ADVANCING COUNTRY-LED ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PERFORMANCE IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR:
AFRICA’S CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW
WEBINAR OBJECTIVES

I. Raise awareness of the Biennial Review, new data and the tools/resources available to disseminate/advocate using the new results

II. Share how a country may use the data to improve their performance and increase the accountability of country-led systems/programs

III. Lay the foundation for future engagements at the regional level and key initiatives by NSA at the continental level
WEBINAR AGENDA

- Opening words from USAID
- Overview of the BR and sharing of 2019 data
- Panel discussion with stakeholder representatives moderated by Robert Ouma
- Question to participants on use of the BR data
- What’s next? AUC, NSA and regional consultations with Missions
OPENING REMARKS

– James F. Oehmke

– Senior Food Security and Nutrition Policy Adviser, USAID
PARTICIPANT POLL

How familiar are you with the CAADP Biennial Review?
CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW

– Godfrey Bahiigwa

– Director of Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission
ABOUT CAADP

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Africa's policy framework for agriculture and agriculture-led development

Aimed at reducing poverty and increasing food security on the continent.
THE CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW PROCESS

LAUNCH OF CAADP
July 2003 - Maputo, Mozambique
2nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of African Union (AU). Heads of state and government launched the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme.

MALABO DECLARATION
2014 - Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on Accelerated African Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihood.

INAUGURAL BIENNIAL REPORT
January 2018, Addis Ababa

2ND BIENNIAL REPORT
January 2020, Addis Ababa

FINAL REPORT
January 2026, Addis Ababa

GOAL FOR ACHIEVING CAADP COMMITMENTS
AFRICA’S AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION GOALS

Aspiration 1
A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

Healthy and well-nourished citizens
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production
Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities

UN Sustainable Development Goal #2
END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

THE 7 Agenda 2063 ASPIRATIONS
Recommitment to the principles and values of the CAADP process

Enhancing investment finance in agriculture

Ending hunger by 2025

Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities & services

Reducing poverty by half, by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation

Enhancing resilience of livelihoods & production systems to climate variability and other shocks

Strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results

Malabo Commitments
THE BIENNIAL REVIEW PROCESS:
EVIDENCE-BASED & PEER-DRIVEN

OBJECTIVE
Evaluate country performance in achieving agricultural growth and transformation goals in Africa.

1st Biennial Review (2017)
- 7 thematic areas
- 23 performance categories
- 43 indicators

2nd Biennial Review (2019)
- 7 thematic areas
- 24 performance categories
- 47 indicators

+1 (+4)
KEY MOMENTS FOR THE 2ND BIENNIAL REVIEW

- **Kigali, February 2019**
  Training of Trainers on the New BR Technical Guidelines and reporting tools.

- **Ghana, March 2019**
  Continental Training on the New BR Technical Guidelines and reporting tools.

- **South Africa - May 2019**
  Workshop to develop the structure of the 2019 BR Report and products.

- **March - June 2019**
  Technical Backstopping to countries and RECs to prepare the BR report.

- **April 2019**
  Workshop to finalize the updated Technical Notes.

- **June - July 2019**
  Validations at Country and Regional levels.

- **September 2019**
  Technical write shop (Lusaka) and follow on workshop (Nairobi) to draft 2019 BR report and communications plan.

- **Ethiopia, February 2020**
REPORTING ON THE 1ST & 2ND BIENNIAL REVIEW

Member States Reporting
- Eritrea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Somalia
- South Sudan

Did Not Report
- Algeria
- Comoros
- Libya
- Rep. A. Saharawi
- Egypt*
- Sao Tome and Principe*

* Reported in 2017
2017 Report: 2017 Benchmark = Minimum score for a Member State to be on track to achieve the Malabo targets in 2017
2019 Report: 2019 benchmark = Minimum score for a Member State to be on track to achieve the Malabo targets in 2019

Benchmark: a standard or point of reference against which scores are compared.
**THE AFRICA AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION SCORECARD**

