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**MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT REPORT**

**EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE  
AFRICAN UNION ON THE POST-MALABO CAADP AGENDA**

**9-11 January 2025, Kampala, Uganda**

## INTRODUCTION

1. During the Thirty-Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held in February 2024, the Heads of State and Government, vide decision Assembly/AU/Dec.900(XXXVII) expressed concern that the continent is not on track to meet the Malabo CAADP goals and targets by 2025. This has spurred a call for the development of a post-Malabo CAADP agenda to build resilient agri-food systems in Africa
2. It is in this context that an Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union was held from January 9th to 11th 2025 in Kampala, Uganda, to deliberate on the post-Malabo CAADP agenda and endorse the draft Kampala CAADP Declaration and its Ten-Year CAADP Strategy and Action Plan 2026-2035.

## ATTENDANCE

3. The following Member States were in attendance: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea Ethiopia, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic Sierra Leone, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda , , Zambia, , Zimbabwe,

## CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

4. The Senior Officials in attendance in the Ministers of Agriculture Session adopted the agenda as presented.

## OPENING STATEMENTS

***H.E. Amb. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, AU Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission***

5. Commissioner Josefa Sacko expressed gratitude to the host nation and emphasized the critical importance of advancing Africa's agrifood systems, acknowledging the invaluable contributions of government officials, development

partners, and technical committees in shaping the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan for 2026-2035. This comprehensive plan aims to boost food production, enhance trade, create jobs, and build resilient agrifood systems. The Ministerial Session aimed not only to endorse the draft CAADP Strategy and Action Plan but also the Kampala Declaration, setting the stage for transformative changes in Africa's agrifood sector. Throughout her address, Commissioner Sacko underscored key principles guiding the continent's agricultural transformation efforts: inclusivity, evidence-based decision-making, and accountability. In conclusion, she highlighted that the summit represents a critical milestone in Africa's journey towards food security and prosperity, with a strong focus on sustainable development and equitable participation of all stakeholders

***Hon. Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of the Republic of Uganda and Chair of the AU Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment***

6. In his opening remarks, Hon. Frank K. Tumwebaze emphasized the crucial role of CAADP in achieving Africa's Agenda 2063. He highlighted the successful development of the Kampala CAADP Agenda 2026-35 through broad stakeholder consultation. Minister Tumwebaze urged a shift from planning to implementation, emphasizing the need for innovative technologies, climate-resilient systems, and agro-industrialization. He stressed the importance of operationalizing the Regional Animal Resource Seed Centers of Excellence and encouraged utilizing the Summit for collaboration and showcasing agricultural advancements. Minister Tumwebaze expressed gratitude to all stakeholders for their contributions to the inclusive planning process.

***Statement by Hon. Dr. Girma Amente, Minister of Agriculture, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia***

7. In his keynote address, H.E. Dr. Girma Amente, Ethiopia's Minister of Agriculture, underscored the transformative potential of agriculture for Africa's socio-economic development. He highlighted Ethiopia's alignment with CAADP values by citing initiatives such as wheat production enhancement, the Green Legacy afforestation program, and the Lemat Trufat livestock development project as examples of sustainable and resilient agricultural practices. Dr. Amente emphasized the importance of innovation, inclusivity, and regional collaboration in addressing challenges such as climate change and food insecurity. He called for increased investment, policy improvements, stakeholder engagement, and knowledge sharing to drive the agricultural transformation outlined in the Kampala Declaration, fostering a resilient, food-secure, and prosperous Africa.

***Opening Remarks by the Rt. Hon. Robinah Nabbanja, Prime Minister, Republic of Uganda***

8. In her opening remarks, Rt. Hon. Robinah Nabbanja, Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda, warmly welcomed participants to Uganda and announced the completion of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Strategy and Action Plan 2026-35. HE Nabbanja emphasised that Uganda, as Chair of the AU Technical Committee on Agriculture, provided strategic oversight throughout the collaborative drafting process, leading to this important milestone. H.E. Nabbanja urged African Ministers of Agriculture to prioritise reducing the continent's dependence on food imports, highlighting Africa's vast agricultural potential and the need to develop resilient agricultural systems capable of adapting to climate change and technological advances. She called for concrete proposals to address Africa's food import challenges and stressed the importance of coordinated efforts at national, regional and continental levels to ensure the successful implementation of the Kampala CAADP Agenda. She noted that these initiatives are critical to achieving the goals of Agenda 2063 and realising the vision of "The Africa We Want". Finally, Rt. Hon. Nabbanja officially declared the meeting open.

