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REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF THE SIRTE DECLARATION
ON AGRICULTURE AND WATER

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AADF	African Agricultural Development Fund
AATF	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
ACP	African Caribbean Pacific Countries
ADB	African Development Bank
AFW	African Water Facility
AIB	African Investment Bank
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMCOW	African Ministers' Conference on Water
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
AU	Africa Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BASIC	Building African Scientific and Institutional Capacity
BIPs	Bankable Investment Projects
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DFID	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom
DONATA	Dissemination of New Agricultural Technologies in Africa
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EU	European Union
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
G8	Group of 8 countries
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning Systems
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
IBAR	Inter African Bureau of Animal Resources
ICT	Information and communication technologies
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
MAPP	Multi-country Agricultural Productivity Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MLTSF	Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework

NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NMTIPs	National Medium Term Investment projects
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OIE	Office International des epizooties
PACE	Pan African Control of Epizootics
PANVAC	Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RBOs	River Basin Organizations
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RWSSI	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SROs	Sub-regional Research Organizations
SSA-CP	Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme
STAP	Short Term Action Plan
STCs	Specialized Technical Committees
TBT	Technical Barrier to Trade
TRIPS	Trade related aspects of intellectual property rights
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UMA	Union of Arab Maghreb Countries
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WARDA	West Africa Rice Development Association
WECARD	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF THE SIRTE DECLARATION ON AGRICULTURE AND WATER

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Context

1. African Heads of State and Government adopted the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as the continent's holistic development blue print to address Africa's slow economic, social and environmental development. In an attempt to reverse the crisis situation facing Africa's agriculture, a Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and an Environment Action Plan were drawn and adopted by the 2nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held in Maputo, in July 2003. The adoption of these sectoral programmes signifies the commitment and political support at the highest level for agriculture and water.

2. Amidst the challenges, there is enormous potential for agricultural growth in Africa. The continent is endowed with abundant natural resources including abundant land, water (albeit its uneven distribution) and people. The African Union believes that in mobilizing its collective efforts to tackle Africa's development challenges and working together with its partners in a more coherent, purposeful and focused manner, African people and their institutions will contribute to building a more prosperous continent.

3. It was with the view to sufficiently and collectively address Africa's many economic, social and environmental challenges that the Second Ordinary Session in Maputo, in July 2003 agreed to hold the Extra-ordinary Summit focusing on Agriculture and Water within the overall context of achieving accelerated implementation of integrated Agriculture and Water Development for food security, food self-sufficiency and growth.

4. The purpose of the Summit was to focus attention on the need for Africa to make concrete financial arrangements and investment in the development of the two sectors given their fundamental roles in the social and economic development of the continent. The objective was to bring about a fast tract implementation of critical plans of the NEPAD, particularly the CAADP, by undertaking immediate and concrete actions, supported by Africa's own financial and human resources, to address fundamental sets of challenges in agriculture and water that could catalyse accelerated and integrated development for enhanced food security, reduced rural poverty and enhance broad-based economic growth.

5. The outcome of the AU Extra-ordinary Summit in Libya was the Sirte Declaration on the ***Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Water in Africa***, which reaffirms the Maputo Declaration. In their Declaration, the Heads of State and Government, *inter alia request the Chairperson of the AU Commission to develop detailed plans of action, implement this Declaration, propose necessary procedures and submit plans of action and detailed programmes to*

the Assembly at its ordinary session in 2005. The implementation plan outlined in this document is one of the African Union Commission's (AUC) instruments to ensure the operationalisation of the Sirte Declaration.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

6. Following the Extra-ordinary Summit of the General Assembly of the Heads of State and Government held in Sirte – Libya on 27 February 2004 on Agriculture and Water, and in response to Decision 24 of the Sirte Declaration, the African Union Commission began the process towards the implementation of the Declaration. This report narrates the on-going processes. Furthermore, in order to effectively operationalize it, the African Union Commission has developed an Action Plan for the implementation of the Declaration. The Action Plan described in this report aims to ensure collective efforts, build support and partnership and to promote ownership of the programmes/activities and, as such, it lays out the roadmap for collective efforts between AU Commission, other stakeholders and their development partners to implement the Sirte Declaration in a coherent manner. It is well recognized that many lead stakeholders including, Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), NEPAD Secretariat, and development partners have carried out and continue to undertake initiatives and actions that address many concerns of the Sirte Declaration. The report, therefore, also briefly describes these on-going activities and highlights measures required to accelerate the implementation of the Declaration in order to realize tangible results.

1.3 The Process towards the Implementation of the Declaration

7. The process towards the implementation of the Sirte Declaration has been a consultative one involving many of the African Union Commission's partners. The key basics of this process have included many preliminary brainstorming sessions including the brainstorming sessions of Experts in April 2004 whose outcome formed the basis of the AU Commission's Departments' Action Plans and the subsequent formulation of its Strategic Plan for 2004 to 2007. The strategic plan aligns the AU Departments' activities to the Mission and Vision of the Commission and the fundamental goal of reducing hunger and poverty and contributing to Africa's wealth creation through improving agricultural productivity and water management. To this effect, Decisions from the Sirte Declaration have already been included into the Strategic Plan of the Commission in various ways. A summary of these actions/activities is laid out in section II.

8. To facilitate the implementation of the entire Sirte Declaration and forge the way forward, the African Union Commission formed a Committee comprising of key stakeholders from Member States and development partners that were involved in the preparatory work for the Sirte Summit in February 2004, that led to the Declaration, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), African Development Bank (ADB), Economic Commission of Africa (ECA), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP). International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was a new member to the Committee. The committee reviewed the Draft Action Plan prepared by the African

Union Commission, exchanged views, experience and information and brain stormed on the way forward.

AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT UNDERTAKINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SIRTE DECLARATION

9. Many fora at national, sub-regional, continental and global levels have discussed and acknowledged the many challenges that exist in achieving integrated and sustainable development in agriculture and water in Africa. Consequently, for the past three decades African governments with their horizontal and vertical partners including; research and development institutions, development partners, civil society and private sector, embarked on numerous attempts to initiate policies and programme measures so as to address these challenges. However, successes in terms of improved performance of agriculture and natural resources management have been and are still very few and far between. The overall poor performance of agriculture and natural resources management, in particular water management, is part of the reason for the continent's overall poor state. Africa still faces high profile droughts and floods. In agriculture as in other sectors, Africa's production and market share in international trade are still small contributing to the region's marginal status, slow economic growth and widespread hunger and poverty.

10. The Sirte Declaration on the *Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Water in Africa* is a commitment at the highest continental level, which builds on the African-led initiative – NEPAD and addresses the issues of agriculture and water within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Environment Initiative. It is expected to generate greatest contribution and add value to the already existing and on-going efforts and initiatives at country, regional and continental levels. Initiative and interventions by development partners and specialized organizations outlined in this section are not exhaustive but provide an indication that a lot of work and initiatives in the area of agriculture and water development is being carried out by various partners.

2.1 Initiatives and Actions by the African Union Commission

11. As an immediate follow-up to the Sirte Declaration the African Union Commission embarked on a process to implement it. Different bodies of the Commission have undertaken various actions and activities. This sub-section outlines initiatives and actions undertaken by these bodies.

