



MINISTRY OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE
REPUBLIC OF GHANA



**PEASANT FARMERS
ASSOCIATION OF GHANA**



GHANA'S PERFORMANCE IN THE

4TH COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CAADP)

BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORTING, 2023



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AUGUST 2025

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	i
LIST OF TABLES & FIGURES	ii
ACRONYMS	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Objective of the Country Report	3
1.2. Biennial Review Methodology	3
1.2.1. Continental and Regional process	4
1.2.3. The Country Process	5
2.0 BIENIAL REVIEW RESULTS	6
2.1. Continental (AU) Performance	6
2.2. Regional Performance - ECOWAS	7
2.3. Ghana's Performance in the 2023 BR	8
2.3.1. Commitment One: Recommitment to the Principles and values of the CAADP Process	9
2.3.2. Commitment Two: Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	10
2.3.3. Commitment Three: Ending Hunger by 2025	11
2.3.4. Commitment Four: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	13
2.3.5. Commitment Five: Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services	15
2.3.6. Commitment Six: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	16
2.3.7. Commitment Seven: Enhancing Accountability for Actions and Results	17
3.0. AREAS OF STRONG PERFORMANCE	19
4.0. PRIORITY ACTION AREAS WHICH REQUIRE ATTENTION	20
5.0 RECOMMENDATION	21
1. Appendix I Continental BR Scorecard	23
2. Appendix II Ghana's BR Scorecard - Detailed Performance	23



LIST OF TABLES

• Table 1: Summary of the fourth BR results at continental level	7
• Table 2: Ghana Scorecard for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023	7
• Table 3: Comparison of Ghana's scorecard, 2019, 2021 and 2023	8
• Table 4: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 2 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)	9
• Table 5: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 4 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)	11
• Table 6: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 5 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)	13
• Table 7: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 6 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)	14
• Table 8: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 6 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)	15
• Table 9: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 6 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)	16
• Table 10: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 6 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)	17

LIST OF FIGURES

• Figure 1: seven commitments and targets within the CAADP Framework	2
• Figure 2: Continental Performance Scorecard, Analysis of fourth BR data	6
• Figure 3: Regional Score out of Benchmark of 9.29	7
• Figure 4: Regional Scorecard for each Commitment	8
• Figure 5: Ghana Scorecard for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023	9

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ACRONYMS

AATS	Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard
ABPI	Africa Biofortification Progress Index
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUDA	African Union Development Agency
BR	Biennial Review
BRR	Biennial Review Report
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
e-BR	Electronic Biennial Report
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food And Agriculture Organization
FBOs	Farmer Based Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
M&E	Monitoring And Evaluation
MAPLE	Malabo Policy Learning Event
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMDA'S	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NAIP	National Agriculture Imagery Program
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PC	Performance Categories
PERD	Planting For Export and Rural Development
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PFJ 2.0	Planting for Food and Jobs Phase II
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RFJ	Rearing For Food and Jobs
SPS	Sanitary And Phytosanitary
ToT	Training of Trainers

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), initiated by the African Union (AU) and New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), serves as a pivotal framework for fostering agriculture growth, rural development, and food security across Africa.

The Report provides an overview of the extent to which Ghana adhered to the Malabo Summit aspirations espoused in Seven (7) commitments and re-affirms the importance of investing in agriculture to realize inclusive and sustainable economic growth and poverty performance: (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 for actions and results.

The fourth CAADP BR Report presents a comprehensive analysis of progress made by African Member States towards achieving the commitments outlined in the Malabo Declaration. Out of the 55 Member States, 49 submitted validated national reports, showcasing a significant participation rate in the review process.

A notable trend observed over the four review cycles is the exponential increase in the benchmark for on-track status from 3.94 in 2017 to 9.29 in 2023. The continent had an overall score of 4.56, which is higher than the overall score of 4.32 in 2021 and 4.03 for 2019 Biennial Review cycles. Despite this progression, none of the Member States managed to be on-track in fulfilling the CAADP Malabo commitments by 2025. An analysis shows a decline in the number of Member States on-track towards their commitments, from 17 in 2017 to none in 2023. However, it is crucial to note that the lack of on-track status does not imply a lack of progress: 19 countries were indicated to be progressing well.

The West African Region over the four reporting cycles has seen marginal progress albeit not on-track. In the fourth cycle, ECOWAS was assessed to be the best performing Region with a score of 5.03. Similarly, Ghana was assessed as the best performing country within the Region with an overall score of 6.68 out of 10. Although Ghana was not on-track, the country is progressing well to achieving the overall goal of Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

Ghana is on-track for two out of the seven Commitments (Commitments four and seven). Since the inaugural reporting in 2017, Ghana has not been on-track in enhancing investment financing in agriculture. It is worth noting that Ghana's average score of 3.91 percent (from 2015 to 2022) falls short of the 10 percent target set under the CAADP framework. However, Ghana's agricultural expenditure increased at a decreasing rate in 2021 and 2022 (GHS 5.6 to 7.5 billion), from 4.13 to 2.75 percent relative to the total national expenditure (GHS 137 to 245 billion).

This performance indicates the urgent need to accelerate the achievement of the CAADP commitment on all the seven commitment areas. Emphasis should be placed on improving public agriculture expenditure, increasing the response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable groups and implementing agricultural policies and strategies. With the implementation of the Planting for food and Jobs Phase II which is a significant shift from the input subsidy to input credit system and modelled to enhance access to inputs. This initiative will contribute significantly in ensuring Ghana meets the CAADP targets by 2025. In conclusion, while progress has been made, concerted efforts are required at both national and decentralized levels to bridge the gap and achieve the desired agricultural development outcomes by 2025.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

The African Union (AU), together with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), with the technical and financial support of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) developed an agricultural Policy framework called the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) in 2002. The CAADP framework provides strategic guidance for the African continent in developing effective plans for agricultural growth, rural development, and food security. It enhances regional and national strategies by providing coordination, support, and value addition to agricultural development initiatives. Some of its key principles are the building of partnerships; dialogue; peer review; and mutual accountability at all levels as well as exploitation of regional complementarities.

The Assembly of the African Union Heads of State in Maputo, Mozambique, endorsed and adopted the CAADP in 2003 with the goal to transform the agricultural sector. It is expected that Member States on annual basis allocate and expend at least 10 percent of their national budget to agricultural development with a resultant effect of 6 percent annual GDP growth rate. At the 23rd ordinary session of the African Union Assembly of Heads of State, in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, 2014, the Heads of State recommitted to the CAADP principles and goals through the Malabo Declaration themed “Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods”. The Declaration consists of seven (7) pillars/commitments and a set of targets for the period 2015 – 2025, within the Framework of CAADP as shown in Figure 1. The Commitments are expected to serve as a vehicle towards achieving the objectives of the first-ten years of Africa's Agenda 2063.

