



The Africa Union



# Progress of CAADP Pillar IV

**Agricultural research,  
technology development & dissemination**

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# Progress of CAADP Pillar IV

## Agricultural research, technology development & dissemination

### ***Africa is on the move:***

- ~ National economies growing by over 5% p/a
- ~ Some, such as Ethiopia, are exceeding 10%
- ~ This will raise resources for African governments and private enterprise to invest in development
- ~ There is a commitment to investing 10% of national budgets in agriculture
- ~ OECD countries committed to increasing development funding

# **Progress of CAADP Pillar IV**

## **Agricultural research, technology development & dissemination**

### **Is the African agricultural industry ready?**

*... to take advantage of the opportunities, it will need:*

- 1. A supportive environment for regional agricultural research and development established**
- 2. Stakeholders having access to the knowledge and technology necessary for innovation**
- 3. Strategic decision making options for framing improving policies and institutions and markets**
- 4. The required human and institutional capacity for innovation**
- 5. Platforms for agricultural innovation**

# **Progress of CAADP Pillar IV**

## **Agricultural research, technology development & dissemination**

### **FARA's stakeholders conclude that:**

- ~ there are deficiencies in all five areas that will prevent achieving the African Vision of 6% growth p/a and MDGs 1 (on extreme hunger and poverty) and 7 (on the environment)**
- ~ Africa has the potential to overcome the deficiencies by taking advantage of FARA as a Forum to form strategic partnerships to address the different opportunities and constraints**

# Progress of CAADP Pillar IV

## Agricultural research, technology development & dissemination

**FARA is responding to the challenge by channelling its energies and resources into five **Networking Support Functions**:**

1. Advocacy and resource mobilisation
2. Access to knowledge and technologies
3. Regional policies and markets
4. Capacity strengthening
5. Partnership and strategic alliances

# Networking Support Function 1: Advocacy and resource mobilisation (activities)

- Development of regional advocacy strategy (based on CAADP goals and FAAP principles)
- Empowerment of broad-base of key stakeholders for assuming advocacy role
- Assisting in development of multi-country and national Agricultural Productivity Programmes
- Development and implementation of mechanisms to facilitate harmonised support and resource mobilisation

## Networking Support Function 2: Access to knowledge and technologies (activities)

- Supporting institutional change required to foster networking
- Creation of mechanisms to allow intra- and inter-regional exchange of information
- Support to sharing of decision making tools for broad-base of stakeholders
- Development of mechanisms for transferring skills to develop and apply technologies
- Development of mechanisms for understanding success and failure of approaches - with appropriate feedback

## Networking Support Function 3: Regional policies and markets (activities)

- Identification of constraints imposed on competitiveness by existing agricultural policies
- Analysis of major agricultural institutions in the region
- Development of negotiation skills and capacity of agricultural policy negotiators
- Policy research and analysis to address constraints imposed by inappropriate standards and conventions
- Development of a lobbying strategy

## Networking Support Function 4: Capacity strengthening (activities)

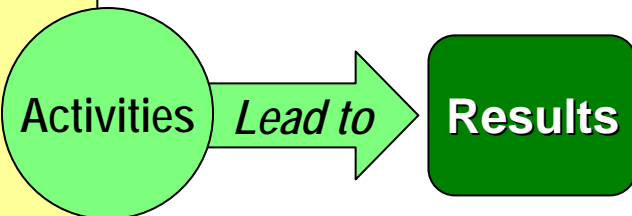
- Development of a strategy for creating adequate human and institutional capacity for innovation
- Development of a regional mechanism for information exchange and sharing of teaching and learning experiences
- Development of capacity to enable optimal use of ICT as a teaching and training aid

# Networking Support Function 5: Partnerships & strategic alliances (activities)

- Identification of needs for and constraints to implementation of effective inter- and intra-regional innovation systems approaches
- Development and implementation of mechanisms for exchange of information on learning experiences
- Identification of actors along value chains from producer to consumer
- Creation of mechanisms for sharing experiences of successful upscaling of new approaches
- Resource mobilisation for facilitating SRO dialogue on innovation approaches

