

FOURTH CAADP
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BRIEF
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**Africa Agriculture
Transformation Scorecard:
Performance and Lessons**

Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons

Fourth CAADP Biennial Review Brief: Tanzania

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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

Addressing Africa's agricultural challenges has the potential to unlock inclusive economic growth, benefit smallholder farmers, boost food production, and end hunger. With these possibilities in mind, African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government adopted the Maputo Declaration of 2003, establishing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The CAADP aims to increase public investments in agriculture by allocating a minimum of 10 percent of national budgets to the sector and targets consistent agricultural productivity growth of 6 percent per year (AUC 2014).

Subsequently, African countries signed CAADP Compacts for their countries and formulated national agriculture and food security investment plans. Underpinning CAADP are the core principles of the AU, which include African and local ownership and responsibility, transparency and accountability, mutual partnerships, inclusiveness, and collective responsibility, as well as a Commitment to fundamental institutional and policy reforms.

In 2014, the Heads of State and Government of the AU recommitted themselves to agricultural transformation across the continent through the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (AUC 2014). The Malabo Declaration outlines a vision to accelerate agricultural growth and transformation on the continent between 2015 and 2025 through the pursuit of seven broad Commitments:

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

To meet the seventh Commitment on mutual accountability, African countries present a report to the AU every two years, detailing their progress toward agricultural transformation. In addition to gauging the country's progress toward achieving the seven Malabo Declaration Commitments by 2025, each BR report also assesses the country's capacity for evidence-based policy and program design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, peer review, and mutual accountability.

To date, AU Member States have submitted four BR reports. The country reports are compiled into a continental report presented to AU Heads of State and Government for their endorsement. The inaugural BR (BR1) was compiled and presented in 2017 (AUC 2018), and the second (BR2) in 2019 (AUC 2020). The report on the third BR (BR3) of 2021 and the associated Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard were launched at the 35th AU Summit in February 2022 (AUC 2022; Matchaya et al. 2021), and BR4 was released in 2024. Tanzania has participated in all four BRs, submitting a country report to the AU in each BR cycle.

This brief draws on the fourth BR (BR4) report to summarize Tanzania's performance in terms of the seven Malabo Declaration Commitments, assessing the challenges faced and lessons learned. The brief also reviews policy, programmatic, and investment changes in Tanzania induced by the four BR cycles. The final section highlights policy actions and programmatic measures Tanzania must take to meet the Malabo Commitments by 2025.



2. Tanzania's Progress Toward Achievement of the Malabo Commitments

Table 1 presents Tanzania's performance across the seven themes of the Malabo Commitments under the CAADP. Each theme is scored across four BRs, with an analysis of the differences between the latest reviews expressed in percentage changes. Tanzania's performance on the Malabo Commitments shows mixed progress, with improvements in Theme 3 (Ending Hunger by 2025) and Theme 6 (Enhancing resilience to climate variability), although both scores were below their respective benchmarks. Theme 5 (Boosting intra-African Trade) and Theme 7 (Mutual Accountability) experienced significant setbacks, with scores declining scores in BR4. Overall, the average score across all Commitments increased marginally from 3.07 to 5.77 over the four reviews, but it remains well below the benchmarks. In BR4, which is the focus of this brief, Tanzania attained an overall performance score of 5.77 against a benchmark of 9.29, meaning Tanzania was "not on track" to meet the Malabo Declaration Commitments.

Table 1: Summary of Tanzania's BR scores by Malabo Commitment.

#	Themes	BR1	BR2	BR3	BR4	Difference	% Change (BR4 - BR3)	BR4 Benchmark	Status
1	Commitment to the CAADP process	3.95	10.00	10.00	9.15	-0.9	-8.5120	10	Not on track
2	Enhancing investment finance in agriculture	3.05	3.26	1.65	2.05	0.4	24.12	9.5	Not on track
3	Ending hunger by 2025	1.2	4.9	3.6	4.8	1.2	33.47	9.26	Not on track
4	Eradicating poverty through agriculture	3.1	3.1	6.3	5.6	-0.7	-11.55	8.94	Not on track
5	Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services	1.1	1.6	4.2	3.3	-0.9	-22.56	9	Not on track
6	Enhancing resilience to climate variability	3.7	4.7	7.8	8.9	1.1	13.952	9.75	Not on track
7	Mutual accountability for actions and results	5.4	8.0	7.8	6.6	-1.2	-15.649	8.6	Not on track
All Commitments		3.07	5.08	5.91	5.77	-0.14	1.89	9.3	Not on track

Source: Authors' calculations based on country BR Scores (2022).

