



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY



EAC CAADP

STAKEHOLDERS ACCOUNTABILITY BRIEF



ReSAKSS ^{ECA}
East & Central Africa
Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

FACILITATED BY IFPRI & ILRI | A PROGRAM IN SUPPORT OF CAADP IMPLEMENTATION



CAADP SNAPSHOT

In 2003 in Maputo, the Assembly of the African Union Heads of State adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP);

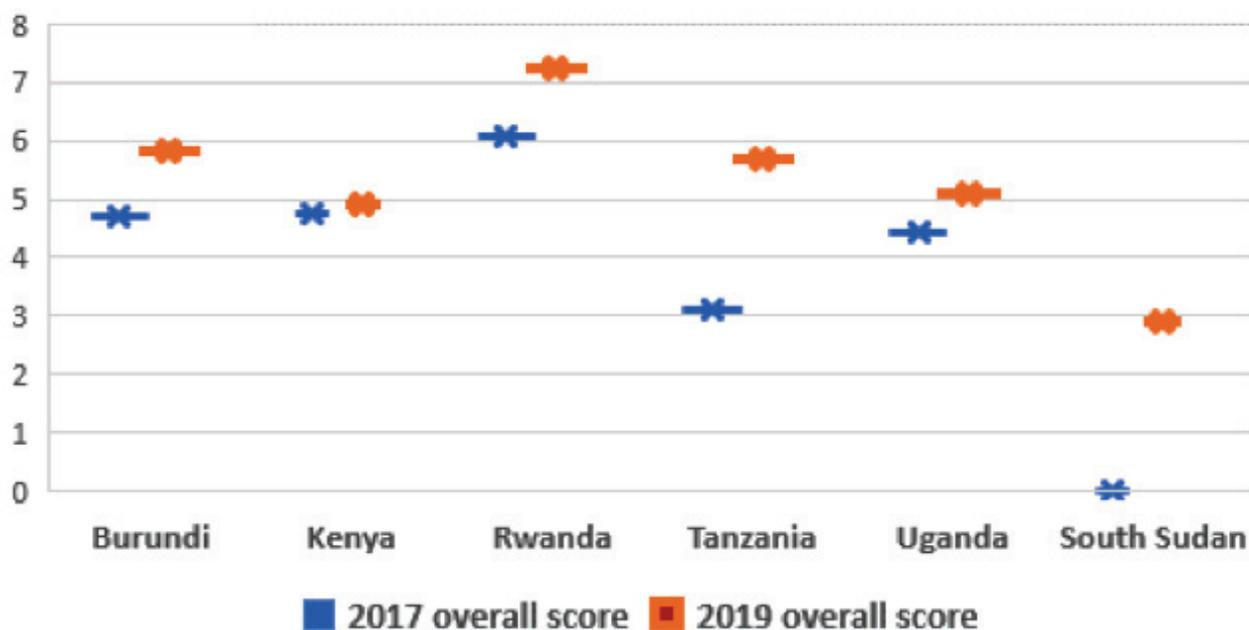
The Maputo agenda popularly called “Maputo Declaration”, aimed at ensuring agriculture transformation, food and nutrition security and enhancing rural development.

10 years later, in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted a new declaration the “Malabo Declaration” on accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. Malabo commitments exhibits 7 commitments which build on the Maputo Declaration.



Biennial Review falls under commitments number 7. As of today, 2 Biennial Review Reports have been produced, Inaugural BR report in 2017 and the second BR report in 2019.

EAC 2019 scores against 2017 scores



What does the chart above say?

1. In year 2017, benchmark score was 3.94: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda were ON-TRACK.
2. In year 2019, benchmark score was 6.66: Only Rwanda was ON-TRACK.
3. Comparing the 2 BR Reports:
 - a. Rwanda emerged as the best performing country on the continent in 2019 for a second time having scored highest and with an improvement by 19% from 2017;
 - b. A high increase in score was made by United Republic of Tanzania with 64%, followed by Uganda and Burundi, with 29% and 24% respectively. Kenya improved by 2% only.
 - c. South Sudan managed to submit the BR report for the first time.

How to calculate annual BR Overall Benchmark?

