



# Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons for East African Community

## 1. Brief on CAADP/Malabo Commitments

In 2003, Africa adopted the Comprehensive Africa Development Programme (CAADP), an agriculture-led integrated development framework to boost African Agriculture. With CAADP, the signatory states had committed to investing at least 10% of their budget in the agricultural sector to attain a minimum 6% average annual growth of agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AgGDP). By August 2017, fifty countries were engaged in CAADP, while 42 had developed CAADP compacts and 33 had national investment plans (NAIPS) (De Pinto, and Ulimwengu, 2017). The African Heads of State and Government adopted the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods out of the 23rd Ordinary Session of the Africa Union Assembly in Equatorial Guinea. The declaration reaffirmed the commitments of the 2003 Maputo Declaration and agreed to additional commitment areas including ending hunger and halving poverty by 2025, tripling intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by 2025, enhancing resilience in livelihoods, and strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results (AUC, 2014).

Malabo Declaration is framed around seven commitments to transform agriculture across the continent over the next decade. They include: (1) continue pursuing the values and principles of the CAADP process; (2) enhance public and private investment in agriculture; (3) end hunger in Africa by 2025 by doubling current agricultural productivity levels and halving post-harvest losses; (4) halve poverty by 2025 through inclusive growth; (5) triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by 2025; and (6) enhance resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and related risks. To ensure accountability and success, the Declaration calls for a systematic progress review along with increased capacity for the African Union Commission (AUC) to deliver on these commitments. Thus, the seventh commitment is on Mutual Accountability to Actions through systematic regular review process guided by the CAADP Results Framework. Biennial Agricultural Reviews (BR) and the Agriculture Joint Sector Review (JSR) are the key mutual accountability processes within the CAADP context. Through Malabo declaration African Union Member States committed to report progress biennially (AUC, 2014). The EAC CAADP Compact approved by the Council of Ministers in 2016 responds to Malabo Declaration commitments. EAC has also developed

a Regional Agricultural Investment Plan RAIP) which is designed to be a central instrument to rally financial and technical support towards implementation of the EAC CAADP Compact. EAC RAIP is aligned to Malabo Declaration goals and commitments. The RAIP is designed to facilitate coordination of regional and crosscutting programs that are best handled regionally and those that compliment interventions in the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs).

