

FOURTH CAADP
BIENNIAL REVIEW
BRIEF
ANGOLA



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

Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons

Fourth CAADP Biennial Review Brief: Angola

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About ReSAKSS

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.

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1. Introduction

In June 2003, in Maputo, Mozambique, the African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government endorsed the Maputo Declaration (NEPAD 2003), adopting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as the vehicle for wealth creation, food and nutrition security, economic growth, and prosperity for all across Africa. Following ten years of CAADP implementation, in June 2014, the AU Heads of State and Government met in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, to endorse the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (AUC 2014). In endorsing the Malabo Declaration, African leaders reiterated that agricultural transformation, food, and nutrition security remained at the top of their political agenda. They also reaffirmed the CAADP framework as the main vehicle for coordinating the achievement of these goals. The Malabo Declaration calls for the pursuit of the following seven commitments in the 2015-2025 period:

1. Upholding the principles and values of the CAADP
2. Enhancing investment finance in agriculture
3. Ending hunger in Africa by 2025
4. Halving poverty 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 related risks
7. Ensuring mutual accountability for actions and results by conducting a continent-wide Biennial Review (BR) to monitor progress in achieving the seven Malabo Declaration commitments

Under the seventh commitment to foster mutual learning and accountability, the AU resolved to conduct a continent-wide BR process starting in 2017. This process uses the CAADP results framework to track, monitor, and report progress toward the achievement of the seven Malabo Declaration commitments. Four BR rounds have been undertaken – the inaugural BR (BR1) was conducted in 2017 (AUC 2018), the second BR (BR2) in 2019 (AUC 2020), the third BR (BR3) in 2021 (AUC 2021), and the fourth BR (BR4) in February 2024.

This brief assesses Angola's performance toward meeting the Malabo Declaration commitments across the four BR rounds. Furthermore, it highlights the challenges faced and lessons learned by Angola during BR4 in 2023. The brief also outlines policy and programmatic measures required for Angola to meet the Malabo Declaration commitment targets by 2025.

2. Angola's Progress toward Achieving the Malabo Declaration Commitments

This section summarizes Angola's overall performance over the four BR rounds in addition to comparing the country's performance to that of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as a whole and all Southern African countries.

Figure 1 shows that in BR4, Angola scored 1.43 in its overall progress toward the achievement of the Malabo commitments by 2025. For a country to be considered on track to achieving the commitments by 2025, it would have to attain or exceed 9.29, the benchmark score for BR4. Angola was one of the worst-performing African countries in BR4. It was among those countries that are not on track and whose scores appear in red in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Angola's overall performance score in BR4 relative to other African countries

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.

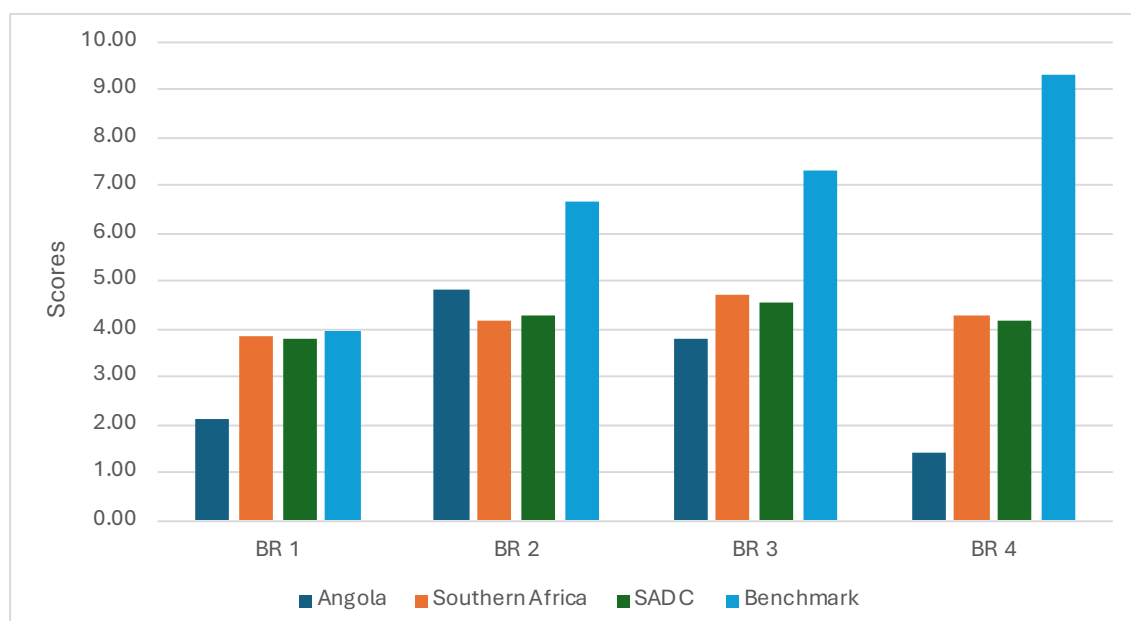
									2022 BENCHMARK	ALGERIA
									9.29	NA
ANGOLA	BENIN	BOTSWANA	BURKINA FASO	BURUNDI	CABO VERDE	CAMEROON	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CHAD		
1.43 ▽ -82%	6.00 △ 26%	3.14 ▽ -37%	5.73 △ 10%	6.14 △ 14%	5.09 △ 12%	3.70 ▽ -19%	1.73 ▽ -34%	NA		
COMOROS	CONGO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	DJIBOUTI	DR CONGO	EGYPT	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	ERITREA	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 & PRÍNCIPE	SENEGAL	SEYCHELLES	SIERRA LEONE	SOMALIA		
4.32 △ 19%	6.28 △ 18%	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%		

