



# **BRIEF ON GHANA'S PERFORMANCE AT THE INAUGURAL BIENNIAL REVIEW ON APRIL 2018**

Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana  
March 2019

---

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

---

The Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana is immensely grateful to Trust Africa for the financial support for this project and action. The Association is particularly grateful to Dr. Bethule Nyamambi, Project Director, Agriculture Advocacy Project Trust Africa for her technical support in helping to produce this brief. Immense gratitude also goes to officials of the Policy, Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (PPMED) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for their input and assistance on the document. Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana, however, bears full responsibility for this brief.

## Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	2
1.0 Background.....	5
1.2 Main Objectives of the BRR.....	7
1.3 Measuring Country Performance.....	7
1.4 The 2017 Report Preparation Process.....	8
1.5 Ghana's Steps in Completing the BRR.....	9
1.6 Ghana's Agriculture Performance Scorecard.....	9
1.7 Key Findings.....	11
1.8 Lessons learnt/ Recommendations.....	12
1.9 Ghana's Biennial Reporting Process for 2019.....	12
2.0 What next for NSAs?.....	13
References.....	14

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AATS	African Agricultural Transformation Scorecard
ASWG	Agriculture Sector Working Group
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BBR	Biennial Review Report
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CBOs	Community based organizations
CNC	CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FASDEP	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GhAIP	Ghana Agriculture Investment Plan
HDI	Human Development Index
JSR	Joint Sector Review
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Mutual Accountability
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MED	Monitoring & Evaluation Directorate
METASIP	Medium-Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plans
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plans
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
NSA	Non State Actors
PFAG	Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana
PPMED	Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
RECs	Regional Economics Communities
SAKSS	Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SRID	Statistics, Research & Information Directorate

## 1.0 Background

In 2003, African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Governments adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) in Maputo, Mozambique as the Flagship Programme of the African Union for agriculture and food security. The Maputo Declaration on CAADP sets broad targets of 6 percent annual growth in agricultural GDP, and allocation of at least (Ten) 10 percent of public expenditures to the agricultural sector. (This framework, amongst others set targets for spending, productivity, growth, trade, outcomes (poverty, food and nutrition security, and developed processes for mutual engagement and evidence-based review and learning.)

Following a slow start after the signing of the first CAADP country compact in Rwanda (in 2007), significant momentum has since been achieved. By 2009, the CAADP agenda was generating increasing commitments from African governments and development partners. By August 2017, 50 countries were using the CAADP framework to design agriculture investment plans; 42 countries have CAADP compacts and 33 have national investment plans.

After a decade of CAADP implementation under the Maputo Declaration, AU Leaders reiterated their commitments to agriculture by adopting the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods in June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The Malabo Declaration sets the Africa 2025 Vision for Agriculture which is being implemented within the Framework of CAADP as a vehicle to implement and achieve the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Africa's Agenda 2063.

Seven commitments were made and were translated to seven performance areas. Among the commitments, the leaders committed to Mutual Accountability to Results and Actions by

conducting a biennial Agricultural Review Process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting on implementation progress in achieving the provisions of the Malabo Declaration. This Commitment translates into a stronger political will for AU Leaders to effectively achieve Agricultural Growth and Transformation on the Continent by 2025 for improved livelihoods and shared prosperity for African citizens.

On January 2018, the inaugural Biennial Report on the implementation of the Malabo Declaration was presented to the AU Heads of State. Forty-seven (47) out of 55-member countries had submitted their national validated reports to their respective Regional Economics Communities (RECs), which successfully compiled the draft of the biennial review report for validation.

Out of the forty-seven (47) Member States that reported progress in implementing the Malabo declaration, only 20 reported to be on-track for achieving the commitments by 2025. Those countries obtained the minimum score of 3.94 (2017 benchmark) out of 10 to be on track. Unfortunately, Ghana with a score of 3.9 was reported not be on track in implementing the seven commitments of the Malabo Declaration. This brief attempt to summarize Ghana's performance in the Biennial Report and explore the opportunities for Government and Non-State Actors to improve their respective strategies and mechanisms for better performance in subsequent BRs.

## 1.2 Main Objectives of the BRR

The "Biennial Review Report on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration" is intended to align, harmonize and coordinate among multi-sectoral efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability.

The report aims at strengthening national and regional institutional capacity for agriculture data generation and knowledge management which will not only support improved evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and learning, but also set basis and paths for triggering continental action programmes to collectively drive agriculture transformation in Africa.

