

# **CAADP**

## **The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme**

**Programmatic and institutional overview**

Second, Updated Version: September 2018

Preface:

This programmatic and institutional overview was compiled by Dr. Heike Ostermann on behalf of the GIZ CAADP Support Programme in South Africa and the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development. The overview serves partners and future supporter of CAADP to better understand the sophisticated programmatic and institutional landscape of this continent-wide programme for food and nutrition security, economic growth and job creation.

The overview is therefore a product of outreach to the membership and partnership of the Platform, including implementation agencies like GIZ, with the aim to provide a useful compendium for interested actors in agriculture and rural development all over Africa. It is designed as a “living document” which will be updated regularly as changes in CAADP arise. In close cooperation with GIZ, the Platform will provide an archive of all CAADP-related important documents on its website for easy reference.

This paper was last updated by the GIZ CAADP Support Programme in September 2018.

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## Abbreviations

AGRA/AGRF	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa /African Green Revolution Forum
AUC- DREA	African Union Commission - Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
ASWG	Agriculture Sector Working Groups
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAADP PP	CAADP Partnership Platform
CAP-F	Country Agribusiness Partnership Frameworks
CNC	CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DPCG	Development Partners' Coordination Group
EAC	East African Community
EAFF	East Africa Farmers' Federation
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (Horn of Africa)
MDTF	Multi-Donor-Trust Fund
NAIP/NAFSIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan/National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
PAFO	Pan-African Farmers' Organization
PROPAC	Central African Farmers Platform (Plateforme Sous-Régionale des organisations Paysannes d'Afrique Central)
RAIP	Regional Agriculture Investment Plan
REC	Regional Economic Communities
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
RFO	Regional Farmers' Organization
ROPFA	West-African Farmers' Organizations Network (Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest)
SACAU	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	Southern African Development Community

UMNAGRI

North African and Maghrebian Farmers' Union (Union Maghrébine et Nord Africaine des Agriculteurs)

## The CAADP Landscape

### Policy Framework

- 2003 Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa
- 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods

### CAADP



### Institutions

- AU Commission - Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)
- NEPAD Agency (Midrand, South Africa)
- Regional Economic Communities
- AU member countries

### Implementing CAADP

- National Agricultural Investment Plans
- The CAADP Results Framework 2015-25
- Implementation Strategy and Road Map
- The CAADP Programme of Work 2015-2025
- Guidelines for CAADP Country Implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation/ the Biennial Review Process
- CAADP Technical Networks
- Country Agribusiness Partnership Frameworks
- AU CAADP Business Plan for Implementation of the Malabo Declaration 2017-2020

Seize the Moment Campaign

### Partnership Architecture

- CAADP Partnership Platform
- CAADP Business Meetings
- Development Partners Coordination Group (DPCG)
- National Agricultural Sector Working Groups
- Non State Actors Coalition
- CAADP Africa Forum

### Financing

- Multi-Donor Trust Fund (2008-2016)
- Further support streams
- Outlook financing/AU-Business Plan

# 1. The CAADP Policy Framework

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is Africa’s continental policy framework for agricultural transformation, wealth creation, food security and nutrition, economic growth and prosperity for all.

## 1.1. [2003 Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa](#)

In Maputo 2003, the African Union (AU) Summit made the first declaration on CAADP as an integral part of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). It returned agriculture to the center of the AU Agenda.

The Maputo Declaration included the prominent decision to commit to an allocation of at least **10 percent of national budgetary resources to agriculture** and rural development. Further, it aimed at achieving **6 percent annual agricultural GDP growth**.

