

50x2030

DATA-SMART AGRICULTURE

SEMINAR SERIES

JOIN THE CONVERSATION #50x2030

AGENDA

Opening Remarks

Christophe Duhamel, 50x2030 Program Manager a.i.

Presenters

“Mapping CAADP BR data using the UNFSS framework” *John Ulimwengu, Senior Research Fellow (IFPRI)*

“CAADP Biennial Review Data Challenges and Gaps and ReSAKSS’ Efforts to Improve Data Quality and Fill Data Gaps” *Greenwell Matchaya, ReSAKSS Coordinator for Southern Africa*

“CAADP BR Demand for Agricultural Surveys” *Anatole Goundan, Senior Associate Scientist, AKADEMIYA2063*

Discussants

Chiara Brunelli, 50x2030 Data Production Component Manager a.i., Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Michael Steiner, 50x2030 Data Use Component Manager, International Food for Agricultural Development

Simplice Nouala, Head, Division of Agriculture and Food Security, African Union Commission



50x2030
DATA-SMART AGRICULTURE

MAPPING CAADP BR DATA USING THE UNFSS FRAMEWORK

JOHN M. ULIMWENGU

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW (IFPRI)

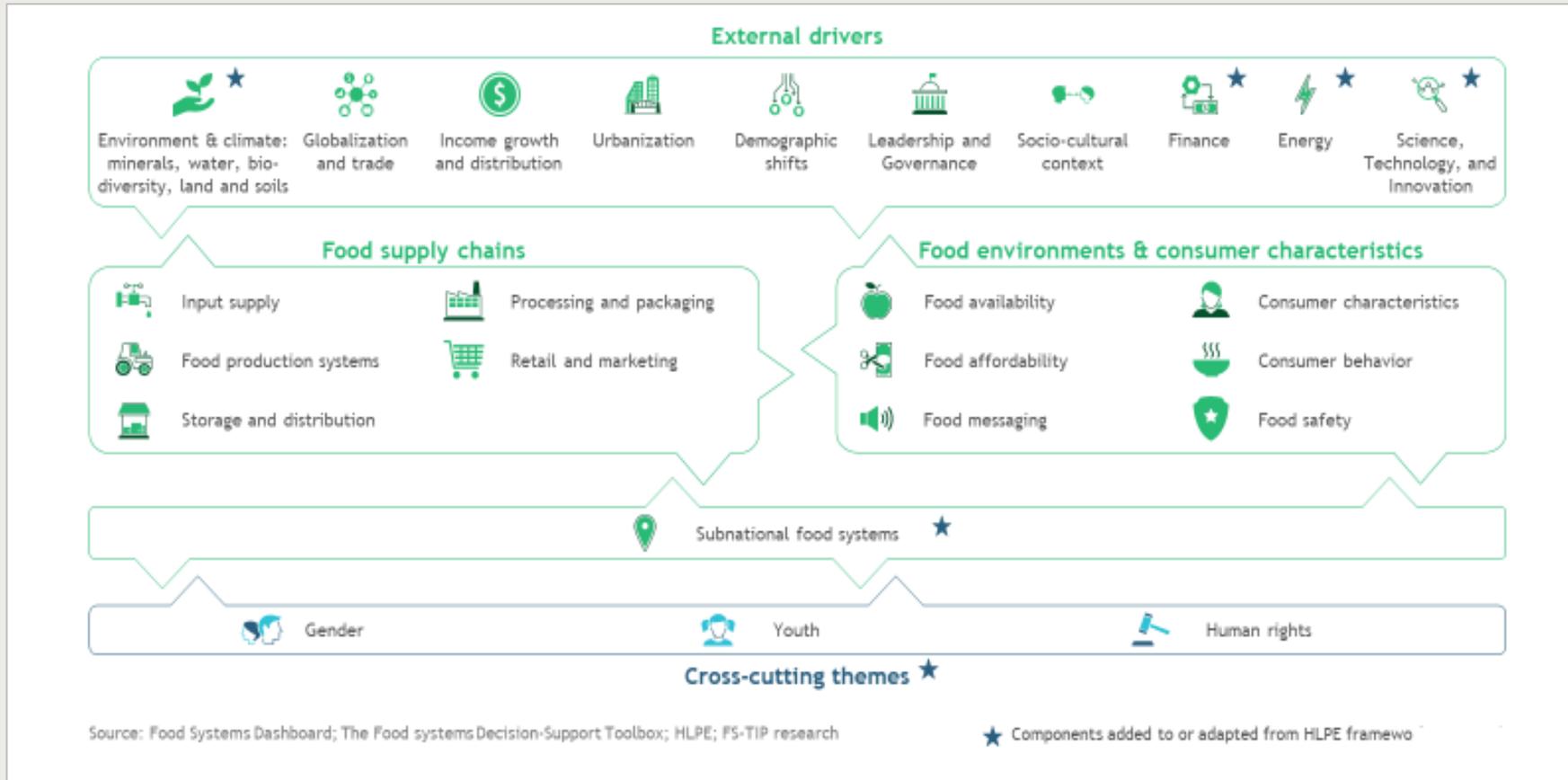
TABLE OF CONTENTS

- CAADP BR overall structure
- UN Food System Summit's Framework
- Mapping BR and Food System: Action Tracks
- Mapping BR and Food System: FS components
- Main findings and recommendations

CAADP/ MALABO BR PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES AND INDICATORS

Thematic area (TA)	Number of	
	Performance categories (PCs)	Indicators (Is)
TA 1: Recommitting to CAADP process	3	3
TA 2: Enhancing investment finance in agriculture	4	6
TA 3: Ending hunger by 2025	6	21
TA 4: Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025	4	8
TA 5: Boosting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services	2	3
TA 6: Enhancing resilience to climate variability	2	3
TA 7: Mutual accountability for actions and results	3	3
Total	24	47

