



National Knowledge Management Data Capture, CCARDESA Themes and Monitoring/Reporting Malabo Commitments Workshop

4th BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT RESULTS

16-18 April 2024

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Outline



- BR Report process
- Continental report Results
- National Reports Results
- Challenges
- Recommendations
- Required Support

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BR REPORT – PROCESS

❑ BR Report process

1. Lead/Core Team - participation in the SADC 4th BRR training Virtually December 2022
2. Communication to stakeholders -inviting their participation January 2023
3. Started one-on-one and phone calls for stakeholder consultations

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STAKEHOLDER SENSITISATION MEETING

16 March 2023



Dissemination of the 3rd BR Report results and Introducing the 4th BR Report Process (National Roadmap aligned with Regional Roadmap)

BRR FOCAL PERSONS MEETING



MOUNTAIN VIEW

06 JULY 2023





**WORKING SESSION CORE TEAM (Consolidation of the
Report ahead of Validation)**

Sibayeni Lodge

09th -10th July 2023

**Validation of the 4th BR Report
Sibayeni Lodge
12 July 2023**





WORKING SESSION CORE TEAM (Finalizing and started
Uploading the report to the e-BR System)

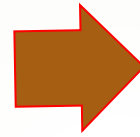
Sibayeni Lodge

13th -14th July 2023



BR REPORT – PROCESS Cont....

SADC



African Union Commission
(AUC)

Regional Economic
Communities (Data cleaning
and Validation)

- Extensive continental data checking for data quality, accuracy and completeness.
- Analysis and scoring using the Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS)
- Endorsed Report during the 37th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union Heads of State- February 2024



BIENNIAL REVIEW PROCESS



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

OBJECTIVE

Evaluate country performance towards achieving the CAADP Malabo goals and targets by 2025

1st Biennial Review (2017)

7 thematic areas

23 performance categories

43 indicators

+1

2nd Biennial Review (2019)

7 thematic areas

24 performance categories

47 indicators

+2

3rd Biennial Review (2021)

7 thematic areas

24 performance categories

49 indicators

+2

4th Biennial Review (2023)

