

**Meeting of the CAADP Development Partners Coordination Group¹
9-10th March 2017, Bonn**

Chair's Summary

USAID was pleased to host a meeting of the CAADP Development Partners Coordination Group (DPCG) on March 9-10 in Bonn, Germany. USAID has taken up the Chair of the CAADP DPCG for 2017. A primary outcome of the meeting for DPCG members was the identification of 3-4 priority objectives and work streams covering 2017. To inform the identification of 2017 priorities, the AUC/NPCA presented their updated Malabo Business Plan and progress toward carrying out NAIP country level processes, biennial review, the CAP-F implementation, and technical network formation.

DPCG members and participants engaged with the AUC/NPCA to identify tangible targets and action areas from the business plan and explored avenues for aligning support to address gaps. Key gaps in the availability of resources to meet 2017 AUC/NPCA implementation targets were identified. Recognizing the need for immediate assistance to fill these gaps, it is proposed that the DPCG seek to tap the numerous mechanisms and tools that now exist to provide assistance. DPCG members have agreed on the need to bring greater coherence across support streams, and have agreed to participate in a number of follow up discussions to fill the gaps. DPCG Members also agreed to work together to advance alignment and coordination of support for the Malabo Business Plan.

Summary Issues

- **Revised five-year AUC/NPCA Business Plan:** The AUC Director of DREA set out a five-year AUC/NPCA business plan that responded to DPCG input provided at the CAADP Business Meeting in October 2016. The integrated plan provided additional details on overarching strategic objectives for 2017 and corresponding actions needed for implementation and gaps in support. Additionally, the plan outlined existing gaps where additional financing will be needed to succeed in implementing the NAIP refresh effort and the Biennial Review due to be complete in 2017.
- **Priority areas identified and work streams agreed for 2017:** Priority areas for moving the plan forward were articulated by the AUC/NPCA for 2017 and included
 - the scheduled National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) refreshes taking place in 12 countries;
 - Biennial review and accountability processes successfully completed in 20 countries;
 - Establishing the CAP-F agreements as part of the NAIP refresh in 12 countries;
 - 13th CAADP Partnership Platform meeting in Uganda (31st May – 2nd June);
 - Creation of a partnership framework for Malabo Business Plan Financing, for out year funding; and
 - Sustained support for the Seize the Moment campaign.
- **Sustaining the Momentum of the Seize the Moment Campaign:** There was agreement that the Seize the Moment Campaign provided much needed political and country level momentum to maintain the emerging momentum on Malabo Declaration implementation at the country and continental level. Participants noted the distinction between continental level assistance and the need for partners to step in once support is needed at the country level.

¹ A list of participants is in annex 2 and the agenda covered in in Annex 3

- **Grow Africa.** The DPCG reviewed and discussed the work of the Grow Africa Platform in providing links with and support for private sector investment and capacity building to advance the Malabo CAADP agenda. Grow Africa continues to engage private sector actors in support of country level processes around NAIP refreshing and biennial review implementation. Additional work is needed to ensure there is increased GA engagement with AUC/NPCA and country-level processes to advance CAP-F and private sector participation in support of country level actions and gaps, and to ensure that the existing country cooperation framework agreements are updated to align with the updated NAIPS and CAP-F agreements.

Specific actions agreed

- AUC/NPCA will provide the DPCG with disaggregated information on the strategic objectives and action areas outlined in the Business Plan. Group participants requested additional details behind funding gaps regarding needed actions and gaps.
- AUC/NPCA to communicate and share updates on processes in-country on NAIP refreshes and biennial review progress.
- For each of the priority areas agreed for 2017 a sub-group of development partners will engage to make progress, including a follow-on conference call by phone and in-person meeting. Primary topics to cover are the AUC/NPCA financing/support gaps and avenues for addressing shortfalls. Additionally, DPCG members will develop shared communications to communicate with country level counterparts and partners on these priority actions.
- The AUC to establish and convene a Malabo Implementation Coordination Group to discuss Malabo Business Plan Financing.
- AUC/NPCA agreed to communicate with the DPCG on progress of Technical Networks moving forward to ensure partner and technical/expert level support and engagement. In addition to initial support for the facilitation of the networks, there is a need to coordinate engagement between partners working on similar issues and to discourage double funding requests where organizations are already supported.
- The Chair of the DPCG will continue to organise its own secretariat to support operations and will encourage further links for learning and efficiency with the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development.