Source: AUC 2023.

Note: Red means "not on track"; blue means "progressing well"; gray and NA indicate countries that did not participate in BR4.

Figure 2 illustrates the overall BR performance scores of Angola, SADC, and Southern Africa. Angola's overall BR score rose from 2.10 in BR1 to 4.80 in BR2, an increase of almost 130 percent. However, the country's performance deteriorated between BR2 and BR3, as well as between BR3 and BR4, falling by over 20 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Despite Angola's improved performance between the first and second BRs, the country's overall scores for each BR fell below the respective benchmarks. The benchmark score for each round represents the minimum score for a country to be considered "on track" toward meeting the seven Malabo commitments. Angola has not been 'on track' in any of the BR rounds since the first one was conducted in 2017.

Figure 2: Overall performance scores for Angola, SADC, and the Southern Africa region for the four BRs



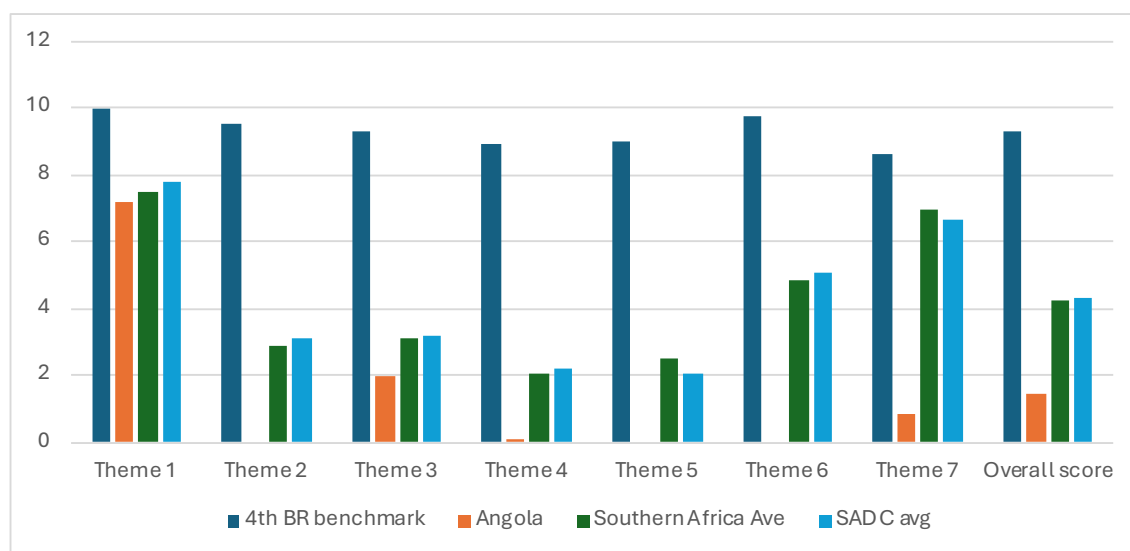
Source: Authors' computations using BR data.

