



CAADP



**NEPAD**  
TRANSFORMING AFRICA

## ***Training on SDGs Monitoring***

***Addis Ababa, February 2017***

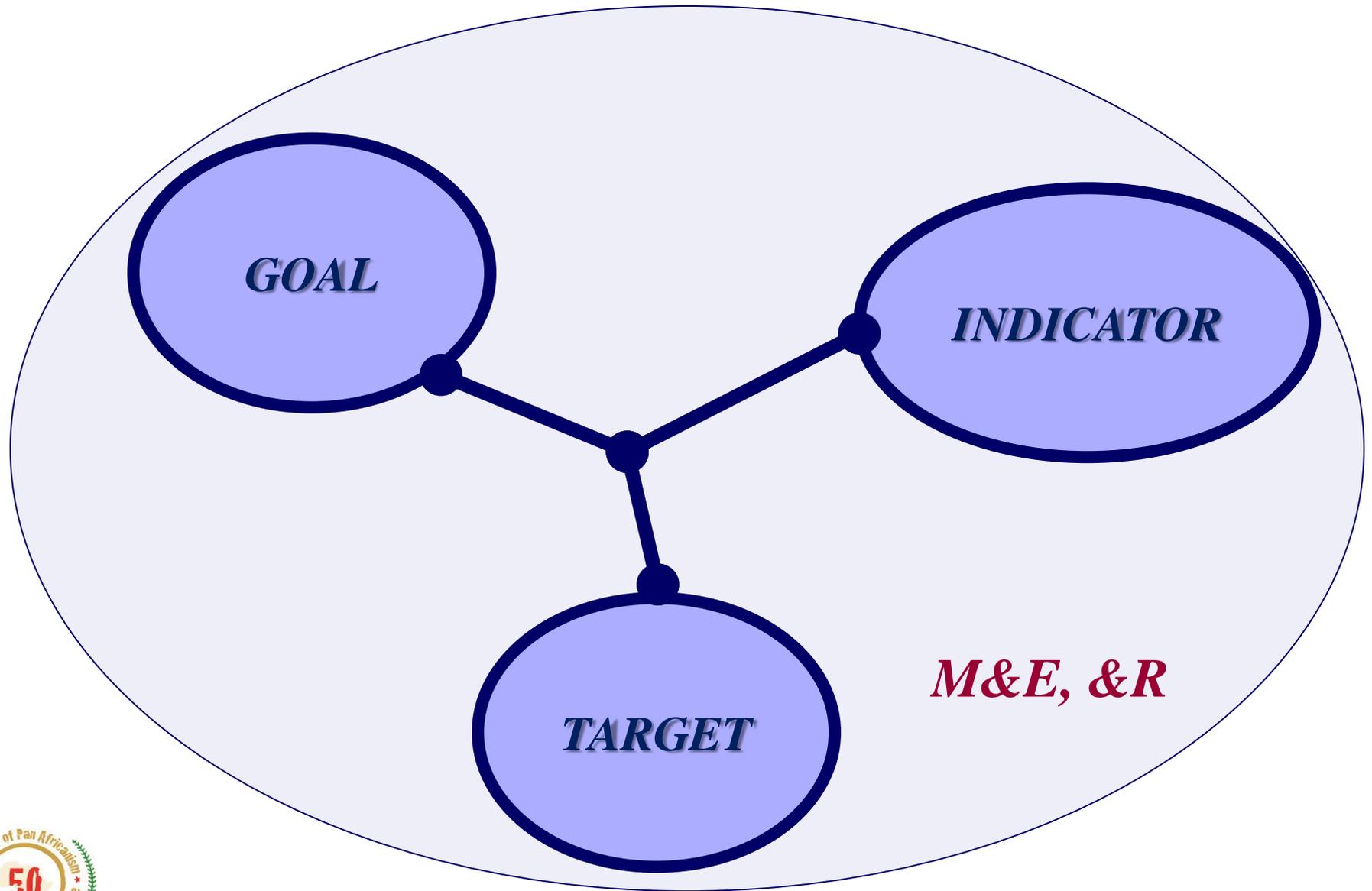
# ***An Indicator, What is it about?***

***DREA Contribution on practical aspects of the design of Indicators***

***Anselme Vodounhessi & Maurice Lorika,  
CAADP M&E Advisors / DREA / AUC***

Goal → Target

→ Indicator



# Target and Indicator



**Target**

*Distance (km)*

*Time (h)*

~~*Fuel consumption  
(litre /km)*~~

~~*CO<sub>2</sub>  
Emission*~~



*Speed (km / h)*

**Indicator**

# Target and Indicator

*There is no INDICATOR without a TARGET...*

*Indicator* : *Parameter that tells without any further calculation , how much a goal has been achieved...*      ***Need of clear Performance Target!***

***Parameter/Data***

***WwA = 1200.10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/yr***

***Information***

***WwA = 80% of TWw***

***Target/Goal***

***WwA/ TWw < 70%***

***Indicator***

***Target***

***WwA = Water withdrawal in Agriculture***

# Target and Indicator

**There is no INDICATOR without a TARGET...**

## **Malabo (4.c):**

***“Support and facilitate preferential entry and participation for women and youth in gainful and attractive agri-business opportunities”***

## **Malabo (6.b):**

***“Enhance investment for resilience building initiatives, including social security for rural workers and other vulnerable social groups, as well for vulnerable ecosystem”***



# Target and Indicator

**There is no INDICATOR without a TARGET...**

## **SDG (1.a):**

***“Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions”***

### **SDG indicator 1.a.1:**

***Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes***



# Target and Indicator

*There is no INDICATOR without a TARGET...*

## *SDG (6.1):*

*“By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all .”*

### *SDG indicator 6.1.1:*

*Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services .*

*= 100%*



# Need for improved targets for SDG goals

## Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate

2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

that progressively improve land and soil quality

# Efforts made for the Agenda 2063

and equitable access for all

**Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production**

Priority Area (1)	2023 Target	Indicators	SDG	Corresponding targets
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<b>Agricultural productivity and production</b>	1. Allocate a minimum of 10% annual public expenditure to agriculture and grow the sector by at least 6% per annum	a) % annual allocation of budget to the agriculture sector. B) % contribution of the agriculture sector to GDP	2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries	
	2. Double agricultural total factor productivity	agricultural total production and productivity doubled.	this is not an indicator It should be: Growth rate of total production and productivity	2,3	By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
				2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries
				8,2	Achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
	3. Increase youth and women participation in integrated agricultural value chains by at least 30%	% increase of youth and women participating in intergrated agricultural value chain.		2,3	By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
			5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national law	

4. Reduce post-harvest losses of food products at the retail and consumer level and reduce food losses during storage and transport	% reduction of post harvest losses		12,3	By 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses during storage and transport
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# Better efforts made for the Malabo M&E

## Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa

Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	Performances Indicators					Existing Int. data Sources	Comments
			Item (What is measured)	Targets (Where to reach)	Baseline Year	Milestone Year	Reference		
1. Investment to CAADP Process	1.1 Country CAADP Processes	Develop/update national Plans for implementing Malabo declaration using CAADP implementation approach under	1.1- CAADP Process Completion Index (CAADPPro).	100%	2015	2018	Malabo Decl. 1(a) & 1(e)	Country, AUC*, NEPAD*	
	Partnership & Alliance	Strengthen existing stakeholder coordination body.	1.1.ii- Effectiveness of, and Quality of, Multi-stakeholder and multi-coordination body (Qc).	100%	2015	2018	Malabo Decl. 1(b) & 1(d)	Country, RECs	
	1.3 CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	Strengthen existing settings to successfully Malabo Declaration go							
2. Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.1 Public Expenditures to Agriculture	Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.	2.1.i- Experience of public expenditure						
			2.1.ii- Public Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added (PAEAgVA).	19%	2015	2025	Malabo Decl. 2(a)	Country	
			2.1.iii- ODA disbursed to agriculture as % of commitment (ODA).	100%	2015	2025	Malabo Decl. 2(a)	Country	
	2.2 Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture.	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture.	2.2- Ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture (‡DPrPb).	on search	2015	2025	Malabo Decl. 2(b)	Country	Average of top 10 ratios of ‡DPrPb will be used to set target once data are available
2.3 Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture.	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract foreign private direct investment in agriculture.	2.3- Ratio of foreign private direct investment to public investment in agriculture (‡FPrPb).	on search	2015	2025	Malabo Decl. 2(b)	Country, AUC, RECs, NEPAD	IFPRI, FAO	Average of top 10 ratios of ‡FPrPb will be used to set target once data are available
2.4 Access to finance	Increase access of smallholder farmers/rural households to and use of financial services for the purposes of transacting agricultural business (purchasing inputs, machinery, storage technologies, etc.)	2.4- Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services, (‡AgFs).	100%	2015	2025	Malabo Decl. 2(c) and SDG goal1, 1.4	Country		

**7 Performances Themes**

**22 Performances Categories**

**40 Performances Indicators**

## What is the right indicator ?

**Indicator** : *Parameter that tells without any further calculation , how much a goal has been achieved...*      ***Need of clear Performance Target!***



# The right Indicator

*Create job opportunities for **at least 30%** of the youth in agricultural value chains, from the year 2015 to the year 2025.*

*Percentage of youth that is offered new job opportunities in agriculture value chains*



*tYh*

# The right Indicator

Commit to **keep** our Post Harvest Lost (PHL) **lower than 15% by 2025.**

→ **PHL**

Commit to **reduce** our Post Harvest Lost (PHL) **by 50% by 2025 from 2015.**

→ **Decrease...rate...of ...PHL =  $\frac{(PHL_{2015} - PHL)}{PHL_{2015}}$**

# The right Indicator

**Increase the water productivity from rain-fed agriculture and Irrigation by 30%, from 2000 to 2015.**


$$\text{Increase - rate} = \frac{(Wp_{2013} - Wp_{2000})}{Wp_{2000}}$$

# The right Indicator

## Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

**6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.**

**6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated**

50%

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

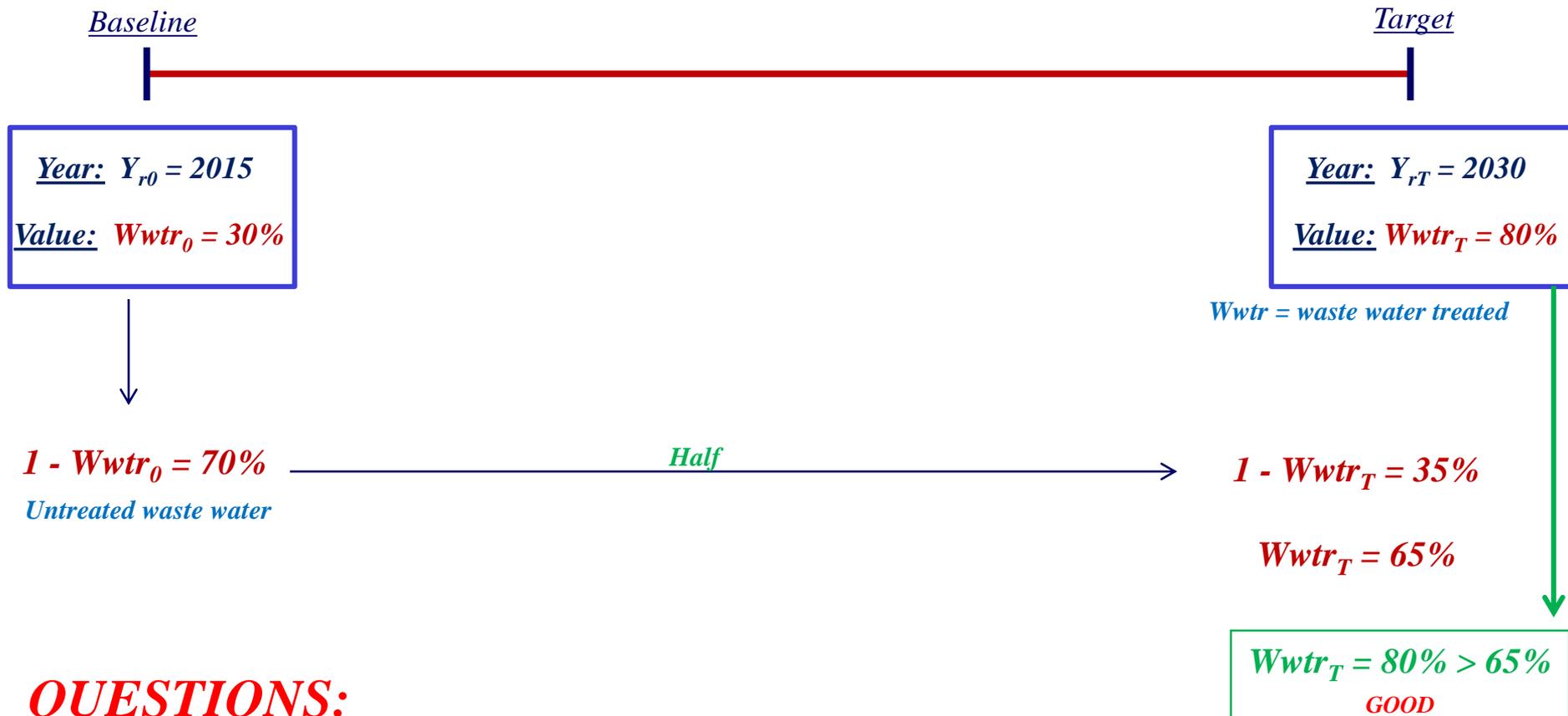
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

