



Typology of Kampala Declaration Activities

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Key messages

1. The **Kampala Declaration promotes multilevel coherence** in agrifood systems investment by aligning National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (RAIPs) across Africa.
2. The **green–yellow–blue typology employed in this brief is a critical innovation** that helps classify and harmonize activities by their governance level—national (blue), regional/REC (green), and continental/multi-REC (yellow).
3. **A majority of activities (132) identified in the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2035 are multilevel (green + yellow + blue)**, indicating broad intent for integrated implementation, but also emphasizing the need for strong coordination among all governance tiers.
4. **Blue-only activities (74) dominate, revealing a tendency toward national responsibility**, which still needs to be strategically aligned with REC and African Union (AU) initiatives.
5. **Continental leadership remains weak**, with few AU-led (yellow-only) initiatives, suggesting a policy gap in pan-African coordination and oversight—particularly in inclusivity, financing, and resilience.
6. **Governance and trade-related interventions show the highest levels of harmonization**, making them potential models for other domains such as food security, inclusivity, and climate resilience.
7. **Inclusivity and resilience are under-prioritized at the regional and continental levels**, requiring policy reframing that treats them as shared public goods rather than local concerns.
8. **RECs are pivotal to the successful implementation of CAADP Agenda but are under-resourced**, requiring enhanced mandates, planning tools, and inter-REC collaboration to execute cross-border and multicountry initiatives effectively.
9. **Successful implementation hinges on institutional reforms**, sustained political will, and capacity building, ensuring the Declaration translates into real, coherent, and transformative action across Africa’s agrifood systems.

Introduction

The Kampala Declaration, adopted as a guiding framework for the alignment of agricultural investment across Africa, outlines a comprehensive set of activities aimed at accelerating agrifood systems transformation (AU 2025). These activities span multiple thematic areas—from sustainable production and agro-industrialization to inclusive governance and resilience—and are intended to be implemented through both National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (RAIPs). Beyond identifying these actions, the Declaration also calls for strategic coherence across different levels of governance—national, regional, and continental. To help operationalize this effort and enhance implementation, a typology is used to classify the Kampala Declaration activities by their functional scope and governance tier. The typology was developed during the formulation of the post-Malabo Agenda, with the active involvement of all stakeholders engaged in implementing the CAADP agenda (see Annex 1 of the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan: 2026–2035). Despite its importance, no analysis has yet been undertaken to assess the need for coordination and coherence across different levels of governance in the implementation of the Kampala Declaration.

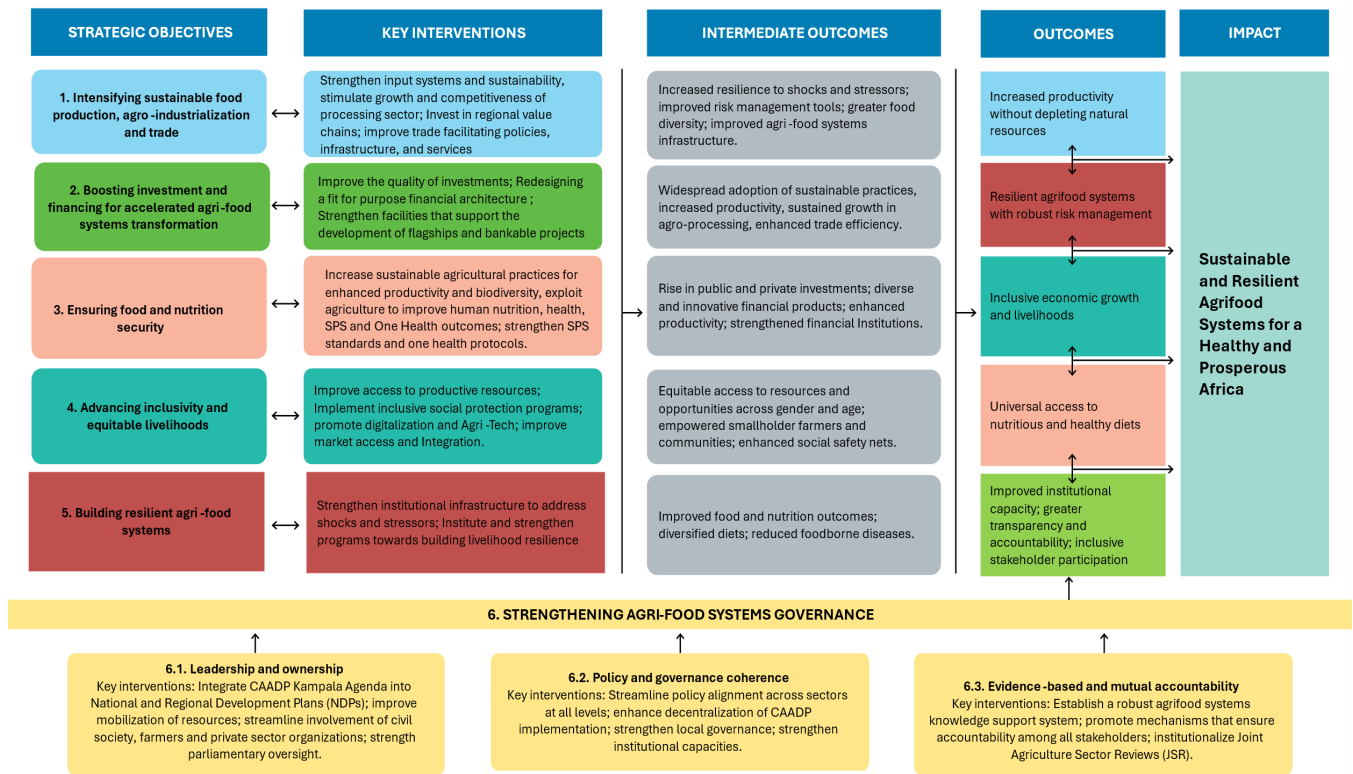
This typology serves as an analytic tool to organize and assess each activity based on where and how it is intended to operate. For simplicity, in this note, activities to be implemented by a single country are categorized as **blue** (national level); those that involve coordination across borders or at the level of the regional economic communities (RECs) are classified as **green**; and actions entailing continental oversight or multi-REC engagement are labeled **yellow**. In some cases, activities span multiple levels and are assigned combinations of these typologies (for example, green + blue or green + yellow + blue).

