



CAADP



## The CAADP Results Framework 2015-2025

“Going for results and impacts”

“Sustaining CAADP momentum”

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## Preamble

The Sustaining CAADP Momentum exercise, undertaken in 2012-13 in order to look back at the 10 years of Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) implementation, concluded that the CAADP vision was just as valid as it was in 2003 and that significant progress was made in building systems and capacity for planning, prioritisation and formulation of investment programmes. CAADP also mobilised multi-institutional and multi-sectorial interest and commitment to agriculture development. It was also noted that there is a conspicuous and growing demand for results and impacts in and by the agriculture sector. Subsequently, the CAADP Results Framework was developed.

The CAADP Results Framework provides Africa and its partners with a set of goals and results to be pursued in the transformation of the agriculture sector. It gives the political and technical impetus to foster policy alignment and harmonization of interventions geared at advancing the agriculture transformation agenda. It articulates the targets to be achieved over the next ten years, and provides the set of associated indicators. Accordingly, the Framework serves as a basis for promoting evidence-based policy and programmatic design, implementation, reporting, accountability and learning.

The Twenty-Third ordinary session of the African Union Assembly held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea recommitted to the CAADP principles and goals and defined a set of targets and goals, referred to as the Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation Goals 2025. In their Declaration in Malabo, the Heads of State recalled the progress made and noted the need for monitoring, tracking and reporting on the implementation of the Declaration using the CAADP Results Framework.

The CAADP Results Framework is an inherent part of CAADP implementation. It will provide all stakeholders of African agriculture with standard, tangible parameters to benchmark progress in agricultural performance. This will reinforce the culture of results-based programming and performance monitoring.

Implementation of the CAADP Results Framework is therefore a critical and integral component of the efforts geared at enhancing capacity for agricultural transformation and the attendant desired results. For this purpose, the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Agency, in collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities, are pleased to place this document in your hands – country players and all those working on or supporting change in African agriculture – for improving performance and fostering sustained change and transformation in the agriculture sector.

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AgPER	Agriculture Public Expenditure Review
APHLIS	African Postharvest Losses Information System
APRM	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil society organisation
DHS	Demographic and health surveys
EC	European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross domestic product
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13
HSDI	Human Sustainable Development Indicator
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JSR	Joint Sector Review
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NEPAD Agency	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSB	National Statistical Bureau
ODA	Overseas development assistance
PPP	Public-private partnership
REC	Regional Economic Community
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SACAU	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SLM	Sustainable land management
S&T	Science and technology
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD (US\$)	United States dollar
WB	World Bank
WDI	World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Sustaining CAADP Momentum

Implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) has over the last decade enabled countries to address some of the key transformational issues in agricultural development. Additional to improving the development planning processes, countries are placing growing attention to strengthening and aligning policy design processes, through for instance, making the policy design processes transparent and inclusive as well as linked to evidence-based analysis. There is also growing attention and action to strengthen and align institutional and human capacity for achieving highest levels in planning and implementation efficiency and effectiveness

In an extensive and highly consultative review exercise of the CAADP planning and implementation over the first 10 years, the Sustaining CAADP Momentum exercise noted that the CAADP vision is just as valid as it was in 2003. The review exercise also highlighted a conspicuous and growing demand for results and impacts in the agriculture sector. The consultations revealed that value addition from the CAADP will be required mostly in strengthening implementation capacity and delivering desired results and impacts. Realising desired impacts would call for improved agricultural performance as well as ensuring that this in-turn translates into improvements in livelihood parameters, including wealth and job creation, poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and resilience and prosperity among the African population.

**Box 1: The Sustaining CAADP Momentum exercise provides resolute confirmation that the CAADP vision is just as valid and compelling now as it was in 2003.**

Compelled by a clear resolve and determination by countries to focus on implementation and to demonstrate results and impacts, the Sustaining CAADP Momentum exercise developed the continental CAADP Results Framework, defining a set of goals and results that will be pursued in the transformation of the agriculture sector



over the next decade. The CAADP Results Framework was approved by the Heads of State and Government at the June 2014 African Union Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

## 1.2 The Malabo Declaration

The Twenty-Third ordinary session of the African Union Assembly held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea recommitted to the CAADP principles and goals and defined a set of targets and goals – referred to as the Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation Goals 2025. Specifically, the Declaration outlines seven commitments that are geared towards fostering agricultural growth and transformation.