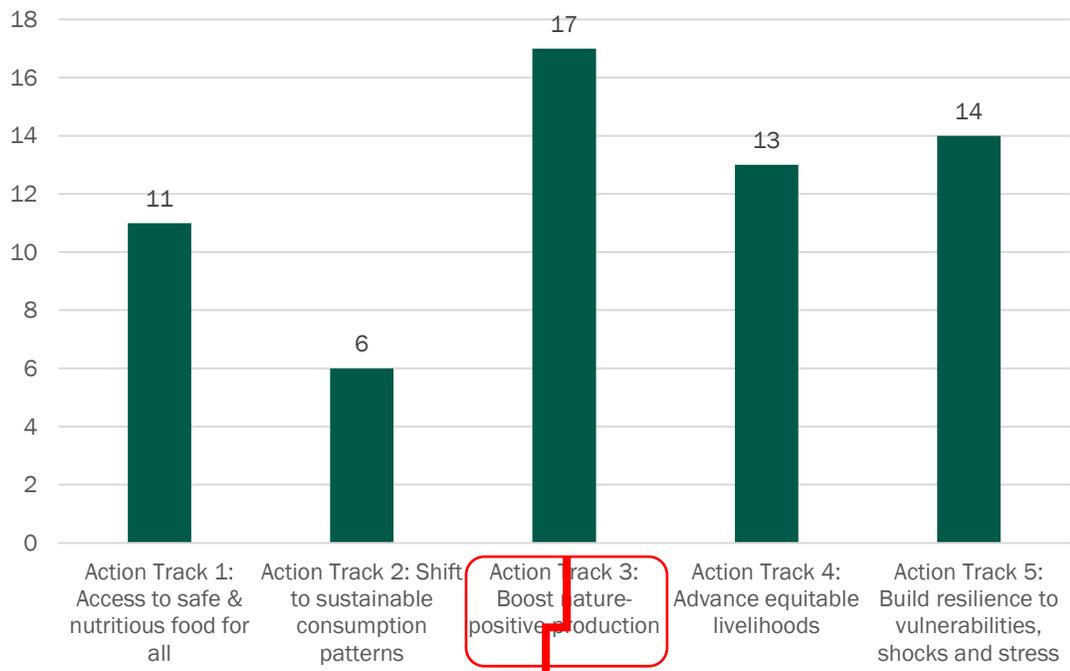
UN FOOD SYSTEM FRAMEWORK



- ### ACTION TRACKS
- Action Track 1 – Ensure Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All
 - Action Track 2 – Shift to Healthy and Sustainable Consumption Patterns
 - Action Track 3 – Boost Nature-Positive Food Production at Scale
 - Action Track 4 – Advance Equitable Livelihoods and Value Distribution
 - Action Track 5 – Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stresses

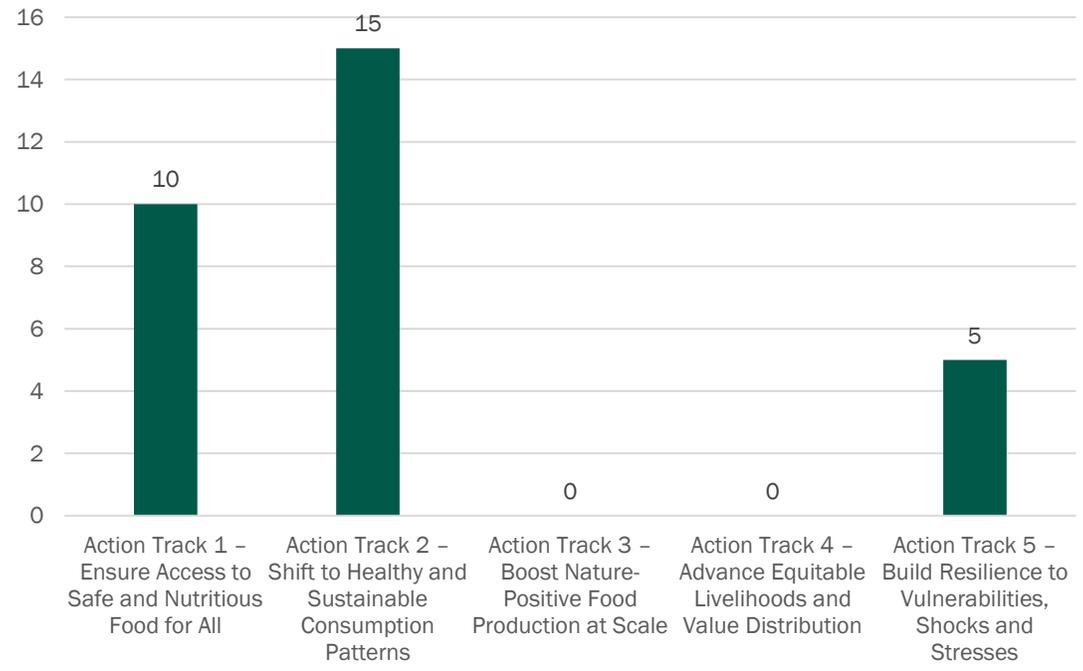


Number of BR performance indicators by the UN Food System Summit's Action Tracks

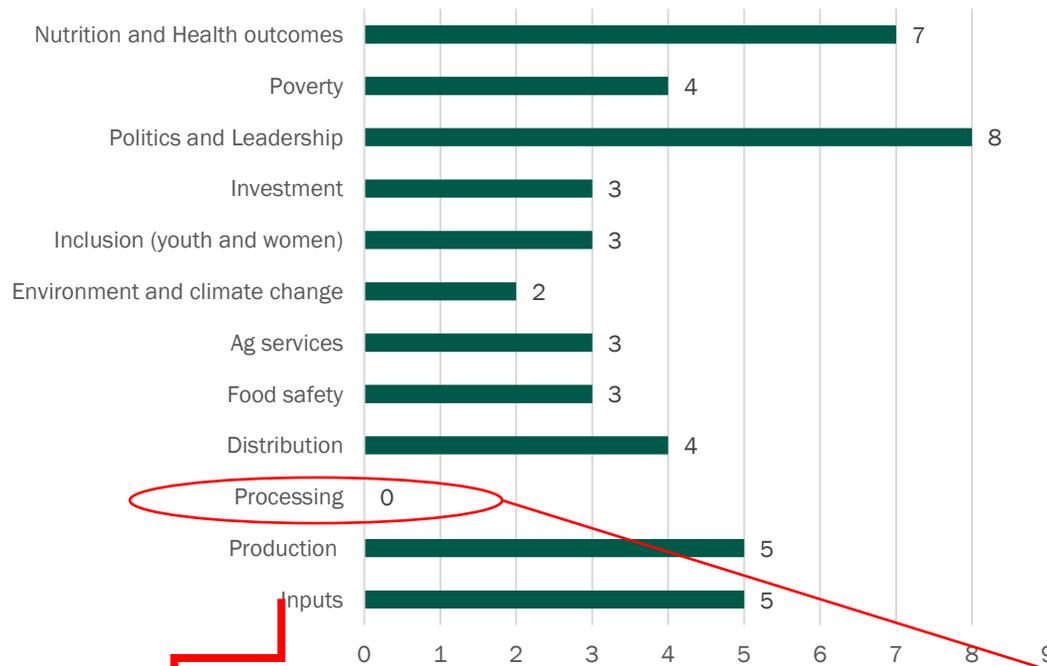


2_1i Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure; 2_1ii Public Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added; 2_1iii ODA disbursed to agriculture as % of commitment; 2_2 Ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture; 2_3 Ratio of foreign private direct investment to public investment in agriculture; 3_1i Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land); 3_1ii Growth rate of the size of irrigated areas from its value of the year 2000