Key Events:

- May 3-5: WEF Africa, Durban, South Africa
- May 26-27: G7, Sicily, Italy
- May 31– June 2: CAADP Partnership Platform, Kampala, Uganda
- July, G20, Hamburg, Germany
- September 4-8: AGRF, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
- January 2018: AU Summit, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Participants:

- Jeff Hill, Patterson Brown, Chris Shepherd-Pratt, Jennifer Chow, Pace Lubinsky (USAID)
- Andrea Friederichs (BMZ)
- Liz Kirk (DFID)
- Aude Sauvaget (EC)
- Corinne Self (BMGF)
- Godfrey Bahigwa (AUC)
- Mark Kofi Fynn (AUC)
- Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu (NPCA)
- Marco Noordeloos (Africa Lead)

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- Jim Riordan (WEF / Grow Africa)
- Boaz Keizire (AGRA)
- Jedi Bukachi, Reinheld Ernst (Global Donor Platform for Rural Development)
- Paulina Bizzotto Molina (European Centre for Development Policy Management)
- Alex Rees (Wasafiri)

2017 Priority Activities	Supporting Partners	Gap (USD)	Available (USD)
NAIP Appraisal and Malabo domestication process – 12 countries	AGRA, USAID, EU, BMGF, BMZ, Member States, WFP, FAO, World Bank, DFID	400,000	200,000
Biennial Review and Scorecard - 20 countries	AGRA, BMGF, FAO, Member States, USAID, DFID, EU, AFDB, WFP, FAO	900,000	500,000
Private Sector investment mobilization – CAP F 12 countries	AGRA, EU, DFID, USAID, SDC, ACP Sec., BMZ	600,000	200,000
13th CAADP PP – May 31 – June 2	AGRA, USAID, FAO,	700,000	100,000
Malabo Business Plan Financing	DFID, BMZ, BMGF, USAID, WFP, FAO, EC		
Seize the Moment	BMGF, USAID, World Bank, AFDB, DFID, AUC, NPCA, AGRA,		
Total		2,600,000	1,000,000

Footnote: This table summarizes the priorities, financing gaps, and development partners that have expressed interest in or will be asked to participate in a discussion of options to meet financing and technical support gaps for 2017.

Meeting Minutes

USAID provided a brief introduction. Much has been achieved in the past, including with support from other initiatives e.g. G8, but more effort is needed now at the continental level. CAADP partners are at an important point of departure for moving the vision of Malabo forward and making it a reality. The context makes this an important meeting. It is essential that all stakeholders know what can be done concretely at continental level, that is also well rooted at country level. There is need to address gaps and go beyond information sharing to arrive at operational support, down to country level engagements.

Several critical processes are underway including the Biennial review and the AU Business Plan. The Kigame report published only a few weeks ago may have implications to revise AU structures. The likely implications likely for CAADP will need discussion at some point.

BMZ provided a brief reflection on the past 12 months. This is an important moment with many processes going on. Progress has been made on the priorities identified one year ago including improved visibility, communication, transparency although there is still a way to go on financing support to strengthen work on Malabo and improving its results orientation. The AUC thanked BMZ for leading the group in past year, and looked forward to working with USAID as the new Chair.

The AUC (Godfrey Bahiigwa) provided a presentation of the CAADP Business Plan, with updates on processes underway including the NAIP and Biennial Review.

