



Summary Report on Proceedings of

12th CAADP PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM MEETING

Held on 12th to 14th April 2016 at La Palm Beach Hotel,

Accra Ghana

Theme: “Innovative Financing and Renewed Partnership to Accelerate Implementation of CAADP”

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GLOSSARY

ADB	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK
AFAP	AFRICAN FERTILIZER AND AGRIBUSINESS PARTNERSHIP
AfDB	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AGRA	ALLIANCE FOR GREEN REVOLUTION IN AFRICA
AIDN	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT INTERCHANGE NETWORK
AUC	AFRICA UNION COMMISSION
AYICC	AFRICAN YOUTH INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE CHANGE
CAADP	COMPREHENSIVE AFRICAN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
CSO	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
EAFF	EAST AFRICAN FARMERS FEDERATION
EAGC	EAST AFRICA GRAIN COUNCIL
FAO	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
GAFSP	GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME
GIRSAL	GHANA INCENTIVE-BASED RISK SHARING SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURAL LENDING
IADB	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
IFAD	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
MFI	MICO-FINANCE INSTITUTION
MOFA	MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
NEPAD	NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
NIRSAL	NIGERIA INCENTIVE-BASED RISK SHARING SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURAL LENDING
PAANAC	PAN AFRICAN AGRIBUSINESS& AGROINDUSTRY CONSORTIUM
PAFO	PAN AFRICAN FARMERS ORGANIZATION
ROOPA	ORGANISATIONS PAYSANNES ET DE PRODUCTEURS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST
SACAU	SOUTHERN AFRICA CONFEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL UNIONS
WFP	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

The 12th CAADP PP meeting was held at the La Palm Royal Beach Hotel, Accra from the 12th to 14th April, 2016 in Accra focused on innovative finance and renewed partnership. The meeting sought to highlight how best to speed up implementation through financial innovation and partnerships to deliver the Malabo Declaration and the African Union (AU) “Agenda 2063”. The meeting was organised around the theme “Accelerating Implementation of CAADP through Innovative Financing and Renewed Partnership”.

The PP meeting generated a number of key actionable activities to be addresses by the Africa Union Commission and NEPAD agency.

The meeting was structured to address seven (7) sub-themes split into seven (7) sessions relevant for the acceleration of CAADP implementation through innovative finance.

Session 1 – Funding the African Agricultural Investment to attain Malabo Commitments

Session 2 – Agricultural Finance Landscape and Policy Environment

Session 3 – Inclusive Access to Finance to empower women and youth

Session 4 – Innovative Delivery of Financial Services

Session 5 – Value Chain Finance

Session 6 – Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management

Session 7 – Renewing Partnership for Accelerated Development

Session 1: Funding the African Agricultural Investment to attain Malabo Commitments

1.1 Background

For Africa to be able to attain the Malabo declaration Commitments, several investments have to be made in the African Agricultural sector. These investments cannot be funded by the public sector alone hence there’s a need for private sector funding to leverage on the public sector funds and donor funds. There are however a number of issues that have to be addressed in order to achieve the Malabo goals. These include the following:

- i. Human resource and Urbanization.
- ii. Emphasis on Agro industries.
- iii. Diversification and intensification of systems.
- iv. Private sector finance mobilization.

1.2 Key Issues from Discussions

1.2.1 The Global Agricultural and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)

This programme is country-led and aligned with CAADP goals. The goal is to improve income and food security of rural communities in the poorest countries. The programme is not an emergency instrument but picks up where emergency funding leaves off. It is a pool of combined donor resources to be used to a great extent in targeting funds to rural areas and African countries. GAFSP is in 38 countries with an investment of USD 1,175 million in public and private sector investments. Funds are targeted to the most vulnerable for highest impact on poverty, hunger and food security. 61% of GAFSP's portfolio is in Africa.

GAFSP Public Sector Window

This window provides grant funding directly to sovereign governments in accordance with the country's overall investment strategy. It assists strategic country-led or regional programmes that result from sector-wide country or regional consultations and planning exercises such as CAADP in Africa. It is funded by Australia, Canada, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany, Spain, UK, USA, Ireland, and Korea. Supervising entities include Agricultural Development Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Bank and World Food Programme (WFP). GAFSP gives grant funds to governments for long-term development objectives. However, completion of CAADP (or similar process in non-CAADP countries) is a requirement to access funding. This fund is worth USD 1.2 billion.

GAFSP Private Sector Window

GAFSP's Private Sector Window is designed to provide short and long term loans, credit guarantees, and equity to support private sector activities for agricultural development and food security. GAFSP in conjunction with IFC investments provide investment and advisory services to eligible private sector companies in the agribusiness field. It has 5 donors (Australia, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, the UK, and the US) being managed by IFC. This fund is worth \$315 million.

GAFSP as an Effective and Innovative financing tool

Pooling public/donor funds efficiently to generate scale in agricultural investment.

- i. Particular benefit to poor countries with limited alternate sources of finance.
 - GAFSP grants can be catalytic in leveraging co-financing from other sources – public and private.
 - Public resources invested through the Private Sector Window on average leverage 5.3 times additional (non-IFC) private investment.
- ii. GAFSP supports countries mobilizing resources efficiently according to national priorities – reinforced by CAADP requirement.
- iii. GAFSP financing is flexible – a range of complementary instruments and partnerships afforded under the two Windows.
 - a. Direct Private Sector 'deals' and investments through the Private Sector Window
 - b. Attention to Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in Public Sector Window
- iv. GAFSP is leveraging an improvement in broader public spending in agriculture beyond just the GAFSP investments (e.g., through CAADP and also, as part of the proposal process, countries must confirm that GAFSP funds are additional and are not displacing other donor or potential private sector financing and that no other funding sources are available). Most recent country guidelines also include a requirement that

countries explicitly reference any financing expected to be leveraged from the private sector, including the GAFSP Private Sector window.

- v. Under the Public Sector Window, to-date, across all GAFSP projects under implementation, 60% of financing is from GAFSP and 40% from other sources. Under the Private Sector Window, the leveraging ratio of GAFSP resources and other private funds is 1:5.3.

1.2.2 Human Resource and Urbanization

All countries except those in conflict have the needed resources required for development. Resources from agriculture can be harnessed from government but it depends on government's priority areas. All or most African Countries have the model of urbanization which mainly focuses on the removal of slums and unfit structures. In the model the rural areas are cut off from development. This model leads to rural urban migration resulting in the cities being choked whiles all the resources that can be harnessed through agriculture are left in the rural areas. The educational system in African countries also does not encourage or equip the youth with the requisite technical skills to go into agriculture. All these issues do not help in the Malabo goal of inclusive agricultural growth and transformation.

1.2.2.1 Recommendations

- a. To attack poverty, the agriculture value chain should be given its needed support.
- b. Governments should concentrate on the skills being given to the youth in their educational development to make them fit for industry.
- c. There is the need to manage structures and use information technology to make agriculture more productive.
- d. Public sector funds should be targeted at developing rural infrastructure such as roads, water and electricity which goes a long way to help farmers in reducing their cost of production culminating in higher incomes.
- e. Rural urban migration can be tackled by introduction of power, accessible roads and job opportunities in the rural areas.

- f. Renewal of the urbanization and modernization concept plan of our countries will also help solve the rural urban migration situation.

1.2.3 Investment in Agriculture (Agro industry)

In Africa only 22% of our countries are into agro industry and 72% into farming. NEPAD's call is for all countries to increase their agricultural production by 6% that will translate to about 12.4% of GDP. In effect, they are asking governments to be more productive thus increase their production, income and their livelihoods. The Maputo Declaration holds African governments to dedicate 10% of their budget to agriculture. If the agriculture sector employs 60% of the population of Africa and there is no investment, then our food security is at stake.

1.2.3.1 Recommendations

- a. There is the need for a paradigm shift from the agrarian society to an agro-industry society. Increase in investment will lead to increase in productivity.
- b. Government investment in agriculture should be more than the 10% declared by Maputo, 20% will be more adequate for rapid growth of the sector.
- c. Education of farmers is key to productivity, guiding them to be business minded and finding good financial sources for their production.
- d. Diversification of agriculture and the use of machinery is the way to go in moving from a culture of subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture.
- e. Improve on product quality by adding value to our crops for greater value.
- f. Improve transport systems to allow easy linkages to market centres.
- g. Deepen the collaboration of public private partnership to plan project and policies. Africa should also look at an innovative approach that brings together all the key stakeholders for collaboration.
- h. There is the need to use out-grower model by the private sector to remove the culture of subsistence farming.
- i. Encourage farmers to save in financial institutions to source for loans for inputs.

1.2.4 Private Sector Finance Mobilization

USD 40 billion of Africa trade is from outside with USD 4 billion going into food waste and loss. Africa has not engaged in a proper mobilization of private sector development and government does not have enough funds for agriculture. The next area of government involvement should be providing incentives for private sector capital mobilization.

1.2.5 Diversification and Intensification of Systems

Africa should go with diversification and intensification of our systems and also increase the competitiveness of our Agricultural product in international trade. The continent should look at adding value to products and be more concerned about quality.

Session 2: Agricultural Finance Landscape and Policy Environment

2.1 Background

Understanding the value chain systems is key to agricultural transformation in Africa. Some identified challenges that affect affordable agricultural financing include the following:

1. Lack of acceptable collateral.
2. Terms of coordination among different actors of the value chain.
3. Limited financial literacy among farmers.

These challenges prevent farmers from accessing funds from financial services thus improving access to funds, in the context of African agriculture, will require actions that secure credit to financial institutions but more importantly these actions must secure the revenues of banking actors. This implies that there must be a policy-backed enabling environment that drives implementation and development.

In the last decade, collaborative initiatives between governments, donors, developmental organizations and private sector players have emerged towards improving access to finance for agricultural value chain actors. These initiatives include:

1. Using credit guarantee facilities to leverage funds from banks and financial institutions for smallholder farmers as well as value chain actors.
2. Subsidizing agricultural insurance to mitigate, reduce or share risk with financial institutions. (This is being done in some African countries)
3. Capacity building of financial institutions in agricultural financing, especially in the area of risk management

Furthermore, there has also been an increase in direct intervention from micro and central banks towards increase of finance for agriculture.

2.2 Key Issues From Discussions

2.2.1 AGRA's Experiences in Innovative Financing

AGRA's innovative financing began in 2008, with \$160 million credit guarantees facilities to support value chain actors in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique and Ghana and has done so together with its partners over the last eight years. In Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique and Ghana, AGRA through Standard bank has leveraged \$10 million for \$100 million in lending to banks. In Tanzania, AGRA leveraged \$2.1 million for \$10 million in lending to the agricultural sector specifically for agro input dealers.

AGRA and its partners worked together with governments who are willing to provide credit programmes and incentives to financial institutions empowering them to lend funds on a national scale.