This typology provides several benefits. First, it enables clearer planning and division of responsibilities among actors—RECs, Member States, and continental bodies such as the African Union Commission (AUC) and AUDA-NEPAD. Second, it supports monitoring and accountability by linking activities to the appropriate governance tier. Most important, it helps identify where harmonization is strongest and where gaps remain—particularly in aligning NAIPs and RAIPs under the CAADP framework. Applying this typology to the Kampala Declaration’s activity list gives stakeholders a structured lens through which they can more readily see how to pursue more coherent, coordinated, and impactful agrifood investment across Africa.

Post-Malabo Theory of Change

The theory of change, developed by the Post-Malabo Technical Working Group co-chaired by IFPRI and AKADEMIYA2063, underpins the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2035 and provides a comprehensive and forward-looking approach to transforming Africa’s agrifood systems (AU 2025). Rooted in the recognition of the continent’s past achievements and persistent challenges, the Strategy establishes a robust framework that links strategic objectives with key interventions, measurable outcomes, and long-term impacts. It marks a pivotal shift from an agriculture-led paradigm to a more integrated, agrifood systems-led model that is better suited to addressing the complexity of food, nutrition, sustainability, and economic development in Africa.

Figure 1: Post-Malabo theory of change



Source: African Union (AU 2025).

At its core, the CAADP theory of change is anchored in a logical progression that starts with six strategic objectives: (1) intensifying sustainable food production and trade, (2) boosting investment, (3) ensuring food and nutrition security, (4) advancing inclusivity, (5) building resilience, and (6) strengthening governance. As highlighted in the 2026–2035 CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (AU 2025), each objective is supported by interventions that respond to specific bottlenecks that are impeding the continent’s agrifood systems transformation, such as limited access to inputs and finance, policy incoherence, gender and youth exclusion, weak infrastructure, and vulnerability to shocks. These interventions are not isolated activities but rather part of a coherent sequence designed to produce intermediate outcomes, such as the widespread adoption of sustainable practices, enhanced productivity, better nutrition, improved institutional capacity, and inclusive access to agrifood value chains. These in turn are expected to lead to broader outcomes, including inclusive economic growth and universal access to healthy diets, and ultimately, the transformation of Africa into a continent with sustainable and resilient agrifood systems.

One of the most significant innovations in the new theory of change is its shift from a narrow focus on agricultural productivity to a **systems-based approach**.¹ This broader framing recognizes the interlinkages among food production, processing, marketing, consumption, and waste management. It allows for the integration of environmental, social, and economic considerations into one unified agenda. This systems lens makes it possible to address trade-offs across different development goals and agrifood sec-

¹ In the context of the post-Malabo CAADP agenda, agrifood systems encompass the entire network of activities, processes, and actors involved in the production, processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal of food and agricultural products.

tors, and promotes coherence in policy, programming, and implementation. It also ensures that the strategy is not only about increasing yields or export volumes but also about promoting healthy diets, reducing poverty, managing natural resources sustainably, and fostering social equity.

A strong emphasis on **inclusive governance and institutional transformation** is central to this theory of change. The Strategy acknowledges that without capable, accountable, and well-coordinated institutions, agrifood systems transformation strategies are likely to fall short. Therefore, governance is treated as a foundational pillar of the entire transformation agenda. The CAADP plan includes mechanisms for leadership and ownership at national and regional levels, policy and institutional coherence, and evidence-based mutual accountability.

The institutionalization of the Joint Agriculture Sector Review (JSR) and the enhancement of the CAADP Biennial Review (BR) process are emblematic of this renewed emphasis on transparency, accountability, and peer learning. The JSR, when fully institutionalized, functions as a national platform that convenes government ministries, development partners, private sector actors, and civil society to assess progress on agricultural investment plans (NAIPs), identify policy bottlenecks, and agree on corrective actions. Institutionalization implies not just the existence of annual reviews, but embedding the JSR into national planning cycles, securing financing, and ensuring data systems and stakeholder participation are consistent and inclusive.

Similarly, the CAADP Biennial Review process, which compiles performance indicators across all AU Member States every two years, is evolving into a robust accountability mechanism. Enhancements to the BR process include strengthened indicator frameworks, improved data harmonization across countries, and the establishment of country-level data focal points to ensure timely and credible reporting. Together, these two mechanisms serve as the foundation for a culture of evidence-based policymaking, enabling Member States to benchmark progress, learn from high performers, and align their strategies with continental targets under CAADP.

The theory of change also embraces **inclusivity** as a transformative principle. It recognizes that women, youth, and marginalized groups have historically been excluded from the benefits of agricultural development, despite being central actors in agrifood systems. By embedding gender equality, youth empowerment, and equity into every stage of intervention—from access to land and finance to participation in markets and governance—the strategy aims to redress structural inequalities. This inclusive design not only enhances social justice but also taps into the unrealized productivity and innovation potential of these groups.

Furthermore, the CAADP theory of change is future-oriented in its treatment of **resilience**. Given Africa's heightened exposure to climate shocks, pandemics, market volatility, and political instability, resilience-building is treated as a cross-cutting imperative, not a discrete objective. The strategy incorporates climate-smart agriculture, early warning systems, adaptive safety nets, and diversified livelihoods as key levers for enabling agrifood systems to absorb, adapt to, and recover from a wide array of disruptions. In this sense, resilience is framed both as an outcome and as a precondition for sustainable transformation.

Equally noteworthy is the strategic focus on **investment and financing**. The strategy sets ambitious targets for mobilizing both public and private capital, aiming for US\$100 billion in investment by 2035. Unlike previous frameworks that overemphasized public spending quotas, this approach recognizes the need for innovative financing models, blended finance, de-risking instruments, and stronger public-private partnerships. It assumes that transformative change will require not only more money but also better-

quality investment, smarter financial architectures, and stronger institutional capacity to design and execute bankable projects.

