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**ANGOLA**



**Africa Agriculture  
Transformation Scorecard:  
Performance and Lessons**

# Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons

## 2019 CAADP Biennial Review Brief: Angola

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# 1. Introduction

The 2014 Malabo Declaration outlines Africa’s vision for accelerating agricultural growth and transformation on the African continent through seven broad commitments from 2015 to 2025. The commitments include: (1) upholding the principles and values of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), (2) enhancing investment finance in agriculture, (3) ending hunger in Africa by 2025, (4) reducing poverty by half by 2025 through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation, (5) boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, (6) enhancing the resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks, and (7) ensuring mutual accountability to actions and results by conducting a continent-wide biennial review (BR) to monitor progress in achieving the seven commitments. As part of fulfilling commitment 7 to mutual accountability, the second (2019) BR report and Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS) were launched at the 33rd African Union (AU) Summit in February 2020. This brief highlights Angola’s performance in the second BR and assesses challenges faced and lessons learned by Angola during the review. The brief also reviews policy and programmatic changes in Angola that can be attributed to the first (2017) and second (2019) BRs. It concludes by highlighting required policy actions for Angola to implement to meet the Malabo Commitments by 2025.

## 2. Progress in Achieving the Malabo Declaration Commitments

The benchmark (minimum score for a country to be on track in implementing the Malabo Declaration commitments) for the second BR was 6.66 out of 10 (AUC, 2020). Angola had an overall score of 4.77 in the second BR, which is far below the 2019 Benchmark of 6.66 indicating that the country is not on track to meet the Malabo commitments and targets by 2025 as shown in Table 1. Only four countries (Ghana, Mali, Morocco, and Rwanda) were on track on the overall commitments in the second BR and no country in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) was on track, indicating a regression from the first BR, when 8 countries in the SADC region were on track. The second BR process helped to show the importance of having relatively good agricultural data management systems in producing better quality data. In addition, aligning and implementing policies and programs based on CAADP principles was shown to contribute to better country performance.

Angola received an overall score that is below the benchmark due to its poor performance on all the Malabo themes except on intra-Africa trade in agriculture commodities and services (theme 5) (Table 1). Even though Angola performed higher than the average score in five thematic areas in Table 1 (themes 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7) compared to the group of SADC low-income countries, the country was below the average score in three other thematic areas (themes 2, 4, 7) compared to the group of SADC middle-income countries.

**Table 1: Angola summary of BR scores by Malabo theme**

Theme	Second BR Benchmark	SADC	Regional (Southern Africa)	SADC Low-income	SADC Middle-income	Angola
Recommitment to CAADP	10.00	7.42	7.50	6.76	7.03	8.18
Enhance Agriculture Finance	10.00	4.22	4.15	3.25	4.20	3.23
Ending Hunger by 2025	5.04	2.51	2.47	2.07	2.42	3.13
Halving Poverty Through Agriculture	3.94	1.29	1.25	1.18	1.14	0.75
Intra-Africa Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services	3.00	2.66	2.91	3.24	2.35	5.35
Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change	7.00	4.81	4.65	3.78	4.61	6.72
Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.64	7.04	6.95	5.43	7.03	6.00



All Commitments	6.66	4.28	4.27	3.67	4.11	4.77
Progress on All Commitments						

Source: Authors' calculations based on country 2<sup>nd</sup> BR scores. Legend: ■ not on track ■ on track

Notes: SADC Low-income Countries: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. SADC Middle-income Countries: Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zambia. Tanzania was not included in the SADC average and the SADC low-income category because it was grouped as part of the East African Community.

**Table 2: Angola BR scores by theme (first and second BRs)**

	First BR	Second BR	Change	% Change	Second BR Benchmark
Recommitment to CAADP	3.40	8.18	4.78	140.6	10.00
Enhancing Agriculture Finance	2.33	3.23	0.90	38.6	10.00
Ending Hunger by 2025	2.08	3.13	1.05	50.5	5.04
Halve Poverty Through Agriculture	0.63	0.75	0.12	19.0	3.94
Intra-Africa Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services	0.00	5.35	5.35	-	3.00
Enhance Resilience To Climate Change	3.33	6.72	3.39	101.8	7.00
Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.93	6.00	3.07	104.8	7.64
All Commitments	2.10	4.77	2.67	127.1	6.66

Source: Authors' calculations based on country 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> BR scores. Legend: ■ not on track ■ on track

