

The CAADP Agenda for Africa's Food Systems Transformation

CARD: SC21 & GM10

CAADP

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Presentation Outline

- 1. CAADP and Africa's agrifood systems transformation agenda**
- 2. The Kampala CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035)**
- 3. Rice as a priority/a strategic crop for Africa**
- 4. The AU African Seed and Biotechnology Programme (ASBP)**
- 5. Key messages for accelerating rice development**

- ❑ CAADP underpins Africa's agricultural transformation by promoting sustainable, resilient practices that raise productivity, support smallholder farmers, and strengthen food security in line with broader economic development goals.

- ❑ CAADP aligns countries around shared continental goals to boost agrifood production & productivity, resilience, and sustainability, making agriculture a key driver of food security and economic growth in Africa.

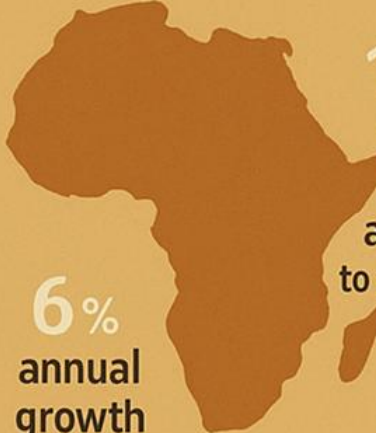


ABOUT CAADP

CAADP

20 YEARS of CAADP Progress and Challenges

The Beginnings: 2003 Maputo Declaration



10% national budget allocation to agriculture

6% annual growth target

2003

First Decade Achievements

7% annual public spending growth

13 countries met 10% budget goal

2012

2014

2014 Malabo Declaration: New Targets



MALABO COMMITMENTS



- Rapid Urbanization
- Low Economic Growth
- Increasing Population Growth
- Stagnated Innovation and Research
- Resilience to Various Shocks and Stressors

Declining Momentum (2017-2019)

Only 4 countries met 10% spending target

3 achieved 6% growth

A Brief Overview

CAADP

CAADP Progress and Achievements: 2003-2025

1. AGENDA SETTING: Raised agriculture's significance and profile in national, regional, and continental agendas



2. INVESTMENTS: Increased investment in agriculture across African countries



3. OWNERSHIP: Strengthened African ownership and leadership in agricultural development

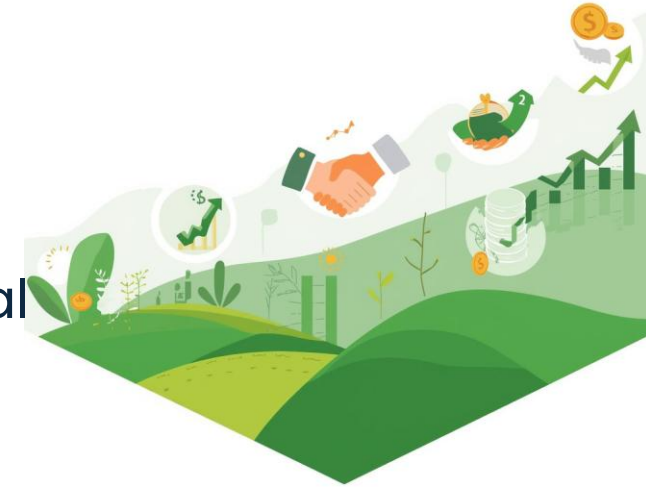
CAADP Progress and Achievements: 2003-2024

1. ADOPTING CAADP: Countries signed CAADP Compacts as a sign of commitment

2. NATIONAL PLANNING: Development of National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs)

3. POLICY ENHANCEMENT: Linked agricultural policies to economic policies, with a target of reducing poverty

4. REGIONAL PLANNING: Establishment of Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (RAIPs)



II. Strengthened National and Regional Planning Systems

CAADP

Despite some remarkable achievements, CAADP implementation has been slow, and no country is on track to meet the Malabo Declaration commitments by 2025. As a result:

Challenges

Over 280 million Africans (20 %) experience hunger

Malnutrition remains a severe issue



Rising costs have made healthy diets unaffordable for 925 million people

Growing rates of obesity and related issues add to the continent's health and economic burden

CAADP Kampala Strategy and Action Plan: 2026-2035



Promotes resilient, inclusive, sustainable agrifood systems.

Adopts a food systems approach integrating production, processing, trade, nutrition, livelihoods, and environmental sustainability.

