# Stocktaking:

# Changes in African Agriculture resulting from the implementation of CAADP approaches

Purpose: to assess the progress that your country is making and the challenges your country is facing in implementing your CAADP NAIP. Focus on the progress you have made since the convening of your country’s high level Business Meeting that i) validated and endorsed investments and confirmed implementation readiness and ii) declared funding commitments and agreements on modalities and timelines to meet the funding needs of the country's investment plans.

Task: Review the post compact roadmap your country developed based on the results of the high level Business Meeting. Rank your progress in achieving changes in your country’s agriculture situation that have resulted because of the implementation of CAADP approaches.

### Consider

* The progress that has been made
* The major challenges you are facing in each area

Status Rankings

No policies or programs have been put in place

Policies and programs have been formulated but not implemented

Policies and programs have been implemented and progress can be measured

| **CAADP Results Framework**  **Implementation Measurements[[1]](#footnote-1)** | **Status** | | |
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| **1. How would you assess the progress you have made on increasing agriculture production and productivity?**  Within the NAIP the sub-program “Sustainable development of agricultural production” has been designed in order to increase sustainably and diversify supply of agricultural produce. For achieving higher agricultural production and productivity, several actions were identified within this sub-program: promote access of smallholders to agricultural inputs and equipment, improve plant protection, strengthen agricultural advisory services, manage sustainably the fertility of agricultural land, diversify agricultural production, strengthen producers’ organization, and promote research in terms of plant production.  Even though the NAIP explicitly includes one sub-program for improving agricultural production and productivity, up to now the NAIP is not yet being implemented directly by national authorities (national implementation structures are not yet established, process is actually pending) but only indirectly through generally bilateral projects financed by different donors.  As well as central implementation of the NAIP, central monitoring is not yet being carried out either (elaboration of M&E system is ongoing) and therefore monitoring is still done at project level. In general (a part from individual project experiences which are sometimes more promising) it can be stated though, that overall agricultural productivity and production hasn't considerably evolved in Burkina Faso. Production levels depend still and first of all on respective rainfall levels. A new national strategy on agricultural inputs is currently developed. |  | | | |
| Narrative:  Consider the improved and inclusive policy design and implementation capacity that your country has developed since the NAIP was signed. Assess the work you have done on developing policies and programs that have led to increased agriculture production and increased agriculture productivity.  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications: |
| **2. How would you assess the progress you have made on improving the functioning of agriculture markets, increased markets, access and trade?**  The NAIP includes one sub-program “Increase of rural populations’ income” which aims promotion of an agricultural economy through supporting emergence of local development structures, promoting agricultural entrepreneurship and agribusiness, developing agricultural value chains, promoting standards and quality of agricultural produce, improving commercializing conditions for agricultural production, promoting the consumption of local products and through supporting agricultural actors in their access to finance.  Important new programs of different donors in the field of strengthening of entrepreneurship in rural areas, promotion of agricultural value chains and improvement of framework conditions of the rural sector will continue being implemented the next 3 à 5 years. |  | | | |
| Narrative:  Consider the specific improvements, policies and programs that your country has initiated and implemented to improve farmers’ access to agriculture markets and trade opportunities  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications: |
| **3. How would you assess the progress you have made in increasing private sector involvement along the agriculture value chain?**  First of all, the private sector participated in the NAIP elaboration process and in the business meeting in 2011. Also, stakeholders of the private sector are now represented within the national dialogue group for the rural sector (“Cadre sectoriel de dialogue” CSD), besides government, civil society and donor representatives.  At project/program level, stakeholders of the private sector have been better structured and organized along agricultural value chains and at federative level.  Within the framework of the G8/New Allliance initiative for food security and nutrition, obstacles for private investment in the rural sector were identified and incentives prioritized to promote private investment in the rural sector. |  | | | |
| Narrative:  Private sector involvement will be critical to sustaining the advances being made in agriculture production. Consider the status of the country’s Private Sector Investment Plan and the impact that the involvement of the Private Sector has had on strengthening the agriculture value chains.  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications: |
| **4. How would you assess the progress you have made on increasing the availability and access to food and access to productive safety nets?**  The NAIP includes one sub-program on “prevention and management of food and nutrition crisis”. Actions of the sub-program concern the production and distribution of information on food security and nutrition, the reinforcement of food security stocks, support agricultural production in areas structurally poor in terms of cereal production, implement safety nets for vulnerable groups.  In 2013, Burkina Faso adopted a new national policy on food security and the former national food security strategy is being revised. Whereas the former strategy was very much focused on managing situational food insecurity, the revised strategy takes into account the link between emergency and development and aims an rendering populations more resistant and resilient towards crises and less dependent on emergency interventions. For the first time in 2012, a national support and response plan for the vulnerable population was adopted in collaboration with donors and civil society. Such a plan is now elaborated every year in order to appropriately respond each year to the specific situation of food (in) security.  Also in 2013, government and EU established a new program on food security and nutrition (“Programme de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle PSANBF) about 25 million euros aiming to insure sustainable food and nutrition security for the most destitute people and within regions which are mostly affected by food insecurity and malnutrition by strengthening institutional governance and food security policies. This program is implemented by the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Food security, FAO and NGOs. It will support the implementation of the National policy on food security and nutrition and of its first three-yearly action plan. The program will strengthen in particular income and availability and accès to food o poor rural populations (especially vulnerable women and young people), the availability of local nutritional inputs and the promotion of nutritional education and national, regional and local competences in the field of rural development and food security and nutrition. Moreover, EU contributed to the national response plan to the food crisis of 2012 by, on the one hand, establishing a program for strengthening resilience of populations (PRORESI) in terms of food security through different NGO for an amount of 12 million euros and by, on the other hand, contributing to food aid and safety nets through the WFP (on the basis of a financial support of 5 million Euros). |  | | | |
| Narrative:  Consider the types and number of policies and programs that you have initiated and implemented to ensure an adequate, dependable food supply for your population, the widespread availability, dependability and access to food supplies and the types of safety nets that have been put in place to ensure that the population has adequate nutrition on a consistent basis.  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications: |
| **5. How would you assess the progress you have made on improving the management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture production?**  In 2013 Burkina Faso adopted a national policy on sustainable development. |  | | | |
| Narrative:  Consider the work you have done to include programs and policies that specifically take into account the impact of agriculture production on your natural resources.  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications: |