12. Overall, within their respective mandates and framework of operation, elements of the Declaration that fall under various mandates of the Departments of the Commission were included into their short-term Strategic Plan horizon 2007 with a clear understanding that some of these activities would go beyond 2007. Table II.1 outlines the broad activities that are being carried out by the AU Commission in the context of the Sirte Declaration for the period 2004 to 2007. The table also indicates progress made in these various interventions.

TABLE II.1: AUCs' Actions and Activities that address the Sirte Declaration for the period 2004 to 2007.

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Progress to date	Potential Partners
1. Development of Livestock production including improvement of pasture, distribution of veterinary and genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of existing livestock programmes • Commission extra studies • Promote appropriate programmes for livestock development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUC Commission has undertaken an assessment and evaluation of the existing livestock programmes under the AU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR). Findings of this evaluation provide the basis for the future programme. • NEPAD in collaboration with FAO and in consultation with African institutions and member states has developed CAADP II to address issues of livestock sector in the continent. The draft document (CAADPII) is being reviewed by stakeholders prior to formal endorsement by African Head of State and Government 	RECs, NEPAD, FAO
2. Early warning systems at regional level, their establishment where they do not exist and their coordination at continental level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing existing regional systems • Recommendations for improving existing ones and establishing new ones where they do not exist • Recommendation for coordination at the continental level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment is underway in West Africa and programmed to proceed in other sub-regions; • In collaboration with WFP, the AUC organized a Capacity building workshop for AUC Departments and RECs in June 2005 (Box 1) • A regional disaster risk reduction strategy has already been developed and adopted by African Ministerial Conference on the Environment 	RECs, NEPAD, EU, FAO, WFP
3. Feasibility study for the establishment of an African Agricultural Development Fund (AADF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study for the establishment of an AADF • Facilitate the use of existing Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A concept note and terms of reference have been developed pending required funding to carry out the feasibility study 	RECs, ADB, IFAD

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Progress to date	Potential Partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendation of a new one as necessary 		
4. Establish the African Common Market for agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine priority commodities to focus on Determine barriers to trade Harmonize trade policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial support has been received from FAO to carry out the groundwork. The exercise is being carried out in collaboration between the Department of Trade and Industry and Rural Economy & Agriculture of the African Union Commission 	RECs, FAO
5. Support AMCOW and AMCEN and adapt their Mandates in order to integrate them as Specialized Technical Committees (STCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake consultations with stakeholders for smooth integration of AMCOW and AMCEN and Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture, as STCs of AU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Consultation was held with the AMCEN Bureau and progress has been made (Box 2) The AUC has established contact with AMCOW presidency to discuss the integration of AMCOW as STC into the AU Structure 	AMCOW, AMCEN, UNEP, ADB UN-Water/ Africa
6. Encourage bilateral agreement on shared water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and facilitate cooperation for integrated management of trans-boundary waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proposal has been prepared with the view to solicit possible partners for collaboration. UNEP has indicated willingness to fund the elaboration of a model cooperation agreement 	RECs, UN-Water/Africa , ADB, UNEP, GTZ, Irish Government
7. Strengthen existing River and Lake Basins and identify new ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify weaknesses and strengths of existing basin authorities and promote strengthening of their capacities Identify other significant trans-boundary and untapped water bodies and consult to define 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proposal has been submitted to the ADB for a project to federate existing Basin Authorities for exchange of experiences and lessons learnt with the view to enhance capacity building and to advise the new basin authorities 	RECs, ADB, UNEP, AMCOW, AMCEN, UN-Water/ Africa

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Progress to date	Potential Partners
	management regime for them		

13. Box 1 lays out some of the on going activities that the Commission is undertaking which fall within the context of addressing some of the concerns raised in the Sirte Decisions. These actions include: assessment of Early Warning Systems (EWS); Promotion of natural resources management and mitigation of environmental degradation in West Africa through the revitalization of the Fouta Jallon Highlands; Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) programme; and interventions in livestock sub-sector particularly in the animal health services. Box 2 describes in details the processes that the African Union embarked upon to realize one of the Decisions of *Integrating Specialized Technical Committees into the AU decision making process structure*.

Box 1: Initiatives and Actions by the AUC that address some Decisions of the Sirte Declaration

1. Assessment of Early Warning Systems in Africa

The AUC together with the FAO and EU are currently in the process of carrying out an assessment of early warning systems (EWS) in West Africa. The Objective of this exercise is to obtain a clear understanding of the efficiency and effectiveness of existing early warning systems on food security in West Africa. This will lead to recommendations on action to be taken towards the strengthening of these systems for improved decision-making at national and regional level in relation to food security interventions. The Assessment Mission is reviewing both strengths and weaknesses of existing EWS on food security, and assessing the extent to which they are relevant, credible, cost-effective and sustainable, at regional and national levels. In regard to the above, an important task of the mission is to assess institutional, methodological, technical and resource constraints, as well as the role of different stakeholders and institutions at national and regional levels. The Mission will conclude the assessment in providing recommendations on how best to enhance early warning capacity for greater food security in Africa. The West African assessment will be completed by mid-June and will be followed by similar exercises for Southern Africa and the East/Greater Horn of Africa.

In addition AUC jointly with WFP held a technical workshop on Early Warning and Contingency Planning for AUC Department and the food security focal points within the RECs which was aimed at enhancing the technical capacity of the AUC and the RECs and enhance collaboration and coordination on issues of early warning and contingency planning mechanisms. It was also aimed at exploring means of mainstreaming emergency preparedness and disaster reduction principles in the development policies, plans and projects of the AUC and the RECs.

2. The Revitalization of Fouta Jallon Highlands

Fouta Jallon Highlands is one of African Union's Programmes that has been revitalized in order to contribute to the fight against the negative impact of drought, land degradation, desertification, floods and natural disasters in Africa, particularly in West African Region. The Programme, covers six countries, namely, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Senegal, Gambia and Sierra Leone

The objective of the programme is to improve livelihood of the population in the area through sustainable and integrated management and rational use of natural resources. The African

Box 1: Initiatives and Actions by the AUC that address some Decisions of the Sirte Declaration

Union is implementing the programme in collaboration with international community particularly, the United Nations Specialized Agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP). An important project to be implemented in collaboration with Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP, FAO and other partners in is in the pipeline.

3. Implementation of a Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)

Following a number of previous Decisions by the OAU concerning the urgent need to stem the ravages of trypanosomiasis, a devastating disease of man and domestic animals transmitted by tsetse flies, which causes death, debility, diminished productivity and massive economic losses, the Commission of the African Union was assigned the task of mobilizing the commitment and support necessary to initiate and sustain the action needed for the expeditious elimination of the scourge of trypanosomiasis from Africa by waging a Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC). To this effect, the Commission established an office to help coordinate and expedite the implementation of the PATTEC initiative.

