



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAC CAADP COMPACT

JUNE 2017

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARDP	Agriculture and Rural Development Policy
ARDS	Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CMP	Common Market Protocol
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
DPTT	Development Partner Task Team
EABC	East African Business Council
EAC	East African Community
EACDF	East Community Development Fund
EAFF	East African Farmers Federation
EAGC	East African Grain Council
EASCO	East African Civil Society Organization
ECOWAS	Economic Community for West Africa States
EU	European Union
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FSAP	Food Security Action Plan
FTA	Free Trade Area
GAFSP	Global Agriculture Food Security Programme
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
RECs	Regional Economic Community
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The East African Community (EAC) is one of the eight African Union (AU) recognized Regional Economic Communities (RECs). It comprises of the six Partner States of the Republic of Burundi, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The EAC long-term vision and commitments towards social and economic development are anchored in the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community. The Treaty has the strategic vision to attain a prosperous, competitive, secure and politically united East Africa. It further spells out the objective of the Community as that of developing policies and programmes aimed at widening and deepening cooperation among the EAC Partner States in political, economic, social and cultural fields, research and technology, defence, security, legal and judicial affairs, for the benefit of the citizens of the Community.
2. In accordance with Article 130 of the Treaty, the EAC Partner States accord special importance to cooperation with the AU. Pursuant to the above, the EAC has embraced the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which is an African Union / New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU/NEPAD) creation in response to the 2003 Maputo Declaration in line with Chapter 105-110 of the Treaty and Chapter 45 of the EAC Common Market Protocol (CMP). CAADP is an Africa-owned and Africa-driven development initiative designed to boost agricultural productivity, increase the quantity and quality of food supply and eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. It aims at achieving the AU/NEPAD pillars that include: (1) extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems; (2) improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access; (3) increasing food supply, reducing hunger, and improving responses to food emergency crises; (4) improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.
3. The Compact is in tandem with the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and is aligned with the declaration goals of : (1) African countries increase annual funding of agriculture to 10% and sustain annual sector growth in the Agricultural by at least 6% as recommended in the Maputo declaration, (2) Agricultural productivity doubles by 2025, (3) increase African farms resilience to climate change and weather by 30%, (4) reduce post-harvest losses by 50% by 2025, (5) triple intra-African agricultural trade by 2025, (6) Reduce stunting in children by 10% by 2025, and (7) reduce underweight children to 5% by 2025.
4. Cognizant of the importance of Agriculture, the EAC CAADP Compact (hereafter referred to as Compact) is developed in line with the objectives of the Treaty, which is operationalized through the East Africa Community –Agricultural Rural Development Policy (EAC-ARDP), East Africa Community –Agricultural Rural Development Strategy (EAC-ARDS), and the East Africa Community –Food Security Action Plan (EAC FSAP).
5. The Compact sets the parameters for long-term partnership in the agricultural sector, specifies key commitments of the African Union/NEPAD, EAC Secretariat, Partner States, Development Partners, private sector, farmer organizations and cooperatives, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), institutions of higher learning, research and think tanks. It also defines expectations from all stakeholders on their investments and contributions towards successful implementation

of the EAC Food Security Action Plan and Climate Change Policy and Master Plan. The Compact contains sector policies, investment niches and commitments of stakeholders to align their long term development goals to the agricultural sector programmes.

6. The Compact provides a commitment framework for Transforming East Africa's Agriculture sector (Crops, Livestock, Capture fisheries & aquaculture, apiculture, and forestry) for 'Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods through Capturing Opportunities for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development'.
7. In this regard, an EAC CAADP Compact Results Framework will be developed in line with the continental CAADP Results Framework to track progress on implementation of the Malabo Declaration Commitments and CAADP activities in general. The results framework data will facilitate evidence-based planning, track resource use, accountability and identify options with value for money.

