"UN expert group meeting" on SLM & AP in Africa

- Bridging gap between research & farmers -

NEPAD-CAADP sustainable land and water management experiences

16th – 17th April 2009

martin bwalya (bwalyam@nepad.org)
Senior Specialist – Sustainable Land and Water Management
NEPAD Secretariat

CAADP

NEPAD

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
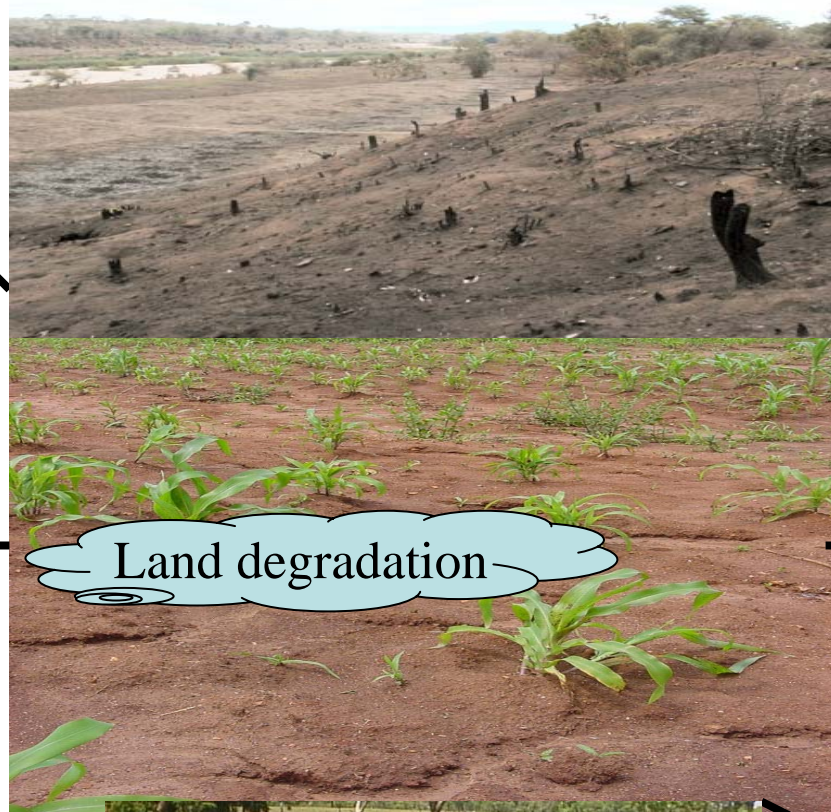
Uncontrolled grazing

Erosion
(soil and water loss)

Land degradation …..

Loss of genetic diversity

Social land use conflicts

Decline in water quality and availability

Land degradation

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
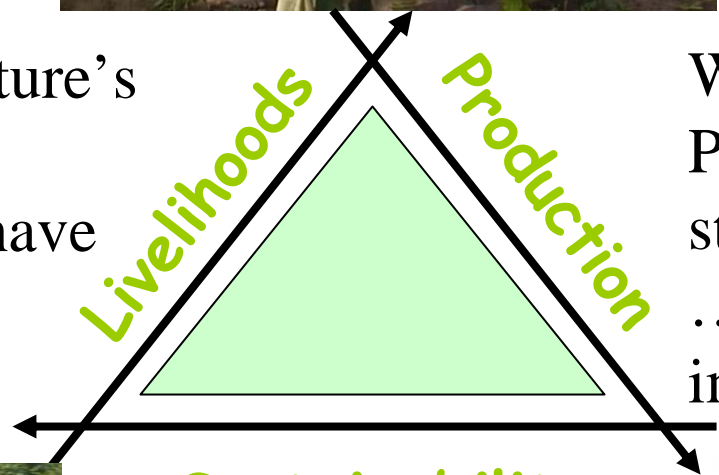
Runoff damaging costly terraces

Gg

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

Livelihoods

Production

Sustainability

WHY is agricultural PRODUCTIVITY stagnant/ declining …….. despite improved technologies

What about value (RETURNS) for investments in AGRICULTURE

Why should we be concern about SLM – THE PROBLEM!

Improved livelihoods
(rural/economic development)