Status of the progress in the implementation of PATTEC

Tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication is technically feasible, economically justifiable and socially imperative. The collective political decision to eliminate the threat of tsetse-transmitted diseases from Africa has been made. A Plan of Action on the implementation of this decision has been prepared and duly endorsed. A committee to advise on the machinery and modalities of implementing the objectives of the PATTEC initiative and a structure to coordinate the campaign have been put in place. The campaign for achieving the objectives of the PATTEC initiative has been formally declared and launched. The PATTEC initiative has been consolidated and a revised structure of the PATTEC Coordination Office, to bring the PATTEC Programme in line with the other specialized technical offices of the African Union, has been proposed and is under consideration for adoption.

Funding for the implementation of PATTEC programmes in the initial six countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Uganda) in the first phase of the PATTEC programme has been obtained from the African Development Fund. Efforts continue, in collaboration with affected Member States and consultation of Africa's development partners, to mobilize the support needed to implement the programmes of the PATTEC initiative in all the 37 countries. A number of countries have developed their national strategies, Plan of Action and proposals for the implementation of the PATTEC initiative. Based on information from the affected countries compiled by the PATTEC Coordination Office, 8 countries have initiated the activities to eradicate tsetse and trypanosomiasis; 18 countries have prepared plans or otherwise declared their intention to embark on tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication activities; and 11 countries have reported no arrangements to initiate tsetse eradication activities. However, the emphasis in Central African countries is to engage in active surveys to diagnose and treat sleeping sickness, with the assistance of the World Health Organization.

The Way Forward:

There is need to remind all countries in general, and countries that have not yet engaged action especially, to urgently respond to the tsetse eradication campaign and include the obligation of eliminating trypanosomiasis from all countries among national development priorities, national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, etc

- (b) In consultation with the affected countries and relevant development partners, the Commission has initiated a resources mobilization initiative in cooperation with the African Development Bank, seeking to develop a substantive support framework to create sustainable mechanisms through which countries engaged in the process of eradicating

Box 1: Initiatives and Actions by the AUC that address some Decisions of the Sirte Declaration

trypanosomiasis can be effectively supported. In this connection:

- The relevant offices in the affected countries are encouraged to contact the PATTEC Coordination Office for further information.
- A donor's conference should be specially convened for the mobilization of resources for PATTEC.

4. Initiatives and Interventions in Livestock Sub-sector.

Rinderpest Vaccination Campaign leads to Improvements in the Delivery of Animal Health Services

AU Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) - Pan African Control of Epizootics (PACE) programme's approach of using "community-based animal health workers" to train and supply them with heat-stable rinderpest vaccine, helped to eliminate the disease in countries like Ethiopia. To date the Pan African Control of Epizootics (PACE) programme has been operating in 30 countries since 2000 and the majority of these countries have declared provisional freedom from the disease.

Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC) to Ensure Quality Vaccines

Even though vaccination has proven to be the most practical and cost effective control for vaccine preventable livestock diseases, its effectiveness depends on proper use and good quality vaccines. PANVAC ensures that vaccines are produced under conditions that would guarantee their safety, potency and efficacy. About 23 Member States have been receiving PANVAC services.

Box 2: Status on the Integration of AMCEN/AMCOW into the African Union Structure

To kick-start the process and draw a road map forward, the AUC conducted internal consultations involving all relevant Departments and Units. This road map also involved liaising with the respective Secretariats of AMCEN and AMCOW. Consultations were also made with UNEP through its Liaison Office in Addis Ababa with the view to arriving at a common understanding as regard the form that AMCEN's integration could take. Following the consultation, a joint meeting was held between AUC, AMCEN Bureau and UNEP to discuss issues of relevance to the process. In the same vein, The African Union Commission is in consultation with the Bureau of AMCOW.

The joint meeting agreed on the following:

- Agreed on full integration of AMCEN into AU structure but with a cautious approach (in terms of operational and financial arrangements);
- AMCEN's mandate need to be streamlined with the provision of the Constitutive Act of the AU as regard the Specialized Technical Committee;
- The distinct voice of AMCEN should be accommodated in the new institutional arrangements such that AMCEN should become a separate and distinct Specialized Technical Committee of the African Union.
- Request the AU Commission to submit a draft Decision for the consideration of the Assembly of the AU establishing a separate and distinct Specialized Technical Committee on Environment.

14. The Sirte Declaration covers other important areas that are complementary and have multiplier effects on agriculture and water sectors. The areas include: trade and industry, infrastructure and energy, macroeconomic issue as well as gender aspects. The African Union Commission will implement these areas under the appropriate bodies of the Commission.

15. The NEPAD Secretariat is also facilitating initiatives and programme activities in the area of agriculture and water that address the Sirte Declaration. As regards to the implementation of CAADP, the consultations that have taken place so far at regional levels between NEPAD, RECs, development partners, the private sector and civil society including Non-governmental organizations, have enabled NEPAD to facilitate the identification of priority investments and early actions both at sub-regional and national levels. In each of the four CAADP Pillars, areas identified for financing and commitment for funds are indicated in Table II.2. CAADP consultations at national level have been spearheaded by NEPAD with the collaboration of FAO and these consultations have resulted into development of National Medium Term Investment Projects (NMITPs) and Bankable Investment Projects (BIPs). To this effect, some countries have started incorporating the NMITPs and Bankable Investment Projects in the national budgets. At national level, a number of countries are already implementing Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). To ensure greater impact of this programme, some countries have embarked on measures to align PRSPs with CAADP and are reviewing their budgets to include pro-poor options that underlie the CAADP process. Other NEPAD agriculture programmes include: the Pan Africa Cassava Initiative, Pan Africa NERICA Initiative and Fisheries.

Table II.2: Actions and Activities under NEPAD Secretariat that address the Sirte Declaration for the period 2004 to 2007.

Summit Decisions 23: Implementation of NEPAD programmes in agriculture and water and implementation of 10% budget allocation			
Programme	Broad Activities	Progress to date	Potential Partners
Implementation of CAADP	Pillar 1: Extending the Area under Sustainable Land Management and Reliable Water Control Systems	The ADB has committed US\$150 million to the SADC Agricultural Water Management Programme and FAO has been contracted to prepare the project proposal and implementation modalities	ADB, FAO
	Pillar 2: Improving Rural Infrastructure and Trade Related Capacities for Market Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In realigning its initiative to End Hunger in Africa, the US government projected funding under the initiative for FY 2005 is US\$ 47 million. The activities will include support to enhancing agribusiness and market development; • IFAD's support for capacity building for grass-root organization to enhance their links with markets and to influence policy direction. 	USAID, IFAD, Civil Society
	Pillar 3: Increasing Food Supply and Reducing Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continent wide review and identification of Food Reserve Systems that would assist national governments to identify and develop appropriate Food Reserve Systems within the broader context of an integrated food security system; • In collaboration with WFP, developing a Home Grown School Feeding Programme in 9 pilot countries. 	RECs, Member States, WFP, FAO,

Summit Decisions 23: Implementation of NEPAD programmes in agriculture and water and implementation of 10% budget allocation			
Programme	Broad Activities	Progress to date	Potential Partners
	Pillar 4: Agricultural Research, Technology Dissemination and Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank has launched preparation of the multi-Country Agricultural Productivity Programme (MAPP) in SADC, ECOWAS and ECCAS. 	RECs, World Bank, FARA
	Implementation of 10% budget allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed money in amount of US\$ 348 thousand has been received from the World Bank to develop a tracking system that will monitor this commitment. The funds will be used for consultants to provide technical advisory services for stocktaking/inventory of accounting and reporting practices in selected countries. 	Member States, World Bank, FAO,

16. Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Many of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have already undertaken some initiatives towards the harmonization of agricultural policies as well as contributing towards the harmonization of policies on trans-boundary issues, such as diseases and pests, or those affecting sustainable use of cross-boundary natural resources, such as water and fisheries resources. Encouraging progress in inter-country cooperation for Integrated Water Resources has taken place. For example, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) protocol on shared watercourse systems represents a model for what can be achieved if countries cooperate over their shared water resources. Other models include the Nile Basin initiative and a number of river basin authorities such as those of the Niger and Lake Chad.