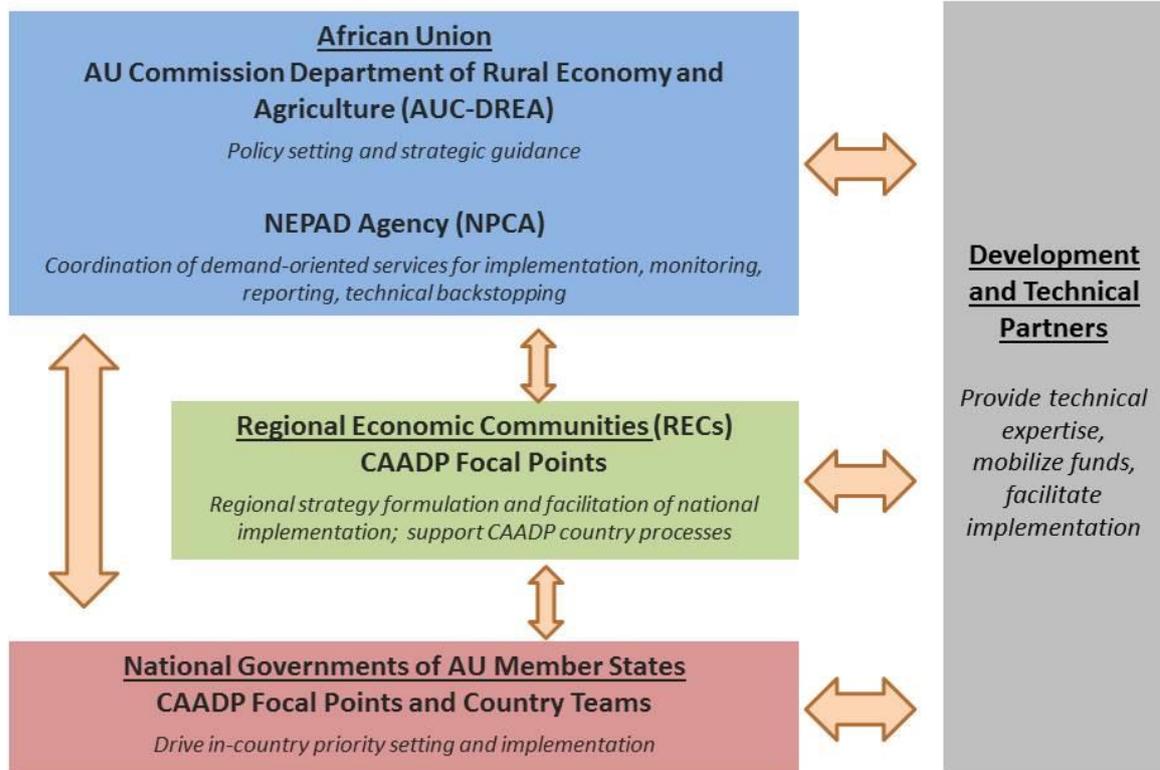
In 2012-2013, the “[Sustaining the CAADP Momentum to Spur Agricultural Transformation](#)” exercise was undertaken in order to look back at the first 10 years of CAADP implementation, to draw on lessons learnt and to pave the way forward. Main stakeholders concluded that the CAADP vision was just as 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. They concluded nevertheless that further efforts have to be deployed to address challenges in implementation. This paved the way for the Malabo Declaration.

## 1.2. [2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods \(2015-2025\)](#)

In 2014, the African Union adopted a Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (Doc. Assembly/AU/2(XXIII)), hereafter known as the “Malabo Declaration” where the Heads of State recommitted themselves to the CAADP principles and goals and defined a set of supplementary targets. The Malabo Declaration launched the second generation of 10 years of CAADP by adopting the below seven key commitments. These go clearly beyond the 2003 CAADP areas encompassing infrastructure, natural resources, land tenure, trade and nutrition and therefore need multi sectoral approaches more than before, and emphasize the need of a sound mutual accountability system:

1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process
2. Commitment to Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture
3. Commitment to Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025
4. Commitment to Halving Poverty by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation
5. Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services
6. Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks
7. Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results

## 2. CAADP Institutions



Adapted from Source: [Accelerating CAADP Country Implementation, NEPAD 2010](#)

### 2.1. African Union

#### 2.1.1 AU Commission – Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture (AUC-DREA)

According to its mandate, AUC-DREA is responsible for the policy framework and strategic guidance of CAADP. CAADP is a flagship programme within DREA which is administered by a team linked to the three divisions Agriculture and Food Security, Rural Economy, Environment and Natural Resources.

#### 2.1.2 NEPAD Agency

The [NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency](#) (NPCA) is the technical arm of the AU and coordinates the implementation of AU programmes such as CAADP. For a better delivery, NEPAD has established 4 major investment programmes within the organization<sup>1</sup> and CAADP is managed under the Investment Programme “[Natural Resources Governance and Food Security](#)”.

In the context of an institutional reform process, which the African Union is currently undergoing, the NEPAD Agency is being transformed into the African Union Development Agency (AUDA). This decision has been confirmed at the AU Summit in July 2018. As fully integrated body of the African Union, AUDA will have a stronger mandate to coordinate implementation

<sup>1</sup> See: New NPCA Organogram

of AU programmes on the continent and is expected to be equipped with increased human and financial resources.