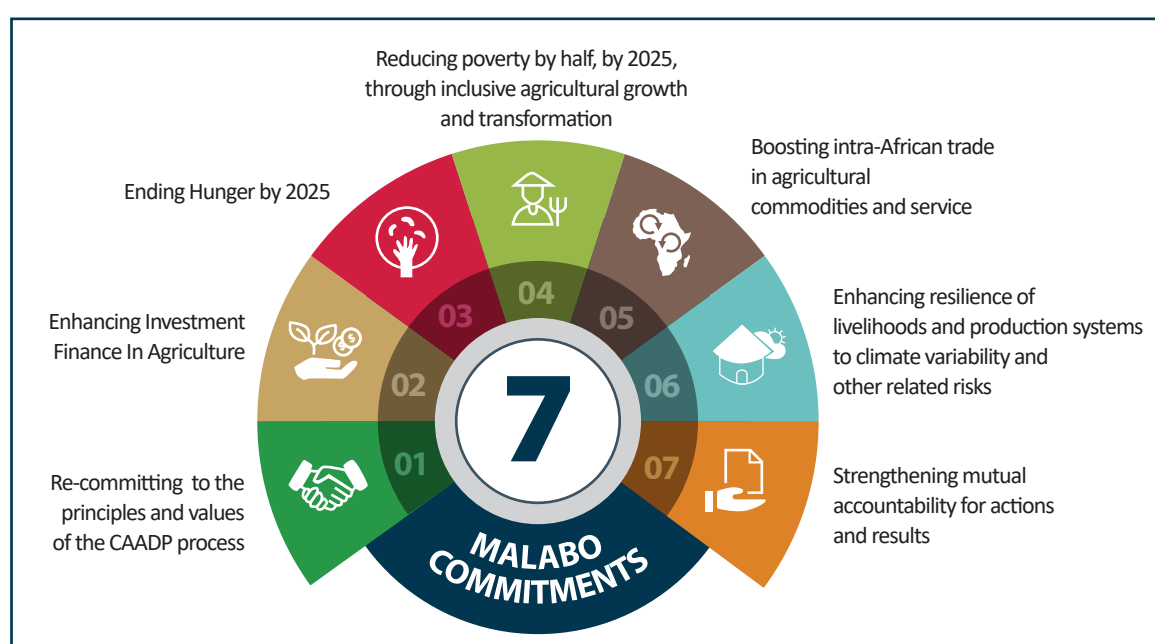


Figure 1: seven commitments and targets within the CAADP Framework

All AU Member States under the 7th Commitment of the Malabo Declaration on mutual accountability agreed to track, monitor and report progress of the implementation of the Malabo Commitments. Since 2018, the AU Commission in collaboration with the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) and partners

1. Commitment – This is synonymous to Pillar
2. Target - Is a value to be reached at an ultimate year (target year) by an item expressed in a commitment. As an example, the commitment to “triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by 2025 from 2015” –the target is 200percent to be achieved by the target year of 2025 from the baseline year of 2015.
3. An Indicator -Is a parameter or a combination of parameters that measures directly (without any further calculation) the value of the item that is measured.

have been producing and presenting reports for endorsement by the AU Assembly on biennial basis. The Report provides an overview of the extent to which Member States have adhered to all the 7 Commitments to reconfirm the importance of investing in agriculture to realize inclusive and sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

1.1 Objective of the Country Report

The objective of this report is to highlight Ghana's performance in the 4th round of Biennial Review Report (BRR) for dissemination and sensitization to stakeholders. The report shows Ghana's performance in key indicators ; highlighting on successes chalked, lessons learnt, challenges and recommendations in implementing the Malabo Commitments and achieving its targets.



1.2 Biennial Review Methodology

1.2.1 Continental and Regional Process

Ahead of the fourth Biennial Review Cycle, the African Union Commission (AUC) and AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with partners, organized the Malabo Policy Learning Event (MAPLE) in December 2022, which focused on reviewing lessons learnt from the third Biennial Review (BR). The results from the 2022 critical analysis and review process brought onboard 12 new indicators and 5 new performance categories. The AUC in ensuring an effective 2023 BRR process undertook some key activities which included the following:



I. Development of roadmap for the fourth BR process

In collaboration with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and technical experts, a roadmap for the fourth BR process was developed to cover the various steps and timelines required to produce the report.

II. Training of trainers

Due to some significant changes in the reporting templates with the addition of new indicators and experts joining the BR process, a Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop was organized physically and virtually (hybrid mode) to train regional experts on the updated CAADP BR reporting tools.

III. Training of national experts

The AUC in collaboration with RECs, organized five Virtual Regional Trainings of National Experts on the updated CAADP BR reporting tools. The national experts from various countries were trained by the regional experts that were trained during the continental ToT. Following the regional trainings, the fourth BR process at the country level was launched.

IV. Continental Data Collection, Cleaning and Validation Workshop

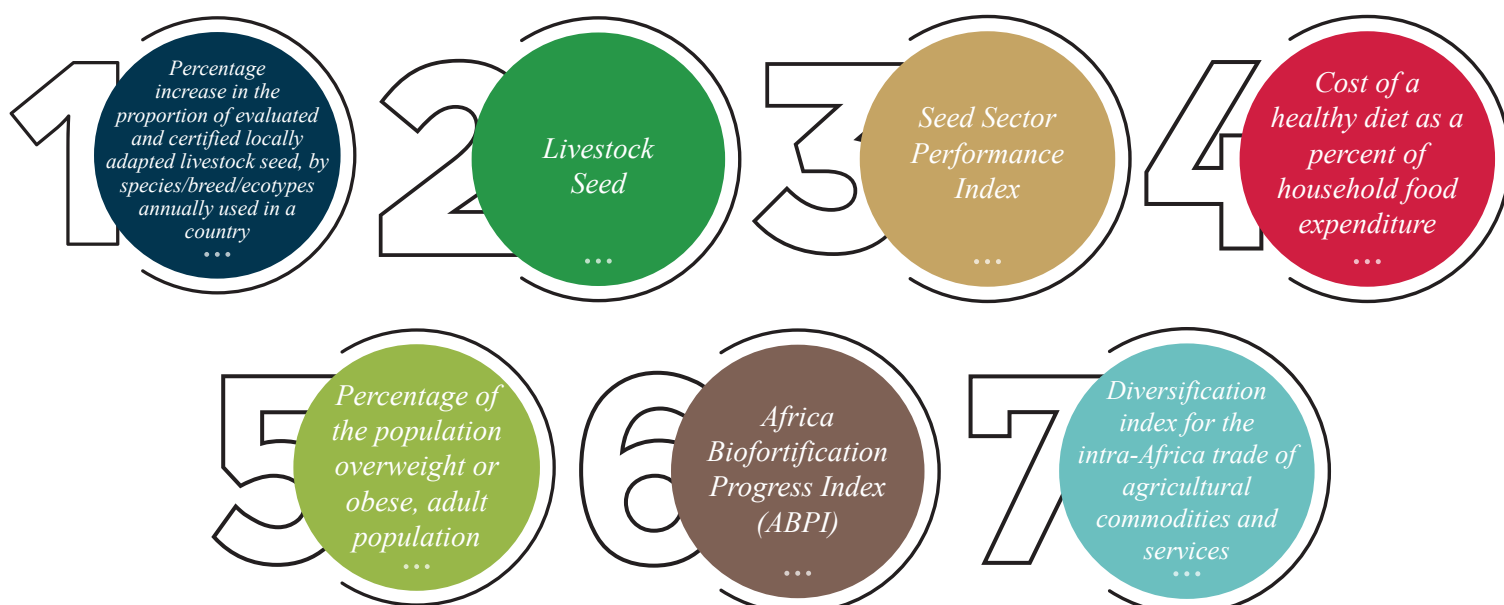
The AUC, with financial support from its partners, mobilized technical support needed by the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to facilitate data collection and validation at the regional level. After submission of country reports and data, each REC mobilized regional experts and organized review of country report before submission to the AUC. The AUC, RECs, technical partners and BR regional experts also organized a continental data cleaning and validation workshop to check data, assess data quality, accuracy, and completeness of data submitted by Member States. Feedback and comments were provided by team leaders and sent to each REC by AUC requesting them to share with their respective countries for consideration and subsequent resubmission of the revised data on the e-BR system.