17. RECs such as the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have developed their Common Agriculture Policies (CAP). COMESA's Common Agricultural Policy was adopted in 2002. Assisted by FAO, notably, almost all RECs including COMESA, ECOWAS, UEMOA, ECCAS, UMA and SADC) have embarked on addressing issues of regional food security in order to complement and reinforce national policies and programmes by addressing those issues, which are regional in character so as to improve market access at regional and international levels through: harmonization of legislation in conformity with food quality and safety standards of the FAO *Codes Alimentarius*, phytosanitary standards of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and zoosanitary standards of the World Animal Health Organization (OIE); and addressing issues of tariffs, technical barriers to trade (TBT) and trade related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS).

2.2 Initiatives and Interventions by Development Partners and Specialized Organizations

18. Development and Promotion of Strategic Agricultural Commodities

As a result of the rising incidence of hunger due to increasing population and declining agricultural productivity, Africa has faced progressive growth in food imports in the last years. On the one hand, Imports of agricultural products have been rising faster than export since the 1960s and Africa as a continent has been a net agricultural importing region since the 80s. On the other hand the share of Africa in world agricultural exports dropped steadily from 8 percent in 1971-80 to 3.4 percent in 1999-2000. Reversing this phenomenon will require much more increased efforts by African countries. Within the framework of the NEPAD programme of agriculture, environment and natural resources management, efforts under CAADP and Environmental Action Plan are in progress to develop and define programmes that will contribute towards reversing this trend.

19. Within this context, the consensus is that Africa should lay emphasis and give priority to strategic commodities at sub-regional levels. The strategic commodities should include those that Africa imports in large quantities as well as Africa's primary exports commodities that are thereafter imported as finished products in large quantities (such as cotton, coffee, cocoa). Among others, the criteria for the identification of the strategic commodities include: commodities that carry a significant weight in the African food basket, such as rice, maize, wheat, sugar, meat, dairy products (milk); African commodities which hold a significant weight in the trade balance of the region through high imports bills that have to fill the deficit between Africa's own production and demand; and Africa's commodities which have considerable but unexploited production potential due domestic impediments that are basically structural and policy induced constraints as well as foreign impediments that exist due to unfair agricultural practices and measures of Africa's external trading partners.

20. **Development of Livestock sub-Sector**

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in collaboration with its partners has, in the area of poverty reduction, focused its livestock work and research towards securing livestock assets, enhancing livestock productivity, and improving its market opportunities. Tremendous research is going on in promoting adoption of new technologies, on improvement of tools and strategies for their delivery and adoption and much of this work is directed to address livestock constraints and opportunities in Africa. ILRI also has developed a genetic resource bank that is of great benefit to the livestock sub-sector in Africa.

21. Related and critical work to the livestock sub-sector is the undertakings of the AU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) in partnership with development partners such as the Department for International Development (DFID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Union (EU) and many others. Some of the programmes have achieved tremendous results in the area of animal health development, in particular, the Community-based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology. Some achievements include: creating an enabling environment for pro-poor primary animal health services; appropriate methodologies for disease assessment and surveillance; linking development and conflict management; and changing international standards to improve market access for African livestock keepers.

22. A very important strand of the current AU/IBAR work with development partners has been in the area of standards for livestock trade. The international animal health standard intends to facilitate safe trade in livestock and livestock products. These standards are set by *Office International des epizooties* (OIE) under the sanitary and phytosanitary Agreement (SPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and documented in the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Many countries are now investing in the eradication of livestock diseases and moving towards establishing disease free zones so as to promote and gain

from trade. Due to the endemic nature of livestock diseases in most African countries, international markets in livestock and its products are almost out of reach. AU/IBAR in partnership with FAO and many other key players are looking at other feasible and acceptable initiatives in the area of SPS and livestock trade. For Africa to benefit and gain from livestock trade there is a great need to improve African representation and involvement at SPS and related fora.

23. Water Sector Development

Many development partners have undertaken several initiatives to address water resources issues in Africa. The African Development Bank has developed a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) to meet the Millennium Development Goal for water supply and sanitation in the rural areas in Africa. The Bank is currently involved in mobilizing financial resources for its implementation. The ADB has also accepted to host the African Water Facility (AFW) of AMCOW and to provide it administrative and other support. Many partners, e.g. The Netherlands, Canada, Germany, the European Commission and France have committed to make significant financial contribution to the AFW in addition to their existing bilateral arrangements with Member States for water resources sector development.

Box 3: African Water Facility

Following the Meeting on *Promoting Water Resources Development in Africa* organized by the African Development Bank in Abidjan in 2001, a Task Force comprising of AU, ADB, ECA and other UN agencies, the World Bank, RECs, Global Water Partnership (GWP), and some civil society and Non-governmental Organizations was established. The purpose of the Task force was to initiate and accelerate activities and programmes that would help to accelerate the pace of investment in the water sector in Africa. To this end, the African Water Facility (AWF) was established.

The goal for the African Water Facility is *to contribute to the efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development in Africa* by expanding the continent's capacity to access funding and improving the efficiency of its use. The Facility aims at achieving this goal within the framework of the Africa water Vision 2025, its Framework for Action, and NEPAD. Its objective among others is to: create enabling environment to attract investment for the development of the water sector; and make appropriate and strategic investments in the African water sector.

In view of the objectives, AWF is to support priority programmes and actions agree by AMCOW and partners including: adherence to the Integrated Water Resources Management approach in the formulation of policy, particularly at the national level; Effective management of shared water basin; Meeting basic needs in water supply and sanitation; and Ensuring food security and environmental sustainability.

All AU Member States, regional institutions qualify to benefit from the support to be provided through the Facility. Resource mobilization efforts have resulted from commitments by donors including: Netherlands Government, Canada, Germany, ADB, European Commission and France. Other negotiations are underway with the Nordic Countries.

The ADB has established a Special Fund into which the resources of the Facility will be housed and managed separately from the normal Bank operations. A governing Council of the Facility, which will direct the operational focus of the Fund, approve the areas of intervention and review the annual report of activities financed by the Fund, has been established and comprises of thirteen members from various partners including AMCOW, ADB, NEPAD, UN-Water Africa and donors.