As shown in Table 2, Angola did not perform well across all the themes during the first BR compared to the second BR. In the second BR, the country did not perform well in 6 thematic areas: recommitment to CAADP (8.18), enhancing agriculture finance (3.23), ending hunger by 2025 (3.13), halving poverty through agriculture (0.75), enhancing resilience to climate change (6.72) and mutual accountability for actions and results (6.00) and was therefore not on track to meeting any of these commitments by 2025. Even though the country did not perform well in six commitments indicated above, there was improvement in theme 5 (intra-Africa trade in agriculture commodities and services) which is above the second BR benchmark, hence the country was on track on theme 5. Overall, the Angola showed improvement in the second BR across all commitments (4.77) compared to the first BR (2.10). Even though Angola performed better in the second BR, the overall score was still below the benchmark of 6.66, hence the country was not on track toward meeting all the Malabo commitments. In order to improve in the future, Angola needs to focus more on key areas of weakness which are caused notably by data gaps in various thematic indicators.

### 3. Challenges and Lessons Learned from the Second BR

Angola faces challenges of limited data quality and quantity which continue to affect its performance in the BR process. During the second BR, the country had missing data on a number of Malabo thematic indicators including data on domestic and foreign private sector investment in agriculture. Angola needs to prioritize making improvements to data availability and quality as well as focusing on thematic areas in which it did not perform well by, for example, increasing yields of the country's priority agricultural commodities, improving food safety measures, ensuring inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability, peer review, and evidence-based policies, and strengthening supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

## 4. Policy and Programmatic Changes Following the First and Second BRs

Even though the country did not meet the overall benchmark to be on track, Angola made some necessary policy and programmatic changes based on both its the first BR and second BR results. For example, Angola has made progress, in terms of the country CAADP process, in the following areas:

- Surpassed the 2018 milestone of 30 percent by doubling the current levels of quality agricultural inputs for crops (seed), livestock (breed), and fisheries (fingerlings) by 2025.
- Consistently invested at least 1 percent of its agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) toward agricultural research and development between 2017-2018. This shows an increase in Angola's total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.
- Reduced post-harvest losses by 15 percent between 2015 and 2018.
- Improved in intra-African trade in agriculture by increasing the value of intra-Africa trade in agriculture by 57.3 percent between 2015 and 2018.
- Improved country capacity for evidence based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation by adopting an inclusive agricultural sector review mechanism.
- Improved public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added by allocating more public resources to the agriculture sector.
- Increased the size of irrigated area from its 2000 to 2018 by 400 percent which led to improved productivity and food security and nutrition.

## 5. Recommendations for Ensuring Achievement of Malabo Commitments by 2025

To improve implementation of the Malabo Declaration commitments and to achieve set goals by 2025, Angola needs to implement the following recommendations:

- *Recommitment to CAADP process:* Since the country did not perform well on this first commitment, Angola should improve on the overall CAADP process by making its national agriculture investment plan Malabo compliant and developing a Malabo compliant monitoring and evaluation system.
- *Enhancing investment finance in agriculture:* It is recommended that Angola should improve on its agriculture investment by providing financial support systems. It is also recommended that the country increase its agriculture budget to at least 10 percent of its total public expenditure in line with the CAADP target. Angola should also work to promote both domestic and foreign private sector investment in agriculture and improve farmers' access to finance.
- *Ending hunger by 2025:* Angola was also not on track for this commitment hence the country should improve access to agricultural inputs and technologies, agricultural productivity, social protection and food security and nutrition. It is imperative for the country to make efforts to increase yields for the country's priority agricultural commodities including rice, maize, cowpea, peanuts, and cassava to ensure food security and nutrition. Angola should strive to improve its food safety health index by putting in place sufficient legal as well as policy and institutional frameworks on food safety.
- *Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025:* It is recommended that Angola increase its agriculture sector growth through value-added production as this will improve food security and nutrition. In addition, Angola should promote inclusive public private partnerships (PPPs) for commodity value chains, creating youth jobs in agriculture and promoting women's participation in agri-business.



- *Boosting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities:* While Angola is on track to meet this commitment, there is still need for the country to improve its intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services through value addition and a deliberate effort to expand and diversify its agricultural export basket.
- *Enhancing resilience to climate change:* Angola needs to increase its investment in resilience building initiatives such as the development of social safety nets for vulnerable households.
- *Mutual accountability for actions and results:* Angola should strengthen its peer review and mutual accountability processes by improving its BR process through strong stakeholder engagement. The country should strengthen its statistical offices to better collect data that feeds into the monitoring indicators of the BR process with a view to promoting inclusive mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

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