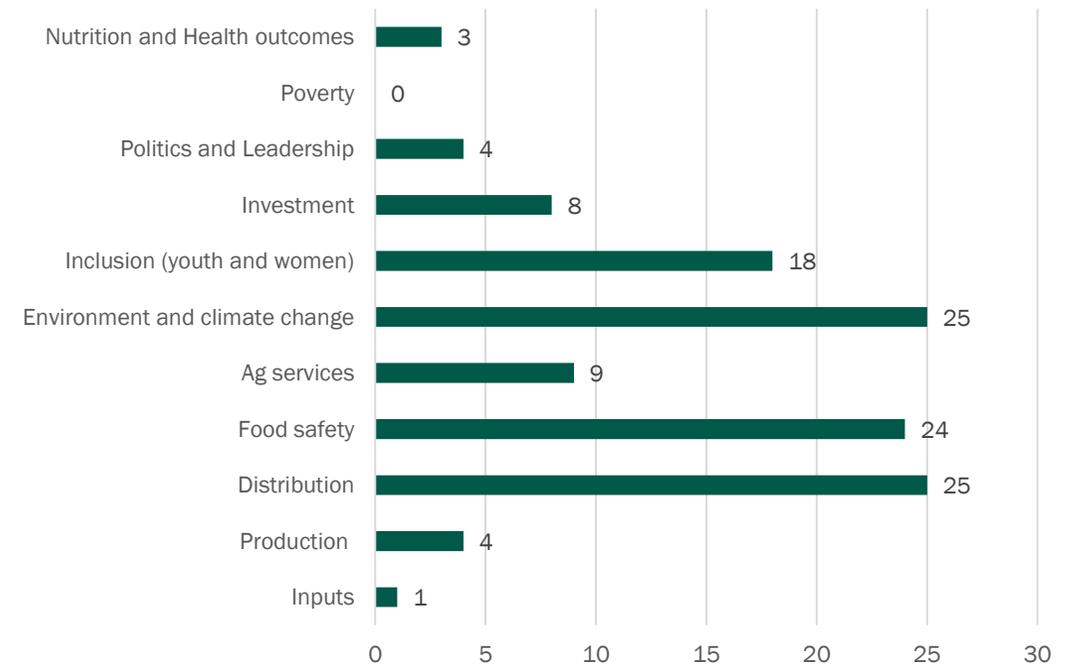
Countries progress by the UN Food System Summit's Action Tracks (2019 BR)



Number of BR performance indicators by the UN Food System Summit's Components



Countries progress by the UN Food System Summit's Components (2019 BR)

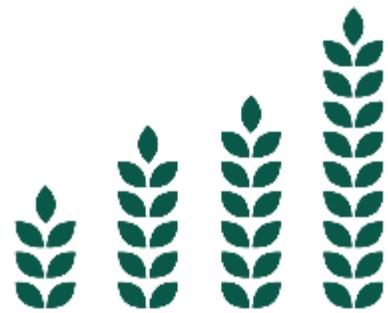


PC	Indicators
6_1ii	Share of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices,
3_1ii	Growth rate of the size of irrigated areas from its value of the year 2000
3_1iii	Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings) to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity
3_1vi	Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights
3_1i	Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land)

- Processing and packaging
- Storage
- Transportation and logistics
- Retail and marketing

MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- By adopting the CAADP Agenda, African leaders have already set the foundation for taking a food systems approach to achieving their national development objectives.
- There are still whole in the food system in terms of reporting coverage;
- Countries are at different stages with respect to food system action tracks and components;
- The momentum created by the UN Food System Summit is an opportunity to substantially improve on the implementation of the CAADP/Malabo Agenda.
- The BR and AATS may be supplemented with additional indicators (e.g., processing and distribution stages of the food system) for a more comprehensive planning, implementation, and tracking of transforming Africa's food systems.
- Continued improvement of countries' statistical systems.



50x2030
DATA-SMART AGRICULTURE

CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW (BR) DATA CHALLENGES AND GAPS AND RESAKSS' EFFORTS TO IMPROVE DATA QUALITY AND FILL DATA GAPS

GREENWELL MATCHAYA

RESAKSS COORDINATOR FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

AKADEMIYA2063

THE AFRICAN CAADP BR PROCESS

- **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)**
- **Africa's policy framework for agriculture-led development and transformation since 2003.**
- **Aimed at reducing poverty and increasing food security and nutrition on the continent.**
- **Reinforced in 2014 through the Malabo Declaration on Agricultural Transformation**
- **Through the Malabo, CAADP now focuses on 7 commitments, one on mutual accountability emphasizes on Biennial Reviews**

THE 7 COMMITMENTS WITHIN CAADP





MANY COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING BUT PERFORMANCE IS WEAK AND POOR DATA IS PART OF THE PROBLEM

CONTINENTAL PERFORMANCE IN 2017 AND 2019

2017

20 member states are on track

27 member states are not on track

3.60 avg. score out of 10
average score for the whole Africa, based on the 47 country reports. Malabo commitments were assessed against the 3.94 benchmark for 2017.