## 2.2. Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

The role of the RECs in the CAADP process is setting and promoting a specific regional agenda and supporting the country level implementation. RECs are signing regional compacts<sup>2</sup> and have set up [Regional Agricultural Investment Plans \(RAIP\)](#) for ECOWAS<sup>3</sup>, COMESA, ECCAS, EAC, IGAD and SADC so far. As laid out in the "[Accelerating CAADP Country Implementation](#)" guide, a CAADP resource group within a REC is responsible for the facilitation, support and capacity development of the country teams. RAIPs aim to enhance regionally adapted agricultural development and trade issues. With the end of the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF, see 5.2), the funding of regional CAADP activities became very much restricted. Many regional activities decreased in 2016/2017 with the exception of ECOWAS because of support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

## 2.3. Countries

CAADP implementation becomes effective at country level, where one administratively appointed CAADP Focal Point (mostly within the Ministry of Agriculture) drives the multi-stakeholder process, generally supported by a country implementation team. The elaboration and implementation of National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) is the central process which guides national CAADP implementation. Currently so-called "1<sup>st</sup> Phase Countries" are in the process of reviewing their NAIP and developing a second generation NAIP, which is in line with the Malabo Declaration ("Malabo-compliant"). Country CAADP Implementation Guidelines (see 3.5) structure the process of NAIP elaboration and revision.

At country level, Ministries of Agriculture and Permanent Secretaries in these Ministries increasingly take on the responsibility to facilitate the domestication of the Malabo Declaration within the country's reform processes. Whilst many countries have embarked on reformulating their NAIPs or concluded this process, there is also an increased political commitment to integrate the findings and recommendations of the first Biennial Review report into the country's policy-making process and into the broader national development agenda.

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<sup>2</sup> ECOWAP Regional compact

<sup>3</sup> See also: Review of Achievements ECOWAP+10-2025 Outlook  
ECOWAP atelier regional May-June 2016 conclusions

### 3. Implementing CAADP

In the Maputo era, 43 (out of 55) African countries had signed a national [CAADP Compact](#) to commit themselves to the CAADP process; of these 28 had started the implementation of their first 5-year NAIP<sup>4</sup>. Following the Malabo Declaration, countries began updating and reviewing their NAIPs in order to reflect the Malabo commitments. Upon request, AU member states receive support from AUC-DREA, NPCA, RECs, technical agencies and development partners to review their NAIP and develop a second generation, Malabo-compliant NAIP.

So far, twelve countries have completed a Malabo-compliant NAIP; 10 countries are currently receiving or envisaged to receive support, and another 20 countries have requested support in developing a Malabo-compliant NAIP:

- NAIP completed: Rwanda, Malawi, Tanzania, Ivory Coast
- NAIP completed, pending Independent Technical Review (ITR): Kenya, Uganda, Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Burkina, Togo, Benin
- Support ongoing: Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Ethiopia, Gabon
- Support planned: Zimbabwe, eSwatini, Namibia, Botswana, Tunisia
- Support requested: Morocco, Mauritania, Cameroun, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Seychelles, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, DRC, Congo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Tchad, Comoros, Central African Republic, Gambia, South Africa, Madagascar, Burundi, Sao Tome & Principe

On the regional level, five [Regional Agricultural Investment Plans](#) (RAIPs) have either been signed (ECOWAS, COMESA), finalized (ECCAS, EAC) or formulated (IGAD) to enhance CAADP implementation on the regional level.

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<sup>4</sup> See: Walking The Talk CAADP Snapshot of Country and Regional Experiences