In Nigeria, the central bank and AGRA designed the **Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending** (NIRSAL). In this programme, Nigerian banks were trained on effective ways of lending to the agricultural sector. NIRSAL is a \$500 million **Impact Investing Fund** expected to leverage \$3 billion in credit to smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in Nigeria. The fund has the following pillars;

- i. Risk Sharing Fund (\$300 million to leverage \$3 billion in loans)
- ii. Technical Assistance Fund (\$60 million)

- iii. Insurance pillar (\$30 million)
- iv. Bank Incentive Mechanism (\$100 million)
- v. Bank Rating (\$10 million)

NIRSAL has guaranteed 218 projects valued at N54.617 billion (\$306.4 million) since its inception in February 2015. \$2.4 million has been paid as rebate to borrowers and there has not been any case of defaults so far.

In Ghana, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) and the Bank of Ghana have been engaged by AGRA to design the **Ghana Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending** (GIRSAL). The fund will be capitalized at \$82 million and is expected to leverage \$512 million in credit to small holder farmers and agribusinesses. The fund will have the following pillars:

- i. Risk Sharing Fund
- ii. Technical Assistance Fund
- iii. Insurance pillar
- iv. Bank Incentive Mechanism
- v. Bank Rating
- vi. ICT innovations in mobile money, mobile payment, and mobile banking (Digital Financing)

In countries where governments are not willing to pay the initial sum for the funds, AGRA together with its partners will provide \$140 million (AGRA will pay \$40 million and partners will pay \$100 million). This amount will be used to leverage \$840 million in direct loans and guarantees. AGRA acts as agent and facilitates negotiations with financial institutions as they implement the lending programmes.

2.2.2 Financing Small holder Farmers in Sierra Leone

APEX Bank is made of 51 financial institutions and 17 community banks, and it was formed to provide sustainable financial solutions to smallholder farmers through community banks. 70% of people in the country live on less than \$2 per day. 75% of the people are smallholder

farmers and they are denied access to funds by commercial banks, whose portfolio allocation to agriculture is less than 5%.

Activities Undertaken

1. APEX supports rural farmers with loans so that they can buy improved seeds and fertilizers. There are loans for processing, rehabilitation, storage and equipment.
2. *Okada loans*, an innovative product, provides employment for the youth who are mostly engaged in the transport of farm products by means of motorcycles due to the poor nature of roads.
3. APEX is also working with the central bank to provide single-digit interest rate loans to farmers.
4. Another challenge being addressed is to create a platform for farmers to access loans without collateral through substitute collateral. The substitute collateral is an initiative of the bank to provide loans to a group of farmers working together under a well-structured scheme.
5. Activity base financing is another scheme used by the bank to provide funds to the farmer to undertake a specific activity, in a timely manner.

2.2.3 Uganda Agribusiness Alliance

The Uganda Agribusiness Alliance is an Agricultural Financing Platform that brings together stakeholders with the Uganda Development Bank as a key development bank.

Key Issues

- Need for revision of Amendment of Financial Institution Act.
- There is an on-going dialogue between the Central Bank and the Africa Agriculture Credit Association to look at what can be done in agricultural financing and emphasized the necessity to revisit the concept of Agricultural Development Banks.

Regarding what can be done at CAADP level to ensure finance to Agriculture is enhanced; Uganda is using an investment facilitation platform with NEPAD thus getting involved in the Agriculture Investment Plan Development.

Suggestion / Comment

- Agriculture is sustainable when production has market and the market is accessible by farmers/producers. Ready market can be provided by government so that when farmers are financed they are assured of available market.
- There is also the need to consider and include parliamentarians when discussing issues of financing.
- The real functions expected of Agricultural Development Bank needs to be identified should there be the need to revisit the concept of Agricultural Development Banks.
- Also it is worth mentioning that in Uganda, non-governmental organisations on their own give loans to some small holder farmers.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

- i. With additional resources, credit facilities can be leveraged up to 10 times the value of credit guarantees over a period of 5 years.
- ii. The interest rates on loans can be lowered by de-risking the sector
- iii. Capacity building can be enhanced through education in financial literacy, business development services, and business plans development of agribusiness for borrowers.
- iv. In the case of banks, there is the need for capacity building in terms of training of staff, product development, conducive processes and procedures to agricultural lending and monitoring in addition to credit guarantee provisions.
- v. Lending to high – risk farmers can be viable if proper financing package is designed.
- vi. There is the need to empower micro-finance institutions to reach farmers in the rural areas.
- vii. It is important to develop strong farm groups or associations because it's easier to give loans to a group of farmers compared to a single farmer.
- viii. Risks should be shared with banks through credit guarantees

- ix. Financing Agriculture is related to the profitability of the business. Hence there is the need to have structured value chain and strong financial institutions to address risk issues along the value chain.

Session 3: Inclusive Access to Finance to empower Women and Youth

3.1 Background

The youth form a greater percentage of the population in Africa, and also women are key actors in the smallholder farms across the continent. In spite of this, the continent is not able to harness the huge numbers of youth population it has to champion the agricultural transformation the continent so much needs because doing agriculture on the continent is unattractive to the youth. Similarly, women, who are the major actors on the farm houses on the continent do not have access to finance, which is the much needed tool, they need to upscale and be much productive. These peculiar challenges are what hinder the participation of the youth and women in agriculture on the continent.

To discuss these challenge and proffer measures to change this narrative, Dr Janet Edeme of the AUC moderated this session to better put into perspective what needs to be done to drive the participation of youth and women for the attainment of the Malabo goals. The panel was made up of representatives of MasterCard Foundation, Stanbic Bank Uganda, a Young Farmer from Botswana and the Executive Coordinator of AYICC, Gambia.

3.2 Key Issues and Discussions

3.2.1 Challenges Women and Youth Face in Agriculture

To put into perspective the challenges young farmers face on the continent, the following points were highlighted.

1. Difficulty in accessing finance due to deficiency in capacity of the youth: It was observed that Banks kept on rejecting proposals from the youth for loans to venture into agriculture because almost all the proposals are similar in content and lack compelling reasons for the loans to be given. Again, the point was made that most

young farmers lacked the capacity to implement profitable modules, hence are denied loans from banks. It was maintained that there is a lack of youth and women friendly policies especially with regards to access to finance, in that, women and youth have to compete as everyone else for the same grants and loans under the same conditions.

2. The negative portrayal of farmers in schools and in the media: Panellists expressed their displeasure with the stereotype given farmers in our educational system and being carried by media houses. To them, these mental images do not portray farming a good light and thus does not make it attractive for the youth. They bemoaned the portrayal of farmers as poor, unfashionable, and old fashioned as a great discouragement for the youth.
3. Difficulty in accessing land: This was identified to be the main challenge women encounter, aside the difficulty in accessing funds, which hinder their participation in agriculture. Land is thought to be owned by only men in some parts on Africa and hence release of land to women for agricultural purposes is very daunting. This has served as a discouraging factor for women in engaging in agriculture.
4. Poor organisation: It was noted that, women and youth involved in agriculture were not organised and as such made it difficult for them to access credit collectively or fight abuses meted out on them individually. This, it was noted, results in the frustration they face in the sector.

Various Government activities in response to the challenges

In discussing how these challenges are being addressed, Ibrahim Cessay of the AYICC mentioned that the government of Gambia have put many plans in place. These include an enactment of a National Agricultural Plan, which aims at attracting the youth and women into agriculture. Another intervention is the formation of the National Enterprise Development Agency with major focus on Agribusiness, which encourages youth and women participation. He mentioned the formation of a loan scheme to provide loans to women and youth and this scheme has been very successful. He maintained that the government of Gambia has given farmlands to young people, accompanied by tractors and funds from the ministry of finance. He emphasized the government's commitment by alluding to the vision 2016 agenda of the country to scale up cultivation of rice with the idea of making the youth champion it.

Stanbic Bank activities in terms of providing financial services to the youth and women

From the Banks Perspective, the main challenges of the youth and women is their lack of capacity and the high cost of borrowing because of middlemen who added their interests on loans meant for farmers, hence the bank has adopted a 3 pronged approach to address this challenge. These approaches are aimed to ensure sustainability and real impact. These are;

- The Clustering approach: This approach seeks to get women farmers into groups to come together to form a formidable force in order to access funding.
- The Buyer driven approach: This is where buyers ensure they get steady supply from producers and also ensure quality of produce from the final consumer's perspective.
- The Facilitator driven approach: This approach is driven by stakeholders like the government, NGO's etc. The example was cited of how the Ugandan government set up a fund of \$5million targeted at 8000 marginalized youth in agriculture. It was noted that 5,000 youth have been able to access the funds so far.

3.3 Recommendations

Ibrahim Cessay of the AYICC recommended the formulation of a national youth policy aimed to rebrand farming to be able to attract more youth into the sector. It should also be tailored to the young people looking at their diverse backgrounds. He also advocated Youth Agribusiness “Invention” Centres, citing the example is the Gambia shonagai project (which aims to train young people into Agriculture). He also called for need to have flexible micro finance loan for young people and for affirmative action by governments (e.g. a percentage of the value chain should go to the young people. Kenya is doing this. This will increase the number of women and youth in the Agriculture sector because there will be available market for them. He called for the African youth charter and for the establishment of a national youth fund, mentioning that Gambia is starting this.

Similarly, the point was made for the need to sensitize the educational system to orient the youth to embrace agriculture as the future of the continent and as fashionable. As such, it was suggested that technology should be incorporated in agricultural practices. Women and Youth should be organised into associations or cooperatives. This will lead to proper book

keeping, structures and systems and good governance. This can help them to access funding easily. Also, there was a call for friendly policies that promote entrepreneurship that target women and youth.

Furthermore, the point was made for the creation of reliable markets for farmers so as to encourage young people to engage in farming. Stakeholders were also admonished to cut down cost of funding agricultural ventures by eliminate middlemen eliminated so that the farmers can directly reach the funds. International organisations and local governments were encouraged to keep supporting youth and women involved in agriculture.

3.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the point was stressed that youth and women are the key driving forces in the agricultural transformation of the continent, hence it was noted that there should be continuous programs to build their capacities and schemes should be put in place to grant them easy access to funding. Finally, the point was made for agriculture to be rebranded and presented in a positive light so as to attract the youth especially into the value chain.

Session 4: Innovative Delivery of Financial Services

4.1 Background

This session sought to explore the ability of technology innovations to leapfrog some delivery mechanisms and increase farmer access to finance.

4.2 Key Issues from Discussions

4.2.1 Eclectics – Kenya

Statistics suggest that 1.7 billion people own cell phones and 51 countries out of 93 countries use mobile money system. Policy makers are of the view that mobile phone access should be exploited to extend financial services to many people.

The best practices identified in efforts to address this problem are:

- There should be a level playing field for all stakeholders involved in the provision of mobile money services. Regulation should make market accessible to all actors
- There should be an increase in financial literacy, making it more friendly for farmers to relate to, especially those in rural areas. Banks can be incentivized to undertake nationwide education campaigns on the benefits and risk of mobile money systems.
- Many laws, at the moment, do not protect consumers. Consumer protection should be strengthened through disclosure of pricing factors, licensing of agents and monitoring their operations so that they do not charge unapproved fees.

