

2021 CAADP
BIENNIAL REVIEW
BRIEF
ANGOLA



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

Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons

2021 CAADP Biennial Review Brief: Angola

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Established in 2006 under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) supports efforts to promote evidence- and outcome-based policy planning and implementation. In particular, ReSAKSS provides data and related analytical and knowledge products to facilitate CAADP benchmarking, review, and mutual learning processes. AKADEMIYA2063 leads the work of ReSAKSS in partnership with the African Union Commission, the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD), and leading regional economic communities (RECs).

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1. Introduction

In June 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union (AU) endorsed the Maputo Declaration (NEPAD 2003) through which the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) was adopted as the vehicle across Africa for wealth creation, food security and nutrition, economic growth, and prosperity for all. Following ten years of CAADP implementation, in June 2014 the Heads of State and Governments of the AU met in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, to endorse the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihood (AUC 2014). Through the Malabo Declaration, African leaders reiterated that agricultural transformation and food and nutrition security remained at the top of their political agenda and CAADP remained the main vehicle for coordinating the achievement of those goals. Between 2015 and 2025, the Malabo Declaration calls for the pursuit of the following seven commitments through a multi-sector approach:

1. Recommitment 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 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 related risks, and
7. Mutual accountability for actions and results.

Under the seventh commitment to foster mutual learning and mutual accountability, the AU resolved to conduct a continent-wide Biennial Review (BR) process starting in 2017. This process uses the CAADP results framework to track, monitor, and report progress in achieving all seven Malabo Declaration commitments. Three BR rounds have been undertaken—the inaugural BR in 2017 (AUC 2018), the second in 2019 (AUC 2020), and the third BR in 2021 (AUC 2021).

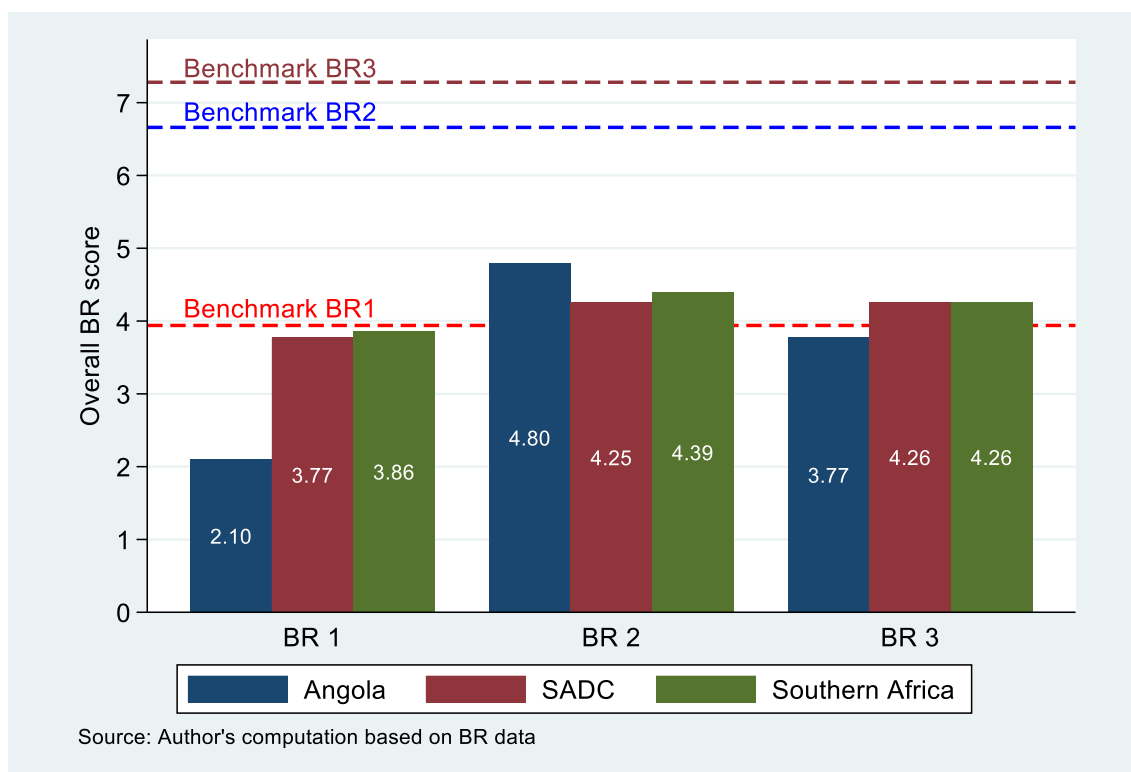
This brief assesses the performance of Angola toward meeting the Malabo Declaration commitments across the three rounds of the BR, highlights challenges and lessons faced by Angola in the third BR of 2021, and outlines policy and programmatic measures required for Angola to meet the Malabo Declaration commitment targets by 2025.