24. On the other hand the European Union has created a Water Facility to provide assistance to development activities in water sector in Africa and other parts of the developing world, while the UN-Water/Africa and UNEP have been closely involved in supporting AMCOW and AMCEN in the implementation of water-related activities in Africa. The World Bank MDG Plan on Water and Sanitation and the UNDP Community Water Initiative, the European Union Water Initiative and other Initiatives under UNICEF are being implemented to optimise support to water sector development in Member States of the African Union.

25. Infrastructure Development and New Information and Community Technology

In order to participate effectively and benefit from the global economy through trade development, Africa needs to invest in regional infrastructure. To this effect, The African Heads of State and Government under the NEPAD initiatives have without a doubt pointed out that infrastructure including energy, water and

sanitation, transport, and information and communication technologies (ICT) is among the key priority sectors for intervention. The infrastructure sector does interface with agricultural sector.

26. At the request of the NEPAD, the African Development Bank (ADB) provided technical assistance and advisory services in support of the implementation of the initiative and specifically mandated the bank group to be the lead agency for infrastructure development. Box 4 summarizes progress to date in the implementation of the Infrastructure Development Programme.

Box 4: Implementation of the Infrastructure Development Programme by the African Development Bank

African development Bank group developed two pronged approach for NEPAD infrastructure programme: namely, development of a Short Term Action Plan (STAP) to kick start the process and a Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF) that defines a framework for infrastructure development in Africa in the medium to long term. These are to run in parallel of each other. STAP was developed in consultation with Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the AU and development partners.

The main features of STAP include the following:

- Sub-regional and continental in scope consists of 120 priority projects/programmes covering the period 2002-2007 in Energy, Transport, Water and Sanitation, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sectors;
- STAP projects with strong facilitation element, in order to create enabling environment for accelerated development and sustenance of the infrastructure assets on the continent. It focuses on policy, regulatory, and institutional measures to ensure efficiency of existing and planned regional infrastructure assets.

Progress to date in the implementation of the Infrastructure Development Programme is that a number of STAP projects have entered the implementation stage. Among these, ADB has financed 12 physical projects including one private sector and 9 studies for a total Bank Group financing of US\$520 million, one capacity building project. Included in the list of projects that are under implementation with ADB support include components of a number of the flagship projects, i.e., the Yamoussoukro decision, the power pools, the road facilitation project and the Nile Basin Initiative in the water and energy sectors. An encouraging success story is the completed Mozambique-South Africa Gas Pipeline project and the Morocco – Strengthening of Electric Power Grid Interconnections project (about 43.7 percent completion).

Other Development partners such as the World Bank, the European Union, France, BADEA and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) are also financing and preparing STAP projects.

Source: African Development Bank, 2005

27. Research and Technology

Within CAADP framework, a target is set to increase agricultural output by 6 percent a year. It is expected that improvements in total factor productivity will contribute about 3 percent and the rest would come from increased investment. But in order to increase this factor productivity, large investments are required in agricultural research, extension and education systems and institutional reforms to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the spending on research and extension. The reality in Africa is that most of the research in Africa is still done

by public agricultural research institutions (NARs) and the contribution of universities and of the private sector to the African agricultural research agenda has been minimal.

28. To build on work by national research systems (NARS), many efforts through partnership research programmes and cooperation among NARS are underway through regional research organizations such as the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (WECARD), Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA), and SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (SADC/FANR). These organizations aim to strengthen and increase efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural research in the sub-regions. They undertake initiatives in science and technology in order to promote economic growth through increased agricultural productivity and trade. At the continental level, they are coordinated under the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) an apex body of Africa's research and technology development agenda. FARA's partnership programme is currently implementing: Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge programme (SSA-CP) that intends to introduce and internalise a new approach to agricultural research for development; Building African Scientific and Institutional Capacity (BASIC); Dissemination of new Agricultural Technologies in Africa (DONATA); Multi-country Agricultural Productivity Programme (MAPP) which aims to secure resources that African agricultural research systems require to carry out the required reforms and investments; and the Regional Agricultural Information System that promotes access and exchange of information among key players.

29. Other partnership programmes in research and technology include initiatives by the African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), a public-private partnership, designed to respond to needs of resource poor farmers in Sub-Sahara Africa. The areas of emphasis include: striga control in cereals, insect resistance in maize for Africa, nutritional quality enhancement in maize and rice, drought resistance in cereals and cassava productivity increase etc. Among successes in the development of technologies for Africa include the "New Rice for Africa " - NERICA developed by West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA).

30. Early Warning Systems

Many types of Early Warning Systems have been developed at the global, sub-regional and national levels as useful tool to provide critical information on various themes under different sectors including climate, famine, drought, food/livestock production and availability etc. African agriculture and food sub-sector have benefited from the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS). GIEWS is a leading source of information on food production and food security in African countries. In addition, the system has provided regional, sub-regional and national data base on food security whose information

has been used for analysis, presentation and dissemination of food security information.

31. The FAO Global Information and Early Warning System also supports national and regional level initiatives to enhance food information and Early Warning Systems in these regions. In a period when a number of food emergencies have been growing, GIEWS continue to provide policy makers and relief agencies through out the world including Africa, with the most up-to-date and accurate information.

32. Experience worldwide has shown that having an effective Early Warning System is not enough because it does not guarantee immediate response and intervention. In Africa, famine, starvation and malnutrition continue to haunt many people. To a larger extent, food resources are not always mobilized in sufficient volume and/or arrive late to save lives. In order to ensure that timely and appropriate action can be taken, WFP early warning programme emphasizes the element of emergency preparedness and disaster reduction mechanisms.

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2.3 Initiatives and Contributions by the Private Sector, the Civil Society and the Diaspora

33. The African Union Commission recognizes the enormous role that the Civil Society, the Private Sector and the Diaspora play in agricultural and water development in the African Continent. The concerted efforts are many at national, sub-regional, regional and global levels. At International level, in order to drum up support for Africa's cause, efforts have been undertaken to lobby for sound policies and against harmful policies/interventions towards Africa's agriculture and water development agenda at global fora. Other efforts include consultations at regional and national levels so as to bring to the attention of the decision makers information channelled from the grassroots needed to design sound policies or intervention for the benefit of the grassroots population and the poor including small farmer's, women and youth organization and other community based groups.

34. Development and sustainability of agricultural and water investment requires the active participation of the private sector on its own or in partnership with national governments. Lack of dynamic participation of the private sector in support of improved agricultural production and productivity has contributed to poor performance of the sector in the region. The emergence of large multinational chains, particularly in marketing of agricultural inputs and food products, controlling the full value of the vertical market chain from farm to markets and end user is a reality. There is need to secure effective partnership engagement of the predominantly small operators in Africa.

III. AN ACTION PLAN TO ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION THE DECLARATION

3.1 An Overview of the Action Plan

35. In collaboration and consultation with some Member States and development partners, including FAO, WFP, IFAD, ADB, ECA, IFPRI and UNEP, the African Union Commission has elaborated an Action plan that is aimed to accelerate the implementation of the Sirte Declaration. The Plan, which is presented in Table III.1, delineates the Decisions of the Sirte Declaration in its entirety and has developed broad areas of actions and activities for implementation between now to 2015 and possibly beyond.

