



# The Programme of Work

Operationalising the  
Malabo Declaration on African Agriculture and  
CAADP Implementation Strategy and Roadmap

*"Africa's 2015-2025 Vision and Goals on African Agriculture"*



African Union Commission



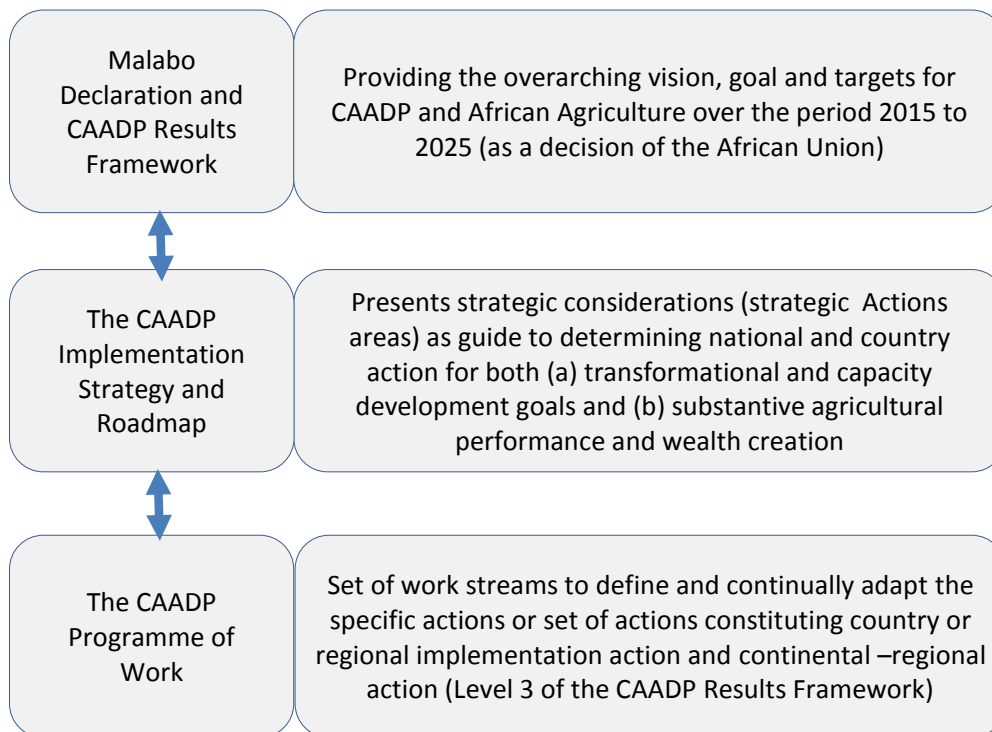
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# Operationalising the Malabo Declaration on African Agriculture and CAADP Implementation Strategy and Roadmap

## 1. INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE

This Document - the CAADP Programme of Work – is a living document developed under the leadership of the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Agency and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in the exercise to translate the Malabo Declaration on African Agriculture and CAADP for implementation. The document identifies prioritised set of actions to guide implementation of the CAADP Strategy and Roadmap at multiple levels and across sectors. The document gives, first-and-foremost, the member states (Government, Civil Society, Private Sector and all their partner constituencies) as well as the African Union support institutions (AUC, NEPAD Agency and RECs) and their partner organisations the basis to develop own work programmes, thereby also ensuring coherence and harmonisation, complementarities and synergies in the individual organisational work plans.



The CAADP Programme of Work provides guidance on what set of Outputs and Outcomes are expected at various levels and times thereby guiding the determination of locally appropriate set of actions to implement the CAADP Implementation Strategy and Roadmap in pursuit of the Goals and targets outlined in the Malabo Declaration and CAADP Results Framework.

While the Programme of Work covers generic work areas for CAADP implementation for the 2015-2025 period, it will be reviewed on a biennial basis.

## 2. RATIONALE AND SCOPE OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

### 2.1 THE SCOPE AND CONTEXT

Malabo Declaration is the political vision that culminated from the “Sustaining CAADP Momentum” Process, (started in 2013), that generated the CAADP Results Framework, a more technical document that shows the path to the realisation of the CAADP agenda into the next decade. The Malabo Declaration was largely informed by the Results Framework. The Sustaining CAADP Momentum” exercise has been a consultative process that involved technical partners as well as a wide range of CAADP stakeholders in Africa. Therefore, the Malabo Declaration and CAADP Results Framework are products of the same process towards renewing the CAADP commitments.

**The Results Framework is built on the establishment of three levels of performance indicators, namely:**

- i. Level 1: agriculture’s contribution to economic growth and inclusive development;
- ii. Level 2: agricultural transformation and sustained inclusive agricultural growth; and
- iii. Level 3: strengthening systemic capacity for effective execution and delivery of results.