2. Progress by Angola in Achieving the Malabo Commitments

The overall performance of Angola over the three BR rounds is summarized in this section, comparing Angola's performance to that of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) as a whole and to all Southern African countries, as Angola belongs to both country groups. Figure 1 illustrates the overall BR performance scores of Angola, SADC, and Southern Africa. Angola's overall BR score rose from 2.10 for the first BR to 4.80 for the second, an increase of almost 130 percent. However, Angola's performance fell between the second and third BRs, falling by over 20 percent to 3.77 for the third BR. Despite the improvement in Angola's performance between the first and second BRs, the overall scores for Angola for all three BR rounds were below the benchmark scores for each. As the benchmark score for each round represents the minimum score for a country to be considered as being on-track at the time of the BR round for meeting the Malabo goals and targets set for the seven commitments, Angola has not been on-track to achieve the Malabo Declaration commitments by 2025 at any time since the first BR was conducted in 2017.



Figure 1. Overall Biennial Review performance scores for Angola, the Southern Africa Development Community, and the Southern Africa region for the first three Biennial Reviews



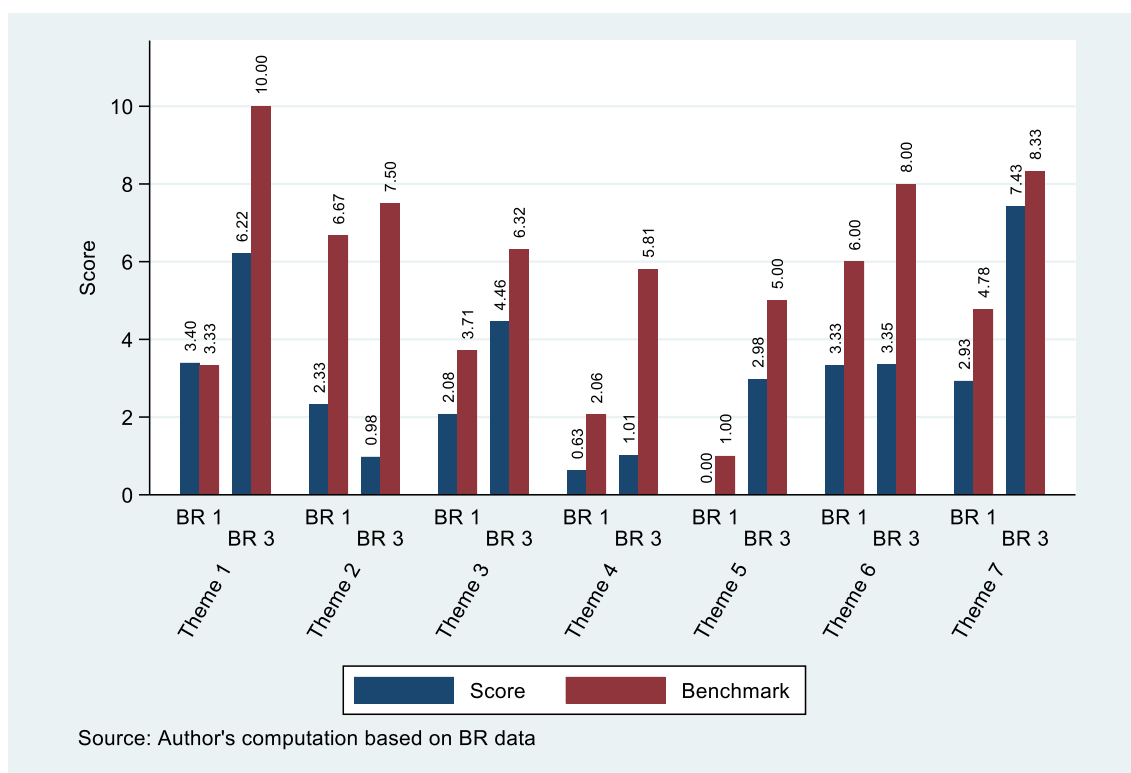
Note: The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) is made up of Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The Southern Africa region is made up of Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Considering Angola's performance relative to other countries in SADC and in Southern Africa, Figure 1 also demonstrates that, except for the second BR, the overall performance score for Angola falls short of that for the SADC and Southern African countries. However, Angola's improvement in terms of its overall BR performance score between the first and second BRs was considerably higher than the improvement registered by the SADC and Southern African countries as a whole—80 percent for Angola versus 13 percent for SADC and 10 percent for Southern Africa. Moreover, Angola performed better on the second BR than both the SADC countries and the Southern African countries.