Sustainable and viable Production systems

vicious cycle

Land degradation

Low productivity of external inputs

Poor yields
Low production

Food insecurity
Low incomes

Vulnerability

Integral to development planning and programmes/activities

Knowledge & Information management

Policy Issues

Financing and investment capacities

**Institutional & Governance Issues**
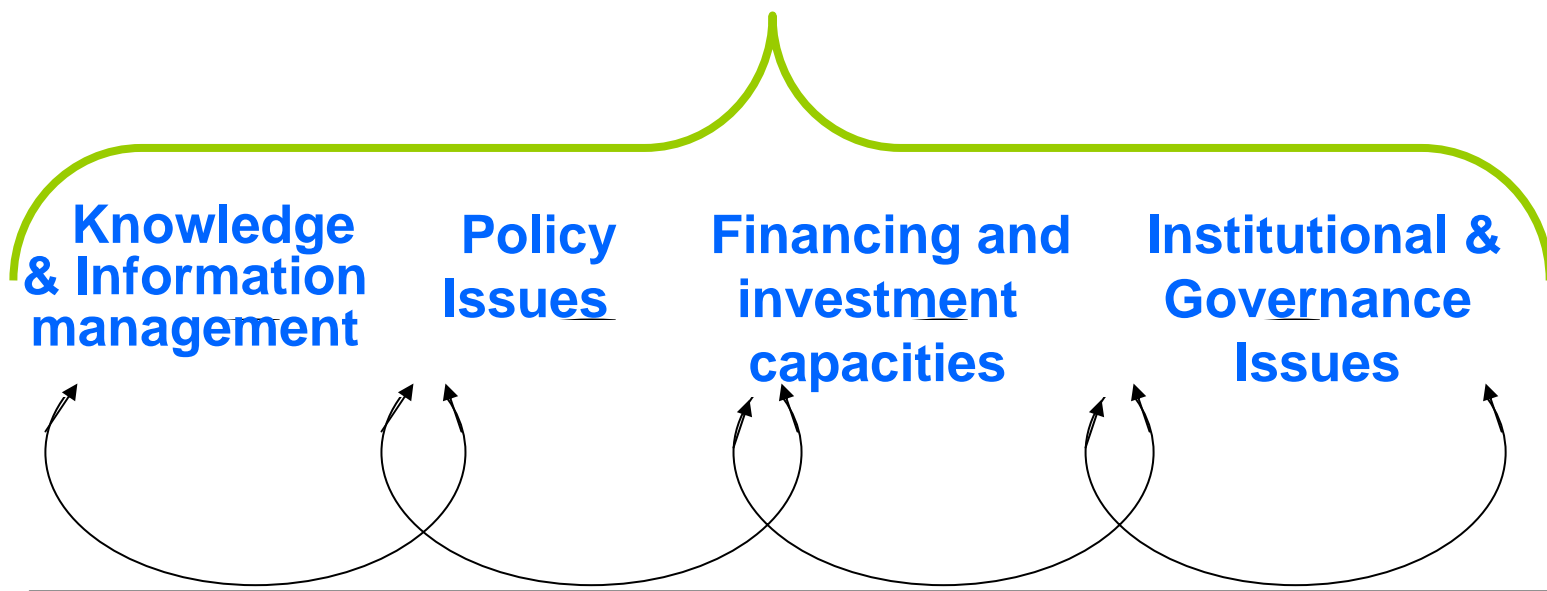
Challenges in knowledge systems

- **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**

TERRAFRICA
REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

PARTNERSHIPS
IN SUPPORT
OF **CAADP**

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**

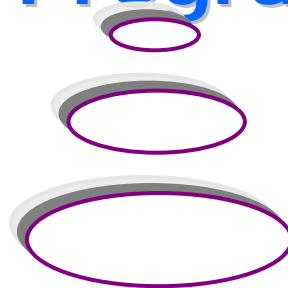- **Break down in institutional memory; peer/self learning systems and low value placed on knowledge**

NEPD-CAADP in responding to the knowledge and information support challenges
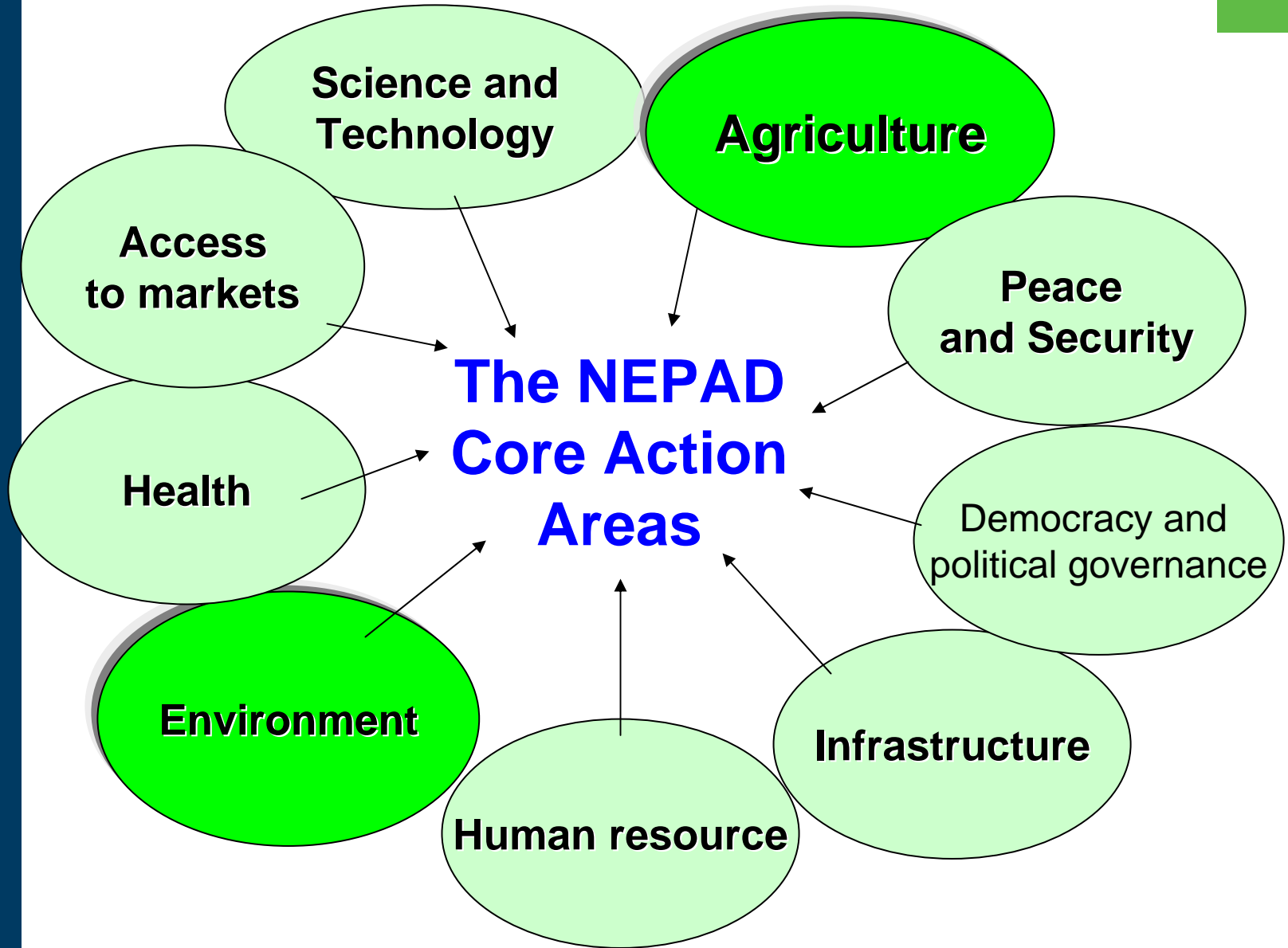
NEPAD - Agriculture