Level 3 is specifically dedicated to technical institutions that are responsible for supporting the CAADP actions at country and regional levels. It is apparent that the Malabo Declaration also focuses on levels 1 and 2 by reaffirming the values and principles of CAADP, especially the participatory approach to delivering the CAADP interventions.

Level 2 sets specific targets for actions that embrace sectors that contribute to the transformation of agriculture. This is the heart of the expectations raised by the Declaration. But the Declaration also is situated at the highest level of ambition by placing agricultural development in the broader context of the structural transformation of our societies. This is expressed in the goal of eradicating poverty and hunger.

The Malabo Declaration is the reference document for all African agriculture stakeholders. It is particularly intended to assist partners to align their interventions in the same way as they did during the previous decade of CAADP through the CAADP Compact (testimony of a common commitment towards African goals in the agricultural sector). Likewise, all stakeholders and partners will own the Results Framework by aligning their monitoring and evaluation systems, for all actions undertaken in support of CAADP. The CAADP Results Framework provides the six up-front indicators which will form the ultimate basis for tracking and reporting on progress and impact. The CAADP Results Framework further elaborates associated indicators including segregation of the indicators into the constituent components thereby allowing tracking of progress and performance at the level of the set of actions and work streams contributing to the higher level (aggregated) indicators.

### 2.2 THE LINKAGE BETWEEN THE MALABO DECLARATION AND THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

While the Malabo Implementation strategy and roadmap has notably defined 4 “thematic options” or “strategic action areas” (SAAs); the substance or policy content of these were not really defined and choices remain open. Furthermore, the IS&R had proposed Seven (7) strategic action areas aiming at “strengthening systemic capacity” and which are in fact related to supporting actions. Therefore, the strategy provides a framework, outlining areas of focus but few concrete areas of intervention that can guide the actions of different stakeholders to deliver on the real transformation of the agriculture sector.

Regarding the first group of SAAs, it is critical to ensure that the key drivers of success have to be underpinned on an economic approach (refer for instance to the publication “African agriculture: transformation and outlook” or the “sustaining the CAADP momentum” draft document). Thus, for each of the 4 thematic areas with the horizon of transforming agriculture conditioned by a sustained inclusive growth, Africa should focus on specific strategic priorities. These priorities include:

- a. Enhancing the support to smallholders towards sustainable intensification in order to facilitate their transition into modern family farms. Here family farming could be considered as the cluster of players with the highest potential for increasing productivity from its present level and for creating activity with an efficient use of limited natural resources (realising economies of scale);
- b. Strengthening the position of farmers, women and youth in the value-chains and promote preference for regional markets. Indeed, to take advantage of the growing domestic market and reduce food dependency, a regional preference strategy is essential, consistent with the regional integration agenda. This may include promoting customs unions at REC level and a functional free trade area as well as a kind of “infant industry” strategy that protect emerging industries for a gradual integration into global markets.
- c. Increase resilience of livelihoods and systems not only through coping and adaptation mechanisms at production level, but also by promoting risk and shock reduction measures particularly improving the functioning of markets. The transformation of agriculture and the building of resilience must be part of a comprehensive approach including regulation of relationships between stakeholders, market institutional arrangements that promote contractual and balanced relationships within the value chains.
- d. Improve the management of natural resources including increased participation of the local communities to ensure secure and equitable access to opportunities and for enhancing fair distribution of the wealth that will be created.

The Programme of Work is about operationalizing the IS&R. Its purpose is to **support the promotion of the Malabo Vision of the Transformation of Agriculture. In addition, the PoW presents the specific mandates of the CAADP implementing institutions at continental, regional and national levels.** The legitimacy of AU organs as regional integration and development catalyst give them capacity to foster dialogue and alignment at country or regional level and table hypothesis of work, options and provide technical expertise to support reflection and action on economic policy proposals. It is their role to propose a vision to be debated. The content given to the 4 thematic areas should be considered as options and put on the table for initiating reflection and ownership at the different levels relevant for implementing economic policy measures, i.e. countries or RECs. The challenge is therefore to provide a “menu of options” of economic policies that would form the substance of the four thematic areas, and propose a program of support to countries and RECs to better develop or change these options.

This process of accompanying countries or RECs in the elaboration and implementation of adequate measures forms the content of the 7 capacity strengthening areas and hence of the Programme of work.

