

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-Saharan Africa. 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.

However, due to a number of factors, the participation of non-state actors (NSA) in the CAADP process has been inconsistent. These include: a lack of legitimacy for and accountability of NSAs; limited resources and capacity for effective participation; an absence of standards for quality participation, low prioritization of NSA participation by CAADP lead institutions; a culture of distrust rather than collaboration; and lack of information among NSAs (Randall 2010).

There is an urgent need to strengthen grassroots sensitization on CAADP and to reinforce collaboration and coordination of CSO for stronger voice. In order to ensure that CAADP succeeds in its goals (reducing poverty and hunger in rural Africa) CAADP partners must address gaps both in the overall level of resources committed, and in the amount of resources and support to small holder farmers who produce the huge majority of Africa's food and constitute the majority of the rural poor.

Therefore, we need to advocate for increased volume and quality of investment of public fund through national budget.

ACORD under its strategic framework for 2011-2015 will strive to focus on strengthening social movements for food sovereignty in Africa, emphasizing on advocacy on agriculture and food security policies, particularly around CAADP and the inter-related Pastoralist Policy Framework PPF of the Africa Union. ACORD intends to facilitate small scale farmers to share and build their technical knowledge of sustainable agriculture; offer alternative livelihoods for groups excluded from the agriculture sector due to pressure on natural resources and/or forced displacement; support farmers, pastoralists and governments to develop preparedness and coping mechanisms to deal with seasonal shocks and manifestations of climate change and the increasing challenges posed around natural resource management, including access to land. It will also strengthen the position of small-scale farmers and pastoralists'.

Additionally ACORD is working closely with the regional farmers 'organizations and other non-governmental organizations to ensure greater policy space for smallholder farmers. ACORD and its partners continue to advocate with national governments in ensuring they fulfill their promises around reducing hunger and investing in agriculture and food security – particularly for small holder farmers and others vulnerable groups.

ACORD will engage with Government to ensure participation of smallholders, so that the needs and concerns are effectively taken into account. Furthermore, investment programmes should be assessed as to whether they provide clearly articulated, effective and accessible participation mechanisms for all stakeholders, to continue engaged through implementation, monitoring and evaluation at different levels.

Frequently asked Questions about CAADP

1. What is the genesis of CAADP?

CAADP (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme) was established as part of NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development - the economic development program of the African Union) in 2003, but it was first endorsed by African ministers of agriculture at a special NEPAD-focused session on the UN Food and Agriculture Organization ([FAO](#)) in 2002. It was developed as a response to the failure of previous development programmes and paradigms.

2. Where does CAADP operate?

CAADP works at continental, regional and national levels but it is really operationalised at the national level through the National Investment Plan.

3. What does CAADP target to do?

CAADP's objective is to support African countries reach a higher statue of economic growth through agriculture-led development.

Overall, CAADP's goal is to eradicate hunger and reduce poverty through agriculture. To achieve this goal, African governments have committed to increase public investment in agriculture by a minimum of 10 per cent of their national budgets and to raise agricultural growth by at least 6%. Basically, this includes:

Improving co-ordination

Sharing knowledge, successful and failed experiences

Promoting joint efforts to achieve the CAADP objectives

4. Where are we so far?

30 countries have signed the compacts for CAADP

21 NAIPs ([National Agricultural Investment Plan](#)) have been developed

15 Business meeting held

Only 6 countries have received funds from the GAFSP (Global Agricultural Investment Plan): Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Ethiopia, Niger, and Liberia

8 countries have exceeded the 10% target and most countries have made significant progress towards this goal they include Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger and Senegal

7 countries have launched CAADP implementation and working towards signing compact Comoros, Congo-Brazzaville, Djibouti, Lesotho, South Africa, Sudan and Zimbabwe

12 Countries already engaging and expected to formally launch CAADP implementation (in 2012) they include Algeria, Madagascar, Angola, Mauritius, Botswana, Namibia, Cameroon, Sao Tome, Egypt, South Sudan, Gabon and Chad.