- BR Benchmarks are based on annual milestones to be achieved between 2015 and 2025;
- Each indicator has its annual milestone, and combination made by these milestones yields an annual Overall benchmark;
- Overall benchmarks are calculated using a linear trend on a scale of 0 for 2015 and 10 for 2025;
- *Considering the years when the data are measured for a BR, the benchmarks are 3.94 for the inaugural 2018 BR, 6.66 for the 2020 BR, 7.66 for the 2022 BR, 8.65 and 9.57 for the next successive BRs, and then 10 in 2025 for the last BR.*

DOMESTICATION OF CAADP IN THE EAC REGION

1st High level forum disseminating the 2017 BR results

- EAC was the first Regional Economic Community (REC) to present findings of the first Biennial Review to regional stakeholders in June 2018, through High Level Forum held in the margin of the 11th Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security. Other key Partners of EAC were present: AUC, NEPAD-NPCA and FAO;
- The 1st High level Forum deliberated on following recommendations:
 - *The meeting urged all Partner States to strengthen their data system to support timely submission of the BR report;*
 - *EAC Partner States to strengthen the linkages between Biennial Review (BR) process and the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) as the main vehicles for implementation of Malabo Declaration;*
 - *EAC Partner States to mobilize adequate technical capacity and increase financial investment, both public and private, in order to reach CAADP-Malabo Commitments by 2025. In particular, the meeting urged states to use the updated guidelines on investment in agriculture developed by the African Union;*
 - *Partner States should strengthen National Bureaus of Statistics, and build inclusive multi-stakeholder data collection processes, focusing on agricultural data collection systems in order to improve the quality of data for the biennial review report;*
 - *The meeting urged EAC Partner States to harmonize and synchronize Malabo Biennial Review reporting requirements with other national data collection systems;*
 - *The meeting urged AUC, NPCA, RECs, technical and financial partners, private sector, and civil society to mobilize the required support and resources for strengthening mutual accountability and peer review mechanisms in the agricultural sector;*
 - *The meeting urged the African Union to give adequate time to Member States to enable them report accurately and on time.*

1 ST HIGH LEVEL FORUM RECOMMENDATIONS	KEY MILESTONES ACHIEVED SO FAR
<p>The meeting urged all Partner States to strengthen their data system to support timely submission of the BR report.</p>	<p>EAC supported all the EAC Partner States in the production of quality country biennial review reports before submission to the AU in 2019.</p>
<p>EAC Partner States to strengthen the linkages between Biennial Review (BR) process and the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) as the main vehicles for implementation of Malabo Declaration.</p>	<p>Regional Agriculture Investment Program developed in 2018, and Approved by the Council of Ministers in 2019.</p> <p>Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) designed to facilitate coordination of regional and crosscutting programmes that are best handled regionally and those that compliment interventions in the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs).</p>
<p>EAC Partner States to mobilize adequate technical capacity and increase financial investment, both public and private, in order to reach CAADP-Malabo Commitments by 2025. In particular, the meeting urged states to use the updated guidelines on investment in agriculture developed by the African Union</p>	<p>Through its partnership with USAID and later with AGRA, EAC endeavored to champion the implementation of the CAADP agenda.</p> <p>The following CAADP implementation tools were developed: CAADP Compact, RAIP, and EAC Joint Sector Review Assessment Report. The CAADP Results framework was also partially developed as not all countries were conversant with its development guidelines. Moving forward EAC will endeavor to facilitate its domestication in the Regional data systems so that it helps in the evaluation of the RAIP.</p> <p>EAC Secretariat supported by Development Partners developed regional Agro inputs Policies, Laws and Regulations.</p>
<p>Partner States should strengthen National Bureaus of Statistics, and build inclusive multi-stakeholder data collection processes, focusing on agricultural data collection systems in order to improve the quality of data for the biennial review report,</p>	<p>EAC Secretariat and ReSAKSS-ECA provided a technical backstopping to EAC Partner States by enhancing quality of available data before submission to AUC.</p> <p>EAC Secretariat has started the domestication of the CAADP framework in the Regional data system.</p>
<p>The meeting urged EAC Partner States to harmonize and synchronize Malabo Biennial Review reporting requirements with other national data collection systems</p>	<p>EAC Partner States came to understand that reporting on BR process is a Multifaceted reporting system; it is a sharing and learning platform, where it involved the Agriculture sector and other government institutions such as the Health sector, Trade sector, National Bureau of Standards, National Revenue Authorities, National Bureau of Statistics, Central Banks, among others.</p>
<p>The meeting urged AUC, NPCA, RECs, technical and financial partners, private sector, and civil society to mobilize the required support and resources for strengthening mutual accountability and peer review mechanisms in the agricultural sector.</p>	<p>EAC Secretariat validated an Assessment Report of the EAC Agriculture JSR in June 2019.</p> <p>EAC Agriculture JSR Action Plan yet to be validated by EAC Stakeholders.</p>
<p>The meeting urged the African Union to give adequate time to Member States to enable them report accurately and on time.</p>	<p>All the EAC Partner States submitted their reports within the stipulated timelines.</p> <p>The agenda of the BR CAADP process was participatorily approved by AU Member States.</p>