B. THE EAC AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

8. The policy objectives and strategies aimed at realizing the EAC CAADP Compact are stated in the EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Policy (EAC-ARDP) while the programmes and projects for achieving the objectives are captured in the 25-year (2005-2030) EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy (EAC-ARDS). Medium-term Development Strategies are developed from the long-term strategies with the current one being the 4th EAC Development Strategy (2011/12-2015/16).
9. The regional overall focus for the period 2011–2020 according to the 4th EAC Development Strategy is to improve its global competitiveness for faster and sustainable economic growth and move closer to the status of a newly industrialized region. The specific areas of focus include: establishment of a robust legal and administrative framework that would facilitate income and wealth generation for the regional economy; improvement and expansion of infrastructure, energy access, improvement and sustained long-term stability in the macro-economic environment; improvement of health, primary education and training as well as investment in higher education and training; development of financial markets; technological innovation and development; increased efficiency in production and distribution; increased trade with other RECs in Africa in support of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Grand Free Trade Area; and identification of new international markets.
10. The EAC 4th Development Strategy (covering the period 2011/12 – 2015/16) identified seven priority areas which cut across the four CAADP pillars for immediate focus on its Food Security Action Plan. These are; provision of an enabling policy, legal and institutional framework; increasing food availability in sufficient quantity and quality; improving access to food; improving stability of food supply and access in the EAC region; enhancing the efficiency of food utilization, nutrition, and food safety; implementing strategy and monitoring; and resource mobilization and time frame. The EAC 4th Development Strategy also incorporates the impact of Climate Change on agricultural production and productivity and the intervention measures to adopt to mitigate them.
11. The status of food insecurity within the region can be gleaned through the rates of the hunger index, which in 2014 stood at 35.6% of the population in Burundi, Kenya at

16.5%, Rwanda 15.5%, Tanzania 17.3% and Uganda 17% (World Bank, 2014). The cereal import dependency ratio of the EAC region was estimated at 17% in 2010 (FAO, 2010).

12. The AU Commitments on Agricultural transformation as expressed within the CAADP Framework mandates African governments to aim at achieving annual agricultural growth of 6% and ensure at least 10% of the annual budget is allocated to agriculture. In the FY 2012/13, except for the Republic of Rwanda (8%) the agricultural growth rates in the four Partner States of EAC were far below the CAADP target rate of 6% and stood as follows: Burundi (4.4%)¹, Kenya (3.8%), Tanzania (4.3%), and Uganda (1.8%)² respectively. Except for Rwanda (11%) and Burundi (10.9%), budget allocations to the relevant agricultural sectors in the FY 2013/14 stood at below 6%: Tanzania (5.3%), Uganda (3.8%), Kenya (5%) and all the five EAC Partner States have national Agriculture Investment Plans³.

C. BACKGROUND

13. Cognizant of the persistent food insecurity, malnutrition, and escalating poverty, the AU Assembly of Heads of State in Maputo in 2003 adopted the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). The AU is committed to increase agricultural productivity and output through CAADP, raise marketable agricultural products through value addition and agro-processing, enhance market and market access and achieve regional integration. CAADP is African –owned and Africa-led policy framework programme to improve food security and nutrition and increase incomes in Africa's largely Agriculture-based economies. It is an initiative that would hasten the pace of development and fast track regional integration in Africa through agriculture-led development.

14. The 3rd Meeting of the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security held in August 2011 mandated the EAC Secretariat to develop a Regional CAADP Compact and Investment Plan. This was further reiterated at the 4th meeting of the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security meeting held in November 2012 and the 5th Sectoral Council held in July 2013. Regional integration as an agenda of the African Union is pursued with much commitment for accelerated realization of the African Economic Development. The Abuja Treaty of 1980 prescribed the use of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as building blocks for regional integration. EAC being one of the

¹ GoB, 2015. National report on midterm review of the NAIP

² UBOS (2014). Rebased GDP estimates (available online)

³ The EAC CAADP Compact is developed under the auspices of the EAC in partnership with AU-NEPAD-NPCA and Development Partners. The five Partner States of EAC have shown commitments in developing their national CAADP Compacts. The United Republic of Tanzania developed its CAADP Compact and the Tanzania Agriculture Food Security and Investment Plan under the auspices of the EAC and SADC while the compacts and investment plans for the other four Partner States of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda were developed under the auspices of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). In addition Uganda and Kenya have also participated in the IGAD compact.