A background explanation was provided. The 7 commitments from Malabo were translated into a results framework. An AU Business Plan (BP) has been developed to deliver the results framework. It is unique because it is a consolidated roadmap focused on catalysing strategic actions at all levels. It has a results and programmatic approach, performance based implementation with accountability mechanisms. It has an approach based on team work and clarity in roles among AU/NPCA players. To improve collaboration there would be value in having a wider constituency group in support of Malabo going beyond development partners that enables dialogue and mutual accountability. The process of developing the business plan was led by AUC with NPCA and RECs. Partners provided input in November 2017. An internal DREA workshop finalised the planning in January 17. This is a final draft being shared at the DPCG in March 2017 shared is shared DPCG. There are 36 programmes underway or planned across all Malabo Result Areas (MRAs). The delivery model for Malabo implementation has both guiding principles and deliverables against each. Partnerships will be critical to making progress.

To implement the plan, \$103m is required over 5 years for AUC and NPCA or roughly \$20 million per annum. There are guiding principles for the financing: accountability, transparency on procurement, strong reporting, partnerships approach for financing and strong results focus. Sources of funding come from the AU core budget, Member States' resources and emerging African economies. African leaders wish to mobilise their own resources for priorities. The implication is that domestic sources will grow while external sources (development partners, technical partners, international foundations, NGOs, private sector) will reduce.

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The AUC would prefer a pooled fund allowing harmonisation, alignment and accountability. The AU has mechanisms and history to do this. The AUC could have programme management unit to oversee if required. An alternative option is earmarked program/project support that is strongly aligned to the BP and results based, still requiring strong coordination and accountability.

The AUC preference is to agree on financing mechanism to launch at CAADP meeting (May 31-June 2nd CAADP PP). The AUC suggested the need to develop principles on funding instrument this month with input from DPCG in April. The CAADP PP would ideally launch AU Malabo Business Plan and financing mechanism.

The AUC priorities for 2017 are: 1) NAIP Appraisals/formulation 2) Biennial Review and Agricultural Performance Scorecard 3) Integrating CAP-F into NAIPs 4) CAADP PP 13th 5) Resources to implement the AU CAADP Business Plan.

- 1) NAIPs are critical to get country resources aligned with achieving Malabo commitments in each country, and set in place accountability mechanism. Launches have or will soon take place in Malawi, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Ghana, Ethiopia. There is \$400,000 gap in funding for this exercise.
- 2) The AUC must have the Biennium report ready for heads of state by Jan 2017. Consultants were trained in TOT in November and are working across the continent to build the picture. By September 30th, the final draft report must be complete. The AU is working hard to deliver this process. There is a financial gap of \$900,000 to deliver this process.
- 3) CAP-F is a means to achieve meaningful engagement from private sector in NAIPs and CAADP. Much work to build the right kind of policy reforms. It needs to ensure principles learned through Grow Africa and New Vision are learned and have been implemented into guidelines. A sensitisation process is underway and active efforts to support design of Country CAP-F (target 6 countries). Gap of \$600,000 in this area.
- 4) The 13th CAADP PP theme is Strengthening Mutual Accountability to Achieve CAADP/Malabo Goals and Targets. There are 3 sub-themes: Fostering evidence based planning and implementation: integrating Malabo into NAIPs; strengthening mutual accountability towards results and impact: Biennial review and scorecard; and Fostering private investment in Agriculture through value chain development for Youth's job creation (link to AU theme of 2017 on Harnessing Demographic Dividend for employment for youth). Gap of \$650,000.

Overall gap of \$2.6m exists to deliver on the 4 priorities.

Questions were asked of and responded to by AUC:

- The multi-donor trust fund had a weak past performance because communications were indirect with too many layers and it became very time-consuming. It therefore provided weak support for member states. A new approach would have a much shorter chain of asks / response / accountability.
- The impact of failing in 2017 would be substantial loss of credibility, for example if the Biennial Review is not on the table for Heads of State.
- Communication out to stakeholders from DREA is weaker than desired, and while this can be built up in longer term, in the short term there is need to build partnerships to help with this area.
- Resources that are part of the Business Plan are those at continental level (only AUC/NPCA) and do not include funds for national processes / funding of technical partners. Transparency and communication on this can improve understanding.
- There are real weaknesses of data collection and assimilation at country level, and there is need for basic resource. Data from some countries for Biennium Review may not happen if

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left to chance. Prioritisation of resources would result in a focus on perhaps 20-30 countries. Producing data for all 55 countries will be tough.

