REGIONAL DATA CAPTURE TRAINING WORKSHOP

CCARDESA CAADP XP4 PROGRAMME
OVERVIEW OF CAADP, MALABO & RAP

22 – 26 November 2021

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1. Overview of CAADP
2. Overview of Malabo Declaration
3. Overview of SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)
4. Overview - Linkages between CAADP and RAP
COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)
CAADP

THE FOUR PILLARS OF CAADP

Pillar I: Improve natural resources management and utilisation;
Pillar II: Improve rural infrastructure, market access and trade capacities;
Pillar III: Enhance food security and improve disaster risk management; and
Pillar IV: Improve the agricultural research and extension system.

CAADP PRINCIPLES AND TARGETS

1. Pursuit of a 6 per cent average annual growth rate for the agricultural sector;
2. Allocation of at least 10 per cent of the national budget to the agricultural sector;
3. Exploitation of regional complementarities and cooperation to boost growth;
4. The principles of policy efficiency, dialogue, review, and accountability;
5. The principles of partnerships and alliances to include farmers, agribusiness, and civil society communities; and
6. Assigning responsibility for programme implementation to individual countries; that of coordination to designated Regional Economic Communities; and that of facilitation to the NPCA Secretariat.
CAADP 2014 – 2024 Results Framework

Level 1 – Agriculture’s Contribution to economic growth and inclusive development
(Wealth creation; Improved Access to food, better Nutrition and productive safety nets; Resilience and Prosperity – jobs and poverty reduction)

Assumption: Countries follow an agriculture-led, inclusive growth strategy for social and economic transformation.

Level 2 – Agricultural Transformation and Sustained agriculture growth

Main Assumptions: Systemic capacity for transforming agriculture as envisaged in Level 3 results is attained

2.1 Increased agricultural production and productivity
2.2 Better functioning national agriculture and food markets & increased intra/inter-regional trade,
2.3 Expanded local agro-industry and value addition
2.4 Improved management and Governance of natural resources for sustainable agricultural production

Level 3: Strengthening systemic capacity for effective execution and delivery of results

Assumptions: Political leadership ensure conducive and stable policy environment. Increased systemic capacity, inclusiveness and evidence based action improve public sector planning, implementation and review. Transformational change stimulates private sector investment.

3.1 Improved and inclusive policy design and implementation capacity for agriculture
3.2 More effective and accountable institutions to drive planning and implementation of public policies and investment programmes
3.3 More inclusive and evidence based agriculture planning and implementation processes
3.4 Improved coordination, partnerships and alliances within and across sectors and countries (regional trade and collaboration)
3.5 Increased (public/private) investment financing in agriculture achieving better value for money
3.6 Enhanced knowledge support and skills development for agriculture through improved S&T, Education, Training and peer learning systems, & information

Added value of CAADP support and interventions to institutional transformation and CAADP operational effectiveness is measured at this level

CAADP INPUTS: IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES; KNOWLEDGE POOLS; CAPACITY BUILDING, PEER REVIEW MECHANISMS
MALABO DECLARATION
Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Themes/Performance Areas</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 Country CAADP Process</td>
<td>Develop/update national Plans for implementing Malabo declaration using CAADP implementation approach under inclusive and participatory process.</td>
<td>1.1- CAADP Process Completion Index</td>
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<td>1.2 CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership &amp; Alliance</td>
<td>Strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body.</td>
<td>1.2- Existence of, and Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body</td>
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<td>1.3 CAADP based Policy &amp; Institutional Review / Setting / Support</td>
<td>Strengthen existing agricultural policies and institutional settings to successfully implement NAIPs to achieve Malabo Declaration goals and targets.</td>
<td>1.3- Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Investment Finance in Agriculture</td>
<td>2.1 Public Expenditures to Agriculture</td>
<td>Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.</td>
<td>2.1i- Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2 Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture</td>
<td>2.2 Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture</td>
<td>2.2- Ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3 Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture</td>
<td>2.3 Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture</td>
<td>2.3- Ratio of foreign private direct investment to public investment in agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4 Access to finance</td>
<td>2.4 Access to finance</td>
<td>Increase access of smallholder farmers/rural households to and use of financial services for the purposes of transacting agricultural business (purchasing inputs, machinery, storage technologies, etc.)</td>
<td>2.4- Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Ending Hunger</td>
<td>3.1 Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies</td>
<td>Promote utilization of cost-effective &amp; quality agricultural inputs, irrigation, mechanization, and agrochemicals for crops, fisheries, livestock and forestry and to boost agricultural productivity</td>
<td>3.1i- Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land)</td>
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<td>3.1ii- Growth rate of the size of irrigated areas from its value of the year 2000</td>
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<td>3.1iii- Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings) to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity</td>
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<td>3.1iv- Proportion of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services</td>
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<td>3.1v- Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP</td>
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<td>3.1vi- Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights</td>
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<td>3.2 Agricultural Productivity</td>
<td>Increase agricultural productivity.</td>
<td>3.2i- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per agricultural worker</td>
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<td>3.2ii- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollar, per hectare of agricultural arable land</td>
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<td>3.2iii- Growth rate of yields for the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities</td>
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<td><strong>3. Ending Hunger</strong></td>
<td>3.3 Post-Harvest Loss</td>
<td>Provide logistics support to all stages of the food production chain (field/harvest, storage, processing, transportation, final retail market) to limit degradation both in quantity and in quality of the produced food.</td>
<td>3.3- Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities</td>
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<td>3.4 Social Protection</td>
<td>Integrate measures for increased agricultural productivity with social protection initiatives focusing on vulnerable social groups through committing targeted budget lines within our national budgets for social protection.</td>
<td>3.4- Budget lines (%) on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups</td>
</tr>
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|                          | 3.5 Food security and Nutrition | Promote initiatives to improve nutritional status, and in particular, the elimination of hunger and child undernutrition in Africa, by bringing down child stunting, child underweight, child wasting, and child undernourishment; and improving dietary diversity for women and children. | 3.5i- Prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old)  
3.5ii- Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years old)  
3.5iii- Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5 old)  
3.5iv- Proportion of the population that is undernourished (% of the country's population)  
3.5v- Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women  
3.5vi- Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet |
# Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa

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<td>4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture</td>
<td>4.1 Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction</td>
<td>Sustain annual agriculture sector growth by ensuring higher contribution to GDP and to poverty reduction.</td>
<td>4.1i- Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars</td>
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<td>4.1ii- Agriculture contribution to the overall poverty reduction target</td>
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<td>4.1iii- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line (% of population)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4.1iv- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at international poverty line (% of population)</td>
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<td>4.1v- Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price</td>
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<td>4.2 Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains</td>
<td>Promote approaches via PPP arrangements to link smallholder farmers to value chains of priority agricultural commodities.</td>
<td>4.2- Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.</td>
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<td>4.3 Youth job in agriculture</td>
<td>Engage youth in agricultural sector development to contribute to reduce level of unemployment and poverty</td>
<td>4.3- Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains</td>
</tr>
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<td>4.4 Women participation in Agribusiness</td>
<td>Promote initiatives that facilitate preferential entry and participation for women in gainful and attractive agribusiness opportunities.</td>
<td>4.4- Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services</td>
<td>5.1 Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services</td>
<td>Promote intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services while reducing importation of those commodities from outside Africa.</td>
<td>5.1- Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, in constant US dollars</td>
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<td>5.2 Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions</td>
<td>Create and enhance regional and continental policies and institutional conditions and support systems to simplify and formalize the current trade practices to permit the achievement of intra-African trade target; including the promotion of the African Common position on agriculture related international trade negotiations and partnership agreements</td>
<td>5.2i- Trade Facilitation Index</td>
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<td>5.2ii- Domestic Food Price Volatility Index</td>
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<td><strong>6. Resilience to Climate Variability</strong></td>
<td>6.1 Resilience to climate related risks</td>
<td>Promote initiatives of building resilience of production systems to reduce vulnerabilities of the livelihoods of African population to climate variability and other related risks</td>
<td>6.1i- Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks</td>
</tr>
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<td>6.2 Investment in resilience building</td>
<td>Enhance investments for resilience building initiatives to protect rural workers and social groups, as well as vulnerable ecosystems.</td>
<td>6.2- Existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives</td>
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<td>6.1ii- Share of agriculture land under sustainable land</td>
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<td>7. Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results</td>
<td>7.1 Country capacity for evidence based planning, implementation and M&amp;E</td>
<td>Countries to increase capacity to generate, analyse and use data, information, knowledge and innovations</td>
<td>7.1- Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information</td>
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<td>7.2 Peer Review and Mutual Accountability</td>
<td>Put in place mechanisms and systems to recognize and appreciate performance of Member States with respect to progress on key commitments agreed upon.</td>
<td>7.2- Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review</td>
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SADC REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY (RAP) & REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PLAN (RAIP)
RAP - SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity & competitiveness

Reduce social & economic vulnerability of population:
- food & nutrition security
- changing economic / climatic environment

Specific Objectives

Improve:
- regional & international trade
- access to markets of agricultural products

Improve private & public sector engagement and investment in agricultural value-chains
RAP Specific Objective No. 1
Increase sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness

Focus Areas:

1. Access to factors of production (e.g. productive land, water and energy, capital including human capital, etc) with a focus on productivity-enhancing inputs (including plant and animal genetic materials, soil-fertility enhancers) and control of pests and diseases. Some examples of programmes to be implemented include:

- Land administration, use and management
- Productivity – enhancing inputs
  - Improved farmer access to improved plant and animal genetic material
- Conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources
- Effective soil fertility management systems
- Management of transboundary threats including pests and diseases
- Water resources for agriculture
- Energy for and from agriculture
RAP Specific Objective No. 1 (Cont)
Increase sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness

Focus Areas: (Continued)

2. The provision of effective farm support systems and services, including R&D, technology and knowledge generation, adoption and dissemination, institutions (including legislative and regulatory frameworks) and farmer organisation support. More specifically, the RAP focuses on the following areas:

- Promotion of agricultural research and development in crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry, and climate change as it affects production and productivity.