Some challenges in digital financing are:

- Dangers or risks of money laundering: This can be addressed by limiting the number of accounts, limiting the number of transactions and limiting the amount of money in an account.
- Monitoring of transactions on mobile system: Staff of institutions do not have sufficient knowledge to manage effectively the system of operation
- Inter-operability: There is no single platform to facilitate transactions across multiple networks. Also, relying on agents for services can be controlled.
 - The number of agent contact per transactions should be reduced.
 - Adapting e-wallet system to encourage transactions without using agents
- Use of agents: The requirements/criteria to become an agent may be too high for rural people. There is also high risk working with “untrained” agents in rural areas.
 - The bank can absorb the risk in remote areas.
 - There is the need to license agents

4.2.2 Orange – Cote D’Ivoire

In Africa, there are more people having cell phones than bank accounts. Many people complain about the high cost of financial transactions therefore how can technology be used to address this problem?

- Information is key; information about financial services and the operations of the financial systems should be made available. Technologies are available capable of disseminating the information to agribusinesses and farmers to enhance their production.
- Call centres should be set up in local/native languages so they can offer advisory services and education on technologies to farmers.

How does technological solution boost production? The answer is this - Information is made available on mobile phones. In Cameroon for example, market prices of farm produce are available on mobile phones and this facilitates trade and influences decisions to produce or decisions to processes by the farmers.

Technology enhances the value chain by capturing data on demand and supply, processing it into information and sharing it with all actors along the value chain. This can be updated regularly.

Policy framework set by government should facilitate trade. As is being done in Cameroon, Niger and Cote D'Ivoire, price/currency should be controlled from frequent fluctuations. There is also the need to monitor trends.

In addition to mobile phones applications, other platforms or applications are being developed for tablet devices. This is to facilitate access to information and ease decision making process. This also ensures that security of data on the platforms is secured.

4.2.3 Development Consulting & Engineering Group – Senegal

In 2015, Sub Saharan Africa had 52% of the global transaction on mobile money. Some solutions that have been developed to increase access to finance, especially in the rural areas, are discussed below.

In Rwanda, a mobile application was developed to provide a centralized database on 300,000 farmers over a period of 9 weeks. Farmers' data collected by trained students revealed 92% of these farmers do not have bank accounts.

The database provides update on trends such as number of farmers that have accounts, how many farmers are men, women and youth? It is therefore important that centralized databases such as these should be developed and made accessible to all stakeholders along the value chain.

Session 5: Value Chain Finance

5.1 Background

Value Chain financing is important for the growth of the agricultural sector and in line with the Malabo declaration has to be looked at with all seriousness. Its importance would be brought to bear on the Agribusiness value chain through the increase in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) and the increase involvement of women and youth in the value chain.

Value Chain finance is not new in Africa but that sector needs a lot of improvement to reach more people who need the support – it has been working in the cotton industry. But it has not been employed in the traditional non-export products.

5.1.1 Root Capital

Root Capital activities related to Value chain Finance and how they plan to scale it up

Root Capital (RC) focuses on services that will enhance sustainable agriculture and increase the livelihoods of rural population.

Root Capital has done this by:

- Disbursing \$1billion in loans in East and Latin America
- Giving long and short term finance plus advisory services (technical assistance focused on financial management)
- Working with partners on food solutions
- Disbursing 2000 plus loans with 200 plus going to businesses and 963 going to farm households.

Root capital employs a 3 pronged approach in doing this;

- Providing financial services
- Providing advisory services
- Partnering with other organizations with same mission.

Root capital has been in operation for 15 years and has made the following observations;

- The agriculture value chain has different actors and these different actors have different needs and requirements.
- Agriculture SMEs acting as aggregators and off takers better understand the market trends and negotiate better
- There is a good flow of funds from one segment to other segments
- Issues of collateral is a challenge, since traditional bank financing requires an asset as collateral

Based on these observations, RC has developed products tailored to serve the missing middle in Agric finance (that is the missing middle in between SMEs, MFIs and traditional banks). RC realised that traditional banks had constraints, especially constraints relating to demand and supply.

What we need to do is to build up capacity of specialised lender to give to the agric value chain. That is, we need specialised institutions to get finance to smallholder farmers in the value chain.

5.1.2 Malawi Farmers Union

The Experience of the Malawi Farmers Union in Value Chain Finance

The farmers union have realised that;

- Value chain finance works better when farmers belong to cooperatives and associations
- There is a transformative power in value chain financing to move farmers from subsistence to market driven farming.
- Value chain finance demands that players need to embrace corporate governance approach to doing business.

Value chain financing is working better in Malawi in the tea, sugar and tobacco sector. This is because these groups of farmers are more organized.

However, there are five gaps which need to be addressed:

- i. Knowledge gap
- ii. Warehousing system
- iii. Index based insurance
- iv. Financial education
- v. Addressing the macroeconomic fundamentals

5.1.3 ROTICAM

Farmers are not afraid of credit but the stakeholders in the finance industry are afraid to deal with farmers due to some bad events in their past dealings. We must treat farmers with

dignity because they are special economic players. They provide job opportunities and affect our health, both mentally and physically, in a significant way.

We must change our paradigm in a progressive manner and organize agricultural entrepreneurship drive on the continent. Agricultural Development Banks have failed in their mandate, hence we need innovate ways to finance agriculture.

5.1.4 African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP)

AFAP activities in financing fertilizer production and distribution to farmers to improve the Value Chain.

The agenda must be set straight when it comes to the fertilizer issue. First, it is the case that fertilizer is run by big men with big pockets and is done by rent-seeking. Smallholder farmers struggle to get access to fertilizers though they are the targets for distribution.

State run fertilizer programs/funding have failed and SMEs don't have access to fertilizers because of rent-seeking and political interferences by the big pockets and multinational corporations. What we need to do is to focus on our credit guarantees. 42% interest rates on loans in some countries (Malawi) cannot allow SMEs to make any profit.

AFAP provides those credit guarantees and supply fertilizers directly, from the ports to the farmers. We provide farmers with grants to build warehouses and we focus on SMEs because they will stimulate agricultural growth.

There is a big pricing gap between how much fertilizers are bought from producers and how much they are sold to farmers. Surprisingly, fertilizers are not housed in the neighbourhoods on the end users.

We must begin to produce fertilizers with our own raw material. We must take caution about the source of fertilizers we use since their chemical compositions could be harmful to our soil and our health. Above all, we need to promote intra-trade and integrate small family holdings into sustainable value chains.

Africa is paying lip service with its peer review organizations, because no one is exposing rent-seeking, though we all know it exists. We need to do these 3 things;

- Build the capacity of SMEs to strengthen them to become pressure groups for policy makers
- Document relevant information on Value chain finance
- Disseminate information to relevant stakeholders on the grounds

Root Capital moved out of Malawi because of policy issues. We must find ways to facilitate macro-economic policy support and build the capacity of farmers through farmer cooperatives.

5.2 Key Messages from the Panellists

- As an approach, value chain finance (VCF) has significant transformative power. Rather than using a single instrument aimed at financing directly a single category of actors, VCF consists in custom-tailoring a set of instruments to get financial products and services flowing through the chain to meet the needs of the inter-linked actors of the value chain. VCF therefore helps bridge the gap in the dualistic system where only big firms get access to bank finance while smallholder farmers rely essentially on microfinance sources.
- Yet, VCF works well only in a market-driven environment where markets are structured and farmers are well organized in cooperatives and other types of groups that are strongly linked to buyers (traders, agro-processors, etc.). It is value chain-specific and does not lend itself to the same size fits all approach.
- Scaling up and out VCF requires filling gaps in:
 - The macroeconomic fundamentals as well as the policy, regulatory and legal enabling environment -- in some cases, legal action is needed in reforming business laws to formally recognize the status of agricultural enterprise (including smallholder farming as a business);

- Financial institutions' knowledge of specific value chains, the actors involved and the linkages among those actors;
 - Farmers' understanding of VCF instruments such as contracts, warehouse receipts, insurance, etc.; and
 - Farmers' organizational and financial management capacity.
- Owing to a general lack of understanding, capacity and experience of traditional (commercial and investment) banks in agricultural matters and value chains, deploying/expanding VCF for agricultural transformation calls for the promotion of specialized institutions that are capable of developing custom-tailored and suitable finance products and services to meet the needs of specific value chain actors. In addition, blending commercial and development finance could also help increase VCF products and services.
 - In deploying VCF, there is also need to be mindful of, and to address, political economy issues of considerable inequality in distribution and use of power among actors in sub-sectors such as fertilizers where big/multinational companies over-control the 'rules of the game' often at the expense of weaker actors, especially smallholders. Particular emphasis should be placed on growing and strengthening local SMEs in this regard.

5.3 Key Issues/Questions raised by the Audience

- I. Promoting VCF should proceed from adopting a value chain approach to planning overall agricultural finance. This could have implications for how national and/or regional agricultural investment plans are developed and articulated.
- II. In addressing issues of political economy in 'big business' such as the fertilizer business, there is need to factor in the opportunities and imperative for developing local/regional fertilizer manufacturing. Relevant provisions of the 2006 Abuja Fertilizer Summit Declaration and Resolution should be revisited in this regard.
- III. Particular attention should be paid to narrowing the wide gap between low farm-gate prices and the much higher prices at subsequent stages of commodity value chains.

Farmer organizations, market information and transparency as well as overall value chain governance are key to addressing this challenge.

- IV. Building the capacity of farmers' organizations should not only aim at linking farmers to value chains in a cost-effective way, but also at enhancing farmers' power to deal with other categories of actors along the value chain.

5.4 Areas for Follow up Action by AUC and NPCA

With a view to scaling up agricultural value chain finance, AUC and NPCA should undertake the following actions:

- I. Development of strategies for promoting and strengthening SMEs and specialized financial institutions that are directly involved in value chain development and finance.
- II. Advocacy for, and support to, the creation by Member States of the enabling (policy, regulatory and legal) environment as well as appropriate incentives for value chain finance. Documentation and dissemination of good models of innovative interventions (best VCF practices) should contribute to this effort.
- III. Promotion of market development and intra-African trade.
- IV. Support to increasing the commercialization of smallholder agriculture -- including advocacy for legislative action to recognize the legal status of farming enterprises -- and building the capacity of farmers' organizations.

Session 6: Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management

6.1 Background

Seeing that agriculture is the mainstay of most African economies, and also seeing that the agric sector and food security is beset with risks, such as natural disasters, climate change and

price shocks, it becomes imperative for stakeholders in the agro-value chain to put in place measures in risk exposure reduction, mitigation, risk transfer and sharing, and coping. This has prompted the need for Agricultural risk management measures and initiatives to manage these risks and food insecurity in an effective, efficient and inclusive manner.

Mariam Sow of the NPCA moderated the discussions on this session and coaxed panellists to respond to issues on how to manage risk exposure reduction, mitigation, risk transfer and sharing in an effective and efficient way. Panellists were drawn out from Risk management institutions such as Africa Risk Capacity, Planet Guarantee, Weather Index Insurance, Peri-Peri U, PULA-Advisors and GIZ, a representative of donor partners.