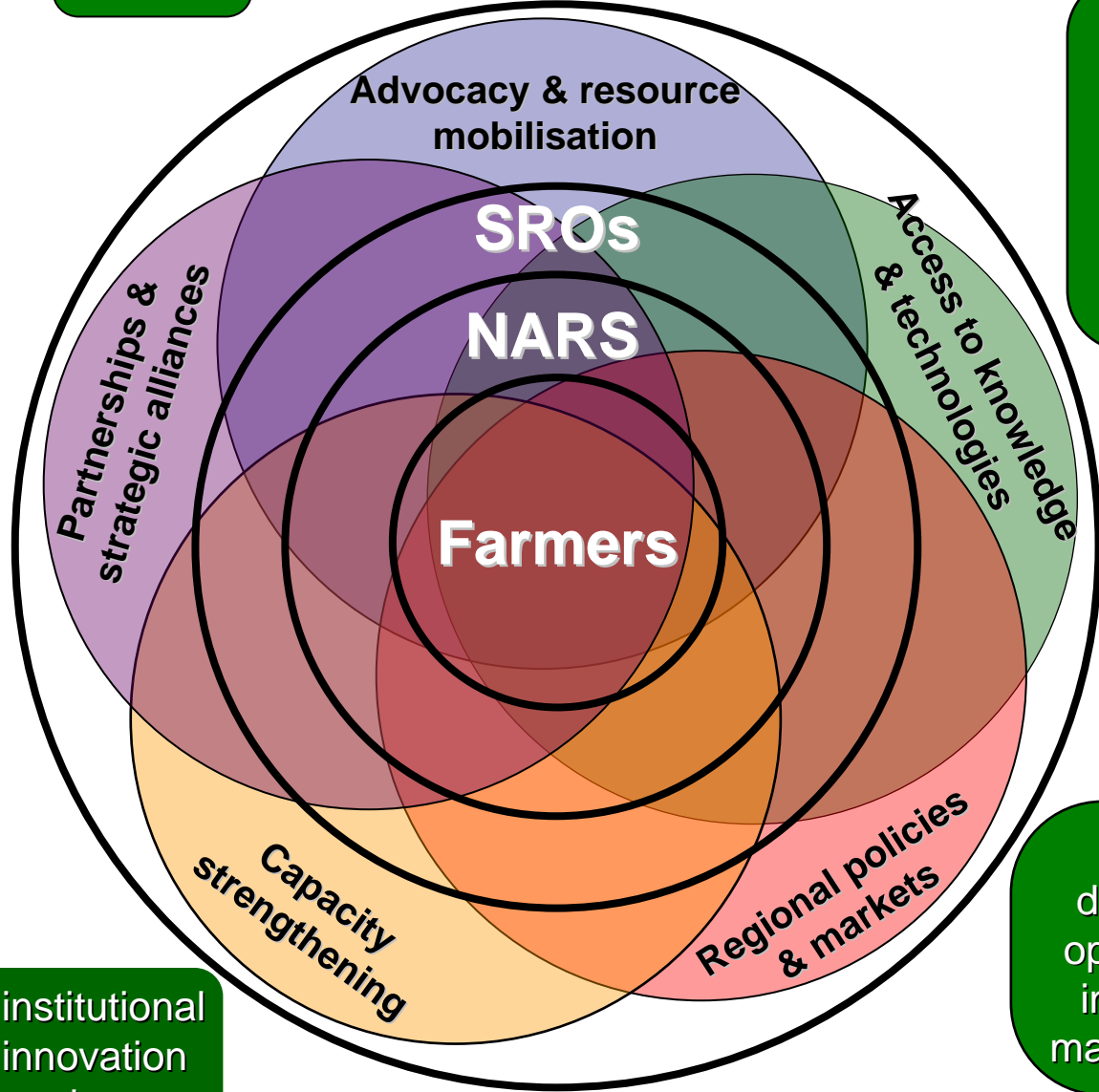
# Networking support functions

- *Functions* interact and support each other
- Collectively, they will ensure delivery of *Results*
- Current FARA projects are coherent with these networking support functions and contribute to strategic results
- Networking functions will support the SROs and NARS in serving smallholder farmers, pastoralists and commercial producers, processors and marketers
- Some functions will require additional effort (new projects and investments) to achieve intended results



