

UGANDA

Performance in the CAADP Biennial Review Report and Recommendations



**Examining Uganda's Performance
in the CAADP Biennial Review
Report and Recommendations**

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Brief on CAADP and Malabo Commitments

The Heads of States and Governments in Africa adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). CAADP is an African Union (AU), Africa-owned and Africa-led initiative designed to boost agricultural productivity in Africa. It was endorsed at the African Union Heads of State Summit as a New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) programme in July 2003. The Heads of States in Africa committed to investing at least 10 percent of their budgets in the agricultural sector to attain a minimum 6 percent average annual growth in agricultural gross domestic product (AgGDP). In June 2014 at the 23rd Assembly of the African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government in the capital of Equatorial Guinea, African leaders adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

The Malabo Summit reconfirmed that agriculture should remain high on the development agenda of the continent, and is a critical policy initiative for African economic growth and poverty reduction. The Malabo Declaration 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 Africa's Agenda 2063. The adoption of Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation gave renewed legitimacy and mandate to the CAADP agenda. The declaration reaffirmed the commitments of the 2003 Maputo Declaration and added new commitments.

In the Malabo Declaration, AU Member States committed to report on a biennial basis, the progress in achieving the 7 commitments of the Declaration which were translated into seven thematic areas of performance:

- 1. Re-committing to the principles and values of the CAADP process;**
- 2. Enhancing investment finance in agriculture;**
- 3. Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025;**
- 4. Reducing poverty at least by half, by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation;**
- 5. Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services;**
- 6. Enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks; and**
- 7. Strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results.**



01 Recombitment in the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process

- Pursue agriculture-led growth strategy to achieve targets on food and nutrition security
- Boost growth through regional cooperation and implementation of CAADP
- Apply evidence-based planning, policy dialogue review and accountability
- Use of partnership and alliances including farmers, agribusiness, and civil society

02 Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture

- Uphold 10% public spending target
- Create and enhance policy and institutional systems for private investment in agriculture, agri-business and agro-industries (priority to local investors)
- Operationalization of Africa Investment Bank

03 Ending Hunger by 2025

- Atleast double agricultural productivity (focusing on inputs, irrigation, mechanization)
- Reducing Post-Harvest Losses at least by half by 2025
- Improve Nutrition: reduce stunting to 10% and underweight by 5% by 2035

04 Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025

- Sustain annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%
- Establish / strengthen inclusive public-private partnerships for at least 5 priority agricultural commodity value chains with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture
- Create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains
- Preferential entry & participation by women and youth in gainful and attractive agribusiness

05 Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities & Services

- Triple Intra-Africa trade in agricultural commodities and services by 2025
- Policy: Fast track Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) & transition to a continental Common External Tariff (CET) scheme
- Policy: Facilitate agriculture-related trade negotiations and partnership agreements

06 Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability

- Ensure that by 2025, at least 30% of farm/pastoral households are resilient climate shocks
- Enhance investment for resilience initiatives
- Mainstream resilience and risk management

07 Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Action and Results

- Through the CAADP Result Framework:
- Conduct a biennial Agricultural Review Process
 - Foster alignment, harmonization and coordination for peer review and mutual accountability
 - Strengthen capacities for knowledge and data generation

In 2017, the EAC Partner States signed the EAC Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compact which was a major milestone in acknowledging agriculture as the engine of social and economic growth in the region. The EAC CAADP Compact was developed to support the coordination of regional and cross-cutting programmes at regional and national level. To further reinforce the commitment of the EAC toward working together to develop the agriculture sector, the EAC developed the CAADP Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP) which is anchored on the EAC CAADP Compact, the EAC CAADP Results Framework and other key regional Agriculture Sector Instruments.

Uganda developed the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) under the CAADP framework to facilitate the achievement of the ambitious continent-wide goals and targets of the 2014 Malabo Declaration. The development of the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Regional Agriculture Investment Plans (RAIPs) also domesticates the Malabo Declaration. In Uganda, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) spearheads the implementation and reporting on the Malabo Commitment.