- Technical networks may be able to help free up resources to support.
- Development partners at country level are insufficiently mobilised / engaged with the NAIPs refreshes that have been carried out to date.
- On questions relating to the value addition of NAIP refreshes, the balance of continental results vs. subsidiarity to national level is a delicate balance. Seize the Moment may be able to assist through champions to influence implementation of NAIPs to deliver actual results. There is need for public / MP engagement to ensure some momentum follows NAIP process.

It was also concluded that the major value addition of NAIP 2 was the enhancement of quality compared to NAIP 1, linked in part to the meaningful inclusion of the private sector where capacity of Grow Africa allows active support.

Day 1 concluded by wishing to ensure that Day 2 would achieve conclusions on whether there is interest in a Joint Programme Agreement in support of CAADP? And what might this mean for funding mechanisms? It would also cover how to handle country level engagement for the NAIPs and the Biennial Review.

Day 2

After a brief review of Day 1, Day 2 focused on securing clarity for the framework for implementing Malabo and setting what we need to do to ensure 2017 is successful.

Boaz Keizire provided an overview and update on the Seize The Moment (StM) Campaign. The campaign is a response to the perception among some African leaders that the focus on agriculture could be become lower profile and must be championed. AGRA president engaged to take forward. The Campaign seeks to build moment behind CAADP and advance policy, political and financial commitments. Political signals are essential to maximise engagement from private sector and other partners. There are insufficient discussions on resource flows into African Agriculture. The main objectives of StM: 1) Optimise in-country coordination and inclusive implementation process 2) Reviewing NAIPs and priority programmes 3) Advancing policy architecture and reforms needed to develop inclusive agriculture systems 4) Securing a multi-year spending plan with Ministries of Finance 5) Aligning countries on a performance scorecard build out of the CAADP results framework.

StM will provide technical assistance to regional and country efforts; Rallying donors / partners to coordinate and align their investments, and finance behind regional / national plans. Champion and rally country implementation efforts to generate political will. StM is increasingly understood as building momentum in support of CAADP rather than being confused with the CAADP process itself.

The Campaign has an event schedule up to early 2018. Major events include CAADP PP, WEF Africa/GAIF, G7 Summit/ G20 Summit, AGRF, AU Summit January 2018. An update was provided on campaign: Critical actions in the next 11 months – for instance crowd in more country champions, drive public policy financing commitments, secure new commitments by G7, and more.

The AUC confirmed that the AGRA StM Campaign was coherent with CAADP plans, and had been planned through collaboration that is on-going.

It was agreed that StM can help to build some of the valuable energy necessary to delivery on the vision of CAADP. This was perhaps missing in earlier phases. Impressive \$30bn commitments were

achieved at the AGRF with commitments both financial and non-financial, and accountability on these commitments is important.

StM could perhaps help improve alignment between development partners. In this regard key questions left unanswered included: Do we have tools / modalities that help development partners work better together? What does a new development partner partnership look like to build the support behind this? Work is developing with BMGF and Rockefeller on this.

The discussion identified that national staff see link (on the Biennial Review) between national data collection and to the expectation heads of state expectations. The AUC feels the method appears well accepted.

The AUC outlined that a conversation to establish how the Malabo/CAADP reporting process links to SDG reporting has not yet been had. It is something that needs to be done particularly to avoid multiple reporting. The Biennial Review, enabling comparison between countries, will be done at the AUC. ReSaKSS should be included given how they are involved in data system for CAADP. There is value in defining what is useful for policy making at country level and what goes to the UN for accountability / reporting reasons.

Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu (NPCA) provided some back ground to the Cap F process. Historically there was need to create space for private sector to support Malabo implementation. New Vision for Agriculture and Grow Africa overlapped on the ground through no fault of each. There is also value in going beyond the limited number of countries that each initiative covers. A range of lessons were outlined from the experiences and outlined in the CAP-F – whose aim is to reinforce linkages between agribusiness and the NAIP. Objectives are to: provide space for stakeholder engagement, mobilise financial tools and instruments, set the required policy reforms in motion, locate missing resources and capabilities for implementing the NAIP. Also include CSOs in the process to build ownership. Guiding principles for CAP-F: 1) country owned and anchored into CAADP based NAIP agenda 2) Transparent and inclusive engagement of the relevant stakeholder groups 3) Designed and managed to create and realise 'joint value for all players'. CAP-F is key to filling gaps in the NAIP process to improve effectiveness. As private sector will be instrumental in delivering agricultural transformation, they must be central, but key too to ensure CAP-F is balanced across stakeholder groups and not only with the private sector. CAP-F includes a mutual accountability mechanism. It should include a process that is annual providing an ability to monitor progress. During implementation GA should worry less about stakeholder conversations, and more so on increasing networking between businesses that delivers effectiveness and investment in value chains. The CAP-F needs to be explicit about policy changes that need to happen.

The priorities for CAP-F in 2017: Develop guidelines and blue print, sensitisation process in 12 countries, support the design / implementation of CAP-F, followed by CAP-F reporting and M&E – to be tested by May 2017. CAP-F guidelines and blue print are available. Joint Grow Africa and New Alliance reporting is helpful. Both are partnerships to help deliver on the NAIP. A NAIP may be complete with CAP-F – describing a compact with the private sector, but it may lack detail on commitments due to the time constraints involved. Gaining detailed commitments and plans may take time. CAP-F may meet some resistance in some countries depending on how views from public sector and civil society with the private sector.

Questions partly answered included how non-agribusiness elements get covered, and whether the strategic focus is engaging agribusiness as it currently exists? Or what it should / could be for the future? It was felt that priorities for the future should be set by the national stakeholder discussions. For instance various issues may be raised in processes at national level e.g. nutrition / nutritious

food systems. However it was felt that a quality NAIP will / should have clear priorities on public policy issues as seen by stakeholders.

Grow Africa (GA) presentation by Jim Riordan on behalf of William Asiko
GA's role is to mobilise the private sector, and that their interests are represented in NAIP, and that investments follow through to achieve real impact. GA engagement at country and regional perspective is not always sufficient to secure private sector engagement

GA is at a transition point. Needs to focus on implementation and not simply mobilisation of investments. A second transition is situating it in its new home at NPCA with a 100% Africa based team. Also GA has been going through a strategic refresh exercise up to 2020. GA operates with the private sector on mobilisation/implementation and a second role in the interface between public and private sectors. Most stakeholders recognise the fundamental role needed to step up investment in Africa with the private sector.

GA developed a strategic framework (2016-2020) with vision, mission, value proposition, guiding principles and results framework with outcomes and impacts.

Taking value addition areas:

1. Convene around specific value chains – prioritisation lenses through country priorities, commercial opportunities, social impact, then identify gaps/resources and potential alignments, leading to priority integrated value chains by country/region.
2. Focus on private sector investments – in 12 countries some resources mobilised, but keeping them engaged is tough. GA keen to validate why 100+ companies did not respond to annual survey. Value addition comes in part by connect companies to in-country value chains. While sign ups continue from private sector, there is need to make it more relevant for them. Better focus on fewer value chains is expected to help. Plus need to expand beyond 12 countries to continental level. Letters of Interest (LOI): 315 to date with a majority focused in Africa. 21 companies have multi-country LOIs. There are over 30 value chains covered. This is a lot and while priority value chains are being supported, some are not. From 2012, 2.3BN USD recorded as committed, but several companies lapsed. Will pursue only those companies that are still engaged in reporting round for 2016/17.
3. Scale via Strategic Partnerships: GA collaboration with AGRA at meetings has resulted in new LOIs in recent weeks. This kind of joint platform/engagement adds value. Want to develop collaborative model with AGRA, AFDB, IDH, Rockefeller agree priority countries and value chains, with integrated approach for convening country stakeholders.

