

# **CAADP**

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

**Programmatic and institutional overview**

Version: July 2017

Avant propos:

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 member-and partnership of the Platform, including implementation agencies like GIZ, and 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.

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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 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
ROPPA	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 for Rural Economy and Agriculture (Addis Ababa)
- NEPAD Agency (Midrand, SA)
- 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 an annual agricultural **productivity growth of 6%**.

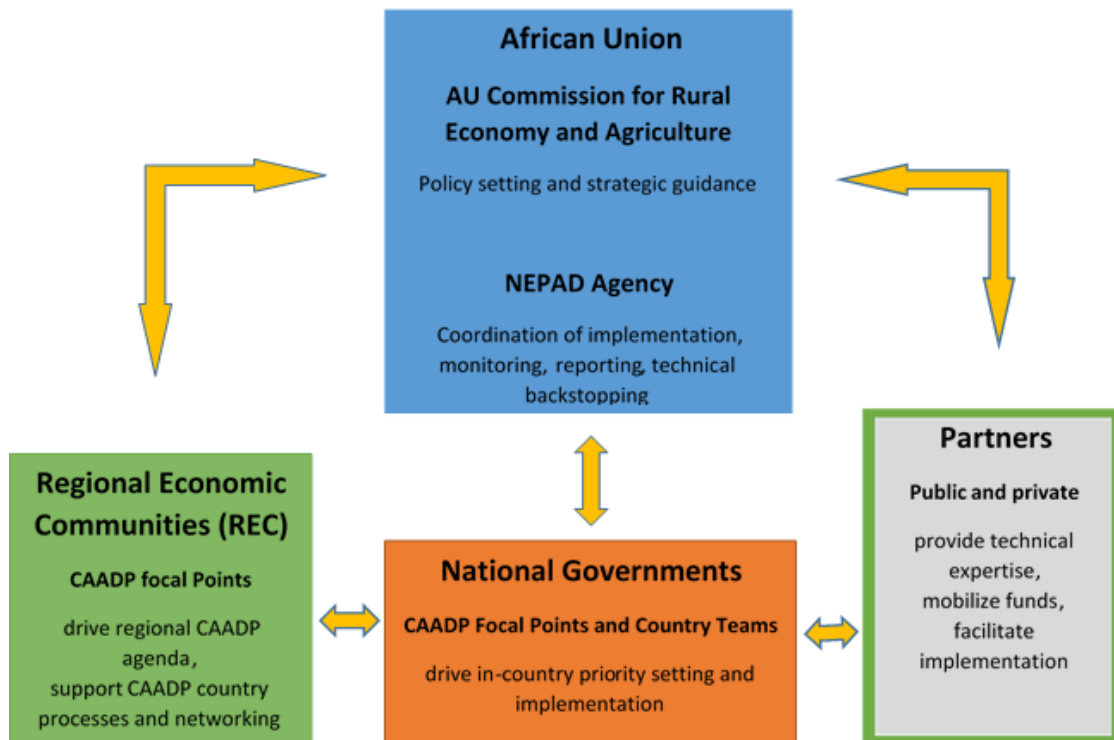
In 2012-2013, the “[Sustaining CAADP Momentum to Spur Agricultural Transformation](#)” exercise was undertaken in order to look back at the 10 years of CAADP implementation, to draw on lessons learnt and to pave the way forward. Main stakeholders concluded that the CAADP vision was just as valid as it 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 to 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 on Rural Economy and Agriculture (AUC-DREA)

According to its mandate, AUC-DREA is responsible for the policy framework and strategic guidance of CAADP. The political head is Commissioner Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko and technical Director Godfrey Bahiigwa. 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 Agency](#) (NPCA) is the technical arm of the AU and coordinates the implementation of AU programs thus CAADP. For a better delivery, NEPAD has established 4 major investment programs within the organization<sup>1</sup> and CAADP is managed as a program under the Investment Program “[Natural Resources and Food Security](#)”. The CAADP Unit is headed by Augustin Yamdjeu Wambo.

The specific mandates of AUC-DREA and NEPAD are currently under review. Since 2015/2016, both institutions follow a team approach resulting for enhanced communication and harmonization. The

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



institutional transformation plan for NEPAD established as a follow-up to the so-called “[Kagame-Report](#)”) was accepted by the AU Summit in July 2017 agreeing on new mandates of the AUC and the NEPAD Agency, in future called African Union Development Agency.

