

KENYA



Republic of Kenya

CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW BRIEF

Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard Performance and Lessons

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Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard Performance and Lessons for Kenya¹

1. Brief on CAADP/Malabo Commitments

In 2003, Africa adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), an agriculture-led integrated development framework to boost African Agriculture. CAADP signatory states, including Kenya, committed to investing at least 10 percent of their budgets in the agricultural sector to attain a minimum 6 percent average annual growth in agricultural gross domestic product (AgGDP). By August 2017, 50 countries were engaged in CAADP, 42 had developed CAADP compacts, and 33 had National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPS). In June 2014 at the 23rd Assembly of the African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government in the capital of Equatorial Guinea, African leaders adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. The declaration reaffirmed the commitments of the 2003 Maputo Declaration and added new commitments, including ending hunger and halving poverty by 2025, tripling intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by 2025, enhancing resilience in livelihoods, and strengthening mutual accountability for actions and results.

The Malabo Declaration is framed around seven commitments aimed at transforming agriculture across the continent over the next decade: (1) continuing to pursue the values and principles of the CAADP process; (2) enhancing public and private investment in agriculture; (3) ending hunger in Africa by 2025 by doubling current agricultural productivity levels and halving postharvest losses; (4) halving poverty by 2025 through inclusive growth; (5) tripling intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by 2025; (6) enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and related risks; and (7) mutual accountability for actions and results.

This last commitment on mutual accountability for actions and results calls for a systematic regular progress review process guided by the CAADP Results Framework and building the capacity of the African Union Commission (AUC) to deliver on these commitments. The Biennial Agricultural Reviews (BR) and the Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) are the key mutual accountability processes within the CAADP context. By signing the Malabo Declaration, African Union member states committed to report progress biennially. As a signatory of the 2003 Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, Kenya confirmed its commitment to implementing the CAADP through various strategies and programs. In July 2010, Kenya signed the CAADP Compact. At the same time, Kenya introduced the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2010–2020 (ASDS), the blueprint for the country's CAADP.

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Since then, the institutional setting in which ASDS operates has changed significantly. The consolidation of national ministries has changed the dynamics of horizontal sector coordination, as most of the consolidated sector ministries now perform several of the ten sector functions covered by the ASDS. Likewise, the devolution of functions to county governments has necessitated greater focus on establishing mechanisms for intergovernmental, or vertical, coordination.

In early 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, development partners, and county governments identified a need to deepen and expand ownership of efforts to coordinate the agriculture sector, define a new strategic and planning framework to replace the ASDS, and increase attention to change management within the agriculture sector. In response to these changing needs, Kenya replaced ASDS with the Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS). Based on current and future challenges and opportunities, the ASTGS has identified national targets for key food security and export value chains—as well as the country’s comparative advantage in these value chains—that will make Kenya food secure and transform agriculture by 2020. Alongside the ASTGS, a new National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) was developed that outlines options for financing the strategy for the next five years (2018–2023). These two documents will guide agricultural development into the future. The strategy’s results framework is aligned to the CAADP results framework.

2. Rationale for CAADP Mutual Accountability Mechanisms

Mutual accountability (MA) is a process by which two or more parties hold one another accountable for the commitments they have voluntarily made. MA is a core principle of CAADP. The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) developed a mutual accountability framework (MAF) for CAADP in 2011 to guide MA processes at the continental, regional, and country levels. The BR mechanism aims to provide a platform for mutual accountability and peer review to motivate AU member states to deliver on targets set by the Malabo Declaration. Malabo signatory states committed to well-designed, transparent, and performance-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and biennial sector reporting to the AU Assembly. The BR involves tracking, monitoring, and reporting on progress in implementing and achieving the provisions of the Malabo Declaration.

3. Kenya Agricultural Transformation Scorecard

Beginning in 2016, the African Union Commission, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) implemented consultative actions and technical partner engagements that culminated in a set of reporting tools for the first BR, including balanced scorecards for evaluating individual member states—what would become the Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS). The seven Malabo Commitments were translated into seven thematic areas of performance: recommitting to the principles and values of the CAADP process; enhancing investment finance in agriculture; ending hunger in Africa by 2025; halving poverty by 2025 through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation; boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services; enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks; and (7) strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results.

In the 2017 BR Report, 22 performance categories and 43 indicators were defined for the seven thematic areas of performance to evaluate country performance in achieving agricultural growth and transformation goals in Africa. Of the 55-member states, 47 submitted

their validated national reports to their respective Regional Economic Communities (RECs), including five EAC partner states: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. The final scorecard was prepared by the AUC and NPCA, with support from the RECs and technical partners. The scorecard was presented at the 30th African Union Assembly in January 2018.