2019

4 member states are on track

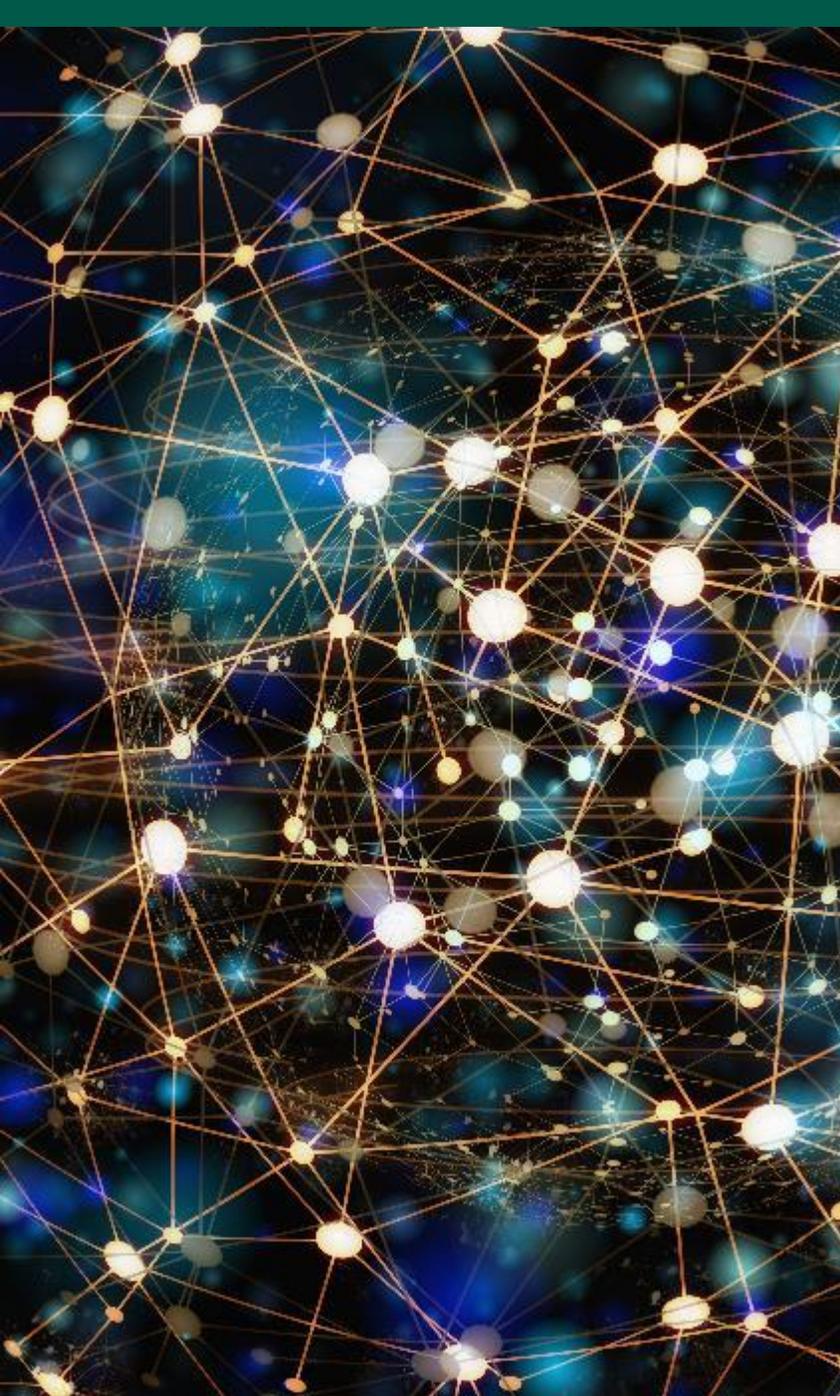
45 member states are not on track

36 Member states made positive progress

4.03 avg. score out of 10
average score for the whole of Africa, based on the 55 country reports. 12% increase in continent score.



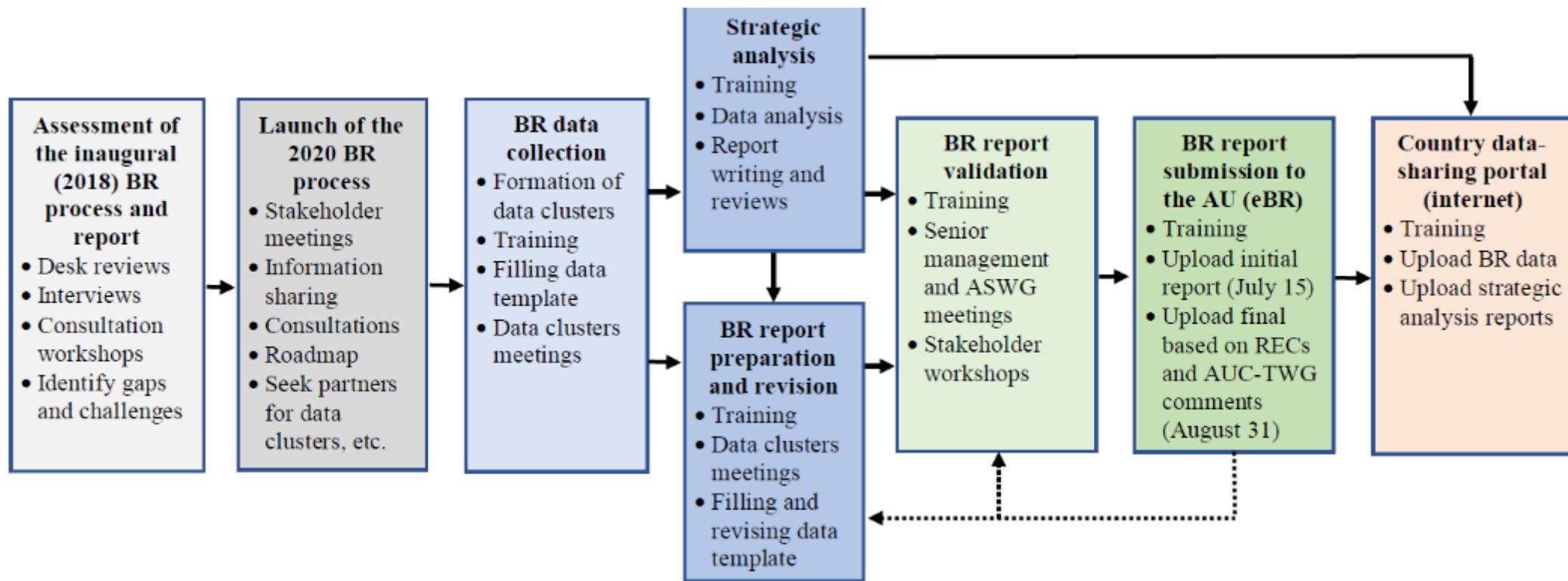
● On track ● Not on track ● No data



EFFORTS BY ReSAKSS TO FIX DATA ISSUES

- With funding from the Gates Foundation and in collaboration with its implementing partners,
 - Initiated a partnership framework for strengthening evidence-based planning and implementation in five African countries (Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, and Togo) in 2019 during the second round of the BR process.
 - Expanded to Zimbabwe, Botswana, Uganda, Benin, and Burkina Faso, in 2021 during the 3rd round of BR.
- The capacity-strengthening activities focused on working with the country BR team to:
 - assess the inaugural or 2018 BR process and identify the data gaps;
 - constitute and train members of data clusters to compile and check the data;
 - and then validate and submit the data to the AU.