## **2. Rationale for CAADP Mutual Accountability Mechanisms**

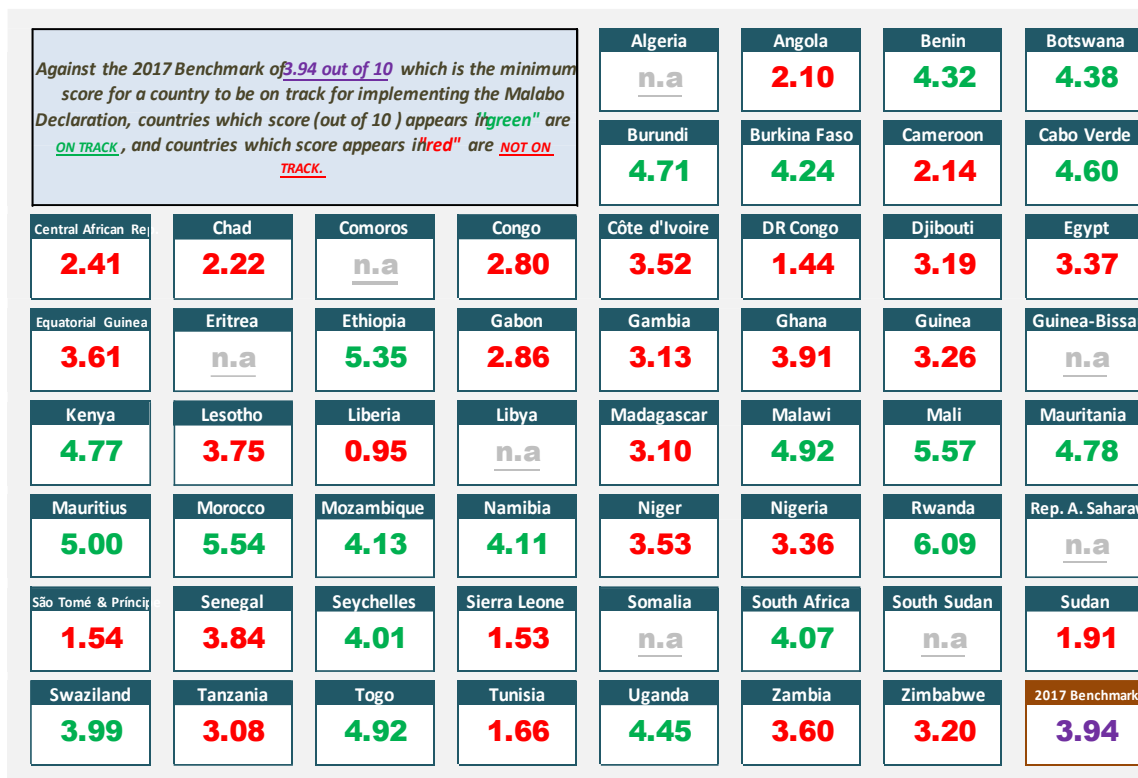
Mutual accountability is a process by which two or more parties hold one another accountable for the commitments they have voluntarily made to one another. Mutual Accountability is a core principle of CAADP. A mutual accountability framework (MAF) for CAADP was developed by the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) in 2011 to guide MA processes at continental, regional, and country levels. The BR Mechanism aims to provide a platform for mutual accountability, and peer review to motivate increased performance by AU Member States to deliver on targets set by the Malabo Declaration. The African Union Member States committed to achieve this through a well-designed, transparent and performance-based Monitoring and Evaluation and Biennial Sector Reporting to the AU Assembly. Biennial Review involves tracking, monitoring and reporting on the implementation progress in achieving the provisions of the Malabo Declaration.

## **3. 2018 East Africa Regional Agricultural Transformation Scorecard**

### *3.1 Overview*

Beginning 2016, the African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) implemented consultative actions and technical partner engagements that culminated in a set of reporting tools for the first BR. An agreement reached with the leadership of the AUC was to evaluate the progress made by individual member states using balanced scorecard methods, to come up with an African Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS). The seven (7) Malabo Commitments were translated into seven (7) thematic areas of performance: (i) Re-committing to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process; (ii) Enhancing investment finance in agriculture; (iii) Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025; (iv) Reducing poverty by half, by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation; (v) Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services; (vi) Enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks; and (vii) Strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results. In the 2017 BR Report, twenty-two (23) performance categories and forty-three (43) indicators were defined, for the seven (7) thematic areas of performance aligned to the commitments to evaluate country performance in achieving agricultural growth and transformation goals in Africa. Forty-seven (47) out of 55 Member States submitted their validated national reports to their respective Regional Economic Communities (RECs) including five EAC partner states namely; Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

The final scorecard was prepared by the AUC and NPCA with support from the RECs and technical partners. The scorecard (**Figure 1**) was presented to the 30<sup>th</sup> African Union Assembly in January 2018.

