“UN expert group meeting”
on
SLM & AP in Africa

- Bridging gap between research & farmers -

NEPAD-CAADP sustainable land and water management experiences

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The “Questions”

Is it feasible to incorporate lessons from our experiences with SLM and SA into models that can effectively contribute to improving agricultural productivity?

How do we apply such models to inform decision-making at various levels?

What would be the necessary building blocks of information systems designed to enhance relevant information and knowledge support to decision making?
The PROBLEM!

Problem of agriculture productivity ... more than just an issue of seed, fertilizers and tools ..... It is just as much an ENVIRONMENTAL one!
Much of the degradation relate directly to the WAY agriculture has been practiced

Growing inability of their lands to produce

Burning of crop residue

Uncontrolled grazing

Erosion (soil and water loss)
Land degradation

- Loss of genetic diversity
- Social land use conflicts
- Decline in water quality and availability
- Loss of sustainable productions
- Need for more inputs/investment to maintain same levels of productivity
- Off-site effects; e.g. siltation of dams and water ways, gullies, greenhouse effects

PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF CAADP
Runoff damaging costly terraces
WHY is agricultural PRODUCTIVITY stagnant/declining ....... despite improved technologies

What about value (RETURNS) for investments in AGRICULTURE

WHY is it that agriculture’s impact on improved livelihoods appear to have been piecemeal and unsustainable

**The Questions !!!**
Why should we be concerned about SLM – THE PROBLEM!
Improved livelihoods (rural/economic development)

Sustainable and viable Production systems

Land degradation

Vulnerability

Low productivity of external inputs

Poor yields Low production

Food insecurity Low incomes

vicious cycle

PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF CAADP
Integral to development planning and programmes/activities

Knowledge & Information management

Policy Issues

Financing and investment capacities

Institutional & Governance Issues
Challenges in knowledge systems

- Limited systematic need-based models for knowledge generation and management

- Knowledge systematically marginalized and knowledge management institutions and models (incl. indigenous social learning systems) weakened

- Demand delusional on value of research and knowledge; capacity to demand and absorb knowledge declining / declining incentive

- Research and knowledge generation more and more = about supply with no stake in the use/application of that knowledge
Challenges in knowledge systems

- growing mistrust and hence widening divide between knowledge/research institutions and application institutions and systems such as extension systems and policy formulation mechanisms

- Break down in institutional memory; peer/self learning systems and low value placed on knowledge
NEPD-CAADP in responding to the knowledge and information support challenges
The NEPAD Core Action Areas

- Science and Technology
- Agriculture
- Access to markets
- Peace and Security
- Democracy and political governance
- Environment
- Health
- Infrastructure
- Human resource
- Agriculture
- Access to markets
- Peace and Security
- Democracy and political governance
- Environment
- Health
- Infrastructure
- Human resource

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NEPAD - Agriculture

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

A common framework, tool and process for the restoration of African agriculture in supporting a growth agenda.
PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF CAADP

High and sustainable Agriculture Performance

- Socio-economic growth and improved standard of living and clean environment
- Wealth creation and support to industrialization
- Food Security and Income Generation (Poverty Alleviation)

Target goal of 6% annual growth rate in agriculture productivity

- Organizational development and Institutional reforms
- Policy reforms and policy review structures
- Partnerships and coalitions and collective responsibility
- Capacity development and alignment/harnessing
- Knowledge; analysis and evidence based planning
The ACTION: AU/ NEPAD - CAADP

✓ Building and Sustaining Africa’ Ability to meet its livelihoods and environment Objectives

✓ 6% annual growth in agricultural growth

Sustainable Land and Water Management

Rural Infrastructure Market Access

Food Security

Research & Tech. Dissemination

AU/NEPAD – EAP PA 1 & 6

UNCCD

Knowledge Management

Partnerships

Investment resources

Partnerships in Support of CAADP
Country Level Implementation

- Buy-in and internalisation
  - Evidenced Based Planning
  - Building Alliances with Investors
  - Implementation, M&E, Peer Review
  - Quality Investment programmes
  - Policy reforms
  - Effective implementation arrangements