While the theory of change is comprehensive and sophisticated, it does face important **risks**. Chief among them is the continued dependence on political will and institutional capacity at the national level. Despite clear commitments, many African countries have historically underfunded agriculture and struggled with policy coherence. Operationalizing such a multidimensional strategy in contexts where capacity constraints, corruption, and weak coordination persist will be challenging. The ambitious nature of the targets—such as tripling intra-African trade and cutting child stunting by 25 percent by 2035—requires not only resources but also sustained commitment and adaptive learning.

Nevertheless, the CAADP 2026–2035 Strategy’s theory of change marks a significant advance over its previous approaches. It is informed by two decades of implementation experience, guided by empirical evidence, and aligned with broader continental and global frameworks, including Agenda 2063, the Africa Common Position on Food Systems, and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). It reflects a mature and nuanced understanding of Africa’s development landscape, one that balances ambition with realism and systems thinking with actionability.

Why Agrifood Systems Typology Matters

In the face of mounting food insecurity, climate variability, and fragmented policy implementation, the organization and governance of agrifood systems become critical to sustainable development. The proposed typology introduces a compelling framework to address this challenge. Known as the Green–Yellow–Blue Typology, it classifies activities under the Kampala Declaration according to their appropriate level of governance: national (blue), regional or REC (green), and continental or multi-REC (yellow). This approach goes beyond mere classification. It functions as a strategic governance tool, enabling the effective allocation of responsibilities, alignment of resources, and coordination of efforts across institutional levels. Understanding why such typologies matter is essential not only for improving agrifood systems governance but also for enhancing policy coherence and long-term food security outcomes.

Typologies as instruments of strategic clarity

Typologies have long served as a means to simplify complex realities in agriculture, transforming heterogeneity into usable categories for policy targeting and program design. They offer a structured way to understand the diversity of agricultural systems, institutional capacities, and socio-ecological contexts. The proposed typology capitalizes on this foundational logic by categorizing agricultural functions not by activity type, but by governance scale—a novel orientation that reflects the dynamic and multi-scalar nature of food systems governance.

Maruyama et al. (2018), for instance, employed stochastic frontier analysis to construct micro-regional agricultural typologies. Their study demonstrated that understanding localized production efficiencies and constraints can inform investment strategies tailored to specific contexts. This evidence strongly parallels the Kampala model’s rationale: that agrifood systems functions should be executed where they can be most effectively governed, whether at the local, regional, or continental level.

Governance-based typologies

The Kampala framework is not without precedent. It builds upon a growing body of literature that connects typological analysis with governance systems. Mantino et al. (2010) proposed a typology of rural development programs based on governance arrangements, distinguishing between centralized and decentralized systems, and between sector-driven and multi-actor models. This governance-based classification aligns closely with the Kampala approach by recognizing that institutional structures and capacity must inform intervention design. By delineating governance responsibility, both typologies aim to increase the effectiveness and accountability of development programming.

Equally important is the insight provided by Trébuil and Boonchoo (1988), who explored the need for typologies that reflect the diversity of farming systems. They argued that interventions must consider agro-ecological, socioeconomic, and institutional variables, lest they overlook the very factors that shape agricultural behavior and productivity. The Kampala typology embraces this insight, embedding it within a broader multilevel governance framework. It acknowledges that a one-size-fits-all approach is inadequate and that policy solutions must match the spatial and institutional scale at which challenges and opportunities arise.

Coordination across scales

Perhaps the most urgent justification for adopting agrifood systems typologies lies in the increasing need for policy coherence across governance levels. As agriculture becomes entangled with climate change, trade dynamics, and global supply chains, the absence of structured coordination mechanisms has emerged as a major bottleneck. Knaepen et al. (2015) pointed out that climate-smart agriculture (CSA) policies frequently suffer from fragmentation, with disjointed strategies at the global, continental, and national levels. This misalignment not only hampers implementation but also weakens accountability and resource mobilization.

The Kampala Declaration's typology directly addresses this gap. By assigning agricultural functions to the most appropriate governance tier, it enhances vertical integration of policies while ensuring that horizontal coherence is maintained across actors within each level. For example, regional bodies can focus on transboundary issues such as seed harmonization or climate resilience planning (green level), while continental institutions address macro-level priorities such as research agendas or market integration (yellow level). Meanwhile, national governments (blue level) can concentrate on implementation and localized service delivery. Such clarity in functional roles enhances efficiency, minimizes overlap, and builds the institutional trust needed for long-term collaboration.

Methodology

The methodological framework underpinning the Kampala Declaration is grounded in a comprehensive theory of change that articulates a logical pathway from inputs to outputs to long-term outcomes in Africa's agrifood systems transformation. This theory of change is operationalized through six strategic objectives that guide regional and national planning. To support harmonization between RAIPs and NAIPs, a typology-based approach was adopted. This typology classifies activities into three levels—green, yellow, and blue—based on their scale and governance implications.

Blue activities are confined to the national level. These include interventions such as local extension services, country-specific NAIP programs, land reforms, and social services such as school feeding. While rooted in domestic policy, blue activities must align with regional strategies to avoid fragmentation.

Green activities operate at the multicountry or cross-border level. These include the development of regional value chains, infrastructure, and regulatory harmonization—particularly in trade, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, and digital systems. Such actions often fall under the mandate of RECs, especially where collective benefits such as trade facilitation, climate resilience, or transboundary investments are involved.

Yellow activities are multi-REC or continental-level efforts. These are led by pan-African institutions, such as the AUC or AUDA-NEPAD, and focus on strategic coordination across RECs. Yellow initiatives typically address continentwide policy integration, capacity development, and monitoring systems such as the CAADP Biennial Review, ensuring consistency and shared accountability.