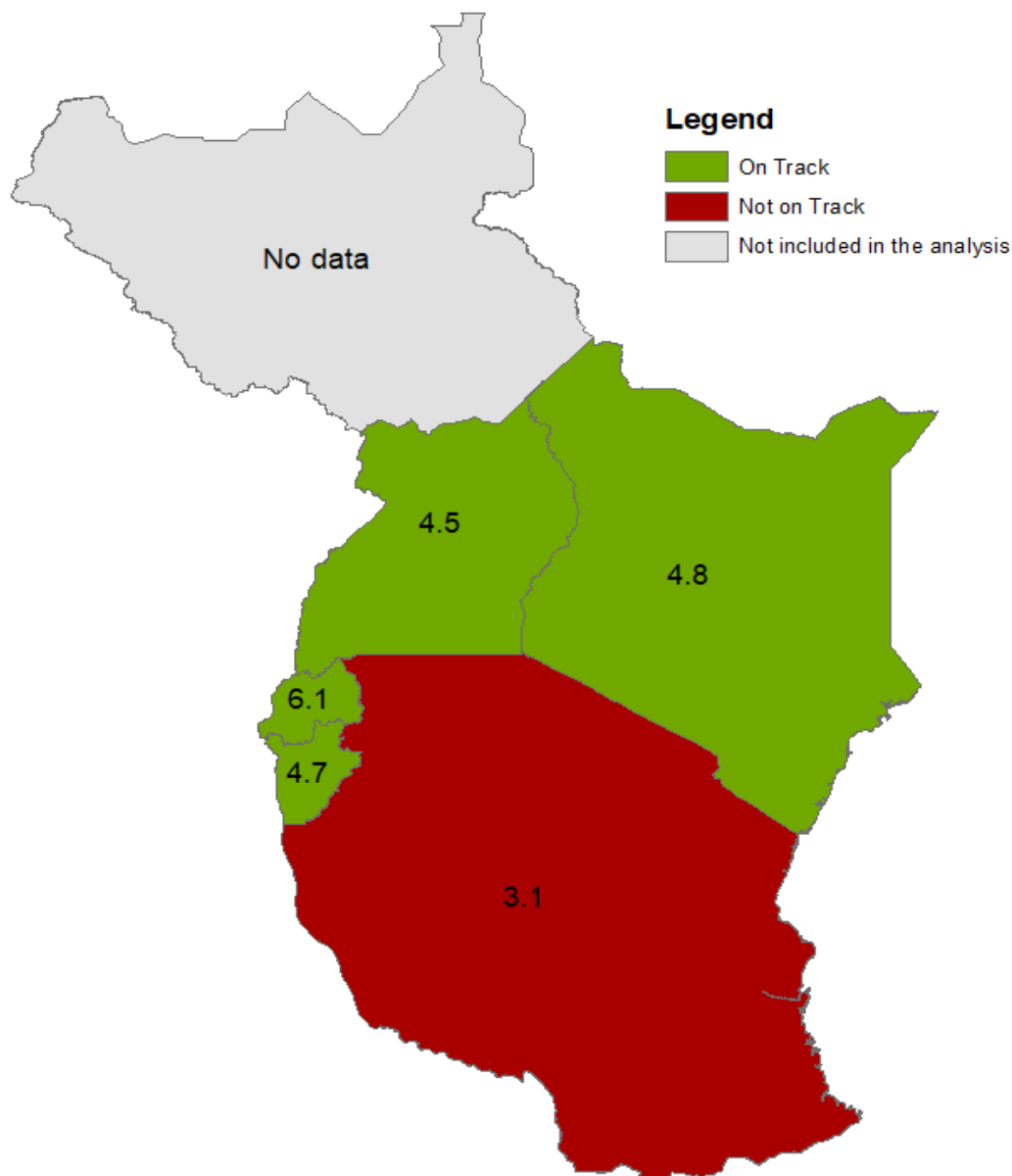


**Figure 1: Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture**

**Source:** AUC, 2018

### 3.2 Performance by EAC Partner States

As a region, EAC achieved an overall average score of 4.62, and therefore is **on track** to meet the CAADP/ Malabo targets. The benchmark for 2017 was a score of 3.94. The regional score is based on national reports of the five partner states. South Sudan had some challenges that made it not meet the deadline for report submission and is not included in the analysis. Among the 5 countries that reported, four (4) are on-track in meeting Malabo commitments; namely, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. In the region, Rwanda, with a score of 6.1, emerged as the best performing country on the continent in implementing the commitments. Kenya was second with a score of 4.8 followed by Burundi (4.7) and Uganda (4.5). Tanzania with a score of 3.1 was not on track when assessed against the 3.94 benchmark for 2017. Figure 2 illustrates the performance of the EAC member states in implementing the Malabo declaration for agriculture as per the results of the inaugural biannual review report released by the AU in January 2018.



