

UGANDA
The second CAADP Biennial Review Brief
Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard
Performance and Lessons for Uganda

Section 1: Introduction

In February 2020, the African Union Commission (AUC) presented and launched the second Biennial Report on the progress in the implementation of the CAADP through the 2014 Malabo Declaration to the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government which approved the report. The AUC also developed an accompanying Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS) to track progress in commitments made by AU Heads of State and Government to increase prosperity and improved livelihoods for transforming agriculture.

The Second Biennial Review Report built on the efforts of the first round and tracked performance of countries on each of the 47 indicators (four more than in the inaugural report covering food insecurity and food safety) that showed the performance of the continent towards a fully transformed Agricultural sector. Considerable efforts were made into improving the quality of the data, with more countries reporting in the second round and there was an overall positive trend in the performance of countries, even though only four countries achieved the required milestone to be on track

The report captured the continent's agricultural progress based on a pan-African data collection exercise led by the African Union Commission's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA), African Union Development Agency - NEPAD and Regional Economic Communities in collaboration with technical and development partners. The report evaluated country performance in achieving the goals and targets, which were disaggregated into twenty- four (24) performance categories, and further divided into forty seven (47) indicators.

Background

The African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods made seven specific commitments to achieve accelerated agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods. In the 2014 Malabo Declaration, the AU Heads of State and Government directed the AU Commission and NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency to develop an implementation strategy and roadmap to guide CAADP and African agriculture from 2015-2025. In order to underline the emphasis on implementation, results and impact, a special commitment was made to undertake biennial reviews of progress through the processes of tracking, monitoring and reporting; multi-sectorial coordination of peer reviews, mutual learning and mutual accountability processes; and strengthening institutional capacity and data generation for evidence-based planning, implementation and monitoring.

The Implementation Strategy & Roadmap is designed to allow for solid tracking, monitoring and reporting of progress by defining a set of strategic actions that together aim to achieve the change required for attaining the 2025 vision for Africa's agriculture.

These changes are the objectives that need to be achieved for Africa to deliver on the vision. They are:

- Objective 1: Transformed agriculture and sustained inclusive growth
- Objective 2: Strengthened systemic capacity to implement and deliver results

Objective 1 focuses on the technical (biophysical, economic and social) measures and practices which need to be taken on the ground while objective 2 covers the systemic changes in the operational environment – policies and institutional changes – needed to support the implementation, including performance tracking, to ensure that the strategic actions happen and that they do so in efficient, effective and transparent ways.

At the heart of the Implementation Strategy & Roadmap are a set of 11 strategic action areas (SAAs). These aim to facilitate and guide, but not prescribe, options for practical actions which will deliver results and impact in support of the 2025 vision and goals:

Implementation strategy and roadmap to achieve the 2025 vision on CAADP: Objectives and related strategic action areas

Objective 1: Transformed agriculture and sustained inclusive growth
1a: Increase production and productivity 1b: Enhance markets, trade and value chains 1c: Increase resilience of livelihoods and systems 1d: Strengthen governance of natural resources
Objective 2: Strengthened systemic capacity to implement and deliver results
2a: Strengthen capacity for planning 2b: Strengthen policies and institutions 2c: Strengthen leadership, coordination and partnerships 2d: Enhance skills, knowledge and agricultural education 2e: Strengthen data and statistics 2f: Institutionalize mutual accountability 2g: Increase public and private financing

Table 1: Objectives and related strategic actions

To complement the 11 Strategic Action Areas, the Implementation Strategy & Roadmap is also based on a set of crosscutting principles: accountability, evidence based, transparency, inclusiveness, local ownership and leadership, subsidiarity, sustainability and commercial orientation with a deliberate effort to nurture the domestic private sector. The modality for the implementation of the 2003 Maputo and 2014 Malabo declaration commitments, as operationalized in the Implementation Strategy & Roadmap, is optimizing linkages among national, regional and continental mandates. Therefore different coordination mechanisms were developed or strengthened at the following levels:

- Among sectors and agencies within countries, incorporating non-state actors
- Among the AU organs – AUC, NPCA and RECs
- Among development partners supporting agriculture at country, region and continental levels.

At continental level, coordination mechanisms include: the biennial AUC-NPCA-RECS Joint Planning and Review Meetings, which allow the continental institutions to identify support needs at country level and gaps or overlaps in the support for the implementation of CAADP.