**PRESENTATION OF THE TEN-YEAR CAADP STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2026-2035) BY HON. FRANK TUMWEBAZE, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

9. Hon. Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of the Republic of Uganda, presented the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan for 2026-2035. This plan aims to transform Africa's agri-food systems by focusing on key strategic objectives, priority interventions, outputs, and outcomes. It highlights the importance of sustainable food production, agro-industrialization, boosting investment and financing, ensuring food and nutrition security, advancing inclusivity, building resilient agri-food systems, and strengthening agri-food systems governance. The document emphasizes the need to address trends and drivers shaping Africa's food systems, such as urbanization, economic growth, population surge, technological innovations, climate change, and gender dynamics in agriculture.

10. The plan stresses the guiding principles of ownership and leadership, a holistic and integrated perspective, sustainability, inclusivity, multi-stakeholder coordination, evidence-based decision-making, mutual accountability and transparency, and embracing technological advancement. The strategic objectives focus on intensifying sustainable food production, boosting investment and financing, and ensuring food and nutrition security. The plan aims to mobilize investments, improve agricultural practices, enhance market access, strengthen capacities, and promote sustainable food systems for a healthy and prosperous Africa.

## **PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT KAMPALA CAADP DECLARATION BY HON FRANK TUMWEBAZE, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

11. Hon. Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of the Republic of Uganda, presented the Draft Kampala CAADP Declaration. The declaration reaffirms the commitment to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and emphasizes the urgent need to develop resilient and sustainable agrifood systems across Africa.

12. The declaration outlines key commitments, including increasing agrifood output by 45% by 2035, mobilizing \$100 billion in investments for agrifood systems, achieving zero hunger and improving nutrition, empowering women and youth in agriculture, and enhancing governance in agrifood systems. It also calls for collaborative efforts among Member States, the African Union, regional bodies, farmers, civil society, parliamentarians, youth groups and women, the private sector, and development partners to implement these commitments effectively, ensuring that all strategies are integrated into national and regional frameworks. The declaration aims to transform Africa's agricultural landscape by addressing climate change, food insecurity, and economic disparity.

### **STATEMENTS/INTERVENTIONS BY MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE**

13. Member States commended the Government of Uganda for hosting the Extraordinary Summit on CAADP and praised the Commission for its well-prepared Strategy, Action Plan, and Declaration aimed at guiding agricultural transformation in Africa. They expressed their commitment to supporting the priorities outlined in these policy frameworks and highlighted successful outcomes from past CAADP implementation, reaffirming their dedication to advocating for resilient and inclusive food systems.

14. The countries emphasized that achieving the objectives of the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan relies on effective implementation and institutional support. Additionally, they stressed the importance of exploring innovative financing mechanisms, including public-private partnerships, to mobilize resources for agricultural investments.

15. Key Issues from the Ministerial Interventions include:

- The broad support for the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan, with a call for better alignment with national priorities and agricultural plans.

- Emphasis was placed on addressing climate change impacts, promoting sustainable soil, land, and water management, as well as integrating climate-resilient agriculture.
- The need to strengthen agricultural value chains, enhance value addition, and integrate smallholder farmers into formal systems.
- Advocacy for a holistic food system approach rather than a narrow focus on agrifood systems.
- Ministers emphasized that achievement of the objectives of the CAADP strategy and action is contingent upon the quality of implementation and institutional support for those implementing the strategy.
- Concerns were raised regarding inadequate financing for agricultural transformation, with calls to leverage public-private partnerships and institutional support.
- Emphasis was made on prioritizing exploring innovative finance mechanisms including the promotion of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to mobilize financial resources that can support the implementation of agricultural investments.
- The promotion of modern agricultural technologies, mechanization, and digital tools to improve production efficiency and reduce costs was viewed as key to achieving transformation in the agriculture sector.
- An emphasis encouraged intra-African trade, reduction of dependency on imports, and fostering South-South cooperation to achieve success in the agricultural sector.
- The Ministers noted that challenges exist in meeting nutritional targets, particularly in addressing overweight levels and ensuring nutrition as well as food security.
- The need to focus on empowering youth and women in agribusiness, building human resources for tracking progress to achieve the set targets, and addressing capacity limitations in implementation of the CAADP strategy and action plan.
- The Ministers emphasized the need for investment in rural infrastructure, and efficient use of natural resources for input production.
- Member States raised concern over the provision on using revenue from mineral uses contributing to the agricultural sector. They thought that it was too prescriptive and should be left to the Member States to decide on this issue. It was resolved that the issue be removed from the documents.
- Concerns about how global policies, particularly from Western countries, impact African food systems, with calls for policy coherence to enhance food sovereignty.