Background and Rationale CAADP Biennial Review for Mutual Accountability

Commitment 7 is on mutual accountability for actions and results which calls for a systematic regular review process, using the CAADP Results Framework, of the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration which involves conducting biennial Agricultural Review Process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting on progress; fostering alignment, harmonization and coordination among multi-sectorial efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability; and strengthening national and regional institutional capacities for knowledge and data generation and management that support evidence based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Through the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, African leaders committed to advancing mutual accountability by conducting a continental level biennial agricultural review to monitor and report on progress made on seven broad commitments. The first Biennial Review (BR) took place during the 30th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of African Union (AU) heads of states and governments in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from January 28-29, 2018. On 10th February 2020 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the African Union launched the second Biennial Review Report on the implementation of the June 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for

Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. The Biennial Agricultural Reviews (BR) and the Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) are the key mutual accountability processes within the CAADP context. The BR is a mutual accountability process for assessing agriculture sector performance at the country, regional, and continental levels as it relates to the achievement of Malabo Declaration commitments. The AU Commission developed the Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS) to evaluate the progress made by individual member states and to recognize and award the best performing countries in achieving the Malabo Declaration. AATS was developed through a consultative process with different actors involved.

The CAADP Country Process, anchored in the NAIPs, which are closely aligned with national planning frameworks, calls for strong inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, including the central role of the Ministry of Finance and Planning to move the country forward towards achieving the Malabo Declaration targets. Every Year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries in Uganda organises the Joint Agricultural Sector Annual Review (JASAR) with partners. The primary objective of the JASAR is to review the performance of the agricultural sector for the previous financial year and to propose a way forward for the agriculture sector.

Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa


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.

2019 BENCHMARK		ALGERIA		ANGOLA		BENIN	
6.66		N.A.		4.77 ▲ 127%		5.76 ▲ 34%	
BOTSWANA		BURKINA FASO		BURUNDI		CABO VERDE	
3.35 ▼ 24%		5.31 ▲ 13%		5.82 ▲ 39%		4.82 ▲ 5%	
CAMEROON	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CHAD	COMOROS	CONGO	COTE D'IVOIRE	DJIBOUTI	DR CONGO
4.21 ▲ 100%	4.41 ▲ 84%	3.89 ▲ 77%	N.A.	3.46 ▲ 24%	4.79 ▲ 37%	2.82 ▼ 12%	3.33 ▲ 138%
EGYPT	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	ERITREA	ESWATINI	ETHIOPIA	GABON	GAMBIA	GHANA
N.A.	2.46 ▼ 32%	3.89	4.19 ▲ 5%	5.31 ▲ 0%	4.00 ▲ 38%	4.95 ▲ 60%	6.67 ▲ 71%
GUINEA	GUINEA-BISSAU	KENYA	LESOTHO	LIBERIA	LIBYA	MADAGASCAR	MALAWI
4.43 ▲ 34%	2.49	4.88 ▲ 2%	3.26 ▼ 12%	3.05 ▲ 239%	N.A.	4.92 ▲ 59%	4.81 ▼ 2%
MALI	MAURITANIA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	MOZAMBIQUE	NAMIBIA	NIGER	NIGERIA
6.82 ▲ 22%	5.37 ▲ 12%	5.95 ▲ 19%	6.96 ▲ 27%	4.06 ▼ 1%	3.38 ▼ 18%	4.11 ▲ 17%	5.18 ▲ 52%
REP. A. SAHARAWI	RWANDA	SÃO TOME & PRÍNCIPE	SENEGAL	SEYCHELLES	SIERRA LEONE	SOMALIA	SOUTH AFRICA
N.A.	7.24 ▲ 19%	N.A.	5.18 ▲ 36%	4.53 ▲ 13%	5.34 ▲ 256%	0.55	2.88 ▼ 30%
SOUTH SUDAN	SUDAN	TANZANIA	TOGO	TUNISIA	UGANDA	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE
2.89	3.33 ▲ 75%	5.08 ▲ 64%	5.14 ▲ 5%	6.20 ▲ 265%	5.68 ▲ 29%	5.11 ▲ 42%	4.58 ▲ 43%