In their Declaration in Malabo, the Heads of State recalled the progress made and noted the need for translating Africa's agricultural development goals into tangible results, and as well called for monitoring, tracking and reporting on the implementation of the progress made in the provisions of the Declaration using the CAADP Results Framework. In this regard, the leaders of Africa committed to a biennial agricultural review process that will include reporting to AU Summits on the progress made towards realising the set goals and targets in the Declaration.

### The AU Malabo Declaration (June 2014)

1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process
2. Recommitment to enhance investment finance in Agriculture
  - Uphold 10% public spending target
  - Operationalization of Africa Investment Bank
3. Commitment to Zero hunger – Ending Hunger by 2025
  - At least double productivity (focusing on Inputs, irrigation, mechanization)
  - Reduce PHL at least by half
  - Nutrition: reduce stunting to 10%
4. Commitment to Halving Poverty, by 2025, through inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation
  - Sustain Annual sector growth in Agricultural GDP at least 6%
  - Establish and/or strengthen inclusive public-private partnerships for at least 5 priority agric commodity value chains with strong linkage to smallholder agric.
  - Create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains.
  - Preferential entry & participation by women and youth in gainful and attractive agribusiness
5. Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities & Services
  - Triple intra-Africa trade in agricultural commodities
  - Fast track continental free trade area & transition to a continental Common External tariff scheme
6. Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods & Production Systems to Climate Variability and Other Shocks
  - Ensure that by 2025, at least 30% of farm/pastoral households are resilient to shocks
7. Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results
  - Through the CAADP Result Framework – conduct a biennial Agricultural Review Process





## 2. THE CAADP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 Rationale and Scope

The Heads of State and Government committed to a systematic regular review process of the progress made in implementing the provisions of the Malabo Declaration. To this end, the CAADP Results Framework is earmarked as the tool that will be used in tracking, monitoring and reporting on the progress in meeting the Malabo commitments. Consequently, the Framework outlines expected results and impacts, and as well specifies benchmarks and milestones for Africa's agricultural development agenda.

The CAADP Results Framework provides guidance at the level of: a) planning (strategy, programme design and budgeting); b) performance ("efficiency" in execution and implementation, largely accounting for change in agriculture policies and institutions, and strengthening and aligning capacity); and c) results (referring to the actual outcomes and impacts of a development intervention, including goods, services and value addition underpinned by increases in agriculture production, productivity, food and nutrition). To this end, it therefore serves as a guide to developing, planning and implementing investments and fosters alignment and harmonization of initiatives that are geared at developing the agriculture sector.

The CAADP Results Framework is an integral part of the AU Agenda 2063 and defines the agricultural "space" in the Agenda. It indicates the level and rate of agricultural performance and the policy, strategy, and capacity development actions that are required for the sector to contribute to achieving the 2063 Agenda goals. The Framework is particularly important for the continent's broad-based economic growth and inclusive development aspirations. At continental level, the CAADP Results Framework provides a collective vision, and therefore serves as the "visionary beacon" which will be translated at the national and regional levels into localised priorities, goals and targets.

The Results Framework is an integral part of country CAADP implementation processes, and national level players and stakeholders therefore take central responsibility for its implementation. The Framework will be useful in connecting within and across levels, sectors and thematic areas, as well as for state and non-state institutions including civil society, private sector organisations and development partners.

It also provides an important basis for developing effective alliances and partnerships.

**Box 2: CAADP Results Framework defines Africa's priorities and as well outlines what the continent will continue to do, what will be abandoned, and what it will start doing – with a focus on results and impacts**

At the regional and continental levels, the CAADP Results Framework will, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, help to better organise implementation support and ensure the relevance and effectiveness of this support. The Results Framework will foster regional and continental agricultural development policies, strategies and programmes that support optimal national solutions. The Results Framework also provides the scope to enhance collaboration and partnerships with local and international partners. It guides alignment of multilateral initiatives as well as ODA and FDI partnerships with the African agriculture vision and transformation agenda.