## 1.3 Measuring Country Performance

The "Inaugural Biennial Report on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration" was presented to AU Heads of State in January, 2018. Since then the report has been promoted and reviewed in the CAADP Partnership Platform in Libreville, Gabon in May 2018 and other fora.

In measuring country performance in the 7 commitments, the Report identified 22 performance categories and 43 indicators for the 7 thematic areas of performance aligned to the commitments to evaluate country performance in achieving agricultural growth and transformation goals in Africa. This was done through a continent-wide consultation process.

The seven (7) Malabo Commitments translated into seven (7) thematic areas of performance are:

- (I) Re-committing to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process;
- (ii) Enhancing investment finance in agriculture;
- (iii) Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025;
- (iv) Reducing poverty by half by 2025 through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation;

(v) Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services;

(vi) Enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks; and

(vii) Strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results.

The Member States' performances are presented in a form of a "Country Scorecard in implementing the Malabo Commitments" covering the period 2015 - 2016.

## **1.4 The 2017 Report Preparation Process**

- At the Continental and Regional levels, a Biennial Review Team was established to technically guide the overall design of the Biennial Review Reporting Mechanism and develop the report. The BR Team comprised AUC, NPCA, RECs, technical institutions and CAADP non-state actors.
- Based on the CAADP Results Framework, Strategic guidelines to establish the review mechanism was endorsed. The guidelines provide guidance on necessary partnership arrangements and the coordination roles of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to fully roll out the biennial review process in a more aligned manner.
- Performance evaluation of the progress made by individual member states is based on balanced scorecard methods, to come up with an African Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS).
- From February to July 2017, six (6) training sessions were conducted by the Biennial Review Team and development partners, respectively in West, East, Central, Southern and North Africa regions, with 156 national experts trained including CAADP Focal Persons, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists and Statisticians from Ministries of Agriculture and other line ministries.
-



- Furthermore, AUC developed an excel based databank that is informed by data provided by Member States through their Country Performance Reports. Based on the databank, a Biennial Review Tool (BR Tool) was developed to ease data entry and analysis, and automatic generation of the scorecard.

### 1.5 Ghana's Steps in Completing the BRR

Ghana participated in a 5-day training session held in Accra for the ECOWAS Anglophone countries, where five (5) MOFA staff participated. Afterwards, MOFA constituted a team of 12 members to develop the draft report; Six (6) came from Policy, Planning & Budget Directorate (PPBD), three (3) from Statistics, Research & Information Directorate (SRID) and three (3) from Monitoring & Evaluation Directorate (MED). The template was populated in consultation with relevant stakeholders through series of validation exercises and the draft report was shared and discussed at the MOFA Directors meeting in August 2017. The report was approved by MOFA on 7th September 2017 before submission by the Minister for Food and Agriculture to ECOWAS and AU on 8th September 2017.

### 1.6 Ghana's Agriculture Performance Scorecard

**GH NA SCORED 3.91 OUT OF BENCHMARK OF 3.94 IN THE FIRST BRR UNDER THE 7 COMMITMENT AREAS**

MALABO COMMITMENT AREAS	SCORE (OUT OF 10)	MINIMUM FOR 2017	PROGRESS
RE-COMMITTING TO CAADP PROCESS	6.87	3.33	ON TRACK
ENHANCING INVESTMENT FINANCE IN AGRICULTURE	4.33	6.67	NOT ON TRACK
ENDING HUNGER BY 2025	1.99	3.71	NOT ON TRACK
HALVING POVERTY THROUGH AGRICULTURE BY 2025	3.02	2.06	ON TRACK
BOOSTING INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE IN AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES	1.11	1.00	ON TRACK
ENHANCING RESELIENCE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY	3.59	6.00	NOT ON TRACK
MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY	6.45	4.78	ON TRACK
<b>OVERALL PROGRESS</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>NOT ON TRACK</b>

The country had however made some progress in some areas. These included:

- ✓ CAADP processes integrating National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP) in their strategy development processes under Commitment 1. The development of the FASDEP II and METASIP I & II attests to this;
- ✓ Establishing Inclusive Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for commodity value chains under Commitment 4;
- ✓ Increasing trade in the region under Commitment 5; and
- ✓ Advance mutual accountability mechanisms with NSA representation although there is room for improvement under Commitment 7.

