
**Concept Note:
Secretariat of
the CAADP
Development
Partner Task
Team (DPTT)**

**Germany
Chairmanship**

January - December 2016

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Acronym and Abbreviations

AUC	African Union Commission
BMZ	Germany Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
DPTT	Development Partner Task Team
DREA	Directorate for Rural Economy and Agriculture
GDPRD	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa Development
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency

I. BACKGROUND

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) provides a continent-wide policy framework for African agricultural development for food security and nutrition initiatives. CAADP is the agricultural programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a programme of the African Union (AU).

The implementation of CAADP happens at country level and at regional level (within the Regional Economic Communities of Africa). Many financing instruments from several donor agencies are supporting the CAADP institutions and implementation.

The CAADP Development Partner Task Team (DPTT¹) is a key governance and coordination body, supporting CAADP processes and institutions and bringing together over 20 international organizations and development agencies. The DPTT aims to ensure a fruitful and structured dialogue within the donor-community, as well as between donors and the African Union Commission (AUC) and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA). The main instrument for dialogue is the Partnership Platform.

The DPTT is an informal but structured group that aims to facilitate the process of CAADP implementation. It is led by a rotational Chair for a period of one year². From January 2016, Germany will take up the responsibility of the Chair of the DPTT for the second time. During the German chairmanship, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ) will assume the function of the Chair, supported by the GIZ-CAADP programme, acting as the secretariat of the DPTT.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE CAADP DPTT

The CAADP DPTT is an informal but structured group of development partners that provide strategic, technical and/or financial assistance to the CAADP processes and core CAADP-implementing institutions. The DPTT aims to improve African agricultural development through coordinated CAADP-implementation and/or CAADP-implementation support.

The CAADP DPTT is led by a Chair, who represents the development partners in formal discussions with the African lead institutions (AUC/DREA and NPCA) on

¹ Australia, Canada, EU, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States, African Development Bank, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, International Fund for Agricultural Development, World Bank, Global Donor Platform, WFP, FAO and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

² The duration of the chairmanship of the DPTT is at least one year (see CAADP DPTT Non Charter). The incoming Chair is usually appointed in March on a voluntary basis during the CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting (DPTT).

strategic issues, communicates with CAADP institutions at different levels and is the entry point to the group of development partners.

The Chair of the DPTT is supported in its function by a Secretariat whose role is both to ensure secretariat functions (technical backstopping of the Chair, information sharing, organisation of meeting and teleconference, reporting, and other logistical support) and to support the definition and implementation of the DPTT annual work plan. The role may also include strategic input and process facilitation to ensure effective and coordinated support of the CAADP agenda by development partners.

III. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHAIR (BMZ) AND THE SECRETARIAT (GIZ)

3.1. The Chair (BMZ)

The role of the Chair is to:

- Engage in policy dialogue with AUC and NPCA to advance thematic and operational priorities of the Malabo commitments;
- Contribute to the improvement of aid effectiveness in support to CAADP processes and implementation;
- Support the design of a financing architecture in support to Malabo implementation;
- Strengthen development partner communication and coordination to improve efficiency in the spirit of inclusiveness;
- Coordinate and articulate a common development partner's position on strategic issues in support to CAADP (Malabo commitments);
- Chair DPTT meetings with support of the Secretariat.

3.2. The Secretariat (GIZ)

On behalf of the DPTT members, the Secretariat (GIZ) will support the Chair (BMZ) in her activities and responsibilities, which could include:

- Strategic input and process facilitation to ensure effective and coordinated support by development partners in support of the CAADP agenda;
- Establish and maintain a clear, shared action plan for the DPTT that is aligned to priorities established by African partners;
- Ensure that records are maintained for DPTT members regarding Task Team and working groups' support for CAADP at the country and regional level;
- Coordinate and facilitate regular teleconference meetings, as required, including the development of teleconference agendas, and drafting and circulation of minutes;
- Help to coordinate and facilitate meetings for the DPTT, including assisting in developing a clear agenda, and drafting and circulation of notes.

The capacity of the GIZ CAADP support programme will be strengthened through an additional human resource/expert for the duration of Germany's chairmanship. The expert will have the responsibility to support BMZ as Chair of the DPTT and at the same time assume secretariat functions.

IV. SUGGESTED THEMES FOR THE GERMAN CHAIRMANSHIP

- **Food Security and Nutrition:** The root causes of underdevelopment and poverty in Africa are hunger and malnutrition. The key priority of CAADP is to support African countries to formulate and implement agricultural policies, strategies and programmes to achieve food security and accelerate socio-economic growth. Therefore strong emphasis should be given to comprehensive institutional and policy reforms as well as value chain promotion through agro-processing, private sector promotion and smallholder farmers. (Malabo target: Ending hunger by 2025)
- **Climate Change and resilience building:** Global threats and challenge such as climate change need to be addressed systematically. In the context of Malabo, this could be done through strengthening the capacities of African Union member states in integrating appropriate climate change responses into national development policies and programmes. (Malabo target: Enhancing resilience to climate variability)
- **Financing architecture³:** The operationalization of the Malabo commitments will require a financing architecture that is sustainable and geared towards ensuring that expected results are delivered. (Malabo target: Enhance investment financing in Agriculture)
- **Capacities of CAADP Institutions:** AUC and NPCA require enhanced capacities in order to efficiently provide technical support to member states in the implementation of the Malabo targets.
- **Women empowerment and youth employment:** The agriculture sector has the greatest potential for providing jobs for large numbers of young Africans. The transformation required in the agricultural sector in Africa can only be achieved by engaging the youth and women (majority of the population in the agriculture sector) as change agent and drivers for innovation. Two specific objectives of the commitment on "ending hunger" have a specific indicator on job creation for at least 30% in the agricultural value chains and enhancing the participation of women and youth in attractive agri-business opportunities.

³ With the end of the CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) end of 2015, there is a need to develop a new financing architecture in support to the implementation of Malabo

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- **Research and innovation:** Research and innovation are crucial factors to unlocking Africa's agriculture potential for an accelerated agricultural growth and transformation. This will require a strong partnership between all key stakeholders involved in CAADP.

Four out of the five abovementioned thematic areas are directly linked to the 'ONE WORLD - No Hunger' special initiative (SEWOH). Therefore the focus of the CAADP Development Partner Task Team on these themes under the chairmanship of Germany will also contribute to advance and enhance the implementation of the SEWOH.