6.2 Key Issues and Discussions

How to manage risk exposure reduction, mitigation, risk transfer, and sharing in an effective efficient way

Panellists, in addressing the issue of how to manage risk exposure reduction, mitigation, risk transfer, and sharing in an effective and efficient way, made the following submissions.

6.2.1 Africa Risk Capacity (ARC)

Africa Risk Capacity in discussing the above opined that, Africa Risk Management - Special Unit of the African Union gives support to farmers to protect their livelihoods through the ARC. Out of 41 countries who discussed the risk management strategy, 32 countries have signed up with the ARC.

ARC mentioned that it has an affiliate, namely, the ARC Insurance which provides insurance for farmers. ARC stated that it dealt mainly with governments and that member states pay premium to the ARC Insurance and they get covered. It was also mentioned that ARC provides financial tools to support member states manage risk and that there are specific funds in place to assist farmers affected by drought. It was made known that 7 countries have taken ARC insurance with 3 more planning to join soon.

6.2.2 Planet Guarantee

On their part, Planet Guarantee stated as its aim; bringing ***insurance solutions to the people that need them most***, namely, the smallholder farmers. They mentioned that 40,000 smallholder farmers have been insured since they started work in 2011. By way of statistics, they opined that they had a loss ratio of 70% and that their ambit covered cereal crops (millet, and maize) sorghum, sesame, cotton etc.

6.2.3 GIZ

As donor partners giving their perspectives on the subject, the GIZ indicated that their main aim is to deal with basic agricultural insurance, such as general risk and crisis management. They also provide support to farmers and farmer associations in the distribution models, such as in data gathering and interpretation and in aggregating food from local farms and distributing it to stores, eateries, other retailers and end users.

6.2.4 PERIPERI-U

PeriPeri-U opined that risk management required a lot of expertise. To them, there is the need to train core competency for sustainable development in agriculture and urgently build skilled human capital. They indicated that they were affiliated to 12 universities, with 170 core and adjunct staff and that 8 languages of instructions are used in teaching.

6.3 Key Lessons and Recommendations

In proffering recommendations on how to manage risk in agriculture and food insecurity, panellists remarked that the main challenge they encounter in the performance of their duty is that farmers do not have insurance as priority in their scheme of things hence convincing them to sign onto insurance packages is a difficult task, which most times result in futility. To solve this main challenge, they mentioned that there is need to group farmers into associations to facilitate insurance processes and training for them since it will be easier to sell the policies to them in groups.

Panellists also identified the absence of good data on farmers and also on agriculture risk management in Africa. They underscored the fact that Agriculture Risk Management is a new area in Africa and hence moved for the need to generate knowledge by collecting, analysing and processing data collected in the field so that there will be availability and access to information of it. It was also mentioned that there is the need for insurance regulation, however, the point was made that it is too early to start that now.

Furthermore, it was recommended for the knowledge generated to be used to build the capacity of relevant stakeholders in the value chain. That is, it was mentioned that capacity should be built on the dangers of the risks and management instruments available to mitigate those risks.

6.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the need for a holistic approach in dealing with agriculture and food insecurity on the continent was accentuated, with calls from panellists for risk management instruments to be supported by the provision of the needed infrastructure and the need to have social protection schemes as a way of changing the face of agriculture, to mitigate exposure to risk.

Agricultural risk management is a way of thinking, and hence advocate for a holistic approach in dealing with it. To them, seeing the variance and peculiarity of the risks different farmers face at different times, there was the need to have tailored insurance packages to suit their different risk needs at different times, which is their core duty. Stakeholders in sub-Saharan African countries should define which risks are peculiar to them and prioritise them, and also formulate guiding principles in dealing with those risks.

Session 7: Renewing Partnership for Accelerated Development

7.1 Background

It is an undeniable fact that the move to achieve accelerated agricultural growth and transformation in Africa cannot be attained unless there is a concerted effort and commitment by all stakeholders, namely, national governments, regional and sub-regional

blocs, development partners. CSOs, financial institutions and the private sector. The need for renewed partnerships across board cannot be overlooked, hence the call for a multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral, multi-level partners to bring the financial, human and institutional capacity to innovatively deliver on the set goals and targets leading to vision 2015.

This session, moderated by Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu of the NPCA sought to discuss how best to leverage partnership arrangements for greater accountability, coordination and delivery at continental, regional and national levels. Panellists were drawn from FAO, Intervalle, BMZ, FARA, PAFO and the Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Malawi.

7.2 Key Issues and Discussions

7.2.1 FAO and Partnerships across Africa

Speaking on FAOs commitments so far and their partnerships towards the attainment of the Malabo goals, Bukar Tijani, Assistant Director General and FAO Regional Representative for Africa indicated that FAO was part of the creation of CAADP and that FAO is cooperating with AU and NEPAD so that Heads of States will renew their vows made in Malabo. He stressed the fact that FAO has implementing partners and institutions in all countries.

Commenting on their partnerships across the continent, Mr Tijani mentioned that FAO partners on 2 fronts, namely, the technical partnerships, which is, giving institutional capacity and knowledge base to achieve the SDGs 17 goals and the CAADP objectives. The other fronts are the Financial Partnerships.

Observations of panellists on what must be done but have not been done right yet needs to be done to renew partnerships for accelerated development

On this issue, it was noted that farmers were not happy with how partnerships were done on the continent, especially, on the issue of they being left out of the entire arrangements and being treated as secondary to the partnerships although they are the fulcrum around which the partnerships are being made. It was highlighted that farmers have the highest risk and

lowest returns (they are the most affected) from the partnerships being made yet are not part of the processes and hence that posturing must stop. Concerns were also raised as to whether stakeholders were partnering in order to move farmers from being primary producers towards up the value chain.

Furthermore, the point was made about stakeholders always talking about partnerships at conferences and meetings yet when it comes to implementation, every one becomes reticent. Calls were made to all stakeholders to open up and be fully engaged in the drive towards achieving the Malabo goals.

Similarly, the question was posed as to whether stakeholders were forming partnerships on things that matter, like infrastructure development, ICT and energy. It was emphasized that these were the necessary conditions needed to bolster the drive towards agricultural growth and transformation on the continent; hence, partnerships should be formed along these lines if indeed stakeholders were committed to the Malabo goals.

How do governments integrate the various needs of stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved in the value chain

In addressing this issue, it was noted that there is the need to empower farmers, especially women and build the confidence in young people to act independently. It was stressed the need to put in financial measures so that women and the youth can access credit for agricultural purposes. It was again noted that Parliament is a key institution that can promote this; the committees of agriculture in parliament can play a big role in bringing out policies and legislations that favour youth and women in agriculture. However, all stakeholders were admonished to be involved in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the process.

Development partners on their part expressed their readiness to support the attainment of the CAADP, yet added that they wanted to see efficiency, ownership, sustainability and accountability on the part of national governments. It was mentioned also that the private sector needed to think big and scale up fast, and enter into profitable ventures.

7.3 Key Lessons and Recommendations on how partners can implement the Malabo declaration

In proffering recommendations for how partners can partner to implement the Malabo goals, it was noted that 43 countries in Africa have national agricultural plan and some included business and nutrition plan, which was commendable yet were not being implemented. Governments were admonished to prioritise agricultural plans and enact appropriate policies to facilitate and enhance agricultural transformation in their various countries. Again, governments were advised to use national budgets to finance agriculture in their countries and also legislate excellent policies that will allow private sector to invest and have safe investments must be championed.

The point was made for the need for partnerships to be entered into on the regional and continental levels and also with development partners like the EU. The point was made for systems, finance and institutions to be created and for them to converge on farmer organizations.

A strong case was made for mind-set shaping and market creation to sustain the partnerships and the AUC and NCPA were admonished to lead this drive. Again, calls were made for regional and national level mutual accountability.

ICT was identified as key in driving partnerships and operating models where all stakeholders know where they stand at every time. This is envisaged to be ideal for sustainability.

Stakeholders were reminded that time for planning was over and that time for action and implementing is now, hence the need to move ahead to implement the roadmaps.

7.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, it was noted that the need for accelerated development in agriculture and for the delivery on the Malabo goals is attainable if there is a renewed commitment and partnership across board towards achieving the targets set. The point was also strongly made for strengthened partnerships from the community, national, regional and continental level, in finance, institutional capacity, infrastructure and technology.

Session 8: Accelerating NAIP Implementation and Biennial Review and Reporting

8.1 Background

The staunch commitment of national governments is vital for the achievements of the Malabo goals. The National Agricultural Implementation Plans (NAIPs) of countries must be congruent with the Malabo commitments in order to facilitate and accelerate implementation. The vehicle at country level most fitting to the scope of Malabo commitments is the medium term national development plan (or national development strategy).

This session, as moderated by Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu (NPCA) and Maurice Lorka (AUC), sought to espouse the discourse to cleave the NAFSIPs with the Malabo commitments at the country levels while ensuring regional reporting and peer review for mutual accountability and sustainability.

8.2 Key Issues and Discussions

To facilitate the discussions on the acceleration of the NAIP implementation, certain key questions were posed and appropriate answers proffered to them. These are discussed below.

a) 4 key results elements of the Malabo Declaration

In response to this question, the moderator identified the 4 key results elements as follows;

- To increase Agricultural Productivity

- To reduce Post-harvest Loss
- To develop local Agro-Industries & value chains; and support Local Farmers.
- To promote Intra-African Trade and activate national and Regional Markets.

b) What is the AUC/NEPAD doing to support Member States to achieve the Malabo Declaration?

It was noted that the AUC/NEPAD has adopted a 4-pronged approach in supporting Member States to achieve the Malabo goals. These are as follows;

- **Government endorsements of Malabo Goals:** By this, the AUC and NPCA seek to support and inspire the domestication of the Malabo goals at country levels, by harmonizing the NAFSIPs or the national development plans of countries with the Malabo goals. The AUC and NPCA is delivering on this by promoting the Malabo Declaration country roadmap and the Malabo Declaration popular leaflet.
- **NAFSIP Appraisal:** The AUC and NPCA are championing the appraisal and formulation of NAFSIP in Member states through stocktaking reports, regular Public-Private platforms, independent technical review, stakeholder dialogue, NAFSIP assessments and evaluation of country plan of action.
- **NAIP Implementation:** AUC and NPCA are tracking the successes in the implementation of NAIP in Member States through NAIP progress reviews, budget reviews, analyses of private investment trends, media and press reports, stakeholder satisfaction surveys and country reports on 'enabling the business of agriculture'.
- **Country report to the Biennial review:** AUC and NPCA are monitoring progress under the Malabo declaration through the country Malabo monitoring and evaluation mechanism and the country report to the biennial review.

c) How is the AUC/NEPAD mobilizing the whole continent to achieve the Malabo Declaration?

It was noted that the AUC and NPCA undertake an 8-quarter programme of activity geared towards the achievement of the Malabo goals within the biennial period. This commences with recommendations and decisions from the AU Assembly which are then sent to the PS1 platform in the second quarter, for the operationalization of the recommendations and decisions of the AU Assembly, and also to discuss and agree on support to the countries.

