



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



The Malabo Declaration

The 2014 Malabo-focused CAADP approach pays attention to irrigation, mechanization and post-harvest losses and waste, while including areas of infrastructure, natural resources, land tenure, trade and nutrition elements that go beyond the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture

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.

Mutual Accountability

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Increased funding to the agriculture sector

Increase investment finance in agriculture including fisheries

Stronger Commitment

Further the commitment to the CAADP process

Resilience to Shocks

Enhance resilience to climate variability.

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

CAADP M&E Framework

CAADP Results Framework

CAADP



Implementation Strategy and Roadmap to Achieve the 2025 Vision on CAADP

ReSAKSS

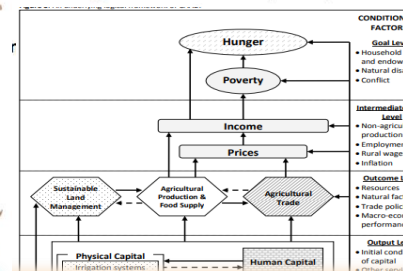
Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
FACILITATED BY IIPRI | A PROGRAM IN SUPPORT OF CAADP IMPLEMENTATION

ReSAKSS Working Paper No. 6

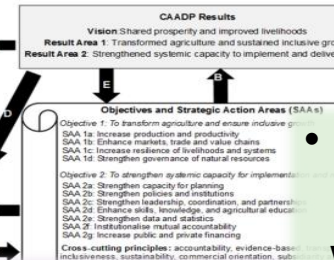
March 2010

Mutual Accountability Framework for the

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework



Level 1 - Agriculture's Contribution to Economic Growth and Inclusive Development			
1.1 Wealth creation	1.2 Food & Nutrition Security	1.3 Economic opportunities, poverty alleviation and shared prosperity	1.4 Resilience and sustainability
Level 2 - Agricultural Transformation and Sustained Inclusive Agricultural Growth			
2.1 Increased agricultural production and productivity	2.2 Increased intra-African regional trade and better functioning of national & regional markets	2.3 Expanded local agri-industry and value chain development inclusive of women and youth	2.4 Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks in the agriculture sector
Level 3 Strengthening systemic capacity to deliver results			
3.1 Effective and inclusive policy design and implementation processes	3.2 Effective and sustainable including existing implementation of policies and ecosystems	3.3 Strengthened capacity for evidence based planning, implementation & review	3.4 Improved multi-sectoral coordination, partnerships and mutual accountability in sectors related to agriculture
3.5 Increased public and private investment in agriculture	3.6 Increased capacity to generate, analyze and use data, information, knowledge and innovation		



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

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

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

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

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 recommendatoons 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

Thank you