Notably, Tanzania achieved a perfect score of 10 out of 10 in Theme 1 (ReCommitment to CAADP process), indicating that it was on track. The "on track" status was also evident in certain categories of Themes 3, 4, 6, and 7, including sanitary and phytosanitary measures; inclusive public-private partnerships (PPPs) for commodity value chains; youth employment in agriculture; resilience to climate-related risks and other shocks; as well as the communication of biennial agriculture review results.

Figure 1 shows an upward trend in the performance of Theme 1 (Commitment to CAADP process) across the four BR cycles. The score aligned with the benchmark in BR1 and BR2 before declining slightly in BR4 to fall below the benchmark. This indicates early progress in adhering to the CAADP process but points to a recent decline in Commitment, highlighting the need for a renewed focus to meet the target consistently.

Scores in **Theme 2 (Investment finance in agriculture)** remained consistently low through the four BR cycles, although a slight improvement was recorded in BR4 compared to BR3. Despite the modest upward trend, the scores are significantly below the benchmark, indicating insufficient progress in investment finance. This highlights the need for accelerated efforts and substantial resource allocations to address this critical gap.

In **Theme 3 (Ending hunger by 2025)**, the scores show a steady upward trend, improving significantly from BR1 to the highest recorded score in BR4. Despite this positive trajectory, scores remain below the benchmark, indicating that while progress is being made, it is insufficient to meet the 2025 goal. This calls for intensified efforts and strategies to accelerate progress toward ending hunger.

Theme 4 (Eradicating poverty through agriculture) shows mixed progress over time, with an upward trend from BR1 to BR2, followed by a decline in BR4. Despite earlier improvements, scores remain below the benchmark, meaning the theme is *not on track*. The BR4 decline points to setbacks in efforts to use agriculture as a tool for poverty eradication, emphasizing the need for renewed focus and strategic interventions.

Similarly, **Theme 5 (Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services)** had shown overall improvement from BR1 to BR3, reflecting some progress in enhancing intra-African agricultural trade. However, a decline in BR4 indicates a loss of momentum. Further, the score is significantly below the benchmark, meaning the theme is not on track, and existing efforts are insufficient to meet the set targets.