We now turn our attention to assessing the performance of Angola across the seven Malabo Declaration commitments for the first (2017) and third (2021) BRs (Figure 2). Angola's commitment-specific performance scores from both the first and third BRs fell short of their benchmark scores for all Malabo Declaration commitments, except for the commitment to adhere to CAADP principles and values in the first BR. However, Angola's performance on this commitment for the third BR, while it improved from the first BR, fell short of the third BR benchmark. These results show that Angola was not on-track to meet any Malabo Declaration commitment by 2025. Although not shown, a similar pattern is seen for the performance score for each commitment in the second BR of 2019. This poor performances of Angola across all commitments over all three BR rounds are of concern. The country will need to make substantial further efforts if it is to realize the Malabo Declaration commitments by 2025.



Figure 2. Angola's performance across the seven Malabo Declaration commitments relative to the on-track benchmark scores for the first (2017) and third (2021) CAADP Biennial Reviews



Note: Theme 1—Recommitment to CAADP process; Theme 2—Enhancing agricultural finance; Theme 3—Ending hunger; Theme 4—Reducing poverty by half; Theme 5—Boosting intra-African trade; Theme 6—Enhancing resilience to climate variability; Theme 7—Mutual accountability.

The performance of Angola relative to the SADC countries in aggregate across all Malabo Declaration commitments shows a mixed picture. For the first BR, Angola's performance was worse than that of all SADC countries across six of the seven Malabo Declaration commitments—the exception was on the commitment to end hunger by 2025. However, for the second BR, Angola demonstrated an improved performance relative to all SADC countries; having higher scores for four out of the seven commitments. Unfortunately, Angola's performance relative to SADC countries regressed for the third BR of 2021, with the country showing higher performance scores than the SADC countries as a whole only for two commitments.

Despite failing to reach each benchmark score, Figure 2 shows that from the first to the third BR, Angola realized sizable improvements in its performance for five of the seven Malabo Declaration commitments—commitment 2 to enhance agricultural finance fell over this period, while commitment 6 for enhancing resilience to climate variability barely changed. However, although these improvements for the five commitments suggest that Angola is moving in the right direction toward achieving the Malabo Declaration commitments by 2025, they are not enough.

The performance score for the commitment to enhance agricultural finance (commitment 2) declined by 58 percent between the first and third BR from 2.33 to 0.98, making it the worst-performing Malabo Declaration commitment for Angola. The poor performance for this commitment is related to weak performance for two sub-categories under this commitment: public expenditure to agriculture, with a score of 3.28; and access to finance, with a score of 0.63; against a benchmark of 10.00 for both sub-categories. The reduction in performance for enhancing agricultural finance between the first and third BRs is of concern given empirical evidence that shows increased expenditure on agriculture, especially on agricultural research, to exhibit among the highest returns in increased agricultural productivity and poverty reduction. Alene and Coulibaly (2009) found that a 1.0 percent increase in expenditure in agricultural research over time resulted in a 0.38 percent increase in agricultural productivity, a 0.95 percent growth in per capita income, and a 0.60 percent reduction in poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.