7 thematic areas

26 performance categories

59 indicators

+10

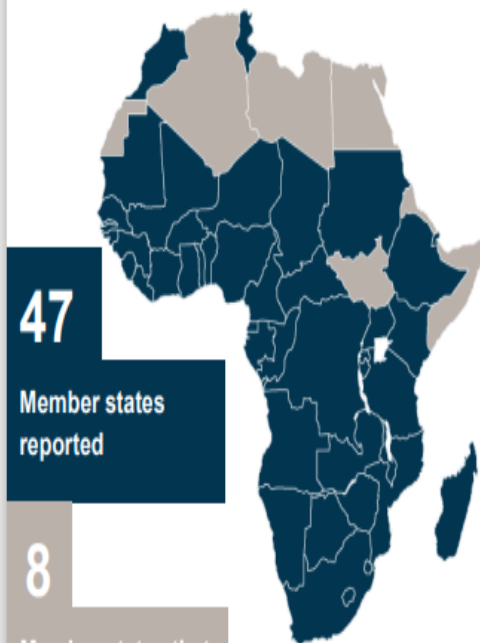




REPORTING ON THE BIENNIAL REVIEW IN THE FOUR CYCLES



1st Biennial Review



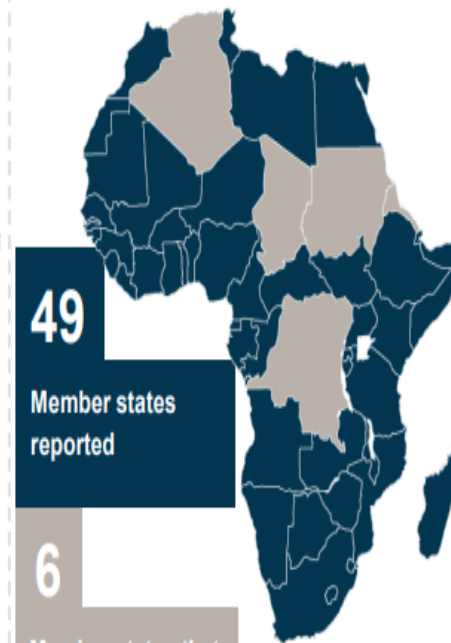
2nd Biennial Review



3rd Biennial Review



4th Biennial Review





4 th BIENNIAL REVIEW: UNDERSTANDING THE COUNTRY SCORECARD



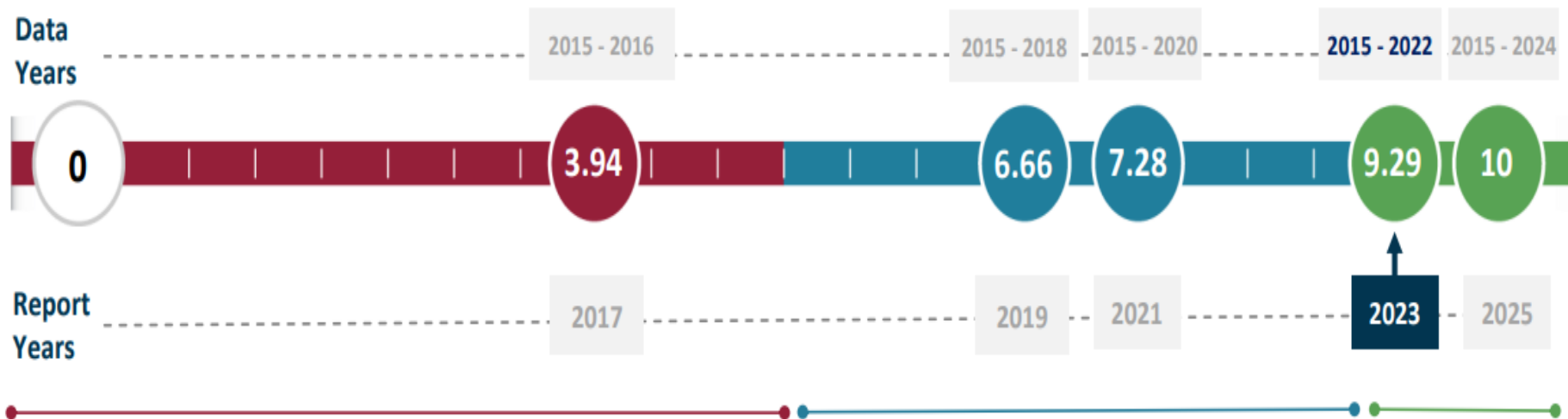
2017 Report: 2016 Benchmark = Minimum score for a Member State to be on track to achieve the Malabo targets in 2016

2019 Report: 2018 benchmark = Minimum score for a Member State to be on track to achieve the Malabo targets in 2018

2021 Report: 2020 benchmark = Minimum score for a Member State to be on track to achieve the Malabo targets in 2020

2023 Report: 2022 benchmark = Minimum score for a Member State to be on track to achieve the Malabo targets in 2022

Benchmark: a standard or point of reference against which scores are compared.



Not On-Track

when the score of a country is less than 5

Progressing Well

when the score of a country is 5 or above, but less than the Benchmark for 2022

On-Track

when the score of a member state is equal to or greater than the benchmark for 2022





THE AFRICA AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION SCORECARD



Against the 2022 benchmark of **9.29 out of 10**, which is the minimum score for a country to be on track towards achieving the CAADP Malabo goals and targets by 2025, countries whose score appears in "green" are **ON TRACK**, countries whose score appears in "blue" are **PROGRESSING WELL** (score of 5 or greater out of 10 but less than the benchmark), while countries whose score appears in "red" are **NOT ON TRACK**. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the third (2021) and the fourth (2023) biennial review cycles.

| 2022 BENCHMARK | | | | | | | | ALGERIA |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 9.29 | | | | | | | | NA |
| ANGOLA | BENIN | BOTSWANA | BURKINA FASO | BURUNDI | CABO VERDE | CAMEROON | CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. | CHAD |
| 1.43 ▽ -62% | 6.00 △ 26% | 3.14 ▽ -37% | 5.73 △ 10% | 6.14 △ 14% | 5.09 △ 12% | 3.70 ▽ -19% | 1.73 ▽ -34% | NA |
| COMOROS | CONGO | CÔTE D'IVOIRE | DJIBOUTI | DR CONGO | EGYPT | EQUATORIAL GUINEA | ERITREA | ESWATINI |
| 3.20 △ 113% | 2.90 ▽ -13% | 3.96 ▽ -14% | 3.82 ▽ -5% | NA | 6.83 △ 5% | 3.30 △ 17% | NA | 5.63 ▽ -2% |
| ETHIOPIA | GABON | GAMBIA | GHANA | GUINEA | GUINEA-BISSAU | KENYA | LESOTHO | LIBERIA |
| 6.01 ▽ -0% | 4.79 ▽ -4% | 5.79 △ 4% | 6.68 △ 1% | 4.11 △ 2% | 2.75 △ 26% | 6.28 △ 12% | 4.16 △ 5% | 3.46 ▽ -12% |
| LIBYA | MADAGASCAR | MALAWI | MALI | MAURITANIA | MAURITIUS | MOROCCO | MOZAMBIQUE | NAMIBIA |
| 0.58 ▽ -49% | 4.83 △ 11% | 5.25 ▽ -2% | 6.51 ▽ -2% | 4.27 ▽ -21% | 3.77 ○ | 6.99 △ 1.5% | 4.64 △ 12% | 4.26 △ 4% |
| NIGER | NIGERIA | REP. A. SAHARAWI | RWANDA | SÃO TOME & PRINCIPE | SENEGAL | SEYCHELLES | SIERRA LEONE | SOMALIA |
| 4.32 △ 19% | 6.28 △ 16% | 0.43 ○ | 8.07 △ 9% | NA | 4.06 ▽ -20% | 2.69 ▽ -45% | 5.90 △ 36% | 2.49 ○ |
| SOUTH AFRICA | SOUTH SUDAN | SUDAN | TANZANIA | TOGO | TUNISIA | UGANDA | ZAMBIA | ZIMBABWE |
| 4.11 △ 1% | 3.51 △ 22% | NA | 5.76 ▽ -6% | 4.80 △ 3% | 6.23 ▽ -1% | 6.76 △ 15% | 4.41 ▽ -22% | 5.45 △ 5% |