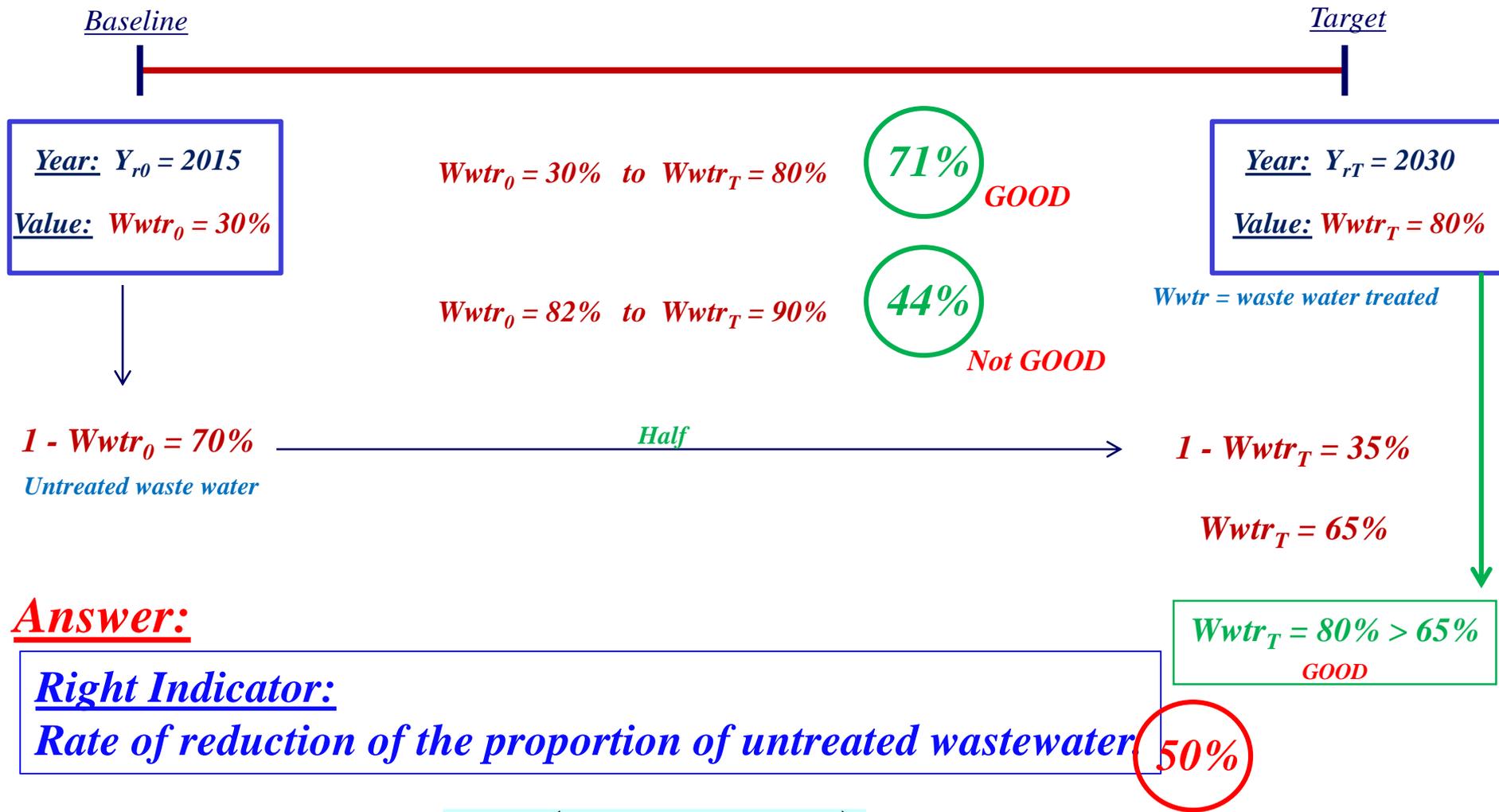
# The right Indicator



## QUESTIONS:

- *By how much is it good?*
- *What are we comparing with the target of 50% ?*
- *What is actually the right indicator ?*

# The right Indicator



Can be expressed by:  $\eta_i = \frac{(Wwtr_i - Wwtr_0)}{(100 - Wwtr_0)}$  from the known value of  $Wwtr$

*Why are all these important ?*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JULY  
2008 ASSEMBLY DECLARATION ON THE SHARM EL SHEIKH COMMITMENTS FOR  
ACCELERATING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION GOALS IN AFRICA  
ASSEMBLY DECISION (ASSEMBLY/AU/ DECL.1 (XI)) OF JULY 2008

## ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION

TWENTY FOURTH (24<sup>TH</sup>) ORDINARY

30<sup>TH</sup> – 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2015 ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

# THE 2014 AFRICA WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR REPORT

## *SECURING SANITATION IN AFRICA*



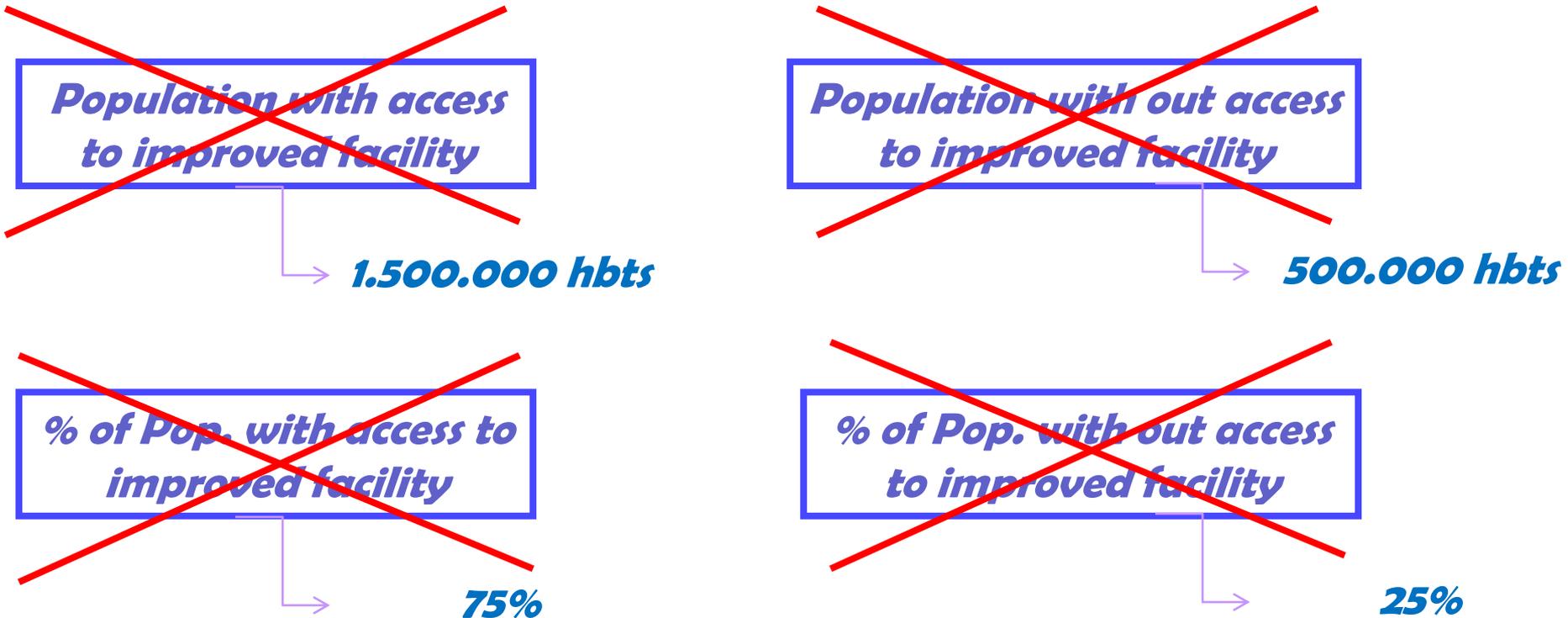
Items	2013 Value	PI	Progress
<b>THEME 1</b>		<b>4.1</b>	
-Hydropower Utilisation (MW)	723	0.0	Not on track
-Agricultural Water Productivity (USD/m <sup>3</sup> )	6.63	10.0	On track
-Irrigated areas (ha)	34000	6.5	Not on track
-Water Demand Satisfaction Index	#VALUE!	0.0	-
<b>THEME 2</b>		<b>5.0</b>	
-Complete Water Efficiency or IWRM Plan	1.0	10.0	On track
-Rainwater use in municipal Consump. (10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )	0.000	0.0	Not on track
<b>THEME 3</b>		<b>0.0</b>	
-Access to water supply (%)	69%	0.0	-
-Access to sanitation (%)	40%	0.0	-
<b>THEME 4</b>		<b>9.0</b>	
-Complete Climate Change Adaptation Plan	1.0	10.0	On track
-Complete Disaster Prevention System	0.8	8.0	On track
<b>THEME 5</b>		<b>6.0</b>	
-Water Policy and institutional arrangements	0.6	6.0	Not on track
<b>THEME 6</b>		<b>5.6</b>	
-Sanitation & Hygiene Budget/GDP (10 <sup>9</sup> USD)	0.73%	10.0	On track
-Water & Sanitation Budget/ Nat. Budg.(10 <sup>9</sup> USD)	0.37%	0.7	Not on track
-Water and Sanitation Tariff systems	0.6	6.0	On track
<b>THEME 7</b>		<b>4.0</b>	
-Water Information Mngagment Systems	0.4	4.0	On track
<b>Overall Performance Index (PI)</b>		<b>4.8</b>	