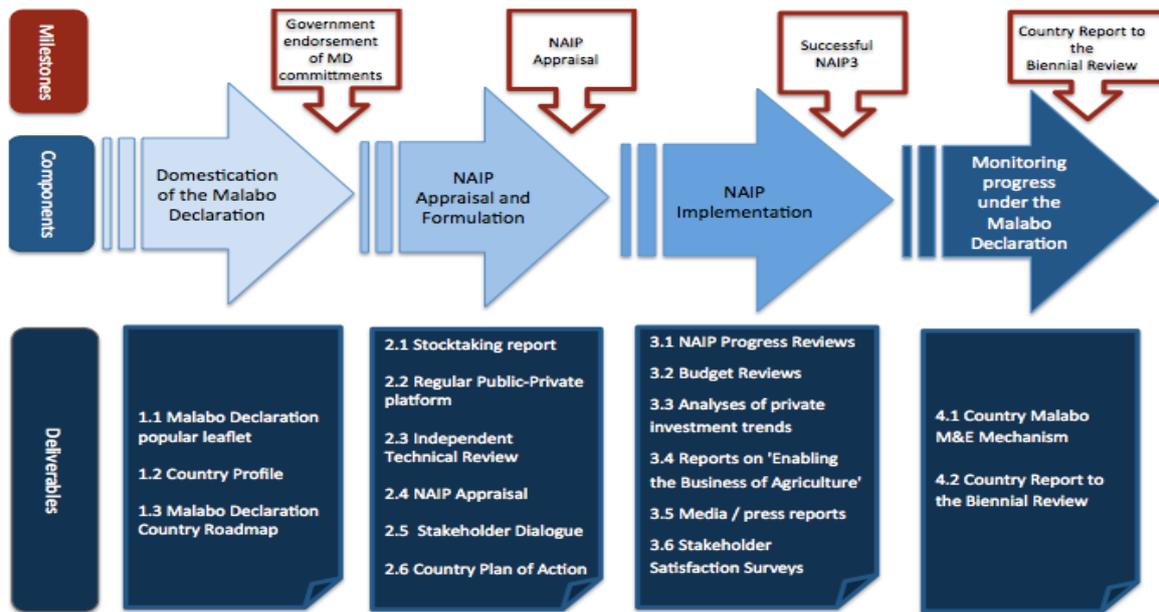


Figure: CAADP Country Implementation under Malabo, adapted from “Country CAADP Implementation Guidelines”, April 2016

The guiding elements for NAIP implementation are the following:

- 3.1. **National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP) or National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIP)** are the central tool for translating CAADP goals into results at country level. It should ideally be part of the national development and budgeting processes and address both public and private investment into the agricultural sector. In the course of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation [NAIP review and formulation process](#)<sup>5</sup>, a stronger focus on private sector engagement is laid out by integrating “Country Agribusiness Partnership Frameworks” (CAP-F) (see also 3.8).
- 3.2. **The CAADP Results Framework 2015-2025** is the center of the strategic thrust of CAADP implementation over the next decade. The framework was endorsed in 2014 and is earmarked as the tool that will be used in tracking, monitoring and reporting on the progress in meeting the Malabo commitments.
- 3.3. **The Implementation Strategy and Roadmap to achieve the 2025 Vision on CAADP** was endorsed by the Executive Council of the AU in January 2015 and originates from the expressed need to foster commitment 7 “Mutual Accountability, Actions and Results” which African leaders formulated in Malabo (2014). A set of 11 strategic action areas (SAAs) are defined to reach the goals. The strategy is intended to link with the CAADP Results Framework.

<sup>5</sup> See: SNRD NAIP OpenSpace Final;  
NAIP Appraisal and Formulation Design Concept Note - Nov 16

- 3.4. The [CAADP Programme of Work 2015-2025](#) defines outputs and outcomes on the different implementation levels and guides the determination of a locally appropriate set of actions to implement the CAADP Implementation Strategy and Roadmap.
- 3.5. [The Guidelines for CAADP Country Implementation under the Malabo Declaration](#) (2016) guide the domestication and implementation of the CAADP Malabo Declaration at country level. A NAIP appraisal and refresh process, launched in November 2016 and led by AUC-DREA and the NEPAD Agency, is supporting member states to update and formulate NAIPs and put in place necessary instruments and mechanisms needed for effective country-specific implementation and accountability. The guidelines target farmers, the private sector, development partners, RECs, AUC-DREA and NPCA.
- 3.6. The [AU NAIP Toolkit for Malabo Domestication](#) was developed to support the (re)formulation of second generation NAIPs. The Toolkit aims to measure the extent to which past NAIPs covered the various thematic areas of the Malabo Declaration through a performance tracking and review. Furthermore, it provides a guide to countries developing their first NAIPs to clearly define targets and milestones that are aligned with the commitments in the Declaration.
- 3.7. **Monitoring and Evaluation** of CAADP is officially attributed to the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), facilitated by IFPRI<sup>6</sup>. To strengthen mutual accountability of CAADP implementation, the Malabo Declaration calls for a continental **biennial review reporting process**. The [Inaugural Biennial Review Report](#) on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration was launched at the AU Summit in January 2018. A total of 47 member states submitted data to assess the extent to which countries are on track to meet the Malabo Declaration Commitments by 2025. Countries reported their status on 43 performance indicators culminating in the African Agricultural Transformation Scorecards (AATS). The Scorecards, using specific indicators, generate a total out of 10 for each member state with the 2017 benchmark for countries to be “on track” set at 3.94. Rwanda was the highest performing country with a score of 6.1 followed by Mali and Morocco with 5.6 and 5.5 respectively.
- 3.8. [CAADP Technical Networks](#) are communities of practice coordinated by the African Union to provide technical support and capacity development to AU Member States, RECs and other CAADP implementers. Loosely oriented to the seven Malabo Commitments, seven technical networks have been initiated, namely:
1. Agricultural Investment Financing
  2. Nutrition and food security
  3. Agricultural research and extension
  4. Agro-industry and value chain development
  5. Markets and regional trade
  6. Resilience, risk management and natural resources management
  7. Knowledge management, policy analysis and accountability for results