RECs, is committed to implementation of CAADP in pursuit of its regional integration objectives on cooperation on Agriculture and Food security.

D. RATIONALE FOR EAC CAADP COMPACT

15. Agricultural sector performance in the EAC and indeed Africa has been critically low. Agricultural production and productivity in the region is largely constrained by natural factors, policy related factors and low adoption of technologies. The EAC is facing numerous food and nutrition security related challenges, high prevalence of stunting, wasting, underweight and micronutrient deficiencies. EAC Partner States are net food importers as evidenced by high food import bills and heavy dependency on emergency food aid. In addition, the agricultural sector in the region is underfunded.
16. The aforementioned factors have inhibited the region's potential to: alleviate poverty through employment creation and income generation; meet growing food needs driven by rapid population growth and urbanisation; stimulate overall economic growth. Nevertheless, the agricultural sector has the highest potential for economic growth and promotion of sustainable development.
17. Cognizant of the above constraints to agricultural sector performance, pursuant to the EAC agriculture sector instrument and the continental CAADP agenda commitments, the EAC has embarked on development of a regional Compact.

E. OBJECTIVES OF THE CAADP COMPACT

18. Broadly, the objectives of the Regional CAADP Compact:
 - i. To serve as a shared framework for strategic planning and implementation; and for partnership and development assistance in the agricultural sector;
 - ii. To promote and contribute to EAC Integration process by consolidating the EAC Common Market provisions;
 - iii. To promote intra and interregional trade, regional value chains development and therefore complementing and strengthening national level initiatives;
 - iv. To contribute to improvement of systemic capacities, enhance investment in agriculture;
 - v. To support harmonization and exploitation of comparative advantage for mutual benefit and enhanced investment; and
 - vi. To facilitate coordination of regional, transboundary⁴ and cross-cutting programmes that compliment national agricultural programmes and projects in the five Partner States.

⁴ Trans-boundary issues would include but not limited to plant and animal diseases; climate change and environment; shared ecosystems, intellectual property rights, cross border trade; trade policy, soil fertility, fisheries resources and management of shared natural resources and transport and communication infrastructure. The cross cutting issues such as gender and youth, HIV and AIDS and other emerging diseases; research and development, innovation and dissemination; education, agricultural financing, energy, water, capacity building; and communication and information sharing infrastructural development.

19. CAADP seeks to strengthen local ownership and promotion of interventions based on country's or region's opportunities and priorities; build partnerships by involving non-state actors; promote dialogue and build consensus among all key stakeholders to address design and implementation of priority issues; enhance peer-review and sound analytical work across countries; enforce mutual accountability to ensure sustainable resource utilization; favour regional complementarities within the framework of continental initiatives like NEPAD and regional economic communities.
20. The EAC CAADP Compact is also expected to progressively contribute towards hunger and poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, and regional integration by boosting intra-and inter regional trade through using regional trade frameworks such as the Customs Union, Common Market and the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Protocol, the Tripartite COMESA-EAC-SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) and attainment of the Malabo Declaration commitments.
21. In addition, it will contribute positively to meeting some of the key targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Particularly Goal 1: No Poverty; goal 2: Zero Hunger; Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being; goal 5: Gender Equality; goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; goal 13: Climate Action; goal 14: Life Below Water and goal 15: Life on land. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over a period of 15 years from September 2015.

F. EAC CAADP COMPACT PRINCIPLES

22. The EAC principles as outlined in the EAC Treaty article 6 and 7 will also guide the implementation of this Compact⁵. In addition, the principles guiding the EAC Customs Union, Common Market Protocol and the Agriculture and Rural Development Policy and Strategy will further guide the implementation of this compact.
23. The principles and values that informed the implementation of CAADP in the first decade (2003 – 2013) are still valid and will guide the implementation of the EAC CAADP Compact. These include: partner states ownership and leadership; Accountability and