In the first BR reporting period, Kenya achieved an overall average score of 4.77 against the 2017 benchmark score of 3.94 and was therefore judged to be on track to meet the CAADP/Malabo targets. Kenya's score on the seven Malabo thematic areas are summarized in Table 1. Kenya is on track in three thematic areas: recommitment to the CAADP process; boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities; and mutual accountability for actions and results. The country needs to pay attention to the four areas where it is not on track: enhancing investment finance in agriculture; ending hunger by 2025; halving poverty through agriculture by 2025; and enhancing resilience to climate variability. Recommendations on how to address these challenges are provided in section 4 below.

Table 1: BR Scores for Kenya

Malabo Commitment/ Theme	Kenya	Minimum Score	Progress
Commitment 1: Recommitment to CAADP process	7.58	3.33	On track
Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.73	6.67	Not on Track
Commitment Number 3: Ending Hunger by 2025	3.4	3.71	Not on Track
Commitment Number 4: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	1.14	2.06	Not on Track
Commitment Number 5: Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities	3.86	1	On track
Commitment Number 6: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.4	6	Not on Track
Commitment Number 7: Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.25	4.78	On Track
Country Average	4.77	3.94	

Source: AUC 2018

Key Areas of Strong Performance

- Kenya completed 100 percent of the CAADP process.
- 75 percent of farmers have access to agriculture advisory services (against a target of 100 percent).
- 83 percent of men and women working in agriculture have access to financial services
- Kenya achieved a 281 percent increase in irrigated area over the level in 2000 (against a target of 100 percent).

- 18 percent of youth are engaged in new job opportunities in agricultural value chains (against a target of 30 percent).

Key Areas Requiring Attention:

- The share of public agricultural expenditure as share of total public expenditure is only 2.3 percent (against a CAADP target of 10 percent).
- 24.3 percent of the population is undernourished (against a target of 5 percent by 2025).
- The government budget provided just 68 percent of funds needed for resilience-building initiatives (against a target of 100 percent).
- Fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land is 6.17 kg/ha—far lower than the recommended 50 kg/ha.
- The government budget allocated only 88.9 percent of needed funding for social protection for vulnerable groups (against a target of 100 percent).
- Kenya was unable to report on several indicators due to lack of data, including women and youth in agriculture, postharvest losses, and investment in sustainable land management.

4. Key Policy Issues and Recommendations

The scorecard revealed that Kenya is not on track to achieve commitments in four thematic areas. Based on these, we gained some insights to suggest several recommendations:

- Although Kenya is on track on the first Malabo commitment—recommitting to the CAADP agenda—more work is needed to institutionalize CAADP processes and enhance ownership at the county government level. County governments also need to make greater efforts to incorporate the Malabo Declaration into their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).
- Kenya is not on track to allocate at least 10 percent of annual public expenditures to agriculture. Kenya should increase agricultural funding to meet the target and ensure full allocation of all the budget lines on social protection.
- The third commitment—to end hunger by 2025—has not been met. The country should increase the quantity and quality of investments that improve and sustain agriculture-sector performance so that this commitment can be met on time or ahead of schedule.
- Kenya is not on track to halve poverty by 2025 via agriculture. The country must make considerable efforts to create more opportunities for youth and women in agriculture, and to track data on youth's and women's engagement in the sector. The current lack of data is hampering progress.
- Kenya is on track to achieve the commitment to boost intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services but has not reached the target growth-rate increase in trade of at least 20 percent. Kenya must intensify its efforts to triple intra-African trade for agricultural commodities and services.
- Kenya is not on track in terms of budget allocations for resilience building. The government should increase investments in building resilience to climate variability, including provision of index insurance coverage.

- Kenya is on track in establishing inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review. However, the country needs establish and strengthen M&E framework for the agriculture sector.

5. Lessons Learned and Recommendations for Improving Kenya's BR Process

Kenya performed particularly well in recommitting to the CAADP process—completing 100 percent. This shows the country's buy-in and strong commitment to CAADP principles. Kenya is among the countries that fully implemented the BR process and followed the required steps.

Although Kenya has performed well, both in being on track to meet the CAADP/Malabo targets and implementing the BR process, the fact that data were missing for some indicators is a matter of concern. Kenya reported on only 88 percent of the 43 CAADP indicators, notably short of the target of 100 percent. To fill these gaps and effectively track progress in agricultural transformation and development, Kenya should strengthen its systems for collecting data on the Malabo indicators, including data on women and youth in agriculture, postharvest losses, and investment in sustainable land management.

The national government should also work closely with county governments, technical and development partners, the private sector, and civil society to mobilize the support needed to strengthen the quality of agricultural data and knowledge management, institutionalize the biennial review mechanisms, and ensure peer learning and scaling-up of the Malabo Declaration's agricultural transformation agenda.

This brief was prepared by the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation with technical support from the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Eastern and Central Africa (ReSAKS-ECA).

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