### 2.3 PRINCIPLES, STANDARDS AND SUCCESS FACTORS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND CAADP IMPLEMENTATION IN “CAADP-2<sup>ND</sup> DECADE”

Implementing Malabo commitments on agriculture recognises and is fully based on and guided by the CAADP principles and standards as outlined in CAADP from the very beginning. It is appreciated that Malabo Declaration does bring to the fore some of the principles more than was done during the last 10 years. Table below highlights the principles in this regard:

Base CAADP Principles	Additional principles that comes to the fore in line with Malabo Declaration's focus on implementation, results and impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ African (local) ownership and responsibility</li> <li>○ Accountability</li> <li>○ Transparency</li> <li>○ Inclusiveness</li> <li>○ Evidence-based</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Align to building <u>systemic capacity</u></li> <li>○ <u>Coherence</u> and <u>Complementarity</u> as well as <u>subsidiarity</u></li> <li>○ Promote <u>early wins</u> to demonstrate results and manage immediate needs</li> <li>○ Greater support and facilitation on <u>learning</u> (also from sceptics and enthusiasts to provide a balanced approach);</li> <li>○ Affirmative action on issues of <u>rural populations, women and youth and domestic private sector</u></li> <li>○ Evidence based policy practice</li> <li>○ Multi-sectorial approaches and coordination</li> <li>○ Complement rather than replicate local resources and efforts</li> </ul>

While reflecting and embracing the above Principles, the following is highlighted as overarching success factors. CAADP planning, implementation reviews will continually reflect on these factors which include:

- a. Contributing to strengthening accountability at all levels (systems and tools)
- b. Consolidating the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAIPs) as central instrument to strengthen and align implementation, mobilize financing and foster accountability
- c. Strengthening and expanding domestic Private Sector in agriculture
- d. Multi-sectorialism – particularly in the context of linkages between Agriculture and other sectors
- e. In-country leadership and political resolve to champion CAADP implementation
- f. Building the Regional Agenda – Aligning with Regional compacts and Regional Investment Plans
- g. Central role of farmers and farmer organisations as well as the small-medium entrepreneurs in the agricultural value chains

In summary, the Programme of Work proposes specific activities that connect the Strategic Action Areas in the IS&R to key activities. These activities fall into four major categories:

- **Policy practice:** This includes activities that support policy development, formulation, and institutional reform to achieve agricultural transformation. This includes policy analysis and review of existing policies, strengthening platforms for policy dialogue, and providing tools, including incentives to support the adoption and implementation of effective policies at the country and regional scales. The process draws on on-going policy implementation process that is based on priorities that have already been identified by countries and regional institutions.
- **Investment programme design and implementation:** Support the national and regional agriculture investment planning process by assessing the status of the next generation of investment plans for alignment with Malabo goals, and addressing these gaps through expert support, policy dialogue and institutional change as well as other targeted activities.
- **Capacity building and coordination:** Capacity building activities include support provided to member states and RECs that support implementation and institutional learning. This includes training and education programs, responding to country and regionally identified capacity building needs, fostering effective partnerships (both horizontal and vertical) and dialogue among partners and stakeholders.
- **Monitoring and evaluation, data, and knowledge management:** Build a system for data collection and analysis, as well sharing of information on progress towards major goals and implementation activities for the agricultural sector. This includes developing a M&E system, developing baseline data, work with partners at multiple scale for harmonized data collection, analysis and dissemination, launch new and improve existing information and knowledge management systems, and ensuring that the information collected is used to inform policy and other forms of decision making.

## 2.4 WHAT WILL BE DIFFERENT OR NEW IN CAADP IMPLEMENTATION

There is an underlining fact that some elements and aspects of the country CAADP implementation process, as defined and implemented over the last ten years will change on adapted to take into account the focus and orientation of the Malabo Declaration

**The following are identified as underlining shifts and adaptations in the orientation and thrust of the CAADP implementation:**

1. Going beyond “planning processes” to execution that utilises the plans to deliver results and impact (Level 2 and Level 1 of the CAADP RF).
2. Rallying expanded implementation capacity through alliances and partnerships with a focus on solving local problems that are debated, defined and refined by local people in an ongoing process.
3. Regional integration goals - in terms of fostering economic integration at regional and intra-regional levels through agricultural-driven markets and trade.
4. Thematic and Commodity focus - bringing out and taking into account economic and ecosystems potential (arable, livestock or fisheries) of identified commodities.
5. Embracing crosscutting issues, which underline both sustainability and inclusiveness principles and values. That is, recognition and support for issues – policy/political and technical – which could translate into affirmative action with regard to:
  - The “rural space” as engine for growth and transformation in terms of both a critical base for countries’ natural resources (land and water) and accommodating significant portion of the populations in general and farming (smallholder) populations, in particular
  - Women as key players and actors in contributing to the delivering of increased agricultural performance as well as ensuring related impact on livelihoods
  - Youth as key asset and resource that Africa has in making happen the transformation of the agriculture sector. The focus is on Youth Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship and trends in population dynamics.
  - Climate Change and Environmental stewardship
  - Resilience and Risk Management
6. Investment Financing: considering both public and private sector investments with a focus on enhancing the quality in terms of value for money and best returns on the investments. This includes:
  - Financial mechanisms to all private sector operators leverage additional financing from commercial banking systems
  - Public Private Partnerships
  - Technical profiling of the 10% public financial allocation to agriculture
7. Blend design and implementation through rapid cycles of planning, action, reflection and revision (drawing on local knowledge, feedback and energy) to foster accountability, informed policy dialogue and learning from both success and failure