- The Ministers highlighted the need for robust mechanisms to track and report progress on commitments, with limited resources identified as a key challenge.
- Affirmation of commitments to regional declarations, such as the Dakar 2 Summit, and calls for their integration into the strategy.

## **STATEMENTS BY RECs**

16. The East African Community (EAC) emphasized its commitment to advancing agricultural transformation in Africa, aligning with the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2035 and the upcoming Kampala Declaration. The EAC expressed gratitude to Uganda for hosting the meeting and acknowledged support from partners like AGRA, USAID, and the African Union Commission. The EAC pledged continued collaboration with member states and stakeholders and announced plans to review its Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) to align with the new CAADP framework. The EAC Secretary General Hon. Veronica Nduva conveyed her New Year greetings and regrets for her absence due to other commitments, reaffirming the EACs dedication to implementing the CAADP agenda and supporting Partner States in meeting the commitments outlined in the Kampala Declaration.

17. The COMESA reaffirmed its commitment to fostering agricultural transformation in Africa, emphasizing key priorities such as harmonizing agricultural policies, strengthening regional value chains, promoting climate-smart agriculture, mobilizing financial resources, enhancing farmers' market access, and developing agro-industrial parks. The organization aims to support robust monitoring systems to ensure accountability and progress. Additionally, COMESA highlights its role in aligning national policies with continental frameworks and driving initiatives like cross-border agro-industrial parks, positioning agriculture as a cornerstone of economic growth and food security.

18. The SADC Secretariat reaffirmed its commitment to supporting the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2035, as well as the Kampala Declaration. Speaking on behalf of SADC Executive Secretary Elias Magosi, the statement expressed gratitude to the AU STC and regional ministers for their contributions and ownership of the process. The SADC emphasized its role in aligning its Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) with the new CAADP framework and urged its 16 Member States to update their National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) for timely and effective implementation. The Secretariat called for immediate action from all stakeholders to ensure the successful operationalization of these instruments.

19. The representative of the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), speaking on behalf of Secretary-General Tarek Ben Salem, emphasized the significance of the African Ministers of Agriculture meeting as a vital step in implementing post-Malabo processes for agricultural transformation. She expressed gratitude to Uganda for its hospitality and the African Union for its support, highlighting UMA's commitment to sustainable agricultural development and natural resource management to achieve food security and improve rural livelihoods. The Post-Malabo Strategy and Kampala Declaration were recognized as ambitious roadmaps focusing on productivity, value chains, and empowering youth and women. She called for strengthened cooperation among regional economic communities (RECs) to address shared challenges such as climate change and food security. She reaffirmed UMA's dedication to Africa's Vision 2063 and concluded with an appreciation for development partners and a commitment to achieving sustainable agricultural goals.

20. The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) welcomed the adoption of the post-Malabo strategy and its action plan for 2026-2035, which establishes an integrated, resilient, and inclusive African Food System (SYALA). To effectively implement SYALA, we must develop programs and projects that drive significant changes, such as achieving food sovereignty, reducing imports, fostering business development, and creating jobs. This implementation will be coordinated by the African Union Commission in collaboration with RECs and member states. To ensure successful implementation within the framework of Agenda 2063, it is crucial to strengthen the existing institutional framework. This includes creating multisectoral National Monitoring Committees for SYALA involving various ministries, the private sector, diaspora, consumers, and partners

21. The IGAD highlighted the significant economic and agricultural growth over the past two decades but noted the challenges in meeting the ambitious goals of the Malabo Declaration of CAADP. The 4th BR Report revealed that as of 2023, no IGAD Member State was on track to meet the 2025 targets. IGAD cited various shocks disrupting agricultural activities, displacing populations, and damaging infrastructure, which exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition. Additionally, the ongoing Ukraine crisis and repeated occurrences of climate-induced floods, droughts, and disasters were mentioned. IGAD welcomed the new CAADP Strategy and Action Plan, which embraces an agri-food systems approach, enabling stakeholders to address challenges across the entire food value chain while aligning policies with broader development goals and expressed IGAD's commitment to implementing these policies, strategies, and instruments at the global level through SDGs, as well as the Kampala Declaration at the continental level.



22. In her address, the representative of Commissioner for Economic Affairs and Agriculture of ECOWAS expressed gratitude to the Ugandan authorities for their hospitality and to the African Union for the invitation to the summit. She highlighted the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) established in 2005, which aligns with the CAADP. The ongoing disparities in member states' budget allocations for agriculture were noted, alongside the need for a renewed focus on achieving set goals. The Commissioner supported the AU's new continental agenda for 2026-2035, emphasizing sustainable food production, investment stimulation, food security, and resilience in agricultural systems. She called for collaboration among partners to implement this decade-long plan and expressed hope for achieving food self-sufficiency and sovereignty in Africa within the next decade.