1. Supportive environment for agricultural R&D

2. Broad-based stakeholders have access to the knowledge and technology necessary for innovation



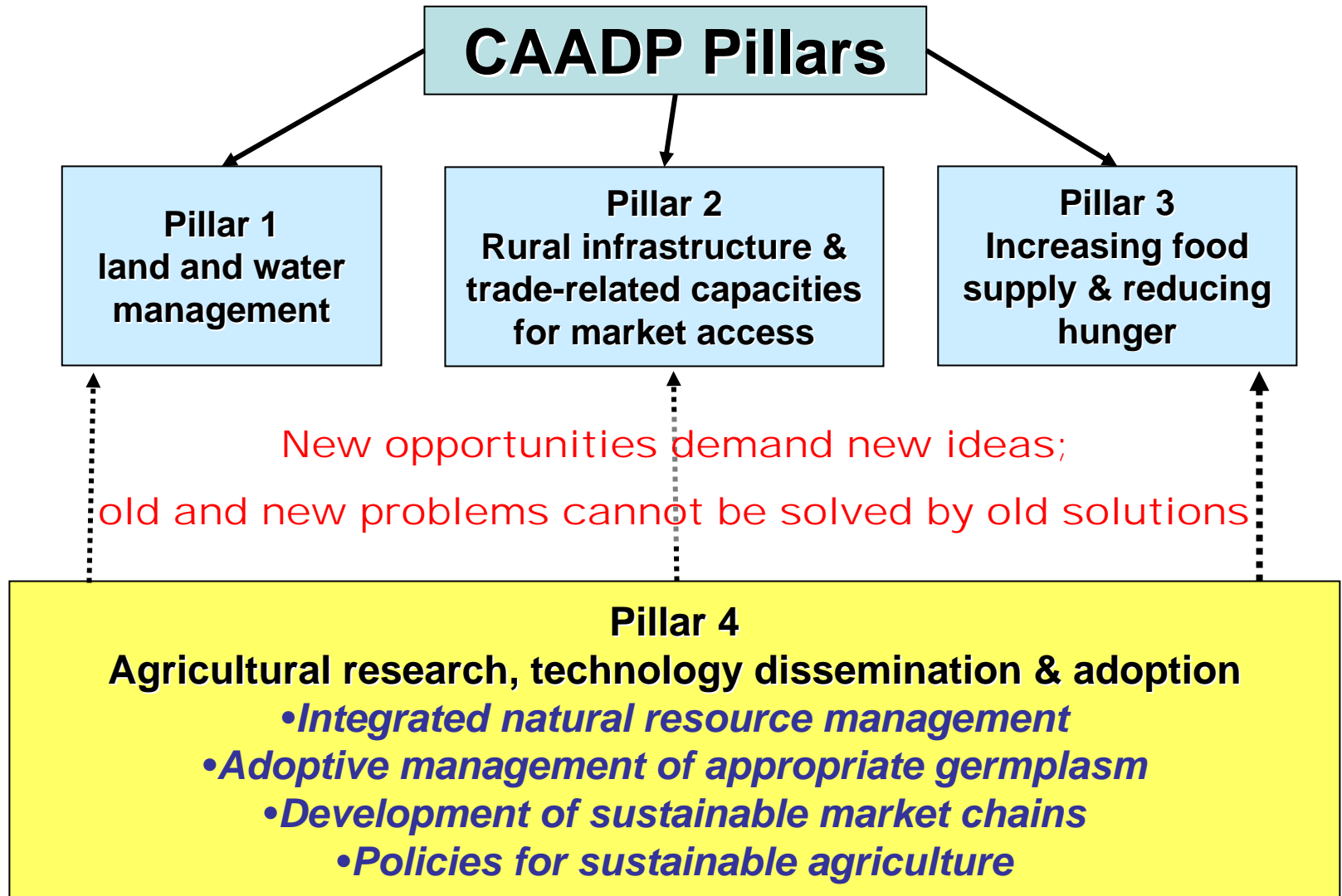
3. Strategic decision making options for policy, institutions and markets developed