**Box 3: Through CAADP implementation over the last decade, there has been greater appreciation of multi-sectorial aspects and cross-sectorial interdependences in African agriculture. Accordingly, practical ways of dealing with these aspects have been identified along the lines of developing partnerships, strengthening coordination and collaboration, and promoting policy alignment and harmonization.**

### 2.2 Structure of the CAADP Results Framework

The Results Framework is relevant and applicable primarily at country level for the preparation and implementation of the second decade of CAADP (2015-2025). The issues, priorities and strategies that define the CAADP Results Framework are underpinned by four main aspects, namely: (a) the compelling desire at all levels to see tangible results and impact from agriculture in the socio-economic wellbeing of the continent's population, especially women, youth and rural communities; (b) the need to pursue a two-pronged approach which interactively facilitates interventions on systems and capacity transformation on one hand, and enhanced

productivity and value addition on the other; and (c) the deliberate orientation towards strategies and approaches for capacity development including human capital development, science and technology and institutional development; and (d) the need to bring to the fore a regional integration (trade and markets) agenda as an integral and essential component to sustainable national level solutions.

In this context, the CAADP Results Framework (see Figure 1) combines a logical flow of three levels of results setting out the WHY (Level 1), the WHAT (Level 2) and the HOW (level 3) of consolidating and stepping up CAADP implementation.

**Level 1:** Presents impact-level results to which the agriculture sector will contribute. This level highlights high-level socio-economic and transformation changes in Africa, exhibited in growth and inclusive development goals, namely: (a) wealth creation and (b) food and nutrition security; (c) economic opportunities, poverty eradication and shared prosperity; and (d) resilience and sustainability. It is the significance of agricultural contribution to these result areas which will demonstrate the phrase “agriculture-led growth and development”. Improved agricultural performance is expected to contribute to achieving these goals, while recognising that other sectors of the economy also contribute to these goals.

**Level 2:** Describes the desired results of agricultural performance, in terms of production, productivity,



competitiveness and regional integration, as well as effectiveness and efficiency in all related production systems. It outlines the priority intermediate-level results required to make optimal contribution of the agriculture sector to Level 1 results. In this regard, it is the success and improved performance in the priority areas identified in this level which will determine the extent of agricultural contribution to Level 1 results and impacts.

The achievement of results in Levels 1 and 2 is the responsibility of national and regional level institutions. Achievement at these two levels will indicate progress made in strengthening African Agriculture and its overall impact on the continent's socio-economic growth and development.