KAMPALA CAADP STRATEGY

6 Strategic Objectives



Twenty-two Targets



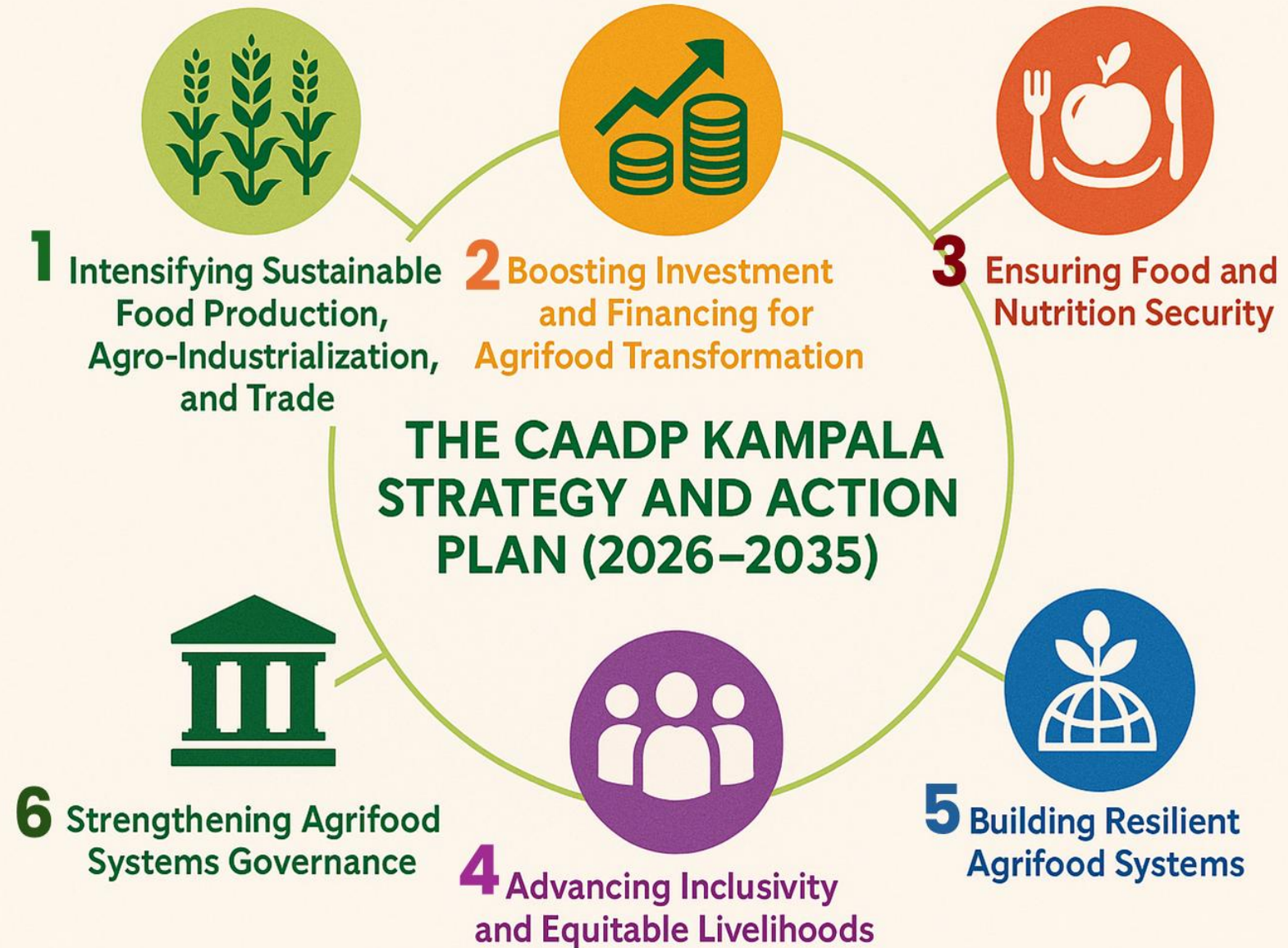
Forty-eight Intervention Areas



focusing on resilient, inclusive agrifood systems

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Kampala Declaration: Strategic Objectives



Rising Importance of Rice in Africa

Rice as a strategic crop for Africa

AU Priority Crop for Food Security

- ❑ Rice: fastest-growing demand, Expanding markets high import dependency
- ❑ Rice contributes to availability, calories, market stability, rural employment.
- ❑ Expanding production reduces imports, improves security, strengthens rural economies.