GA works with multi-stakeholder platforms on value chains at country level. The emerging priority value chains in East Africa are potato, pulses and horticulture. Rice is emerging in West Africa as the dominant value chain alongside horticulture and cassava.

Operationally, GA has 14 in-country staff, 10 in secretariat positions and 1 secondee (IDH). GA is about platforms and partnerships, and about bridging funding gap. Plus having aspirational targets including facilitating \$1BN annually from 2017, an additional 10 million farms in priority commodity value chains.

Questions for GA focused on whether CAP-F is in parallel to efforts by GA itself in countries? Whether the Policy reform area seems to be getting lost in the CAP-F? As this was a significant focus in the New Alliance. How can we be sure on the leverage component, that it wouldn't have happened anyway? How can we be sure of coordination with country level investments in value chains by development partners?

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In response, it was explained (by GA) that the heart of CAP-F is ensuring private sector is represented / engaged in NAIP. Policy is a part of the CAP-F process. Still challenging that private sector is not getting the value in return of engaging after several years, solution seen to focus more specifically on a smaller set of value chains. LOIs are useful but not legal documents. There is need for New Alliance discussion on LOIs that have lapsed and what to do with them. The challenge is that there are lots of countries in Africa where GA will not have a presence to facilitate the process with the private sector. Lastly, it was felt by USAID that getting the 12 to work this year would be a substantial task.

A plenary session sought to build out a picture of support from the DPCG for the 2017 priorities outlined by the AUC. Development partners indicated against each priority where they were prepared to engage in active discussion on the way forward, as indicated in the table below. For each of these areas, USAID, as DPCG Chair, will convene discussions to make progress. Development partners that were not participating at the meeting were added if it was felt that past interactions had demonstrated interest in the area going forward was likely.

The language of a Joint Partnership Agreement was renamed to Malabo Business Plan Financing to reduce potential for misunderstanding. Being in support of the Malabo Business Plan Financing commits development partners to discuss means of identifying support for the continental process, and quite possibly future funding commitments given the need to find \$103m though no concrete expectations exist at present. USAID requested differentiation of funding and discussion between the two different parts of the business plan (AUC/NPCA). An underlying issue is the requirement for accountability between AUC and NPCA. The AUC felt able to disaggregate this information soon, and felt this should not prohibit donors showing interest. Other DPCG members outlined interest though the lack of specificity and lack of clarity on institutional dimensions is currently a blockage. The AUC felt able to respond to DPCG needs on this.

BMZ and other DPCG members indicated interest to understand and develop a framework for funding that considers the different dimensions of CAADP rather than a pooled fund. Methodologically there is need to work on the layers of financing from donors that is received by different stakeholders in different ways. Need to find ways to make it more concrete. The DPCG outlined that Donor funding at strategic level for the business plan is likely to take at least 2 years, and that engagement earlier would have been needed for funding in 2017.

The AUC requested to have steps in the process of engagement on support and financing for the Business Plan agreed in advance of the CAADP PP. Therefore, a meeting would help before end of May. The discussion helped inform the AUC resource mobilisation strategy for the AUC/NPCA Business Plan. The AUC committed to providing sufficient detail on who is doing what in the Business Plan and where the gaps exist.

The AUC's suggestion to convene a Malabo Implementation Coordination Group was agreed by the DPCG – perhaps meeting monthly. This would help ensure a centralised accountability and information flow among the major stakeholders. While other related mechanisms might adjust themselves once this mechanism is established. The AUC agreed to convene it.

The DPCG heard and responded to a GDPRD proposal to link CAADP DPCG Secretariat more strongly to the Secretariat of the GDPRD. The GDPRD outlined a broadly similar core function and objectives, with overlap of some members. They felt it might improve insight among people on both side and other logistical synergies. There was an uneven sense of the value of this proposal by DPCG members. There have been several attempts to link with GDPRD, however it hasn't worked sufficiently well for relevant members of the DPCG given levels of responsiveness and prioritisation.