### 3. OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION – A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Country CAADP IMPLEMENTATION Process is a proven working model on CAADP implementation. An important feature in this model has been its ability to adapt and reform thereby continually adjusting to remain fit-for-purpose.

Best experiences and lessons with the country CAADP implementation process over the first 10 years of CAADP, on one hand, and on the other hand, the Malabo Declaration priorities, goals and the principles and standards outlined in section 3 (above), four issues stand out with regard to key pillars in the CAADP delivery model (i.e. how CAADP delivers its value addition). These are:

- a. CAADP implementation is a national responsibility and process with increasing role of RECs
- b. Implementation is a multi-sectorial responsibility, with Government, Private sector and Civil Society having critical differentiated roles and responsibilities which should be implemented coherently, exploiting synergies and complementarities
- c. Regional-continental catalytic support including facilitating national linkages to regional – continental aspirations, vision and benchmarks is based on the principles of value-addition and subsidiarity and service to country and regional action
- d. The Implementation model while delivering results (6% and agricultural growth), it inherently also pays deliberate attention to strengthening systemic capacity in local systems

The model for CAADP implementation support is meant to optimise on the linkages between national-regional and continental efforts, interests and mandates.

#### 3.2 SERVICE SUPPORT BY THE AU (AUC, NEPAD AGENCY AND RECS) INSTITUTIONS

The mandates, roles and responsibilities of the AUC, the NEPAD Agency and RECs represent the frontline set of functions that interact with national systems to offer relevant and appropriate service to national level implementation.

The AUC, NEPAD Agency and RECs coming with different mandates which are implemented coherently provides the integrated “treatment” of the various technical, policy and political-economy matters desired to determine and provide catalytic and supportive value addition to national and regional level programme design, implementation and review-evaluation.

**The AUC-NEPAD-RECs Joint bi-Annual planning meeting** is an important biannual milestone playing the role of fostering (a) alignment and harmonisation; (b) programme review and associated accountability and (c) peer learning among the three levels of responsibility to support country action.



Broadly, the following is highlighted as regard scope of the complementary responsibilities of the three leading AU Institutions:

Instruction	General scope of the Mandate	Specific Responsibilities in the light of Malabo Declaration
African Union Commission - Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture	<p>With overall goal of catalysing and fostering integration objectives in the interest of both national and continental economic growth and inclusive development goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate overall continental policy decision and guidance</li> <li>Facilitate African Union legitimacy and authority</li> <li>Convening and organising information support and reporting to the AU policy organs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate political validation as necessary (e.g. of the CAADP Guidelines)</li> <li>Convening and facilitating the continental platforms to report on CAADP at the AU</li> <li>Country engagement to catalyse / sustain political interest and action</li> <li>Advocate for Africa's agriculture development agenda in global fora</li> </ul>
NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency)	<p>With overall goal of catalysing and fostering integration objectives in the interest of both national and continental economic growth and inclusive development goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate support to member states and regional institutions on implementation of the AU growth and development decisions and initiatives (including translating decisions for implementation; support/ facilitate support in the design, execution and evaluation of national and regional development programmes)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical coordinating development and use of the CAADP Guidelines</li> <li>Technical coordination of the design and implementation of the biennial CAADP review cycle including associated M&amp;E; learning; Reports and Reporting</li> <li>Facilitate and coordinate continental knowledge and information support to regional and national programming and review exercises</li> </ul>
Regional Economic Communities (RECs)	<p>With overall goal of catalysing and fostering regional level integration objectives in the interest of both national and continental economic growth and inclusive development goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise and facilitate inter- / multi- country engagement on regional development programmes and initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support &amp; coordinate multi-national engagement and negotiations to develop and implement multi-national agricultural development programmes and initiatives</li> <li>Facilitate and coordinate alignment and reporting on multi-national agriculture development programmes and initiatives to regional policy organs including Ministerial and Heads of State platforms</li> </ul>

All the three institutions will also bring together a cross-section of partnerships and alliances – local, international, state and non-state, multilateral, etc... thereby enhancing both capacity and intensity of coverage and detail of the work. This includes institutions with specific support mandates such as AUC specialized institutions or others.