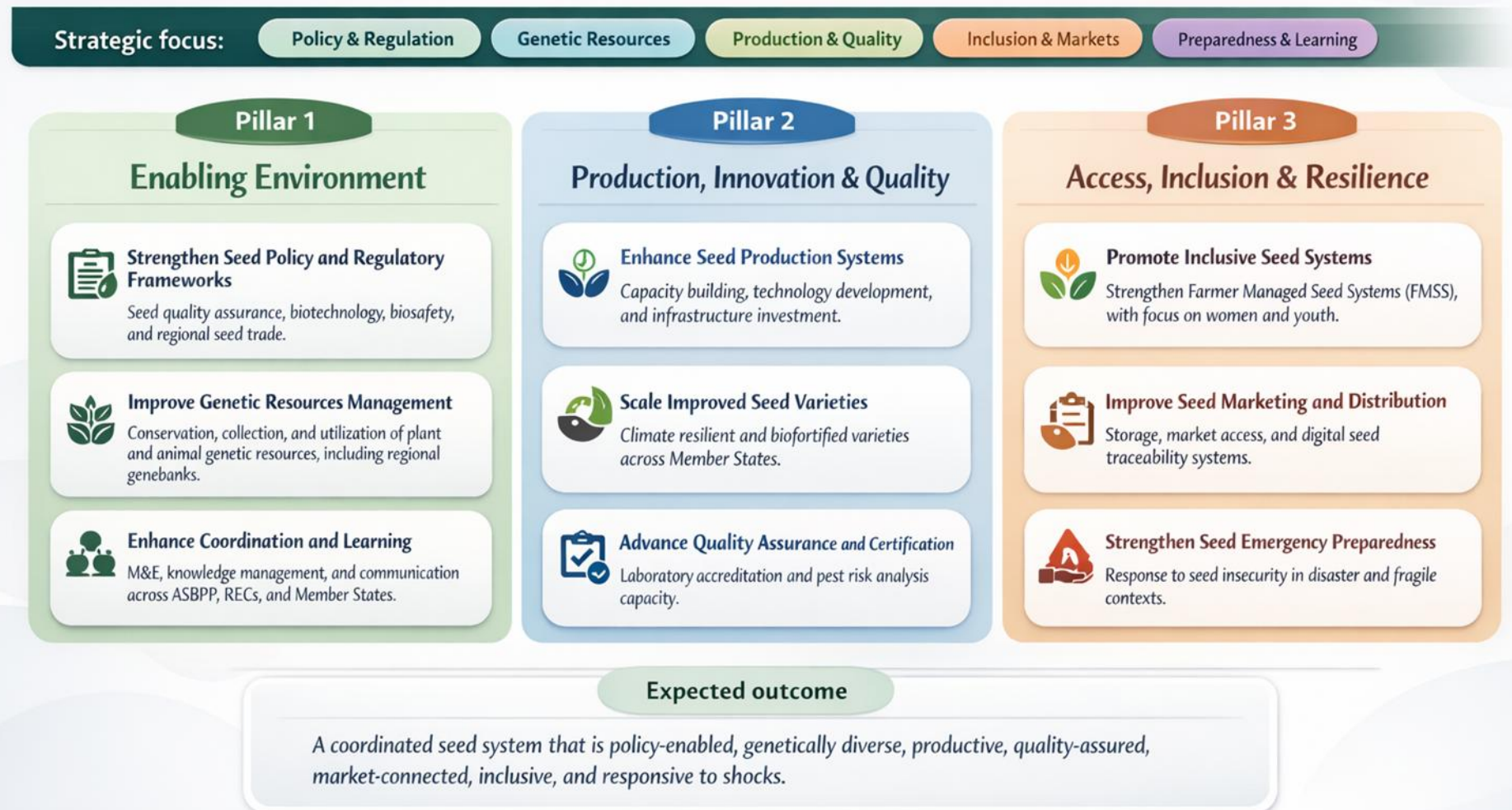
AU Seed and Biotechnology Programme (ASBP)

Directly supports CAADP Kampala Declaration & SAP, AfCFTA, Agenda 2063 and AU other commitments on resilient agrifood systems, climate adaptation, and inclusive growth.

**ASBP:
Assembly/AU
/Dec.135(VIII)
(2007)**

**Strategic
Contribution**

CAADP



CARD Contribution ASBP Objectives

- Improve seed policy and regulation
- Support breeding & biotechnology
- Strengthen seed production & distribution
- Improve farmer access to quality seeds



**(ASBP:
Assembly/AU
/Dec.135(VIII)
(2007)**

Improved Varieties

New strains enhance productivity and resilience.



Climate-Resilient Seed

Seeds designed to withstand extreme weather.



Harmonization

Streamlined practices across regions improve efficiency.



ASBP & CARD for African Rice Development

Accelerate release of improved varieties, climate-resilient seeds, regional harmonization, faster technology dissemination, Mobilize investment, Promote research & innovation, Strengthen regional value chains, and stronger seed systems across members states.

NRDS

Enhance national rice development strategies effectively.



Irrigation

Develop sustainable irrigation systems for rice.



Seed Systems

Improve access to quality rice seeds nationwide.



Key Messages

- ❑ Rice development is important for Africa's food security, agrifood transformation, reducing imports, and building resilience.
- ❑ The ASBP supports accelerating rice development through CARD, and NRDS, inline with the CAADP Kampala Framework.
- ❑ The ASBP Partnership Platform is open to the CARD Initiative



Thank you!

CAADP