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

A common framework, tool and process for the restoration of African agriculture in supporting a growth agenda

CAADP

CAADP

Socio-economic growth and improved standard of living and clean environment

Wealth creation and support to industrialization

Food Security and Income Generation (Poverty Alleviation)

High and sustainable Agriculture Performance

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
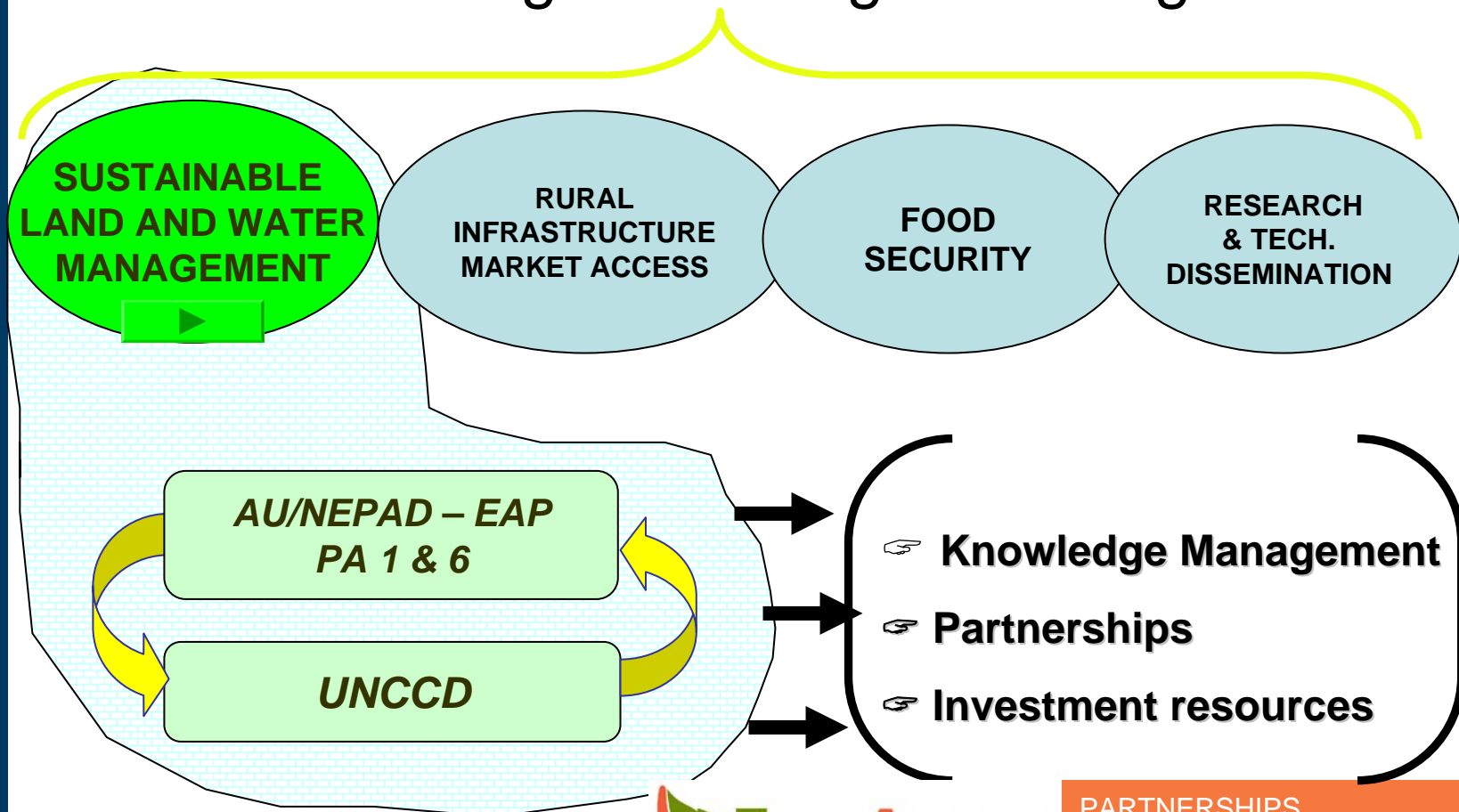
Knowledge; analysis and evidence based planning