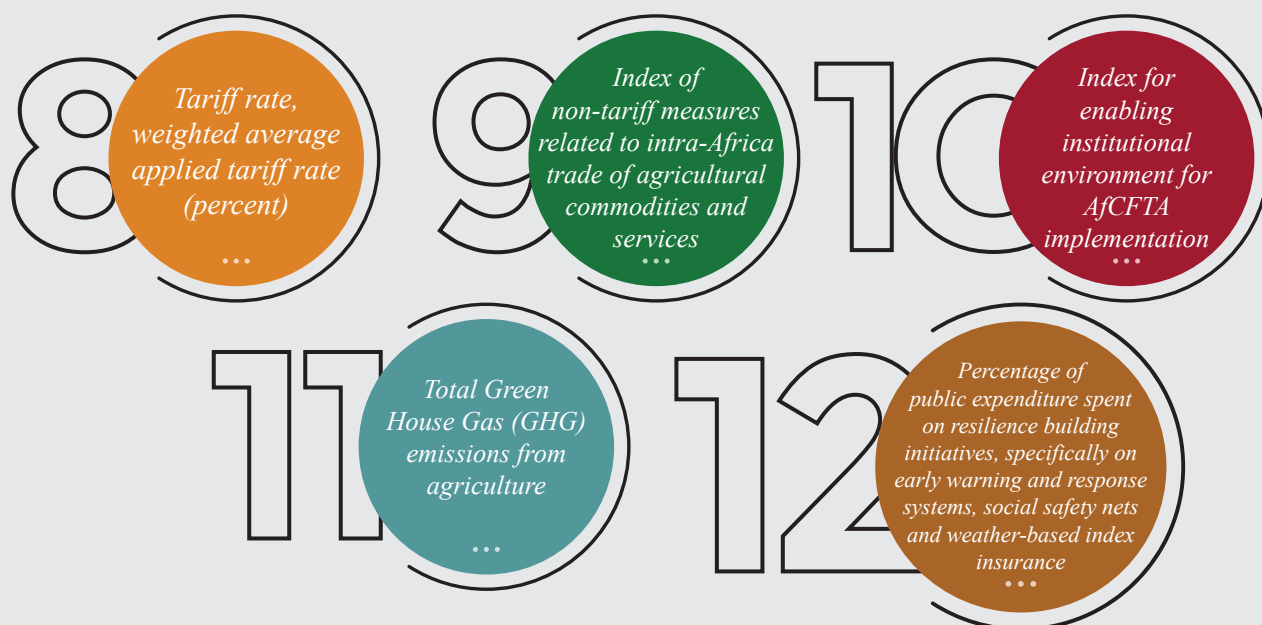
1.2.2 Methodology for Assessment

The Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS) is based on benchmarking methods to assess country's performance in achieving the goals and targets set in the Malabo Declaration. The benchmarking method provides a gradual and incremental scale for evaluating the biennial progress against the indicators in the form of a score. This incremental scale ends in 2025, as the final implementing year for the Malabo Declaration. By comparing the scores across Member States, the AATS enables peer-to-peer metric comparison of performances in order to stimulate continuous improvement of interventions towards commonly agreed targets.

The AUC provided the 2023 Technical Guidelines which details the methodology used to compute each of the 59 performance indicators (47 existing indicators and 12 new indicators) classified into 28 (24 old and 4 new) Performance Categories under 7 performance areas (7 commitments) with the required set of indicators. The 2023 Technical Notes provided further details on the methods used to calculate the performance scores, with 2015 as the reference year.

The fourth BRR was used to pilot the new indicators, but the new indicators were not used to assess performance of Member States. These new indicators include:





The achievement of member states in each Commitment and Performance Category was presented on a scorecard to indicate whether a member state is on-track , not on-track or progressing well based on the milestones set under the seven commitments of the Malabo Declaration.

1.2.3 The Country Process

In Ghana, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) through its CAADP focal desk, is mandated to facilitate and lead the BR process. The CAADP focal Desk participated in the ToT on reporting template as well as the guidelines for the BR organized by the AUC/ECOWAS. The team thereafter, trained a Country BRR Team, which was then subdivided into sub-teams tasked with collecting, collating, cleaning, analyzing, internally compiling, and validating data.

The country team worked closely with an expanded team which included officers from other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and various stakeholder groups such as the Private Sector, Development Partners, Civil Society Organisation, Academia and FBOs to collect and internally validate the BR data. Following this, a national workshop was organised with the aim of presenting the data to all stakeholder groups for final validation before the data was submitted to the Minister for Food and Agriculture for onwards submission to the AUC through the ECOWAS.



5. ON-TRACK - Means that the Member State obtained a score that is equal to or greater than the benchmark (9.29) and is, therefore, well on the trajectory to reach the target for the Malabo commitments.
6. NOT-ON-TRACK - Means that the country obtained a score that is lower than the benchmark and is, therefore, NOT on the trajectory to reach the target for the Malabo commitments.
7. PROGRESSING WELL - meaning the Member State whose overall score is five or greater than 5, but less than the benchmark of 9.29, and therefore, still NOT on the trajectory to reach the target for the Malabo commitments

2.0 BIENIAL REVIEW RESULTS

2.1 Continental (AU) Performance

A total of 49 out of 55 Member States reported in the fourth round of 2023 BR. The six Member States that were unable to meet the deadline for reporting are Algeria, Chad, DR Congo, Eritrea, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sudan. The report presents some thought-provoking findings. The benchmark for a country to be on-track has consistently increased over the eight (8) years of the BR process, from 3.94 in the inaugural year (2017), 6.66 in the second cycle (2019), 7.28 in the third cycle (2021), and 9.29 for this fourth BR (2023). None of the Member States was on – track towards achieving the CAADP Malabo commitments by 2025.

In this 4th cycle, twelve (12) Member States have steadily improved in their performance since the inaugural BR cycle. They are Comoros, Lesotho, Cabo Verde, Zimbabwe, Gambia, Nigeria, Uganda, Egypt, Morocco, Rwanda, Burundi and Kenya. Notably Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, and Rwanda have had scores above five (5) out of 10 for all the BR cycles. The findings reveal the urgent need for accelerating CAADP implementation by 2025 to build a resilient African food system.

The average overall score for Africa is 4.56. Although this score is higher than the overall score of 4.32 in 2021 and 4.03 for 2019 BR cycles, the continent is making progress but still not on-track to meet the CAADP/Malabo Commitments by 2025 as indicated in Figure 2.