The BR process and support activities in the intervention countries



Source: Benin, Karugia, Matchaya and Mbaye, 2020

Notes: ASWG = agriculture sector working group. eBR = electronic or online BR system. RECs = Regional Economic Communities. AUC-TWG = African Union Commission-Technical Working Group.

COUNTRY SELECTION

- The main criteria for purposely selecting the were three:
 1. Having a SAKSS or SAKSS-like function;
 2. Willingness to participate in the pilot project and openly and proactively put all of its data challenges on the table and work with AKADEMIYA/IFPRI-ReSAKSS to identify and address the gaps; and
 3. That the effect of the pilot on the 2020 BR score is irrelevant.
- Reporting/data missing rates and data quality changes are then used to track any effects of the country activities

Emerging results

- There is an overall improvement in data reporting rate from 2017 to 2019
- The capacity-strengthening activities conducted in the pilot countries seem to have helped those countries to achieve better results.
- Benin, Karugia, Matchaya and Mbaye (2020) documents details on this.
- <https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/133715>



DIFFERENCES IN REPORTING ACROSS THE 3 BRs AND PILOT AND NON-PILOT COUNTRIES

	BR	2019 pilot countries	2021 new pilot countries	All pilot countries	Non-pilot countries
Reporting Rates	2017	83	82,8	82,9	72,8
	2019	84	83	84	72,4
	2021	86	91,1	88	74,8
Difference-2021-2017		3	8	6	2
DID		1	6	4	

Pilot countries appear to have improved reporting rates more

Top 15 countries to have reduced indicators with missing data parameters in 2021

		BR2019				2021 BR			
	Reportin g rate-%	Total missing some data parameters	Missing all	Missing some	Reporting rate-%	Total missing some parameters	Missing all	Missing some	Improvement
DR Congo	50	31	10	21	89,2	10	0	10	21
South Sudan	53	27	13	14	88,9	8	3	5	19
Djibouti	36	34	21	13	72,1	17	6	11	17
Gabon	71	23	2	21	88,6	7	1	6	16
Botswana	59	25	11	14	89,6	9	1	8	16
Mozambique	75	24	3	21	91,6	9	1	8	15
Nigeria	78	17	4	13	96,3	4	0	4	13
Lesotho	60	29	7	22	75,7	19	5	14	10
Tanzania	81	12	5	7	97,9	4	0	4	8
Mauritania	81	12	4	8	96,6	4	0	4	8
Congo	64	23	9	14	72,4	16	8	8	7
Zimbabwe	80	14	4	10	90,0	9	1	8	5
Sudan	62	30	7	23	69,6	25	6	19	5
Kenya	88	8	3	5	97,0	4	0	4	4
Gambia	84	10	4	6	91,8	6	2	4	4
Morocco	78	15	3	12	85,7	11	1	10	4
Cabo Verde	75	17	5	12	81,6	13	3	10	4

Top 15 countries with missing data in 2019 and changes in 2021

		BR2019				2021 BR			
	Reportin g rate-%	Total missing some parameter s	Missing all	Missing some	Reporting rate-%	Total missing some parameter s	Missing all	Missing some	Improvement
Equatorial Guinea	28	36	26	10	32,2	34	27	7	2
Djibouti	36	34	21	13	72,1	17	6	11	17
Somalia	37	32	23	9					32
DR Congo	50	31	10	21	89,2	10	0	10	21
Sudan	62	30	7	23	69,6	25	6	19	5
Lesotho	60	29	7	22	75,7	19	5	14	10
Eritrea	49	28	17	11	43,5	31	20	11	-3
Guinea-Bissau	51	27	16	11	50,5	27	16	11	0
South Sudan	53	27	13	14	88,9	8	3	5	19
Mauritius	64	27	8	19					
Niger	64	26	8	18	51,3	31	14	17	-5
Botswana	59	25	11	14	89,6	9	1	8	16
Mozambique	75	24	3	21	91,6	9	1	8	15
Congo	64	23	9	14	72,4	16	8	8	7
Gabon	71	23	2	21	88,6	7	1	6	16

Top 15 indicators with missing data parameters and improvements in 2021

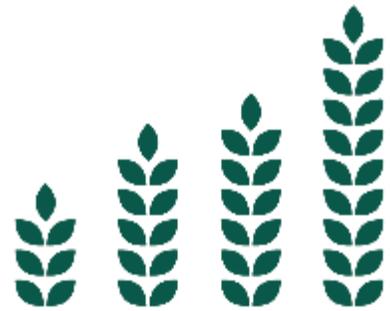
		2019			2021			
		Total missing some parameters	Missing all	Missing some	Total missing some parameters	Missing all	Missing some	Improved
3_6iii	Trade aspect of food safety (food safety trade index)	42	29	13	31	22	9	11
5_1	Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa	42	6	36	8	8	0	34
3_6ii	Health aspect of food safety (food safety health index)	41	12	29	30	8	22	11
4_1v	Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price	34	29	5	21	18	3	13
3_5v	Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women	33	27	6	51	25	26	-18
4_3	Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains	32	13	19	51	13	38	-19
4_4	Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture	32	22	10	20	14	6	12
4_2	Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a public-private partnership (PPP) is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture	29	22	7	20	19	1	9
3_5vi	Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet	27	15	12	21	13	8	6
3_5vii	Reduction in the prevalence (%) of adult individuals (15 years or older) found to be food insecure	27	18	9	19	10	9	8
5_2i	Trade Facilitation Index	26	1	25	31	7	24	-5
4_1iii	Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line (% of population)	25	0	25	15	0	15	10
3_2i	Growth rate of agriculture value added per agricultural worker	24	3	21	21	3	18	3
6_1i	Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather-related shocks	24	11	13	18	12	6	6
6_2	Existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives	24	3	21	15	2	13	9