Capacity development and alignment/harnessing

IN SUPPORT OF **CAADP**

NEPAD

The ACTION: AU/NEPAD - CAADP

✓ Building and Sustaining Africa' Ability to met 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**

TERRAFRICA
REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF **CAADP**

Country Level Implementation

Evidenced based planning

➢ Analytical work

Technical analysis

Ecosystems analysis

Policy analysis

Institutional Analysis

Economic/Financial analysis

NEPAD (CAADP-EAP) Tools ...
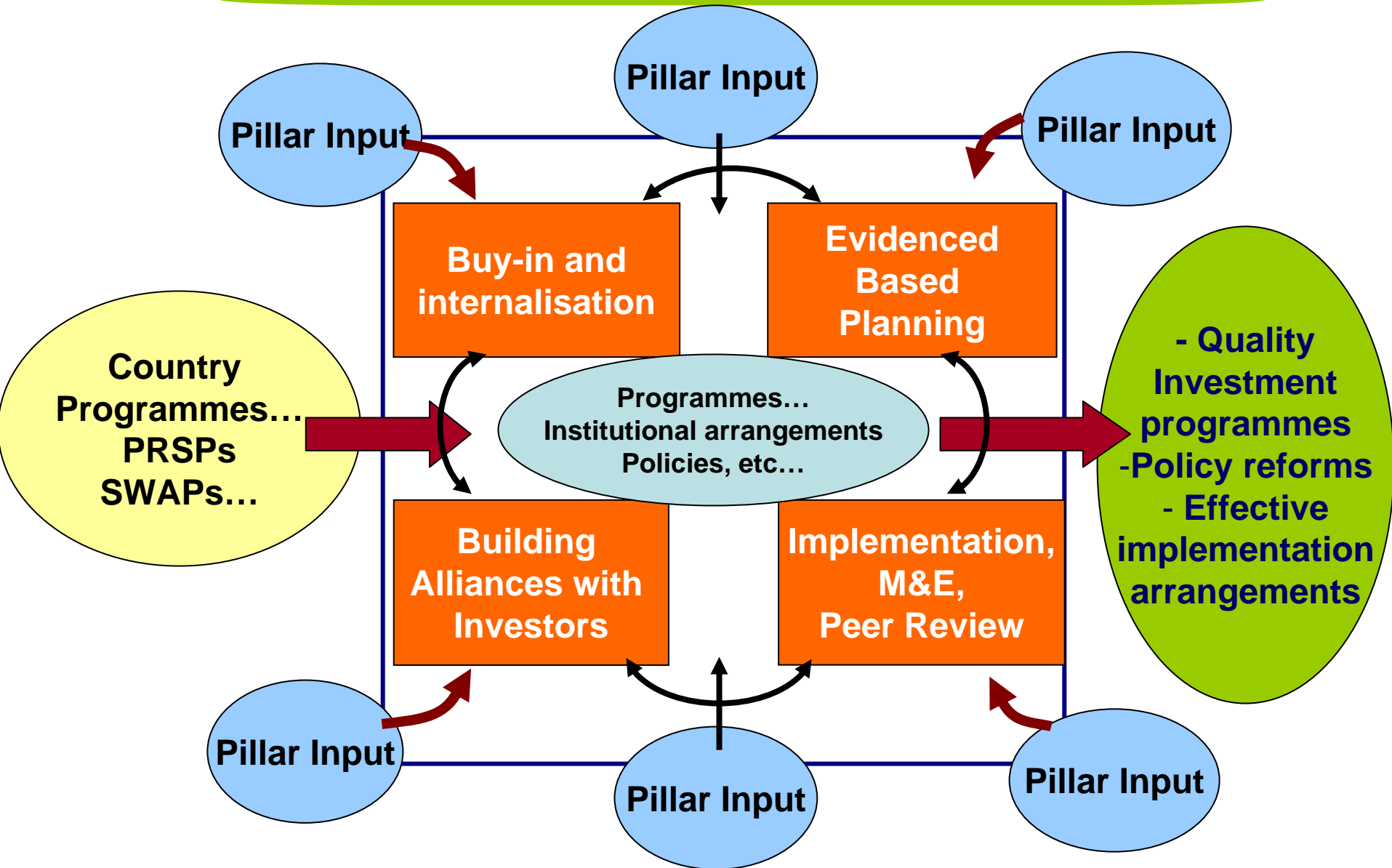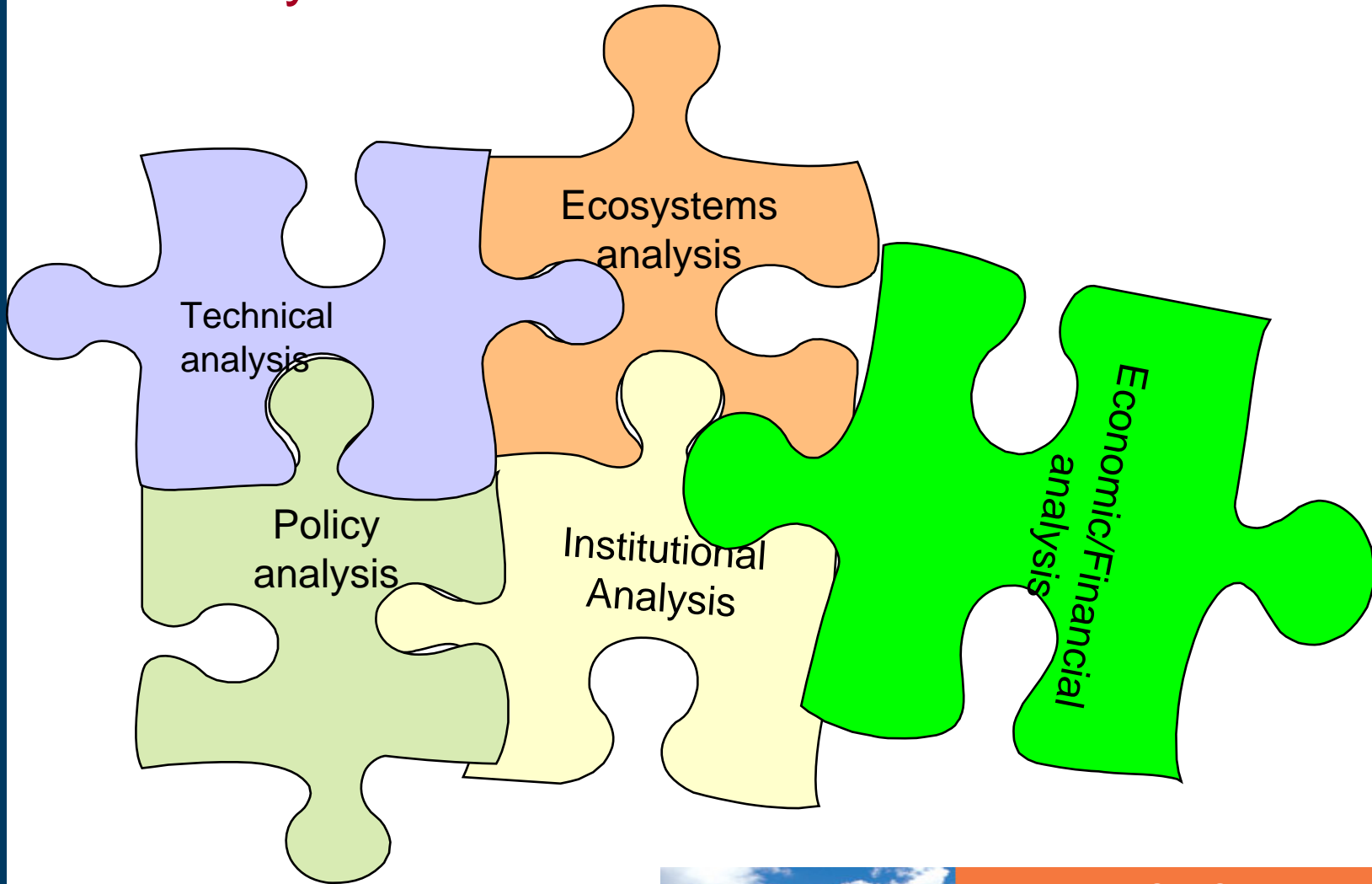
1. **Evidence based planning and analytical underpinnings**