Report not availed

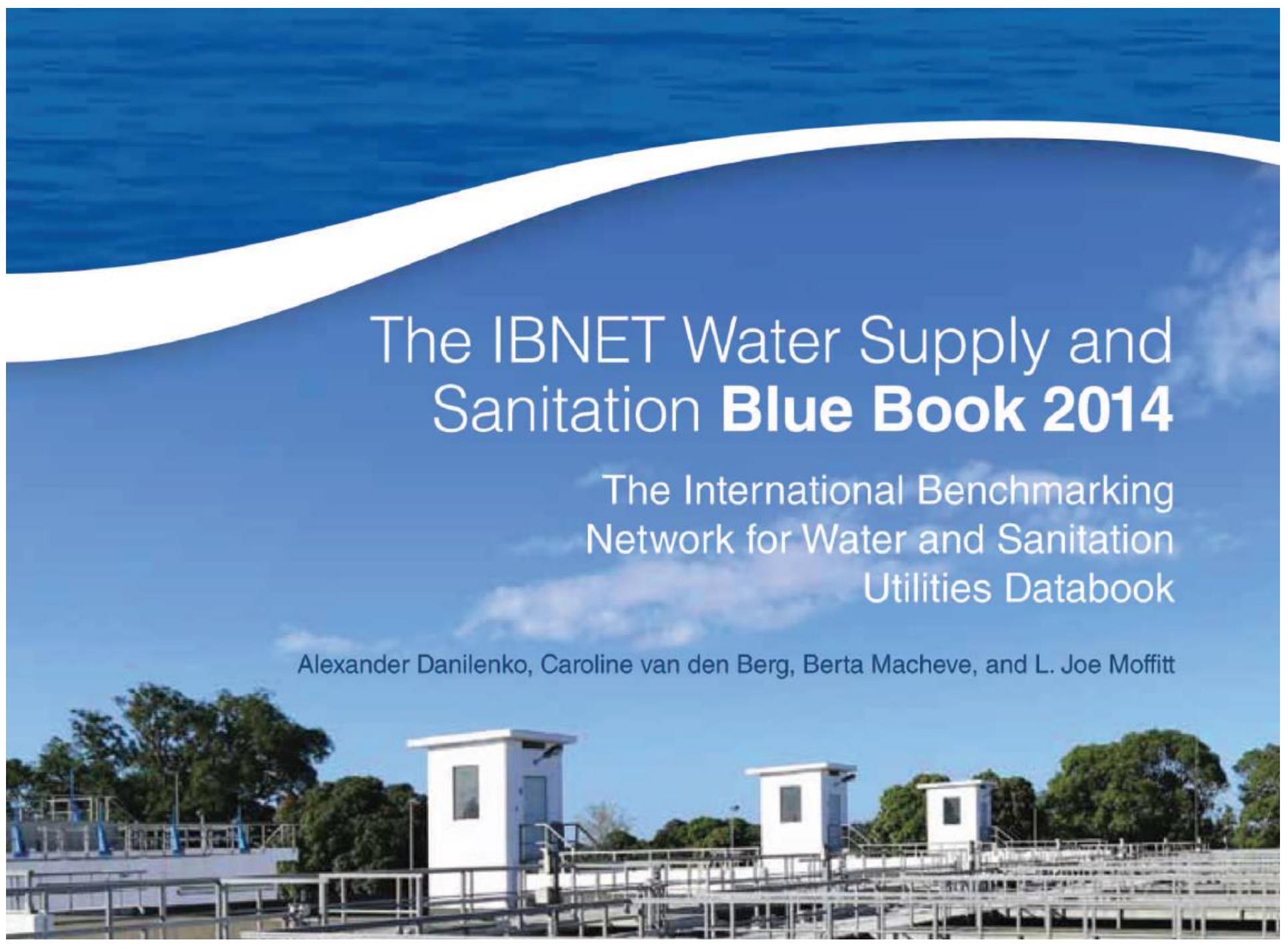
**MGD 7c:**

*Reduce by 50% from 1990 to 2015, the proportion of the population without improved drinking water source.*

**MDG 7c: Reduce by 50% from 1990 to 2015, the proportion of the population without improved drinking water source, and the proportion without improved sanitation facility.**



***Doesn't tell "how much the country has reduced the population without access"***

The background of the cover features a photograph of a water treatment plant with several white control buildings and metal walkways. The top half of the image is overlaid with a blue sky and a white wavy graphic element. The text is centered in white.

# The IBNET Water Supply and Sanitation **Blue Book 2014**

The International Benchmarking  
Network for Water and Sanitation  
Utilities Databook

Alexander Danilenko, Caroline van den Berg, Berta Macheve, and L. Joe Moffitt

**IBNET Indicator/Country: Rwanda**

Latest year available	2003	2004	2005
Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	26,338	26,338	26,338
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	210	230	270
Total population (thousands)	8,858	9,010	9,202
Urban population (%)	16	17	18
Total urban population (thousands)	1,419	1,510	1,610

**MDGs**

Access to improved water sources 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	65	65	65
Access to improved sanitation 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	55	55	55

**IBNET sourced data**

Number of utilities reporting in IBNET sample	1	1	1
Population served (water), (thousands)	2,085	2,232	2,394
Size of the sample: Total population living in service area (water supply), (thousands)	1,843	1,973	2,010

**Services coverage**

1.1 Water coverage (%)	113	113	119
2.1 Sewerage coverage (%)	—	—	—

**Operational efficiency**

13.2 Electrical energy costs vs. operating costs (%) (share of energy cost as % of operational expenses)	42	31	46
6.1 Nonrevenue water (%)	51.00	44.00	38.00
6.2 Nonrevenue water (m <sup>3</sup> /km/day)	12	9	7
12.3 Staff W/1 000 W population served (W/1 000 W population served)	0.60	0.60	0.60

# Indicator and Target

## 3.1. Urban Water Supply

- Specific actions taken so far for the milestone:

-

- Achievement in water supply:

Years (i)	1990	2010	2011	2012	2013
-Urban access (%)	xxxx	Xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
-Rural access (%)	xxxx	Xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
-Total access (%) (W)	xxxx	Xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx

## 3.2. Urban Sanitation

## 3.3. Rural Water Supply

## 3.4. Rural Sanitation and Hygiene

### Target:

Reduce by 50% from 1990 to 2015, the proportion of the population without improved drinking water source, and the proportion without improved sanitation facility (Urban/Rural/Total)

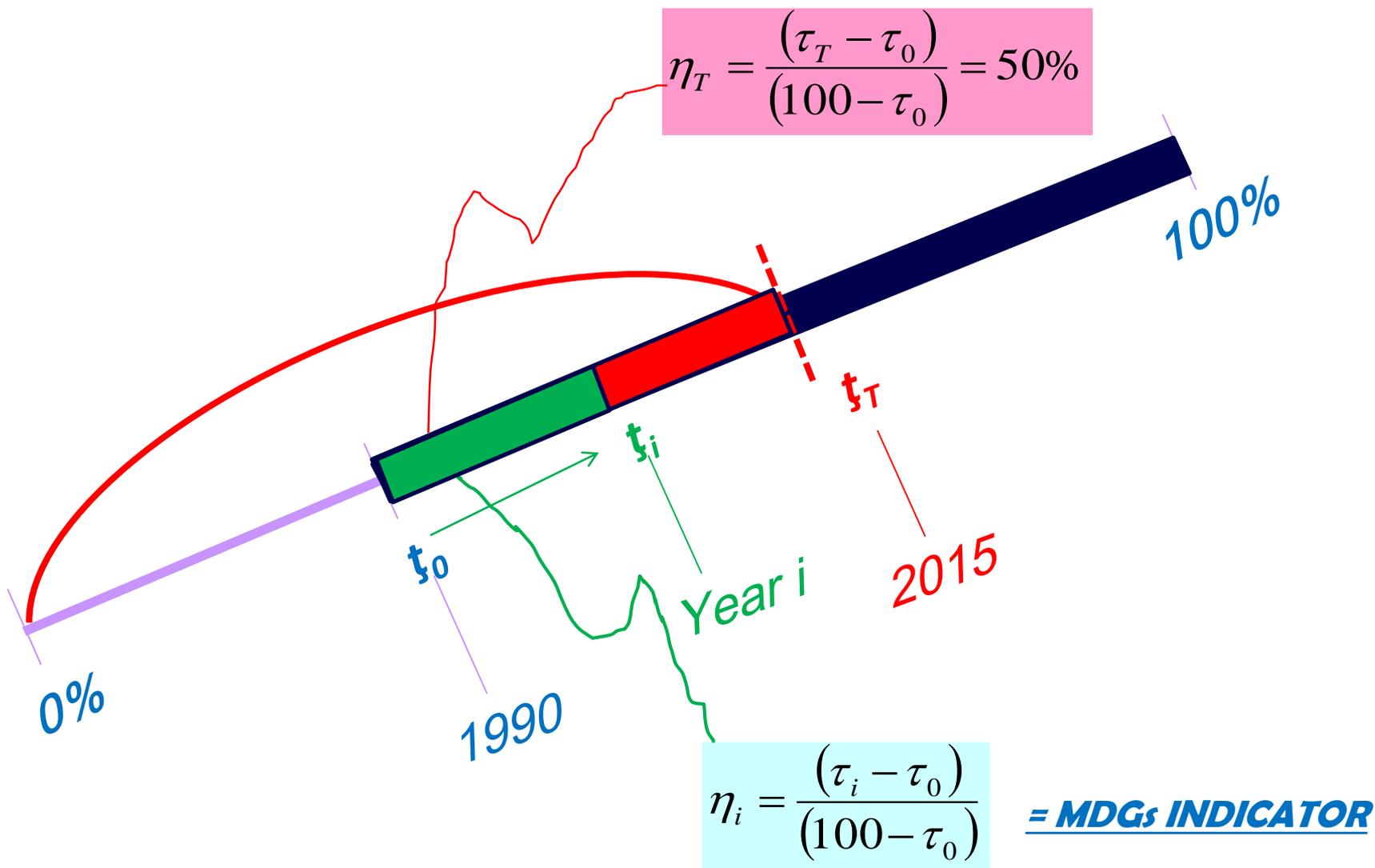
Rate of Inaccessibility reduction for water $IR_{wat} (\%) = (W_t - W_{1990}) / (100 - W_{1990})$	xxxx	Xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
--	------	------	------	------	------

- Achievement in improved sanitation:

Years (i)	1990	2010	2011	2012	2013
-Urban access (%)	xxxx	Xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
-Rural access (%)	xxxx	Xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
-Total access (%) (S)	xxxx	Xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx

Rate of Inaccessibility reduction for sanitation $IR_{san} (\%) = (S_t - S_{1990}) / (100 - S_{1990})$	xxxx	Xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
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**MDG 7c: Reduce by 50% from 1990 to 2015, the proportion of the population without improved drinking water source, and the proportion without improved sanitation facility.**



# Reporting on Theme 3: Achieving Water supply and Sanitation MDGs in Africa

Ord.	Countries	Performance Category	Performance Status		Progress (IRWat/IRSan)	Target (Reduce access. by)	Country th3PI	Tracking
			Baseline 1990	2013				
1	Algeria	-Access to water supply (%)	78%	95%	77.27%	50%	10.0	On track
		-Access to sanitation (%)	72%	87%	53.57%	50%	10.0	On track
		-Country Performance Theme 3					10.0	
2	Angola	-Access to water supply (%)	-	62%	#VALUE!	50%	0.0	-
		-Access to sanitation (%)	-	65%	#VALUE!	50%	0.0	-
		-Country Performance Theme 3					0.0	
3	Benin	-Access to water supply (%)	41%	67%	43.00%	50%	8.6	Not on track
		-Access to sanitation (%)	32%	47%	22.14%	50%	4.4	Not on track
		-Country Performance Theme 3					6.5	
4	Botswana	-Access to water supply (%)	93%	96%	42.86%	50%	8.6	Not on track
		-Access to sanitation (%)	38%	62%	38.71%	50%	7.7	Not on track
		-Country Performance Theme 3					8.2	
5	Burundi	-Access to water supply (%)	68%	77%	29.23%	50%	5.8	Not on track
		-Access to sanitation (%)	-	16%	#VALUE!	50%	0.0	-
		-Country Performance Theme 3					2.9	
38	Rwanda	-Access to water supply (%)	18%	74%	68.29%	50%	10.0	On track
		-Access to sanitation (%)	3%	75%	73.71%	50%	10.0	On track
		-Country Performance Theme 3					10.0	

**Note:**

**Benchmark Theme 3: Minimum progress required at the year 2011 to be on track for achieving targets set for Theme 3.**

-Unaccess to water supply to be reduced by:	46.00%	50%	9.2	On track
-Unaccess to sanitation to be reduced by:	46.00%	50%	9.2	On track
-Theme 3 Benchmark			9.20	