#### **STATEMENTS BY FAO AND UNECA**

23. Dr. Joan Kagwanja, representing the UNECA on behalf of Executive Secretary Claver Gatete, reaffirmed UNECA's support for the Post-Malabo CAADP Strategy and the Kampala Declaration. She congratulated the African Union Commission, especially Ambassador Sacko, for leading the consultative process and thanked the Government of Uganda for its leadership and hospitality. Highlighting UNECA's active participation in the post-Malabo process, Dr. Kagwanja aligned with the new vision for CAADP and emphasized UNECA's commitment to collaboration with UN agencies, the AUC, AUDA/NEPAD, and RECs. She outlined UNECA's contributions, including data generation, technical advocacy, and advisory services to drive agri-food systems transformation. Specific focus areas include enhancing climate resilience, promoting gender inclusion, and developing regional agricultural value chains. She concluded with optimism for the successful implementation of the Kampala Declaration.

#### **STATEMENTS/INTERVENTIONS BY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

24. The CAADP Development Partners Coordination Group (DPCG), represented by the United States, made a statement outlining the collective commitment of various bilateral and multilateral donors to support the transformation of African agrifood systems. It emphasized the need for coordinated efforts with African leaders to address gaps in achieving CAADP goals related to food security, nutrition, and sustainable growth. It endorsed the new ten-year CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026-2035) and the Kampala Declaration, highlighting a shift towards a holistic agrifood systems approach. Key objectives include strengthening governance, mobilizing private sector financing, and aligning national and regional investment plans with CAADP strategies. Development partners commit to actions such as developing a roadmap for harmonization, establishing a multi-sector framework for assistance, and enhancing donor coordination to effectively support the implementation of these strategies by 2025.

## AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

25. The discussion revolved around proposed amendments to the CAADP strategy document, focusing on removing the 10% investment target from the Declaration and the strategy due to its impracticality for many countries and emphasizing a realistic framework based on existing resources. There is a call to leverage current reporting mechanisms and avoid overly prescriptive text, particularly concerning mineral revenue, in favour of flexible language with recommendation to further consult with STC on this funding mechanism for agricultural transformation. Participants advocated for a broader definition of contributions that includes multiple sectors, highlighting the need for earlier consensus-building. The discussion underscored the importance of aligning national contributions with a harmonized framework to facilitate progress toward goals without imposing unrealistic targets. It was concluded that the 10% was a decision of the Heads of States and Government and cannot be changed or amended by this seating.

26. It was also proposed to establish a Center of Excellence for Climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation, and Agricultural Sustainability. Additionally, a new commitment was suggested for preserving indigenous genetic resources and implementing breeding programs to improve seeds and strains, producing varieties that are resistant to climate change and compatible with the conditions of the African continent. However, the legal Counsel guided that there is a moratorium on the creation of new institutions based on the Decision 1122 of 2022 adopted in Lusaka. The proposing member state is guided to provide justification in case they want to proceed.

### Recommendations e

27. On Commitment IV: The Ministers adopted the use of the Phrase “Vulnerable Groups” replacing the Phrase “Marginalised groups” in both the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan 2026-2035 and the CAADP Kampala Declaration

28. **On Commitment VI “Strengthening Agrifood Systems Governance”** consider the following improvement on point d of the declaration:

d) Empower national, regional and continental parliaments, and their committees, to ensure the consistent alignment of legislation and national budgets to the objectives of the Kampala CAADP Declaration, and to provide oversight for the effective implementation of relevant policies.

29. **On the “Call to Action to Parliamentarians”**, the following text was adopted:

- a. Support the African Union Member States and RECs in the development and implementation of Agrifood Systems policies and investment plans at national and regional levels, through appropriate legislation, budgetary allocations and institutional oversight.
- b. Ensure that at least 10% of annual public expenditure is invested in agrifood systems and monitor its efficient utilization at national and regional levels.

30. The Ministers of Agriculture adopted the present report

31. The Ministers of Agriculture respectfully requested that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs provide guidance on any important aspects that may be missing in the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan, as well as in the draft Kampala CAADP Declaration. Additionally, the Ministers of Agriculture recommended that the Executive Council endorse both the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan for 2026-2035 and the draft Kampala CAADP Declaration.

**Done on January 10, 2025, in Kampala, Uganda**