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

Figure 2 shows that, except for BR2, Angola's overall performance fell below the average score for the SADC and Southern African countries. However, Angola improved its overall performance score between BR1 and BR2 at a higher level than that of the SADC and Southern African countries as a whole, i.e., 80 percent for Angola versus 13 percent for SADC and 10 percent for Southern Africa. Moreover, Angola performed better in BR2 than both the SADC and the Southern African countries. However, the country's performance declined between BR3 and BR4 by about 60 percent.

Angola's scores for specific commitments in the four BRs fell short of the benchmarks for all Malabo Declaration commitments (Figure 3). The only commitment whose score improved from BR3 to BR4 was the commitment to adhere to CAADP principles and values (Theme 1). However, Angola's performance on this commitment still fell short of the BR4 benchmark, similar to the other six commitments. These results show that Angola was not on track to meet any Malabo Declaration commitment by 2025. Angola's poor performance across all commitments in the four BR rounds is a matter of concern. The country will need to make substantial efforts to realize the Malabo Declaration commitments by 2025.

Figure 3: Angola's performance across the seven Malabo Declaration commitments relative to the average of SADC and Southern African countries



Source: Authors' computations using BR data.

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

2. Angola's Operational Challenges in Conducting BRs

The computation of BR performance scores is quite demanding in terms of data; for instance, BR1 involved tracking 43 indicators, BR2 had 47 indicators, while BR3 and BR4 had 46 indicators. 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 in this regard.

Angola faces challenges with data in terms of both availability and quality. These data constraints affect the country's performance during the BR cycles, as each indicator that does not have data available for its computation receives a score of zero. Figure 3 shows the commitments that have the most significant challenges in terms of data availability: Enhancing investment finance in agriculture (Theme 2); Ending hunger by 2025 (Theme 3);

Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities (Theme 5); and Enhancing resilience to climate variability (Theme 6). These are also the commitments for which Angola recorded its poorest performance.

Angola needs to invest in reliable data systems. These investments should include the development of protocols for data collection, processing, verification, and validation to improve evidence-based planning and formulation of policies to enable complete reporting on the Malabo Declaration commitments and indicators. These data systems should be centrally managed under a single authority, such as the National Institute of Statistics, to avoid duplication of efforts, strengthen consistency, and minimize discrepancies. For greater effectiveness and efficiency, these data systems should be complemented with institutional strengthening and capacity building to develop sufficient numbers of appropriately trained personnel.

3. Policy and Programmatic Changes in Angola to Achieve the Malabo Declaration Commitments by 2025

The policy and programmatic changes emerging from the four BR rounds in Angola that will be necessary to fast-track the country's achievement of the Malabo Declaration commitments include:

- Strengthening the multi-sectoral technical working groups responsible for compiling BR data for Angola.
- Enhancing dissemination and engagement among the different sectors involved in the CAADP process to improve data accuracy and general reporting.
- Bolstering public finance management to improve the quality of public agricultural expenditures and promote planning of public investments in the agricultural sector, including donor-funded projects. This has been done in close partnership with key stakeholders in the agricultural sector, resulting in an increased allocation of public resources to the sector.
- Approval of the Private Investment Law is a step in the right direction toward the promotion of foreign direct investment.
- Increase the promotion of seed, agricultural, and livestock production and focus on sustainable aquaculture.
- Establishing a management unit and implementing a restructuring program since the last BR report to support the agricultural sector.
- Updating the National Investment Plan for Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition (PNIASAN), in line with the Malabo Declaration, to better coordinate and promote accelerated growth and transformation of agriculture.



4. Priority Actions and Recommendations to Ensure Achievement of the Malabo Declaration Commitments by 2025

Angola is not on track to achieve the Malabo Commitments by 2025 across all themes. Dedicated efforts and strategic interventions are urgently needed to improve the country's performance.

- Numerous indicators received a score of zero, meaning no data was reported for the indicator. This calls for improved data collection and reporting.
- Improving Angola's performance on all commitments calls for increased funding for data generation, management, analysis, utilization, and monitoring and evaluation in the agricultural sector.
- Utilization of BR results can be enhanced by involving high-level political leadership in the dissemination of BR results.
- Strengthen and modernize national social protection programs and contingency plans for natural disasters.
- Implement initiatives to economically empower youth and women, especially through job creation in the agricultural sector.
- Create an enabling environment for domestic and foreign private sector investment in the agricultural sector. Such efforts should include approving a strategy for expanding the private sector's role 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.

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