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Overview on the CAADP, the 2003 Maputo and particularly 2014 Malabo Declarations

Established by the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government through the **Maputo Declaration in 2003**, the African Union **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)** was developed to improve food security and nutrition and increase incomes in Africa's largely agriculture based economies.

The CAADP is a pan-African framework that provides a set of principles and broadly defined strategies to help countries:

- Critically review their own situations and
- Identify investment opportunities with optimal impact and returns.

CAADP champions reform in the agricultural sector, setting broad targets:

- 6% annual growth in agricultural GDP, and
- An allocation of at least 10% of public expenditures to the agricultural sector.

In the CAADP, Africa as a continent has recognized that enhanced agricultural performance is key to growth and poverty reduction through its direct impact on:

- Job creation and increasing opportunities, especially for women and youth,
- Food security and improved nutrition, and
- Strengthening resilience.

This is due to both the important role of agriculture in African economies and livelihoods, and the strong linkages that agriculture forges with other sectors. CAADP also provides for an evidence-based planning process with knowledge as a key primary input as well as human resource development and partnership as central factors. Ultimately, it aims to align diverse stakeholder interests around the design of integrated programmes adapted at the local level.

Marking the 10th anniversary of CAADP, the AU Heads of State and Government declared 2014 to be the Year of Agriculture and Food Security (YOA). The YOA provided an opportunity both to look back at achievements and lessons from CAADP's first 10 years and also to look ahead to what CAADP needs to achieve over the next decade till 2025. This exercise culminated in the AU Heads of State and Government 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

The **2014 Malabo Declaration made seven specific commitments** to achieve accelerated agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods:

| 2014 Malabo Declaration – seven specific commitments | |
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| 1. | Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process |
| 2. | Recommitment to enhance investment finance in Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uphold 10% public spending target • Operationalize the African Investment Bank |
| 3. | Commitment to Ending Hunger by 2025 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least double productivity (focusing on Inputs, irrigation, mechanization) • Reduce PHL at least by half • Nutrition: reduce and underweight to 5% and stunting to 10% |
| 4. | Commitment to Halving Poverty , by 2025, through inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain Annual sector growth in Agricultural GDP at least 6% • Establish and/or strengthen inclusive public-private partnerships for at least five (5) priority agricultural commodity value chains with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture. • Create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains. |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential entry & participation by women and youth in gainful and attractive agribusiness |
| 5. Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities & Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triple intra-Africa trade in agricultural commodities and services • Fast track continental free trade area and transition to a continental Common External tariff scheme |
| 6. Commitment to Enhancing Resilience in livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other shocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that by 2025, at least 30% of farm/pastoral households are resilient to shocks • Enhance investments for resilience building initiatives, including social security for rural workers and other vulnerable social groups, as well as for vulnerable ecosystems; • Mainstream resilience and risk management in policies, strategies and investment plans. |
| 7. Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the CAADP Result Framework – <u>conduct a biennial Agricultural Review Process</u> |

In the 2014 Malabo Declaration, the AU Heads of State and Government directed the AU Commission and NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency to develop an implementation strategy and roadmap to guide CAADP and African agriculture from 2015-2025 (IS&R). In order to underline the emphasis on implementation, results and impact, a special commitment was made to undertake biennial reviews of progress through the processes of tracking, monitoring and reporting; multi-sectorial coordination of peer reviews, mutual learning and mutual accountability processes; and strengthening institutional capacity and data generation for evidence-based planning, implementation and monitoring.

The IS&R is designed to allow for solid tracking, monitoring and reporting of progress by defining a set of strategic actions that together aim to achieve the change required for attaining the 2025 vision for Africa’s agriculture. These changes are the objectives that need to be achieved for Africa to deliver on the vision. They are:

- Objective 1: Transformed agriculture and sustained inclusive growth
- Objective 2: Strengthened systemic capacity to implement and deliver results

Objective 1 focuses on the technical (biophysical, economic and social) measures and practices which need to be taken on the ground while objective 2 covers the systemic changes in the operational environment – policies and institutional changes – needed to support the implementation, including performance tracking, to ensure that the strategic actions happen and that they do so in efficient, effective and transparent ways.

At the heart of the IS&R are a set of 11 strategic action areas (SAAs). These aim to facilitate and guide, but not prescribe, options for practical actions which will deliver results and impact in support of the 2025 vision and goals:

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| Implementation strategy and roadmap to achieve the 2025 vision on CAADP: |
| Objectives and related strategic action areas |
| Objective 1: Transformed agriculture and sustained inclusive growth |
| 1a: Increase production and productivity 1b: Enhance markets, trade and value chains 1c: Increase resilience of livelihoods and systems 1d: Strengthen governance of natural resources |
| Objective 2: Strengthened systemic capacity to implement and deliver results |
| 2a: Strengthen capacity for planning 2b: Strengthen policies and institutions 2c: Strengthen leadership, coordination and partnerships 2d: Enhance skills, knowledge and agricultural education 2e: Strengthen data and statistics 2f: Institutionalize mutual accountability 2g: Increase public and private financing |

To complement the 11 SSAs, the IS&R is also based on a set of crosscutting principles: accountability, evidence-based, transparency, inclusiveness, local ownership and leadership, subsidiarity, sustainability and commercial orientation with a deliberate effort to nurture the domestic private sector. The modality for the implementation of the 2003 Maputo and 2014 Malabo declaration commitments, as operationalized in the IS&R, is optimizing linkages among national, regional and continental mandates. Therefore different coordination mechanisms were developed or strengthened at the following levels:

- Among sectors and agencies within countries, incorporating non-state actors
- Among the AU organs – AUC, NPCA and RECs
- Among development partners supporting agriculture at country, region and continental levels.

At continental level, coordination mechanisms include: the biannual AUC-NPCA-RECS Joint Planning and Review Meetings, which allow the continental institutions to identify support needs at country level and gaps or overlaps in the support for the implementation of CAADP.

The second major coordination structure is the annual [CAADP Partnership Platform \(CAADP PP\) Meeting](#), which serves as a continental mutual accountability mechanism, and assesses progress and identifies emerging challenges among stakeholders. The commitments made by different stakeholders to support the implementation of CAADP are reviewed in that continental mutual accountability platform.

An additional related mechanism is the CAADP PP Business Meeting which is organized twice a year among key CAADP implementing institutions (AUC, NPCA, RECs, Development Partners, and key African institutions) to conduct and guide implementation of commitments.

The third coordination structure is the Conference of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment, which is a ministerial forum and an organ of the AU. This conference meets at least once in two years to discuss and review the implementation of previous commitments at Member State level.

Key CAADP related documents

- [Introducing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme \(CAADP Brochure\)](#)
- [2003 Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa \(Assembly/AU/Decl. 7\(II\)\)](#)
- [2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods \(Doc.Assembly/AU/2/\(XXIII\)\)](#)
- [The CAADP Results Framework \(2015-2025\)](#)
- [Country CAADP Implementation Guidelines under the Malabo Declaration](#)
- [CAADP Programme of Work 2015-2025](#)
- [Implementation Strategy and Road Map to Achieve the 2025 Vision on CAADP](#)
- [Guidelines for Non State Actor Participation in CAADP Processes](#) (These **guidelines** are written **for** all stakeholders committed to building broad and effective coalitions to lead the transformation of African agriculture. This includes Non-State Actors themselves, Government bodies, and **Development Partners**. The guidelines are not prescriptive. They intend to prompt dialogue at the country, regional and continental level; so that in each context, key stakeholders can develop an appropriate plan for boosting participation.)