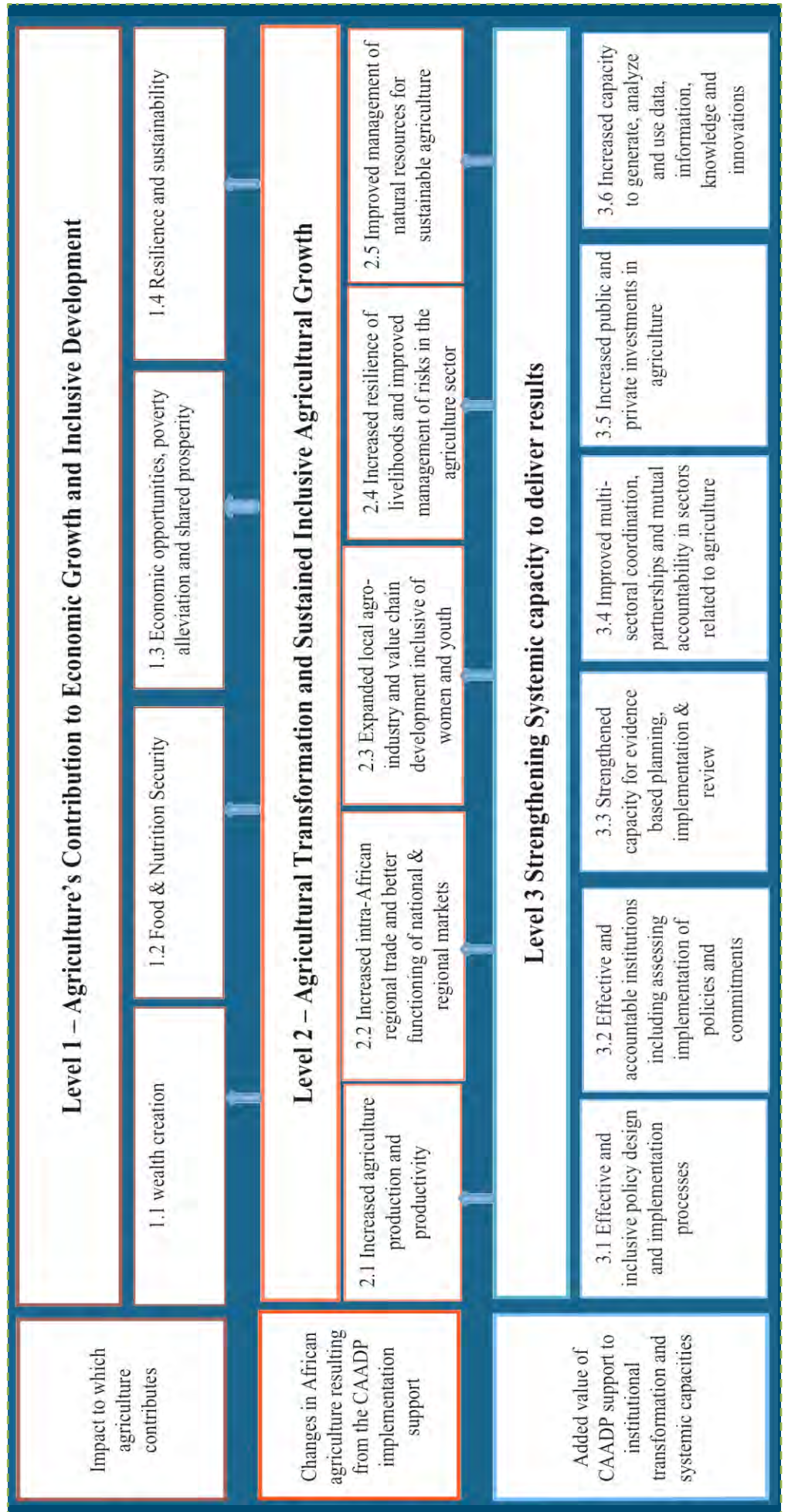
The targets in Levels 1 and 2 are meant to serve as continental level benchmarks. They can also guide in defining and implementing trans-boundary and regional programmes. Furthermore, these targets can be used by countries in benchmarking their national level goals and targets.

**Level 3:** describes the HOW as a combination of various capabilities needed to accelerate agricultural growth and to broaden its impact. It presents the key policy, institutional, and capacity outcomes required to trigger changes in level 2; the achievement of results in the defined priority areas will enable countries to achieve appropriate, effective and efficient performance in the agricultural sector (i.e. Level 2). This level, perceived as the CAADP-specific value addition to agricultural change and improved performance, specifically defines results in terms of systemic capacities to effectively design and implement agricultural policies and programmes at the national level. It defines the priority results areas that constitute “CAADP implementation support” at the national, regional and continental levels.

The three levels, together, reflect a Pan-African framework for transformational change, policy reforms and institutional development. The set of specific, common and measurable indicators listed in the attendant matrix (Table 1) enable country and regional implementation entities, relevant stakeholders and their partners to individually and collectively rationalise and assess alignment of agricultural policy and strategic priorities and to monitor programme performance and progress in an evidence-based and transparent manner.



Figure 1: The CAADP Results Framework: 2015-2025



### 3. USING THE CAADP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1 Overview

The CAADP Results Framework is an integral part of country CAADP implementation. As such, implementing the Framework implies integrating its features and principles into CAADP implementation exercises and processes at all levels. In this way, the Results Framework helps to catalyse, provide for, encourage and facilitate:

- Formulation and design of strategies, programmes, and investments;
- Objectivity and clarity of purpose in monitoring performance and results;
- A sound, transparent and evidence-based system to pursue accountability; and
- Alignment and harmonisation, which enhance coherence in development efforts.

#### 3.2 The “Frontline Dashboard” of Key Results Desired By 2025 and its Indicators

The AU Heads of State and Government Summit held in Malabo in June 2014 approved the Sustaining the CAADP Momentum Results Framework and committed to a set of Africa Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation Goals to be achieved by 2025. These commitments form the Headline Indicators for governments, Heads of States, African institutions and stakeholders, and development partners.