KEY MESSAGES I

- There is an overall improvement in data reporting rate from 2017 to 2019, and 2021
- The capacity-strengthening activities conducted in the pilot countries seem to have helped those countries to achieve better results.
- For the pilot countries, the largest improvements in reporting rates between 2017 and 2019 were
 - In Togo (12.2 %pts) and Senegal (10.9 %pts),
 - Followed by Kenya (3.8 %pts) and Malawi (3.0 %pts), and then Mozambique (0.6 %pts).
- Between 2019 and 2021 the top 15 countries to have reduced indicators with missing data parameters included 4 pilot countries – Botswana, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Mozambique
- Quality of data reported, (the percent of the data reported that had issues in 2019)
 - The best-performing pilot country was Senegal, with the least issues (2.3%), followed by Kenya and Malawi (2.8% each), and then Togo (6.1%).
- On average, the pilot countries performed better than the like-pilot countries.
- Should be noted that there was also technical support from ReSAKSS and partners,
 - **through virtual meetings and physical missions with/to countries**
 - These have contributed to general reporting improvements in non pilot countries too
 - The eBR deployment again facilitated reporting and improved data quality

KEY MESSAGES II

- For the pilot countries it would appear that
- The assessment activities followed by trainings and cluster strengthening as well as leadership are crucial for success
- This raises the question of how to sustain the data clusters to strengthen the trust among the members
- To continuously update the data for the next rounds of the BR and reporting in 2023, and 2025.
- Broaden the composition of the core BR team and data clusters to include relevant non-state and non-agricultural-sector actors.
- Strengthen country and regional data validation processes of data to improve quality
- Strengthen the role of Joint sector reviews (JSR) in BRs by incorporating BR indicators in JSRs
- Strengthen BR results utilization in planning and resource allocation at the country levels.
- Many of the capacity strengthening activities require funding- increase funding toward data collection, management and M&E



50x2030
DATA-SMART AGRICULTURE

CAADP BR DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS

ANATOLE GOUNDAN

SENIOR ASSOCIATE SCIENTIST, AKADEMIYA2063

OUTLINE

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ CAADP BR Demand for Ag Surveys
- ❖ Supply of Ag Surveys: Senegal Example
- ❖ Lessons and Call to Action

THE CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW

- The CAADP Biennial Review (BR) held in 2017, 2019, and 2021 (ongoing)
- The first two BRs (2017 and 2019) have underscored data challenges faced by African countries
 - Data on several of the BR indicators and parameters were **missing** or had measurement issues (Benin et al. 2018)
 - From Matchaya et al. 2018, other data challenges:
 - Lack of a centralized agricultural database,
 - Lack of awareness of available data sources,
 - Inadequate capacities for data collection, processing, and analysis,
 - Poor data management,
 - Lack of funding, etc.
- The BRs have also underscored urgent need to strengthen data systems in Africa

THE CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW: DEMAND FOR AG SURVEYS

Data is required across **266** parameters to inform **47** indicators and **7** Malabo thematic areas

Theme	Indicators	Data parameters
All themes	47	266
Theme 1: Recommitment to CAADP process	3	27
Theme 2: Enhancing investment in agriculture	6	28
Theme 3: Ending hunger	21	153
Theme 4: Halving poverty through agriculture	8	29
Theme 5: Boosting intra-African agricultural trade	3	16
Theme 6: Enhancing resilience to climate change	3	8
Theme 7: Enhancing mutual accountability	3	5

THE CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW: DEMAND FOR AG SURVEYS

Top 10 BR indicators with missing data: by number of countries

	Indicator		Number of data parameters	Number of countries (49)		
				Total	All	Some
1	Food safety trade index	3.6iii	5	42	29	13
2	Growth rate of intra-African agricultural trade	5.1	8	42	6	36
3	Food safety health index	3.6ii	10	41	12	29
4	Reduction in wholesale-farmgate price gap	4.1v	4	34	29	5
5	Growth rate of proportion of minimum dietary diversity, women	3.5v	2	33	27	6
6	% of youth in new jobs in agriculture value chains	4.3	4	32	13	19
7	Proportion of empowered rural women in agriculture	4.4	5	32	22	10
8	Number of priority ag. value chains with established public-private partnership (PPP)	4.2	4	29	22	7
9	Proportion of infants (6-23 mos.) who meet min acceptable diet	3.5vi	2	27	15	12
10	Reduction in % of food-insecure adults	3.5vii	2	27	18	9

- ❖ For the ten, > 50% of the reporting countries had some missing data parameter
- ❖ For five indicators, all data parameters were missing in > 40% of the countries

THE CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW: DEMAND FOR AG SURVEYS

Missing data parameters for selected indicators that can be met by Ag survey data

Name	Nb. Parameters	Number of countries (49)		
		Total	All	Some
Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price (tfgws)	4	34	29	5
Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women (tMDDW)	2	33	27	6
Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains, (tYth)	4	32	13	19
Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture, (tWE)	5	32	22	10
Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	2	27	15	12
Reduction in the prevalence (%) of adult individuals (15 years or older) found to be food insecure	2	27	18	9
Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line (% of population), dpovN	2	25	0	25
Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather-related shocks (tRAgHh)	2	24	11	13
Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities (tPHL)[Post-harvest loss]	12	22	10	12
Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at international poverty line (% of population), dpovI	2	22	0	22
Prevalence of undernourished (% of the country's population)	2	20	9	11

THE CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW: DEMAND FOR AG SURVEYS

- Finding reliable data sources on food security and nutrition indicators is tough in many countries
 - For example, in Cabo Verde, the most recent DHS available is for 2005
- LSMS-ISA can help fill some BR indicators, however only 8 African countries are covered
- 50x2030 Initiative may help fill only about 9 BR Indicators
- There is a need for targeted surveys to collect the most challenging BR indicators