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| **6. How would you assess the progress you have made regarding women small holder farmers?**  In 2007/2009 Burkina Faso adopted a new policy and legislation on land tenure and on securing land rights. The policy explicitly allows women to own land which traditionally has never been possible. Although access to land is a crucial prerequisite to improve the situation of female small holder farmers, in practice it remains very difficult for women to access a land title and engaging the procedure to obtain a title can be very conflict-prone.  High implication levels of women can be observed when it comes to small agri-processing activities. Lots of technical/organizational support is still needed here to optimize these activities.  Concerning the NAIP, a study is currently being elaborated on how to promote gender aspects within the NAIP. |  |
| Narrative:  Consider the work you have done to include programs and policies that specifically take into account gender and the role of women farmers.    In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications: |

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| **7. What other dynamics would you highlight regarding implementation of agreed investment plans?**  As already mentioned before, a recurrent impediment regarding the agreed investment plans and especially the NAIP is insufficient or lacking implementation of (jointly) elaborated planning. In case of the NAIP, envisaged implementation structures have still not been established and as long as no national implementation structures exist, the NAIP is currently implemented through different donor finances projects whose objectives correspond to NAIP objectives but which are not implemented according to a program-based approach (even though the structure of the NAIP is program-based). But even when national implementation structures will be in place, it remains questionable if relatively weak decentralized structures will be able to manage efficiently and implement the considerable amounts of finance Burkina’s rural sector receives these days.  On the one hand, it exists therefore a real need to invest more in human resource capital at ministerial level (as well at national as at decentralized levels) in order to increase implementation capacities, but on the other hand it seems first and foremost indispensable to conceive more efficient implementation ***mechanisms***, able to effectively manage high investment amounts and to advance action on the ground.  Another difficulty lies in the currently persisting discrepancy between NAIP programs/sub-programs and projects whose interventions aim objectives of NAIP but very often cross-cut (and don't’ exactly correspond to) the NAIP programs. Due to this discrepancy, monitoring-evaluation of the NAIP proves currently to be quite complicated. |  |
| Narrative:  Consider the work you have done to date and what type and level of impediments were encountered.    In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications: |

1. Based on the CAADP 2013-2023 Results Framework. The five elements are used to monitor changes in African Agriculture resulting from the implementation of CAADP approaches [↑](#footnote-ref-1)