This typology provides a structured way to assess and harmonize planned activities across all governance levels, ensuring that local, regional, and continental interventions contribute cohesively to Africa’s agricultural transformation.

Results

Overall

Table 1 provides a quantitative breakdown of harmonization activities, categorized by their level of coordination: regional (green), multi-REC (yellow), national (blue), or combinations of these. The high number of **green + yellow + blue (132)** entries reflects the multisectoral and multilevel integration encouraged by the Kampala Declaration. The prevalence of **blue-only (74)** activities highlights the many ongoing national-level policies that must be shaped by national governments.

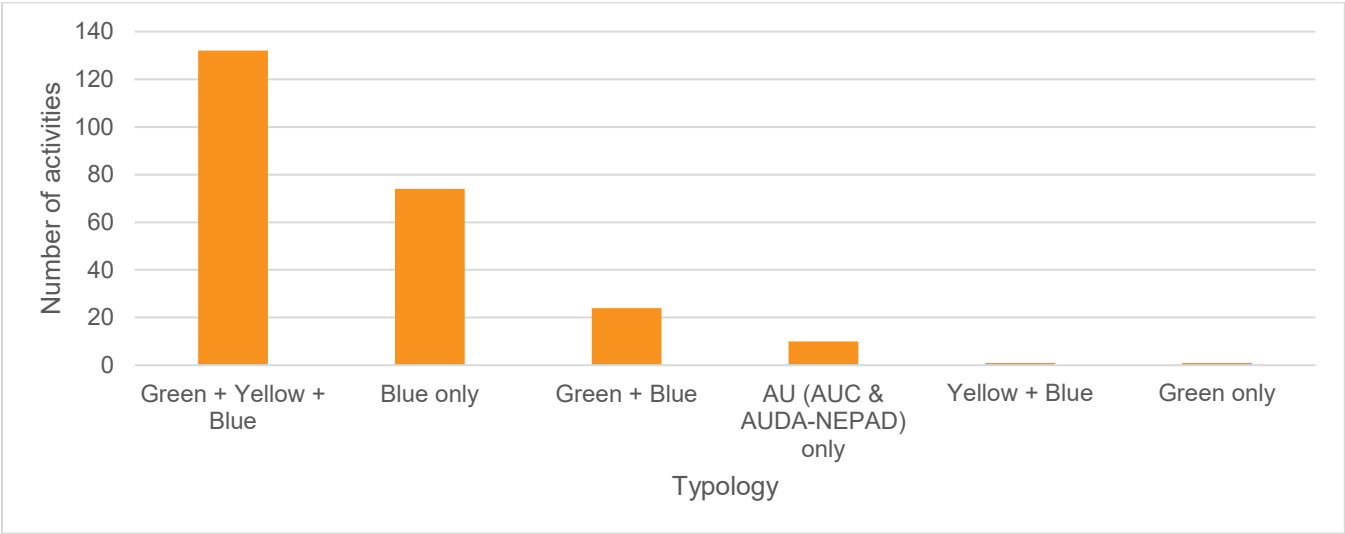
Table 1: Overall typology of Kampala Declaration activities

| Typology | Count |
|------------------------|-------|
| Green + Yellow + Blue | 132 |
| Blue only | 74 |
| Green + Blue | 24 |
| AU (AUC & AUDA-NEPAD)* | 10 |
| Yellow + Blue | 1 |
| Green only | 1 |

Note: * AU (AUC & AUDA-NEPAD) are the yellow and the green + yellow activities.

Figure 1 shows the typology groupings from Table 1. The figure makes it clear that most activities involve a combination of levels, which affirms the need for harmonized implementation across national, REC, and continental stakeholders. The very low count of **green-only** and **yellow + blue** activities signals a gap in purely regional and cross-REC initiatives without national anchoring.

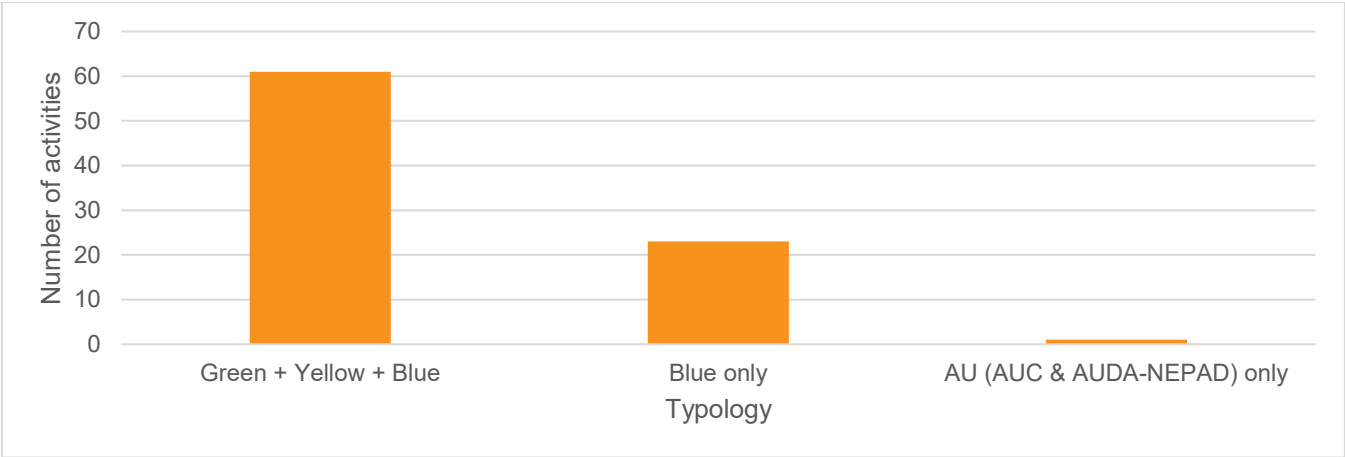
Figure 1: Distribution of Kampala Declaration activities



Strategic Objective 1: Intensify sustainable production, agro-industrialization, and trade

Strategic Objective 1 is foundational to achieving Africa’s agricultural transformation and economic integration. Figure 1 reveals a strong orientation toward multilevel coordination, with 61 activities classified as “green + yellow + blue.” Planned actions in this domain are designed to operate across all three levels—supporting initiatives such as agro-industrial corridors, harmonized trade protocols, and integrated value chains. These activities align well with regional priorities under AfCFTA and continental programs like the Africa Agro-Industry and Agro-Parks initiatives. The 23 blue-only activities are country-specific interventions—in areas such as input distribution, mechanization, or extension services. However, the minimal involvement of AU-specific (yellow-only or AU-led) actions may point to a need for stronger continental policy alignment and oversight. Overall, the distribution shows promising momentum toward harmonized implementation, but it also underscores the importance of ensuring that national programs are not disconnected from the broader regional architecture.