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<sup>6</sup> See: IFPRI-Impacts-of-CAADP

**3.9.** The [Country Agribusiness Partnerships Framework \(CAP-F\)](#)<sup>7</sup> is a tool that aims to stimulate private sector investment within the CAADP context. As an integral part of the NAIP, it will (i) identify and set enabling policy reforms in motion through multi-stakeholder engagements and institutional support systems, and (ii) establish collaboration that will allow the sharing of resources and capabilities for improving the efficiency of priority agribusiness value chains. The roll-out and implementation of CAP-F, which started in 2018, is coordinated by the Grow Africa Secretariat, in close coordination with AUC-DREA and NPCA (to ensure full alignment to CAADP).

**3.10.** The **AU – CAADP Business Plan for implementation of the Malabo Declaration (2017 – 2021)**<sup>8</sup> aims at providing a clear, concise and agreed strategic framework for guiding implementation and delivery of the commitments outlined in the CAADP-Malabo Declaration. One important goal is to call for a sound financing strategy for CAADP implementation, based on domestic African and external resources to bridge the financing gap that exists after the end of the MDTF mid 2016 (see 5.2). The plan defines seven programmatic areas and gives a rough estimation on indicative costs over 5 years (about 104 Mio USD). A common framework of engagement was launched at the CAADP Partnership Platform held on May 31 until June 2, 2017 in Kampala, Uganda (see also 5.4.).

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<sup>7</sup> See : AU-2016 CAADP Business Meeting - Status Update on implementation - Nov 3 (ppt)  
CAP-F Guidelines 2017

<sup>8</sup> See: AU\_CAADP Malabo BP - Report (3.3.17)

## 4. CAADP Partnership Architecture

CAADP relies on a diverse partnership architecture comprising development partners, private sector entities, non-state actors, farmers' organizations and research. They are complementary to the governmental institutions in charge at different levels (AUC-DREA, NPCA, REC and national Governments) and support CAADP with technical advice and financial resources<sup>9</sup>.

### 4.1. CAADP Partnership Platform (CAADP PP)

The CAADP Partnership Platform was established in 2005 and is taking place on an annual basis. It serves as a multi-stakeholder forum for information and knowledge sharing through the review of progress in the implementation of CAADP on the continental, regional and national level. The ultimate goal is the mobilization of a broad range of stakeholders' support for policies, strategies and programmes. The 2018 CAADP PP took place in Libreville, Gabon from 23-27 April under the theme "Accelerating the Implementation of the National Agricultural Investment Plans to Achieve the Malabo Goals and Targets".

### 4.2. CAADP Business Meeting

CAADP Business Meetings are held at national, regional and continental level and aim to mobilize development partners and other stakeholders for resources for the CAADP process and implementation of the NAIP/NAFSIPs. Business meetings at the continental level have mostly been held on the margins of the annual CAADP PP meetings. The format of continental CAADP Business Meetings is currently being reconsidered.