There have been areas for cooperation in the past and this would be the case in future too. There would be value in having discussion linking to the broader discussion on development e.g. SDGs. And to find routes to collaborate including through enhanced communications and related to events.

Annex 3

CAADP Development Partner Coordination Group Meeting
March 9-10, 2017

Gustav-Stresemann-Institute
<http://www.gsi-bonn.de/>
Europäische Tagungs- und Bildungsstätte
Langer Grabenweg
Bonn, Germany

USAID is pleased to host a meeting of the CAADP Development Partners Coordination Group (DPCG) on March 9-10 in Bonn, Germany. A primary outcome of the meeting for DPCG members will be the identification of 3-4 priority objectives and work streams covering the forthcoming year. Additionally, the meeting will be an opportunity to hear from the AUC/NPCA on their updated business plan and progress toward the 2018 biennial review, on-going NAIP reviews and technical network formation.

DPCG members and participants will have an exchange on the tangible targets and action areas from the business plan and explore avenues for aligning support. Given there are numerous mechanisms and tools for providing assistance, DPCG members have agreed on the need to bring greater coherence across support streams. Members will be prepared to respond to plans to advance alignment and coordination across efforts.

Meeting Agenda

Thursday, March 9, 2017

14h00 – 14h30 Coffee and welcome

14h45 – 15h00 Welcoming remarks from new Chair – *USAID, Bureau for Food Security, Director for Policy, Jeff Hill*

14h30 – 14h45 Short review of German Chairmanship (key achievements, challenges and emerging topics) – *BMZ, Andrea Friederichs*

15h00 – 16h30 Updated Business Plan and progress on NAIP reviews and biennial review – *AUC, Senior Advisor/CAADP Team Leader, Ernest Ruzindaza and NPCA, Head of CAADP, Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu*

16h30 – 17h00 AUC/NPCA 2017 priorities, upcoming CAADP Partnership Platform, Technical Networks and Opportunities for Engagement – *AUC, Senior Advisor/CAADP Team Leader, Ernest Ruzindaza and NPCA, Head of CAADP, Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu*

17h00 – 17h15 Wrap up and setup for Friday – *USAID, Bureau for Food Security, Director for Policy, Jeff Hill*

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18h00 – 20h00 Dinner

Friday, March 10, 2017

8h00 – 8h30 Coffee and welcome

8h30 – 9h00 Recap of Thursday and Friday objectives – *USAID, Bureau for Food Security, Director for Policy, Jeff Hill*

9h00 – 10h00 AGRA Presentation on Seize the Moment campaign progress – *AGRA, Head of Policy and Advocacy, Boaz Keziere*

10h00 – 10h30 Coffee Break

10h30 – 11h30 Private Sector Engagement and CAP-F Update – *AUC, Senior Advisor/CAADP Team Leader, Ernest Ruzindaza & NPCA, Head of CAADP, Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu*

11h30 – 12h00 New Grow Africa Strategy – *Head of Grow Africa Operations, Jim Riordan*

12h00 – 13h00 Lunch

13h00 – 14h00 Identification of 3-4 priority DPCG work streams and objectives for 2017 – *USAID, Bureau for Food Security, Director for Policy, Jeff Hill*

14h00 – 15h00 Discussion on potential alignment of support mechanisms and on-going efforts – *USAID, Bureau for Food Security, Director for Policy, Jeff Hill*

14h00 – 15h00 Discussion of a possible hosting of the DPCG secretariat – *GDPRD, Reinhild Ernst*

15h00 – 15h30 Coffee Break

15h30 – 16h30 Next steps and action items – *USAID, Bureau for Food Security, Director for Policy, Jeff Hill*

16h30 – 17h30 Summary, wrap-up, next steps – *USAID, Bureau for Food Security, Director for Policy, Jeff Hill*