Hereafter, a CAADP PP meeting is organized in the third quarter to mobilize stakeholders and partners to launch the agreed support to countries. This will be followed in the fourth quarter with monitoring and evaluation PR hinged on a peer-to-peer experience sharing on the biennial. In the fifth quarter, another CAADP PP session is organized as an M&E process for preparing the next report.

The sixth quarter is a RECs-led regional validation of the country reports followed in the seventh quarter with a PS2 meeting for recommendations to be made of the final report and endorsement of the report. The last programme in the biennial is another AU Assembly, which is an AU process for submitting report.

8.3 Conclusion:

In conclusion, the AUC/NEPAD called for a collective approach and responsibility on the part of all stakeholders, especially, governments, to accelerate the NAIP implementation for the achievement of the Malabo goals. The point was made for country ownership over the Malabo commitments, leadership and multi-sector coordination on the part of the Ministry of Finance & Planning (or its equivalent state institutions) in the various countries to heighten the success of the implementation of the NAIP and the Malabo goals.

An update on the guidelines for the appraisal and reformulation of NAIPs was presented. This was presented with the integrated country and regional reporting process building into the biennial report and serving as the basis for peer review.

AUC and NPCA highlighted what is being done to support the countries to achieve the Malabo declarations and the approach being following through which a number of Technical Working

Groups will be established to ensure greater stakeholder participation and contribution to the process followed.

Session 9: PP Communique

This was moderated by Dr Hamady Diop.

The communique was adopted with some amendments and additions. The communique is attached as Annexure 1 to this summary report of the 12th CAADP PP proceedings.

Closing Session

The closing was moderated by Dr Hamady Diop and closing remarks were made by Barr Nkiruka Nnaemego, Yacuobas Sanon, Daniel Gad and Essel Thomas.

Barr Nkiruka Nnaemego, Member of the Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change

Thanked AUC and NPCA for the opportunity to participate. Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC) held a side event on the theme 'Financing Youth in Agriculture' with the aim of spearhead new innovations and best practices for engaging young people in agriculture. The 2 key highlights of the side event were the launch of the Agribusiness Youth Initiative and the CAADP Youth Engagement Toolkit.

The meeting outcomes included the following:

- Government and development partners should facilitate access to land, training and new technologies for young people to venture into the agricultural sector.
- Promote and re-brand agriculture and its value chains through various youth platforms and meetings including the media to entice young people to embark on agribusiness.
- Private sector should facilitate access to inclusive and flexible credit facilities to promote youth participation in agricultural and sustainable livelihood projects.
- Governments should revisit their national policies for agricultural education with the view of improving the curriculum in secondary schools to make it more practical and business oriented with teaching on the entire agricultural value chains.

- African Union Commission and NEPAD Agency should develop a CAADP Youth Engagement Strategy and pilot CAADP youth projects and innovative enterprises (with technology, financial support and market led) for the youth to engage in different sectors of the agricultural value chains in the AU member states.
- African Union Commission, NEPAD Agency and CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition should support the popularization and dissemination of the youth engagement toolkit launched at this meeting.

The AYICC and partners commit to the following:

1. Form a CAADP Youth Working Group to support the development of a CAADP Youth Engagement Strategy to be launched during the 13th CAADP PP meeting in 2017.
2. Mobilize and engage the AYICC 45 Country Chapters and 20 YPARD national chapter to provide an informed youth voice in the implementation of country CAADP Programmes including the National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIPs).

Yacouba Sanon, ECOWAS

Thank you NEPAD Agency and AUC for the invitation and organisation of this meeting. Due to the recent structuring of ECOWAS aimed at increasing efficiency, the council could not travel but send their greetings and congratulate NEPAD Agency for the efforts in agricultural transformation.

ECOWAS has taken ownership of the Malabo Declaration and has developed a methodological guide which will be adapted on 26 April 2016. This will be followed by a review process of the NAIPs at country level, which are now called NAIPFS (changed from PNIA to PNIASA in French (Plan National d'Investissement Agricole et de Securite Alimentaire) to take into consideration the Food Security element).

ECOWAS is working with all stakeholders to take into account all emerging issues such as climate change, nutrition and training. All these 3 thematic issues are taken into consideration in all ECOWAS agricultural-related Programs

There is a strong emphasis on professional training and education that led to a partnership with an institution to develop an agricultural entrepreneurship program for youth between 20 and 35 years of age.

ECOWAS is also working with other regional organizations to include various strategies that will have an impact on their programs.

Daniel Gad, Representing the Farmers' Organisations and the Private Sector

The farmer organisations and private sector represented at this meeting and participating in this declaration include; Pan African Farmers Organisation (PAFO), East African Farmers' Federation (EAFF), East Africa Grain Council (EAGC), Southern Africa Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU), African Development Interchange Network (ADIN) for the CSO Africa Working Group, Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA), Pan African Agribusiness and Agro Industry Consortium (PANAAC) and Ethiopia Horticultural Producers' Organisation. The farmer organisations and the private sector representatives that have participated in this 12th CAADP PP meeting make the following declarations:

- We are honoured to have been invited to participate in the meeting but feel we are not yet participating in the meeting as partners. Request to participate actively as partners contributing to the development and planning of the agenda.
- Request that the organisations that we represent have a substantive input into the direction and formulation of the partnership results framework. Request that we have an input into the members that are invited from our respective organisations and participation in the Technical Committee that will be formed for CAADP implementation.
- Request that there be a procedure and a process for identification and selection of speakers and participants from farmer organisations, private sector associations and individuals. The topics and agenda of discussion to be provided in advance, written notes and commentaries.
- Suggest a stronger representation of national CAADP team leadership at the PP meetings.
- Mindful that the success of CAADP is dependent on successful implementation of Malabo declaration we request for sufficient funding of farmer organisations and domestic private sector actors as partners who contribute to the CAADP Partnership Platform.

- We declare our unwavering commitment to contribute to the implementation towards the achievement of the targets as described in the Malabo declaration and request that all partners make clear the distinction between the funding of organisational structures separately from the resources required for financing or financial instruments earmarked for direct investment for farmers, farmer organisation, domestic private sector or individuals.

Essel Thomas, Bank of Ghana

All too so this great meeting of the 12th CAADP Partnership Platform on the topic acceleration CADDP implementation through Innovative Financing and Renewed Partnership is coming to an end this evening. Members of AU and Nepad Agency who organised this meeting, all protocol observed.

I want to stand and say in the past 4 days we have had hectic discussions on issues that will help to move the agricultural transformation programme that we all cherish based on the Malabo declaration. You have all been excellent brother and sisters in sharing your vast experiences that you have had over the years. I believe that your presence and contributions have enriched this programme and we Ghanaian are proud to be the hosts of such as programme. I wish to thank on behalf the government and people of Ghana to extend a warm thanks giving to all of you. We have appreciated your presence, your love and everything you have done during this conference. We recognise the presence of all institutions around; farmer organisations, CSO, private sector, interpreters and technicians, journalists, ushers, hotel staff and last but not the least our CAADP youth. We are grateful to all of you for the great contributions you have made to this meeting. As we bring this meeting to a close, I wish each and every one a safe journey to your various destinations. The God that we serve who brought us safely here will carry us on His Wings back to our various destinations. On that note I declare the 12th CAADP PP meeting formally closed.

Annexure 1: Delegate Brief

12th CAADP PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM MEETING

Theme:

“Innovative Financing and Renewed
Partnership to Accelerate Implementation of
CAADP”

Delegate Brief with Late Changes in
Speakers and Scheduling of Sessions

11th-14th April 2016, La Palm Royale Beach Hotel, Accra; Ghana

Delegate Brief with Late Changes in Speakers and Scheduling of Sessions

1. MEETING SCOPE AND PURPOSE

Introduction

The 11th CAADP PP meeting focused on practical implementation, the connections between CAADP and the results framework, the Malabo Declaration and the Africa Union (AU), and “Agenda 2063”. This was done taking into account that it was the first CAADP PP after the Malabo Declaration and designed to help shape, resolve and translate into action, results and impact.

CAADP aims to address the remaining challenges in order to consolidate and accelerate progress towards agricultural transformation in Africa. It is in light of these challenges that the AU Heads of State and Government, in their Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation, committed to:

1. Upholding the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process;
2. Enhancing investment finance in agriculture;
3. Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025;
4. Halving poverty, by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation;
5. Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services;
6. Enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks; and
7. Adhering to mutual accountability to actions and results.

The CAADP Results Framework was adopted and recognized as the reference yardstick to track progress and report performance towards achieving the set targets.

CAADP remains an important component of Africa’s development, its core principles and values remain a relevant. It was for this reason that African leaders recommitted to the CAADP Agenda through the Malabo Declaration which is now guiding and framing all continental undertakings in agriculture transformation for the next decade.

The 2025 vision and goals of Africa Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation into concrete results and impacts is the 10-year Agriculture Implementation Plan within the broader continental vision. Agenda 2063 which was launched within the 23rd Summit in Malabo constitutes Africa’s common position towards attaining the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals. It is in this regard that it is expected that all key actors and partners are advanced in aligning own strategies and efforts to the Result framework and broader transformation agenda.

The 12th CAADP PP will help build a shared understanding of country and regional needs and expectations to roll out the Implementation Strategy and Road Map including launching efforts to form technical partnerships to align with and support implementation. CAADP faces new implementation challenges that will require evolving partnerships, including partnerships to integrate major initiatives and flagship efforts that are now in place making contributions to the areas and targets of the Malabo Declaration.

Tapping these efforts will be critical for success in achieving results and impact. The Public Private (PP) partnership will play a key role in understanding what are the systemic, institutional and policy

changes that are required to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of development efforts. The PP will be an important milestone in helping to shape actions to advance important commitments around cross cutting issues such as gender, inclusiveness, access to finance, regional trade, entrepreneurship development and youth employment.

The 12th CAADP PP Meeting theme and sub-themes

The 12th CAADP PP meeting will focus on innovative finance and renewed partnership but also recognizes 2016 as the “Year of Human Rights with special focus on Rights for Women”. The meeting will seek to highlight how best to speed up implementation through financial innovation and partnerships to deliver the Malabo Declaration and the Africa Union (AU) “Agenda 2063”.

1.1 The main theme

The 12th CAADP PP is organised around the theme **“Accelerating Implementation of CAADP through Innovative Financing and Renewed Partnership”**. The theme reflects the urgency being placed on implementation by the African Union and its members. The PP meeting will serve as an important platform to take stock of success, how best this can be replicated and how existing gaps in the continent’s capabilities to attain the goals and targets as set in the Malabo Declaration can be filled. The PP meeting will generate a number of key actionable activities that will have to be addressed by AUC and NEPAD Agency.