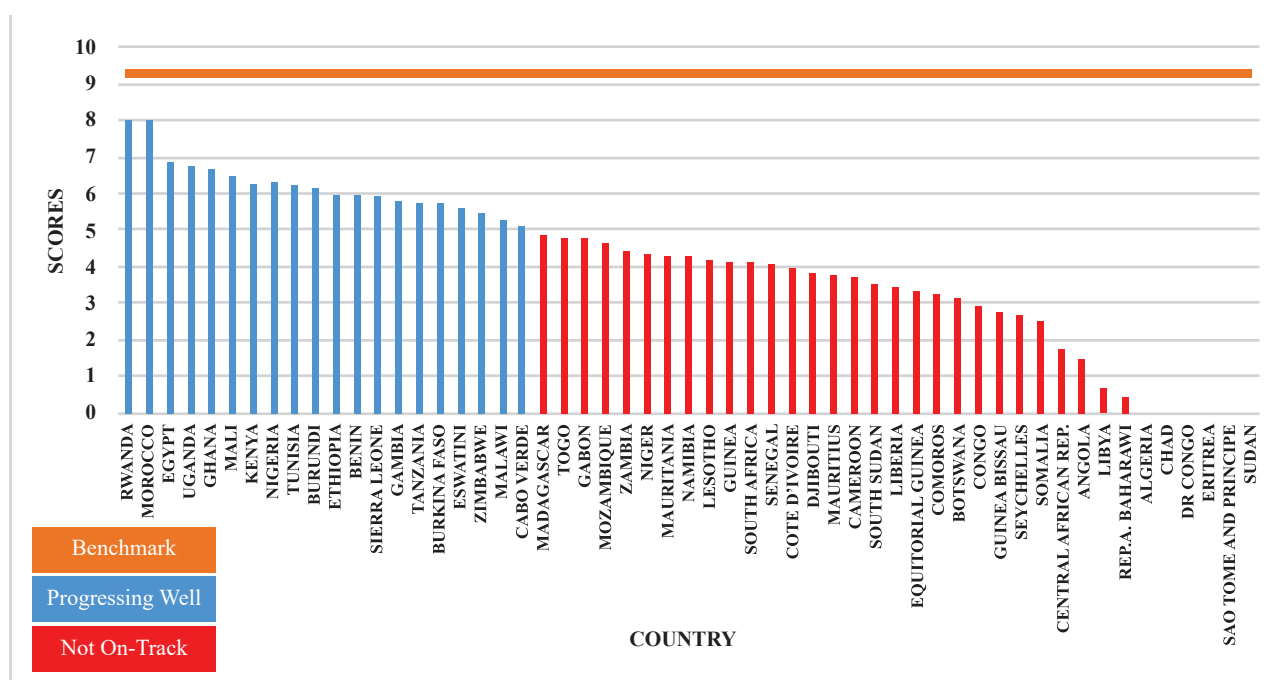


Figure 2: Analysis of Continental Performance Scorecard for the fourth BR data

The benchmark for each successive reporting period increases, reaching the maximum value of 10 in 2025, since the continent is expected to continuously improve performance towards achieving the Malabo Declaration targets. The continent is also not on track in any of the seven (7) Commitment areas as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the fourth BR results at continental level

Commitment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	overall
Benchmark	10	9.50	9.26	8.94	9.0	9.75	8.60	9.29
Continental Score for each	7.66	3.15	2.90	3.04	2.23	5.91	7.02	4.56
No. Countries on-track (greater than or equal to the benchmark)	1	0	0	1	0	2	13	0
Countries on-track (greater than or equal to the benchmark)	Niger			Ghana		Ethiopia and Egypt	Rwanda, Morocco, Egypt, Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Benin, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Tunisia, Sierra Leone, and Burkina Faso	

Source: Analysis of fourth BR data

2.2 Regional Performance - ECOWAS

The submission rate of this cycle of the CAADP Biennial Review was 100 percent despite political instability in parts of the region. Western Africa has maintained this reporting rate since 2019. The average score for the region is 5.03, which indicates that the region is not on-track to meeting the CAADP Malabo Commitments when assessed against the 9.29 benchmark for 2023 as shown in figure 3. However, the region was recorded as the best performing region compared to other regions.

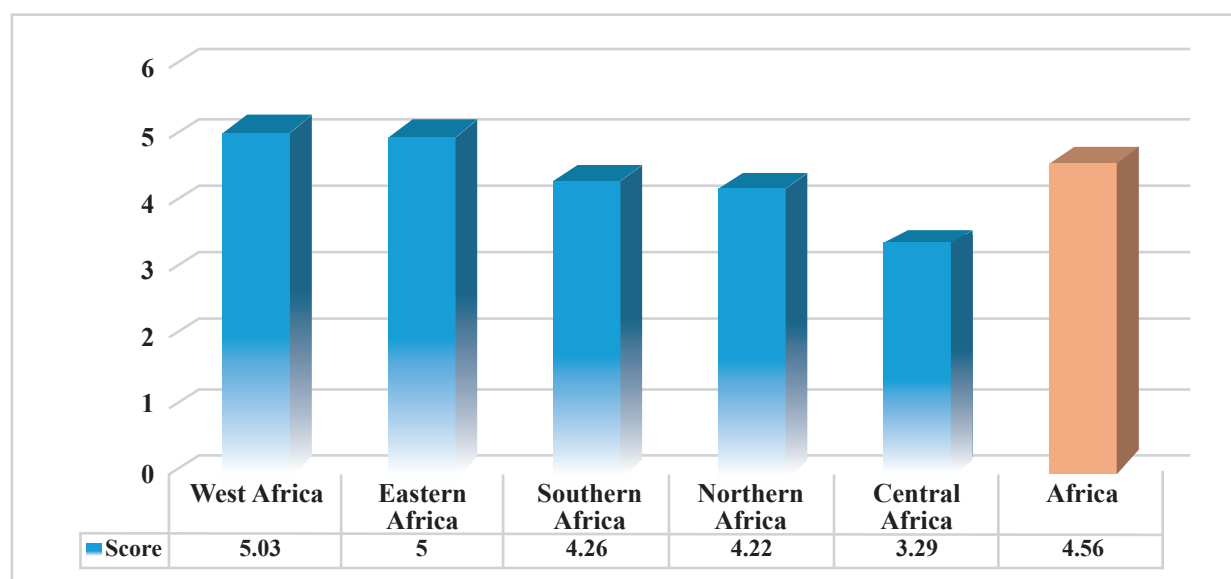


Figure 3: Regional Score

The region has shown marginal progress over the period from 2019 (with an average score of 4.94) to 2023 (with an average score of 5.03), reflecting a 2 percent increase. On the other hand, among the 15 countries, none was assessed to be on-track. However, eight (8) of the member states (including Ghana) have shown significant progress, with scores ranging from 5.09 to 6.68.