# The right Indicator

## Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

**6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.**

**6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated**

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

50%

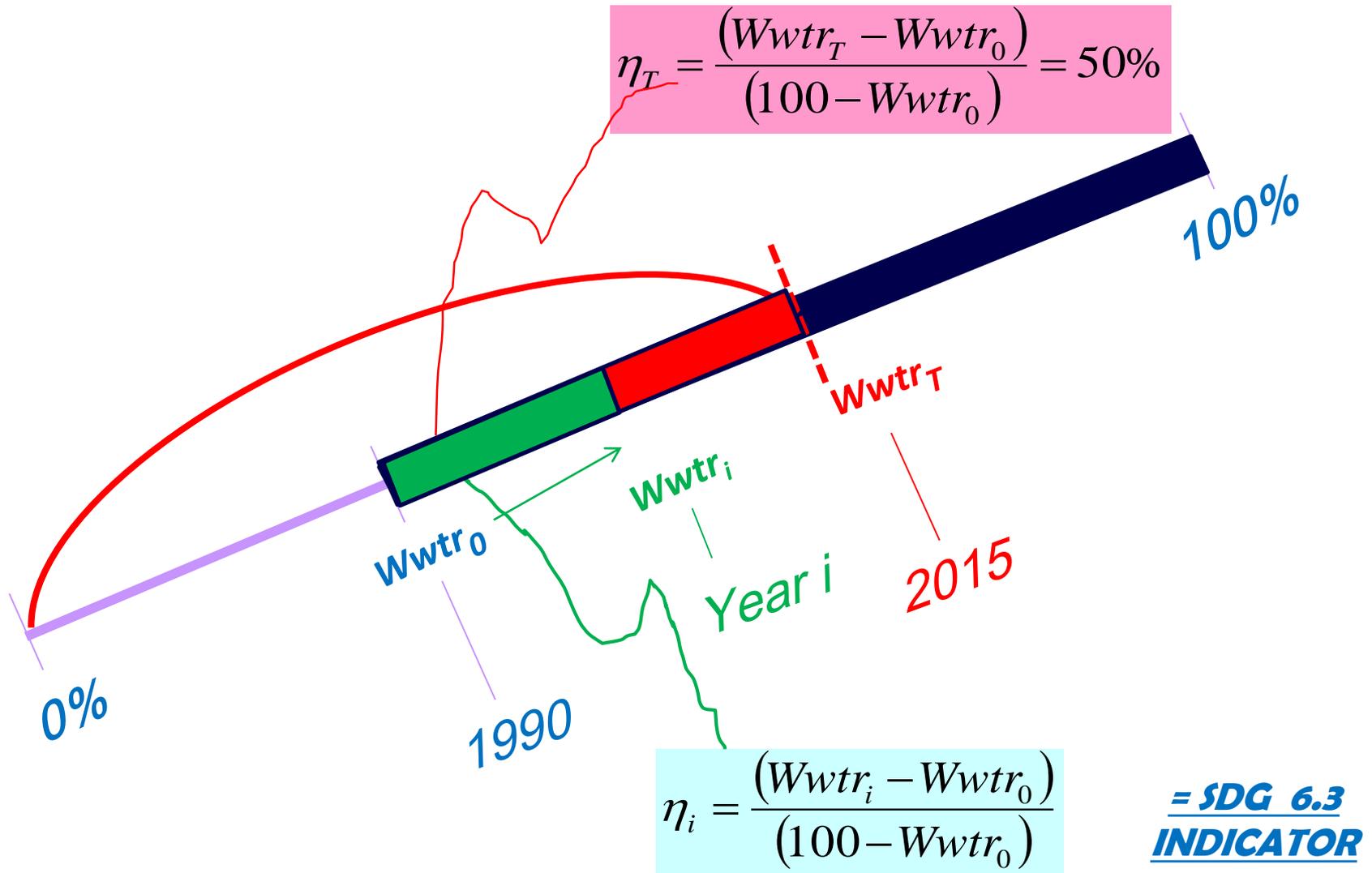
**Right Indicator:**

**Rate of reduction of the proportion of untreated wastewater**

50%

Can be expressed by:  $\eta_i = \frac{(W_{wtr_i} - W_{wtr_0})}{(100 - W_{wtr_0})}$  from the known value of  $W_{wtr}$

# The right Indicator



# The right Indicator

## Right Indicator:

Rate of reduction of the proportion of untreated wastewater **50%**

Can be expressed by:  $\eta_i = \frac{(Wwuntr_0 - Wwuntr_i)}{(Wwuntr_0)}$  if the value of  $Wwuntr$  is known

$$\eta_i = \frac{(Wwuntr_0 - Wwuntr_i)}{(Wwuntr_0)} = \frac{(100 - Wwtr_0 - 100 + Wwtr_i)}{(100 - Wwtr_0)} = \frac{(Wwtr_i - Wwtr_0)}{(100 - Wwtr_0)}$$

# Boundary of Statistics and Performance Evaluation



# The right Indicator

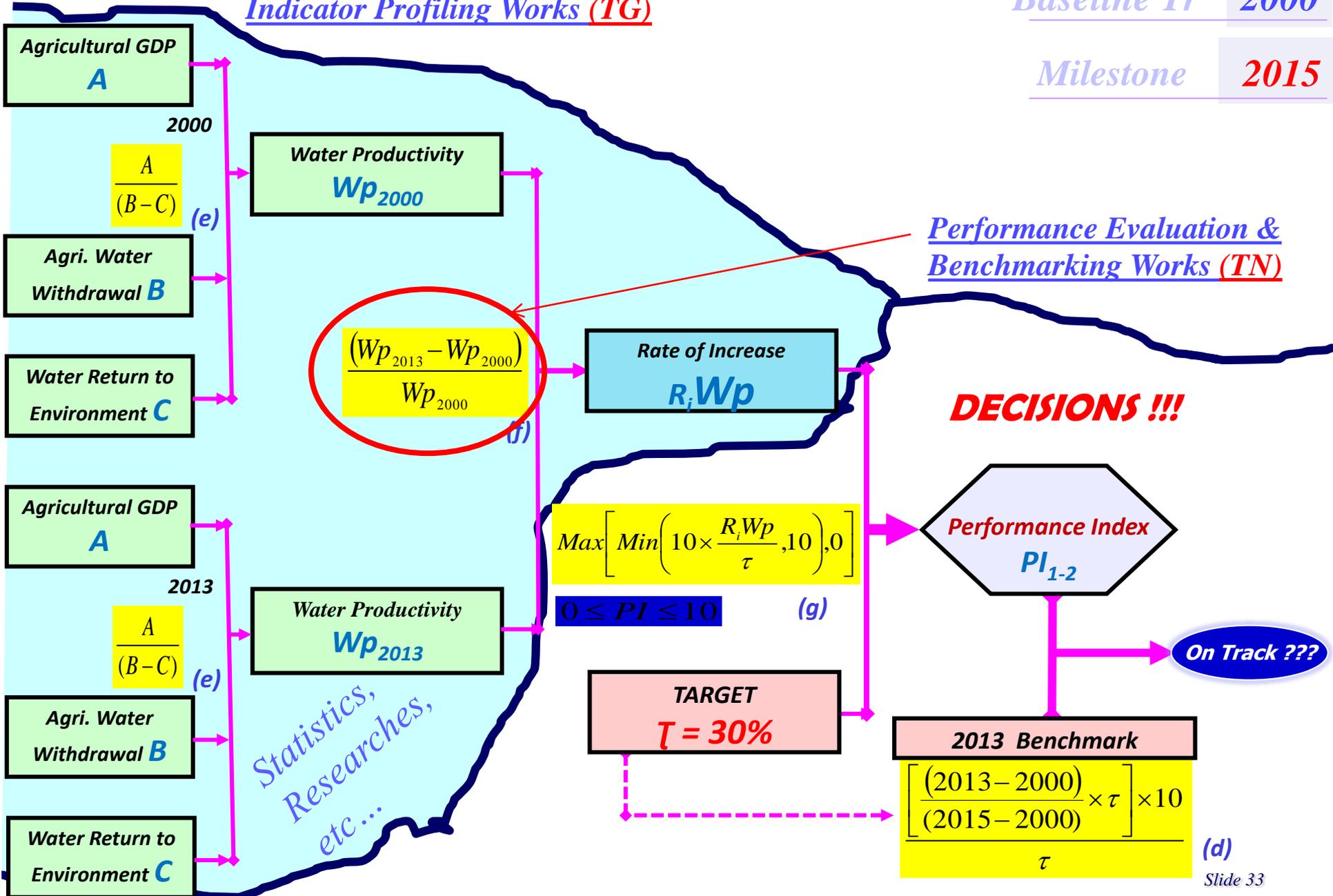
**Increase the water productivity from rain-fed agriculture and Irrigation by 30%, from 2000 to 2015.**


$$\text{Increase - rate} = \frac{(Wp_{2013} - Wp_{2000})}{Wp_{2000}}$$

Indicator Profiling Works (TG)