The areas of poor performance and of concern especially for NSAs/CSOs include

- ❖ Low public expenditure in Agriculture
- ❖ Weak access to finance for agriculture value chain actors
- ❖ High incidences of Post-harvest losses
- ❖ Low Agricultural GDP for poverty reduction
- ❖ Weak women's rights and empowerment
- ❖ Weak youth participation in agriculture value chains
- ❖ Low Agricultural productivity with inadequate mechanization
- ❖ Weak resilience to climate change related risks

## 1.7 Key Findings

- Commitments are normally generated by governments, represented by their sector ministries with no similar commitments from Non-State Actors. This is crucial because NSAs are a large part of implementers of the CAADP and the absence of their voices in the commitments will produce weak results with no element for accountability.
- There are poor data collection mechanisms and systems to store and coordinate relevant data.

- In many cases, results are meant to inform planning; but there is limited capacity on the part of stakeholders to utilize results fully.
- Some reporting indicators and terminologies are not country friendly to reflect agricultural priority areas.
- Due to lack of credible and disaggregated data, benefits to women, youth and other marginalized groups not adequately demonstrated in reviews.

### **1.8 Lessons learnt/ Recommendations**

- Main streaming of National Investment Plans (NAIPS) into the National Planning and Budgeting processes needs to be strengthened;
- Broaden space for inclusive multi-stakeholder platform(s) that bring on board a wide range of relevant state and Non-State Actors.
- The need to address the challenges and shortcomings surrounding JSR and link to BR Report for enhanced mutual accountability.
- There is the need to strengthen agricultural sector monitoring and evaluation systems including data generation and analysis to promote evidence-based policy decisions i.e. the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) node should be strengthened
- The urgency for government to adequately resource research institutions to help them produce reliable and credible data to serve both supplementary and complementary efforts to government's data collection frameworks.
- The need for proactive NSAs to enhance full engagement and sustainability in the Mutual Accountability processes

### **1.9 Ghana's Biennial Reporting Process for 2019**

As part of effort to improve on the second round of the BRR (2019), the AUC has introduced an electronic data capturing and reporting platform. It has also introduced a social media platform where all members of the country teams can network and discuss issues

relating the BRR. An inaugural conference of Peer-To-Peer Learning was also organized by the AUC in Nairobi, Kenya. This conference gave opportunities for member countries to:

- Carry peer-to-peer exchange and feedbacks on the biennial report preparation process, based on the lessons learnt from previous exercises.
- Discuss the next generation of BR indicators and methodologies, and acquire knowledge on advanced or emerging data collection and management technologies, methodologies and approaches.
- Share experiences on challenges faced for country leadership and
- interaction with national stakeholders involved in agricultural sector monitoring and statistics, and strategize on how to promote better approaches for improved, harmonized and aligned monitoring at country level that shall reinforce a country-led reporting on the Malabo Declaration.

Based on the feedback from shared experiences from the P-2-P Learning, the Ghana team has proposed some changes to the reporting approaches which include broadening of the country team to include more stakeholder institutions in order to strengthen engagement and data collection.

## 2.0 What next for NSAs?

- Use the BR report to strengthen strategy and government initiatives such as Planting for Food and Jobs, Rearing for Food and Jobs among others
- Proactiveness and active involvement in the process of review, reflection and development of the next BRR at all stages
- Contribute to data analysis which should be open to all parties to analyze and comment on the data.
- Involvement in training as new data collection happens.
- Contribute to validation processes through the CAADP Office.
  
- The 2019 Report may not be 100% perfect and ready for 2020 but should show signs of
- ✓ Improved data collection and relevance to agriculture policy priorities.

- ✓ Increased mutual accountability
- ✓ Improved utility in accurately describing and addressing agriculture transformation in Ghana.

## REFERENCES

African Union Commission (2018). Inaugural Biennial Review Report of the African Union Commission on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/2(XXIII)) of June 2014. ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION, Thirtieth (30th) Ordinary Session, 28th - 29th January 2018. Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

MOFA, Policy, Planning and Budgetary Division (PPBD) (2018);ECOWAS/AUC Biennial Review Technical Guidelines

**YOU CAN LOCATE US AT:**

SECRETARIAT:

Abavana Junction Opposite  
College of Culinary



[www.peasantfarmers.com](http://www.peasantfarmers.com)  
[info@peasantfarmers.com](mailto:info@peasantfarmers.com)



PFAGghana



+233 0552663648  
+233 0244657451



C/O PMB 56, KIA-ACCRA  
House Number: E261/17  
Digital Address: GA-022-2111



Peasant-Farmers-  
Association-Of-Ghana