Source: Report to the AU on the Malabo Declaration, February 2020

Out of the forty-nine (49) Member States that reported on progress in implementing the Malabo declaration during this 2019 biennial review cycle, only four (4) are on-track towards achieving the CAADP Malabo commitments by 2025. This number is significantly less than the 20 Member States that were on-track in 2017 during the inaugural biennial review cycle. The benchmark for the 2019 cycle 6.66, is much higher than that of the 2017 cycle which was 3.94. Uganda scored 5.68 hence not being on track.

Performance of Uganda According to Agricultural Transformation Scorecard

Malabo Commitment	Score	Minimum Score (Benchmark)	Comment
01  Recombitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process	9.04	10	This Commitment required that countries reach 100% achievement by 2018. Despite showing progress, Uganda was not on track for any of the three specific indicators.
02  Enhancing investment finance in agriculture	4.86	10	Uganda was not on-track regarding enhancing investment finance in agriculture despite being a key driver of agriculture transformation.
03  Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025	5.10	5.04	Uganda was the only country on-track on meeting this Commitment. The Commitment is tracked through twenty-one specific indicators. It should be noted that Uganda was not on-track in 2017
04  Reducing poverty at least by half, by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation	2.10	3.94	Uganda wasn't on track on all the indicators
05  Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services	4.63	3.00	Uganda is on track on all the indicators
06  Enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks	7.39	7.00	Uganda was on-track to achieve the commitment on enhancing resilience to climate variability.
07  Strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results.	6.61	7.67	Uganda was not on track towards creating an inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review. Uganda was not-on-track in the first BR in 2017 as well

Green means Uganda is on track and red means Uganda is not on track

Source: CAADP Biennial Review Report 2019

Key Areas of Strong Performance

1. Uganda performed well and ensured quality of multi-sectoral and multistakeholder coordination and as well ensured inclusive institutionalised mechanism for mutual accountability and peer review.
2. Uganda showed commitment to the ideals and principles of CAADP and follows relevant CAADP processes.
3. Increase in agriculture land under sustainable land management practices
4. Improved on addressing domestic food price volatility

Key Areas Requiring Attention

1. Increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services
2. Reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old
3. Increase the annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP)
4. Reduce the prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old
5. Increase the value of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added

Key Policy Issues and Recommendations

The Malabo Declaration was adopted in 2014. The Biennial Review continues to inspire wide interest and dialogue on agricultural transformation in Africa as desired by the Malabo Declaration. The scorecard revealed that Uganda is not on track to achieve commitments in four thematic areas. Based on these, the following recommendations were suggested:

01.

Uganda should increase funding to the agriculture sector to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and invest in nutrition interventions to reduce undernourishment and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

02.

Uganda should also establish and facilitate the implementation of measures that can promote the use of inputs, especially fertilizers, to boost productivity.

03.

Uganda should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

04.

Government should integrate the BR data collection process into existing national and regional systems for data collection.

ABOUT ESAFF UGANDA

Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF) Uganda exists to create a platform to bring together small scale farmers into a farmer-led advocacy movement to influence policies and practices at local and national level and contribute through ESAFF to policies and practices at national, regional, continental and global levels. ESAFF Uganda is a small scale farmer-led advocacy movement formed to facilitate processes through which small scale farmers' development concerns can be solicited, articulated and ultimately addressed through policies and programs. ESAFF Uganda focuses on advancing economic empowerment, agroecology and food sovereignty. ESAFF Uganda is currently having a membership of 1359 farmer groups with 48210 individual small-scale farmers of which 64 per cent are women in 54 districts (under the administration of 30 historical districts' forums).

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Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum

ESAFF - UGANDA

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