

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Review (BR) Performance Report of AUC on the Implementation of Malabo Declaration



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Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa



## CCARDESA CAADP XP4 PROGRAMME OVERVIEW OF MALABO COMMITMENTS

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**Gaborone, Botswana**

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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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- 1. Overview of CAADP and Results Framework**
- 2. Overview of Malabo Declaration Commitments – What is Measured**
- 3. Technical Guidelines for Calculating Malabo Indicators**



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# COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)



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# CAADP

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## THE FOUR PILLARS OF CAADP

Pillar I: Improve natural resources management and utilisation;

Pillar II: Improve rural infrastructure, market access and trade capacities;

Pillar III: Enhance food security and improve disaster risk management; and

Pillar IV: Improve the agricultural research and extension system.

## CAADP PRINCIPLES AND TARGETS

1. Pursuit of a 6 per cent average annual growth rate for the agricultural sector;
2. Allocation of at least 10 per cent of the national budget to the agricultural sector;
3. Exploitation of regional complementarities and cooperation to boost growth;
4. The principles of policy efficiency, dialogue, review, and accountability;
5. The principles of partnerships and alliances to include farmers, agribusiness, and civil society communities; and
6. Assigning responsibility for programme implementation to individual countries; that of coordination to designated Regional Economic Communities; and that of facilitation to the NPCA Secretariat.

# CAADP 2014 – 2024 Results Framework

Impact to which CAADP contributes (indirect link)

**Level 1 – Agriculture’s Contribution to economic growth and inclusive development**  
*(Wealth creation; Improved Access to food, better Nutrition and productive safety nets; Resilience and Prosperity – jobs and poverty reduction)*  
**Assumption:** Countries follow an agriculture-led, inclusive growth strategy for social and economic transformation.

Changes in African agriculture resulting from implementation of CAADP (a reflection of the performance of African agriculture)

**Level 2 – Agricultural Transformation and Sustained agriculture growth**  
**Main Assumptions:** Systemic capacity for transforming agriculture as envisaged in Level 3 results is attained

**2.1 Increased agricultural production and productivity**

**2.2 Better functioning national agriculture and food markets & increased intra/inter-regional trade,**

**2.3 Expanded local agro-industry and value addition**

**2.4 Improved management and Governance of natural resources for sustainable agricultural production**

Added value of CAADP support and interventions to institutional transformation and CAADP operational effectiveness is measured at this level

**Level 3: Strengthening systemic capacity for effective execution and delivery of results**  
**Assumptions:** Political leadership ensure conducive and stable policy environment. Increased systemic capacity, inclusiveness and evidence based action improve public sector planning, implementation and review. Transformational change stimulates private sector investment.

**3.1 Improved and inclusive policy design and implementation capacity for agriculture**

**3.2 More effective and accountable institutions to drive planning and implementation of public policies and investment programmes**

**3.3 More inclusive and evidence based agriculture planning and implementation processes**

**3.4 Improved coordination, partnerships and alliances within and across sectors and countries (regional trade and collaboration)**

**3.5 Increased (public/private) investment financing in agriculture achieving better value for money**

**3.6 Enhanced knowledge support and skills development for agriculture through improved S&T, Education, Training and peer learning systems, & information**

**CAADP INPUTS: IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES; KNOWLEDGE POOLS; CAPACITY BUILDING, PEER REVIEW MECHANISMS**



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# MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

**What is Measured**

# Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
1. Commitment to CAADP Process	1.1 Country CAADP Process	Develop/update national Plans for implementing Malabo declaration using CAADP implementation approach under inclusive and participatory process.	1.1- CAADP Process Completion Index
	1.2 CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	Strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body.	1.2- Existence of, and Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body
	1.3 CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review / Setting / Support	Strengthen existing agricultural policies and institutional settings to successfully implement NAIPs to achieve Malabo Declaration goals and targets.	1.3- Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources

# Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa



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Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
2. Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.1 Public Expenditures to Agriculture	Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.	2.1i- Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure
			2.1.ii- Public Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added
			2.1iii- ODA disbursed to agriculture as % of commitment
	2.2 Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture.	2.2- Ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture
	2.3 Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract foreign private direct investment in agriculture	2.3- Ratio of foreign private direct investment to public investment in agriculture
2.4 Access to finance	Increase access of smallholder farmers/rural households to and use of financial services for the purposes of transacting agricultural business (purchasing inputs, machinery, storage technologies, etc.)	2.4- Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services	



# Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
3. Ending Hunger	3.1 Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	Promote utilization of cost-effective & quality agricultural inputs, irrigation, mechanization, and agrochemicals for crops, fisheries, livestock and forestry and to boost agricultural productivity	3.1i- Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land)
			3.1ii- Growth rate of the size of irrigated areas from its value of the year 2000
			3.1iii- Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings) to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity
			3.1iv- Proportion of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services
			3.1v- Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP
			3.1vi- Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights
	3.2 Agricultural Productivity	Increase agricultural productivity.	3.2i- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per agricultural worker
			3.2ii- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollar, per hectare of agricultural arable land
			3.2iii- Growth rate of yields for the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities

# Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
3. Ending Hunger	3.3 Post-Harvest Loss	Provide logistics support to all stages of the food production chain (field/harvest, storage, processing, transportation, final retail market) to limit degradation both in quantity and in quality of the produced food.	3.3- Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities
	3.4 Social Protection	Integrate measures for increased agricultural productivity with social protection initiatives focusing on vulnerable social groups through committing targeted budget lines within our national budgets for social protection.	3.4- Budget lines (%) on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups
	3.5 Food security and Nutrition	Promote initiatives to improve nutritional status, and in particular, the elimination of hunger and child under nutrition in Africa, by bringing down child stunting, child underweight, child wasting, and child undernourishment; and improving dietary diversity for women and children.	3.5i- Prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old)
			3.5ii- Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years old)
			3.5iii- Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5 old)
			3.5iv- Proportion of the population that is undernourished (% of the country's population)
3.5v- Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women			
3.5vi- Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet			

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Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa			
Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.1 Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	Sustain annual agriculture sector growth by ensuring higher contribution to GDP and to poverty reduction.	4.1i- Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars
			4.1ii- Agriculture contribution to the overall poverty reduction target
			4.1iii- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line (% of population)
			4.1iv- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at international poverty line (% of population)
			4.1v- Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price
4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.2 Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	Promote approaches via PPP arrangements to link smallholder farmers to value chains of priority agricultural commodities.	4.2- Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.
	4.3 Youth job in agriculture	Engage youth in agricultural sector development to contribute to reduce level of unemployment and poverty	4.3- Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains
	4.4 Women participation in Agribusiness	Promote initiatives that facilitate preferential entry and participation for women in gainful and attractive agribusiness opportunities.	4.4- Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture.

# Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa



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Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
5. Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services	5.1 Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	Promote intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services while reducing importation of those commodities from outside Africa.	5.1- Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, in constant US dollars
	5.2 Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	Create and enhance regional and continental policies and institutional conditions and support systems to simplify and formalize the current trade practices to permit the achievement of intra-African trade target; including the promotion of the African Common position on agriculture related international trade negotiations and partnership agreements	5.2i- Trade Facilitation Index  5.2ii- Domestic Food Price Volatility Index

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Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
6. Resilience to Climate Variability	6.1 Resilience to climate related risks	Promote initiatives of building resilience of production systems to reduce vulnerabilities of the livelihoods of African population to climate variability and other related risks	6.1i- Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks
	6.2 Investment in resilience building	Enhance investments for resilience building initiatives to protect rural workers and social groups, as well as vulnerable ecosystems.	6.2- Existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives

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Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
7. Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.1 Country capacity for evidence based planning, implementation and M&E	Countries to increase capacity to generate, analyse and use data, information, knowlegde and innovations	7.1- Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information
	7.2 Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	Put in place mechanisms and systems to recognize and appreciate performance of Member States with respect to progress on key commitments agreed upon.	7.2- Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review
	7.3 Biennial Agriculture Review Process	Institutionalize the use of the Biennial report to serve mutual accountability platforms, experiences sharing amongst African countries on agricultural development issues, and promote lessons learnt for performing on Malabo Declaration	7.3 Country Biennial Report submission.



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# **Technical Guidelines for preparing country Biennial Review report on progress made for achieving the Malabo Declaration Goals and Targets**

# Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa – Calculations and Criteria for Indicators



TECHNICAL GUIDELINES for preparing Country Report on progress made in implementing the Malabo Declaration

## Theme 2

### Investment Finance in Agriculture

#### Performance Category: PC 2.1i Public Expenditures to Agriculture

#### 1. Objective of the PC

Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.

#### 2. Performance Target

Increase public expenditures to agriculture as part of national expenditures, to at least 10% from the year 2015 to 2025.

Reference in the Malabo Declaration:

Malabo Decl. 2(a)

#### 3. Performance Indicator

Indicator	Definition / Explanation
Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure (tPAE).	As adopted in Maputo in 2003 and Malabo in 2014, AU Heads of State and Government committed to allocate at least 10% of annual public expenditures to agriculture. The AU/NEPAD Guidance Note validated in 2015 on the "Enhanced Measurement and Tracking of Government Expenditure for Agriculture and its Quality in Africa Countries" provides background on the composition of the agriculture sector and constitution of agriculture expenditure, thereby making clearer country progress toward compliance of the 10% agriculture expenditure target, and the rationale for appropriate levels of spending; and (2) the improvements in the quality of spending.

#### 4. Disaggregation

Parameter/ Unit	Definition	Data required	Computing Methods	d. Source
1. Total Public Expenditure in local currency unit (lcu): TPE	Expenses incurred in providing nonmarket or public goods and services to the country. This is limited in this profile to the expenses for the General government sector, described below:	Expenses incurred in performing the different <i>i</i> functions of government (e.g. administration, economic, infrastructure, social, and public safety) based on the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) and categorized according to <i>j</i> economic uses: (1) compensation of employees, (2) use of goods and services, (3) consumption of fixed capital, (4) interest, (5) subsidies, (6) grants, (7) social benefits, and (8) miscellaneous other expense. [ $E_{ij}$ ].	$TPE = \sum [TGE_{ij}]$	IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual; AU Guidance note
	- General government sector, which includes central or federal state and	Expenses incurred by the government sector in performing the different functions according to the	Add up expense for all functions by all economic uses. [ $\sum [TGE_{ij}]$ ]	





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# Thank You Re-aleboga

Sunset Picture captured by Martin T. Muchero  
Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area – Eswatini (June 2021)