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# Supporting farmers in the implementation of CAADP

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### List of acronyms

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program
CAK	Co-operative Alliance of Kenya
CAPAD	Confede'ration des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le De'veloppement
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COOCENKI	Cooperative Centrale Du Nord-Kivu
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EAFF	Eastern Africa Farmers Federation
EAFF	Eastern Africa Farmers' Federation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FOPAC	Fèdèration des organisations Producteurs du Congo au Nord-Kivu
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
IMBARAGA	Syndicat Des agri-eleveurs du Rwanda
INGABO	Syndicat Rwandais des Agriculteurs et Eleveurs
KENFAP	Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
LOFEPACO	Ligue Des Organisations Des Femmes Paysannes Du Congo
CMA/WCA	Council of Ministers of Agriculture from West and Central Africa
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi Vya Wakulima wa Tanzania
NUCAFE	National Union for Coffee Agribusinesses and Farm Enterprises
NUCAFE	National Union for Coffee Agribusinesses and Farm Enterprise
OCFCU	Oromia Coffee Farmers Cooperative Union
SCC	Swedish Co-operative Centre
SYDIP	Syndicat De Defense Des Interests Paysans
UN	United Nations
UNFFE	Uganda National Farmers Federation

## **Introduction**

The Eastern Africa Farmers' Federation (EAFF) ([www.eaffu.org](http://www.eaffu.org)) is a regional farmers' organization whose membership consists of national farmer organizations, apex cooperative associations and apex commodity associations from ten countries in Eastern Africa – Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The EAFF secretariat is located in Nairobi, Kenya. EAFF has been actively engaged in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture development Program (CAADP) process over the past nine years. Some of the highlights of this engagement include:

- Signing a memorandum of understanding with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA);
- Appointment as signatory to the regional CAADP compact for COMESA;
- Signing of memorandum of understanding with the Council of Ministers of Agriculture from West and Central Africa (CMA/WCA) Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) Pillar 2 Lead Institution;
- Appointment to the steering committee of Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP);
- Appointment to the Partnership Committee of the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) of CAADP;
- Active participation in all the CAADP Partnership Platforms;
- Lead coordination in the CAADP Africa Forum at the continental and regional levels;

In 2011, EAFF received support from Action Aid International to conduct consultations and collect investment proposals for submission to the regional CAADP processes. This document highlights the results of this project.

## **Project results**

The main activity in this project was the consultancy assignment to conduct consultations for proposals for EAFF with respect to a regional CAADP compact. The consultant who was commissioned was called Dr. Wilfred Ongaro. Dr. Ongaro is currently the Director/Chief Economist - TAABCO Research and Development Consultants Ltd, based in Nairobi, Kenya. He was previously a Senior Economic Advisor to the Ministries of Agriculture/Rural Development/Livestock/Irrigation Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) for the Government of Afghanistan in Kabul, Afghanistan; Senior Economist, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Technical Cooperation Unit - Sub-Regional Office for Central and East Africa (SRO-CEA), Nairobi, Kenya; Economist, Agricultural Marketing Section (AMS), Agriculture Division. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa; Research Fellow, Department of Economics, School of Economics and Legal Science,

Gothenburg University, in Stockholm, Sweden and a Visiting Research Scholar, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/UN), Rome, Italy.

The summary of the identified regional investments is presented in Table 1 below. These investments were discussed during a regional workshop convened by EAFF whose participants included representatives from EAFF member organizations.