1.2 The sub-themes

The meeting has been structured to address seven (7) specific areas relevant for the acceleration of CAADP implementation through innovative finance. The sub-themes include the following:

Sub-theme 1: Funding the African Agricultural Investment to attain Malabo commitments

Sub-theme 2: Agricultural Finance Landscape and Policy Environment

Sub-theme 3: Inclusive Access to Finance to empower women and Youth

Sub-theme 4: Innovative Delivery of Financial Services

Sub-theme 5: Value Chain Finance

Sub-theme 6: Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management

Sub-theme 7: Renewing Partnership for Accelerated Development

2. KEY GUIDING QUESTIONS and EXPECTATIONS

2.1 Innovative finance

1. What are the main limitations to increasing access to agricultural finance and can we adopt to develop finance vehicles and instruments to accelerate the implementation of CAADP and sustainably transform African agriculture?
2. What is the African positioning vis-à-vis policy to encourage innovation and access of smallholder farmers to finance?
3. What does financial inclusion mean, imply and what is happening in Africa? What is Africa’s stance on this matter in the context of accelerating CAADP implement? How do we collectively deal with the lack of it?

2.2 Renewed partnership

1. Looking back on the journey so far and lessons learned from first decade of CAADP, what are the lessons for our partnership structures to improve delivery for results and impact?
2. Can these platforms be used to increase private sector dialogue? How does the private sector ensure that its message is being heard at the national level?
3. In view of the road still ahead and in the face of emerging trends and challenges, how can we improve the partnership structures? Should they remain informal or is there any value addition for having more formalized structures?
4. How do we strengthen accountability for delivery and results?

2.3 Expected outputs

Overall, the 12th CAADP is expected deliver the following main outputs:

1. An action plan for each sub-theme to guide the AUC and the NEPAD Agency create support solutions for the countries.
2. Actions that need to be followed up by AUC and NEPAD.
3. Contribute to the design of the partnership and highlight key elements of the partnership structure.
4. An update on the Biennial Review Cycle to track performance and report progress towards achieving Malabo goals and targets.

3. MEETING STRUCTURE AND APPROACH

3.1 Structure and approach

The aim of this meeting is to identify the capacity needs and partnerships required at all levels to implement the Malabo Declaration including its Implementation Strategy and Road Map.

Each theme will be discussed and a number of key activities necessary to improve or strengthen development under the specific sub-theme will be raised for the AUC and the NEPAD Agency to address or make available to the countries.

To allow more time for open discussions and sharing, the PP meeting will take the form of several plenary sessions that will involve a brief presentation that sets the scene followed by a facilitated panel discussions. There will also be parallel break-out sessions that will discuss in more detail each of the sub-themes and draw up an action list of what is required to support the countries to address the issues raised under the sub-theme. The solution to these key issues will serve as additional information made available by AUC and NEPAD Agency to the countries.

It is an approach aimed at ensuring that AUC and NEPAD act on the actions drawn up during the discussions and use these to feed into the country support structures and processes by AUC and NEPAD.

3.2 Language

The Meeting will have Arabic, English, French, and Portuguese- simultaneous interpretation during the plenary sessions. Only French-English interpretation will be available during the parallel session.

3.3 Participants

The CAADP PP is open to all interested CAADP and agriculture transformation stakeholders - These include Government political/policy and technical officials; parliamentarians; Regional Economic Communities, farmers' organizations, private sector, civil society, development partners, donor communities, etc.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE MEETING'S PROGRAMME

	Morning 09.00-13:00	Afternoon 14:00-17:00	Evening 18:00-...
Tuesday; 12 th April	Open for self-organized Meetings and Side events	Official Opening Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Dinner and welcome • Launch New CAADP publications
Wed, 13 th April	The 12 th CAADP PP – Day 1 Plenary and parallel small group sessions		
Thursday, 14 th April	The 12 th CAADP PP – Day 2 Plenary and parallel small group sessions	Closing Session	
Friday, 15 th April	Departure and Self-organised side events		

Annexure 1.1: DETAILED AGENDA

12th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting

Theme: Innovative Financing and Renewed Partnership to Accelerate Implementation of CAADP

11-14 April 2016, La Palm Royal Beach Hotel, Accra, Ghana

Time	ACTIVITY	TOPICS and SPEAKERS	Moderator/Facilitator
Day 1, 12th April 2016			
9:00 am – 1:00 pm	Registered Side Events	A total of 12 side events with a direct link to the theme have been registered for the 12 th CAADP PP Meeting. Please go to page 17 for details of side events	Conveners
AFTERNOON 12:45 – 1:45 pm	Registration	Delegate registration opens on 11 th April 2016 at registration desks at Alisa Hotel, Movenpick and La Palm Beach Hotel.	AUC/NPCA
2:00 – 4:00 pm	Official Opening Ceremony	<p>Welcoming Participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hon Dr Ahmed Yakubu Alhassan , Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture (Ghana) Philip Kiri, President of EAFF Christoph Rauh, Chair of the CAADP DP TT <p>Key Note Address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO, NEPAD Agency <i>Framing the PP Partnership meeting (Making the case for Innovative Finance, Renewing the Partnership and Implementation)</i> 	Moderator: Dr Janet Edeme, AUC

		Official Opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture 	
4:00 – 4:30 pm	Press Conference, Photos and Tea Break		
4:30 – 5:45 pm		<p>2025 vision for Africa’s agriculture is ‘Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods’. Transformation change is required to achieve this vision.</p> <p>High-Level Panel discussion: Collectively as Africans, we are working towards 2025 while maintaining our uniqueness as countries and similar aspirations under the RECs. How best can this be encouraged and supported and how do we ensure success and sustainability?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO, NEPAD Agency H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture Dr Agnes Kalibata, President of Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) Hon Prof Monty Jones, Minister of Agriculture, Food Security & Forestry (Sierra Leone) 	Moderator: Media Personality
6:30 – 9:00 pm	Welcome Dinner and Networking Session		Host: AUC/NPCA

Day 2, 13th April 2016			
8:30 – 09:30 am	Session 1:	<p>Sub-theme: Funding the African Agricultural Investment to attain Malabo commitments</p> <p>Setting the scene: <i>How could public sector funding leverage private sector funds</i></p> <p>Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natasha Hayward, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), World Bank • Nana Osei-Bonsu, Chief Executive Officer, Private Enterprises Federation, Ghana. • Dr Specioza Wandira, Former Vice President and minister of Agriculture for Uganda. • Moussa Seck, President of PAANAC, Senegal • Hon Prof Monty Jones, Minister of Agriculture, Food Security & Forestry (Sierra Leone) 	Dr Jacques Diouf, Former Director General of FAO
09:30 – 9:45 am	Tea Break		
09:45 – 10:45 am	Session 2:	<p>Sub-theme: Agricultural Finance Landscape and Policy Environment</p> <p>Setting the scene: Sharing experience in supporting ministries of finance and central banks to create an enabling environment.</p> <p>Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Wakiumu, AGRA • Edward Katende, Uganda Agribusiness Alliance • Momodu Sesay, Managing Director, Apex Bank Limited (Sierra Leone) 	Moderator: Konlamigue Matiéyédou, AGRA

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philip Kiriro, President of EAFF 	
10:45 – 11:45 pm	Session 3:	<p>AU’s Theme for 2016 “Year of Human Rights with special focus on Rights for Women”.</p> <p>Sub-theme: Inclusive Access to Finance to empower Women and Youth</p> <p>Setting the scene: Lack of access to finance is one of many challenges faced by youth and women. This hinders their participation in agriculture.</p> <p>Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beauty Manaka, Young Farmer, Botswana Ibrahim Ceesay, Executive Coordinator, African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (The Gambia) Charlotte Libog, Managing Director, Afrique Grenier du Monde Richard Wangwe, Head of Agribusiness, Stanbic Bank (Uganda) 	Moderator: Dr Janet Edeme, AUC
1:00 – 1:45 pm	Lunch		
2:00 – 3:30 pm	Session 4:	<p>Sub-theme: Innovative Delivery of Financial Services</p> <p>Setting the scene This session will explore the ability of technology innovations to leapfrog some delivery mechanisms and increase farmer access to finance.</p>	Moderator: Erick Sile, NPCA

		Financial institutions leveraging of mobile banking to increase their outreach in the agriculture sector Panel Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paul Mbugua, Managing Director, Eclectics, Kenya.• Rewa Misra, Senior Programme Manager, Financial inclusion, MasterCard foundation• Latifa Diack, Commercial Manager of Orange, Cote d' Ivoire• Dr Issa Barro, Managing Director, Development Consulting & Engineering Group (Senegal)	
3:30 – 5:30 pm	Session 6:	Sub-theme: Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management Setting the scene: Risk exposure reduction, mitigation, Risk transfer and sharing, and coping. How to manage these in an effective, efficient and inclusive manner in Africa? Panel Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lucy Nyirenda , Africa Risk Capacity,• Anaar Kara, Planet Guarantee, weather index insurance• Mateugue Diack , Peri-Peri U (Network of 12 African Universities)• Thomas Wiechers, GIZ; Donor perspective and global arrangements/reinsurance market	Moderator: Mariam Sow, NPCA
6:30 – 8:30 pm	At Leisure		
Day 3, 14th April 2016			

9:00 – 10:30 am	Session 5:	<p>Sub-theme: Value Chain Finance</p> <p>Setting the scene: Significant promise but the growth and impact of the approach is limited. How can this be expanded?</p> <p>Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbara Ghansah, Root Capital, Ghana Country Representative • Prince Kapondamgaga, Executive Director Farmers Union of Malawi • Prof R M Mkandawire, Vice President African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP) <p>Jean-Pierre Imele, CEO ROTICAM</p>	Moderator: Josue Dione, AUC
10:30 – 11:00 am	Tea Break		
11:00 – 1:00 pm	Session 7:	<p>Sub-theme: Renewing Partnership for Accelerated Development</p> <p>Setting the scene: Attainment of the Malabo goals places emphasis on partnerships for accelerated implementation to bring to bear the enabling capacity (technical-policy-political economy analysis) in addition to increased investments and financing to transform African Agriculture. This will require a broad range of multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral, multi-level partners to bring the financial, human and institutional capacity to innovatively deliver on the set goals and targets leading to Vision 2025. This session aims to discuss how best to leverage partnership arrangements for greater accountability, coordination and delivery at continental, regional and national levels.</p> <p>Panel Discussion</p>	Moderator: Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu, NPCA

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukar Tijani, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa, FAO • Njack Kane, CEO Intervalle • Christoph Rauh, Deputy Director, Sub-Sahara Africa, BMZ, Germany • Hon Mr. Christophe Bazivamo MP, East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), Tanzania • Ishmael Sunga, CEO, SACA 	
1:00 – 2:00 pm	Lunch		
2: 00 to 4:00 pm	Session 8:	<p>Accelerating NAIP Implementation and Biennial Review and Reporting</p> <p>Key Note Address by AUC/NEPAD: Continuing with reformulation and implementation of NAIPs while ensuring this is integrated into country and regional reporting processes. Positioning the reporting for peer review.</p>	Moderator: Maurice Lorka , AUC
4:00 – 4:30 pm	Tea Break		
5:00 – 6:30 pm	Session 9:	<p>PP Communique</p> <p>Key aspects: key actions to be taken up by the countries, public and private sector partners</p>	Moderator: Hamady Diop, NPCA
6:30 – 7:00 pm	Closing Remarks	<p>Closing Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barr Representative of the Youth • Yacouba Sanon, Representative of ECOWAS • Daniel Gad, Representative of Farmer Organisations and • Essel Thomas, Bank of Ghana 	Moderator: Hamady Diop, NPCA