### 3.3 FOSTERING ALIGNMENT OF REGIONAL AND CONTINENTAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES TOWARDS MALABO GOALS AND PRINCIPLES

## 4. DETAILED PROGRAMME OF WORK

### 4.1 SUMMARY OF THE 2015-16 PRIORITY (INCEPTION) PROGRAMME AREAS

Programme Area	Key Action Areas
1. Development/Revision of the CAADP Guidelines	1.1 Coordinate the revision / development of the CAADP Implementation Guidelines (pre-compact and post-compact) through specialised task teams
	1.2 Technical validation of the draft Guidelines
	1.3 Political validation and endorsement and launch of the Guidelines at the Sept 2015 CAADP PP
2. Status on the NAIPs appraised and countries consulted on their plans for the 2nd CAADP cycle including stimulating Action from political will and rallying determined leadership	2.1 Appraisal of the country NAIPs implementation status including budget/expenditure status (see detailed appraisal checklist)
	2.2 CAADP implementation status consultation workshops (with country CAADP teams) organised at Regional level
	2.3 Consultations with national governments and stakeholders on plans for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> CAADP cycle
	2.4 High Level Leadership Engagements on the IS&R and Programme of Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministers and Principal/Permanent Secretaries leadership support on CAADP-Agriculture</li> <li>• Advocacy and information support to Directors of Communication – Ministries of Agriculture and Information</li> </ul>
3. Development and harmonisation of CAADP Communication & Social Marketing Strategy	3.1 Develop broad-based communication and social marketing strategy
	3.2 Communication strategy operationalised and formally launched at the Sept 2015 CAADP PP
4. Design of the biennial CAADP Review Cycle	4.1 Define detailed operational architecture and implementation strategy for the Biennial Review Cycle (at national, regional and continental levels and the linkages across the levels; review tools and platforms and how the CAADP RF will be used, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Elaborating the generic form and character of the Reports (at different levels)</li> <li>b) Reporting and accountability flow</li> <li>c) Accountability platforms at the three levels</li> <li>d) Elaborate support M&amp;E systems including capacity needs and linkages with Departments of Statistic</li> </ol>
	4.2 Prepare detailed work programme to support and facilitate development, strengthening and aligning tools and platforms and capacity at all levels for the Biennial Review Cycle
5. Programme Preparation support	5.1 Support on development and alignment of regional and continental Flagship programme (Irrigation; Nutrition; land Policy; Climate Smart Agriculture; Fertilizer and Seed Support Programme; Rice and Cotton, etc...)

## 4.2 DETAILED PROGRAMME OF WORK

### SAA2- 2015-2025 ACTIONS PLAN

Proposed/sub/strategic Actions	Code	Key activities	Outputs	Timeline	Implementation Level	Partners involved	Coordinating Institution	Budget (USD)
<b>SAA 2a: Build and strengthen capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation, review and dialogue</b>								
2a.1- Review national and regional agriculture investment plans for compliance with or integration of Malabo declaration goals, targets and actions	2a.1.1-	Appraise status of implementation and planning for new generation of investment plans at national and regional level (in line with Malabo goals)	Updated/new National and Regional Investment Plans integrating the goals and targets of the Malabo Declaration, as well as the 4 Strategic Action Areas under Objective 1	Short-term	National and Regional	Technical Agencies, Research and academic institutions	AUC-NPCA	
	2a.1.2-	Provide support for bridging the gaps vis-à-vis the goals of the Malabo Declaration through expert support and policy dialogue		Medium-term				
	2a.1.3-	Provide support for the development and/or updating of investment plans at National and Regional level		Medium-term	Regional and National			
	2a.1.4-	Reassess expert support teams and knowledge institutions according to new challenges set by the Malabo Declaration	Revitalised Experts Resource Group	Short-term	Continental	Technical and Knowledge institutions		
	2a.1.5-	Develop guidelines for the implementation of regional CAADP Compacts	Regional CAADP Compact Guidelines in line with Malabo Goals	Short-term	Regional	Technical and Knowledge institutions, Development Partners	RECs, AUC-NEPAD	