36. The plan presents twenty (23) Decisions of the Sirte Declaration. These Decisions are considered as broad areas for action to be implemented between short-term (horizon 2007) and medium to long-term (horizon 2015). A number of these Decisions are already included into the Strategic Plan horizon 2007 of the AU Commission (Table II.1). Unfortunately, some of these activities are pending due to lack of funds. NEPAD Secretariat is also implementing one of these Decisions (Table II.2). Based on these decisions, the Plan develops Broad Activities, which are further elaborated into Specific Activities that are sub-regional and continental in scope. The Activities defined in the plan take into account the on going processes by development partners and other specialized local and international organizations. The Expected Outcome for each Activity of the Decisions provides the indicative measure of what is to be achieved.

37. The implementation timeframe of the entire Action Plan fits within the realization of the medium to Long-term Strategic Objective of the African Union Commission which is aimed to achieve *Continental Integration* by the 2015 and most likely beyond for some activities. However, the plan encompasses activities that have been developed for the short-term period between now and 2007 with some activity likely to spillover to medium to long-term period. The short-term activities, which will kick-start the process of the implementation of the plan, address, in part, the Commission's short-term Strategic Objective.

38. In addition, the AU Commission acknowledges the need for accelerated, concerted efforts and synergies among key players and partners to implement the action plan. To this effect, possible partners have been proposed under each broad Decision. The column of Possible Partners is not exhaustive but indicates partners that the Commission has already been working with.

39. Overall, the Commission will coordinate and monitor the implementation process of the plan. It should be noted, however, that further work will have to be undertaken, especially for the Decisions that the AU Commission has not yet included in the short-term Strategic Plan horizon 2007 so as to elaborate in

details the activities that would be implemented during the medium to long-term in collaboration with relevant partners and technical agencies. For this reason, total cost of the entire Action Plan is not included.

Table III.1: Sirte Declaration Implementation Plan for the Period 2015 and beyond

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
1. Development and production of strategic agricultural commodities and other key economic activities.	1. Develop criteria for definition of "strategic commodities" 2. Develop commodity programmes which are region specific	Study for identification of commodities and developing commodity programmes.	X		Strategic commodities identified. Region specific programmes for the development of these commodities developed.	NEPAD, RECS, FARA, and SROs, FAO \$150,000
		Regional workshops with RECs to review study report and come up with recommendations	X			
		Present recommendations to relevant AU organs	X			
2. Development of livestock production, including improvement of pasture, distribution of veterinary and genetic resources.	1. Assessment of existing livestock programmes (including distribution of veterinary and genetic resources). Focusing on regions where livestock is dominant.	Inventory and assessment of existing programmes (eg. AU/IBAR, ILRI, etc.) and recommendations for new ones.	X		Assessment of existing livestock programmes, including distribution systems for veterinary and genetic resources. Complementary programmes for livestock	RECs, ILRI and SROs. \$120,000
		Workshop to review study report and come up with recommendations	X			

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
	<p>2. Commission extra studies as necessary.</p> <p>3. Develop appropriate programmes for livestock development.</p>	Present recommendations to relevant AU organs	X		production and distribution systems for veterinary and genetic resources developed.	
3. Development of fishery resources, methods, storage, preservation, equipment, processing, distribution, etc.	<p>1. Identify regions with comparative advantages</p> <p>2. Identify constraints</p> <p>3. Develop programs to address the whole production chain</p>	<p>Study to identify regions, constraints, and develop programmes</p> <p>Workshop of fisheries experts with RECs to review study report and come up with recommendations</p> <p>Present recommendations to relevant AU organs for consideration</p>	X	X	<p>Regions with comparative advantage for fisheries identified.</p> <p>Constraints of fishing industry in Africa identified.</p> <p>Programmes (whole production chain) for fishery development elaborated.</p>	<p>NEPAD include RECs and SROs, relevant UN agencies</p> <p>\$150,000</p>
4. Promote the development of agricultural implements, livestock and fishery	1. In collaboration with FAO and based on the concept note on "Agricultural Mechanization Revisited..", undertake a	In collaboration with FAO, Develop TOR and undertake the broad study	X	X	Report of findings and recommendations	RECs, FAO, African Agricultural

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
equipment	<p>review/assessment towards the development and implementation of an "Initiative for the Mechanization of Agriculture in Africa".</p> <p>2. Broaden the study to Include livestock and fishery equipment/ mechanization.</p> <p>3. The study will assess factors that will promote the accessibility of these facilities to the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors.</p>	<p>Discuss findings at the Experts meetings</p> <p>Make recommendations for action to implement the initiative</p>		X	Compendium of best innovations for improved agricultural production	Technology Foundation (AATF) \$200,000
5. Strengthen centres of excellence and or networks and their establishment for crops, animals, forestry, fisheries, water and environmental management, etc.	<p>1. Assessment of regional and sub-regional institutions and their specialties (including agriculture, environment and natural resources).</p> <p>2. Determine focus of each centre/institution</p>	<p>Study to assess African centres of excellence (staff, ratios, research, etc.)</p> <p>Regional workshops to review assessment and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agree on areas of specialty - policies for collaboration - programme for strengthening 	X	X	<p>Inventory/Compendium of African centres of excellence in agriculture, environment, and natural resources.</p> <p>Centres focusing on specialty areas identified.</p> <p>Programmes for</p>	NEPAD, RECs and FARA. \$180,000

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
	3. Identify the needs of these centres	Present recommendations to relevant AU organs			strengthening centres developed.	
6. Strengthen banks for genetic resources for crop and livestock and registration of intellectual property rights	1. Assessment of the current status and availability of genetic resource banks and identify strengths and weaknesses. 2. Determine additional genetic resources to preserve as necessary. 3. Assess existing systems of intellectual property rights and propose policies governing them.	Study to assess existing resources and suggest additional ones as necessary	X	X	Inventory and assessment of existing genetic resources carried out. Additional genetic resources identified. Policies and regulations for the resources use and intellectual property rights developed.	RECs, ILRI, FARA, SROs, and NARS. \$90,000
		Workshop of experts to review consultancy report and come up with recommendations (including policies for intellectual property rights)				
		Present recommendations to relevant AU organs				
7. Early warning systems at regional level and their establishment where they do not exist and their coordination at continental level	1. Assess existing regional systems 2. Recommendations for improving existing ones and establishing new ones where	Assessment of regional EW systems	X		Assessment of existing early warning systems carried out. Recommendations for improving EW systems	RECs, EU, FAO, and WFP. \$500,000
		Workshop with RECs to review assessment report and come up with recommendations	X			

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
	they do not exist 3. Recommendations for coordination at the continental level	Present recommendations to relevant AU organs	X		and proposals for establishing new ones made. Strategies for coordination at the continental level developed.	
8. Establish information network in agricultural production for food security and trade	1. Determine information needs 2. Strategies for establishing network 3. Link info network with policy formulation	Study for determining information needs and strategies for establishing and info network	X	X	Information needs for food security and market identified. Strategies for establishing information system developed.	NEPAD, RECs and the FAO \$150,000
		Workshop to review study report and come up with recommendations				
		Present recommendations to relevant AU organs				
9. Support AMCOW, AMCEN and African Ministers of Agriculture and adapt their Mandates to the integrate them as STCs	Undertake consultations with stake holders for a smooth Integration of AMCOW and AMCEN and Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture, as STCs of AU	Convene Commission-level inter-departmental meetings to develop a road map.	X		AMCOW, AMCEN and Ministers of Agric. integrated as STCs of the AU	AMCOW, AMCEN, UNEP, FAO \$25,000
		Meet the Bureaus of AMCOW, AMCEN and Agric. Ministers to finalize arrangements.	X			

