

The CAADP Process Culminating into the Signing of the Compact

As a way of strengthening partnership and obtaining commitment from stakeholders, each member prepares and signs the CAADP Compact. The Compact is developed through broad-based stakeholder consultations and round-table processes that ensure that the CAADP agenda reflects a broad consensus on the country's priorities to which efforts will be devoted by all concerned.

The process of developing the Compact has therefore involved a number of steps beginning with creating a public awareness on the CAADP agenda, followed by a process of stock taking to identify priority issues that are needed to be addressed as part of the CAADP agenda. These were then validated and agreed upon by all stakeholders before detailed strategic investment plans are developed to be implemented over the short, medium and long term.

Signing of the Compact indicates a consensus and commitment by all signatories, to participate in the development of the agricultural sector within the CAADP framework. The Compact is signed by key government ministers, representatives of Development Partners, the private sector, farmers, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and civil society organizations.

The Compact outlines the agreed policies, strategies, priority areas, investment plans, and resource requirements for the development of the agricultural sector in the country that will lead to economic growth and food security and overall reduction of poverty.

Advantages of CAADP for Tanzania

The vision 2025 of the country is to build a modern and commercial agricultural sector that is highly productive and profitable and utilizes natural resources in a sustainable manner. Therefore, the country's efforts target ensuring food self-sufficiency, enhancing export earnings and reducing poverty levels. To achieve these goals, actions are being taken to increase primary production and productivity, enhance agro-processing and value addition and to increase profitability for all involved in the sector.

The basic principles of ASDP and ASP are very much in line with the CAADP principles. Within the frame of the on-going preparation of ASDP II and ASP III, CAADP provides an opportunity for Tanzania to further strengthen its agricultural development efforts towards achieving greater impact on the country's economy and food security. Specifically, signing the Compact has the following advantages:

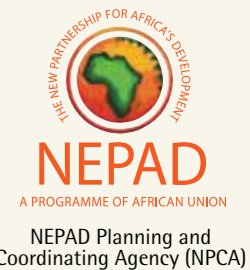
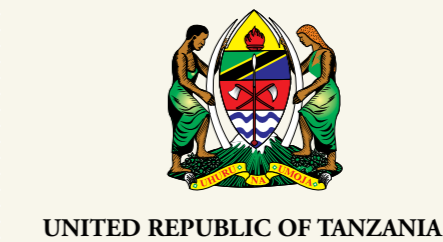
1. First, the CAADP roundtable and Compact signing allows for a broader range of stakeholders to engage and commit themselves to support the agricultural sector in more harmonized approach. Currently, the ASDP/ASP is supported by a small group of Development Partners through the basket funding and a number of projects. The CAADP process provides an opportunity to convince other Development Partners to participate by obtaining consensus on priority areas for support, and by adopting a more flexible financing system. Furthermore, within the ASDP/ASP, the involvement of NGOs and the private commercial sector has been rather limited: the CAADP process is a chance for bringing on board the NGOs and the private sector to play a bigger role by clarifying their roles and agreeing on the policy and institutional mechanisms facilitating their involvement.

2. Secondly, the CAADP process will allow a more accurate identification of the priority needs of the country, based on lessons learned from the implementation of ASDP/ASP and a thorough and rigorous analytical work of the sector based on the current situation. Such analysis will also benefit from the lessons from other countries by allowing the participation of peers from other countries in the region.
3. Thirdly, the current phase of ASDP and ASP will come to an end in 2012/2013 and 2011 respectively. Likewise, the current phase of the National Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty for Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar are ending, and the process of developing the next phase is on-going. Signing the Compact provides an opportunity for realignment of the country's agricultural development strategies to the overall poverty reduction strategies, so that agricultural development may have a bigger impact on poverty reduction. The process of identifying the strategic investment priorities for the agricultural sector within the CAADP process will facilitate sector growth and sector contribution to poverty reduction and national development.
4. Fourthly, signing the Compact allows the country to participate more effectively in, and benefit more from regional initiatives such as regional policies that may promote more dynamic regional and sub-regional market linkages and other (sub) regional collaborations that will contribute to the development of the agricultural sector in the country.
5. Finally, the Compact will provide the blue print and mutual commitment for the long term agricultural development in Tanzania. The CAADP framework will allow Tanzania to bring all the agricultural development initiatives under one umbrella, thus bringing more coherence and predictability both on the part of farmers, the Government, Development Partners and other stakeholders as to the interventions to be implemented in the sector in the long run. This is also likely to attract more private investments into the sector.

Conclusion

CAADP is a continental framework for transforming the agriculture sector in African countries. It provides the opportunity to pull the majority of Africans out of poverty through agricultural development. For Tanzania it is an opportunity to achieve the goals of the National Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, and eventually for achieving the goals of the Development Visions 2025 and 2020 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. Signing the Compact would complement efforts towards transformed agriculture and sustained economic growth through Kilimo Kwanza and ASDP; Agricultural Transformation Initiative (ATI) and ASP for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively.

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Brochure No.

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in Tanzania

Background of CAADP

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) provides the framework for African countries to achieve economic growth and food security through the transformation of the agricultural sector. It reflects the commitment of African leaders to broad-based agricultural development by directing the necessary resources to the sector and involving a broad range of stakeholders, but with a strong African leadership. CAADP was endorsed by all African Heads of State at the African Union Summit held in Maputo in July 2003.