Proposed/sub/strategic Actions	Code	Key activities	Outputs	Timeline	Implementation Level	Partners involved	Coordinating Institution	Budget (USD)
2a.2- Build capacity for policy analysis to support evidence-based decision making and program design and implementation	2a.2.1-	Conduct comprehensive assessments of existing national and regional information management systems in Member States and RECs.	Baseline information for building capacity at regional and Member States level for policy analysis and programme design and implementation	Short-term	National, Regional, Continental	Research and Academic institutions, Technical Agencies, Development Partners	AUC-NPCA, RECs	
	2a.2.2-	Establish minimum standards for national and regional information management systems vis-à-vis evidence based decision making	Minimum standards for information management systems	Medium-term	National, Regional, Continental			
	2a.2.3-	Support Member States and RECs to develop and implement projects for strengthening information management systems at national and regional level taking into account the outcomes of the assessments and the established standards.		Medium-term	National, Regional, Continental			
	2a.2.4-	Mobilise resources to support implementation of projects to strengthen information management systems		Medium-term	National, Regional, Continental			
	2a.2.5-	Institute vertical (national, RECs, Continental) and horizontal (among Member States or RECs) linkages of the monitoring system for use as a continent-wide Decision Support System	A functional Decision Support System operationalised to improve capacity to support negotiation processes, as well as to assess the impact and relevance of policies and investments	Long-term	National, Regional, Continental			

Proposed/sub/strategic Actions	Code	Key activities	Outputs	Timeline	Implementation Level	Partners involved	Coordinating Institution	Budget (USD)
2a.3- Establish and strengthen platforms for regular reviews and dialogue on implementation	2a.3.1-	Utilise CAADP Partnership Platform at all levels for reviews and dialogue on implementation	System in place for regular reviews and dialogue on implementation	Ongoing	Continental, Regional	Development Partners	AUC-NPCA	
<b>SAA 2b: Review and implement policy and institutional reforms that strengthen leadership, management and technical capacity in agriculture</b>								
2b.1- Undertake institutional and organizational reviews and mapping to align mandate and human capacity for effective implementation	2b.1.1-	Select target countries and conduct an institutional review to align mandates.	Required institutional reforms identified	Short term	National, Regional and Continental	Technical Agencies	AUC, NPCA	
	2b.1.3-	Support policy, institutional and legal framework review to facilitate reforms for effective implementation	Gaps in existing policy, institutional and legal framework identified	Medium term	National, Regional and Continental	Technical Agencies	AUC, NPCA, RECs	-
2b.2- Undertake policy reviews, design and implement reforms that are evidence-based, transparent and inclusive of all stakeholders	2b3.1-	Support stocktaking of existing policies	Policy gaps identified	Short-Medium Term	National and Regional	Technical Agencies, Research and Academic Institutions	Member States, RECs	
	2b3.2-	Provide support to countries to undertake policy review and reforms	Reviewed policy	Medium term	National and Regional			
	2b3.3-	Support review of CAADP country implementation support guidelines to inform policy review process	Policy reforms facilitated	Medium term	National and Regional			
	2b.3.4-	Facilitate multi-stakeholder policy dialogue	Inclusive and participatory policy process established	Short-Medium Term	National and Regional		AUC, NPCA, RECs	
<b>SAA 2c: Strengthen local ownership and leadership to champion agriculture and CAADP agenda, align coordination and implementation partnerships</b>								
2c.1- Strengthen multi-stakeholder coordination platforms	2c.1.1-	Review and improve the country stakeholder architecture to strengthen coordination and implementation	Operational Intersectoral coordination teams	Short-term	National	Development partners, CSOs, National Farmer organisations	RECs	
	2c.1.2-	Strengthen platforms for policy dialogue and planning with private sector investors and governments for responsible investments		Medium-term	National and Regional level	Private Sector, CSOs	RECs, Member States	
	2c.1.3-	Set up Platform (virtual or non-virtual) for the assemblage and communication of knowledge to actors	Functional Knowledge Management platforms	Medium-term	RECs and national	Technical Agencies	AUC/NPCA, RECs	-
	2c.1.4-	Utilise CAADP Partnership Platform at all levels for reviews and dialogue on implementation	System in place for regular reviews and dialogue on implementation	Ongoing	Continental, Regional	Development Partners	AUC-NPCA, RECs	
<b>SAA 2d: Enhance Skills and Knowledge and Agricultural Education</b>								
2d I : Strengthen capacity for knowledge management and communication	2d.1.1-	Select target countries and conduct an institutional review to align mandates.	Required institutional reforms identified/strengthened human and institutional capacity	Short-term	National and Regional	Technical Agencies	AUC/NPCA, RECs	
	2d.1.2-	Set up Platform (virtual or non-virtual) for the assemblage and communication of knowledge to actors	Functional Knowledge Management platforms	Medium-term	Regional and national	Technical Agencies	AUC/NPCA, RECs	-
	2d.1.3-	Train key actors on KM – accessibility, diffusion and use of knowledge	Facilities which enhance and use of knowledge available at national and sub-national levels	Medium-long term	Regional and national	Technical Agencies, Academic and Research Institutions	NPCA/ RECs	-
2d II : Improve planning-Governance and	2d.2.1-	Develop and implement strategies to Reforms and strengthen AET institutions in	Cohesive approaches developed for AET	Short-term	National, Regional	AET Networks	NPCA, RECs.	