5. Platforms for agricultural innovation supported

4. Human & institutional capacity for innovation developed



# Research underpins CAADP Pillars 1, 2, and 3



# The Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP)

*Endorsed by the 7th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments, calling on African member states and RECs to realign agricultural productivity programs to comply with FAAP*

**Prioritizes activities with highest potential to impact productivity, e.g.:**

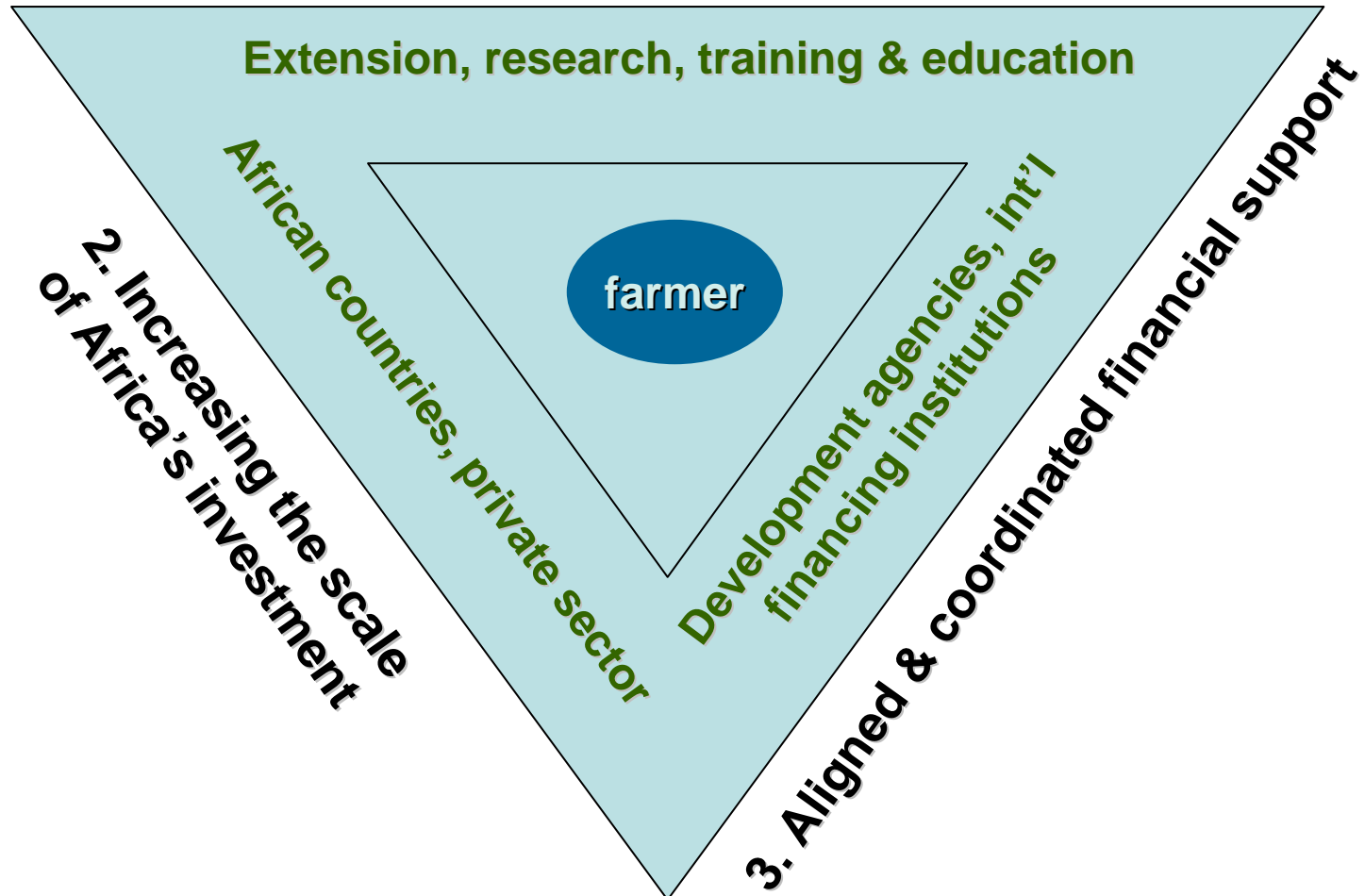
- **Capacity weaknesses**
- **Insufficient end-user involvement**
- **Ineffective farmer support systems**
- **Systematic fragmentation among innovation systems elements**
- **Fragmented external support**
- **Inadequate investment in ARD**