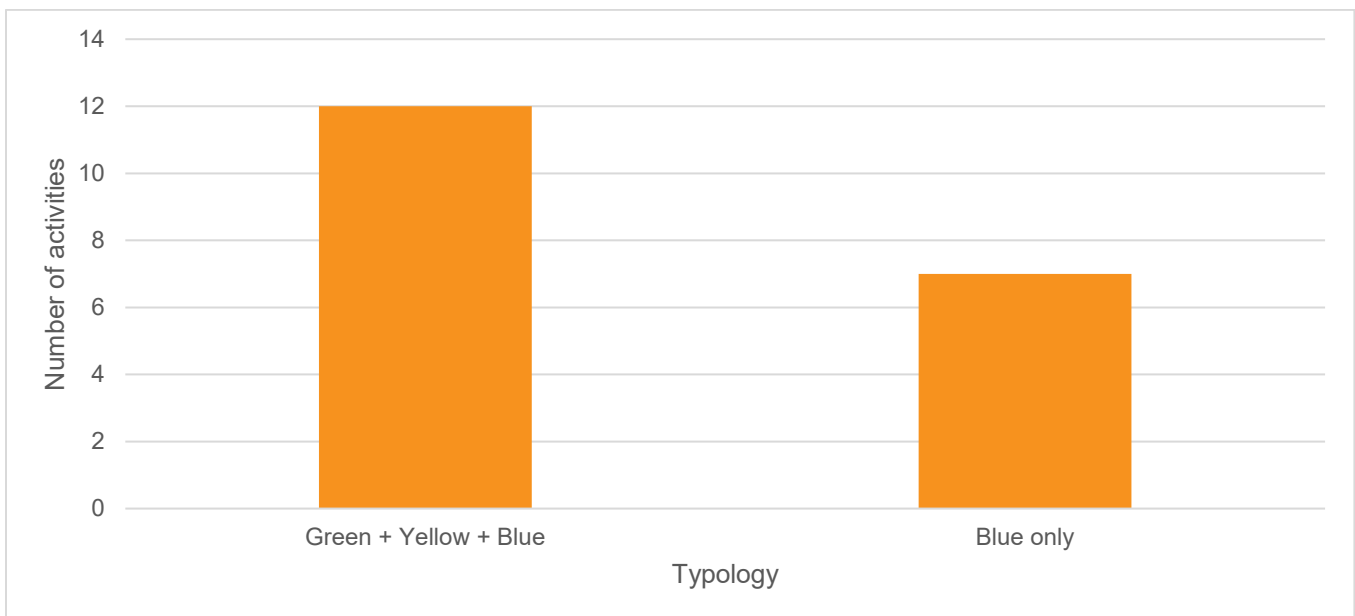
Figure 2: Typology of activities for Strategic Objective 1



Strategic Objective 2: Boost investment and financing

Strategic Objective 2 seeks to mobilize coordinated, predictable, and sustainable financing for agriculture and food systems transformation across Africa. In line with this goal, the typology of planned activities reveals a strong emphasis on multilevel investment coordination for the 2026–2035 implementation period, as shown in the bar chart for Strategic Objective 2 (Figure 3). With 12 planned activities coded as green + yellow + blue, there is strong intent to design financing mechanisms that span national, regional, and continental levels. This typology suggests robust collaboration between AU institutions (like AUDA-NEPAD), RECs, and member states in mobilizing pooled funds, diaspora bonds, and regional agricultural investment platforms. Conversely, the seven blue-only activities highlight national-level efforts—such as credit guarantee schemes or budget allocations—but also signal an area where more ambition may be needed. The relatively limited domestic-only focus suggests that some countries may not yet be fully leveraging national fiscal tools to complement regional financing initiatives. To meet the Kampala Declaration’s financing goals, it will be essential to deepen national-level commitments and align financial planning across all tiers. This includes coordination at the national, REC, and continental levels.