**Figure 2: Progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture by the EAC member states**

**Source:** Authors illustration based on data from AUC, 2018

Table 1 shows that the EAC region did well and is on track in four thematic areas, namely: i) Re-commitment to CAADP process; ii) Boosting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities; iii) Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025; and iv) Mutual accountability for actions and results. The region needs to pay attention to three thematic areas where it was not on track. These themes are: i) Enhancing investment finance in agriculture; ii) Ending hunger by 2025 and iii) Enhancing resilience to climate variability. Recommendations on how these challenges could be addressed are provided in section 4 below.

**Table 1: BR Scores for the EAC Member States**

Malabo Commitment/ Theme	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Uganda	Tanzania	South Sudan*	Regional Average	Minimum Score	Progress
Commitment 1: Re-Commitment to CAADP process	6.66	7.58	8.70	7.32	3.95		<b>6.84</b>	3.33	On track
Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.42	4.73	4.91	3.8	3.05		<b>3.58</b>	6.67	Not on Track
Commitment Number 3: Ending Hunger by 2025	2.95	3.4	3.61	3.58	1.17		<b>2.94</b>	3.71	Not on Track
Commitment Number 4: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.88	1.14	5.55	3.51	3.13		<b>3.44</b>	2.06	On track
Commitment Number 5: Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture commodities	3.32	3.86	1.39	1.13	1.12		<b>2.16</b>	1	On track
Commitment Number 6: Enhancing resilience to climate variability	7.39	3.4	8.53	5.31	3.74		<b>5.67</b>	6	Not on Track
Commitment Number 7: Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.37	9.25	9.96	6.48	5.39		<b>7.69</b>	4.78	On Track
<b>Country Average</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>3.08</b>		<b>4.62</b>	3.94	

**Source: AUC 2018**

\* South Sudan is not included in the analysis

## 4. Key Policy Issues and Recommendations

Although it is possible to discern regional policy interventions in most of the themes in terms of knowledge sharing and peer learning, three themes manifest important issues that need to be addressed from a regional perspective for the region to achieve the CAADP/ Malabo goals. These themes are i) Theme 3 on Ending hunger by 2025; ii) Theme 5 on boosting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities; and iii) Enhancing resilience to climate variability. We highlight below the main issues under these themes that need attention for the region to accelerate and remain on track to achieve the CAADP/Malabo commitments.

### 4.1 Theme 3 - Ending Hunger by 2025

- Boost intra-regional trade in agriculture inputs especially seed, fertilizer, semen, and pesticides;
- Support collective action in policy advocacy to enhance regional trade in agriculture inputs by farmers organizations and business associations;
- Develop policies and programmes to facilitate prudent use and access to water for irrigation on a regional basis;
- Promote collective action in technology generation for improved crop varieties and livestock breeds (e.g. high yielding, early maturing, drought tolerant varieties and breeds); and
- Develop policies and programmes for management of trans boundary plant and animal diseases.

### 4.2 Theme 5 - Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture commodities

- Further harmonize trade and other related policies, product/service standards and regulations;
- Improve regional physical infrastructure (railways, roads, one stop border posts, ports) in terms of capacity, effectiveness and efficiency;
- Simplify border procedures e.g. customs, migration, etc.;
- Improve market information systems including use of modern ICTs to increase availability and access of market information to all relevant stakeholders.

### 4.3 Theme 6: Enhancing resilience to climate variability

- Develop effective policies and programmes for prudent management and use of trans boundary natural resources (e.g. water bodies, national parks, grazing lands, etc.);
- Develop effective early warnings systems to inform decision making;
- Address agriculture development challenges in the arid and semi-arid lands (particularly among the pastoral areas)
- Effectively implement regional frameworks and programmes on climate adaptation and mitigation

## 5. Lessons Learnt and Recommendations for Improving the BR process in the Region

### 5.1 Lessons Learnt

Countries in the EAC region performed particularly well in their re-commitment to the CAADP process, boosting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and mutual accountability for actions and results.

