the GhAIP.

### PROGRAMME AND SUB PROGRAMMES UNDER GHAIP

#### **Programme 1: Sector Management and Administration**

- 1.1 Finance and Administration
- 1.2 Human Resource Development and Management
- 1.3 Policy, Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation; and
- 1.4 Research, Statistics, Information, Communication and Public Relations.

#### **Programme 2: Crops and Livestock Development**

- 2.1 Productivity improvement
- 2.2 Mechanization, Irrigation and Water Management
- 2.3 Postharvest management and Agricultural Marketing
- 2.4 Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture
- 2.5 Emergency Preparedness

#### **Programme 3: Agribusiness Development**

- 3.1 Promotion of Private Sector investment in Agriculture
- 3.2 Agricultural Financing

#### **Programme 4: Sustainable Management of Land and Environment**

- 4.1 Conservation of Natural Resources
- 4.2 Climate Change Mitigation and Resilience Scheme

## 5.1.3 PRIORITY AREAS AND KEY INTERVENTIONS

The priority areas for implementation under the programme areas for GhAIP include

1. Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)
2. Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

3. Livestock Development- Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ)
4. Technology Development and Dissemination
5. Improving access to mechanization services
6. Irrigation Development (1 Village, 1 Dam)
7. Postharvest Management (1 District 1 Warehouse)
8. Cross cutting Issues- mainstreaming gender, climate change etc.

## **6.0 DOMESTICATION PROCESSES**

These domestication processes for the formulation of the programmes and sub-programmes were done by strictly following through the CAAPD Principles, namely:

- a. Peer review/mutual accountability and M&E;
- b. Cross sectoral & sector-wide approach;
- c. Evidence based planning;
- d. Multi-stakeholder inclusiveness; and
- e. Regional complementarity.

### **6.1 Peer Review/ Mutual Accountability and M&E**

In Ghana, a number of Mutual Accountability platforms/process have been created/adopted to ensure tracking, assessment and reporting of progress made under the national, regional, continental and global development frameworks. These include the Joint Sector Review (JSR), Biennial Review Report, Annual Progress Reporting of the sector, Policy & Parliamentary Hearing, Meet the Press, State of the Nation's Address etc.

### **6.2 Cross Sectoral / Sector-wide Approach & Multi-Stakeholder Inclusiveness**

This principle of CAADP has been adhered to largely through stakeholder engagements at the national and decentralized levels. Platforms for cross-sectoral dialogues include the JSR, Agriculture Sector Working Group, the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems, the CAADP Country Team, and the Agriculture Public-Private Dialogue Forum among others. These platforms include representatives of all relevant sector stakeholders.

### 6.3 Evidence Based Planning

Planning, decision making and prioritization of agreed actions stem from the JSR reports, MoFA's Annual Progress Reports, Project Reports, reports from ASWG and studies, researches and policy papers from sector stakeholders. MoFA's annual Facts and Figures reports also serve as a source of evidence for decision making. Currently, an agricultural census is being conducted and will serve to provide more evidence for planning and decision making.

### 6.4 Regional complementarity

Conscious efforts are made to complement programmes of countries in the sub-region to achieve goals of mutual benefits. There is therefore effective collaboration among neighbours and member states in the sub-region on cross border issues such as construction of dams, addressing conflicts arising from nomadic herdsmen and benefits sharing of inputs such as quality seeds and technology

### 7.0 Implementation Mechanism For NAIPS

Below are the stakeholders and their roles in the implementation of the NAIPs.

1. MOFA is the lead agency responsible for facilitation and coordination on implementation mechanisms of the NAIPs. This is made possible through
  - multi-stakeholder platforms of shared objectives and synergies and inter-sectoral coordination
  - national and decentralized levels through local priorities and targets and competitive advantages in the context of the national sector goals
2. Other agricultural related public agencies - ensure consistency of policy and programmes with the agriculture sector objectives and facilitate cross-sectoral implementation
3. Private sector and Civil Society - including farmers, operators, service providers, traders are to partner government to enhance investment and ensure that commercialization is balanced with

social responsibilities

4. Development Partners are to ensure that technical and financial support are provided within prevailing country policy frameworks.

## **8.0 Improving Implementation Mechanisms**

Though, the Ministry, through various platforms engage the stakeholders to develop the mechanisms for the NAIPs, more needs to be done to improve the process and ensure that views and concerns of the various stakeholders are accommodated and factored in the initiation of the various policies and strategies. The following proposals can be considered.

1. There is the need to strengthen and broaden the consultation processes leading to the development of sector initiatives. Critical interest groups such as the beneficiaries of the interventions (small holder farmers) need to be consulted first to identify their specific needs before interventions rolled out to address those needs are developed.
2. The stakeholders, particularly, CSOs, should be empowered and resourced to closely follow and monitor the implementation of programmes to ensure efficiency. This process should start from the conception of the programme idea to the implementation and concluding stage.

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