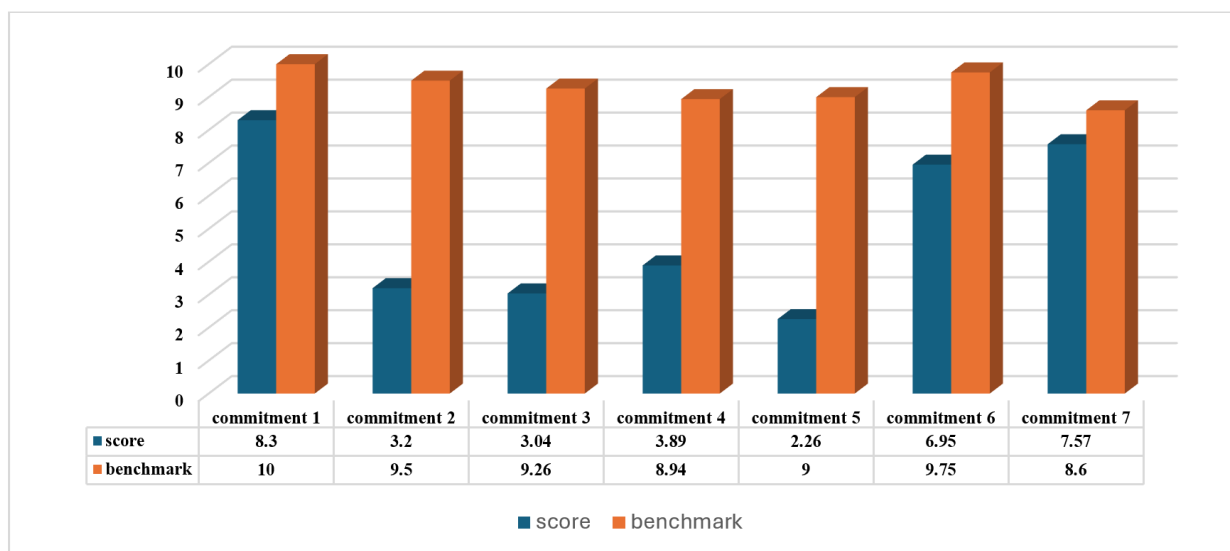


Figure 4: Regional Scorecard for each Commitment

The Region is not on-track for all the seven commitments as shown in Figure 4. Specifically, the Region recorded very low performances in Commitments three and five. All countries in the region have committed to the CAADP process, and significant efforts have been made during the last three cycles. However, for this cycle in particular, countries were expected to provide concrete evidence for this commitment, which was not mandatory in the first three cycles. This became a challenge for most countries except for Niger, which was the only country on-track for the Commitment on recommitting to the principles and values of the CAADP Process. On the other hand, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone are on-track on commitment to mutual accountability (Commitment 7).

2.3 Ghana's Performance in the 2023 BR

Ghana has participated in all the CAADP Biennial Review Reporting process since its inception. Ghana was assessed to be progressing well though not on-track to achieving the overall goal of Malabo Declaration. Ghana's overall score was 6.68. Out of the seven Commitments, Ghana was assessed to be on-track for two of the commitments (4 and 7) and not on-track in five (5) notably one, two, three, five and six as indicated in Table 2. With the ECOWAS region showing some marginal progress over time, it is important to note that for the 2023 reporting period Ghana was assessed as the best performing country within the Region.

Table 2: Ghana Scorecard for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023

COMMITMENTS		Benchmark	Score	Remarks
COMMITMENT 4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	8.94	9.01	on-track
COMMITMENT 7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.6	9.27	on-track
COMMITMENT 1	Commitment to CAADP Process	10	8.4	not on-track
COMMITMENT 2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	9.5	5.22	not on-track
COMMITMENT 3	Ending Hunger	9.26	3.52	not on-track
COMMITMENT 5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	9	2.59	not on-track
COMMITMENT 6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.75	8.76	not on-track

Source: BR Report, 2023

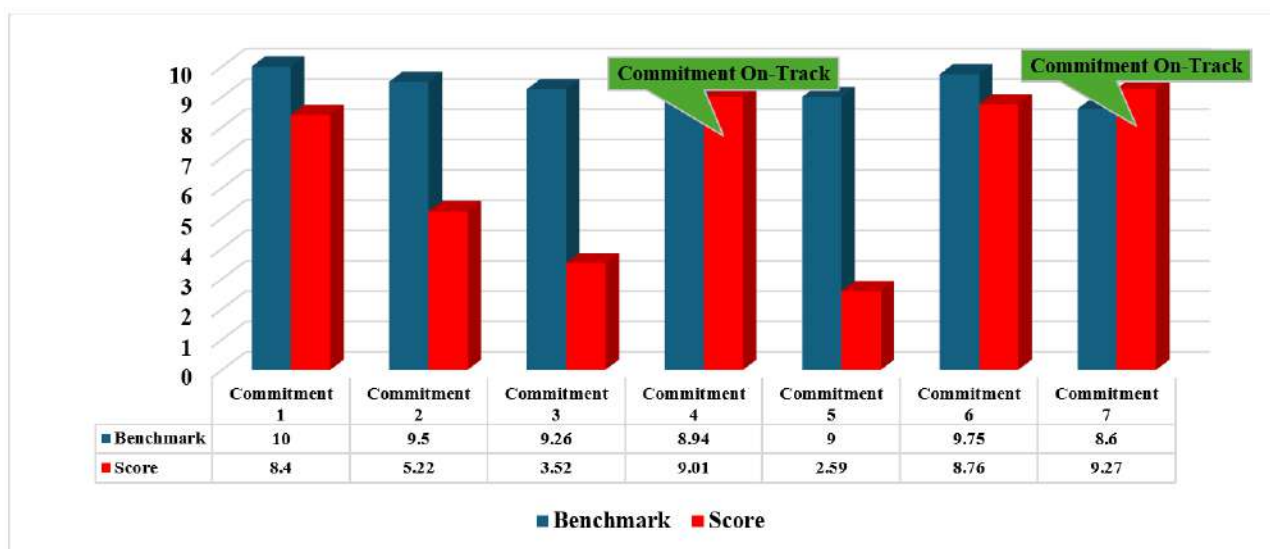


Figure 5: Ghana Scorecard for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023

Table 3 provides further details on the comparative analysis of individual Commitments of the second, third and fourth rounds.

Table 3: Comparison of Ghana's scorecard, 2019, 2021 and 2023

COMMITMENT	2019		2021		2023	
	Benchmark	Score	Benchmark	Score	Benchmark	Score
1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process	10.00	9.64	10.00	8.65	10	8.4
2. Enhancing Investment Financing in Agriculture:	10.00	5.01	7.5	4.02	9.50	5.22
3. Ending Hunger by 2025:	5.04	3.05	6.32	3.66	9.26	3.52
4. Halving Poverty through Agric:	3.94	6.02	5.81	8.24	8.94	9.01
5. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agric. Commodities and Services:	3.00	4.43	5.00	2.94	9.0	2.59
6. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability:	7.00	9.44	8.00	9.69	9.75	8.76
7. Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.67	9.07	8.33	9.07	8.60	9.27
Overall Score	6.66	6.67	7.28	6.61	9.29	6.68

Source: Analysis of fourth BR data

■ On-Track
 ■ Not On-Track
 ■ Progressing Well

2.3.1 Commitment One: Recommitment to the Principles and values of the CAADP Process

As part of the CAADP process, AU Member States are required to show commitment to the ideals and principles of CAADP and follow the relevant processes. The Commitment tracks a country's transformation readiness, quality of agricultural strategy and plan, and institutional framework and alignment to national development strategy. On the overall performance on commitment one, at the continental level, only one Member State (Niger) out of the forty-nine (49) Member States that reported on this indicator, is on-track to maintain achievement on this Malabo Commitment. Ghana, one of the countries not on-track for this commitment, recorded a score of 8.4 for the 2023 reporting period, a slight decline from the 2021 reporting period (8.65).