Annexure 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

List of Participants

No.	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME(S)	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
1	ABDALLAH	Johnny		Ghana
2	ABDELKADER	Khadidja	Ministry of Agriculture	Chad
3	ABIBIO	Kwame	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
4	ABITOR	Komi	Entreprise Territoire et Développement (ETD)	Togo
5	ADAMA	David	ActionAid	Nigeria
6	AFRIKA	Jean -Gustave	Africa Export-Import Bank	Egypt
7	AFRIYIE	Dr. Robert Afriyie	Ghana Embassy	Addis Ababa
8	AGBO	Bernard	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
9	AGBONLAHOR	Mure	SAFGRAD AUC	Burkina Faso
10	AGWE	Jonathan	IFAD	Italy
11	AHMED	Dr Waleed Mohamed	Horticulture Research Institute	Egypt
12	AKINBAMIDJO	Yemi	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, FARA	Ghana
13	AKOLO	Judith	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation	Kenya
14	AKULLO	Diana	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
15	AKUNA	Emmanuel	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Ghana
16	ALISON	Kathy	AFRICA LEAD	
17	AMBADI	Issouf		Comoros
18	AMPAIRE	Yvette	Africa Women's Initiative on Climate Change	Uganda
19	AMUNGA	Betty	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
20	ANNOR-FREMPONG	Irene	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, FARA	Ghana
21	ANTON	Jesus	PARM	Italy
22	ANTON	Jesus	PARM	Italy
23	ARGWINGS-KODHEK	Gem	World Bank	Nairobi
24	ARNESEN	Odd Eirik		Oslo, Norway

25	AYALEW	Dr. Amare	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
26	AZOKLY	Rene	PAMIGA	Benin/France
27	BAHIIGWA	Godfrey	ReSAKKS	
28	BAKARR	Mohamed		
29	BAKARR	Mohamed		
30	BALCET	Jean Claude	World Bank	Washington DC
31	BANGUI	Cecile	FAO-TCIA	
32	BARRO	Issa	Development Consulting & Engineering Group	South Africa
33	BASSOLE	Zwadeyi Martial Wilifred	DGAT-AD/ Ministère de l'économie et des finances	Burkina Faso
34	BAZIVAMO	Christophe		Rwanda
35	BEAVOGUI	Mohamed	African Risk Capacity	South Africa
36	BEGUIN	Emmanuelle	DFID	
37	BELANGER	Pierre	Pan-Africa Affairs Division (WFR) // Directeur adjoint, Division des affaires panafricaines (WFR)	
38	BEN REJEB	Fatma	PAFO	Tunisia
39	BENIN	Sam	CGIAR	
40	BISSI	Komla	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
41	BIZIMANA	Claude	Ministry of Agriculture	Rwanda
42	BOAMAH	Ing. Joseph K.	Ministry of food and Agriculture	Ghana
43	BOGALEH	Prof. Ayalneh	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
44	BONZOM	Pascale	UNDP	ADDIS ABABA
45	BOSSCHER	Nikolas	Embassy of Belgium	Malawi
46	BROWN	Patterson	USAID	
47	BUCK	Courtney	USAID	
48	BUKACHI	Jedi	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development	
49	BUKAR	Tidjani	FAO	Ghana
50	CACKLER	Mark	World Bank	USA

51	CALON	Monique		
52	CARTRIDGE	Arne	Grow Africa	Switzerland
53	CASSAMA	Dr. Bernardo	Ministry of Agriculture and rural development	Guinea Bissau
54	CEESAY	Ibrahim	Gambia National Youth Council	Gambia
55	CHANYA ONYI	Eva	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
56	CHAURA	Bentry	SADC	Botswana
57	CHERIF	Karima	PARM	Italy
58	CHILUMBU	Doreen	Zambia Daily Mail	Zambia
59	CHIMATIRO	Sloans		
60	CHIMHANZI	Dr Jacqueline	Industrial Development Corporation	South Africa
61	CHOW	Jennifer	USAID	
62	CHUNGA-SAMBO	Wezi	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
63	CHUUNKA	Justin	Ministry of Agriculture	Zambia
64	CISSE	Bouréma	Rural Sector Development ;Planning and Statistics unit	Mali
65	COFFIE	Dr. Mawuli R.	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation	Zambia
66	COFFIE	Agbeko Ben	Joy FM	Accra, Ghana
67	COLLEY	Kebba	IDH	Netherlands
68	COOPSON	Joseph	African Development Bank	South Africa
69	COSTE	Jerome		
70	COULIBALY	Tiécoura	Ministry of Agriculture	Mali
71	DABUGAT	Kop'ep K.	CNC secretariat	Kenya
72	DAGNON	Gaudens Bruno	Pan Africa Cotton Roadmap	France
73	DARKO	William	Adventure Masters	Ghana
74	de KLERK	Mike		South Africa
75	DEFONTAINE	Catherine	World Bank	FRANCE
76	DEMEKE	Mulat	FAO	Italy
77	DENIZARD	Carla Dominique	AFRICA LEAD	

78	DIACK	Matheuge	Universite Gaston Berger, Saint-Louis	Dakar
79	DIACK	Latifa	Orange Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan
80	DIALLO	Ibrahima	Télévision nationale sénégalaise (RTS)	Senegal
81	DIALLO	Saliou Cherif	Ministère de l'Agriculture	Conakry
82	DIEVORST	Desire		Namibia
83	DIONE	Dr. Josue	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
84	DIOP	Hamady	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
85	DIOUF	Dr. Jacques		Senegal
86	DJELE	Dahouda	Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de l'hydraulique	Togo
87	DOMFEY	Kofi Adu	Multimedia Broadcasting Co.(Luv FM 99.5)	Accra, Ghana
88	DUVAL	Stephane	Embassy of Canada	ADDIS ABABA
89	EDEME	Dr. Janet	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
90	EGULU	Beatrice Asimire Nakacwa	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
91	EL BANNA	Prof. El Moneam	Agriculture Research Centre	Cairo, Egypt
92	ELHADJ ISSA	Azizou		Benin
93	ELHOWERIS ALI	Moneim	CAADP Focal Point	Djibouti
94	ERIKSEN-HAMEL	Nikita		Canada
95	ESCHE	Sonja		
96	ESSEGBEY	Dr. George	Science and Technology Policy Research Institute (STPRI - CSIR)	Accra
97	ETIM	Emmanuel	African Business and Investment Group	Ethiopia
98	FATUNBI	Dr. Oluwole	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, FARA	Ghana
99	FEIZOURE	Honore		CAR
100	FERCHICHI	Rim	Union Maghrébine des Agriculteurs (UMANGRI)	
101	FESSENDEN	Pam	USAID	
102	FINNEGAN	Justin	USAID	
103	FISSHA	Azeb	World Bank	
104	FRANCOIS	Jean Luc	Agence Francaise de Developpement	France

105	FRIEDRICHS	Andrea	DPTT Chair, BMZ, Germany	
106	FYNN	Mark	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
107	GAD	Daniel	Omega Farms	Ethiopia
108	GEBREHIWOT KESSAHUN	Samrawit	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
109	GEORGE	Christiana	IFDC	
110	GERRARD	Chris	World Bank	
111	GERSTENMIER	Adam	AGRA	
112	GLATZEL	Dr. Katrin	Montpelier Malabo Panel	
113	GOETZ	Sarah	Competitive African Cotton Initiative (COMPACI)	
114	GOUEM	Idrissa Celestin	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
115	GRIMAUD	Patrice	CIRAD	
116	GUMEDE	Xolani		South Africa
117	GWATYU	Malixole Maali	Instika Media	South Africa
118	HAMP	Michael	IFAD	Italy
119	HAVERKORT	Harm	Terrafina	Netherlands
120	HAVUGIMANA	Jean Baptiste		Tanzania
121	HAYWARD	Natasha	GAFFSP	
122	HENEERY	Hille	GIZ	
123	HILL	Jeff	USAID	
124	HUSSEIN	Salih Kheiralla	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	Sudan
125	IMELE	Jean-Pierre	ROTICAM	Cameroon
126	JALLOW	Isatou	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
127	JANSSEN	Willem	World Bank	
128	JARJU	Alagie	Gambia National Youth Council	Gambia
129	JEFFRIES	Dr. Peter	Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines	Nairobi
130	JILOMBO	Carol	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa

131	JIMOH	Babatunde	Vanguard	Nigeria
132	JONES	Hon Min Monty Patrick	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security & Forestry	Sierra Leone
133	KALIBATA	Dr. Agnes	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	Kenya
134	KALUBA	Edwin	FREELANCE	Lusaka
135	KANAZOE	Yacouba	ROPFA	Senegal
136	KANE	Ibrahima	FONSIS	Senegal
137	KANE	Njack	Intervalle	Switzerland
138	KANE	Njack	Intervalle	Switzerland
139	KANU	Benndict	African Development Bank	Cote d'Ivoire
140	KANYARU	Roger	Ministry of Agriculture	Burundi
141	KAPONDAMGAGA	Prince	Farmers Union of Malawi	Malawi
142	KAPUYA	Tinashe (Hotel/DSA)	AgBbiz	South Africa
143	KARA	Anaar	Planet Guarantee	France
144	KASERA	Leah	GROW AFRICA	East Africa
145	KATENDE	Edward	UAA	Uganda
146	KEIZIRE	Boaz	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	Kenya
147	KHESA	Maoala		Lesotho
148	KHUPE	Cecilia	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP)	South Africa
149	KINHA	Christophe	IFDC	
150	KIRIRO	Philip	EAFF	Kenya
151	KIRK	Liz	DFID	London
152	KNOWLES	Marco	FAO	Italy
153	KOO	Jawoo	CGIAR	
154	KOUASSI	Jeannine	Ministry of Agriculture	Cote d'Ivoire
155	KUFOUR	H.E. John	Kufour Foundation	Ghana
156	KYOMUHANGI	Annah	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
157	LE ROUX	Jeannette	Industrial Development Corporation	South Africa