## 2.2. Regional Economic Communities (REC)

The role of the REC in the CAADP process is setting and promoting a specific regional agenda and supporting the country level implementation. REC are active in implementing CAADP by signing regional compacts<sup>2</sup> and setting 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. RAIP 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 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 the National Agricultural Investment Plans is the central process, which guides national CAADP implementation. Currently so-called “1<sup>st</sup> Phase Countries” are in the process of refreshing and reformulation their “second generation” NAIP. CAADP implementation Guidelines (see 3.5) structure the process of NAIP elaboration and revision.

In 2015 and 2016, Permanent Secretaries in the Ministries of Agriculture met before the CAADP PP in order to reflect on how far countries have come over the last years of CAADP implementation and to take stock of what needs to be done.

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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  
ECOWAP atelier regional May-Juin 2016 Photos

### 3. Implementing CAADP

Until today, 42 (out of 54) African countries signed a national [CAADP Compact](#) to commit themselves to the CAADP process. All of them developed their first 5- year NAIP, 22 countries are ready to start their second NAIP or are already in the process of its implementation<sup>4</sup>. In 2017, 14 countries will benefit from support missions regarding this NAIP appraisal and formulation process (see 3.5)<sup>5</sup>.

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

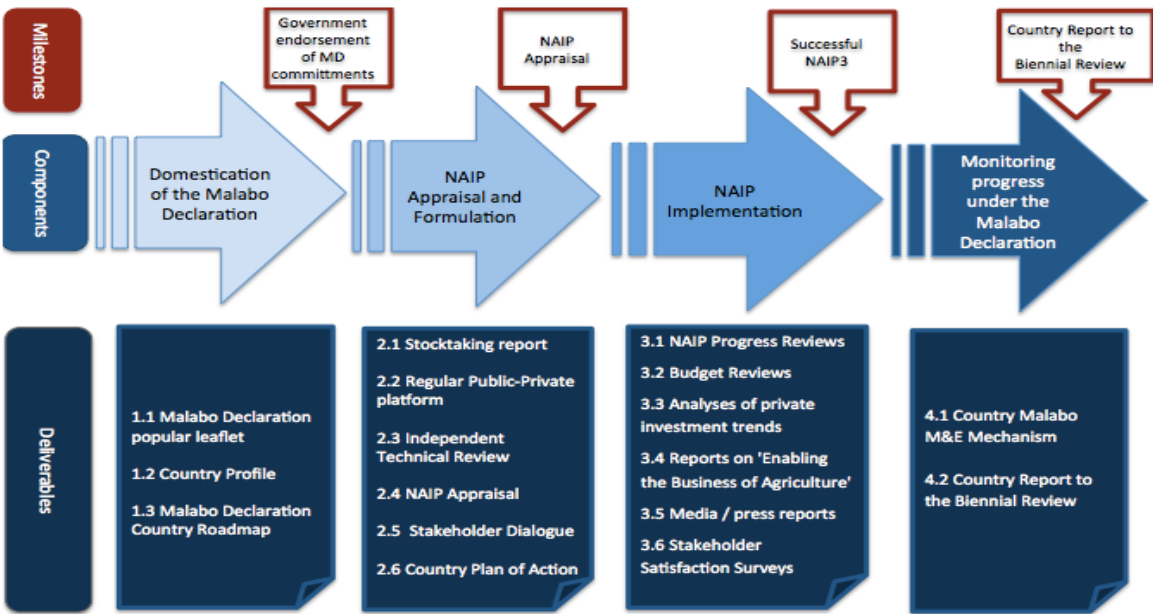


Figure: CAADP Country Implementation under Malabo, adapted from “Country implementation guidelines”, April 2016

The 2016 initiated [“Seize the Moment”-Campaign](#)<sup>6</sup>, strongly supported by USAID and AGRA, aims at bringing together actors in African agriculture to increase momentum behind the African CAADP agenda and advance political, policy and financial commitments needed to drive a sustainable and inclusive agricultural transformation.

<sup>4</sup> See: Walking The Talk CAADP Snapshot of Country and Regional Experiences  
<sup>5</sup> See: 2016 CAADP Country Support Planning - Nov 24 - Highlight on PHASE 1 COUNTRIES.docx-1  
 AU-2016 CAADP Business Meeting - Status Update on implementation - Nov 3  
<sup>6</sup> See: Seize the Moment Presentation - Mar 9;  
 Seize the Moment Campaign summary

The guiding elements for NAIP implementation are the following:

- 3.1. The [National Agricultural Investment Plan \(NAIP\)](#) or **National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plan (NAFSIP)** is the central element for translating CAADP goals into results at country level. It should ideally be part of the national development and budgeting processes and contains both public and private investment into the agricultural sector. In the course of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation [NAIP review and formulation process](#)<sup>7</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 Result” 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.
- 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) aim at domesticating and implementing the CAADP-Malabo Declaration at country level. A NAIP appraisal and refresh process, launched in November 2016, will support member states to update and formulate NAIP and put in place necessary instruments and mechanisms needed for effective country-specific implementation and accountability. The guidelines target farmers, the commercial private sector, development partners, REC, AUC-DREA and NPCA.
- 3.6. **Monitoring and Evaluation** of CAADP is officially attributed to ReSAKSS, facilitated by IFPRI<sup>8</sup>. There is nevertheless limited reliable data on CAADP goal achievement regarding the 6% and 10 % goals of Malabo. It is estimated that early CAADP adopters could achieve a 6-7 percent rise in agricultural productivity per year. To strengthen mutual accountability of CAADP implementation, a continental **biennial review reporting process on the Malabo Declaration** has been launched by AUC-DREA and NPCA. The inaugural biennial report is expected at the January 2018 AU Summit. [The Malabo Biennial Review Cycle Handbook](#) contains strategic guidelines for this review mechanism. The 2016 [Technical Guidelines for preparing the biennial country review process](#), guided by

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<sup>7</sup> See: SNRD NAIP OpenSpace Final;  
NAIP Appraisal and Formulation Design Concept Note - Nov 16

<sup>8</sup> See: IFPRI-Impacts-of-CAADP

the 7 Malabo Commitments (performance areas) and the CAADP Results Framework, specify 23 performance categories and currently 43 indicators (performance scorecard).

- 3.7. [CAADP Technical Networks](#)** are communities of practice coordinated by the African Union to provide technical support and capacity development to AU Member States, REC's and other CAADP implementers. The process started in 2016 and is supported by Africa Lead and PICO East Africa. So far, seven technical networks have been initiated.
- 3.8. The Country Agribusiness Partnerships Framework (CAP-F)<sup>9</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. Seven countries are covered so far (May 2017): Malawi, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Ghana; seven further countries are considered until the end of 2017: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania.
- 3.9. The AU – CAADP Business Plan for implementation of the Malabo Declaration (2017 – 2021)<sup>10</sup>** (draft 23 February 2017) 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 (around 104 Mio USD). A common framework of engagement was launched at the CAADP Partnership Platform from May 31 until June 2, 2017 in Kampala/Uganda (see also 5.4.).

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<sup>9</sup> See : AU-2016 CAADP Business Meeting - Status Update on implementation - Nov 3 (ppt)  
CAP-F Concept Note and Guidelines Final Draft- March 2017;  
CAP-F BluePrint Format - final draft 06 04 2017

<sup>10</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 official responsible agencies like AUC-DREA, NPCA, REC and national Government institutions and support CAADP with advice, technical and financial means<sup>11</sup>

### 4.1. CAADP Partnership Platform

The annual CAADP Partnership Platform was established in 2005 and is intended to take 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 programs.

### 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 part of the CAADP PP meetings, as the [Business Meeting held in Addis Ababa in November 2016<sup>12</sup> and the one in Kampala June 2<sup>nd</sup> 2017.](#)<sup>13</sup>

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

Donors and development partners have strived for harmonization and coordination since the beginning of CAADP in 2003. They met initially as "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>14</sup>. Since March 2017, the chair function is assumed by USAID. DPCG currently comprises about 27 members with different levels of engagement, the most active donors and development Partners being 6-7 institutions, namely EU KOM, USAID, BMZ (Germany), DFID (UK), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), the "European Centre for Development Policy Management" (ECDPM) and the Secretariat of the [Global Donor Platform for Rural](#)

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<sup>11</sup> See: AU-Presentation Partnership + Coordination CAADP BM - Nov 3

<sup>12</sup> See: AU-2016 CAADP Business Meeting - Status Update on implementation - Nov 3

AU-Presentation Partnership + Coordination CAADP BM - Nov 3

AU-2016 CAADP Business Meeting - AU Business Plan - Nov 3 final

AU-2016 CAADP Business Meeting - Country Convening - Nov 4

<sup>13</sup> See: AU 2017 Presentation at CAADP Business Meeting (May 2017)

<sup>14</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

[Development \(GDPRD\)](#). New stakeholders are joining in like [Grow Africa](#)<sup>15</sup> and [AGRA](#) with much emphasis on private sector engagement.