The second major coordination structure is the annual CAADP Partnership Platform (CAADP PP) Meeting, which serves as a continental mutual accountability mechanism, and assesses progress and identifies emerging challenges among stakeholders. The commitments made by different stakeholders to support the implementation of CAADP are reviewed in that continental mutual accountability platform. An additional related mechanism is the CAADP PP Business Meeting which is organized twice a year among key CAADP implementing institutions (AUC, NPCA, RECs, Development Partners, and key African institutions) to conduct and guide implementation of commitments.

The third coordination structure is the Conference of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment, which is a ministerial forum and an organ of the AU. This conference meets at least once in two years to discuss and review the implementation of previous commitments at Member State level.

Objective of the brief

The objective of the brief is premised on the recommendations of the 2nd biennial report that AU Member States, working in collaboration with all stakeholders, convene national dialogue process to reflect on and discuss the results of the BR report with a view to prioritizing and developing policy and programmatic responses to speed up the achievement of the Malabo Declaration. In order to facilitate the dialogue in Uganda, USAKSS supported the CAADP team to produce a BR brief for Uganda that will inform the dialogue process.

Section 2: Overview of the 2019 BR Process in Uganda

Since the 2017 Biennial Review Report, the Ministry picked lessons and started working towards further aligning its plans and programs to the CAADP and Malabo frameworks. The Ministry; 1) Incorporated the CAADP/ Malabo indicators in the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan Results Management Framework; 2) Revitalized the Agriculture Data Management System, Operationalized the Routine Agriculture Administrative Data collection system and in collaboration with UBOS, conducts the Annual Agriculture Survey to track progress of the indicators at both National and Regional level; 3) Established partnerships with Researchers and other networks specifically the Uganda Policy Analysis Network which will be strengthened further in preparation for the upcoming Biennial Review processes;

The CAADP desk members participated in regional preparatory fora specifically; Peer to Peer Learning Platform in Nairobi, November 2018 and the Continental Training on the BR, Accra, Ghana – March 2019.

The CAADP team thereafter briefed the Ministry Top Management which is headed by the Minister of Agriculture Animal Industry & Fisheries and the Agriculture Sector Working Group which is headed by the Permanent Secretary and comprised of various stakeholders from the Ministries, Agencies, Departments, Academia, Private sector, Civil society and Development partners of the 2019 Biennial Review process.

This was followed by the dissemination of the 2019 BR Indicators in Uganda – May 2019 to stakeholders and also agree on a roadmap towards completion of the 2019 Biennial Review Report. The stakeholders included; Ministries, Agencies, Departments, Academia, Private sector, Civil society and Development partners

The Ministry held retreats from May to June 2019 with various stakeholders to compile, analyze and populate the 2019 Uganda Biennial Review Tool. The different MDAs were responsible for provision of data to feed into the tool. Out of the 47 indicators, Uganda fully reported on 42 indicators, 4 partially and one indicator had no data.

A technical validation workshop was held in July 2019 to review the draft Biennial Review report and solicit for input into the report. The participants were drawn from a multitude of stakeholders including; Ministries, Agencies, Departments, Academia, Private sector, Civil society and Development partners. As a result of the validation, a final Biennial Review report was compiled and presented to the top management for endorsement before submission to EAC.

The CAADP team was responsible for coordination and Organising the entire country 2019 biennial review process. The Uganda Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (USAKSS) and Alliance for Green Revolution for Africa (AGRA) financed the 2019 Uganda BR preparation process.

Section 3: Key findings

During the second cycle of the Biennial Review process (2019 Biennial Review), forty-nine (49) African Union Member States reported on progress in implementing the Malabo declaration. Only four (4) were 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. It is worth noting that by design, the benchmark for 2019 cycle 6.66, was much higher than that of 2017 cycle, 3.94.

Fig1. The 2019 Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS)

Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa							
<p>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.</p>							
Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon
n.a	4.77 ↑ 127 %	5.76 ↑ 34 %	3.35 ↓ -24 %	5.31 ↑ 26 %	5.82 ↑ 24 %	4.82 ↑ 5 %	4.21 ↑ 100 %
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Djibouti	DR Congo	Egypt
4.41 ↑ 84 %	3.89 ↑ 77 %	n.a	3.46 ↑ 24 %	4.79 ↑ 37 %	2.82 ↓ -12 %	3.33 ↑ 138 %	n.a
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
2.46 ↓ -32 %	3.89	4.19 ↑ 5 %	5.31 ↑ 0 %	4.00 ↑ 38 %	4.95 ↑ 60 %	6.67 ↑ 71 %	4.43 ↑ 34 %
Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali
2.49	4.88 ↑ 2 %	3.26 ↓ -12 %	3.05 ↑ 239 %	n.a	4.92 ↑ 59 %	4.81 ↓ -2 %	6.82 ↑ 22 %
Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rep. A. Saharawi
5.37 ↑ 12 %	5.95 ↑ 19 %	6.96 ↑ 27 %	4.06 ↓ -1 %	3.38 ↓ -18 %	4.11 ↑ 17 %	5.18 ↑ 52 %	n.a
Rwanda	São Tome & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan
7.24 ↑ 19 %	n.a	5.18 ↑ 36 %	4.53 ↑ 13 %	5.34 ↑ 256 %	0.55	2.88 ↓ -30 %	2.89
Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2019 Benchmark
3.33 ↑ 75 %	5.08 ↑ 64 %	5.14 ↑ 5 %	6.20 ↑ 265 %	5.68 ↑ 29 %	5.11 ↑ 42 %	4.58 ↑ 43 %	6.66

Uganda Country Performance Report; The Uganda Country Performance Report was completed and submitted to the AUC in August 2019. The Country scored 5.68 out of 10 below the 6.66 continental benchmark indicating an improvement of 29% from 4.5 score in 2017.

Despite the fact that Uganda was not on track towards meeting the CAADP/Malabo commitments by 2025, it registered positive progress in all the indicators compared with their scores in 2017. The figures below further provide detailed break-down of the country's indicator performance and areas of strong performance and those that require attention in both 2019 and 2017

5 Key Areas of Strong Performance

- 1) *Multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination*
- 2) *Inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review*
- 3) *CAADP process completion: Uganda adhered to the CAADP process.*
- 4) *Agriculture land under sustainable land management practices*
- 5) *Domestic food price volatility*

5 Key Areas that Require Attention

- 1) *Value of intra-Africa trade of Agriculture commodities and services:*
- 2) *Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old:*
- 3) *Annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP)*
- 4) *Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old*
- 5) *Public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added*

Table 2: Uganda Biennial Review scores

Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)		
	2017 score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	2019 score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	Indicators	2017 score out of 10	2019 score out of 10
Recommitment to the CAADP process	7.32	3.33	9.04	10	Country CAADP process	9.49	10
					Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	5.27	10
					Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.21	7.11
Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.7	6.67	4.86	10	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	5.41	3.91
					Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-
					Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-
					Enhancing access to finance	4	5.81
Ending hunger by 2025	3.29	3.71	5.1	5.04	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.29	5.03
					Doubling agricultural Productivity	3.04	2.07
					Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	1.54	8.92
					Strengthening Social Protection	7.05	9.06
					Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.51	2.35
Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.79	2.06	2.1	3.94	Food safety	-	2.54
					Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	5.18	0.35
					Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10	6
					Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0	2.05
Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.13	1	4.63	3	Women participation in Agri-business	0	0
					Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0	1.34
Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	5.31	6	7.39	7	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.27	7.93
					Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	3.96	8.05
Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.48	4.78	6.61	7.67	Investment in resilience building	6.67	6.73
					Increasing country capacity for evidence-based planning, impl. and M&E	0	0
					Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.72	10
					Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.71	9.83

Section 3: Experiences and Lessons from the Implementation of the BR Process

1. Biennial review reporting is a country-owned process that goes beyond the agricultural sector, and its success depends on proper coordination and inclusivity of all stakeholders
2. Domesticating the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan Results Management Framework to include the CAADP/Malabo indicators enabled strengthening of the data collection systems with the country to ably report on the indicators through increase in resource allocation and boosting collaborations.
3. Awareness creation and sensitization of the Biennial Reviews at all levels attracts political support, and supports effective implementation of the process
4. The continental level training of all member states in one location enabled learning and sharing of experiences from different member states. However, members states should have follow-up trainings at regional level to further have a deeper understanding of the indicators to further enhance their

capacities in populating the Biennial Review tool.

Section 4: Conclusion *Recommendations for Uganda*

1. The government of Uganda should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting and underweight among children under 5 as per the SDG goals
2. The government of Uganda should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the Malabo target of 10%
3. The government of Uganda should invest in areas to enhance trade in agricultural goods with other African countries
4. The region needs to implement innovative mechanizations to facilitate access by agriculture value chain actors to agricultural inputs and technologies. These must be delivered in appropriate packages to boost agricultural productivity
5. Efforts to promote initiatives for building resilience of production systems to reduce climate related risks need to be maintained for the region to stay on track.