Proposed/sub/strategic Actions	Code	Key activities	Outputs	Timeline	Implementation Level	Partners involved	Coordinating Institution	Budget (USD)
Implementation of Agricultural Education and Training (AET):		consultation with CAADP actors to bring AET into Countries NAIPs activities.						
	2d.2.2-	Coordination at national, regional and continental level to ensure quality and efficiency	Quality-Assurance and self-assessment of AET established	Medium-long term	Regional and continental	AET Networks	NPCA, RECs.	
	2d.2.3-	Designate and support specialized AET centres at national and regional levels	Specialized centres identified and capacitated	Medium term	National	AET Networks	NPCA, RECs.	
	2d.2.4-	Develop and provide access for modern teaching and learning tools (ITC for on-line and distance training) for all actors	Modern teaching and learning tools available and used for Online & distance training	Medium-long term	National	Member States	NPCA.	
2d III: Review and update relevant curricula for strategic agriculture value chains	2d.3.1-	Develop and implement curricula that encourage entrepreneurship, agri-business, responsive to current and emerging issues (Gender, climate change, policy...)	a) Beneficiaries of training responsive to evolving business environment. b) Dynamic Curricula designed	short - Medium term	Regional and national	AET networks	NPCA/ RECs	
	2d.3.2-	Standardise training curricula to enhance mobility of trainers and trainees	Mobility of trainees and trainers insured through credit transfer	Medium term	Regional and national	AET networks	NPCA/ RECs	
	2d.3.3-	Improve practical training facilities with adequate laboratories, experimental farms, incubator projects, mentorship...	Practical training and efficiency of graduates improved	Medium and long term	Regional and national	Private sector Actors and organisations	NPCA/ RECs	
<b>SAA 2e: Strengthen data and statistics for evidence based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and review process</b>								
2e.1- Strengthen capacity to collect data	2e.1.1-	Develop the core set of minimum indicators; the Reporting Format; the Guidelines; and the Technical Note for tracking implementation of Malabo Declaration	Temporary reporting tools for tracking Malabo Declaration	Short-term	National, Regional, Continental	Knowledge institutions	AUC-NPCA, RECs	
	2e.1.2-	Engage MS and relevant partners to discuss and refine the reporting temporary reporting tools and organize necessary trainings on the use of the tools	Endorsed tools for tracking Malabo Declaration; and Roadmap for the regular report to AU political organs.	Short-term	Continental			
	2e.1.3-	Support countries to operationalize the guidelines and tools including Joint Sector Review Processes	Guidelines and tools operationalized	Medium Term	National, Regional		RECs	-
2e.2- Strengthen capacity to analyse data	2e.2.1-	Assist Member States to develop baseline data for reporting progress for each of the identified indicators.	Baseline data availed for each country	Short-term	National	Technical, knowledge and academic Institutions	AUC-NPCA, RECs	
	2e.2.2-	Ensure that national statistical departments are involved in CAADP agriculture data management process to consider CAADP data in national planning process.	CAADP data are mainstreamed in national statistics and guide national planning process.	Medium-term	National	Member States	Member States	
2e.3- Promote data sharing across different ministries and agencies	2e.3.1-	Assist Member States to establish and operationalise national platform composed of in line ministries involved in reporting on targets set in Malabo declarations.	Member States reported data that are validated at national level.	Short-term	National	Technical agencies	Member States	
	2e.3.2-	Assist MS and RECs to establish platform for regional data validation, alignment and sharing on in each sub region	Protocols for data sharing among MS in each sub region.	Medium-term	Regional	Technical agencies	Member States	
	2e.3.3-	Launch the country progress reporting exercise and assist country wherever necessary to	Compiled bi-annual progress report on implementing	Short-term	National	Technical agencies	Member States	

