



# CAADP

African  
Union



Abridged Version

## Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) Kampala Declaration 2026-2035



*Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana*  
2025



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# What's CAADP

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a transformative initiative launched by the African Union in 2003. Its primary goal is to eliminate hunger and poverty in Africa through agriculture led development. CAADP embodies the collective commitment of African leaders to prioritize agriculture as a driver of economic growth and social progress, aligning with the African Union's Agenda 2063. These commitments are underpinned by ambitious targets, including reducing poverty and malnutrition, increasing agricultural productivity and farm incomes, and ensuring the sustainability of agricultural practices and natural resource use. CAADP serves as a unifying framework to accelerate the transformation of Africa's agricultural sector and achieve long-term development goals.

African governments pledged under CAADP to;

**Allocate at least**  
**10%** of their national  
budgets to agriculture  
and rural develop



**Achieve**  
An annual  
agricultural **6%**  
growth rate of



# What are the processes that CAADP has evolved

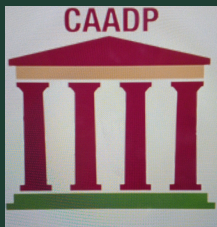
## Maputo Declaration 2003–2013

The African Union developed the first CAADP framework in 2003, known as the Maputo Declaration. This lasted till 2013. The framework had four main goals.

### 4 Goals of Maputo



- (i) Sustainable land and water management,
- (ii) Rural infrastructure and trade related capacities,
- (iii) agricultural research, technology and dissemination
- (iv) increasing food supply and reducing hunger.



### The Maputo Declaration: 2003

African leaders agreed to allocate at least **10%** of their national budgets to agriculture and achieve

**6%** annual agricultural growth.

It introduced the concept of country-led and regionally integrated development processes.



Group picture of the Technical Working Group on the post-Malabo agenda in Zambia



## The Malabo Declaration: 2014-2025

The African Union later developed the Malabo Declaration which lasted from 2014-2025

Focused on accelerated agricultural growth and transformation to improve livelihoods and shared prosperity



Prioritized climate resilience, accountability, and inclusive development for women and youth.

Emphasized ending hunger, reducing poverty by half, and tripling intral African trade in agricultural goods and services.

## The Kampala Declaration: 2026-2035

Builds on the progress and lessons of Maputo and Malabo.



Aims to create sustainable and resilient systems that benefit farmers, improve nutrition, and support economic stability

Adopts a broader agri-food systems approach, addressing challenges across the entire food value chain.

# The CAADP Kampala Declaration (2026 - 2035)

The Kampala Declaration is a promise by African leaders (African Union) to improve farming and food systems across Africa. Declared on January 11, 2025, it aims to ensure everyone has enough food, protect the environment, and help farmers earn more by 2035.

## Why it is important

Africa's population is projected to reach 2.5 billion by 2050! The Kampala Declaration helps us tackle these challenges;



### Enough food for everyone:

Growing more food in a changing climate



### Better farming:

Helping farmers grow more food using new methods that protect the environment



### Fairness:

Making sure everyone benefits, including women and young people



Africa Heads of State and high level delegates during the Extraordinary Summit on Post Malabo Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in Kampala, Uganda in January 2025

# Why this plan is different

The **CAADP Kampala Declaration 2026 - 2035** is not the first attempt to transform Africa's agricultural landscape. Previous declarations, such as the Maputo and Malabo Declarations, laid important groundwork but faced challenges in achieving their ambitious goals. The Kampala Declaration learns from these experiences and introduces key innovations to ensure its success

## A Broader Vision:



It takes a holistic "agri-food systems" approach, considering the entire journey of food from farm to table to waste management, encompassing production, nutrition, markets, and environmental sustainability.

## Climate Resilience



It strongly emphasizes building resilience to climate change, recognizing the urgent need to adapt to a changing environment and promoting sustainable practices.

## Policy Integration



It calls for stronger integration of agricultural policies across different sectors, promoting a coordinated approach to development.

## Accountability and Collaboration



It establishes mechanisms for mutual accountability through biennial reviews and emphasizes collaboration among governments, farmers, civil society, and the private sector.

## Inclusivity at its Core



It prioritizes inclusivity, ensuring that women, youth, and vulnerable groups are actively involved in shaping the future of agriculture.