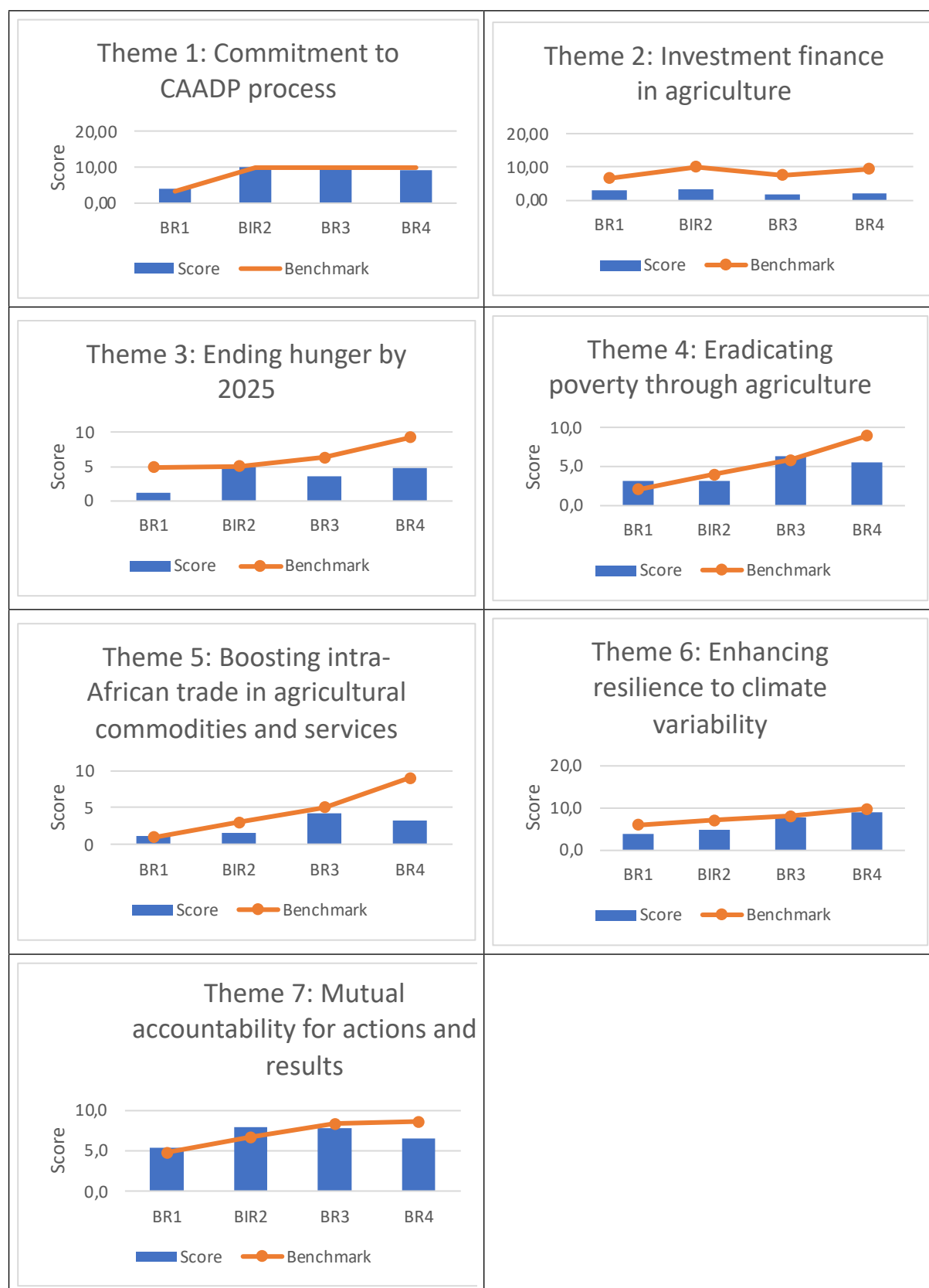
Performance under **Theme 7 (Mutual accountability for actions and results)** was initially positive, with an upward trend from BR1 to BR2. After this positive start, scores declined in BR3 and dropped again in BR4, moving further below the benchmark. This steady decrease suggests that there have been significant setbacks in fostering accountability among stakeholders responsible for implementing and monitoring actions within the agricultural sector.

In contrast to the other themes, **Theme 6 (Resilience to climate variability)** improved steadily, with scores consistently rising from BR1 to BR4. This positive trend highlights progress in efforts to enhance resilience to climate variability. Despite consistent improvement, Tanzania's scores under this theme still fell short of the benchmark and the Commitment was classified as not on track. While ongoing initiatives such as the adoption of climate-smart agriculture, improved water management practices, and the promotion of drought-resistant crop varieties are promising, additional measures are necessary to fully meet resilience targets.

Figure 1 below shows specific themes and BR trends (BR1, BR2, BR3, and BR4) with respective scores and benchmarks. The figure shows that the BR4 benchmarks are higher than the scores across all themes (1-7).



Figure 1: Trends in Tanzania's performance across the four BRs.



3. Challenges and Lessons Learned from Tanzania's Fourth BR

The BR4 in Tanzania highlights significant challenges in achieving the seven Malabo Commitments by 2025, a situation that is compounded by limitations in the review process and data quality. The review process suffers from limited stakeholder engagement, inadequate institutional capacity, and tight timelines, which hinder rigorous data collection and validation. In addition, data gaps and inconsistencies across regions, as well as the limited integration of sub-national insights, undermine the accuracy of the findings. An over-reliance on external data sources further exacerbates the issue, particularly for themes such as resilience to climate variability and intra-African trade.

These limitations reduce the BR's effectiveness as a tool to guide policies and resource allocation, making it challenging to identify and address bottlenecks. To improve the performance of its agricultural sector, Tanzania must strengthen its national data systems, ensuring accurate and timely metrics that reflect local contexts. Enhancing stakeholder participation is essential to capturing diverse perspectives and realities while building institutional capacity will help improve the quality and reliability of future reviews. These measures are critical to align the BR process with the country's efforts to achieve the Malabo targets.

4. Policy and Programmatic Changes in Tanzania following the First three BRs

Tanzania did not meet the BR4 benchmark for its overall performance in making progress toward achieving the Malabo Commitments by 2025. However, the country made several significant policy and programmatic changes between BR2 and BR3 that resulted in some improvements in BR4.