Figure 3: Typology of activities—Strategic Objective 2

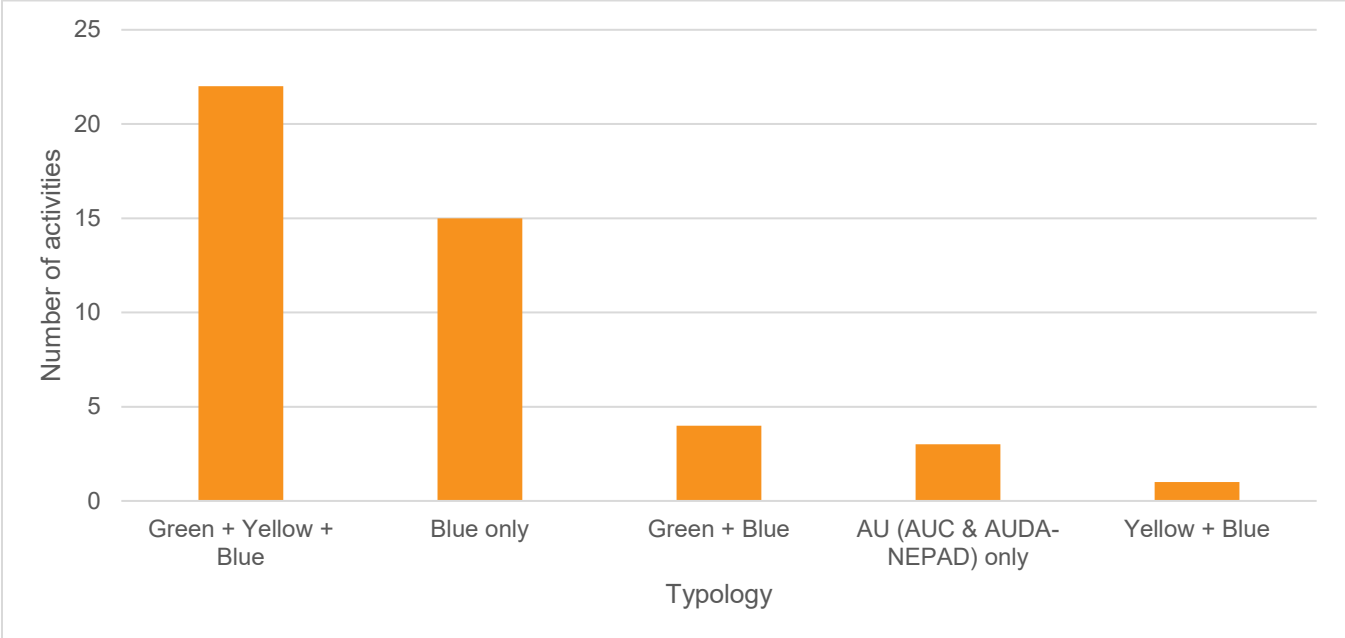


Strategic Objective 3: Ensure food and nutrition security

Strategic Objective 3 aims to accelerate the transformation of African food systems to improve nutrition, ensure food safety, and enhance resilience to shocks. In this context, the typology distribution for activities under this objective reveals a generally well-rounded, though nationally skewed, approach to food systems planning for the coming decade (Figure 4). The predominance of green + yellow + blue activities (22) indicates an encouraging trend toward integrated, multilevel interventions, suggesting strong alignment across continental guidelines, regional mechanisms, and national implementation. These activities include regionally coordinated food reserves, nutrition surveillance, and harmonized food safety protocols. However, the substantial count of blue-only activities (15) shows that many countries still prioritize stand-alone national programs—such as school feeding or micronutrient fortification—without structured regional support. The presence of AU-level actions and cross-REC efforts remains limited, particularly

under the yellow + blue typology (only one activity), highlighting a missed opportunity to institutionalize food and nutrition governance across RECs. For greater impact, the next phase should focus on converting national successes into regionally scalable models with stronger AU and REC coordination.

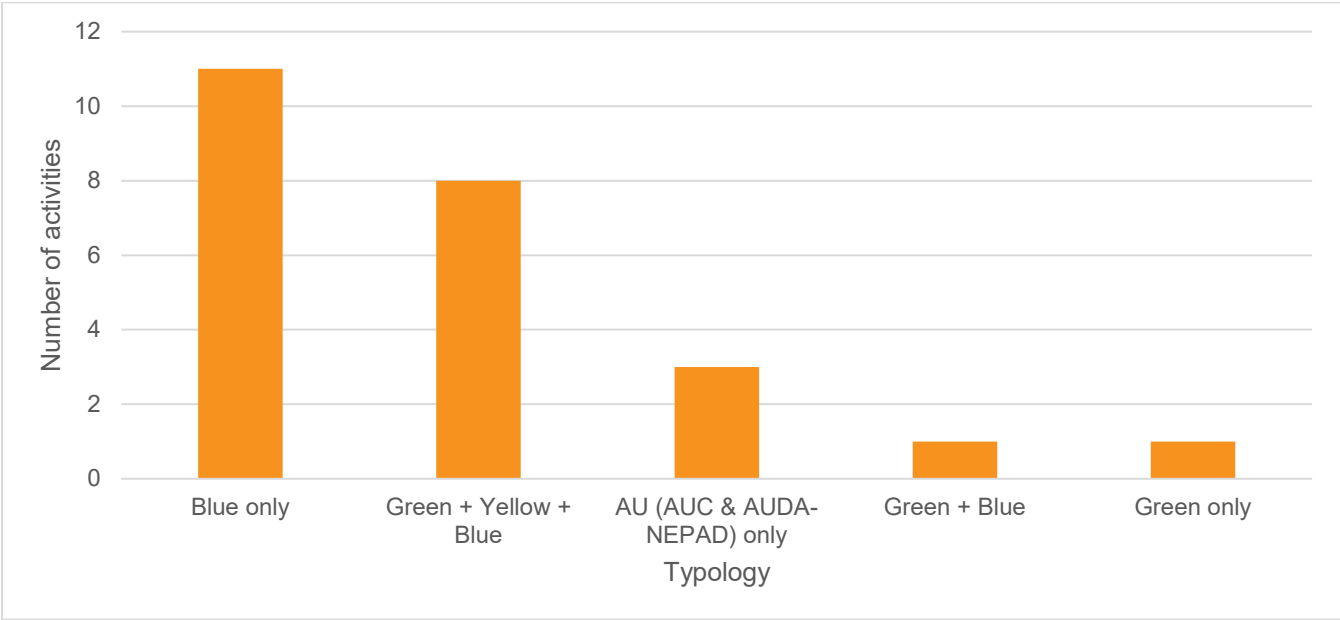
Figure 4: Typology of activities—Strategic Objective 3



Strategic Objective 4: Advance inclusivity and equitable livelihoods

Strategic Objective 4 seeks to enhance equity and inclusion by empowering women, youth, and marginalized groups across Africa’s agricultural systems. This objective reflects a growing recognition that inclusive growth is essential for resilient food systems, sustainable livelihoods, and social cohesion. However, the typology distribution of planned activities under this objective reveals a persistent imbalance in how inclusivity is approached across governance levels. In Figure 5, the typology data show that most planned actions for 2026–2035 are blue-only activities (11), indicating that inclusivity remains framed predominantly as a national responsibility. These activities include programs such as youth agri-entrepreneurship training, women’s land rights, and social protection. While this national focus is important, the modest presence of green + yellow + blue activities (8) suggests emerging, yet underutilized, efforts to embed inclusivity into regional value chains and REC frameworks. There is limited involvement of AU-level initiatives (3) and minimal representation of purely regional or REC-integrated programs. This indicates a missed opportunity to scale inclusive models across borders—such as regional youth cooperatives, gender-responsive certification schemes, or cross-border rural employment programs. Moving forward, inclusivity must shift from being treated as a local add-on to becoming a strategic, multilevel priority anchored in continental policy frameworks.