CAADP aims at promoting interventions that respond to the widely recognized problems that face agriculture in Africa. It recognizes the importance of prioritizing investments, opportunities and interventions, and of using new and innovative ways of addressing Africa's long standing problems facing the agricultural sector. To achieve these goals CAADP focuses on four main pillars:

Pillar I: Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water management systems;

Pillar II: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access;

Pillar III: Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises; and

Pillar IV: Improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

CAADP is based on sound principles that will ensure effectiveness and impact on countries' economies. These principles include:

- Pursuing an average of 6% annual agricultural sector growth at country level,
- Allocating 10% of the national budget to agricultural development,
- Strengthening local ownership and promoting interventions based on country's opportunities and priorities,
- Building partnerships by involving non-state actors,
- Promoting dialogue and building consensus among all key stakeholders for the priority issues to be addressed,
- Enhancing on peer-review and sound analytical work to inform stakeholders in the sector
- Enforcing mutual accountability to ensure sustainable resource utilization,
- Favouring regional complementarities within the framework of regional economic communities such as NEPAD, SADC, COMESA, ECOWAS and EAC, and
- Enhancing policy reforms for a more favorable environment to accelerate agricultural growth.

Linkage of CAADP with the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) and the Agriculture Strategic Plan (ASP) and the Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

The Government of Tanzania has adopted the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS, 2001) as the framework for achieving the sector's objectives and targets for the mainland. The objective of the ASDS is to achieve a sustained agricultural growth rate of at least 5% per annum, primarily by transforming the predominantly subsistence to commercial agriculture. This transformation is geared towards increased productivity and profitability of agriculture and implemented by the private sector through an improved enabling environment for enhancing the participation of investors in particular the private sector.

An Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP), developed jointly by the Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) and Development Partners, as an instrument to implement the ASDS, provides the overall framework and processes for implementing the ASDS. Development activities at national level are based on the strategic plans of the ASLMs, while activities at district level are being implemented by Local Government Authorities (LGAs), based on the District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs).

Likewise the Agriculture Strategic Plan (ASP) for Zanzibar envisions transforming the agricultural sector by 2020 into a highly diversified, commercially viable and competitive production entity while ensuring food security and ecologically sustainable environment.

The main objectives of ASDP and ASP can be summarized as follows:

1. Improved farmers' access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies and infrastructures, contributing to higher productivity, profitability and increased farm incomes.
2. Participative planning at local level and coordinated agricultural support services and investments in an efficient and sustainable manner.
3. Improved regulatory and policy environment to boost private investments in the sector;
4. Enhanced capacities of human resources in the agricultural sector.

These development objectives are being pursued through a set of complementary interventions aimed at improving:

- (i) the capacity of farmers to articulate priority demand for agricultural services and to build partnerships with service providers;
- (ii) the capacity of both public and private agricultural service providers to respond to demand for appropriate advice, services and technologies;
- (iii) the quality and quantity of public investment in physical infrastructure and market institutions, and
- (iv) the strengthening the policy framework and coordination capacity at national level.

ASDP and ASP have been given new impetus through the *Kilimo Kwanza* and Agricultural Transformation Initiative (ATI) for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively, which have spelled out priority areas of intervention in support of private sector-led transformation of the sector.

The ASDP and ASP provide the framework for a comprehensive sector-wide approach for the development of agriculture in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. This framework is supported by different stakeholders, including the Development Partners, some of whom are subscribing to the ASDP Basket Fund. The ASDP and ASP are in line with the basic principles of the CAADP, specifically through:

- cognisance of government ownership and leadership;
- harmonization of government and development partners' strategies and processes;
- alignment of development partners' support to government priorities, systems, structures and procedures; and,
- mutual accountability of the Government and Development Partners.

Overall, the CAADP principles complement national and sectoral strategies for economic growth and poverty alleviation. CAADP has the aim of stimulating economic growth and reducing poverty in African countries, which is in line with Cluster 1 of the second generation strategies for poverty reduction, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRPII) for Tanzania Mainland and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) for Zanzibar. Likewise, the four pillars of CAADP address the same priority areas that have been agreed upon in ASDP, ASP and *Kilimo Kwanza* and the Agricultural Transformation Initiative (ATI) in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. *Kilimo Kwanza* is built on ten pillars including the following: Land and water resources management (CAADP Pillar I); Improvement of infrastructure and market access (CAADP Pillar II), Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition (CAADP Pillar III); and Science, technology and human resources development (CAADP Pillar IV).

ASDP and ASP are important for achieving the targets for economic growth and poverty reduction in Tanzania as proposed in the NSGRPII for Tanzania Mainland and ZSGRP for Zanzibar respectively, that are currently under preparation and which build on, and broaden, the space for country's ownership of the development agenda by fostering effective participation of civil society, private sector, and other stakeholders. These also aim at forging fruitful local and external partnerships and strengthening commitment to regional and other international initiatives for social and economic development, such as the Millennium Development Goals. Both also recognize agriculture as an important sector in economic growth and poverty reduction. For example, Goal 2 of NSGRP targets reducing income poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable, and employment-enhancing growth, while Goal 2 for ZSGRP is to promote sustainable and equitable poor and broad-based growth, especially in the agricultural sector. The NSGRPII states for example, that "with vast natural resources - rich agro-climatic zones, minerals and water resources, potential irrigable land, forestry and wildlife resources and above all, its population size - rural development and particularly *agriculture* stands out as a sector that requires priority attention since the rural sector accommodates the majority of the poor population".