- Enhancement of regional and national agricultural, forestry and fisheries information systems; and

- Enhancement of the capacity of agricultural development institutions.
Focus Areas: (Continued)

3. The **sustainable utilisation of natural resources and the environment.**

- It is not enough to simply provide land but ‘quality land’ for purposes of agricultural production.
- Furthermore, the maximum sustainable use (*including production, processing and manufacture*) of natural resource based products including from fisheries.
RAP Specific Objectives No. 2

*Improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products*

**Focus Areas**

1. The promotion of **more effective and efficient input and output markets** and **regional trade partnerships** (including agro dealerships, price instability/risk management, market information and intelligence systems, networks of commodity exchanges and Public-Private sector Partnership (PPP) in agri-business investment);

2. The **facilitation and regulation of regional and international trade** (including tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade, standards and quality issues, trade agreements);

3. The **provision of adequate agriculture related market infrastructure** (e.g., roads, transport, storage and handling facilities, and communications) to reduce marketing costs and enable access to input and output markets by the farmers.
RAP Specific Objective No. 3

Increase private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural value-chains

Focus areas

1. The promotion of regional agricultural value-chains, including agri-business and agro-processing; and

2. The provision of agricultural (particularly rural) financing for the whole agricultural value chain.
RAP Specific Objective No. 4

Reduce social and economic vulnerability of the region’s population in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment

Focus areas

1. The promotion of strategies to improve on **chronic and acute vulnerability** to the diversity of food security risks as it affects agriculture.

2. **Mitigation and adaptation** against environmental shocks including climate change and variability;

3. The mainstreaming into agriculture policies of **gender equity and vulnerability** of specific groups (HIV/AIDS and rural migrants) as related to agriculture; and

4. The promotion of strategies to improve **employment and participation** of the rural youth in agriculture.
LINKAGES BETWEEN CAADP AND RAP
SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) (2014) provides an overarching policy framework that defines common agreed objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector of the SADC Member States in contribution to regional integration and the attainment of the SADC Common Agenda.
The Logical Flow & Linkage
CAADP/RAP

RISDP (2003)

Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security (2004)

Regional Agriculture Policy (RAP) (August 2014 - Council)

Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) (2017 – 2022) (March 2017 – Council)

Agriculture Development Fund (ADF) (August 2017)

RISDP (2015 -20)

1. Increased agricultural production, productivity & competitiveness
2. Increased access to markets & trade for agricultural products
3. Increased investment in & access to finance for agriculture
4. Reduced social & economic vulnerability in region
5. Improved food & nutrition security in Region

Regional CAADP Compact

CAADP Results Framework (2014)

Provision of key Agricultural Inputs
Agro-Industrial Development and Processing
Crop and Livestock Pests and Diseases
Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Production
Improved access to agricultural inputs
Water Management and Irrigation
Sustainable use and management of natural resources
Disaster preparedness
Research, Technology Development and Dissemination
Private sector involvement in Agriculture and Rural Development
Market Access
Agricultural Financing and Investment
Training and Human Resource Development
Gender Equality
Human Health and Mitigation of HIV/AIDS and other Chronic Diseases

RAP OBJECTIVES/ RAIP PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

1. Increased agricultural production, productivity & competitiveness
2. Increased access to markets & trade for agricultural products
3. Increased investment in & access to finance for agriculture
4. Reduced social & economic vulnerability in region
5. Improved food & nutrition security in Region

Level 2: Agricultural transformation & sustained agricultural growth
1. Increased agricultural production & productivity
2. Better functioning national agricultural & food markets / increased intra/inter regional trade
3. Expanded local agro industry & value addition
4. Improved management & governance of NR for sustainable agricultural production

1. Principles and Values of the CAADP Process
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture
3. Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025
4. Halving Poverty by the year 2025
5. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural p&s
6. Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability
7. Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results

Industrial development & market integration
Infrastructure in support of regional integration
Peace & security cooperation
Special programmes of regional integration

Pillar I: Improve natural resources management and utilisation;
Pillar II: Improve rural infrastructure, market access and trade capacities;
Pillar III: Enhance food security and improve disaster risk management; and
Pillar IV: Improve the agricultural research and extension system.

The absence of a binding legal instrument on food security and agricultural development in general is a major weakness in the food security strategy.

‘The absence of a binding legal instrument on food security and agricultural development in general is a major weakness in the food security strategy’
Thank You