**DPTT Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)**

**“What support to African Agriculture in the post-Malabo context ?”**

concept note v4

**Context of the SOM**

The Heads of State and Government of the African Union met in Malabo last June, on the theme of the African Year of Agriculture and Food Security: “***Transforming Africa's Agriculture for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods through Harnessing Opportunities for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development***”. Also marking the 10th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP / PDDAA), they adopted a standalone declaration on agriculture built around 8 main commitment (or recommitments) and a call for action.

The principles and values of the CAADP programme were reiterated (African leadership, agriculture-led growth, regional complementarities, evidenced-based planning, dialogue with stakeholders, peer-review mechanisms,...). Mutual accountability to actions and results will be reported within the CAADP Results Framework.

The HoS recommitted to allocate at least 10% of public expenditure to agriculture in order to reach an annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%. Inclusive agricultural growth is expected to reduce poverty and create job opportunities for youth in agricultural value chains.

Doubling current agricultural productivity levels should end hunger in Africa by 2025 and reduce stunting and underweight. A further goal is to enhance resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks.

Intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services will be boosted thanks to the establishment of a Continental Free Trade Area and a Common external Tariff scheme.

Finally, the HoS entreated Development Partners to rally and align their technical and financial support in a harmonised and coordinated manner to support the implementation of the Declaration.

A structured technical and political dialogue around CAADP already takes place between Development partners and African institutions. However, following the Malabo Declaration and the strong commitments taken by African leaders, there is a need for donors to bring discussions to a higher level with regards to how the implementation of the Declaration could impact their strategic approaches in the next decade.

**Objective of the SOM**

**In response to the Malabo Declaration on agriculture, the Donor community, including non-traditional donors, commit their institutions to orient their strategic objectives/approaches to support agriculture in Africa in the next 5-10 years.**

**Agenda and key questions that could drive the discussions**

1. Discuss CAADP as a forum to talk about policies on Agriculture & Food security in Africa
   1. Prepare the **messages we want to send to the African Union** in order to respond to the Malabo Declaration
      * *How far should we aim at a common position towards the Malabo Declaration?*
      * *What key commitments do we expect from African Institutions in relation to implementing the Malabo Declaration? What are the conditions to scale up our support?*
   2. Discuss how to improve our **coordination** at continental & country level around African agriculture & food security policies and capitalise on the existing initiatives
      * *How do we link agricultural transformation with a wider development agenda? How could the many existing initiatives (CAADP, G8 New Alliance, SUN, SHARE, AGIR, Zero Hunger, Feed The Future, GAFSP, …) be rationalised ?*
      * *How could we improve the coordination of our agencies (mapping) at continental & country level, particularly in terms of policy? Think outside of the box?*
      * *What is our vision of Donor coordination in 2025 with respect to support of African Agriculture ?*
2. Discuss the financial assistance framework
   1. Share views on how we could collectively **monitor and report** the support to the CAADP process /to AU Agricultural policies (alignment) in the future
      * *What is the significance of CAADP as a driver of our development assistance to agricultural development and food and nutrition security?*
      * *How in future should we support the process collectively ? How should we align?*
      * *How willing are we to go beyond business-as-unusual? Do we need to put pressure on our own systems, at continental & country level ?*
   2. Discuss efficient financing **instruments at country and continental levels (MDTF-2)**
      * *Pledge our support towards the CAADP MDTF2 : with what intention ? How far can we rely on this instrument for implementing the Malabo Declaration ?*

**Schedule**

A side-event during the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Washington D.C. on October 10–12th.

The SOM will be organised jointly by the European Union (Chair of the DPTT) and the World Bank (host and upcoming Chair).

**(Possible) Outcomes of the SOM**

1. **Joint message to AU** to react to the Summit Declaration. Examples:
   1. Confirmation of our support to the CAADP process and to agriculture in Africa
   2. Support to the Malabo Declaration and the Implementation Roadmap: the next steps from Donors are …
   3. Commitment to specific programming & financing instruments: “scaling up financial commitments and co-funding”, “policy level approach with budget support versus basket funding for programme support”, “revisiting instruments” (including MDTF 2), …
2. **List of conditions** to scale up support. Examples:
   1. Real appropriation of African member states on commitment (impact of Malabo in the countries) and consistency of HoS to respect existing commitments
   2. Build and capitalise on existing and working initiatives (in contexts where resources are already allocated)
   3. Investment plans linked to policy reform and harmonisation (agriculture, social affairs, finance,…)
   4. Clarification of the interactions between CAADP and AUC-DREA/NEPAD flagship programmes
   5. Exit strategies and self-financing contributions
3. **Agreement between DPs** for a better transparency on bilateral activities in CAADP. Examples:
   1. Agreement to use the AUC-DREA/NEPAD flagship programmes and the CAADP Result Framework to monitor alignment of bilateral support to regional and continental agriculture
   2. Agreement to encourage our national teams to coordinate and use basket funds and joint programming aligned on country priorities
   3. Agreement to endorse the tool *Capture the picture* and to support its evolution from *picture* to *movie*, in order to reach the common vision for 2025
   4. Agreement to report jointly as a group on DP contributions to the Malabo Declaration Implementation Plan
4. **Highlight some agriculture transformation policies** which linkto a wider development agenda.