CHALLENGES MET

Clustered based on:

- **Effective and inclusive policy design and implementation processes**

At EAC Level:

Insufficient Budget to support harmonization and implementation of Regional agricultural policies.

- **Capacity to generate and use data, information and knowledge**

At EAC Level:

The indicators under EAC Results Framework are not fully aligned with the BR indicators, thus it needs to be reviewed.

At National Level:

Insufficient resources to improve data systems to adequately report on all CAADP/Malabo indicators.

Lack of harmonization between National M&E tools and BR data tool. Example: big gap in almost all National data system to report on indicators such as: food safety and nutrition; post-harvest losses, women empowerment in agriculture; and job creation for youth in agriculture

- **Multi-sectoral coordination, Partnership and Mutual accountability**

At EAC Level:

Lack of regional Joint Sector Review platform as a tool for mutual accountability.

At National Level:

Not all EAC Partner States have active Joint Sector Review platforms as a Mutual accountability tool to commit stakeholders, assess and review the implementation of the CAADP process.

■ **Capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation and review Process**

At EAC Level:

In January 2019, the EAC RAIP was approved by the Council. However, its implementation awaits completion and approval of EAC RAIP implementation plan.

At National Level:

Not all EAC Partner States have compliant National Agricultural Investments Plans (NAIPs), as their key instrument for implementing programmes to deliver on the 7 Malabo Commitments.

2nd High level forum disseminating the 2019 BR report

- Keeping the momentum and sustain the major achievements made since the 1st High level forum;
- Cognizant of the challenges met when implementing the 1st High level forum recommendations; expected key outcomes are as follows:
 1. Regional and National high-level policy makers sensitised on the results and there is widespread learning inspiration on how to spur responsive policy and programmatic interventions responding to the recommendations of both the inaugural and second BR reports;
 2. The region's priority issues identified and discussed based on the BR results generated by AUC and the six (6) EAC governments in their presentations;
 3. Regional and national Stakeholders partnership and advocacy built, to demand strong political and financial commitment towards investing in regional and national agriculture transformational plan (RAIP and NAIP) taking into consideration the post Covid-19 era; and
 4. A yearly regional multi-stakeholder platform created as part of joint effort to strengthen data quality and reporting of the BR at the region and country level.

A PATH TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF MALABO DECLARATION BY 2025

Both technical and Financial support at Regional and National level are needed for the EAC Region to achieve the Malabo target at both EAC level and Partner State individual level:

a) Where Technical Capacity is needed:

At EAC Level:

- Coordination function of the CAADP Agenda at regional level has now become more than a must for EAC to keep the momentum and sustain the major achievements made since the 1st High level forum and ensure domestication of the CAADP Results Framework in the regional data systems so that it helps in the evaluation of the RAIP once implementation kicks off. Thus, EAC Secretariat would require subsequent support to retain the current EAC CAADP coordination office;
- Support Institutionalization and operation-alization of the regional Joint Sector Review platform; and
- Support fund mobilization for implementation the RAIP implementation Plan.

At National Level:

- Technical support is needed to develop standard methods for data collection and validation to adequately report on all CAADP/ Malabo indicators;
- Integrate the BR data collection process into existing national data systems;
- intensify efforts to develop and implement Malabo-compliant high-quality NAIPs; and
- Institutionalize and operationalize the Joint Sector Review.

b) Where Financial capacity is needed:

At EAC Level:

- Development Partners to support EAC in a collaborative manner to sustainably implement CAADP agenda at regional level;
- In collaboration with Partner States EAC Secretariat to organize the first Business and Investors Roundtable for financing of RAIP early next year and
- EAC Secretariat to facilitate any Partner State wanting to mobilise resources for implementation of the RAIP upon request.

At National Level:

- Development Partners to support Partner States in a collaborative manner in development and/ or Implementation the NAIPs; and
- Strengthen national data system to adequately report on CAADP indicators.



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