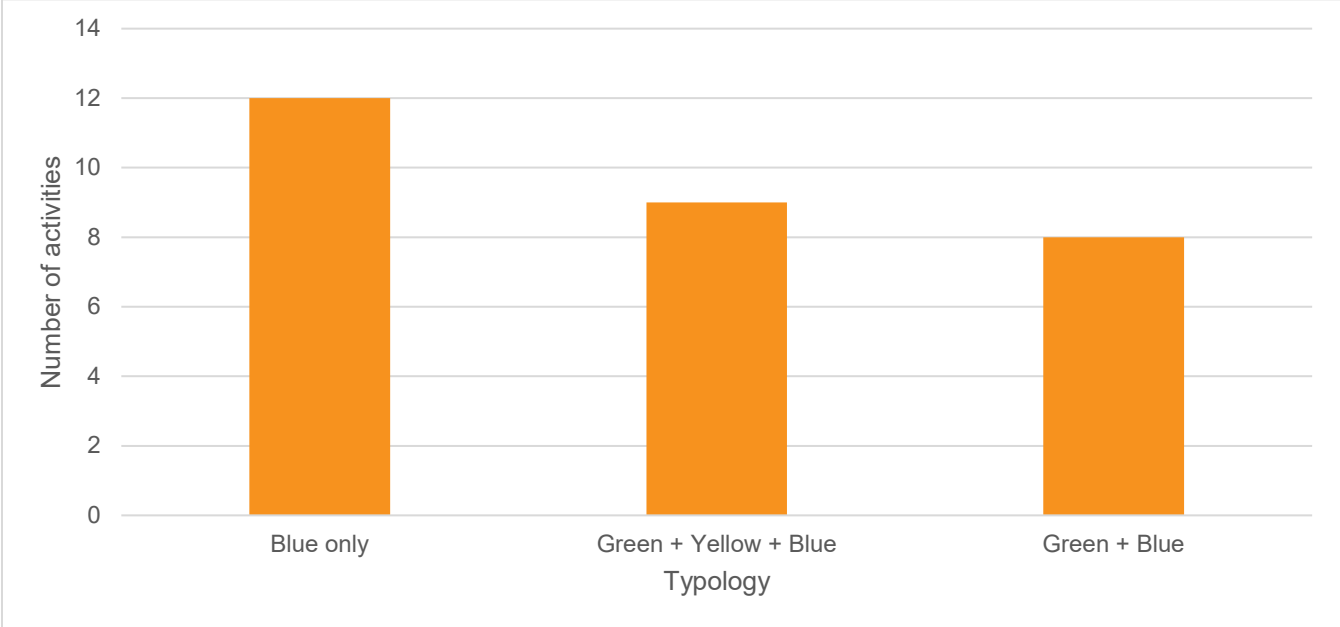
Figure 5: Typology of activities—Strategic Objective 4



Strategic Objective 5: Build resilience

Strategic Objective 5 focuses on building resilience through climate change adaptation, disaster risk management, and sustainable natural resource use. This objective recognizes that climate-related shocks—droughts, floods, pest outbreaks, and shifting agro-ecological patterns—pose existential threats to Africa’s food systems and demand coordinated, forward-looking responses. Figure 6 shows a dominant share of blue-only activities (12), suggesting that most planned interventions remain focused on national programs such as drought mitigation, land restoration, and localized early warning systems. While these are essential, the transboundary nature of climate risks demands broader coordination. The presence of green + yellow + blue (9) and green + blue (8) activities indicates growing recognition of the need for integrated cross-border strategies, such as shared climate risk financing, watershed management, and regional insurance pools. However, the overall mix still suggests insufficient REC-level ownership and limited AU-facilitated harmonization. To enhance long-term impact, resilience-building must evolve into a fully multilevel agenda. This means embedding regional climate platforms within RAIPs and aligning national programs to shared ecosystem zones and regional adaptation frameworks.

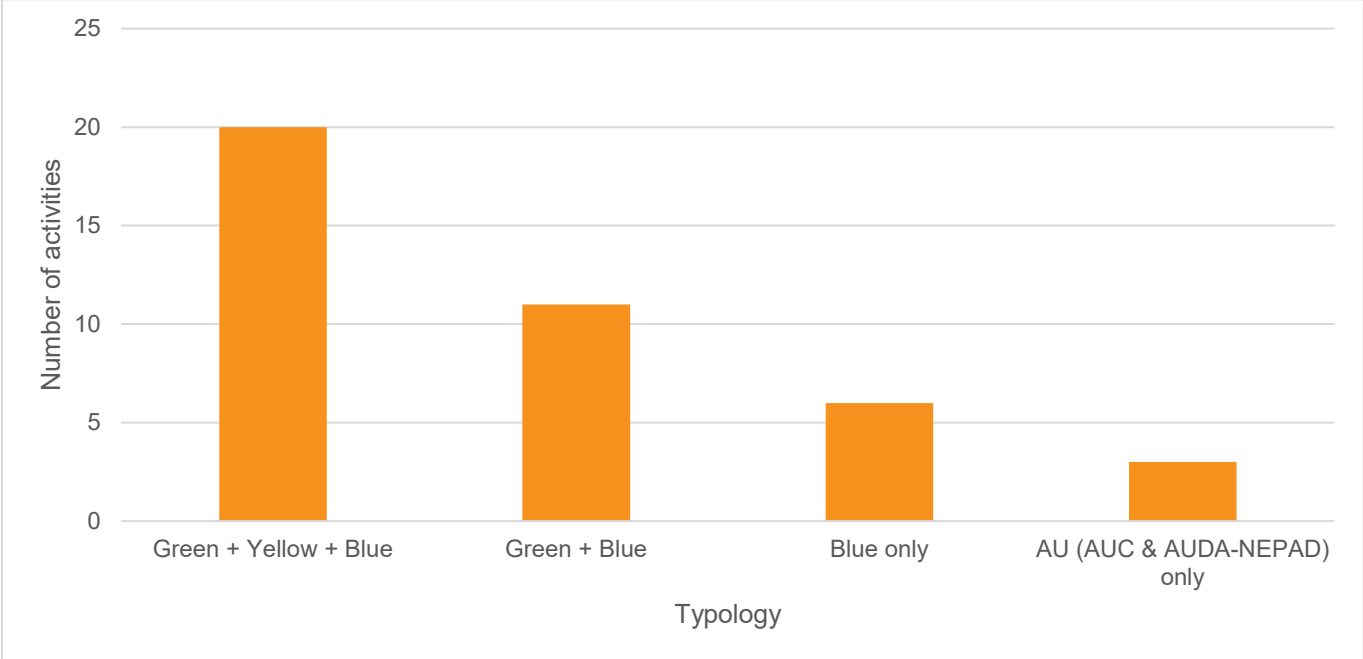
Figure 6: Typology of activities—Strategic Objective 5



Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen governance

Strategic Objective 6 focuses on strengthening institutional coordination, evidence-based planning, mutual accountability, and robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. This objective recognizes that without effective governance and data-driven oversight, agrifood systems transformation efforts risk fragmentation, inefficiency, and lack of accountability. In Figure 7, the typology distribution for 2026–2035 shows a strong effort in integrated governance, with green + yellow + blue activities (20) forming the largest cluster. This indicates a strategic commitment to embedding governance reforms and M&E structures across all levels—national, REC, and continental. Such activities include Joint Sector Review processes, harmonized planning templates, and integrated digital dashboards aligned with the CAADP Biennial Review. The presence of 11 green + blue initiatives suggests that RECs are working closely with national governments but may still lack sufficient coordination across RECs (yellow). Only 3 activities are AU-led, which may reflect a subsidiarity approach but also highlights the need for stronger leadership from continental bodies. Overall, the data show governance is one of the most harmonized areas under the Kampala Declaration, offering a model for other strategic objectives.

Figure 7: Typology of activities—Strategic Objective 6



Policy Implications

To strengthen the alignment and impact of the Kampala Declaration, policy interventions must prioritize multilevel coherence, institutional clarity, and regional integration. The typology analysis reveals a promising foundation of cross-tier collaboration, particularly in areas such as governance and trade. However, persistent gaps—especially in inclusivity and resilience—demand corrective action through targeted policy adjustments. First, the typology framework itself should be formally institutionalized within national and regional planning systems. Embedding the Green–Yellow–Blue classification into routine program design and evaluation will enable better division of labor across the African Union, RECs, and Member States. This clarity is crucial to avoid overlap and ensure activities are implemented at their most effective scale and across tiers if necessary. Second, the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD must strengthen their strategic oversight functions. Despite the continental ambition of the Kampala Declaration, AU-led initiatives remain underrepresented, limiting the reach of harmonized frameworks for financing, monitoring, and capacity development. Expanding continental leadership through policy coordination platforms and cross-REC engagements will be key to addressing this imbalance.

Moreover, the large number of national-level (blue-only) activities indicates a continued tendency toward domestic policy silos without support from RECs and AU institutions. To counter this, regional integration should be incentivized by channeling resources and technical support toward countries that align NAIPs with RAIPs. For example, REC-endorsed pilots could scale successful national programs into trans-boundary models. Concurrently, RECs themselves must be empowered to facilitate cross-border projects and inter-REC cooperation. Enhanced policy mandates, standardized planning tools, and interoperable digital systems will enable RECs to execute their coordination roles more effectively.

Particular attention should also be paid to domains such as inclusivity and climate resilience, which currently lack sufficient regional anchoring. These objectives must be redefined as regional public goods—

necessitating policies that support shared adaptation frameworks, regional youth empowerment programs, and gender-inclusive certification systems. Finally, governance—already one of the most harmonized areas—should serve as a model for other strategic objectives. The widespread use of Joint Sector Reviews and harmonized M&E systems should be institutionalized across all levels to foster mutual accountability and evidence-based decision-making. Collectively, these policy directions will not only fulfill the Kampala Declaration’s harmonization goals but also lay the groundwork for a more integrated, inclusive, and resilient agricultural transformation across Africa.

Conclusion

The Kampala Declaration offers a transformative framework for aligning agricultural investment across Africa, but its success will depend heavily on how well its activities are harmonized across national, regional, and continental levels. The typology used in this framework—categorizing actions as blue, green, or yellow—has proven instrumental in clarifying institutional roles, revealing coordination gaps, and illuminating pathways for more integrated implementation of NAIPs and RAIPs. Analysis using this typology indicates encouraging momentum toward multilevel collaboration, particularly in domains such as governance, trade, and financing. However, significant challenges remain in fully embedding continental leadership, regionalizing nationally rooted programs, and elevating inclusivity and climate resilience from peripheral concerns to shared strategic imperatives.

Moving forward, stakeholders must translate this typological insight into concrete institutional reforms, strategic investments, and policy coherence. Member States should align national plans with regional strategies; RECs must build the institutional capacity to lead cross-border initiatives; and continental bodies must reinforce their role in setting standards, coordinating platforms, and monitoring progress. Most critically, agricultural transformation in Africa must be seen not as a collection of isolated projects but as a synchronized, multilevel endeavor that benefits from shared knowledge, pooled resources, and unified vision. The Kampala Declaration lays the foundation. What is needed now is sustained political will, institutional agility, and inclusive action to bring its vision to life.

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