Baseline Yr 2000

Milestone 2015



# Performance Structure

Performance Theme			Performance Category			Performance Indicators		
No. Item	T-score	T-weight	No. Item	C-score	C-weight	No. Item	I-score	I-weight
<p><i>Theme</i></p> <p><i>i</i></p>			<p><i>Category</i></p> <p><i>ij</i></p>			<p><i>Indicators</i></p>		
						<p><i>ijk</i></p>		

# The Easy Theory

- The Scorecard is based on *Performance Evaluation and Benchmarking (PEB)* principles.
- “Well know” principles based on the “*Easy Theory*” ... but the knowledge is not enough developed, even under existing *Benchmarking initiatives*.
- The “*Easy Theory*” was used to make **Decisions** on how the **Scorecard** should be designed.
  - *Decision on I-Score*
  - *Decision on Weights*
  - *Decision Benchmarks/ Milestone*
  - *Decision on the Format of the Scorecard*
  - *Etc...*

***Nairobi2 Agreement***



# I-score, P-score, T-score, & O-score: How does it work?

Performance Theme			Performance Category			Performance Indicators		
No. Item	T-score	T-weight	No. Item	C-score	C-weight	No. Item	I-score	I-weight
$T.score_i = \sum (C.score_{ij} \times C.weight_{ij})$			$C.score_{ij} = \sum (I.score_{ijk} \times I.weight_{ijk})$			$I.score_{ijk} = f(\text{target} / \text{benchmark})$		
<b>O-Score</b>			$O.score = \sum (T.score_i \times T.weight_i)$					

**I-Score<sub>ijk</sub> ?**

**Weights ?**

# Malabo Scorecard ... and Weighting System

Decision on the Malabo Scorecards System: *The Scoring Table (Option 2: EQUIWEIGHT for Malabo performance Themes) -ADOPTED-*

Performance Theme				Performance Category				
No.	Item	T-score	T-weight	No.	Item	C-score	C-weight	No.
1	Commitment to CAADP Process		14.3%	PC 1.1	National CAADP Process		4.8%	1.1
				PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance		4.8%	1.2
				PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support		4.8%	1.3
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture		14.3%	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture		4.8%	2.1i
								2.1ii
								2.1iii
				PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agric., Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.		4.8%	2.2
				PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agric., Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.		4.8%	2.3
	Ending Hunger		14.3%	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies		2.9%	3.1i
								3.1ii
								3.1iii
								3.1iv
								PC 3.2

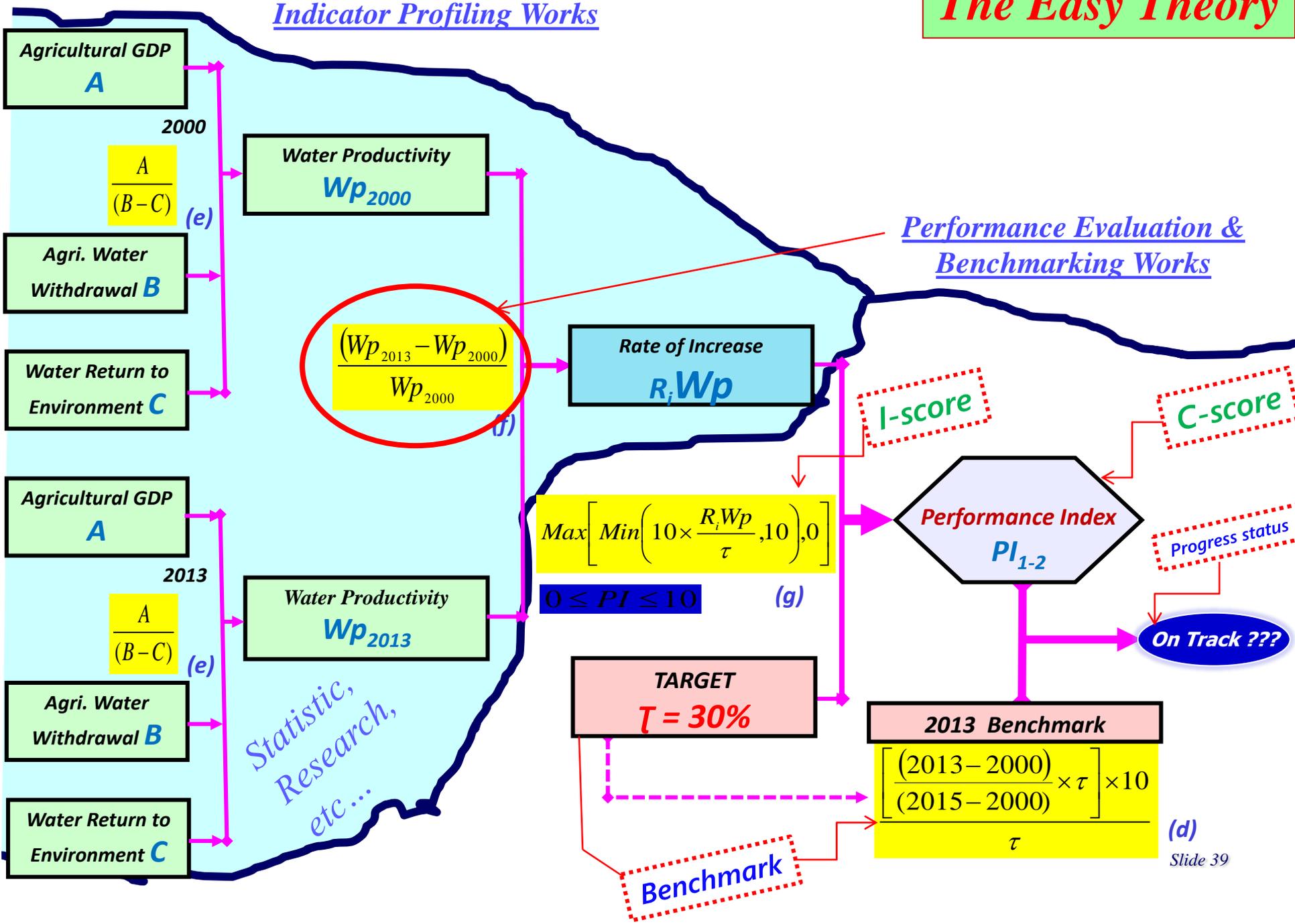
# Malabo Scorecard ... and Weighting System