⁵The operational principles to be used for engagements, Partnerships and strategic interventions will be based on; **Inclusivity** -People-centered and market-driven co-operation; **Provision of an Enabling Environment** -the provision by the Partner States of an adequate and appropriate enabling environment, such as conducive policies and basic infrastructure; **Export oriented economy**- the establishment of an export oriented economy for the Partners in which there shall be free movement of goods, persons, labour, services, capital, information and technology; **The principle of Subsidiarity**- the principle of subsidiarity with emphasis on multi-level participation and the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders in the process of integration; **The Principle Variable geometry**-the principle of variable geometry which allows for progression in co-operation among groups within the Community for wider integration schemes in various fields and at different speeds; **Equity**: The equitable distribution of benefits accruing or to be derived from the operations of the Community and measures to address economic imbalances that may arise from such operations the **principle of complementarity**; and the **principle of asymmetry**. In addition, the EAC Partner States have under taken to abide by the principles of good governance, including adherence to the principles of democracy, the rule of law, social justice and the maintenance of universally accepted standards of human rights. These same principles are articulated in the Malabo Declaration and the proposed SDP goals. The principles are also in tandem with CAADP principles and Malabo Declaration.

transparency; Inclusiveness; Evidence-based planning and decision making and harnessing regional complementarities.

G. EAC CAADP COMPACT VISION AND MISSION

24. The regional compact envisions ***‘A Competitive and prosperous agricultural sector in East Africa’***
25. The mission of the Compact is ***“To support, promote and facilitate agriculture sector transformation in a sustainable and equitable manner to ensure food and nutrition security, poverty reduction and economic development”***.

H. EAC CAADP COMPACT PRIORITY AREAS

26. The **EAC CAADP Compact** is based on the EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy (EAC-ARDS), the EAC Food Security Action Plan (EAC-FSAP), EAC Climate Change Policy, Master Plan and Strategy and the 4th EAC Development Strategy (2011/12-2015/16) and the instruments setting the EAC Integration agenda that call for *‘food security and rational agriculture production’*. Based on the above EAC frameworks that call for enhanced food security, economic growth and sustainable development in the region; and CAADP considerations for accelerating agricultural growth and transformation, that targets: increased agriculture production and productivity; increased intra African regional trade and better functioning of national and regional markets; expanded local agro-industry and value chain development inclusive women and youth; increased resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks in agricultural sector; and improved management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture. The priority and focus areas identified are:

a) Sustainable Natural Resource Use and Management include:

- i. Promote sustainable governance, institutional management for efficient use of shared ecosystems and resources;
- ii. Investment in farm forest development for environmental stability, expansion of forest cover and income diversification for farmers; and
- iii. Support to water catchment conservation for soil water and biodiversity conservation, improved hydrology and regional climatic amelioration.

b) Rural Infrastructure, ICT and Trade-Related Capacities for Improved Market Access include:

- i. Provide an enabling policy, regulatory and institutional framework to spur inter and intra-regional trade
- ii. Promote private sector investment in agriculture; Establish and/or Strengthen structured trading systems for agricultural products and services to increase market access.
- iii. Promote regional commodity value chains ;
- iv. Promote post-harvest management for priority commodity value chains along strategic points in all the EAC trade corridors;
- v. Promote and support organization and collective action among producers and other value chain actors for better market access;

- vi. Coordinate and harmonize response to trans-boundary diseases and pests;
- vii. Foster integration of women and youth in regional and global value chains;
- viii. Enhance capacity for food and feed safety;
- ix. Strengthen capacity for cross border trade management including personnel, infrastructure, capacity for monitoring and surveillance;
- x. Improve physical access by development of warehousing, cold storage and logistics facilities to ensure that food is effectively sourced from areas of surplus to areas of deficit within the East African Community; and
- xi. Provide Energy for Agriculture.

c) Food Supply and Reducing Hunger include:

- i. Increase agricultural (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries & aquaculture, apiculture) production and productivity;
- ii. Increase access to agricultural inputs and mechanization among others;
- iii. enhance food & nutrition security and safety in the East Africa region;
- iv. Improve utilization of non-conventional sources of food;
- v. Facilitate establishment of strategic regional food reserve facilities and other safety nets for sustainable food and nutrition security;
- vi. Promote production and consumption of nutrient rich foods and feeds; and
- vii. Improve and harmonize strategies for the management of trans-boundary health threats in agriculture.

