Overview of the CAADP National Agriculture Investment Plans

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Advancing agricultural development in Africa

• The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) was initiated through the 2003 Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa (AU 2003)

• The main goal of the 2003 CAADP is to help African countries attain higher rates of inclusive economic growth through agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector-led development that eliminates hunger, reduces poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition, and enables the expansion of agricultural exports

• After several years of implementation, it was realized that agricultural development was not advancing as envisaged through the Maputo Declaration

• In 2014, the 23rd AU Assembly adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods

• The 2014 Malabo Declaration reaffirms the central commitments of the 2003 Maputo Declaration, but shifts away from the single-sector scope of the 2003 Maputo CAADP
CAADP National Agriculture Investment Plans play a critical role for African countries to progress towards achieving the Malabo Declaration.

- Aligning and considering international, African and regional instruments and declarations as well as domestic priorities.
- Establishing the pathways to change and link these to impact indicators.
- Establishing appropriate technical and political structures that avoid duplication and complexity.
- Ensuring that clear coordination, supervision, monitoring, evaluation and reporting structures and frameworks are set out in a coherent and integrated manner.
- They are context specific and identifies how different stakeholders will collaborate to achieve agricultural growth.
The Malabo Declaration is supposed to be achieved through several commitments

1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process
2. Commitment to Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture
3. Commitment to Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025
4. Commitment to Halving Poverty by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation
5. Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services
6. Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks
7. Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results
Several countries have already implemented their first generation CAADP NAIPs with the second ones meant to achieve more.

- **Achieving food Security**: End hunger, improve food security and reduce malnutrition.
- **Increased funding to the agriculture sector**: Increase investment finance in agriculture including fisheries.
- **Resilience to Shocks**: Enhance resilience to climate variability.
- **Mutual Accountability**: This slide is an editable slide with all your needs.
- **Stronger Commitment**: Further the commitment to the CAADP process.
- **Enhanced agricultural trade**: Increase intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services.
- **Inclusivity**: Inclusion of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (agribusiness).
Various frameworks have been developed to support the implementation and reporting on CAADP by AU Member States.

CAADP Mutual Accountability Framework

- What are the incentives and mechanisms to help translate pledges and commitments into tangible actions with desirable outcomes?

CAADP M&E Framework

- How are CAADP-related processes and investments influencing growth, poverty, hunger and food and nutrition security?

CAADP Results Framework

- What are the systems and capacities for planning, prioritizing, and formulating investment programs to transform the agricultural sector?

CAADP Results Framework

- What are the strategic actions and their timing to facilitate translation of the Malabo Commitment into concrete results and impacts?

Africa Common Position on Food Systems

- What are the key Africa’s food systems issues within the global context?
- Using a food systems approach, what are the policies and investments to attain agricultural-led economic transformation?
Progress towards attaining the Malabo Commitments are Measured through the Biennial Review Reporting mechanism

- To help monitor progress towards attaining Malabo, Heads of States agreed to a Biennial Review (BR) process

- Therefore, every second year, each AU Member State shares its progress on the Malabo Declaration commitments and the measures it has taken to achieve them

Indicators
Different indicators in the CAADP results framework and biennial review. The indicators are associated to the Malabo commitments

Progress in Implementation
Each AU Member States is required every two years to provide information on how they are progressing to attain the Malabo commitments

Reporting
The achievements of countries is consolidated based on the indicators and scores achieved, into a continental BR Report

Recommendations
The BR report provides recommendations based on lowest-scoring indicators
In conclusion …..

The Malabo Declaration is a further commitment to CAADP

The Malabo-aligned country-specific NAIPs provide a prioritized set of strategic agriculture, food security, and nutrition-centered initiatives as part of, and within the framework of, a nation’s broader economic and social development agenda.

CAADP NAIP provides a pathway for attaining Malabo and national agricultural development

The CAADP NAIP are a way of ensuring that the country implementing commitments within the CAADP Malabo Declaration.

Mutual Accountability

Through the CAADP process AU Member States are accountable to themselves about their progress towards agricultural development as prescribed within the Maputo and Malabo Declarations.

Agricultural development remains important to the sustenance of livelihoods in Africa, poverty reduction and achieving food security.
Thank you