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
		Submit proposals to AU Summit	X			
10. Encourage bilateral agreement on shared water management.	Promote and facilitate cooperation for integrated management of transboundary waters.	Commission a study to review existing agreements and develop model for cooperation for shared water management.	X		Model Framework Agreement for shared water management adopted and available as reference for negotiation of future transboundary agreements	NEPAD, RECs, UN-water/Africa, EU, ECA, ADB \$150,000
		Convene continental experts, including AMCOW, UN Water/African meeting to discuss and agree on cooperation framework.	X			
		Submit outcome to Organs of the AU for consideration and adoption.	X			
		Country meetings to discuss policy harmonization needs, factoring in gender issues**	x	X		
11. Strengthen Existing River and Lake Basins and identify new ones	1. Identify weaknesses and strengths of existing basin authorities and promote strengthening of their	Commission a study to assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing river/lake basin authorities	X		Strengths and weaknesses of existing authorities identified and a strategy developed to	RECs, River Basin organizations

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
	capacities	Convene a meeting of the CEO of River Basin organizations including sub-regional (REC) country meetings to discuss proposals.	X		facilitated strengthening of management and institutional capacities Transboundary waters and Basin authorities of potential identified; Framework for management identified.	NEPAD, RECs, UNEP, UN-Water/Africa, ADB, GTZ, RBOs, ECA, EU \$150,000
	2. Identify other significant transboundary and untapped water bodies and propose management regime for them.	Convene donors Conference(s) for support to strengthen capacities.		X		
		Promote cooperation, coordination and exchange of experiences and lessons learnt between existing RBOs and their linkages with AMCOW activities	X	X		
		Study to identify other transboundary water bodies; identify potential collaborating countries; propose management system		X		
		Sub-regional (REC) meetings to study report and make recommendations				

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
12. Adopt the African Water Facility	Promote/support resource mobilization	Donor round table meetings; Sourcing financial resources from Member States		X	Possible financial commitments by donors and Member States	NEPAD, ADB, UNEPD, UN-Water/Africa, EU, GTZ, ECA, AMCOW
13. Establish the African common market for agricultural products	1. Determine priority commodities to focus on 2. Determine barriers to trade (physical, tariff, etc.) 3. Harmonize trade policies	Consultancy for common market establishment	X		Determine priority crops for trade and barriers to trade. Recommendations to harmonize trade policies developed	RECs, FAO has already pledged US\$ 333.000 \$333,000
		Workshop to review consultancy report and come up with recommendations	X			
		Present recommendations to relevant AU organs	X			
14. Intra- African trade in agriculture and fisheries	Same as no. 8 and 13 above	Same as no. 8 and 13 above			Same as no. 8 and 13 above	Same as no. 8 and 13 above

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
15. Strategies for export oriented industries, regional integration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. determine barriers to trade; 2. promote trade by commodity sectors; 3. create a committee of Director Generals of Customs to harmonize policies 			X X X		RECs, relevant development partners
16. Develop infrastructure, particularly in energy, transport, roads, communication and New Information and Communication Technology fields in order to increase productivity and promote local and foreign investments in these fields.	<p>Undertake an assessment of the status and progress of the implementation of the NEPAD infrastructure Action Plan.</p> <p>Assess the progress in the implementation of CAADP pillar 2 on <i>Improving Infrastructure and Trade related Capacities for Market Access</i></p>	Develop TOR for desk study assessment.	X		Findings of the assessment and recommendation for further actions	NEPAD, ADB, IFAD other relevant UN agencies and other dev. partners
		In collaboration with AUC, NEPAD Secretariat and ADB, take stock of the progress of implementation of Infrastructure programme.	X			
		Identify gaps for further analysis and action	X			

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
17. Coordination of African position at WTO and other international trade negotiation fora.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> AU staff based at WTO in Geneva to monitor negotiations AU Staff in Brussels to monitor ACP, EPA negotiations 	<p>Establish contact with African Group in Geneva</p> <p>Convene continental meetings as necessary</p>	X	X	AU up to date on trade negotiations and provide inputs at various for a and through “group of African ambassadors” in Geneva African Common Position	<p>RECs</p> <p>US \$250,000</p>
18. Common and coherent policy framework for public-private cooperation to attract increased private capital into the agricultural and water resources.	Undertake an assessment of current policy environment for public-private cooperation in agriculture and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country policy studies Develop recommendations Develop framework policy for consideration by Summit 	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on current policy environment Recommendations on way forward Framework policy document 	<p>NEPAD, FAO, ECA, IFPRI</p> <p>US\$ 175,000</p>
19. Develop the human resource potential in the continent through education, training, skills development and exchange of expertise	An assessment to identify areas of need for training and skills development for farmer’s organizations, in particular women as well as institutions that provide services to farmers and rural households	<p>Brainstorm session on areas where AUC could be effective.</p> <p>Develop the concept note and TOR for the Assessment</p> <p>Undertake the study</p>	X	X	Study report and recommendations	<p>relevant partners</p> <p>US \$150,000</p>

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
20. Ensure gender balance in access to training, education, land, natural resources, loans and development programmes	Main streaming of gender and water management in agriculture	Study to assess role of gender in policy making and productive uses of water	X		Strategy on Gender mainstreaming into programmes developed	RECs, other relevant partners
	Promotion of gender sensitive policies for development	Workshops for policy workers on gender and natural resources	X		Reports and recommendations	US \$150,000
21. Establishment of the African Investment bank to ensure financing of development projects in the field of agriculture and water.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study for the establishment of AIB 2. Bring all partners on board 3. Recommendations for the establishment of the AIB 	Organize consultations with financiers, investors and bankers	X	X	Further the objectives of the AU by making short-term and long-term finance available for sound investment mainly for agriculture	relevant dev. Partners especially ECA US \$100,000
22. Feasibility study for the establishment of an African Agricultural Development Fund.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study for the establishment of an AADF 2. Facilitate use of existing Funds 	Feasibility study for the establishment of an AADF	X		Feasibility study for establishing AADF fund done. Strategies for better access to existing "funds"	ADB, IFAD, ECA, FAO, World Bank,
		Workshop to review study report and come up with recommendations	X			

Summit Decisions	Broad Activities	Specific Activities	Time-Frame		Expected Outcome	Possible Partners & Initial Indicative Cost
			Up to 2007	Up to 2015 and Beyond		
	3. Recommendations for a new one as necessary	Present recommendations to relevant AU organs	X		for and their mechanisms identified. Recommendations to access existing funds and the establishment of an AADF developed.	Member States \$100,000
23. Implementation of NEPAD programmes in agriculture and water and implementation of 10% budget allocation.	1. Strategy for CAADP implementation	Create CAADP implementation roadmap	X		Implementation roadmap strategy developed Partner buy-in to the CAADP process.	NEPAD, RECs, FAO, G8, World Bank, ADB \$600,000
	2. Bring RECs and all other partners (private sector, donors, etc.) on board.	Regional workshops to bring partners on board and get recommendations	X	X		
	3. Implement strategy for CAADP implementation.	Present workshop recommendations to relevant organs	X	X		

3.2 Steps for Building Constituency and Operationalisation of the Plan

40. The plan will be disseminated by the AU Commission to further enhance consultations through a series of well targeted workshops with representatives from a wide range of stakeholders including: Ministerial bodies for Agriculture, Water and Environment, NEPAD, RECs, River Basin Organization (RBOs) and key development partners.