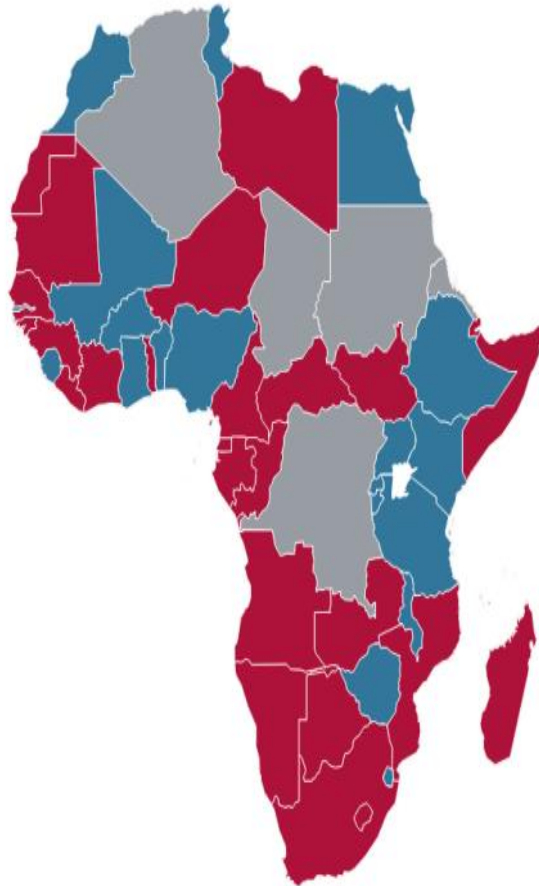


SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARD 2025 GOALS



Africa as a whole is not on-track to meet CAADP goals by 2022

Malabo commitments were assessed against the 9.29 benchmark for 2022



4.56 avg. score out of 10

average score for the whole of Africa, based on the 49 country reports. 5.6% increase in continent score.

0

Member state on-track

19

Member states are progressing well

30

Member states not on-track

6

Member states did not report





ESWATINI -OVERALL SCORE



Progressing well



| COMMITMENTS | PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES | Banch marks | Country Score | REC |
|-------------|--|-------------|---------------|------|
| 1 | Country CAAPD Process | 10 | 7.14 | 6.51 |
| | CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership and Alliance | | 6.83 | 7.44 |
| | CAADP based Policy and Institutional Review/Setting/Support | | 6.25 | 8.81 |
| 2 | Public Expenditures to Agriculture | 9.5 | 7.75 | 1.89 |
| | Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture | | 10.00 | 2.05 |
| | Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture | | 5.57 | 3.92 |
| | Access to Finance | | 8.35 | 4.32 |
| 3 | Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies | 9.26 | 2.56 | 2.99 |
| | Agricultural Productivity | | 0.00 | 2.04 |
| | Post Harvest Losses | | 0.00 | 1.13 |
| | Social Protection | | 6.19 | 2.50 |
| | Food security and Nutrition | | 0.00 | 1.71 |
| | Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)measures | | 0.00 | 7.04 |
| 4 | Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction | 8.94 | 1.92 | 1.17 |
| | Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains | | 10.00 | 0.89 |
| | Youth in agriculture | | 1.02 | 3.17 |
| | Women participation in Agribusiness | | 8.24 | 3.46 |
| 5 | Intra-African Trade in Agriculture commodities and services | 9 | 0.00 | 0.83 |
| | Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions | | 7.88 | 3.44 |
| 6 | Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks | 9.75 | 3.49 | 6.96 |
| | Investment in resilience building | | 9.99 | 2.34 |
| 7 | Country Capacity for evidence based planning, implementation and M&E | 8.6 | 10.00 | 7.63 |
| | Peer Review and Mutual Accountability | | 4.44 | 7.31 |
| | Biennial Agriculture Review Process | | 9.63 | 3.67 |
| | Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination | | 6.67 | 9.01 |
| | Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization | | 6.00 | 7.45 |