**Table 1: List of proposed regional investments**

<i>Regional Investments</i>		<i>Justification for Investments/Actions</i>	<i>Expected Spill-over Impacts</i>
<b>Regional industry</b>	<b>Agro-</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low value addition in the region’s agricultural share of total GDP</li> <li>❖ Poor national infrastructure in processing and storage               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Food deficit during the slack seasons</li> <li>❖ Production waste during the surplus seasons</li> <li>❖ High rates of malnutrition</li> <li>❖ The EAFF member countries experience large post-harvest losses, especially for perishable commodities such as fruits and vegetables, with post harvest losses averaging between 35 -50% of total attainable production. For grains, such losses vary from 15 – 25%.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economies of scale;</li> <li>• New value addition opportunities;</li> <li>• Expanded market for agro-business supplier of Inputs and services to the farm sector</li> <li>• Employment generation;</li> <li>• Skills development within the industry</li> <li>• A regional approach to food security can catalyze political and investment traction, attracting important stakeholders from all sectors to the regional cooperation processes;</li> <li>• Poverty reduction among member states;</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Fertilizer, Seed and other agricultural input plants</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Fertilizer consumption levels are still extremely low. Average fertilizer use per hectare in Sub-Saharan Africa has remained between 5 kg/ha and 10 kg/ha since 1990. This is less than 10% of the world average and far below the 50 kg/ha minimum target set by the Abuja Declaration by 2015. In the EAFF Region, the overall progress in the implementation of the Abuja Declaration is satisfactory, but there is still much room for improvement.</li> <li>❖ High input (i.e., fertilizer and seed costs)</li> <li>❖ Land degradation/low and declining soil fertility</li> <li>❖ Agricultural production in the EAFF region has not been performing adequately, thus plunging the populations into unprecedented food insecurity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable fertilizer and seed prices;</li> <li>• Increased fertilizers usage</li> <li>• Increased agricultural productivity;</li> <li>• Reduced food prices;</li> <li>• Improved food security and nutrition;</li> <li>• Employment creation;</li> <li>• Skills development within the industry;</li> <li>• Substantial economies of scale of fertilizer production, procurement and distribution;</li> <li>• Increased rural incomes at household levels</li> </ul>
<b>Investment in Training/Capacity Strengthening for Farmers on Sustainable Agri-business Enterprises</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agricultural training is critical if agriculture is to be modernized and developed on a sustainable basis;</li> <li>❖ Institutional capacity also plays a role in promoting agricultural productivity;</li> <li>❖ The Current Low absorption of modern technology;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economies of scale;</li> <li>• Human and institutional capacity strengthening;</li> <li>• Improve information sharing on issues of common interest (public goods) for EAFF Member States. These include disease and pandemic surveillance, pest invasion, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Agricultural</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Policy Analysis;</li> <li>❖ Statistics forecasting;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economies of scale;</li> </ul>

<b>Farmer Institution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Input/output markets;</li> <li>❖ Joint procurement and distribution;</li> <li>❖ Risk mitigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing of financial burden;</li> <li>• Information strengthening.</li> </ul>
<b>Trans-border infrastructure (Road, Rail, Electricity, etc).</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate regional road and railways infrastructure;</li> <li>❖ High cost of transport (particularly the landlocked countries);</li> <li>❖ Regional political borders frequently separate food surplus production zones from the deficit markets they would normally serve. Regional cross-border trade can clearly contribute to improved regional food security, although this will require infrastructural investment and policy harmonization key trade corridors;</li> <li>❖ High cost of electricity;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive externalities (e.g., Regional Economic Integration);</li> <li>• Reduction in trade costs (both national and cross-border transactions);</li> <li>• Reduction in travel time;</li> <li>• Social inclusion (by increasing accessibility and mobility)</li> <li>• Increased market access and trade;</li> <li>• Increased private investment;</li> <li>• Food security and nutrition;</li> <li>• Economies of scale;</li> <li>• Reduced cost of electricity</li> <li>• Increase trans-border use of electricity;</li> </ul>
<b>Investment in climate smart that ensures Land and Water Management.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increased cultivation of marginal lands</li> <li>❖ Huge potential for irrigable land</li> <li>❖ Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>❖ Poor water management and inefficient irrigation systems</li> <li>❖ Climate change variability</li> <li>❖ The impact of climate change on cooperation between riparian countries of the River Nile Basin.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantial economies of scale;</li> <li>• Regional food security;</li> <li>• Huge increases in irrigation;</li> <li>• Promoting and disseminating sustainable Trans-boundary land and water resource management practices;</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Food Reserves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Considerable amount of harvest lost during bumper harvest due to logistics post-harvest activities;</li> <li>❖ Frequent food aid especially during drought seasons.</li> <li>❖ Reducing vulnerability and/or exposure to future food security shocks; and</li> <li>❖ Transitioning from emergency food security responses to long-term development strategies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A marker for excessive production;</li> <li>• Regional food price stabilization;</li> <li>• Food security; and</li> <li>• Trigger other investments in agriculture.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional market Information System (MIS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increased profit); Regional trade is an engine of growth in eastern African Counties;</li> <li>❖ Reduction in transaction costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional/national farmers armed with Information on productive markets;</li> <li>• Increased regional trade;</li> <li>• Build reliable commercial contacts (via trader's network) to help remove NTBs and expand regional trade leading to accelerated economic growth.</li> </ul>

As part of his consultations, the consultant visited various organizations in three countries – Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Table 2 presents the list of people whom he consulted.