To find out the status of CAADP implementation in your country, go to www.resakss.org



African Union



NEPAD Planning and
Coordinating Agency (NPCA)

Countries with compacts and investment plans Jan-2012

REC	COUNTRIES WITH SIGNED COMPACTS	DATES WHEN COMPACTS SIGNED	IP READY	TECHNICAL REVIEW FOR IP	BUSINESS MEETINGS HELD	REMARKS
COMESA	1. Burundi	24-25 August 2009	Yes	Yes (22-31 Aug 2011)	Pending	
	2. Democratic Republic of Congo	18 March 2011	In process	Pending	Pending	
	3. Ethiopia	27-28 September 2008	Yes	Yes (Sept 2010)	Yes 10-16 Sept 2010	Received GAFSP
	4. Malawi	19 April 2010	Yes	Yes (10-16 Sept 2010)	Yes 28-29 Sept 2010	
	5. Kenya	23-24 July 2010	Yes	Yes(6-14 Sept 2010)	Yes 27 Sept 2010	
	6. Rwanda	30-31 March 2007	Yes	Yes (December 2009)	Yes 8-9 Dec 2009	Received GAFSP
	7. Seychelles	16 September 2011	In process	Pending	Pending	
	8. Swaziland	3-4 March 2010	In process	Pending	Pending	
	9. Uganda	30-31 March 2010	Yes	Yes (2-10 Sept 2010)	Yes 16-17 Sept 2012	
	10. Zambia	18 Jan 2012	In process	Pending	Pending	
	11. Djibouti	23-17 April 2012				
ECOWAS	12. Benin	15-16 October 2009	Yes	Yes (19-25 Sep 2010)	Yes (6-7 June 2011)	
	13. Burkina Faso	22 July 2010	Yes	Yes (11-17 Jan 2012)	Pending	
	14. Cape Verde	10-11 December 2009	Yes	Yes (19-25 Sep 2010)	Yes (16-17 Nov 2010)	
	15. Gambia	27-28 October 2009	Yes	Yes (19-25 Sep 2010)	Yes (4-5 Nov 2010)	
	16. Ghana	27-28 October 2009	Yes	Yes (4-9 June 2010)	Yes (14-17 June 2010)	
	17. Guinea	6-7 April 2010	Yes	Yes (19-25 Sep 2010)	Pending	
	18. Guinea Bissau	17-18 January 2011	Yes	Yes (26 May-3 Jun 2011)	Pending	
	19. Ivory Coast	26-27 July 2010	In process	Pending	Pending	

	20. Liberia	5-6 October 2009	Yes	Yes (4-9 June 2010)	Yes (14-17 June 2010)	Received GAFSP
	21. Mali	12-13 October 2009	Yes	Yes (19-25 Sep 2010)	Yes (4-5 Nov 2010)	
	22. Niger	29-30 September 2009	Yes	Yes (19-25 Sep 2010)	Yes (14-15 Dec 2010)	Received GAFSP
	23. Nigeria	12-13 October 2009	Yes	Yes (4-9 June 2010)	Yes (14-17 June 2010)	
	24. Togo	29-30 July 2009	Yes	Yes (4-9 June 2010)	Yes (14-17 June 2010)	Received GAFSP
	25. Sierra Leone	17-18 September 2009	Yes	Yes (4-9 June 2010)	Yes (14-17 June 2010)	Received GAFSP
	26. Senegal	9-10 February 2010	Yes	Yes (4-9 June 2010)	Yes (14-17 June 2010)	
SADC	27. Mozambique	April 2012				
	28. Tanzania	6-8 July 2010	Yes	Yes(20-31 May 2011)	Yes (9-10 Nov 2011)	
ECCAS	29. CAR	15 April 2011	In process	Pending	Pending	
UMA	30. Mauritania	27-28 July 2011	Yes	Pending	Pending	

Countries, which have launched CAADP implementation and working towards signing compact

1. Comoros
2. Congo-Brazzaville
3. Djibouti
4. Lesotho (launched on 26 May 2011)
5. South Africa (launched on 20 Oct 2011)
6. Sudan
7. Zimbabwe

Countries already engaging and expected to formally launch CAADP implementation (in 2012)

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|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Algeria | 7. Madagascar |
| 2. Angola | 8. Mauritius |
| 3. Botswana | 9. Namibia |

4. Cameroon 10. Sao Tome and Principe

5. Egypt 11. South Sudan

6. Gabon 12. Chad