# Commitments by African Leaders 2026 – 2035

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a transformative framework designed to propel Africa's agricultural sector toward sustainable growth and food security. The new framework is underpinned by nine main guiding principles and six goals. The six CAADP goals serve as the pillars of this ambitious agenda, providing clear benchmarks for policy reform, strategic investment and inclusive development across the continent. These goals not only set targets for increasing agricultural productivity and economic growth but also emphasize environmental sustainability, market access, and improved livelihoods for rural communities

## NINE (9) CAADP GUIDING PRINCIPLES



***Ownership and leadership***



***Holistic and integrated perspective***



***Inclusivity***



***Sustainability***



***Embracing technological advancement***



***Multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration***



***Evidence-based decision-making***



***Mutual accountability and transparency***



***Subsidiarity and harnessing regional complementarities***





CAADP Non-State Actors Group (CNG) engagement on the CAADP framework at a side event in Harare



Smallholder Farmers are at the center of the CAADP

# 6 Strategic Objectives

## SO1 Intensifying Sustainable Food Production, Agro Industrialization, and Trade

**9** strategic interventions  
**56** action points



To increasing agrifood output by 45% to meet growing Africa food requirements and global trade opportunities.

### Key Highlights

Reducing post-harvest loss by 50%.



Tripling intra-African trade in agrifood products and inputs by 2035 in line with the AfCFTA.



Raising the share of locally processed food to 35% of agrifood GDP by 2035

## SO2 Boosting Investment and Financing for Accelerated Agri-Food Systems Transformation

**4** strategic interventions  
**21** action points



To mobilize a total of \$100 billion in public and private sector investment in African agrifood systems.

### Key Highlights



At least 10% of annual public expenditure is allocated to agrifood systems



At least 15% of agrifood GDP is reinvested annually into the sector.

## SO3 Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security

**4** strategic interventions  
**26** action points

### Key Highlights

To reduce stunting by 25%

To reduce wasting by 25%

To reduce overweight by 25%



## SO 4 Advancing Inclusivity and Equitable Livelihoods

**6** strategic interventions

**36** action points

### Key Highlights



Reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty by **50%**



Reducing the yield gap between men and women farmers by **50%**



Empowering at least **30%** of women, **30%** youth and **30%** vulnerable groups in agrifood value chains by 2035

## SO 5 Building Resilient Agri-Food Systems

**4** strategic interventions

**42** action points

### Key Highlights



Ensuring that Africa's agrifood systems are resilient to climate, socio-economic, and environmental shocks



To have at least **30%** of agricultural land under sustainable management and **40%** of households protected from shocks by 2035

## SO 6 Strengthening Agri-Food Systems Governance

**3** strategic interventions

**22** action points

### Key Highlights



African Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) integrate the Kampala CAADP Declaration into their national and regional agrifood systems investment plans by 2028



African countries adopt best practices in governance of agrifood systems based on CAADP principles.



African countries incorporate the CAADP Biennial Review process into their national agriculture joint sectoral review platforms

# Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

This section outlines the roles and responsibilities of key actors in the agri-food system in driving the successful implementation of CAADP Kampala Declaration 2035

## Roles include

### Farmers



- 1 Tracking and Monitoring agriculture budgets
- 2 Participation in Joint Agriculture Sector Review (JASR) at grassroots and district level
- 3 Encourage women and young people to participate in farming
- 4 Mobilize and build strong grassroots movements to push for inclusive agricultural policies and fair markets

### National Governments

- 1 Integrate CAADP commitments into national policies, strategies, and budgets through NASIPs with effective implementation tools.
2. Increase investments in infrastructure, research, & extension services to accelerate agrifood systems transformation
- 3 Strengthen coordination and inclusive governance, ensuring women, youth, and vulnerable groups are actively involved.
- 4 Establish a high-capacity monitoring team supported by knowledge systems, technical experts, and digital platforms for data management.



## **ABOUT PFAG**

The Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFAG) is the apex farmer based Non-Governmental Organization in Ghana, with the mandate to advocate for pro-poor agriculture and trade policies that affects the livelihoods of farmers in Ghana.

The mission of the organization is to develop beneficial programs favorable for increasing agricultural production, processing and marketing through building and strengthening the capacities of farmers in policy advocacy and entrepreneurial skills.

The PFAG, has over the years, served as the Focal point for Non-State Actors engagement on CAADP related issues as well as the reference point for agricultural advocacy in Ghana. These actions have been executed through policy dialogues, capacity building, media engagements and an array of advocacy routes to pursue the agenda of progressive agricultural initiatives.

You can contact us through the following

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