-   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

TERRAFRICA
REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

PARTNERSHIPS
IN SUPPORT
OF **CAADP**

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

TERRAFRICA
REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

PARTNERSHIPS
IN SUPPORT
OF CAADP

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"
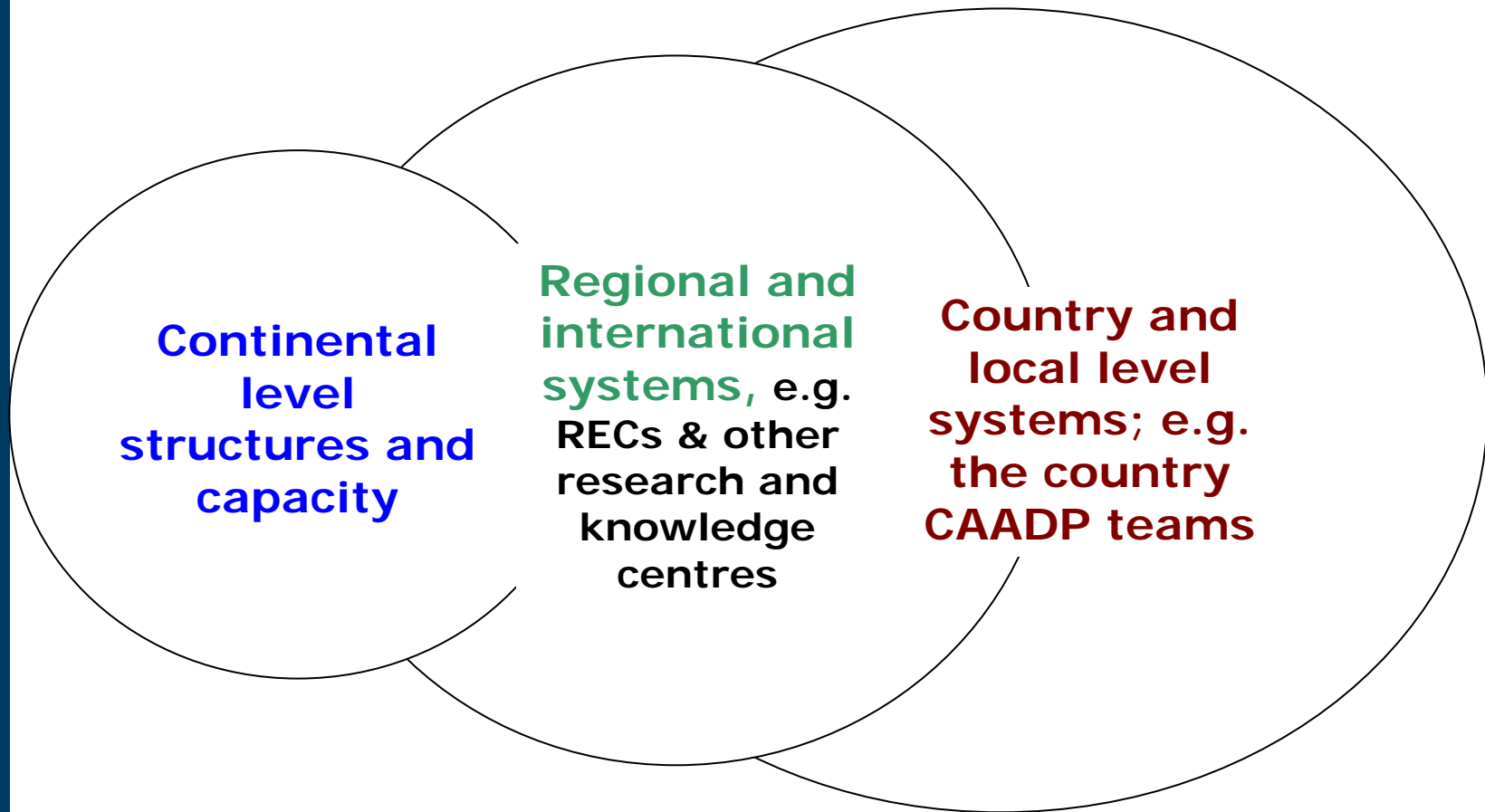
# Building and nurturing capacity for supporting scaling up SLM within CAADP framework

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?

Country CAADP Teams
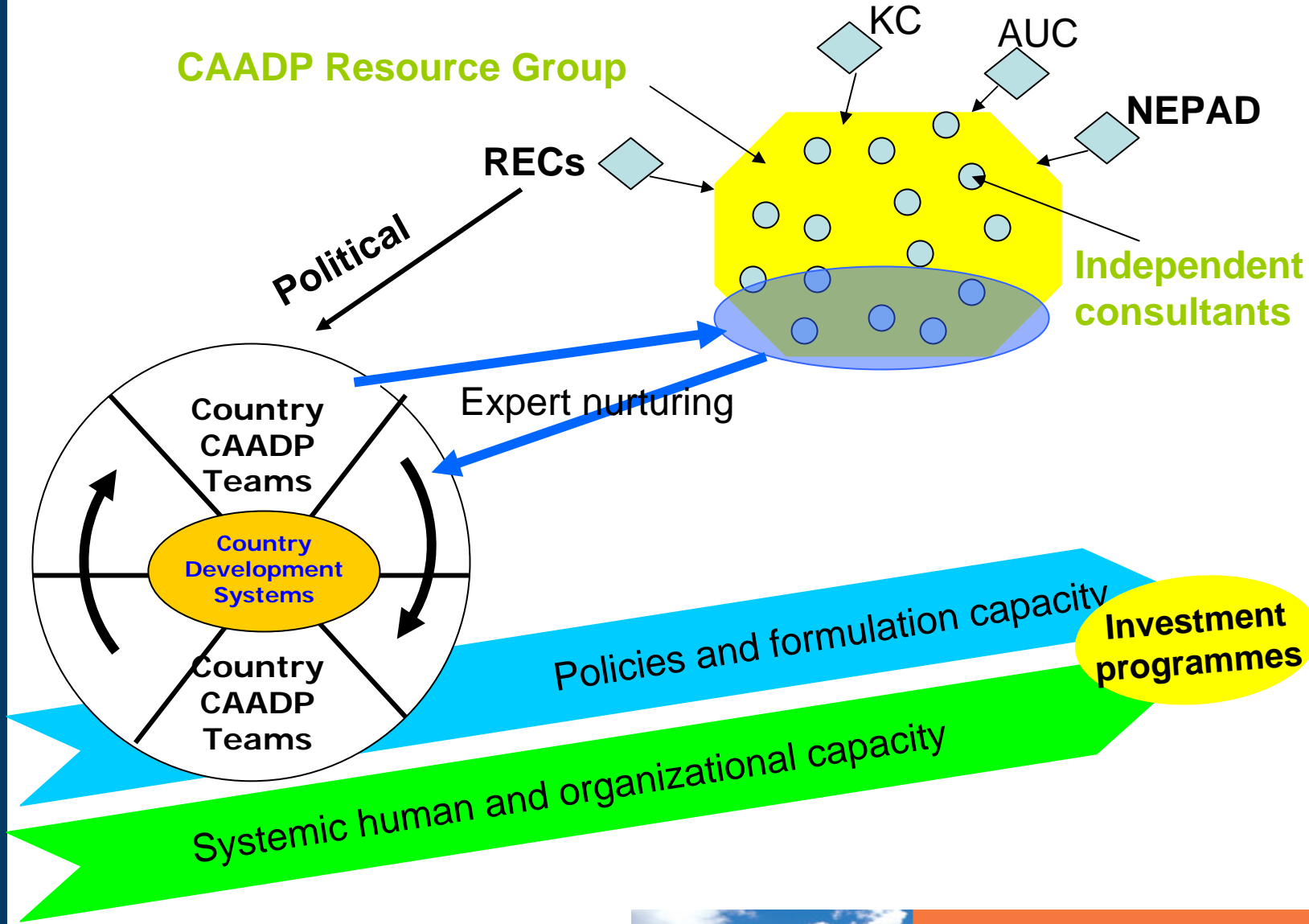
Country Development Systems