**4% growth rate in agricultural productivity**

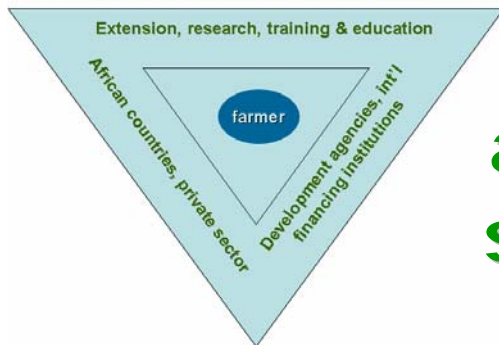
**CAADP  
6% growth rate in agriculture**

# FAAP: Promoting African agricultural innovation

## 1. Evolution and reform of agricultural institutions and services



1. Evolution and reform of  
agricultural institutions and services



# Evolution and reform of agricultural institutions and services: Guiding principles

- ~ End-user empowerment
- ~ Adherence to principles of subsidiarity
- ~ Evidence-based approaches
- ~ Pluralism in implementation and delivery
- ~ Programmatic integration of agricultural research, extension services, training, capacity building and education
- ~ Explicit incorporation of fiscal, economic, social and environmental sustainability criteria
- ~ Improvement and systematic utilisation of information management systems
- ~ Gradual introduction of cost sharing arrangements with end-users

# CAADP interventions

## National

(e.g., Poverty Reduction Strategies)

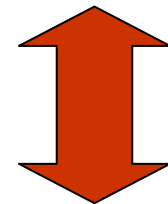
- ~ Response to market conditions and economic fluctuations
- ~ Knowledge sharing, synergies & feedback mechanisms
- ~ Stakeholder participation in decision making

**Subregional** (e.g., WAAPP of West Africa & MAPP of Southern Africa)

- ~ Use of pluralistic model
- ~ Use principles of subsidiarity
- ~ Cost sharing to achieve economies of scale
- ~ coordinated advocacy

**Regional** (e.g., FARA regional initiatives)

- ~ Advocacy for investments
- ~ Partnership building
- ~ Exchange of info & learning



# Lesson learning and FAAP

## ➤ **FAAP and CAADP review process**

- ~ To be undertaken in 2010 and 2015
- ~ To cover status of agricultural innovation across the continent