For each of the goals and targets stipulated in the Malabo Declaration, a set of dashboard indicators have been developed (see Table 1) that will form the basis for reporting at the AU Summits on a biennial basis.

Table 1: Priority Indicators for CAADP Results Framework

#### Level 1 – Agriculture’s Contribution to Economic Growth and Inclusive Development

Results Area	Indicators	Data Sources	Contribution to measurement of Malabo targets
1.1. Wealth creation	1.1.1 GDP per capita (constant 2005 US\$)	WDI, national source	
	1.1.2 Household final consumption expenditure (constant 2005 US\$)	HIES	
1.2. Food and nutrition security	1.2.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	FAO	III d)
	1.2.2 Status of malnutrition: a) Prevalence of underweight b) Prevalence of stunting c) Prevalence of wasting d) Minimum dietary diversity - women e) Minimum acceptable diet for 6-23 months old infants	DHS/WDI, UNICEF, WHO	III d)
	1.2.3 Cereal import dependency ratio	FAO	I a)
	1.3.1 Employment rate (% of population)	ILO/WDI, National sources	
1.3. Economic opportunities, poverty eradication and shared prosperity	1.3.2 Number of jobs created per annum by age category and sex	ILO/WDI, National sources	
	1.3.3 Poverty gap at national line	WDI/HIES	
	1.3.4 Extreme Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25/day	WDI/HIES	
	1.3.5 Gini coefficient	HIES	
1.4. Resilience and sustainability	1.4.1 Percent of households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks	RIMA (Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis)	VI a)
	1.4.2 Human sustainable development index	HSDI UNDP	

## Level 2 – Agricultural Transformation and Sustained Inclusive Agricultural Growth

Results Area	Indicators	Data Sources	Contribution to measurement of Malabo targets
2.1. Increased agriculture production and productivity	2.1.1 Agriculture value added (absolute values)	WDI	Ia) and IVa)
	2.1.2 Agriculture production index (2004-2006=100)	FAOStat and WDI	IIIa)
	2.1.3 Agriculture value added per agricultural worker (constant 2005 USD)	WDI, FAOStat	IIIa)
	2.1.4 Agriculture value added per hectare of arable land (constant 2005 USD)	WDI, FAOStat	IIIa)
	2.1.5 Yields for the five AU priority commodities	FAOStat, National sources	IIIa)
2.2. Increased intra-African regional trade and better functioning of national & regional markets	2.2.1. Value of intra-African trade (constant 2005 US\$)	UNCTAD, FAOStat, RECs	Va)
	2.2.2 Domestic food price index volatility	ILO/FAO	Vb) and VIc)
2.3. Expanded local agro-industry and value chain development inclusive of women and youth	2.3.1 Percent of agricultural five priority products that is lost post-harvest	FAO, APHLIS, national source	IIIb)
	2.3.2 Activity and inclusive employment in industries related to agriculture value chains	UNIDO, ILO, national sources	IVc) and IVd)
2.4. Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks in the agriculture sector	2.4.1. Coverage of social assistance, social protection, social insurance and labour programs	ASPIRE Database (WB)	IIIc) and VIb)
	2.4.2 Existence of food reserves, local purchases for relief programmes, early warning systems and food feeding programmes	National sources	IIIc)
2.5. Improved management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture	2.5.1. Share of agriculture under sustainable land management practices	TerrAfrica, national data	VIc)