### 4.3. Development Partners Coordination Group (DPCG)

Donors and development partners have strived for harmonisation and coordination since the beginning of CAADP in 2003. They met initially as the "Development Partners Task Team" (DPTT) under the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) in 2006 with a rotational chair. In January 2016, under the German Chairmanship, the name was changed to "Development Partners Coordination Group" (DPCG)<sup>10</sup>. The DPCG provides a platform for development partners to coordinate and align their support, share information and adopt common principles and practices in CAADP implementation at continental, regional and country levels. Members include bilateral, regional and multilateral donors, research and technical organisations. DPCG currently comprises of 29 members<sup>11</sup> with different levels of engagement, the most active

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<sup>9</sup> See: AU-Presentation Partnership + Coordination CAADP BM - Nov 3

<sup>10</sup> See: Concept note DPTT Secretariat\_Germany Chairmanship;  
DPCG Circular December 2016;  
DPCG Circular June 2016  
CAADP cadre de coordination-fr;  
CAADP Donor Support and Coordination framework\_en;  
DPCG organization and processes;  
2009 DPTT Guidelines-for-Donor-Support

<sup>11</sup> US/USAID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, EU/EC, UK DFID, IrishAid, Sweden/SIDA, Canada/GAC, Rockefeller Foundation, Japan/JICA, Switzerland/SDC, Germany/BMZ, Dutch MFA, Norway/Norad, France AFD/MFA, Spain/AECID, Italy/MFA, World Bank, AfDB, IFAD, WFP, WTO/EIF, UNDP, FAO, GIZ, IFPRI, AGRA, ECDPM, GDPRD, Africa Lead

donors and development partners being USAID, AGRA, IFPRI/ReSAKSS, BMZ/GIZ, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, FAO, and the Secretariat of the [Global Donor Platform for Rural Development \(GDPRD\)](#). The group has recently widened its membership base by also including non-traditional development partners and technical agencies such as AGRA or IFPRI/ReSAKSS. Since March 2017, the chair function is assumed by USAID.

The focus areas of the DPCG for the year 2018 include (1) the Biennial Review, (2) NAIPs, (3) private sector engagement to accelerate agricultural transformation, (4) the CAADP PP, (5) Development Partner interaction for improved coordination, (6) Communications through digital platforms (7) alignment between SDG/Malabo reporting and indicators and (8) funding of the AU Business Plan.

CAADP donor coordination groups also exist at the regional level, depending on the dynamic and activities of the specific REC regarding CAADP. The most prominent regional donor coordination group currently is the one in the ECOWAS Region (see 2.2) under the chairmanship of USAID.

#### **4.4. National Agricultural Sector Working Groups (ASWG)<sup>12</sup>**

National Agricultural Sector Working Groups bring together development partners and national representatives to coordinate their work in the agricultural sector. Development partners at the national level rotate in their chair function. Currently about 32 ASWG are active, [Rwanda](#) being exemplary for effective and focused collaboration.

#### **4.5. Non-State Actors coalition (CNC)**

The [CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition \(CNC\)](#) is a Pan-African initiative of community-based and private sector groups dedicated to informing and expanding engagement in African agricultural transformation. It is established at continental level to enhance the coherence of efforts being undertaken by non-state actors and improve coordination, thus supporting CAADP. The secretariat of CNC is hosted at ACORD in Nairobi. NPCA published [Guidelines for non-state actor participation in CAADP](#), which go beyond CNC but concern the larger group of NSA and private sector stakeholders.

#### **4.6. CAADP Africa Forum**

An important vehicle for harnessing the voice and influence of non-state actors and particularly of farmer associations is the Africa Forum (AF). This platform has the main purpose to promote sharing and learning among farmers, experts and decision-makers from different agricultural sub-sectors, to foster the upscaling of best practices across Africa as an input into country-driven development of the agriculture and rural sector.

Initially conceived as a GIZ initiative, the Africa Forum was eventually handed into the ownership and responsibility of both regional and continental farmer organizations (RFOs and PAFO), whilst falling under the general oversight of the NEPAD Agency. Regional Africa Forums have been held across the continent's various regions with [SACAU](#) and [EAFF](#) being the most active RFOs.

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<sup>12</sup> See: List of ADWGs - 160815

## 5. Financing CAADP

### 5.1. Principle considerations on CAADP and budgetary country systems

There appears to be a wide variation in the extent to which a NAIP is integrated in country planning and decision systems, from an isolated ‘paper-plan’ to a fully mainstreamed planning frame. If the NAIP is a stand-alone plan, which is the case in quite a number of countries, and not mainstreamed in government’s planning and budgeting process, public funding of recurrent costs will not take place thus hampering effective and sustainable implementation<sup>13</sup>. Insufficient anchoring of the NAIP in the country’s national development agenda and the country’s budget and expenditure framework has proven to be the single most important challenge challenges preventing successful implementation of first generation NAIPs. Post-Malabo support processes to NAIP development therefore put an emphasis on integrating NAIPs into the national planning and budgeting system, which is crucial for actual implementation and achievement of results.