The two other commitment areas in which Angola's performance relative to the on-track benchmarks is poor are the country's commitment to halving poverty through agriculture (commitment 4—the deficit of the commitment performance score relative to the benchmark score is 83 percent) and to enhance resilience to climate change (commitment 6—a deficit of 58 percent). The poor performance for the poverty reduction commitment is related to weak performance for several sub-categories under this commitment: agriculture gross domestic product (GDP), with a score of 2.50 against a benchmark of 6.25; women participation in agribusiness, with a score of 1.50 against 7.00; and youth employment in agriculture, with a score of 0.05 against 5.00. The poor performance for the commitment to enhance resilience to climate change is predominantly due to Angola's poor performance related to investment in resilience building, with a score of 6.70 against a benchmark of 10.00.

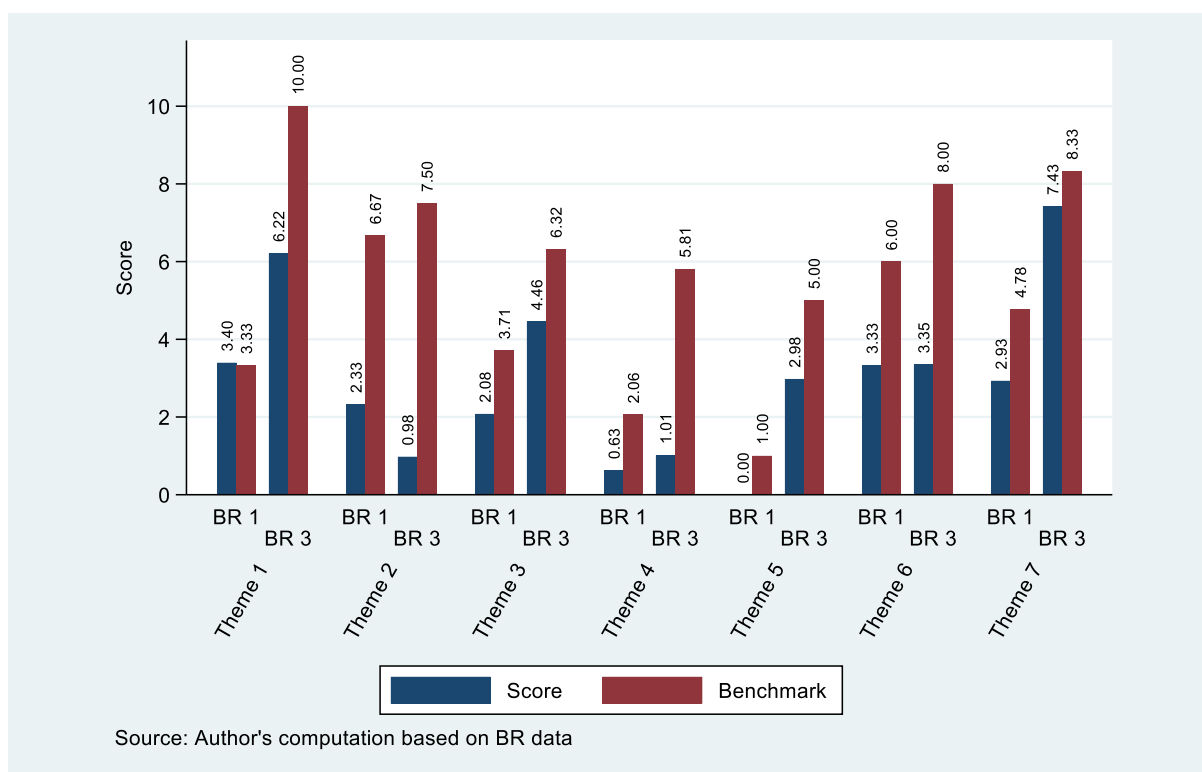
Despite not meeting the benchmarks for achieving the Malabo Declaration commitments by 2025, Angola performed relatively well on several commitments. These included those on mutual accountability (commitment 1), with the deficit of the performance score relative to the benchmark score estimated at only 11 percent, and ending hunger by 2025 (commitment 3), with a deficit estimated at 30 percent. The elements that contributed to relatively good performance on the commitment to mutual accountability for Angola were its capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, with a score of 10.00 against a benchmark of 5.00; and Angola having in place a biennial agricultural review process, which garnered a score of 7.00 against a benchmark of 10.00. For the commitment to ending hunger by 2025, food safety, social protection, and post-harvest loss mitigation were the three out of the six performance sub-categories for this commitment for which the country met the benchmark.