158	LIBOG	Charlotte Assoana Biloa	Afrique Grenier du Monde	Cameroon
159	LIMUNA	Hon Alhaji Mohammed Muniru	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Ghana
160	LOKOSANG	Laila	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
161	LORKA	Maurice	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
162	MAFTEI	Anne	Mastercard Foundation	Canada
163	MAFULEKA	Siphiwo Gift	Mphiwe Siyalima	South Africa
164	MAHAMA	H.E. John		Republic of Ghana
165	MAINA	Kennedy	Environmental Conservation Society of Kenya	Kenya
166	MAINGI	David	AGRA	
167	MAKABANYANE	Winston	Ministry of Agriculture	South Africa
168	MALUMELO	Roman	Donor Committee on Agriculture & Food Security (DCAFS)	Malawi
169	MANAKE	Beauty Moroukana	Kunga Farms	Botswana
170	MANDEMWA	Sharon	You Count International	Zimbabwe
171	MAPFUMO	Shadreck	IFC	South Africa
172	MASCARETTI	Alberta	FAO-TCIA	
173	MASILA	Gerald Makau	East African Grain Council	Kenya
174	MASOLOLO	Dimpho Desmond		Botswana
175	MAYAKI	Dr Ibrahim	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
176	MBODJ	Dr. Yamar	Le Hub Rural	Dakar
177	MBUGUA	Paul Ruru		Kenya
178	MBULO	Michael	Ministry of Finance - Rural Finance Expansion Programme	Zambia
179	MEDANY	Dr. Mahamud Abdalla Mohamed	Climate Change Information Centre and renewable Energy	GIZA, EGYPT
180	MEDANY	Dr. Mahamud Abdalla Mohamed	Climate Change Information Centre and Renewable Energy	Egypt
181	MEEBELO	Nalishebo	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
182	MEKASHA	Samson	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
183	MENDY	Dr. Ibrahima	Ministry of Agriculture	Senegal

184	MENGUÉ MEKEMEZA	Dr. Santiago Nseng	Ministry of Agriculture	Equatorial Guinea
185	MERSMANN	Christian	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development	
186	MESZAROS	Tarquin	GIZ	
187	MICHAEL	Laketch		Addis Ababa
188	MINANG	Bruno	Ministère du Développement du Monde Rural Bangui	CAR
189	MISRA	Rewa	Mastercard Foundation	Canada
190	MKANDAWIRE	Prof Richard	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP)	South Africa
191	MOALOSI	Kefilwe	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
192	MOKGWARE	Leatile	Morokolwane Farms (Pty) Ltd	Botswana
193	MORIER	Roger	Mastercard Foundation	Canada
194	MOSTAFA	Iftikhar	GAFFP	
195	MOUSTACHE	Mermedah	Ministry of Agriculture	Seychelles
196	MPASO	Paida Diana	The Nation	Malawi
197	MPOFU	Unami	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
198	MPYISI	Edson	African Development Bank	Cote d'Ivoire
199	MSEZANA	Nomaweh	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
200	MSOLLA	Dr Andrew	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP)	Tanzania
201	MUCHERO	Martin		Botswana
202	MUCHOKI	Lucy	PANAAC	Kenya
203	MUDUBU	Léon Konande	Coordonnateur DIPEM	Gabon
204	MUGO	Cynthia	AGRA	
205	MUGOYA	Tony	Uganda Coffee Farmers Alliance	Uganda
206	MUHATI	Elijah Agnew Mbwavi	Regional Development Solutions Training Research Projects.	Dakar
207	MUKUNDANE	Albert B.	Freelancing	Uganda
208	MUSIIMENTA	Busirimo Boaz		Uganda
209	MUSIMAMI	Grace	Farmers Media Uganda	Uganda
210	MUTHONI	Ann	AGRA	

211	MUTIGA	Murithi	Sunday Nation	Kenya
212	MUYUNDA	Chris Mungenisa	Boulderview Agribusiness Centre	Zambia
213	MVATI	Angel	The Guardian	Tanzania
214	NABETA	Hajime	JICA	
215	NAMAONA	Alex	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development	Malawi
216	NDABA	Margaret	Ministry of Agriculture	Tanzania
217	NDI BITAN	Onésime Alain	Ministry of External Relations, Department of African Affairs	Cameroun
218	NDIAME	Fadel	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	Ghana
219	NDIAYE	Fode	UNDP	Niger
220	NDIAYE	Doudou	USAID	Senegal
221	NDIHOKUBWAYO	Emime	BEAT	
222	NDIHOKUBWAYO	Emime	AGRA	
223	NDONG BIYOO	Mesmin		Ethiopia
224	NDOYE	Magatte	Ministere du Commerce	Senegal
225	NDOYE	Binta	Orabank Group	Lome
226	NETT	Dorothe	Support to Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)	Pretoria, South Africa
227	NGA	Celestin	PROPAC	Cameroon
228	NGALA	Killian Chimtom	Inter Press Service News Agency (IPS)	Cameroon
229	NG'ANJO	Mwanja	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
230	NGENO	Weldon Kibet	Kuresoi Organic Foods	Nairobi
231	NGUGI	Arshfod Njanga		Kenya
232	NGULEKA	Dr. Evelyn	World Farmers Organisation	
233	NGUNANGWA	Vesna Flora	CRDB Bank PLC	Tanzania
234	NIBITANGA	Nestor	AFRACA	Nairobi
235	NJOH	Edmond	African Resource Group	Cameroon
236	NNAEMEGO	Barr. Nkiruka	Fresh & Young Brains Development Initiative	Nigeria

237	NOUKAM	Josue	Appropriate Developpement for Africa Foundation (ADAF)	Cameroon
238	NSIMADALA	Elizabeth		Uganda
239	NWAFOR	Manson		Nigeria
240	NWOHA	Pauline Chinedu	Nigeria Women Society	Nigeria
241	NYAGGAH	Muchiri	Local Development Research Institute	Kenya
242	NYAMAMBI	Dr Bethule	TRUST AFRICA	
243	NYIRENDA	Lucy	Africa Risk Capacity	
244	NYIRENDA	Margaret	Director FANR	Botswana
245	OCAYA	Robert	AGRUFIN	Uganda
246	ODOOM	Abraham	John A Kufuor Foundation	Accra
247	OHEMENG-BOATENG	Daniel	CAADP Focal Point	Ghana
248	OJIJO	Dr. Nelson	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, FARA	Ghana
249	OJUKWU	Chiji	African Development Bank	Cote d'Ivoire
250	OKELLO	Tonny	Equator Seeds	Uganda
251	OKENWA	Christian Onyekachi	Silverbird TV	Abuja
252	OMARE	Edwin	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
253	ONDOA MANGA	Tobie	Ministry of Agriculture	Cameroon
254	ONIBON	Alain	FAO-TCIA	
255	ONYENOBIA	Samuel	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
256	OORTHUIZEN	Joost	IDH	Netherlands
257	OSEI-BONSU	Nana	PEF	Ghana
258	OSTERMANN	Heike	Secretariat of DPTT Chair, GIZ	South Africa
259	OUMA	Robert	PICOTEAM	
260	OWOEYE	Taiwo	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, FARA	Ghana
261	PAASARIO	Anu	Grow Africa	Switzerland
262	PAVIOT	Maria	Govt of france - MOFA	France
263	PETER	Simon		Gabon

264	PHIRI	Daisi Kachingwe	Ministry of Agriculture	Malawi
265	PICARD	Francine		
266	PITAMBER	Sunita	African Development Bank	Cote d'Ivoire
267	PLACE	Frank	CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM); IFPRI	Washington DC, USA
268	RAMPA	Francesco	ECDPM	
269	RANDALL	Ian	GROW AFRICA	UK
270	RAUH	Christoph	DPTT Chair, BMZ, Germany	
271	REGE	Edward	PICOTEAM	
272	REY	Bernard	European Commission	
273	RICE	DAVID	TONY ELEMULO FOUNDATION	
274	ROBERTSON	Timothy	World Bank	
275	RUKONGE	Audax	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Tanzania
276	RUKUNI	Prof. Mandi	BEAT	
277	RUSARE	Masiwa	Africa Monitor/SDG WG	South Africa
278	RUSIKE	Joseph	AGRA	
279	RUTTEN	Lamon	CTA	Netherlands
280	RUZINDAZA	Ernest	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
281	SAIZONOU AKADIRI	Amouda Céline	Financiere de l'Agriculture et de l'Agro-Industrie (FINAGRO)	Benin
282	SALES	Tomas	UNDP	Ethiopia
283	SANON	Dr. Yacouba		Nigeria
284	SARFO	Abraham	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNEBSURG
285	SAUVAGET	Aude	European Commission	
286	SCARPONE	Jason Alan	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP)	South Africa
287	SECK	Moussa	PANAAC	Senegal
288	SECK	Moussa	Institute for Pan African Strategies	Senegal
289	SEGANOE	Millicent	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNEBSURG
290	SELF	S. Corinne	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	

291	SESAY	Momodu	Apex Bank Limited	Sierra Leone
292	SIDIBE	Dr. Amadou	Ministry of Agriculture	Burkina Faso
293	SILE	Erick	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
294	SIMSIK	Michael	IFDC	
295	SOW	Mariam Soumare	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
296	STROZIER	Maisha	AFRICA LEAD	
297	SUDARKASA	Michael (Hotel/DSA)	Africa Business Group	USA
298	SUKATI	Mphumuzi	Agricultural Economist	Zambia
299	SUNGA	Ishmael	SACAU	South Africa
300	TALL	Evelyne	Ecobank Group	Lome
301	TAMBI	Emmanuel	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, FARA	Ghana
302	TANDONG	Calistus Jong	AMYOFACIG	Cameroon
303	TASSY WEMO	Christian	Agro Sans Frontieres	Cameroon
304	TCHAMBI	Aurelien Wouro Tchami	CAADP Focal Point	Nigeria
305	TELINTELO	Dr. Dolf	Institute of Development Studies (IDS)	UK
306	THAPA	Dipti	GAFSP	
307	THOMPSON	Susan	USAID	
308	TIZIKARA	Dr. Clesensio	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, FARA	Ghana
309	TORRE	Claude	Agence Francaise de Developpement	France
310	TOTOE	John Evans		Ghana
311	TOULASSI	Samson	Agribusiness National Chamber	Benin
312	TOULASSI	Kossi	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
313	TRAORE	Ouola	UEMOA	Burkina Faso
314	TSOUNKEU	Martin	Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)	Cameroon
315	TUMUSIIME	H.E. Rhoda Peace	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
316	UHIENE	Sunday	National Biotechnology Development Agency	Nigeria
317	VALI	Nazila	UNDP	

318	VALK	Ben	Rabobank	The Netherlands
319	van der MHEEN	Jennie		
320	VHUTU	Masakona	Instika Media	South Africa
321	VILANE	Nombuso Patricia	Young Women in Agriculture	South Africa
322	VOUDOUNHESSI	Anselme	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
323	WAKIUMU	John	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	Kenya
324	WANDIRA	Hon Speciosa	-	Uganda
325	WANGKYO	Aneti	AGRA	
326	WANGWE	Richard	Stanbic Bank	Uganda
327	WANJIRU	Priscilla	WFP Africa Office	Ethiopia
328	WECHULI	Evelyne	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
329	WEIDINGER	Rita	African Cashew Initiative	Ghana
330	WESONGA	Timothy		Tanzania
331	WILLIE	Florence Moitse	Africa Union Commission	Addis Ababa
332	WOOLFREY	Sean	ECDPM	
333	WORZIE	Hon Patrick T.	Ministry of Agriculture	Liberia
334	WRIGHT PLATAIS	Kerry	CGIAR	
335	WAMBO YAMDJEU	Augustin	NEPAD Agency	JOHANNESBURG
336	YANGA	Thomas	WFP Africa Office	Ethiopia
337	ZULU	Ballard		Zambia