Country Programmes… PRSPs SWAPs…
PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF CAADP

Evidenced based planning

➢ Analytical work

- Technical analysis
- Policy analysis
- Institutional Analysis
- Ecosystems analysis
- Economic/Financial analysis
NEPAD (CAADP-EAP) Tools …

1. Evidence based planning and analytical underpinnings

- Stocktaking and diagnostic work
  - best practices/technologies (locally feasible options)
  - Institutional arrangements and capacities
  - Policy and structural reforms

- Anchoring responses in sustainable local capabilities and realistic options

- Building on/aligning with existing initiatives / Programmes/Policies
CAADP-EAP Tools …

Analytical underpinnings …

a) Clear understanding of the “Shock” – who is affected; how; extent/trends/opportunities and challenges including related global dimensions

b) Interpretation of data; lessons to guide defining “Major entry points” for focused responses / interventions

c) Evidence based considerations allowing for:
   - Holistic and integrated
   - Comprehensive
   - “best use” of available resources
Evidenced based planning

Knowledge systems and capacity linked to
- What analytical work and why
- Determining, Access and incorporating the analytical work
- Developing and managing capacities and competencies for analytical work
- Local knowledge and information capacities
- Direct linking of “development planning” to “information /knowledge centres” and analytical capacities
Capacity development for expressing demand and absorbing knowledge

Pursuing fundamental reform in the “business model”

- Mutual linkages/relationships between knowledge centres and development planning; policy institutions and Technical units, e.g. extension departments

- Networking systems for dialogue and mutual engagement on issues and needs specific to available/gaps in info/knowledge needs in advancing SLM in local circumstances

- Nurturing and exposure to local realities and issues for knowledge generating systems

- Knowledge generation becoming an integral and systemic feature in the relationship between knowledge centres and knowledge “users”
Building and nurturing capacity for supporting scaling up SLM within CAADP framework
Synergies and Complementarities and connecting to “demand”

- Continental level structures and capacity
- Regional and international systems, e.g. RECs & other research and knowledge centres
- Country and local level systems; e.g. the country CAADP teams
System/Mechanism for supporting CAADP Implementation

What should this team have to stimulate and manage/drive this change?

Character
- Inter-institutional / multi-partner
- Multi-disciplinary; multi-sectoral
- Link to relevant mandate-authority
- Management/Coordination

Country Development Systems

Country CAADP Teams

Policies and formulation capacity

Systemic human and organizational capacity

Investment programmes

Country CAADP Teams

PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF CAADP
Supporting CAADP Implementation

CAADP Resource Group

Political

Country CAADP Teams

Expert nurturing

Country Development Systems

Investment programmes

Policies and formulation capacity

Systemic human and organizational capacity

Country CAADP Teams

Independent consultants

AUC

NEPAD

KC

RECs

CAADP

CAADP

Policies and formulation capacity

Systemic human and organizational capacity

Investment programmes

Country CAADP Teams

Expert nurturing

Country Development Systems

Political

CAADP Resource Group

Supporting CAADP Implementation

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Expert nurturing

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Supporting CAADP Implementation

CAADP Resource Group

Country CAADP Teams

Political

Expert nurturing

PI

AUC

NEPAD

Independent consultants

Investment programmes

Policies and formulation capacity

Systemic human and organizational capacity

Country Development Systems

Country CAADP Teams

PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF CAADP
NEPAD
(CAADP and EAP)
in
guiding country and regional responses

Examples
= CSIF processes
= NEPAD-SADC-FAO conservation agriculture project
= country roundtables
Forest-based strategies to address carbon emissions

A wide range of forest-based projects can help reduce, prevent or offset carbon emissions. These include:

- **Afforestation**
  - large scale commercial plantations
  - smaller scale tree planting schemes
  - Agroforestry / community woodlots

- **Reforestation**
  - large scale plantations on deforested land
  - tree planting on degraded land / forest restoration

- **Slowing or preventing deforestation**
  - establishment, expansion or enforcement of protected areas
  - sustainable forest management
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Thank You