**Background**

CAADP is a political vision as well as a guiding framework to support African States in developing policies in terms of land management, access to markets, production / agricultural productivity, food crisis management and agronomical research. From a global point of view, CAADP is a general framework for planning agricultural and agro processing policies which enables to orientate government strategies and operationalising them through National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP).

Ten years after its launch, CAADP takes stock of its influence on development and agricultural growth in Africa. The Heads of State (HoS) have launched a new dynamic ("Malabo declaration"), on the basis of a Results Framework which fixes priority objectives and supports alignment and mutual accountability of the various partners in the process, from the national to the continental level. Key indicators are proposed in order to assess, every two years, the progress which will be made during the coming decade.

The partnership between African authorities in charge of the CAADP process and the donors is generally operational at the country level. An internal donor partnership is also active at the level of the ECOWAS region. The Development Partner group at the continental level ("DPTT"), informal but structured, is presently -and until March 2015- chaired by the European Union. The HQ of the main donors regularly exchange, mainly to share information related to their activities and establish concerted positions on subjects submitted by the African Union.

These exchanges contribute to improve operational coordination, but one has to admit that despite participant motivation, their room for manoeuvre remains limited by the strategical constraints of their respective agencies when touching on proposals for more fundamental changes, such as some of those implied by the Malabo Declaration.

The need for a higher level discussion between donor agencies has already been discussed during the last CAADP Partnership Platform in Durban and around the AU Ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa in April-May.**Invitations (to be adapted / completed)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | institution acronym | institution name | Level / Name |
| AT | ADA | Austrian Development Agency (ADA) |  |
| AU | dfat.gov.au | Australian |  |
| BE | Min Aff Etr DGD | SPF Affaires Etrangères - DGD |  |
| CA | ACDI-CIDA.GC.CA | Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) |  |
| CH | SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) |  |
| DE | bmz |  |  |
| DK | UM.Dk | Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFAD) |  |
| ES | maec.es |  |  |
| aecid.es |  |  |
| EU | DEVCO C1 | European Commission – Directorate General for Development (EC-DG DEV) | Klaus RUDISCHHAUSER DDG policy and thematic coordination |
| FIN | formin.fi | Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFAF) |  |
| FR | recherche.gouv.fr |  |  |
| MAE | Ministère des affaires étrangères |  |
| IE | dfa.ie | Irish Aid Department of Foreign Affairs |  |
| IT | MFE | Italian Ministry of Finance and Economy (MFE) |  |
| JP | jica.go.jp |  |  |
| LU | MAE Lu | Ministère des Affaires Étrangères - Direction de la Coopération au Développement |  |
| NL | minbuza.nl | Ministry of Foreign Affairs - The Netherlands (NMFA) |  |
| NO | MFA No | Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Norway (MFAN) |  |
| SE | sida.se | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) |  |
| UK | dfid.gov.uk | Department for International Development (DFID) |  |
| USA | usaid.gov | United States Agency for International Development (USAID) |  |
| USA | BMGF | Gates foundation |  |
| Brasil |  |  |  |
| China |  |  |  |
| India |  |  |  |
| Financial org | | |  |
| Financ | ADB | Asian Bank Dev |  |
| Financ | IADB | InterAmerica Dev Bank |  |
| Financ | KfW | KfW Entwicklungsbank |  |
| Financ | AFD | Agence Française de Développement |  |
| Financ | WB | World Bank |  |
| Financ | AFDB.ORG | African Bank Development |  |
| Agencies | | |  |
| AU | AUSAID | Australian AID |  |
| DE | giz.de | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit ( GIZ) |  |
| FR | Agreenium |  |  |
| INT | CGIAR.ORG |  |  |
| INT | fao.org | Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) |  |
| INT | ifad.org | International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) |  |
| INT | undp.org |  |  |
| INT | wfp.org | World Food Program |  |
| INT | global-mechanism.org | Global Mechanism |  |
| NO | norad.no | Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) |  |