Three Performance Categories (PCs) are used to track this Commitment as shown in Table 4. The first indicator tracks the completion of national CAADP processes. It is the measure of the level of completion of the CAADP process in the country through the level of availability of the necessary documents that justify the completion of each of the four main steps for rolling out implementation of the Malabo Declaration at country level. These main steps include: (i) Domestication, (ii) NAIP Appraisal, (iii) NAIP implementation; and (iv) NAIP M&E and reporting. Ghana in 2021 was on track for this indicator and continued to remain on-track in the 2023 reporting period scoring 10.

The second indicator seeks to strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation of the CAADP towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body. Ghana, one of the forty-six (46) African countries not on-track for this indicator achieved a score of 7.67, a slight improvement from the 2021 reporting period (7.54).

The third indicator tracks the progress made by Member States to ensure that there are evidence-based policies, supportive institutions, and corresponding human resources critical to driving investments in the CAADP. Out of the countries that reported on this indicator, Ghana was one of the 41 countries not on-track, recording a score of 7.55 as shown in Table 4. This indicates that Ghana needs to strengthen and maintain the enabling policy environment, institutional and functional capacities necessary for more rigorous planning and implementation of agriculture sector investment plans. Generally, Ghana showed inconsistent results on this commitment and needs to commit more efforts to meet and maintain the targets by 2025.

Table 4: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 1 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)

COMMITMENTS	2017		2019		2021		2023	
Commitment 1	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores
Pc 1.1-Country CAADP process	3.33	5.71	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Pc 1.2 -CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	3.33	6.15	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.54	10.00	7.67
Pc 1.3 -CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/Setting/Support	3.33	8.73	10.00	8.91	10.00	8.41	10.00	7.55
Overall score	6.87	3.33	9.64	10.00	8.64	10.00	8.40	10.00

Source: Analysis of fourth BR data

 On-Track  Not On-Track

2.3.2 Commitment Two: Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture

Ghana is committed to enhancing public and private investment finance to agriculture. This is tracked through four performance categories containing indicators on expenditure on agriculture by governments and donors, investments in agriculture by domestic and foreign private sector investors, and on increasing access to financial services by smallholder farmers.

Generally, none of the Member States that reported on this thematic area was on-track, despite it being a key driver of agricultural transformation. Ghana scored 5.22, much higher than the continental score of 3.15. Similarly, this is a significant improvement from the 2017 (4.33), 2019 (3.57), and 2021 (4.02) reporting periods as shown in Table 5.

A critical indicator is the public expenditure on Agriculture as a percentage of total government expenditure. Only three Member States (Burundi, Ethiopia, and Mauritania) achieved the target in this fourth BR cycle. Ghana's average of 3.91 percent (for 2015 to 2022) falls short of the 10 percent target set under the CAADP

framework. It's worth noting that Ghana's Agricultural expenditure increased at a decreasing rate in 2021 and 2022 (GHS 5.6 to 7.5 billion), from 4.13 to 2.75 percent, relative to the total National expenditure (GHS 137 to 245 billion) over the reporting period.

The second Performance Category (PC) which is domestic private sector investment in Agriculture highlights the need to put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture. This is measured as a percentage of agriculture value added and has a target of 5 percent each year from 2015 to 2025 (indicator 2.2) with a milestone of 9 for the fourth BR. Mobilization of domestic private sector finance to invest in agriculture is still precarious across the continent as only nine (9) Member States including Ghana were on-track.

Ghana remained not on-track for both Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture and Access to finance. Enhancing investment finance in agriculture, especially public expenditure in agriculture, is a fundamental instrument for the African governments to achieve agricultural and food systems transformation and the implementation of AfCFTA. Ghana needs to put more emphasis on this Commitment by increasing public investments in agriculture and creating conducive environments to enhance the private sector and donor investments in the sector as well as the agri-food system.

Table 5: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 2 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)

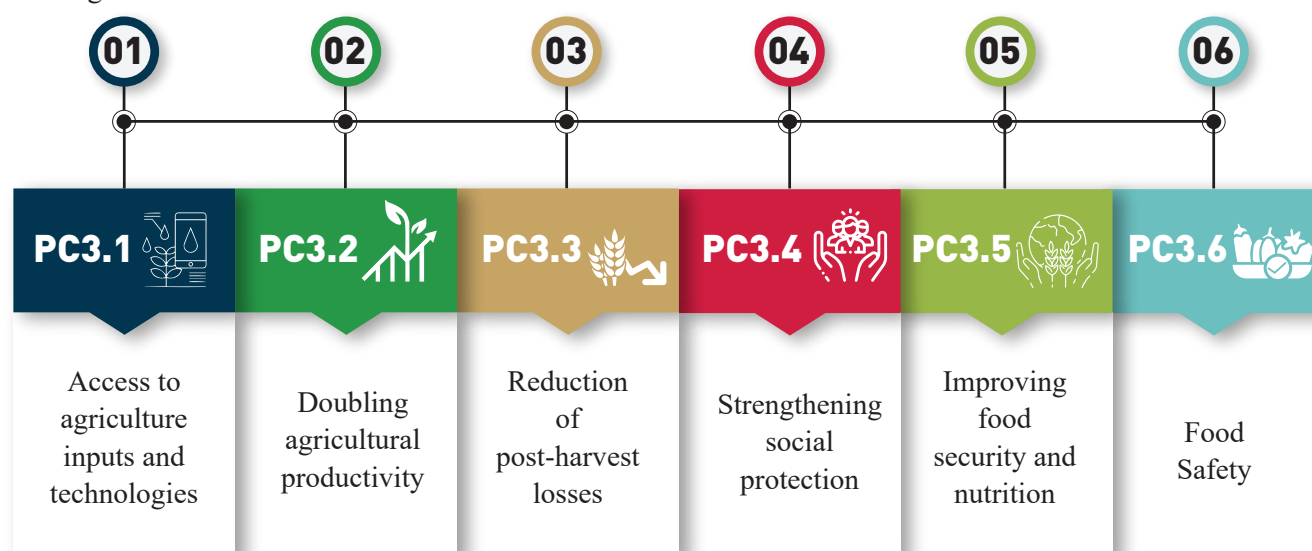
COMMITMENTS	2017		2019		2021		2023	
Commitment 2	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores
Pc 2.1-Public Expenditures to Agriculture	10.00	8.65	10.00	8.07	10.00	3.75	10.00	4.10
Pc 2.2- Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.00	10.00	9.00	10.00
Pc 2.3-Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.00	0.00	9.00	0.13
Pc 2.4-Access to finance	3.33	0.00	10.00	1.96	10.00	2.32	10.00	6.64
Overall score	6.87	4.33	10.00	5.01	7.50	4.02	9.50	5.22

Source: Analysis of fourth BR data

■ On-Track ■ Not On-Track

2.3.3 Commitment Three: Ending Hunger by 2025

During the 2014 Malabo Declaration, African Union Member States through their Heads of State and government committed to ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2025. The commitment is tracked through:



To further evaluate progress towards achieving this commitment, key indicators such as improved access to agricultural inputs and technologies for increased production and productivity are tracked. Other indicators include reducing post-harvest losses, establishing functional Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) systems to ensure safe and nutritious foods, and improving social protection coverage for vulnerable groups. New indicators for this reporting period include tracking of improved seeds of livestock and crops, including biofortified seeds.