Enhancing youth employment within agricultural value chains: The Government of Tanzania has taken proactive steps to enhance youth employment within agricultural value chains, recognizing the sector's potential for job creation and economic growth. One notable initiative is the project 'Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT),' which aims to address youth unemployment through the development of skills, resources, and opportunities tailored to agriculture.

Increased emphasis on agricultural investments: To address the country's low scores in enhancing agricultural finance, Tanzania introduced various initiatives aimed at attracting private sector investments and enhancing public funding for the agricultural sector. Priority was given to programs that promote access to credit for smallholder farmers. Additionally, through the Ministry of Agriculture, the government is preparing to launch the Cooperative Bank of Tanzania, which will primarily serve farmers and other stakeholders.

Stronger focus on ending hunger: Building on progress made in the Commitment to end hunger by 2025, Tanzania's government has scaled up programs like Kilimo Kwanza (Agriculture First) and increased support for agricultural research and technology to improve food security.

Enhanced climate resilience strategies: Tanzania developed climate adaptation policies, drought-resistant crops, and early warning systems for extreme weather events to enhance resilience to climate variability. The country also made efforts to integrate climate-smart agriculture into its national agricultural plans.

Regional trade and market integration: Tanzania has pursued policies to strengthen its trade networks, including reducing non-tariff barriers and enhancing transport infrastructure to support cross-border agricultural trade.



Institutional reforms and accountability mechanisms: In response to gaps under Commitment 7 (Mutual accountability for actions and results), the government introduced reforms to improve stakeholder coordination and enhance transparency in agricultural reporting systems. Platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogues have also been established to foster shared accountability.

Improved data and monitoring systems: Tanzania invested in upgrading its agricultural data collection and management systems to address the country's challenges with data quality. The country also strengthened its partnerships with regional organizations and international bodies to improve data accuracy and reporting in subsequent reviews.

These policy and programmatic changes reflect Tanzania's efforts to align with the Malabo Declaration Commitments and address the challenges identified through the biennial review process. However, continued reforms and investments are necessary to accelerate progress toward the 2025 targets.

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

Boost investment in agriculture: Tanzania's government should allocate at least 10 percent of its national budget to the agricultural sector, in line with CAADP targets. Encouraging private sector investment in agribusiness and value chains through favorable policies, tax incentives, and strategic partnerships is also essential. Additionally, improving financial inclusion for farmers, particularly women and youth, can be achieved by enhancing access to affordable credit and insurance services, fostering broader participation and growth in the agricultural sector.

Enhance agricultural productivity and food security: This requires promoting the adoption of modern farming technologies, improved seeds, and sustainable practices. Investments in agricultural research and extension services are crucial to equipping farmers with the knowledge and skills needed to boost yields. Additionally, expanding irrigation infrastructure is essential to reduce reliance on rain-fed agriculture and ensure more consistent production.

Strengthen climate resilience: Expanding climate-smart farming programs to mitigate the impacts of climate variability is one way to strengthen climate resilience. Investments in early warning systems and disaster preparedness are essential to protect farmers from extreme weather events. Additionally, integrating climate resilience into national agricultural development plans through targeted policies ensures a sustainable and adaptive agricultural sector.

Promote regional trade and market access: Improving cross-border trade in agricultural commodities requires enhancing transport and logistics infrastructure, removing non-tariff barriers, and streamlining trade regulations to promote intra-African commerce. Additionally, supporting farmers and agribusinesses to meet quality standards is crucial to accessing regional and international markets.

Improve governance and accountability: To enhance collaboration and accountability in agriculture, it is vital to strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms that bring together government, the private sector, and civil society. Robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks should be established to track progress and address gaps in meeting Commitments. Further, increasing transparency in agricultural spending and performance reporting is essential to ensure trust and effective resource utilization.



Address data and information gaps: Enhancing the quality of biennial review reporting requires investments in reliable data collection, management, and analysis systems. Incorporating sub-national data is essential to capture localized realities and challenges effectively. Moreover, leveraging digital tools and technologies enables real-time data monitoring and dissemination, improving accuracy and timeliness in reporting.

Prioritize social inclusion: Empowering women, youth, and marginalized groups in agriculture requires targeted capacity-building programs that enhance their skills and opportunities. Promoting equitable access to essential resources such as land, credit, and training is critical to foster inclusion. Strengthening safety nets for vulnerable populations will help reduce poverty and hunger, ensuring a more resilient and equitable agricultural sector.

By addressing these priorities, Tanzania can overcome existing challenges and accelerate progress toward meeting the Malabo Declaration Commitments by 2025.

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