d) Agricultural Research, Technology Dissemination and Adoption include:

- i. Promote quality education, research and extension in agricultural technology and innovation;
- ii. Promote conservation and sustainable utilisation of genetic resources and Intellectual Property rights (IPRs);
- iii. Promote sustainable and protection of Indigenous knowledge;
- iv. Strengthen knowledge management and sharing;
- v. Promote the generation of agricultural technologies, innovations and management practices, and adaptation for increased productivity; and
- vi. Develop and promote research and training centres of excellence in the EAC

e) Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems and Management of Risks include:

- i. Promote capacity for enhancement of resilience to agricultural sector risks along the value chain;
- ii. Promote agricultural insurance to attract and encourage increased investment in agriculture;
- iii. Enhance investments for resilience building initiatives;
- iv. Initiate Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) programmes that will address poverty and enhance income generation capacities targeting the poor and vulnerable groups);
- v. Mainstream risk reduction in policies, strategies and investment plans;
- vi. Improve capacity for disaster preparedness, response, climate change mitigation and management; and
- vii. Develop contingency plans for known risks.

f) Institutional and Financial Strengthening include:

- i. Enhance technical, institutional and management capacity for implementing the CAADP Compact of all stakeholders at all levels;
- ii. Strengthen the human and institutional capacity to ensure proper collection, management and harmonization of agricultural statistical data;
- iii. Provide an enabling policy, legal and institutional framework/environment to facilitate public and private sector investment in agriculture;
- iv. Promote establishment of regional fund(s) for agricultural development; and
- v. Promote regional agricultural investment forums targeting the domestic private sector in the region.

g) Cross-cutting issues

- i. Address cross-cutting issues such as gender and youth, HIV and AIDS, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures;
- ii. Preferential entry and participation by women, youth and vulnerable groups in gainful and attractive agribusiness;
- iii. Create job opportunities for youth in agriculture value chain; and
- iv. Provide facilitative services of transport, communication infrastructure, energy for agricultural development.

I. PARTNERSHIPS AGRICULTURAL AND STRATEGIC ALLIANCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PRIORITIES

27. To deliver its mandate, EAC will strengthen Partnerships and alliances with stakeholders. This will broaden the support base to leverage and garner the ownership necessary across Partner States, non-states actors and promote synergies with partners. Partnerships will be a key driver to achieving the desired transformational change. The principles of engagement with stakeholders will be based on the CAADP and EAC operational principles. The EAC fundamental and operational principles are outlined in the EAC Treaty articles 6 and 7 especially the principle on *'people-centered and market-driven co-operation'*.

J. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CAADP IN EAC

28. For efficient coordination of CAADP activities in the region, CAADP Coordinating officer(s) at the EAC Secretariat will be recruited. The Coordinator will network with other RECS including the AU-NEPAD CAADP Office and will oversee implementation of the regional compact priorities. The Coordinator reports to the EAC CAADP team. The EAC CAADP team will be a multi-stakeholder committee consisting of the National CAADP focal persons and regional institutions who are signatories to the EAC Compact. The EAC CAADP team reports to the Sectoral Council. The EAC CAADP Coordinator will coordinate all EAC CAADP Compact activities and act as a secretary to the EAC CAADP team. At national level, all the Partner States have CAADP teams and focal persons who coordinate the national CAADP frameworks.

K. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITIES

29. In order to effectively implement CAADP activities, it is important that capacities are built /strengthened amongst the key agricultural sector players and along the agriculture sector value chains. In this regard, capacity building will be given priority in order to improve implementation. Further, the EAC Secretariat will establish and strengthen partnerships with development partners and private sector to support implementation of the regional compact

L. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION UTILISATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

30. The EAC in consultation with Partner States will develop annual work plans for CAADP. According to Article 132 of the EAC Treaty, the budget of the Community is from the Partner States. In this regard, the EAC Secretariat should allocate more resources to the department of agriculture and food security to facilitate the implementation of EAC CAADP Compact. EAC Secretariat shall also mobilize funding through development finance, development partners' contributions; private sector partnerships (PPP); Foreign Direct Portfolio Investment; East African Community Development Fund (EACDF); multilateral trust financing mechanism.

