

4th Biennial Review (BR) Performance Report of AUC on the Implementation of Malabo Declaration



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CCARDESA CAADP XP4 PROGRAMME OVERVIEW OF MALABO COMMITMENTS

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Happy Valley Hotel
Ezulwini, Eswatini

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SOME KEY QUESTIONS

1. Data collection (*Accessibility and Availability*)
 - § Who collects the data?
 - § Methodologies on data collection for CAADP?
 - § What data is collected?
2. Scoring of the indicators?
3. Are CAADP activities part of national agriculture interventions or CAADP is viewed as extra work?
4. Should there be a separate Directorate or Unit specifically dedicated to CAADP / Malabo Declaration issue OR is it a matter of Coordination?
5. Issues of resourcing including support for reporting on the BR?
6. What has Rwanda done that we can learn from?

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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



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WHAT IS AGRICULTURE?

Definition of 'Agriculture'

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Definition of Agriculture Sector Relevant to the 10% Budget Allocation:

- § Due to the varying definitions of the **“Agriculture Sector”** the AU Commission and NEPAD embarked on defining the core areas of agriculture and rural development relevant to the **10 percent budget allocation** so that the data could be comparable across countries and over time.
- § After consultations with Member States and RECs, agreement was reached that the **agriculture sector should be defined according to the internationally accepted standards based on the UN developed Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) as used** in the IMF’s Government Finance Statistics and (GFS) Manual
- § The AUC/NEPAD then developed a technical **Guidance Note** and a questionnaire to serve as a tool kit to facilitate and unify country reports in the calculation of the share of agriculture spending to total government expenditure, among other calculations against set indicators.

Definition of 'Agriculture'

Definition of Agriculture Sector Relevant to the 10% Budget Allocation:

- § Agriculture sector comprises:
 - § Crops
 - § Livestock
 - § Fisheries including aquaculture
 - § Forestry

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COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)

CAADP

Key question is

1. What does CAADP mean to you and me?
2. What does CAADP mean to the farmer, the man or woman in the street?
3. What does CAADP mean to the economy of this country?
4. Why even bother with CAADP?
5. Why are we so obsessed about CAADP?
6. What benefit does CAADP bring to us?
7. Why do we spend so much time on CAADP?

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

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 2015 – 2025 Results Framework

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.

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

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

Impact to which CAADP contributes (indirect link)

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

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

CAADP at National Level

The National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP)

1. To what extent is the NAIP aligned to the CAADP Results Framework?
2. To what extent are national statistics supportive of the NAIP?
3. How can data collection / reporting be aligned more closely to CAADP?
4. What data should be collected?

CAADP 2015 – 2025 Results Framework

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 a culture-led, inclusive growth strategy for social and economic transformation.

Knowledge / Data

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MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

What is measured
– example of the
10% budgetary
allocation for
agriculture?

Composition of the 10%

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Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

- **Administration Costs:** Administration of agricultural affairs and services; conservation, reclamation or expansion of arable land; agrarian reform and land settlement; supervision and regulation of the agricultural industry;
- **Construction Costs:** Construction or operation of flood control, irrigation and drainage systems, including grants, loans or subsidies for such works;
- **Support programmes:** Operation or support of programmes or schemes to stabilize or improve farm prices and farm incomes; operation or support of extension services or veterinary services to farmers, pest control services, crop inspection services and crop grading services;
- **Production and dissemination** of general information, technical documentation and statistics on agricultural affairs and services;

Composition of the 10%

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Agriculture Includes **Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry**:

- **Compensation, grants, loans or subsidies to farmers** in connection with agricultural activities, including payments for restricting or encouraging output of a particular crop or for allowing land to remain uncultivated.
- **Administration and operation of government agencies** engaged in applied research and experimental development related to agriculture;
- **Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development** related to agriculture by research institutes and universities.

Composition of the 10%

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Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

- **Administration of fishing affairs and services**; protection, propagation and rationalized exploitation of fish stocks; supervision and regulation of freshwater fishing, coastal fishing, ocean fishing, fish farming and issuance of fishing licenses;
- **Operation or support** of fish hatcheries, extension services, or stocking activities, etc.;
- **Production and dissemination** of general information, technical documentation and statistics on fishing affairs and services;

Composition of the 10%

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Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

- **Grants, loans, or subsidies** to support commercial fishing activities, including the construction or operation of fish hatcheries.
- **Administration and operation of government agencies** engaged in applied research and experimental development related to fishing;
- **Grants, loans or subsidies** to support applied research and experimental development related to fishing undertaken by research institutes and universities.

Composition of the 10%

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Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

- **Administration of forestry affairs and services**; conservation, extension and rationalized exploitation of forest reserves; supervision and regulation of forest operations and issuance of tree-felling licenses;
- **Operation or support** of reforestation work, pest and disease control, forest fire-fighting and fire prevention services and extension services to forest operators;
- **Production and dissemination of general information**, technical documentation and statistics on forestry affairs and services

Composition of the 10%

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Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

- Grants, loans, or subsidies to **support commercial forest activities.**
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in **applied research and experimental development related to forestry;**
- Grants, loans or subsidies to support **applied research and experimental development related to forestry and undertaken by research institutes and universities.**

2.1i- Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure

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

<https://www.resakss.org/sites/default/files/Technical%20Guidelines%20for%20reporting%20on%20Malabo%20%28ENGLISH%29%200.pdf>

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

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