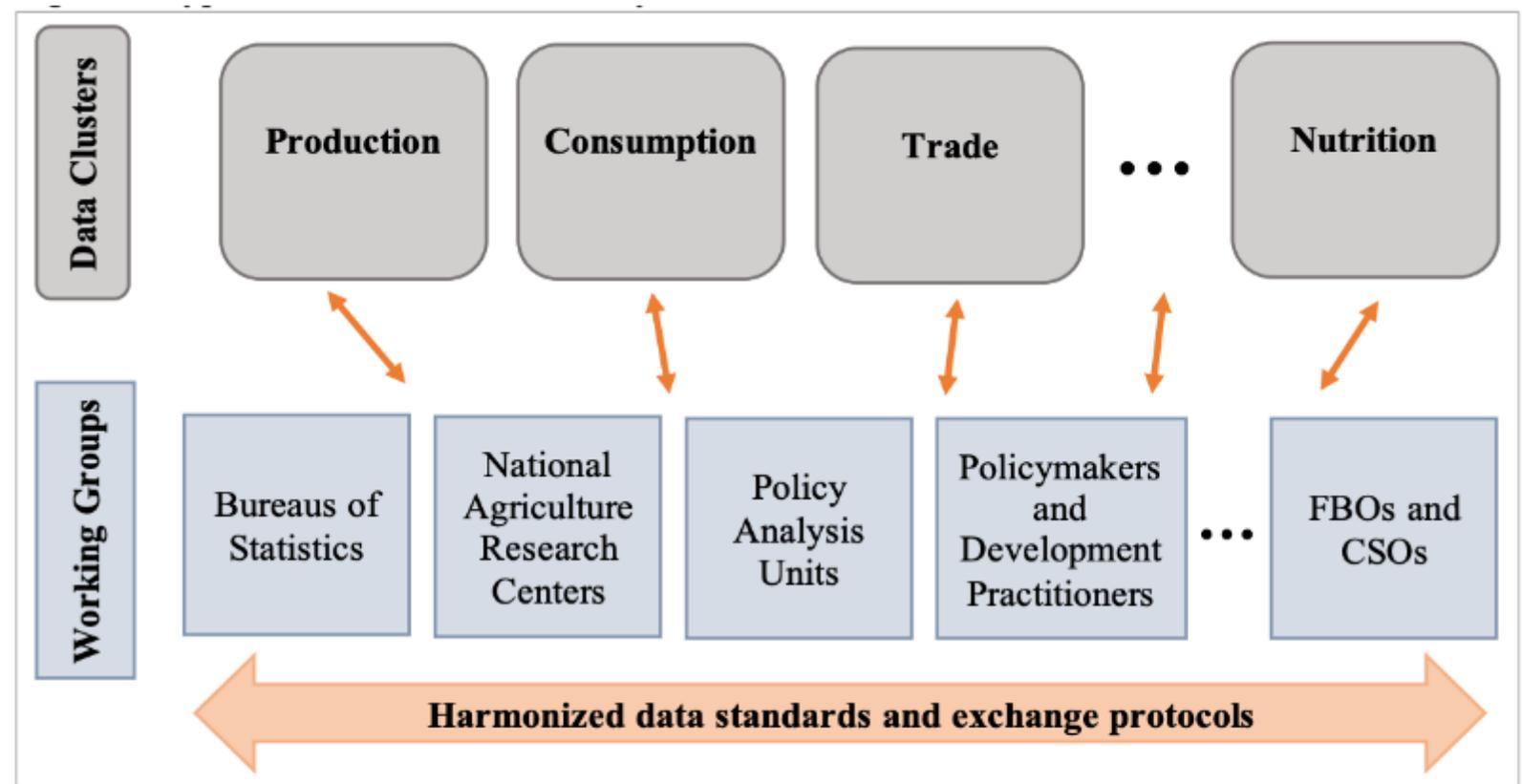
SUPPLY OF AG SURVEYS: SENEGAL EXAMPLE

- Several rounds of DHS are available (2019, 2018, 2017, ...)
- Senegal Agricultural Policy Project (PAPA) Project (<http://www.papa.gouv.sn/>) which collected several survey data in 2017
- Several value chains were covered from dry cereals, irrigated rice, horticulture, seed, fertilizers, trade, processing etc.
- PAPA relied on a Local Analytical Network (LAN) to create a collaborative team around data collection and analysis



SUPPLY OF AG SURVEYS: SENEGAL EXAMPLE

Structure of local analytical network



Source: Authors' illustration.

Notes: FBOs = farmer-based organizations. CSOs = civil society organizations.

LESSONS AND CALL TO ACTION

- Need to support to countries with missing BR data:
 - For countries not covered by LSMS-ISA and 50x2030, support countries to implement lighter surveys on the relevant BR indicators
 - For other challenging BR indicators, explore to how to work with countries and other partners to conduct surveys for the data
 - Work with technical partners to develop/adapt methodologies for computing BR indicators using existing data
- PAPA-like initiative needs to be replicated in more African countries

AGENDA

Opening Remarks

Christophe Duhamel, 50x2030 Program Manager a.i.

Presenters

“Mapping CAADP BR data using the UNFSS framework” *John Ulimwengu, Senior Research Fellow (IFPRI)*

“CAADP Biennial Review Data Challenges and Gaps and ReSAKSS’ Efforts to Improve Data Quality and Fill Data Gaps” *Greenwell Matchaya, ReSAKSS Coordinator for Southern Africa*

“CAADP BR Demand for Agricultural Surveys” *Anatole Goundan, Senior Associate Scientist, AKADEMIYA2063*

Discussants

Chiara Brunelli, 50x2030 Data Production Component Manager a.i., Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Michael Steiner, 50x2030 Data Use Component Manager, International Food for Agricultural Development

Simplice Nouala, Head, Division of Agriculture and Food Security, African Union Commission

DISCUSSANT

CHIARA BRUNELLI

*50x2030 Data Production Component
Manager a.i.*

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations**



DISCUSSANT

MICHAEL STEINER

50x2030 Data Use Component Manager
International Fund for Agricultural
Development



DISCUSSANT

SIMPLICE NOUALA

*Head, Division of Agriculture and Food
Security*

African Union Commission

**CAADP BR PROCESS:
STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE FOR
IMPROVING AG STATISTICAL SYSTEMS**



OUTLINE

- I. Introduction
- II. Data quality issues
- III. Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ **July 2003 - Maputo, Mozambique** : CAADP was launched during the 2nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of African Union (AU). Heads of state and government launched the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme;
- ❑ **June 2014 - Malabo, Equatorial Guinea**: Malabo Declaration on Accelerated African Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihood;

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Reporting Guidance provided by the Malabo Declaration

- d) the AU Commission and NPCA, in collaboration with partners:
- to develop mechanisms that enhance Africa's capacity for knowledge and data generation and management to strengthen evidence based planning and implementation;
 - to institutionalize a system for peer review that encourages good performance on achievement of progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration and recognize biennially exemplary performance through awards
 - to conduct on a biennial basis, beginning from year 2017, Agricultural Review Process, and report on progress to the Assembly at its January 2018 Ordinary Session.