31. Utilization of the resources raised will be monitored to ensure funds used are invested as per the plans and that investments are in response to the stakeholders needs and priority areas identified.

M. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

32. The EAC Secretariat shall develop a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system in consultation with all stakeholders in the Partner states that is aligned to both the CAADP Results Framework and the existing EAC M&E framework. Monitoring and Evaluation of the EAC CAADP Compact will require the preparation of periodic (annual, bi-annual, quarterly and monthly) reports to track the progress and performance of the interventions and their outcomes. The EAC Secretariat in collaboration with stakeholders shall be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the regional Compact. Partner States will take responsibility for monitoring the regional programmes being implemented in their countries. The M & E documentation and reporting system shall be subjected to the EAC authorities and decision making structures.

33. The EAC Secretariat will endeavour to ensure mutual accountability through using the regional results framework to guide monitoring and evaluation of the regional CAADP compact and encouraging holding of dialogue platforms/ forums by the stakeholders that will report to the Sectoral Council of Agriculture and Food security.

34. Utilization of the resources raised will be tracked through an agreed expenditure tracking system.

N. COORDINATION INFORMATION SYTEMS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

35. Effective coordination of the EAC CAADP Compact will be the responsibility of the EAC Secretariat. This will require improvement in knowledge management and enhanced use of management information and communication technology (ICT) at all levels. Effective

knowledge management will encompass facilitating platforms, tools and channels for EAC stakeholders to collaborate, seek and share knowledge.

P. STAKEHOLDERS' COMMITMENTS

36. Commitments of the key stakeholders are as follows;

i. EAC Secretariat

The EAC Secretariat is committed to coordinate and facilitate the Partner States in the implementation of the regional CAADP Compact. The coordination responsibility is handled by the Agriculture and Food Security Department whose Human Resource capacity needs to be strengthened to coordinate CAADP Compact synergies. The EAC Secretariat have demonstrated their commitment to the EAC CAADP Compact development through an Aide Memoire signed between EAC Secretariat and NPCA on 14 August 2012 where both parties affirmed their commitment and the strong political endorsement for the development of the EAC Regional CAADP Compact.

ii. The EAC Partner States

The EAC Partner States have shown commitment in developing a regional CAADP Compact with the EAC Secretariat playing a coordinating role. Indeed the six Partner States commit themselves to the implementation of the regional CAADP Compact. The respective governments are to facilitate the implementation of the Regional Compact and the Investment Plan. The five Partner States Governments will play an important role in creating an enabling environment and provision of requisite infrastructure to attract and encourage investments in the agricultural sector.

iii. Farmers Organizations

Farmers are the main players on the ground. Farmers' organizations are committed to the development and implementation of the EAC CAADP Compact. They will participate in policy and programme formulations as well as in skills and capital acquisition for higher productivity, guaranteed food security, and enhanced capacity for poverty reduction. The Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF), an active farmer apex representative in the region, effectively represented farmers' interest in developing the EAC regional CAADP Compact.

iv. Private Sector

The Private sector is committed to undertake investments in the entire agricultural value chain. The private-sector in addition to making direct investments will also provide credit in the agricultural sector, and food value chains. Other Commitments will include participation in public, private partnerships (PPPs), investment in micro, small, medium and large scale enterprises; other contributions will be on the improvement of the quality and safety of tradable food products at national, regional and international levels; and actively participation in the different consultative processes for the implementation of the EAC CAADP Compact.

v. AU/NEPAD

The African Union (AU)/NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the RECs and other continental partners are committed through the Maputo Declaration (2003) encoered in the Malabo Declaration (2014) to support the development of Regional CAADP Compacts including one for the EAC. The continent-wide support further motivates Partner States in the region to increase their efforts in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals particularly No Poverty (1); Zero Hunger (2); Good Health and Well-being (3); Gender Equality (5); Decent Work and Economic Growth (8); Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (9); Responsible Consumption and Production (12); Climate Action (13); Life Below Water (14) and Life on land (15).