For the fourth BR cycle, the benchmark (minimum score for 2023) for the Commitment on ending hunger is 9.26. Ghana remained not on-track for this commitment scoring 3.52. Though this is a step down from the 2021 reporting period (3.66), Ghana's score is however above the continental average score of 2.90. This shows that, Ghana likewise the continent has never been on-track on this commitment since the first BR.

Shocks in the agri-food systems like the outbreaks of pest and diseases (including the negative impact of COVID-19), conflicts and climate change remain key albatrosses towards ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition in the continent, a challenge Ghana also shares.

Member states acknowledged the urgent need for an agricultural transformation in Africa, recognizing it as the primary means to alleviate farmer poverty through strategic investments in enhancing fertilizer availability. Subsequently, African governments have made commitments to working towards a substantial six-fold rise in fertilizer utilization, elevating it from the yearly average of 8 kilograms (kg) of nutrients per hectare (which constituted only 10 percent of the global average at that time) to at least 50 Kg of nutrients per hectare (Ha) by 2025.

The Government of Ghana since 2017 has been implementing the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programme which is modelled at ensuring improved access and utilization of agro-inputs and increasing productivity. Even though PFJ resulted in a significant increase in fertilizer consumption in country (from 8 kg/ha to 25 kg/ha) the country is still below the continental average (41.82 kg/ha). The low usage of fertilizers and significant disparities among African countries in fertilizer application rates are

likely not to realize the expected improved crop yields. To establish resilient food systems and end hunger, it is imperative to incentivize all countries to increase their fertilizer application rates. Member States are encouraged to implement national and regional policies and strategic plans that facilitate timely and sufficient access to fertilizers.

Ghana in realizing the need for a drastic change in its agricultural transformation agenda is building on the successes and lessons learnt from the first phase of the PFJ programme. The Planting for Food and Jobs Phase II (PFJ 2.0) program is a continuation of the PFJ initiative, introducing a smart input credit system to replace the input subsidy that previously imposed a heavy financial burden on the government. The PFJ 2.0 programme aligns with the government's agricultural modernization agenda, striving to propel Ghana towards self-sufficiency in key food staples.

Postharvest losses remain a critical issue in Africa affecting the efforts of production to end hunger while decreasing poverty for the welfare of the populations. As expected in the Malabo Commitments, halving postharvest losses by 2025 will significantly contribute to increase food in the national markets. Ghana had a score of 0.00 against a benchmark of 9.0 in the 2023 reporting year. Comparing Ghana's score of 6.84 against a benchmark of 5.00 in 2021 shows a huge decline.

Regarding strengthening of social protection mechanisms, vulnerable groups including smallholder farmers are beneficiaries of programmes instituted by the Government of Ghana. These include, seed and fertilizer subsidy provided (under the Planting for Food and Jobs initiative); and free distribution of improved seedlings and livestock breeds under the Planting for Exports and Rural Development (PERD) and Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) initiatives respectively. However, the 2023 BRR indicates that within national budgets, amounts of budget lines used to support social protection initiatives and to address any eventual disasters and emergencies with food and nutrition security implications are still very low (less than 50%) in 10 Member States which includes Ghana (17.2%). The implication is that these countries have weak social safety systems to take care of the most vulnerable segments of the population in cases of disasters/emergencies.

Under PC 3.5: food security and nutrition, Ghana recorded a score of 4.04 and is not on track, however, Ghana remained on track for some indicators tracked under this PC. The continental target of reducing the proportion of adult individuals (15 years or older) that are experiencing moderate and severe food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale by 50 percent by the year 2025, has not been achieved as of 2023. Out of the 28 Member States that reported on this indicator, 13 are on-track including Ghana. With regards to the target for increasing the proportion of women at reproductive age (15-49 years) that attain the minimum dietary diversity by 50 percent by the year 2025, Ghana is recorded to be on track.

The continent is not on – track for increasing the proportion of children (6-23 months old) that receive the minimum acceptable diet to at least 50 percent by the year 2025. Gambia and Tunisia are the only two countries on-track. Ghana is progressing steadily (41.4 %) to achieving the target by 2025. In the computation of the score of this PC, several indicators are required which are either not reported in Ghana or are not frequently measured. For example, Growth rate on proportion of minimum Dietary Diversity in women, hence the inability to report comprehensively on this PC.

Table 6: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 3 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)

COMMITMENTS	2017		2019		2021		2023	
Commitment 3	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores
Pc 3.1- Access to Agriculture inputs and Technology	5.53	5.90	8.25	6.25	7.92	6.07	9.58	5.57
Pc 3.2- Agricultural Productivity	1.00	0.72	3.00	2.29	5.00	3.41	9.00	2.70
Pc 3.3- Post-Harvest Loss	1.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	6.84	9.00	0.00
Pc 3.4- Social Protection	10.00	0.00	10.00	5.77	10.00	1.61	10.00	1.72
Pc 3.5- Food security and Nutrition	1.00	3.30	3.00	0.60	5.00	1.08	9.00	4.04
Pc 3.6- Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	NA	NA	3.00	3.40	5.00	2.96	9.00	7.09
Overall score	3.71	1.99	5.04	3.05	6.32	3.66	9.26	3.52

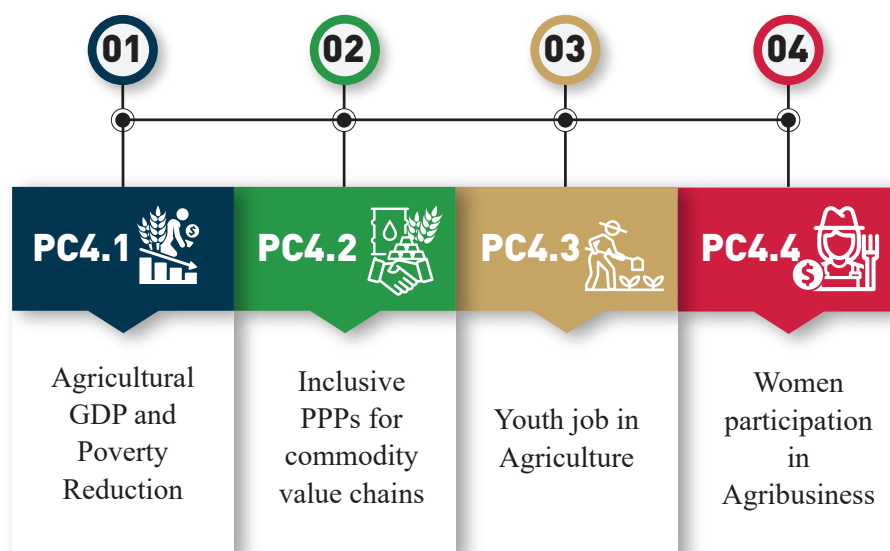
Source: Analysis of fourth BR data

■ On-Track ■ Not On-Track



2.3.4 Commitment Four: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025

The Commitment to “Halving Poverty through Agriculture” aims at contributing a minimum of 50 percent towards reducing poverty in the agricultural sector. Achieving this goal will set the continent on a trajectory of sustainable growth, ensuring wellbeing and prosperity for its people. Ghana was the only country on - track for this Commitment as compared to Nine (9) in 2021. This Commitment is tracked through four Performance Categories:



One of the long-term Commitments of the CAADP is the achievement of a minimum of 6 percent growth rate of the agriculture value added per annum. Ghana and ten (10) other Member States were on - track for consistently achieving at least 6 percent annual growth rate.