3. Operational challenges for Angola in conducting Biennial Reviews

The computation of BR performance scores is quite demanding in terms of data—43 indicators were tracked for the first BR, 47 for the second, and 46 for the third. Generating accurate national performance assessments on progress toward achieving the Malabo Commitments requires reliable agricultural data systems, which is a challenge for many African countries. Angola is no exception. For the third BR, Angola had 75 percent of the data required to compute indicators for all seven performance categories, but with significant variation across themes (Figure 3). While this data coverage is relatively low, it represents an improvement from the first BR for which data coverage stood at 52 percent. The performance score improvements from the first to the third BR are in part related to increased data coverage between the two rounds.



Figure 3. Data availability for monitoring Angola's performance across the seven Malabo Declaration commitments for the first (2017) and third (2021) CAADP Biennial Reviews



Despite the significant progress made between the first and third BR in terms of data coverage, Angola still faces challenges in data access both in terms of availability and quality. These data constraints affect the country's performance under each BR round because a country receives a zero score for a given performance indicator when the required data to compute the indicator are not reported by the country. The commitments that are shown in Figure 3 to have the greatest challenges in terms of data availability are enhancing investment finance in agriculture (theme 2), ending hunger by 2025 (theme 4), boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities (theme 5), and enhancing resilience to climate variability (theme 6). These notably are the commitments on which Angola's performance has been the poorest (Figure 2).

Angola needs to invest in reliable data systems. These investments should include developing protocols for data collection, processing, verification, and validation to improve evidence-based planning and formulating policies to fully report on all Malabo Declaration commitments and indicators. To avoid duplication of efforts, to strengthen data consistency, and to minimize data discrepancies, these data systems should be centrally managed under a single authority, such as the National Institute of Statistics. To be more effective and efficient, these data systems should be complemented with institutional strengthening and capacity building, including sufficient numbers of appropriately trained personnel.

4. Policy and programmatic changes in Angola to achieve the Malabo commitments by 2025

The policy and programmatic changes emerging from the three rounds of the BR in Angola that will be necessary to fast-track the country toward achieving the Malabo Declaration commitments include:

- Strengthen the multi-sector technical working groups responsible for compiling the BR data for Angola.

- Enhance public financial management to improve the quality of public agricultural expenditure and to promote planning of public investments in the agricultural sector, including donor-funded projects. This should be done in close partnership with key stakeholders in the agricultural sector, resulting in an increased allocation of public resources to the sector.
- Update the National Investment Plan for Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition (PNIASAN), in light of the Malabo Declaration to better coordinate and promote accelerated growth and transformation of agriculture.
- Create a better enabling environment for both domestic and foreign private sector investment in the agricultural sector. Such efforts should include approving a strategy for expanding the role of the private sector in agriculture.
- Promote domestic agricultural processing, improve storage to reduce post-harvest losses, strengthen transportation networks for distribution and logistics, and increase agricultural marketing activities.
- Strengthen and modernize national social protection programs and contingency plans for natural disasters.
- Promote breastfeeding for two years and exclusive breastfeeding for six months.
- Implement initiatives for economically empowering youth and women, particularly through job creation for them in the agricultural sector;

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