Eswatini summary of BR scores by performance Categories

| COMMITMENTS | PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 | 2023 | REC |
|-------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1 | Country CAAPD Process | 5.17 | 4.29 | 4.29 | 7.14 | 6.51 |
| | CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership and Alliance | 3.85 | 9.05 | 7.73 | 6.83 | 7.44 |
| | CAADP based Policy and Institutional Review/Setting/Support | 5.87 | 7.33 | 4.72 | 6.25 | 8.81 |
| 2 | Public Expenditures to Agriculture | 6.14 | 6.41 | 8.11 | 7.75 | 1.89 |
| | Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture | | | 10.00 | 10.00 | 2.05 |
| | Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture | | | 7.54 | 5.57 | 3.92 |
| | Access to Finance | 10.00 | 0.13 | 8.50 | 8.35 | 4.32 |
| 3 | Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies | 4.04 | 2.75 | 3.35 | 2.56 | 2.99 |
| | Agricultural Productivity | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.64 | 0.00 | 2.04 |
| | Post Harvest Losses | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.13 |
| | Social Protection | 5.84 | 10.00 | 8.99 | 6.19 | 2.50 |
| | Food security and Nutrition | 3.71 | 3.43 | 4.53 | 0.00 | 1.71 |
| | Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)measures | | 3.85 | 6.30 | 0.00 | 7.04 |
| 4 | Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction | 0.00 | 2.83 | 1.39 | 1.92 | 1.17 |
| | Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains | 4.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 0.89 |
| | Youth in agriculture | 0.00 | 1.23 | 1.18 | 1.02 | 3.17 |
| | Women participation in Agribusiness | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.50 | 8.24 | 3.46 |
| 5 | Intra-African Trade in Agriculture commodities and services | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.83 |
| | Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions | 2.46 | 2.20 | 5.92 | 7.88 | 3.44 |
| 6 | Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks | 0.00 | 4.31 | 5.03 | 3.49 | 6.96 |
| | Investment in resilience building | 6.67 | 3.33 | 6.67 | 9.99 | 2.34 |
| 7 | Country Capacity for evidence based planning, implementation and M&E | 0.64 | 5.28 | 5.28 | 10.00 | 7.63 |
| | Peer Review and Mutual Accountability | 8.33 | 6.39 | 9.72 | 4.44 | 7.31 |
| | Biennial Agriculture Review Process | 9.50 | 9.68 | 9.68 | 9.63 | 3.67 |
| | Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination | | | | 6.67 | 9.01 |
| | Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization | | | | 6.00 | 7.45 |



CHALLENGES



1. Data quantity and quality- Available data not meeting the standards of the required data
2. Data without reliable sources – Data systems
3. Un-availability of data – Surveys and Studies not carried out often e.g. post-harvest loss studies
4. Inconsistency in reporting -Great need to strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation
5. Lack of Institutionalized office to operationalize the role of CAADP and BRR.
- Need for an office to work on this daily eg. Rwanda have a RESAKSS Country Node

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AREAS THAT REQUIRE ATTENTION/RECOMMENDATIONS

| Commitments | Performance Categories |
|---|---|
| Ending Hunger by 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies (including spending on agriculture Research)i. Agricultural Productivityii. Post Harvest Lossesiii. Nutrition |
| Halving Poverty through Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reductionii. Youth in agriculture |
| Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability | <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks |





Required Support



1. Technical Support to unpack the indicators and sources of Data eg Intra-African Trade in Agriculture commodities and services
2. Improvement of our Data Systems – invest in strengthening the **national data systems** and **capacities to enable to generate adequate and quality data** on all the CAADP indicators to sustain the production of high-quality BR reports- Agriculture Integrated Information System (AIIS)
AIIS
3. Investment Support
 - Areas of Attention
 - Industry Associations (Development of Value chains)
4. Partners – Supporting the Systems
 - Government Ministries and Parastatals
 - Partners – UN Organizations, IFAD, AFDB, CCARDESA
 - NGOs
 - Private Sector





LETS ALL DISCUSS!

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THANK YOU !!!!!