Against the 2019 Benchmark of **6.66 out of 10** which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the CAADP Malabo Declaration, countries whose score appears in "Green" are **ON TRACK** while countries whose score appears in "Red" are **NOT ON TRACK** for the 2019 report to the February 2020 AU Assembly. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the first (2017) and second (2019) biennial review cycles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2019 Benchmark</th>
<th>2017 Benchmark</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cameroon</strong></td>
<td>4.21 (100%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Central African Rep.</strong></td>
<td>4.41 (84%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chad</strong></td>
<td>3.89 (77%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Comoros</strong></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Congo</strong></td>
<td>3.46 (24%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Côte d'Ivoire</strong></td>
<td>4.79 (37%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Djibouti</strong></td>
<td>2.82 (12%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DR Congo</strong></td>
<td>3.33 (18%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Egypt</strong></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Equatorial Guinea</strong></td>
<td>2.46 (32%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eritrea</strong></td>
<td>3.89 (5%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eswatini</strong></td>
<td>4.19 (5%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ethiopia</strong></td>
<td>5.31 (0%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gabon</strong></td>
<td>4.00 (38%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gambia</strong></td>
<td>4.95 (28%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ghana</strong></td>
<td>6.67 (71%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Guinea</strong></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Guinea-Bissau</strong></td>
<td>2.49 (12%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya</strong></td>
<td>4.88 (12%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lesotho</strong></td>
<td>3.26 (12%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liberia</strong></td>
<td>3.05 (239%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Libya</strong></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Madagascar</strong></td>
<td>4.92 (59%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Malawi</strong></td>
<td>4.81 (59%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mali</strong></td>
<td>6.82 (22%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mauritania</strong></td>
<td>5.37 (12%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mauritius</strong></td>
<td>5.95 (19%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Morocco</strong></td>
<td>6.96 (27%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mozambique</strong></td>
<td>4.06 (1%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Namibia</strong></td>
<td>3.38 (18%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Niger</strong></td>
<td>4.11 (17%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nigeria</strong></td>
<td>5.18 (52%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rep. A. Saharawi</strong></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rwanda</strong></td>
<td>7.24 (19%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</strong></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Senegal</strong></td>
<td>5.18 (36%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Seychelles</strong></td>
<td>4.53 (13%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sierra Leone</strong></td>
<td>5.34 (256%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Somalia</strong></td>
<td>0.55 (30%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>South Africa</strong></td>
<td>2.88 (30%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>South Sudan</strong></td>
<td>2.89 (75%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sudan</strong></td>
<td>3.33 (36%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tanzania</strong></td>
<td>5.08 (64%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Togo</strong></td>
<td>5.14 (5%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tunisia</strong></td>
<td>6.20 (265%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Uganda</strong></td>
<td>5.68 (29%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Zambia</strong></td>
<td>5.11 (42%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Zimbabwe</strong></td>
<td>4.58 (43%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARD 2025 GOALS

2019 Biennial Review indicates that Africa as a whole is not on-track to meet CAADP goals by 2025. However, **36 members states made positive progress** from 2017 to 2019.

Malabo commitments were assessed against the 6.66 benchmark for 2019.

- **4** Member states **on-track** minimum overall score of 6.66 out of 10 to be on track (the 2019 benchmark)
- **45** Member states **not on-track** with less than 6.66 out of 10 to be on track (the 2019 benchmark)
- **36** Member states **made positive progress**

**4.03** avg. score out of 10

average score for the whole of Africa, based on the **55 country** reports.

12% increase in continent score.
TRAJECTORY OF BR PROGRESS BETWEEN 2015 & 2025

3.60 avg. 4.03 avg.

CAADP process
- On track
- Not on track
- No data

Percentage increase in continental score: 12%

Year and progress:
- 2015-2016: Benchmark
- 2015-2020: 6.66
- 2015-2022: 2025
COMMITMENT TO CAADP PROCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Continent Score</th>
<th>Member States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5.53</td>
<td>42 on track, 5 not on track, 8 did not report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>7.29 (32% increase)</td>
<td>47 not on track, 2 on track, 6 did not report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INVESTMENT FINANCE IN AGRICULTURE

2017: 3.54 Continent Score
- 3 member states are on track
- 44 member states are not on track
- 8 member states did not report

2019: 3.46 Continent Score (\(-3\%\))
- 0 member states are on track
- 49 member states are not on track
- 6 member states did not report

Member states are not on track
ENDING HUNGER

2017
- 0 member states are on track
- 47 member states are not on track
- 8 member states did not report

Benchmark: 3.7

2019
- 1 member states are on track
- 48 member states are not on track
- 6 member states did not report

Benchmark: 5.0

On track Not on track No data
ERADICATING POVERTY THROUGH AGRICULTURE

2017 2.67 Continent Score

- 28 member states are on track
- 19 member states are not on track
- 8 member states did not report

2019 1.81 Continent Score ▼ 32%

- 9 member states are on track
- 40 member states are not on track
- 6 member states did not report

Benchmark 2.0 3.9
INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE IN AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

**Commitment 05**

2017

- **2.45** Continent Score
- 36 member states are on track
- 11 member states are not on track
- 8 member states did not report

2019

- **2.87** Continent Score, ▲ 17%
- 29 member states are on track
- 20 member states are not on track
- 6 member states did not report

Benchmark: 1.0

Benchmark: 3.0
RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY

2017

- **3.86** Continent Score
- **7** member states are on track (Benchmark: 6.0)
- **42** member states are not on track
- **8** member states did not report