## Level 3 - Strengthening Systemic capacity to deliver results

Results Area	Indicators	Data Sources	Contribution to measurement of Malabo targets
3.1 Effective and inclusive policy design and implementation processes	3.1.1 Existence of a new NAIP/NAFSIP developed through an inclusive and participatory process	National sources	Id)
3.2 Effective and accountable institutions including assessing implementation of policies and commitments	3.2.1 Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review	National sources	VIIa)and VIIb)
3.3 Strengthened capacity for evidence based planning, implementation & review	3.3.1 Existence of and quality in the implementation of evidence-informed policies and corresponding human resources	National sources	Ic)
3.4 Improved multi-sectorial coordination, partnerships and mutual accountability in sectors related to agriculture	3.4.1 Existence of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body	National sources	(VIIb) and (Id)
	3.4.2. Cumulative number of agriculture-related Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) that are successfully undertaken	National sources	Id) and IVb)
	3.4.3 Cumulative value of investments in the PPPs	National sources	IIa)
3.5 Increased public and private investments in agriculture	3.5.1 Government agriculture expenditure growth rate (%)	ReSAKSS, national sources	IIa)
	3.5.2 Share government agriculture expenditure (% of total government expenditure)	ReSAKSS, national sources	IIa)
	3.5.3 Government agriculture expenditure as % of agriculture value added	ReSAKSS, WB, national sources	IIa)
	3.5.4 Growth in Private sector investment in agriculture and agribusiness	IFPRI FAO	IIb)
3.6 Increased capacity to generate, analyze and use data, information, knowledge and innovations	3.6.1 Index of capacity to generate and use statistical data and information (ASDI)	AfDB, UNECA	VIIc)
	3.6.2 Existence of an operational country SAKSS	IFPRI	VIIc)

### 3.3 Using the CAADP Results Framework at Country Level

The CAADP Results Framework has been designed recognising that various tools and processes exist at the national level for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating agricultural interventions. The Framework is expected to function as an integral part of these existing systems and tools. Using the Results Framework will involve strengthening and aligning these systems and tools, including

enhancing multi-sectoral linkages and promoting multi-stakeholder design, implementation and review platforms and associated processes.

Countries are encouraged to strengthen or develop country-level results frameworks for their respective National Agriculture Investment Plans. It is critical

that the country-level results frameworks are aligned with the continental CAADP Results Framework.

The ex-ante applications of the country Results Framework include consolidating and clarifying implementation aspects of the investment plans with theory of change analysis and political economy analysis. Ex-post applications are in strengthening M&E and performance management tools. Specifically, the CAADP Results Framework will serve as a guide for countries to:

- Examine and align goals and targets and associated performance indicators in the NAIPs in light of the continental results stipulated in the CAADP Results Framework;
- Rally unity of purpose around a common national agenda and deliverables;
- Examine, refine, strengthen and align existing national level tools and systems for implementation, partnership, monitoring, evaluating and facilitating learning and strengthening accountability.

### 3.4 Using the CAADP Results Framework at the Regional and Continental Levels

At the regional and continental levels, the CAADP Results Framework will:

- Provide priority areas, targets and indicators that define “CAADP implementation support” at Level 3 in the Results Framework;
- Serve as the central “yardstick” to standardise and benchmark as well as facilitate, guide and compel alignment and harmonisation of strategies and programmes by all players and stakeholders, including regional farmers’ organisations, the private sector, civil society, knowledge-research institutions and multilateral and donor partners.

### 3.5 The Reporting Architecture

At country level, systematic tracking and monitoring of the set of minimum core indicators will generate biennial progress reports. Countries are encouraged to strengthen or design robust monitoring plans for data generation, and as well hold multi-stakeholder review and dialogue sessions to validate the reports. The reports will be used for informing country-level planning, implementation and other decision-making processes, and as well constitute the country-level biennial reports that will be submitted to respective RECs.

At the regional level, the RECs will consolidate the country-level reports from their respective member states, integrating progress on delivery of regional-level public goods analysis and thereby develop regional-level reports. These progress reports, guided by the Malabo commitments, goals and targets, will enhance peer review, learning and dialogue among member states at various platforms such as the Regional Council of Ministers Meetings, regional farmers’ and other non-state actor forums, and Regional Heads of State and Government Summits.

At the continental level, reporting will include aggregation of REC-level progress reports whilst maintaining discrete REC and country-level progress-status for each reported parameter. Continental-level platforms such as the CAADP Partnership Platform and Business Meetings, the AU Joint Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, Rural Development, Fisheries and Aquaculture, and the AU Heads of State and Government Summit, will be used for promoting review, dialogue, learning, and mutual accountability on the progress made towards the African agriculture vision using the consolidated biennial report. The first consolidated Continental Report based on the CAADP Results Framework will be produced by October 2017 and presented at the AU Heads of State and Government Summit in January 2018.

A standard reporting template has been defined and is available in the accompanying manual along with the set of guidelines for rolling out the exercise.





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