41. The objectives of these consultative dialogues would be to enable the Commission to benefit from suggestions from all its stakeholders with the view to incorporating them in the medium term plan and review. These consultations will be a powerful stimulant for enhanced convergence of actions to establish common framework, mobilize and build resources for continued assistance to Africa's water resources and agricultural development and for the efficient execution of the mandate of the AU Commission.

42. The AU Commission sees three possible risk factors that could impede and slow down the operationalisation of the Action Plan. These include: impediments to RECs integration; emergence of a possible mismatch between strategic planning and budgeting; and some lingering socio-political civil conflicts in limited number countries.

43. These risk elements call for strong support to the initiatives taken by the AU including that of the Peace and Security Council as a major step towards creating favourable conditions conducive to a successful implementation of AU Commission programmes including the Sirte Declaration.

THE WAY FORWARD

4.1 Steps for Speeding up the Implementation of the Plan

44. If the implementation of the Sirte Declaration has to be realized within the time horizon 2015 and contribute to the Shared Vision of the African Union Commission: *"to build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful African, an Africa driven and managed by its own citizen and representing a dynamic force in the international arena"*, three main steps have to be taken to accelerate the process. First, in the short term, there is need for the identification and implementation of short-term flagship programmes or "quick wins" that will set the stage for the medium to long-term actions/programmes to follow. Most of these "quick wins" are among the Decisions that have already been included in the AU Commission's Short-term Strategic Plan. Box 6 presents some of these Flagship programmes.

45. Second, AU Commission should articulate strategic partnerships around the implementation of the Sirte Declaration. Due to fragmentation of efforts, many initiatives have not yielded results to reverse Africa's performance in agriculture and natural resources management. Partnership and coordination in the implementation of the Action Plan would harness synergies, assist in speeding up the implementation process and yield effective results.

Box 5: AU's Flagship Programmes to kick-start the Implementation of the Sirte Declaration

Flagship Programmes 2004-2007

- ☞ Tacking /monitoring mechanisms for 10% Budget Allocation to Agriculture and Rural Development.
- ☞ Establishment of Early Warning Systems at Regional Levels.
- ☞ Establishment of a Common Market for Agricultural Products.
- ☞ Feasibility Study for the Establishment of an African Agricultural Development Fund (AADF).
- ☞ Integration of AMCOW, AMCEN and Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture as Specialized Technical Committees of the African Union.
- ☞ Creation and Federation of Trans-boundary Water Organizations/Authorities for the Promotion of the Integrated Management of the Resource and capacity building.
- ☞ Promotion of knowledge Sharing on Land Degradation and Desertification for Food Security in Africa.
- ☞ Control of Trans-boundary Livestock Diseases by IBAR.
- ☞ Implementation of PATTEC Initiatives (see Box 1).
- ☞ Establishment of an African Farmer's Forum.
- ☞ Pest Risk Analysis and Food Safety in Africa.

46. Finally, financial mechanisms should be identified. This would assist in mobilizing and build up financial resources for funding the activities in the Action Plan. Some possible mechanisms are discussed in the next section including the possibility of establishment of a Trust Fund.

4.2 Focusing Attention on Funding Requirements and Mechanisms

47. Draw attention to commitments of Member States:

While the commitment of Member States for funding AU Commission programme is evident, there exist short falls between their commitments and actual flow of funds. An example of this is the Solidarity Budget. Most of the approved Action Lines for 2005 that should have been implemented are still pending. Africa's commitment to funding agriculture cannot be overemphasized. Financing agriculture, including the implementation of the Sirte Declaration is based on the dual assumption that Africa itself will increase its level of investment and that its external partners will come forward to support it, in the spirit of NEPAD. It is suggested, therefore, that an in-built mechanism needs to be put in place at all levels of the AU decision-making organs to induce Member States to fulfil their financial obligations to the Commission.

48. Financing mechanisms of Ministerial Bodies:

One potential area for raising awareness and mechanisms of funding is by tapping mechanisms under some Ministerial Bodies such as AMCOW, AMCEN and Agriculture Ministers, etc.

49. Establishment of a Trust Fund:

Development of a framework towards the establishment of the Trust Funds for the implementation of the Sirte Declaration would include the formation of a viable Resource Mobilization Team that would mobilize funds. The Team would assist in defining the framework for the establishment of a Trust Fund.

50. Develop programmes for collaboration with partners. The Commission in consultation with partners could develop a financial package based on the programmes of implementation of the Sirte Declaration. T

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

51. Establishing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism in an essential element of the implementation process because the mechanism will provide guidance and direct the implementation process towards achieving its intended goal. Monitoring will be an ongoing review of the implementation process of the Plan and will be conducted by the Commission in close collaboration with the Implementation Committee. The monitoring will determine whether the implementation of the Sirte Declaration is going according to plan. It will also determine budgetary requirements and whether any adjustments may be needed. The evaluation will analyse the relevance of the activities. To be effective the monitoring will include annual reporting systems. Built in the annual reporting system will be the performance indicators, which will be defined, based on the expected outcomes of the actions.

4.4 Conclusion and Recommendations

52. Africa can boast some achievements in the food, agriculture and water sectors but they are very few and far between. Currently, there are already indications that if the scenario remains the same, Africa will not attain the Millennium Development Goal 1 of halving hunger and absolute poverty by half by 2015 and will realize limited economic growth and development. However, the potential and opportunities exist. The implementation of the Sirte Declaration offers the Continent a genuine chance to mobilize its collective efforts to tackle Africa's development challenges by working together with its partners in a more coherent, purposeful and focused manner so as to build a more prosperous continent. The Plan in this report is a viable and collective means to tackle Africa's agriculture and water problems. However, the challenge to finance the operationisation of this plan still stands. To this effect, the following recommendations are being proposed for considerations and decision:

- 1) Member States should consider to endorse the Sirte Declaration implementation Plan;
- 2) In order to mobilize the resources for the implementation of this plan, Member States may consider the possibility of establishing a Trust Fund under the AU Commission in order to facilitate the implementation of the Sirte Declaration; and request development partners to contribute to the Trust Fund;
- 3) Member States should commit to take all necessary measures to fund the Sirte Declaration Flagship Programmes and call to specifically support AU Commission Solidarity Budget to implement the Flagship Programmes;
- 4) Member States should call upon Ministerial bodies to use their resources to implement the Sirte Declaration as appropriate.

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