## ➤ **FAAP monitoring and evaluation**

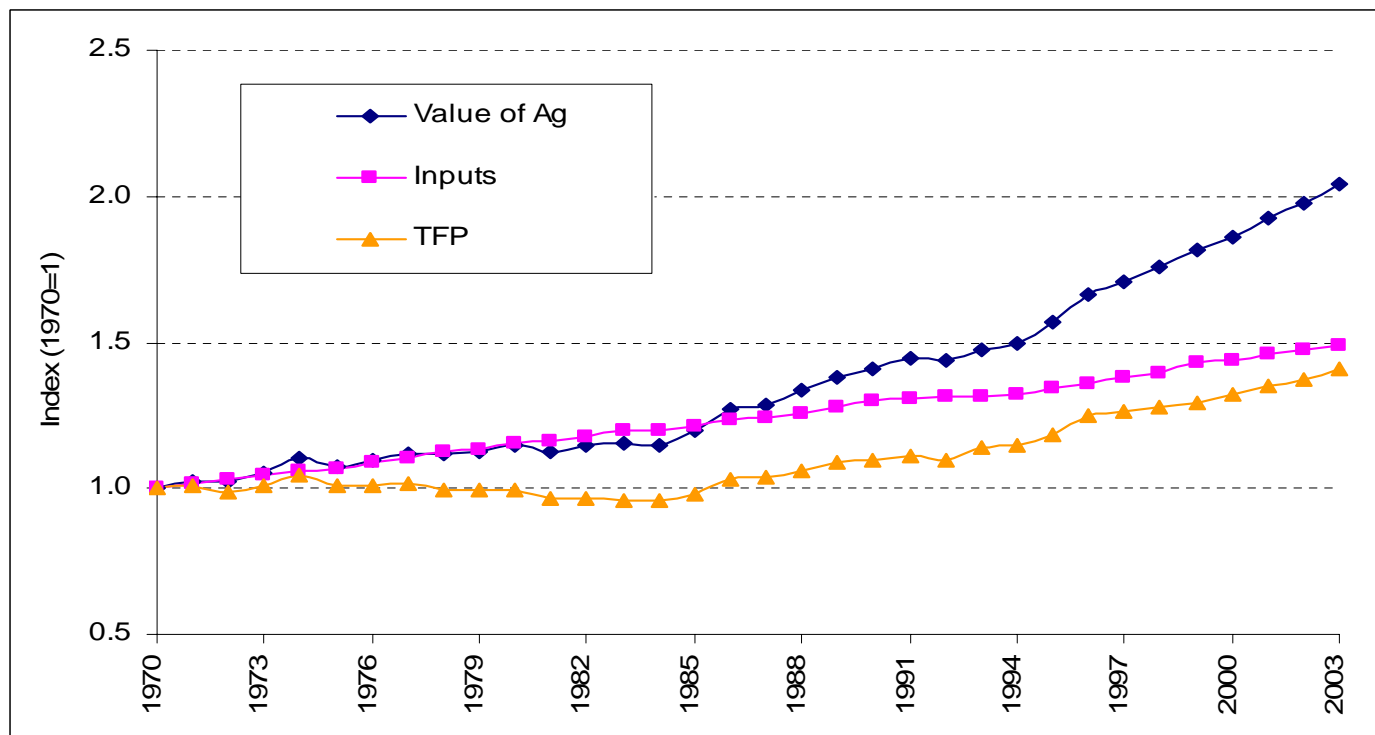
- ~ Investments in agricultural research and dissemination systems
- ~ Trends in value of agricultural production, productivity, trade
- ~ Trends in farmer income and poverty measures
- ~ Indicators of institutional capacity and reform
- ~ Number and area under new technologies
- ~ Number of farmers, processors and others adopting the new technologies
- ~ Policy, strategies and programs in place
- ~ Number of donors coordinating and harmonizing support under FAAP

# Is CAADP working?

**Overall, the agricultural Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth rate of SSA has grown minimally at just over 1% per year since 1970 – but recently there have been some striking improvements:**

- ~ Continental AGDP grown from 3.3 to 5.3 %**
- ~ Countries with greatest improvements of performance include Nigeria, Cameroon and Ghana**
- ~ Tanzania, Uganda, and Mozambique have experienced annual TFP growth rates of 2 to 3 percent since 1994.**
- ~ Underlying these growth rates has been the sustained increases in both labor and land productivity.**

# African agriculture is improving



(Source: IFPRI, 2007)

**Total Factor Productivity (TFP) increases as the gap between value of production and cost of inputs widens**

*Thank you*