**Table 2: List of people and institutions consulted as part of this exercise**

No	Country	Organization	Name of person
1	Tanzania	East African Community	Moses Marwa
2			Dr. William Olaho
3			Timothy Wesonga
4			Pamela Rogo
5		UN/ International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)	Awinda Osusa
6	Kenya	Eastern Africa Farmers' Federation	Stephen Muchiri
7			Mainza Mugoya
8		Ministry of Agriculture	John Ndigwa
9			Kamoni Njoroge
10		Ministry of Co-operative Development	Charles Ndirangu
11		Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)	John M. Omiti
12		Co-operative Alliance of Kenya	Daniel Marube
13			Judith Nthiga
14			George Opidi
15		Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP)	George Odhiambo
16			Judith Kayoni Libaisi
17			Edward Kateiya
18		C-MAD	Charles N. Onyango
19	Uganda	National Union for Coffee Agribusinesses and Farm Enterprises (NUCAFE)	Joseph Nkandu
20			Deus Nuwagaba
21			Hilton Maganda
22			Caroline Nabukonde
23			Rashida Nakabuga
24		VECO East Africa	Rose Adokorach
25			Josephat Byaruhanga
26			Elizabeth Murimi
27			Paul Mbuthia Kamau

Table 3 presents the list of participants who attended the EAFF regional workshop where the findings of the study were validated.

**Table 3: List of participants at EAFF Regional workshop**

No.	Name	Organization	Country
1	Eugénie Kavugho Mastaki	LOFEPACO	DRC
2	Des Agnes Kanyere Mastaki	LOFEPACO	DRC
3	Dessalegn Jena	OCFCU	Ethiopia
4	Worku Kassaye	OCFCU	Ethiopia
5	Laurent Kaburire	MVIWATA	Tanzania
6	Mercy Kingu	MVIWATA	Tanzania
7	Nyandwi Pierre	INGABO	Rwanda
8	Ezechias Mushimire	INGABO	Rwanda
9	Denys Munzuyarwo	IMBARAGA	Rwanda
10	Evariste Mpayimana	IMBARAGA	Rwanda
11	Kenneth Katungisa	UNFFE	Uganda
12	Dora Acio Rwego	UNFFE	Uganda



13	Charles Kiwanja	SYDIP	DRC
14	Nzanzu Kawite	SYDIP	DRC
15	Gideon Kambale Bayikundahi	FOPAC	DRC
16	Roger Vutsoro	FOPAC	DRC
17	Daniel Muhindo Bunambo	COOCENKI	DRC
18	KAVGHO Kisonia Desanges ( responsable SFOAP)	COOCENKI	DRC
19	David Wanjohi	KENFAP	Kenya
20	George Odhiambo	KENFAP	Kenya
21	Jean Marie NDAYISHIMIYE	CADAP	Burundi
22	Johari NIZIGAMA	CADAP	Burundi
23	Mainza Mugoya	EAFF	
24	Joyce Kamau	EAFF	
25	Stella Kamuyu	EAFF	
26	Stephen Muchiri	EAFF	
27	Philip Kiriro	EAFF	

### **Challenges**

The main challenge in this project was the breakdown in communication with the consultant who had been commissioned to undertake this task. After the consultant had been commissioned, EAFF failed to communicate with him by e-mail or telephone. The EAFF project manager tried to contact him through his references in vain. The EAFF management then decided to cancel his contract, and then proceeded to contract another consultant, who successfully completed the task.

### **Possible collaboration between EAFF and Action Aid International**

There are several areas where EAFF and Action Aid International can collaborate as a result of this exercise.

*Gender assessment of the identified investments:* EAFF has not conducted comprehensive gender assessments for the identified investments. Such assessments would inform the implementation of such investments. Action Aid has sufficient experience in gender-related interventions and could provide valuable guidance in this area.