Proposed/sub/strategic Actions	Code	Key activities	Outputs	Timeline	Implementation Level	Partners involved	Coordinating Institution	Budget (USD)
		collect and submit their country report	Malabo declaration					
	2e.3.4-	Assess country efforts in reporting on indicators and draft lessons for country assistance in building logistic and human resources capacities.	Synthesis of key lessons and orientations for strengthening MS capacity for an improved reporting.	Medium-term	Continental	Technical agencies	Member States	
<b>SAA 2f: Establish and institutionalize mutual accountability mechanisms with regular peer reviews and strong dialogue platforms</b>								
2f.1- Strengthening agric M&E systems, including enhancing data generation and analytical capacities and improving agric statistics.	2f.1.1-	Undertake a comprehensive assessment study on methods used by countries to collect required data for the African Agriculture M&E draft recommendations for a recalibrated and harmonized methods.	Country data management assessment Report with recommendations on normalization and harmonization reporting	Short term	Continental	Technical Agencies, Research and Academic Institutions	AUC-NEPAD	
	2f.1.2-	Develop Comprehensive Reporting Format and Data management architectures (National, regional, continental) for a harmonized reporting on Malabo Declaration.	Comprehensive and harmonized reporting format & data management architectures availed.	Mid-term	Continental	Technical Agencies, Research and Academic Institutions	AUC-NEPAD	
	2f.1.3-	Undertake a comprehensive assessment study to assess gaps between the existing data management systems (country, RECs, continental) and the proposed architectures.	Country and RECs M&E systems gaps assessment reports	Mid-term	National, Regional, Continental	Technical Agencies, Research and Academic Institutions	AUC-NEPAD	
	2f.1.4-	Assist Member States in developing programme for strengthening the national Agriculture M&E to align with the proposed architecture for agricultural data management.	Country programme for strengthening national Agric M&E systems	Mid-term	National	Technical Agencies, Research and Academic Institutions	RECs, AUC-NPCA	
	2f.1.5-	Assist countries to strengthen national M&E systems to fully report on targets set in the Malabo Declaration	Robust national M&E systems wherever it has been possible	Mid-term	National	Technical Agencies, Research and Academic Institutions	RECs, AUC-NPCA	
	2f.1.6-	Same activities as 2f.1.4 and 2f.1.5 at Regional and Continental to build robust African Agriculture M&E systems.	Robust Agriculture M&E systems also generating progress report for implementing Malabo Decision.	Mid-term	Regional, Continental	Technical Agencies, Research and Academic Institutions	AUC-NEPAD	
2f.2- Establishing and strengthening multi-stakeholders platforms for review, dialogue, and debate at country regional and continental levels	2f.2.1-	Establish an <i>Agriculture M&amp;E Task Force</i> as platform of Experts to provide technical orientation and support to the <i>African Agricultural M&amp;E</i>	Regular technical guidance and recommendations to strengthen Agriculture M&E	Short term	Continental	Technical Agencies, Academic and Research Institutions	AUC-NEPAD	
	2f.2.2-	Establish an Agriculture M&E Steering Committee composed mainly of RECs that provide political orientations to the African Agricultural M&E	Regular political guidance and recommendations to strengthen Agriculture M&E	Short term	Continental		AUC-NEPAD, RECs	
	2f.2.3-	Establish a peer-to-peer experiential learning platform for bi-annual exchange between national Focal Points of the African Agriculture M&E	Experiences shared among countries on methodologies for improving data quality	Short term	Continental	Technical Agencies, Research and Academic institutions	AUC-NEPAD, RECs	
	2f.2.4-	Communicate country performances at set accountability platforms		Short term	National, Regional, Continental	Public Relations, broadcasting and media houses	AUC-NEPAD, RECs	

Proposed/sub/strategic Actions	Code	Key activities	Outputs	Timeline	Implementation Level	Partners involved	Coordinating Institution	Budget (USD)
	2f.2.5-	Use recommendations and of the Biennial Agricultural M&E report to inform existing CAADP mutual accountability platform		Short term	National, Regional, Continental	Member States, and Implementing Partners	AUC-NEPAD, RECs	
<b>SAA 2g: Identify and enhance innovative financing models for increased public and private sector finance for agriculture investments along the value chain</b>								
2g.1- Implement public expenditure review to attract additional public resources to agriculture	2g.1.1-	Support development of standardized guidelines and tools to increase public expenditure on agriculture and rural development	Guidelines and tools developed	Short-Medium Term	National, Regional	Member States, Technical Agencies	AUC-NPCA, RECs	
2g.2- Undertake studies to identify stimulate and support innovative, best practice and finance models and products through tapping from non-traditional financing	2g.2.1-	Support stocktaking of mechanisms for financing agriculture	Best practices and lessons documented	Short-Medium Term	Regional, Continental	Member States, Financing Institutions	AUC, NPCA, RECs	
	2g.2.2-	Support the development of resource mobilization strategies	Resource Mobilization strategies developed	Ongoing	National, Regional, Continental	Financial institutions and development Partners	Member States, RECs, AUC, NPCA	
2g.3- Mobilise and create innovative private-private partnerships to leverage private sector finance in agriculture value chains	2g.3.1-	Support countries to develop legal and policy framework for innovative investment financing	Legal and policy framework for investment developed	Short-Medium Term	National, Regional	Private Sector	Member States, RECs, AUC, NPCA	
	2g.3.2-	Support countries and private stakeholders to strengthen and/or establish Partnerships for increased investment in agriculture	Partnership established /or strengthened	Short-Medium Term	National, Regional	Private Sector	Member States, RECs, AUC, NPCA	

#### Overview of the Malabo Declaration (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 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 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.
  - 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 in 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

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