The main tasks of DPCG for 2017, as concluded in the 2017 Bonn meeting<sup>16</sup> focusses on supporting the implementation of the AU Business Plan, namely (1) the NAIP refreshing taking place in 14 countries, (2) the scheduled biennial review and accountability processes, (3) the establishing of the CAP–F agreements as part of the NAIP refresh, (4) the 13<sup>th</sup> CAADP Partnership Platform meeting in Uganda (31st May – 2nd June), (5) the creation of a partnership framework for Malabo Business Plan Financing and (6) sustained support for the “[Seize the Moment campaign](#)”.

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 ECOWAS Region (see 2.2) under the chairmanship of USAID.

#### **4.4. National Agricultural Sector Working Groups (ASWG)<sup>17</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>15</sup> See: Grow Africa CAADP DPCG

<sup>16</sup> See: DPCG Bonn March 2017 Summary Notes and Minutes Final

<sup>17</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>18</sup>.

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

Two 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 programs and policies at national, regional and continental level. The support focused on capacity development of continental and regional African organizations 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 REC got multi-year funding through so-called child trust funds: COMESA, ECCA, ECOWAS, SADC, as well as the “Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of West and Central Africa (CMA/WCA)”.

The MDTF had been administered by the World Bank and fed by six donor agencies with an amount of 65.2 million USD. The three largest donors (EU, USAID, and UK-DFID) have contributed 82 percent of the funds and the other three donors (Netherlands, Ireland, and France) have contributed 18 percent.

A final MDTF evaluation<sup>19</sup> has been carried out in 2016 and underlined the relevance of CAADP and a high African ownership. Effectiveness was nevertheless hampered by numerous reforms and re-adjustments, which are still ongoing. One major obstacle was a lack of success in mobilizing investment resources for the NAIPs, with exception of West African countries having made the 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 opens opportunities and expectations towards donor coordination, namely in the context of DPCG.<sup>20</sup>

In order to enable CAADP stakeholders to better understand funding streams and to allow a more facts based policy dialogue with the African partners, a draft system for “Catching the picture of CAADP support flows”<sup>21</sup> was set up in April 2015 by then DPCG Chair EUC. Due to

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<sup>18</sup> See: CAADP and Country Systems Discussion Note

<sup>19</sup> See: CAADP MDTF Evaluation -- Executive Summary -- 09 April 2016;  
CAADP MDTF Evaluation -- Main Report -- 09 April 2016

<sup>20</sup> See: EC support to Malabo Declaration 2015 -Final Report  
Financing African Agriculture-CAADP PP 2016 by WB

<sup>21</sup> See: Provisional catching picture Formatted report

different visions between the African Partners and DPCG on the report's outcomes, the system was not continued.

A more slender support flow mapping<sup>22</sup> was then set up in 2016 by then German DPCG Chair compiling data from seven donors. The analysis shows, that an average yearly amount of 339.880.344 € is committed by those seven donors, spent in about 100 different action streams. The average run-time of the commitments is 5.2 years with a maximal run-time of 16 years (IFAD loan) and a minimal run-time of 3 years (mostly TA). 41 % of the support is delivered in form of a credit (mostly IFAD), 59 % are a grant, whereas 3.5 % of the grant funding is pooled in a basket (EU). Altogether about 2.5 Bill. EUR had been committed to the agricultural sector in Africa by those seven donors, with a spending period of up to 16 years. According to the survey, about 5 % of this amount is committed to core CAADP process, the large rest is committed to agriculture and rural development in the broader sense, but still related to the CAADP results framework. More than 70% of the support targets the national level, whereas the continental and regional level receive the rest in almost equal shares.

During the [African Green Revolution Forum \(AGRF\) in September 2016 in Nairobi/Kenya](#) commitments of about 30 Bill. USD were pledged to increase production, income and employment for smallholder farmers and local African agriculture businesses over the next ten years. It is not yet clear how much of the amount is from new commitments and how much had already been committed before.

#### **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>23</sup> (see also 3.9) is to help mobilize development partners (DPs) and other CAADP constituencies contributions for aligned support of CAADP. The plan differs among (1) domestic/African resources as there are the AU core budget, Member States resources and Emerging African economies resources 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. Indicative resource availability and gaps for 2017 work priorities are identified. They sum up to total needs of 3.6 Mio USD, where 1 Mio USD (28%) is available from domestic/AU resources and 2.6 Mio USD (72%) is the gap, which should be closed by external funds. A joint partnership agreement on aligned funding for 2017 and beyond is intended to be endorsed at the 13<sup>th</sup> CAADP PP in May 2017.

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<sup>22</sup> See: Financial Donor landscape-background; DPCG-support flows

<sup>23</sup> See: AU\_CAADP Malabo BP - Report (3.3.17)