Country CAADP Teams
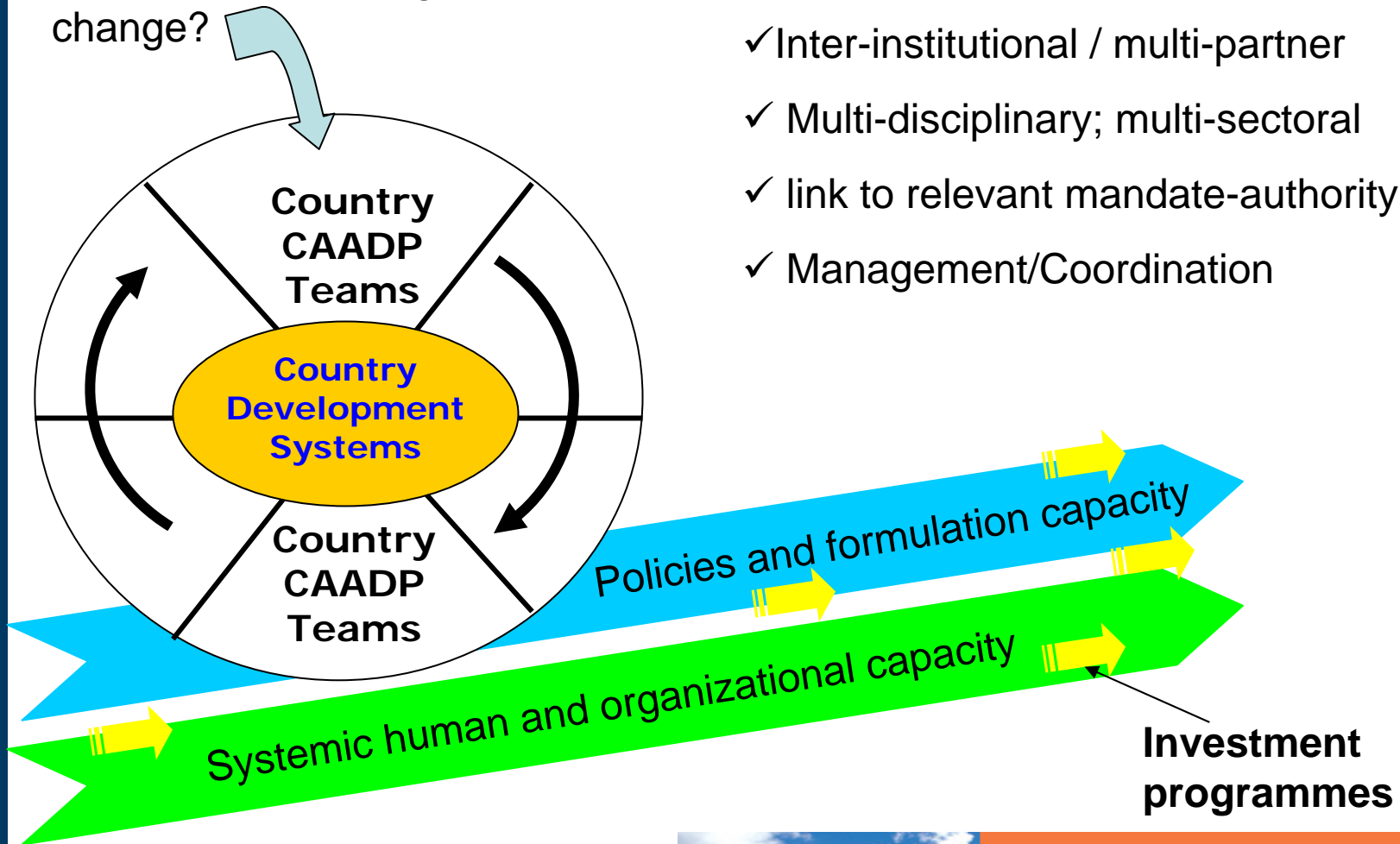
Character

✓ Inter-institutional / multi-partner

✓ Multi-disciplinary; multi-sectoral

✓ link to relevant mandate-authority

✓ Management/Coordination

Policies and formulation capacity

Systemic human and organizational capacity

Investment programmes

Supporting CAADP Implementation

KC

AUC

NEPAD

CAADP Resource Group

RECs

Political

Independent consultants