2019

- **4.59** Continent Score (↑ 19%)
- **11** member states are on track (Benchmark: 7.0)
- **38** member states are not on track
- **6** member states did not report
MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ACTIONS AND RESULTS

**2017**
- **5.35** Continent Score
- **28** member states are on track
- **19** member states are not on track
- **8** member states did not report

**Benchmark**: 4.7

**2019**
- **5.98** Continent Score (↑ 12%)
- **13** member states are on track
- **36** member states are not on track
- **6** member states did not report

**Benchmark**: 7.6

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**Member States on Track**: 28
**Member States Not on Track**: 19
**Member States Did Not Report**: 8

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**On track** | **Not on track** | **No data**
THE 2019 BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT CALLS FOR ACTION TO TRANSFORM AFRICA’S AGRICULTURE

01 Integrate the Malabo Commitments into well designed National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPS) and ensure effective implementation

02 Build capacity for evidence-based agricultural policy-making and programming by making the Biennial Review process a part of regional and national decision systems.

03 Prioritize initiatives to end hunger in view of evidence of increasingly poor performance across key indicators of wasting, stunting and general undernourishment.

04 Accelerate progress towards building the climate resilience of Africa’s food systems in line with Africa Agenda 2063, CAADP Malabo Commitments, and the SDGs
- Catalyzing Action & Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Interactive Toolkit & Downloadable Presentations

- Rich resource page with links, other tools and downloads offering additional information:
  - the Transformation Scorecard
  - the Performance Highlights Dashboard
  - the African Union Knowledge Compendium on Malabo Domestication
  - the Non-State Actor VAB Toolkit

https://www.au.int/caadp-toolkit
PANEL DISCUSSION

– Robert Ouma

– Regional Director, Policy LINK
Constance Okeke
International Project Manager, Public Finance for Agriculture
Action Aid

Angela Mercy Dannson
Director, Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
MoFA Ghana

Josephine Quagraine
Deputy Director & Head of Policy Planning & Analysis Division, Policy Planning Monitoring & Evaluation Directorate, MoFA Ghana

Godfrey Bahiigwa
Director of Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC

Moneim Elhoweris
Ag. Programme Manager Food Security
CAADP Focal Person, Agriculture and Environment Division, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
Accessing the Toolkit

CAADP Toolkit

Transforming African Agriculture by 2025
Interactive CAADP Biennial Review Report 2017 & 2019
Accessing the Toolkit

Transforming African Agriculture by 2025
Interactive CAADP Biennial Review Report 2017 & 2019

In June 2014, AU heads of state signed the Malabo Declaration, which provides the direction for Africa’s agriculture transformation for the period 2015–2025, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), as a vehicle to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of the African Agenda 2063.

This interactive resource presents the results of the 1st and 2nd Biennial Reviews of progress towards the implementation of the seven Malabo Commitments under CAADP.

CAADP

CAADP: HOW COUNTRIES REPORTED ON CAADP ACHIEVEMENT IN 2019
49 member states reported progress in implementing the Malabo declaration
6 member states did not report

7 COMMITMENT AREAS TO TRANSFORM AFRICAN AGRICULTURE
Click on the icons below to navigate to the related commitment's scores

1. Ending Hunger by 2025
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture
3. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process
4. Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results
5. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability
6. Bolstering Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities & Services
7. Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025

This interactive tool is part of a larger set of resources for anyone wanting to understand and communicate about CAADP and the Biennial Review Process.
Accessing the Toolkit

Info & Resources
Interactive CAADP Biennial Review Report 2017 & 2019

Biennial Review PowerPoint Presentation | February 2020
This presentation elaborates on the 7 Malabo Commitments in the context of the second Sustainable Development Goals, presents progress across the African continent, and contains individual country and region scorecards.

Summary - Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard | January 2018
The 2017 progress report to the Assembly (African Union Summary Document)

The African Union Knowledge Compendium on Malabo Domestication
The AU Knowledge Compendium on Malabo Domestication, published by AUC-DREA and AUDA-NPAD covers the process and topics related to achieving the ambitious goals and targets formulated in the Malabo Declaration in 22 individual Knowledge Notes.

Interactive Biennial Review Toolkit | Tableau Workbook, February 2020
The interactive toolkit you are currently accessing can be also be accessed in French.

The Non State Actors Biennial Review Toolkit is designed to strengthen the knowledge, analytical skills, monitoring and tracking capacity of smallholder farmers, farmer organizations, Non-State Actors Coalition and other citizens’ groups to effectively engage in the implementation and monitoring of the Malabo commitments.

French Version

How might you use the Biennial Review data?
What’s Next?
EVALUATION

Please answer the 3 questions in the question pods on the screen.

Have questions about the BR?
Contact Robert at
Robert_Ouma@dai.com