CAADP BR DATA

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		
	1.1 Country CAADP Process	Develop/update national Plans for implementing Malabo declaration using CAADP implementation approach under inclusive and participatory process.	CAADP Process Completion Index (CAADPPro).	100%	2015	2018	Malabo Decl. 1(a) & 1(e)	Country, AUC*, NEPAD*	
			Existence of, and Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body (Qc).	100%	2015	2018	Malabo Decl. 1(b) & 1(d)	Country, RECs	
	1.3 CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review Setting/ Support	Evidence-based policies and institutions that support planning and implementation by 100% for the Review institutions and by 2018.						Country, AUC*, NEPAD*	
2. Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.1 Public Expenditures to Agriculture	Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.	Government agriculture expenditures as share of total	10%	2015	2025	Malabo Decl.	Country	ReSAKSS
			agriculture value added (GAE _{100%}).	10%	2015	2025	2(a)	Country	
			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.	Ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture (tDPrPb).	on search	2015	2025	Malabo Decl. 2(b)	Country	Average of top 10 ratios of tDPrPb will be used to set target once data available
	2.3 Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture.	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract foreign private direct investment in agriculture.	Ratio of foreign private direct investment to public investment in agriculture (tFPrPb).	on search	2015	2025	Malabo Decl. 2(b)	Country, AUC, RECs, NEPAD	IFPRI, FAO Average of top 10 ratios of tFPrPb will be used to set target once data are available
2.4 African (Agriculture*) Investment Bank	Establish and operationalize the African Investment Bank (AIB) to support investment initiatives that will boost Agriculture, Agribusiness and Agro-Industries in Africa.	Level of funding by the AIB of the investment required for implementing Agri-Agri-Agro projects/programmes.	- AIB established - AIB to fund at least 50% of the invest. needs	2015	2025	Malabo Decl. 2(c) & 9(b)	AUC, RECs, NEPAD	is being further discussed	

7 Performances Areas

23 Performances Categories

47 Performances Indicators

CAADP BR DATA

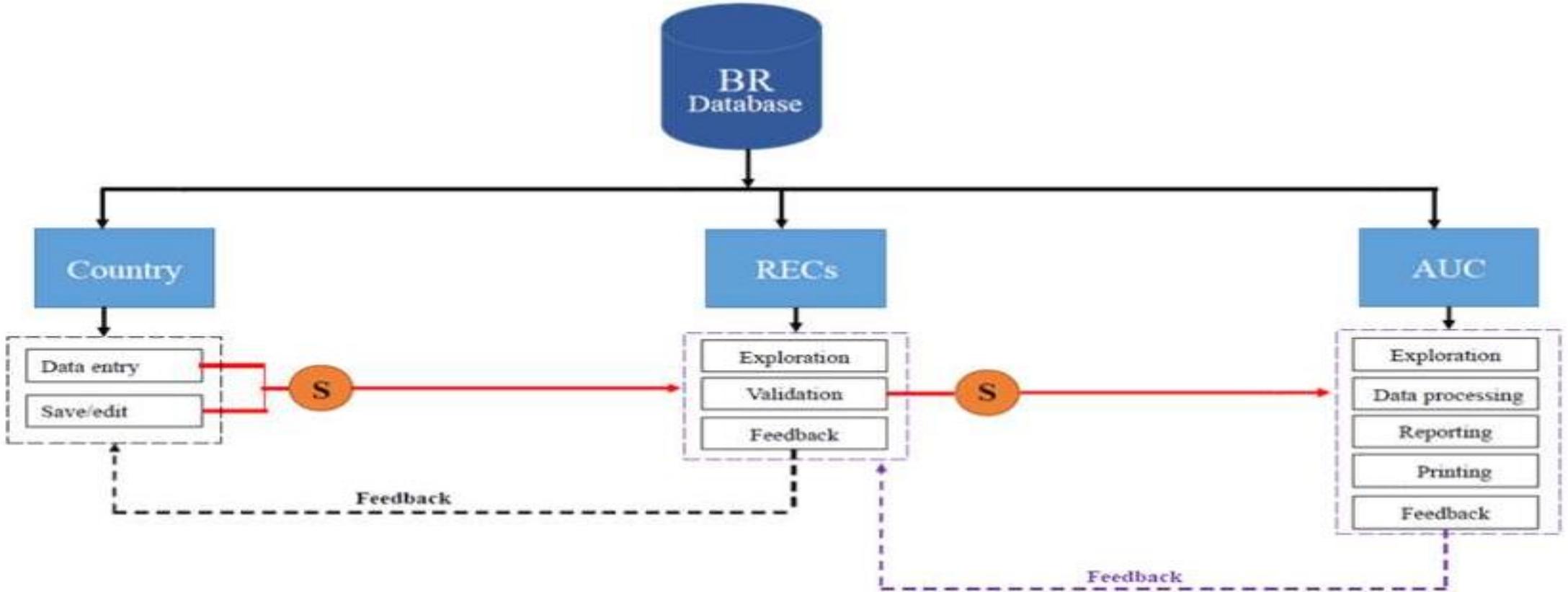
- Quality of CAADP BR Reporting Tools:** Technical Guidelines, Country Reporting Template and Technical Note;

- Data collected and validated at country level**

- Data entered in the e-BR;**
 - Data Submission Control
 - Data Entry Module
 - Data visualization

CAADP BR DATA

Data Submission Control



RECs play a key role in supporting the production of quality country BR reports because they are responsible for checking the quality of the individual country submission before

WHAT ARE ISSUES

The first 2 BR reports have recommended to strengthen data systems at country level to Improve the quality (accuracy, consistency, traceability, and validity) of the data and reporting

- **CAADP BR data are collected or originated from different sectors and administration at country level**
- **The BR should be or is highly participatory data collection, validation, analysis, and learning process**
- **The BR process is quite expensive as it required both adequate human and financial resources that are already limited**

HOW DO WE IMPROVE DATA QUALITY THROUGH STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE OF DATA SYSTEMS

- Integrate the BR data collection process into existing national and regional systems for agr. data collection
- Ensure/strengthen dialogue with the Bureau of Statistics to integrate more BR data into the National Statistical to avoid duplication of data, to maximize of scarce resources, and to ensure uniformity
- Strengthen dialogue between the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministries to Institutionalize an inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral team to support the BR process
- Establish/strengthen public-private partnerships in the area of data generation, analysis
- Develop regional standards protocol for CAADP BR data collection, verification, validation;
- Enhance the participation of statistical departments/divisions at regional and continental levels in the BR process to ensure consistency with definitions of data ordinarily collected and published routinely by regional and continental institutions.



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

JOIN THE CONVERSATION
#50x2030



50x2030.ORG

