



**STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION/VALIDATION WORKSHOP ON CAADP PILLAR 1
“FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT –FSLWM”**

Bamako/Mali, from 09 - 10 February 2010

1. Background

“*Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems*” (Pillar 1) is one of CAADP’s four mutually exclusive entry points or Pillars in pursuance of African-owned and African-led agricultural development initiative. Pillar 1 underlines the importance of sustainable land and water management as integral part of enhancing agricultural productivity. It brings into the fore, the growing recognition of the linkages between agriculture productivity and environmental resilience/sustainable of natural resources.

NEPAD has within the context of the CAADP Pillar 1 (Sustainable land and water management) also underlined the linkages between its CAADP and Environmental Action Plan. Pillar 1 is defined to embrace three mutually related aspects of sustainable natural resource management, namely:

- Sustainable land management;
- Agricultural water management; and
- Land policy/land administration

Current effort to develop Pillar 1 Framework uniquely brings together four key elements of the CAADP process, namely Sustainable Land Management, Agriculture Water, Land Policy and Administration and the Roundtable Process, and as such:

i. Sustainable land management (SLM): Seeks to embrace and build on the SLM strategic vision, country support tools and the sustainable land management framework developed through TerrAfrica initiative, as part of the programme to support African member states in scaling up best practices in sustainable land and water management.

ii. Agriculture water: Seeks to ensure that issues arising from a number of initiatives led by several key partners, but mainly through a collaborative initiative involving AfDB, FAO, IFAD, IWMI and World Bank to support and enhance investment in agriculture water development;

iii. Land policy/land administration: Seeks within the scope of sustainable land management to highlight the significance land policy/land administration issues in sustainable land and water management objectives;

iv. CAADP Roundtable: Seeks to ensure that the principles and modalities for engagement and integration of sustainable land and water management (SLWM) are incorporated into the country and regional level CAADP implementation processes (Round Tables). The Country

Support Tools (CSTs) developed under TerrAfrica are useful in the elaboration of SLWM in CAADP country processes. One major element include ensuring that from the on-set, processes and substance of the SLWM Framework) is well articulated in programme/project identification and design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

The validation process scheduled for Bamako, Mali has evolved over a number of activities essentially characterised around these main engagements, namely:

- i. General public review and validation of the Pillar 1 Framework document by specialised key institutions and players. These included the specialised knowledge and research/training institutions and organizations and the NEPAD Development partners;
- ii. Specialised review and validation by a specially constituted Expert Reference Group (ERG). The group is specially constituted to take into account the various disciplines and experience requirements for the desired quality in the validation process. This review workshop was held in April 2009 in Lusaka, Zambia;
- iii. Specialized editing/consultant team meeting held in May 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya whose purpose was to edit the Framework document and incorporated the comments from a wide range of stakeholders.

The planned final stakeholder validation workshop will bring together all the major stakeholders on CAADP implementation process to a buy-in and awareness workshop on the Framework for Sustainable Land and Water Management (FSLWM).

The elaboration process of the FSLWM at the continental level aims at producing a framework which is a reflection of the pre-occupations and ambitions of different categories of stakeholders with respect to sustainable land and water management. The development of the current version of the FSLWM has undergone rigorous and brainstorming dialogues and consultations to this end.

2. Rational and purpose for the special technical review workshop

The stakeholder consultation/validation is an essential stage in the formulation process of the SLWM framework. It is envisaged that the review workshop will facilitate stakeholder buy-in and enhance articulation of SLMW issues for the CAADP implementation process by the States and other professional organizations.

The objectives of the workshop are to:

- i. provide opportunity for stakeholder's input into the FSLWM document through general consensus and consultations;
- ii. consider and review framework with regard to its application during CAADP Round Table process at the same time responsiveness to the broader Natural Resources Management (NRM) objectives;
- iii. consider practicalities for alignment and harmonisation of the FSLWM during formulation of National Investment programs on SLWM;
- iv. disseminate and create awareness of the SLWM framework document

The Workshop will also consider and review some key SLWM tools and knowledge products being developed in liaison with FAO and TerrAfrica with respect to key elements of the framework country support tools.

3. The Workshop plan

The workshop will involve stakeholders from representative member states, farmer's organisations; civil societies, private sector and development partners and RECs.

The workshop will be facilitated by University of Zambia and CILSS as Pillar 1 lead institutions. FAO will be involved in supporting the process on quality assurance as well as linking the process and the framework document to the knowledge products and the SLWM knowledge management systems/process.

4. Dates and duration

The workshop is expected to run over a three day period. The Workshop is set for **09th-10th February 2010 in Bamako, MALI** in West Africa.

5. Participants

- Countries' representatives
- RECs and regional organisations
- Farmer's organisations
- Civil societies and NGOs
- Private sector
- Pillar lead institutions (2, 3, 4)

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