(EIGHT for Malabo performance Themes) -ADOPTED-

Performance Category			Performance Indicators			
	C-score	C-weight	No.	Item	I-score	I-weight
		4.8%	1.1	CAADP Process Completion Index (CAADPPro)		4.8%
Partnership & Alliance		4.8%	1.2	Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination (Qc)		4.8%
Policy Review/ Setting/ Support		4.8%	1.3	Evidence-Informed Policies and corresponding human resources (EIP)		4.8%
		4.8%	2.1i	Share of public expenditures on agriculture as part of National Expenditures (tGAE)		1.6%
			2.1ii	Government agriculture expenditures as % of agriculture value added		1.6%
			2.1iii	% ODA disbursed to agriculture against commitment		1.6%
Investment in Agric., Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.		4.8%	2.2	Ratio of public investment to domestic private sector investment in Agri-Agri-Agro		4.8%
Investment in Agric., Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.		4.8%	2.3	Ratio of public investment to foreign private sector direct investment (FDI) in Agri-Agri-Agro		4.8%
Technologies		2.9%	3.1i	Fertiliser consumption (kilogram per hectare of arable land).		0.6%
			3.1ii	Agriculture area irrigated (% arable land)		0.6%
			3.1iii	% farmers using improved seeds/breeds		0.6%
			3.1iv	Number of extension workers per 1000 farmers		0.6%
			3.1v	Full time equivalent researchers per 100,000 farmers		0.6%
		2.9%	3.2i	Growth rate of Agriculture value added per agricultural worker		1.0%

# The Easy Theory

## Indicator Profiling Works



Structure of the African Agriculture Transformation Scorecard

Performance Theme				Performance Category			
No.	Item	T-score	T-weight	No.	Item	C-score	C-weight
1	Commitment to CAADP Process		14.3%	PC 1.1	National CAADP Process		4.8%
				PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance		4.8%
				PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support		4.8%
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture		14.3%	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture		4.8%
				PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agric., Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.		4.8%
				PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agric., Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.		4.8%
3	Ending Hunger		14.3%	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies		2.9%
				PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity		2.9%
				PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss		2.9%
				PC 3.4	Social Protection		2.9%
				PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition		2.9%
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture		14.3%	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction		3.6%
				PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains		3.6%
				PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture		3.6%
				PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business		3.6%
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities		14.3%	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services		7.1%
				PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions		7.1%
6	Resilience to Climate Variability		14.3%	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks		7.1%
				PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building		7.1%
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results		14.3%	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E		4.8%
				PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability		4.8%
				PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process		4.8%

O-Score



CAADP



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## Country progress Reporting Template

Draft October 2016



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## Technical Guidelines



*Delivering on the Accelerated*

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## Strategic Guidelines

Updated September 2016

# BIENNIAL PACKAGE



CAADP



*Delivering on the Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods in Africa*

Document for preparing country Biennial Review report on progress made for achieving the Malabo Declaration Goals and Targets

Coordination mechanism and Continental Roadmap for submitting the Inaugural Biennial Report to the AU Assembly

Draft October 2016

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## Country progress Reporting Template

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**KEY  
DOCUMENTS  
FOR ALL  
COUNTRIES**



CAADP



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## Technical Guidelines

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***All the 54 AU Members States and RECs need to be trained ...***

*Slide 42*

**Obrigado!**

**Thanks !**



**Asante !**



**Merci !**

**Shukran !**

# The I-score ...

## □ How to estimate a Score ?

*Reduce by 50% from 1990 to 2015, the proportion of the population without improved drinking water source.*

$$IRwat = \frac{(wstA_{2013} - wstA_{1990})}{(100 - wstA_{1990})}$$



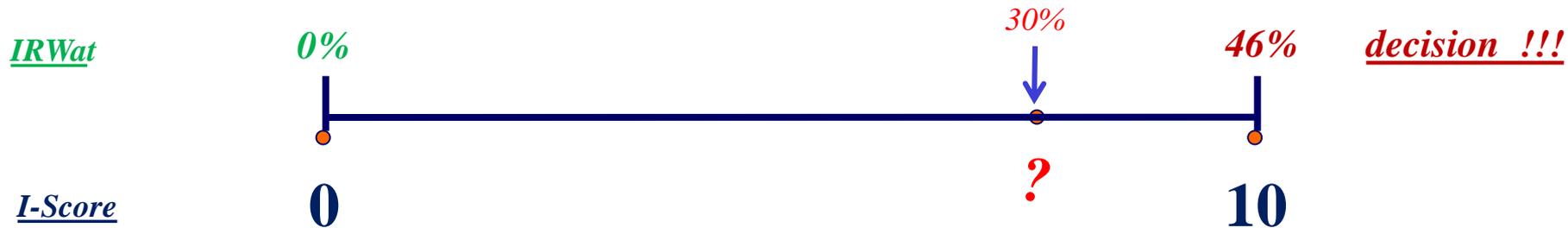
*1)- Which value of IRwat a country is supposed to have be on track ?*

*2)- Which Score (between 0 – 10) , for :*

*$IRwat = 0\% ; 50\% ; 46\% ; 700\% ; -1\% ; -700\%$*

# The I-score ...

## □ *Notion of Relative Scoring*



$$\rightarrow I.score_{46\%} = 10$$

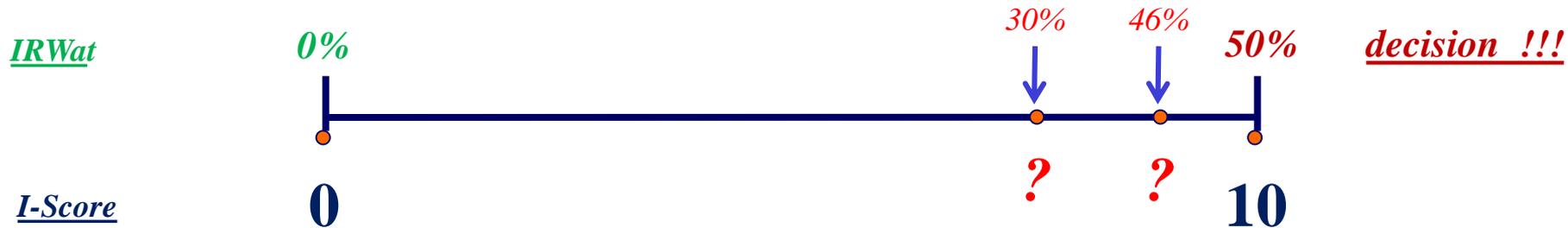
$$\rightarrow I.score_{30\%} = \frac{10}{46\%} \times 30\% = 6.5$$

*Using the Benchmark as Maximum Score*

$$\rightarrow I.score_{IRWat} = \text{Max}(\text{Min}(\frac{10}{\text{Benchmark}} \times IRwat, 0))$$

# The I-score ...

## □ *Notion of Absolute Scoring (ADVISED)*



$$\rightarrow I.score_{30\%} = \frac{10}{50\%} \times 30\% = 6$$

$$\rightarrow I.score_{30\%} = \frac{10}{50\%} \times 46\% = 9.2 = \text{Benchmark I-score}$$

### *Using the Target as Maximum Score*

$$\rightarrow I.score_{IRWat} = \text{Max}(\text{Min}(\frac{10}{\text{Target}} \times IRwat, 0))$$