### 5.2. CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)

Two Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTF) supporting CAADP became effective on September 30, 2008, and December 15, 2008, respectively and ended in September 2016. They aimed at an improved enabling environment for African agricultural programmes and policies at national, regional and continental level. The support focused on capacity development of continental and regional African organisations in order to advance, coordinate, and facilitate CAADP processes and implementation at the national and regional levels. Besides the continental institutions AUC-DREA and NPCA, four RECs received multi-year funding through the so-called child trust funds: COMESA, ECCAS, ECOWAS, SADC, as well as the “Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of West and Central Africa (CMA/WCA)”.

The MDTF was administered by the World Bank and supported by six donor agencies with an amount of 65.2 million USD (EU, USAID, DFID, Netherlands, Ireland, and France). A final MDTF evaluation<sup>14</sup> was carried out in 2016 and underlined the relevance of CAADP and a high African ownership of the programme. Effectiveness was nevertheless hampered by numerous reforms and re-adjustments, which are still ongoing. A major obstacle was the failure to adequately mobilise investment resources for the NAIPs, with the exception of West African countries who made most progress in this regard. Impacts concerning the ultimate goals of the Malabo Declaration like accelerated agricultural growth and improved livelihoods are yet to be evaluated.

### 5.3. Further support streams

After the end of the MDTF, most donors were reluctant to re-open another multi-donor financing tool and until now follow an approach of “coordinated bilateralism”. This increases the need for efficient donor coordination, namely in the context of DPCG.<sup>15</sup>

Following a DPCG Meeting in October 2017 (London), development partners conducted a mapping exercise to indicate planned technical and financial support towards the AU Malabo Business

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<sup>13</sup> See: CAADP and Country Systems Discussion Note

<sup>14</sup> See: CAADP MDTF Evaluation -- Executive Summary -- 09 April 2016;  
CAADP MDTF Evaluation -- Main Report -- 09 April 2016

<sup>15</sup> See: EC support to Malabo Declaration 2015 -Final Report  
Financing African Agriculture-CAADP PP 2016 by WB

Plan. DPCG members reported on their planned contribution along the seven programme components as well as the core of the Business Plan.

In addition, the DPCG established a Working Group on “*Coordination of Technical and Financial Assistance to AUC/NPCA in Providing NAIP/RAIP Process Support*”, co-chaired by GIZ and IFPRI. This Working Group coordinates the mapping of donor support to NAIP/RAIP and Biennial Review processes in AU member countries. A regularly updated overview table captures what kind of support is provided by which development / technical partner to which countries to build synergies, avoid overlap and contribute to a harmonised, well-coordinated approach in supporting NAIP processes in AU member countries.

#### **5.4. Outlook future financing: the AU Business Plan for Implementation of the CAADP-Malabo Declaration 2017-2021**

One important goal of the AU Business Plan for Implementation of the CAADP-Malabo Declaration 2017-2021<sup>16</sup> (see also 3.9) is to help mobilize development partners (DPs) and other CAADP stakeholders contribute towards coordinated and aligned support of CAADP. The plan differentiates between two sources of funds, namely (1) domestic/African resources including the AU core budget, Member State resources and resources from emerging African economies, and (2) external resources from development partners, private sector, technical partners, international foundations and NGOs. While the African partners still prefer pooled funding, the Business Plan allows for bilateral earmarked funding of specific programmes outlined in the plan. The AU Business Plan is significantly underfunded as the year 2018 reflects a total CAADP budget need of 103.668.450 USD. With an estimated 20.700.000 USD in AU contributions and planned development partner contributions of 25.307.790 USD, the 2018 budget remains underfunded by 51%. To date, the AU is only able to fund the core costs and development support is unevenly spread across the seven programmes of the Business Plan.

In the context of the ongoing institutional transformation process, African Union member states started collecting a 0.2% levy on eligible imports to fund the AU core and programme budget. Increased financial resources for the future African Union Development Agency (current NEPAD Agency) are hoped to strengthen its delivery capacity in coordinating the implementation of AU programmes such as CAADP and contribute to closing the funding gap of the Malabo Business Plan.

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<sup>16</sup> See: AU CAADP Malabo BP - Report (3.3.17)