Country CAADP Teams

Country Development Systems

Country CAADP Teams

Expert nurturing

Policies and formulation capacity

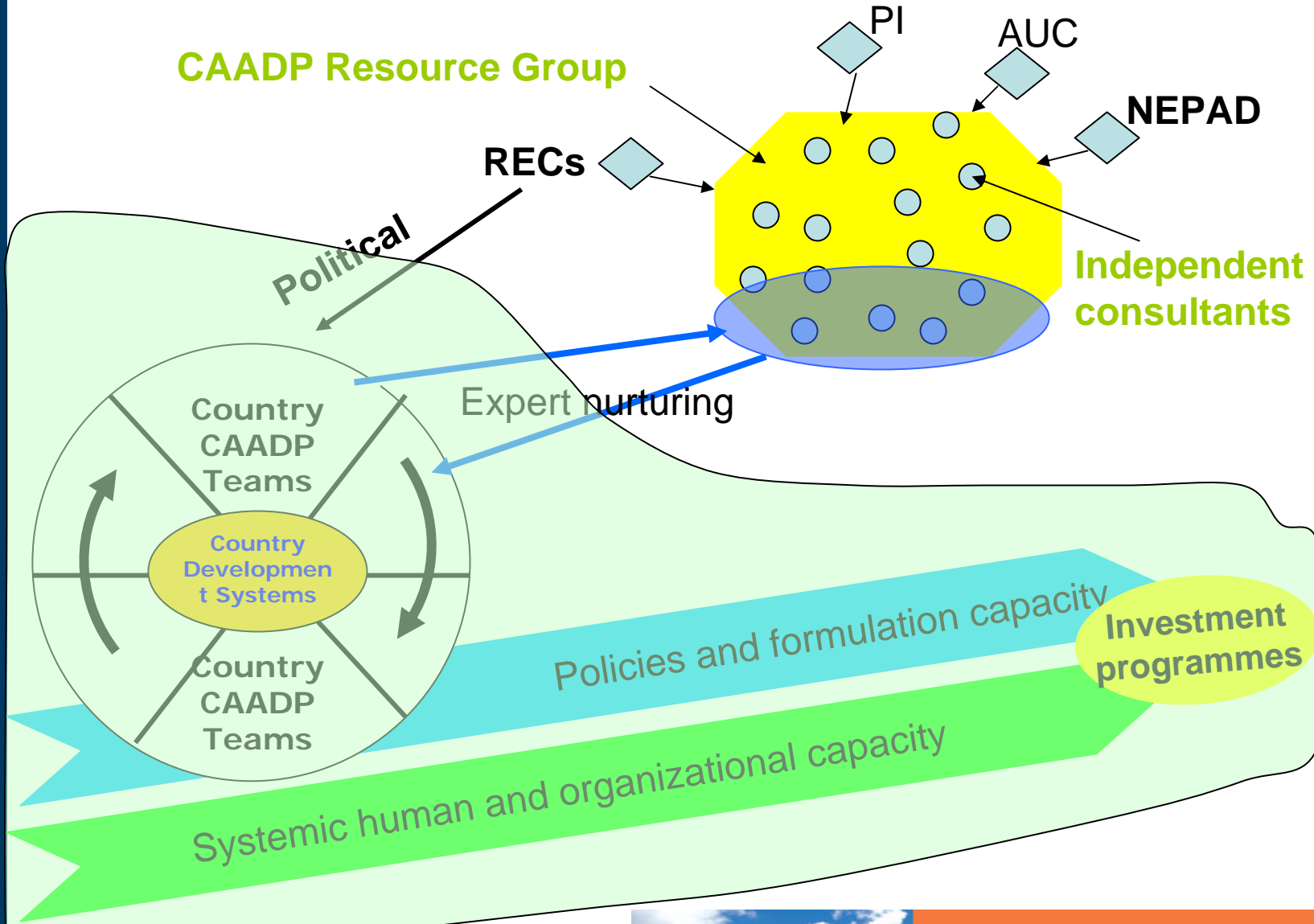Systemic human and organizational capacity

Investment programmes

PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF **CAADP**

Supporting CAADP Implementation

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

CAADP

Thank You

CAADP

PARTNERSHIPS
IN SUPPORT
OF **CAADP**