

CONCEPT NOTE

In recognition of the key accountability role that NSAs play in bringing credibility to the CAADP Commitments and Mutual Accountability Processes in Uganda

25th and 26th, September 2017, Kampala Uganda

Venue: To be Communicated

Context

The Malabo Declaration, signed by African Heads of States¹, indicates that goals to end hunger and halve poverty through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation should be attained by 2025. There is also consensus on the need for concrete action and delivering tangible results towards these goals, whilst improving accountability, resource use and delivery to Africa's populations that depend on agriculture, especially smallholder. Contextually, since Uganda's commitment to CAADP in March 2010 and thereafter reaffirming these commitments by signing the Malabo Declaration in June 2014, localization by the country has been done through incorporation of these commitments in leading priorities of Government like; Vision 2040, NDP II and DSIP/ ASSP all of which recognize agriculture as the backbone of the economy. Withstanding this integration, the sector's performance in terms of moving towards the Maputo protocol of investing 10% of the national budget in agriculture and the CAADP target of 6% annual growth in agriculture, remains a golden dream as the country remains around 3.3% (sh883bn) budget allocation as per the 2017/18 national budget and about 3.7% year-on-year annual growth in the first three months of 2017.

In terms of monitoring and implementation, the Sustaining CAADP Results Framework² was designed to monitor the implementation of the commitments made in the Malabo Declaration over ten years (2015-2025). The results framework formed a basis to review and track progress, through mutual learning and mutual accountability. Two processes have been developed to ensure that these progress reviews are conducted across all countries and progress reports submitted to the AU Heads of State Summit biennially. Through these processes, all CAADP stakeholders, including NSAs) must be accountable, contribute evidence and track progress through the Joint Sector Review (JSR) and the Biennial Review (BR) and first report using scorecards for the first AU Heads of State Summit in January 2018. To this end, CSOs³, smallholder farmers, farmers' organizations, RECs and governments, can use the BR process as a reference point to track how these commitments are being met. More specifically related to the advocacy needs of CSOs, farmers, and citizens' alike, the Malabo Declaration presents an opportunity to use these tools to achieve inclusive agriculture development, gender equity and work towards achieving the sustainable development goals. While smallholder farmers representative associations and other pro-poor civil society organizations are

¹ Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, June 2014.

²

³ CSO – term used included farmers associations, citizens, other non-state actors involved in agriculture development.

considered stakeholders of these policy making and mutual accountability processes, their participation and voice have been unevenly prioritized, and although National CAADP teams in the country have been trained on these processes, a number of CSOs remain unaware of these important monitoring tools.

Purpose and objectives of this orientation

In recognition of the key accountability role that NSAs play in bringing credibility and contributing to mutual accountability to the process, FRA with financial support from TrustAfrica will facilitate an orientation for the Non State Actors (NSAs) on understanding and tracking Uganda's performance on the CAADP commitments. This activity aims at reintroducing the Non State Actors WG members (CSOs, farmers organisations, private sector, media, academia) to the CAADP commitments and the set indicators upon which Uganda as a member state is supposed to report, the relevant results monitoring tools and devise means of domesticating the methodology and tools of tracking the selected indicators that are already developed by CAADP Non State Actors Coalition (CNC) and partners such as ActionAid and Trust Africa and the methodologies of tracking these indicators.

The orientation will also provide for NSAs to take stock of their journey to influencing the CAADP processes in the past. This orientation will also offer an opportunity for participants to align their work with regional and continent-wide processes such as the BR process and Scorecard and examine the synergies that could result from coordinating initiatives at national levels. As noted above, there is an urgent need to connect an expert-led process of policy analysis with grassroots-based advocacy. This connection could create a credible groundswell for policy change.

Specifically, this orientation aims;

1. To reintroduce CSOs on the CAADP objectives, strategies and current activities for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration
2. To technically guide partners through current pertinent CAADP monitoring tools to support NSAs align their work with these regional and continent-wide processes
3. To sensitize CSOs on the mutual accountability processes including the Biennial Review and Joint Sector Review in relation to national agriculture development strategies
4. To share experiences and review successes and challenges of NSAs advocacy for CAADP implementation.
5. To map strategies and roles of CSOs for strengthening engagement in CAADP processes, working in coalitions

Orientation outcomes

1. Increased number of NSA's engaged in monitoring the implementation of the Malabo commitments
1. Increased knowledge of the CAADP processes and monitoring tools and especially mutual accountability at the national, regional and continental level
2. A clear understanding of the role of NSAs in national engagement on CAADP, BR and JSR processes
3. Strengthened collaboration and coordination amongst NSAs on CAADP engagement

Participants

The orientation will bring together 30-40 civil society organisations, farmers' associations and agriculture policy and budget advocacy and include partner organizations to ensure a wider representation of CSOs, NGOs, national CAADP team (CNC) and other partners in agriculture development advocacy and especially women focused farmer's organizations.