- All countries that submitted reports performed well and are on track in implementing the CAADP process. This shows buy-in and high commitment to the principles of CAADP by these countries.
- The good performance on trade indicators suggests that efforts by EAC to promote regional trade in agricultural commodities are yielding results;
- The performance on mutual accountability is good because majority of the countries that submitted reports have done well in adopting the principles of mutual accountability and are implementing agriculture joint sector reviews and have made progress in enhancing their capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation and M&E. The reporting countries fully implemented the BR process and followed the required steps

### 5.2 Recommendations

Although the region has performed well, both in being on track to meet the CAADP/Malabo targets and implementing the BR process, the fact that data was missing for some indicators is a matter for concern. The target was for all countries to report on 100% of the 43 CAADP indicators, but none of the EAC member states met the target (Table 2).

**Table 2. BR Data submission by the EAC member states**

Country	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda	South Sudan
Percent of data submitted (%)	92.2	88.0	95.2	80.1	88.6	0

To effectively track progress in agriculture transformation and development in the EAC region, partner states need to consider and implement the following recommendations:

- Institutionalize and implement agriculture joint sector reviews (JSR) as recommended by the African Union Commission. JSR platforms have an important role to play in supporting the BR process.
- Provide adequate training and capacity building to countries by increasing the number of country BR experts, the intensity of training for both the trainers and experts at country level;

- Provide more support to address the challenges that countries face in implementing CAADP mutual accountability processes. Not only do EAC Partner States need to be supported to implement CAADP framework but also to implement the BR mechanism. These countries will need special attention in terms of technical capacity for data collection, analysis and reporting;
- Conduct a regional validation workshop for cross country and peer learning. This step was however missed in some countries in this inaugural BR and every effort must be made to hold them in future BRs.
- Most countries faced challenges in reporting on post-harvest losses, women empowerment in agriculture; and job creation for youth in agriculture. Countries and the region need to increase resources to improve data systems to adequately-report on all CAADP/Malabo indicators. Support from technical partners may be needed to develop standard methods for data collection and validation where these are not available.

## References

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## For more information contact:

Joseph Karugia  
Regional Coordinator ReSAKSS-ECA  
International Livestock Research Institute  
P.O. Box 30709  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Email: [J.karugia@cgiar.org](mailto:J.karugia@cgiar.org)  
Tel: + 254 (20) 422 3016  
Fax: + 254 (20) 422 3001

Fahari Gilbert Marwa, Principal Agricultural Economist|  
East African Community Secretariat [EAC]|  
EAC Headquarters P. O. Box 1096|  
Afrika Mashariki Road| Arusha, Tanzania|  
Tel: +255 27 216 2100| Ext: 22080|  
Fax: +255 27 216 2190|  
Cell: +255 78 477 6544|  
Email: [fmarwa@eachq.org](mailto:fmarwa@eachq.org)| Skype: [fahari.marwa](https://www.skype.com/en/contacts/fahari.marwa)|  
Web: [www.eac.int](http://www.eac.int)|



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Established in 2006 under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) supports efforts to promote evidence and outcome-based policy planning and implementation. In particular, ReSAKSS provides data and related analytical and knowledge products to facilitate CAADP benchmarking, review, and mutual learning processes. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) facilitates the overall work of ReSAKSS in partnership with the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), leading regional economic communities (RECs), and Africa-based CGIAR centers. The Africa-based CGIAR centers and the RECs include: The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for ReSAKSS–WA; the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) for ReSAKSS–ECA; and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for ReSAKSS–SA.

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Send comments and feedback to:

Sub-Regional Coordinator

**Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for West Africa (ReSAKSS-ECA)**

ILRI, P.O. Box 30709

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: + 254 (20) 422 3000

F: + 254 (20) 422 3001

Email: [resakss-africa@cgiar.org](mailto:resakss-africa@cgiar.org)

[www.resakss.org](http://www.resakss.org)

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