vi. Development Partners

The Development Partners have established a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), which is hosted by the World Bank. Among the contributing donors to the MDTF are the DFID, European Union, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, and USAID. They further volunteer their support through the Child Trust Fund of the MDTF, and the EAC has already approached MDTF for funding. Through the CAADP Development Partners Task Team (DPTT), donors promote dialogue, shared learning, and harmonization among themselves on how to support the African CAADP process and institutions. Other Development Partners are encouraged to commit themselves to strengthening the continental and regional institutional capacities of CAADP in Africa to effectively lead, implement, monitor and evaluate the CAADP processes.

vii. International Technical Development Agencies

The international technical development agencies including the UN bodies, CGIAR Centres, IFC amongst others are committed to give technical support in implementation of the Regional CAADP Compact. The CAADP compact will serve to ensure that technical support is aligned to the commitments.

viii. Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including civil society organizations (CSOs), faith based organizations (FBOs), are committed to the development and implementation of the Regional CAADP Compact. They will play a pivotal role in capacity building and, resource mobilization. Civil society organizations will also be expected to advocate for conducive policy, institutional and regulatory reforms required to trigger private sector investment.

ix. Academia, Regional Technical institutions, think tanks and Professional Bodies

The Universities and research institutions at national and regional level are committed to continuous generation and dissemination of relevant knowledge, innovations and technologies. The academia, research, think tanks and professionals will act as a repository of data, capacity building, value chains development and incubation of ideas and innovation.

Q. ENDORSEMENT

37. The EAC CAADP Regional Compact is hereby endorsed as a:

- i.** Commitment by the East African Community to fulfil the goals and aspirations of the people of the region to achieve food and nutrition security as stipulated in the EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Policy and Strategy and the Food Security Action Plan and envisaged in the Treaty establishing the EAC;
- ii.** Commitment by development partners and donors in the agricultural sector to fulfil their development support within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with East African Community;
- iii.** Commitment from the African Union and NEPAD to fulfil their commitment to the Maputo 2003 and Malabo Declaration of 2014 and the principles of CAADP implementation; and
- iv.** Pledge by the private sector to support the realisation of the objectives of the East African Community CAADP Compact.

Signed in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, this 23rd Day of June 2017

<p>On Behalf of the Republic of Uganda</p> <p>Hon. Vincent Bamulangaki Ssempijja Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries</p>	<p>On Behalf of the Republic of South Sudan</p>	<p>On behalf of Research</p> <p>Dr. Cyprian Ebong Executive Secretary Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa</p>
<p>On Behalf of the Republic of Rwanda</p> <p>Hon. Flugence Nsengiyumva Minister of State for Agriculture</p>	<p>On behalf of the East African Community Secretariat</p> <p>Hon. Christophe Bazivamo Deputy Secretary General (Productive and Social Sectors), Representing Secretary General</p>	<p>On behalf of the Development Partners</p>
<p>On Behalf of the Republic of Burundi</p> <p>Mr. Severin Bagorikunda Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Burundi</p>	<p>On Behalf of African Union Commission</p> <p>H.E Josefa L.C Sacko Commissioner, Rural Economy and Agriculture African Union Commission</p>	<p>On behalf of the Private Sector</p> <p>Ms. Gloria Mtei Representing the Executive Director East African Business Council (EABC)</p>
<p>On Behalf of the Republic of Kenya</p> <p>Hon. Willy Bett Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries</p>	<p>On Behalf of NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA)</p> <p>Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki Chief Executive Officer, NPCA</p>	<p>On behalf of the Civil Society Organizations</p> <p>Ms. Martha Makenge Chief Executive Officer East African Civil Society Organizations Forum</p>
<p>On Behalf of United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p>Hon. Charles Tizeba Minister for Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries</p>	<p>On behalf of Academia</p> <p>Prof. Alexandre Lyambabaje Executive Secretary Inter-University Council for East Africa</p>	<p>On Behalf of Farmers/Producers</p> <p>Mr. Philip Kiriro President Eastern Africa Farmers Federation</p>