One critical aspect that resonates with the goals of the CAADP/Malabo agenda is the reduction of the gap between the wholesale price and farm-gate price. Eight member states including Ghana are on -track. Within this framework, the role of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) with a strong linkage to smallholder agriculture cannot be understated. Ghana is on-track with eighteen other member states with the score of 10.00.

Ghana has recognized agriculture as the engine of growth, employment, and wealth creation. The country is promoting decent jobs (sustainable development goal 8) through the development of the agriculture value chain and agri-technology for the youth population. Ghana is on-track for attaining at least 30 percent youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

Women's participation in agriculture is limited by various obstacles such as access to land, finance, market etc. Ghana with six (6) member states is on - track against a milestone of a score of 10. The Government of Ghana through its several projects have undertaken interventions which have contributed to this achievement. Although Ghana is on-track for this Commitment, it has never been on-track for the first PC which tracks Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction. It should be noted that, Ghana's poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines has declined from 24.1 in 2015 to 23.38 in 2022 (AHIES, 2022), showing a positive downward trend.

Table 7: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 4 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)

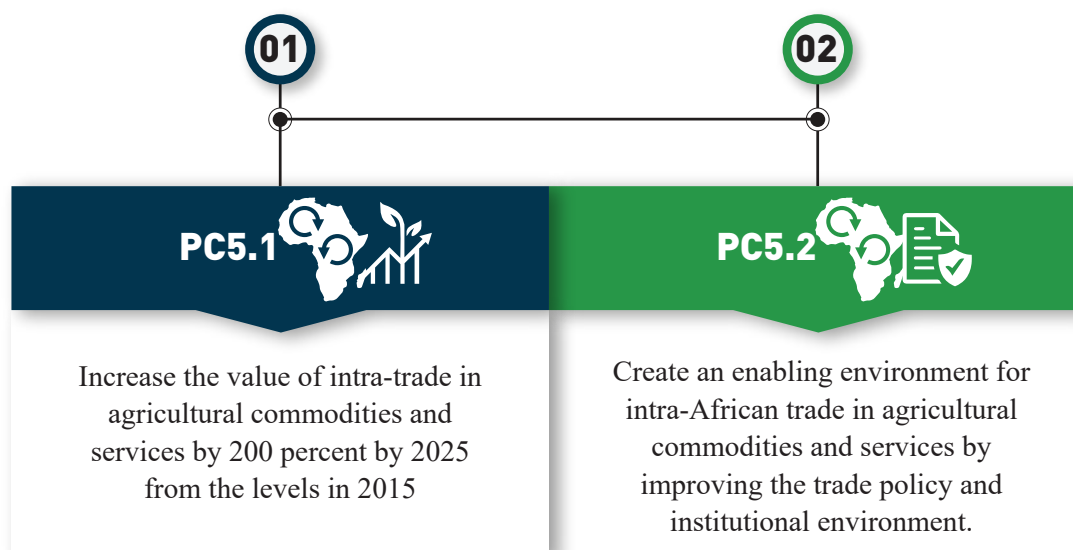
COMMITMENTS	2017		2019		2021		2023	
Commitment 4	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores
Pc 4.1- Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.25	2.07	4.75	1.93	6.25	2.98	8.75	6.04
Pc 4.2- Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	1.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	9.00	10.00
Pc 4.3- Youth job in agriculture	1.00	0.00	3.00	3.16	5.00	10.00	9.00	10.00
Pc 4.4- Women participation in Agri-business	3.00	0.00	5.00	9.00	7.00	10.00	9.00	10.00
Overall score	2.06	3.02	3.94	6.02	6.81	8.24	8.94	9.01

Source: Analysis of fourth BR data

On-Track Not On-Track

2.3.5 Commitment Five: Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services

The CAADP target for boosting intra-African trade is to triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by the year 2025. To achieve this target, Member States committed to two performance areas:



For the 2023 BR period, one additional performance area (fast tracking the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)) was added for tracking this Commitment. However, its scores were not included in computing the overall theme performance.

Ghana was not on-track on this Commitment and on of all the two PCs which tracked this Commitment. One of the critical indicators under PC 5.1, increasing the growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, was not met. This was due to non-availability of data on volume of intra-African trade (imports and exports) of agriculture services. For P.C 5.2, the country had a score of 5.17. As efforts are being made to increase intra-African trade by the Government of Ghana, innovative measures should be put in place to capture data on value and volume of trade on agricultural services.

It is important to highlight that, Ghana has not met the target of being on track for PC 5.1 in all four rounds of the BRR as seen in Table 8. It is also worthy of note that Ghana has ratified AfCFTA. This is a flagship continental agreement to boost trade on the continent. Even though official trading under this agreement begun in January 2021. There is a need for the country to intensify its implementation. A huge potential and opportunity exist for countries to trade more with each other. Member States should utilize this opportunity especially in reducing non-tariff barriers and establishing strong and effective dispute resolution mechanisms.

Table 8: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 5 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)

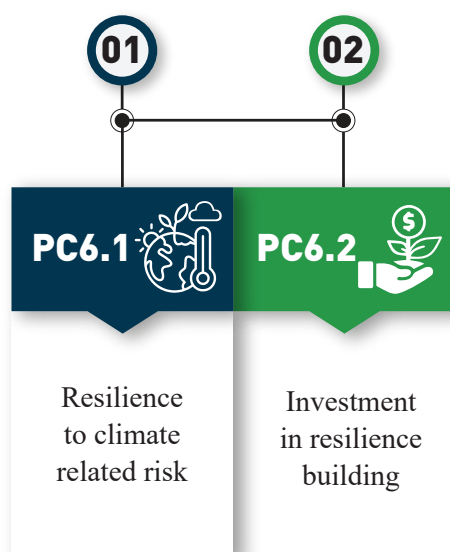
COMMITMENTS	2017		2019		2021		2023	
Commitment 5	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores
Pc 5.1- Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.00	0.00	3.00	1.86	5.00	0.75	9.00	0.00
Pc 5.2- Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.00	2.22	3.00	6.99	5.00	5.14	9.00	5.17
Overall score	1.00	1.11	3.00	4.43	5.00	2.94	9.00	2.59

Source: Analysis of fourth BR data

■ On-Track ■ Not On-Track

2.3.6 Commitment Six: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability

The Commitment to enhance resilience to climate variability is meant to help improve the resilience capacity of households to climate and weather-related risks, and to create permanent investment in resilience building. The Commitment is tracked through two PCs namely:



Also, under the PC 6.2, the newly introduced parameter on the “percentage of public expenditure spent on resilience building initiatives, specifically on early warning and response systems, social safety nets and weather-based index insurance” is analysed in its pilot phase to ensure that it is robust and fit enough to be fully integrated into the next BR cycle.

Ghana, together with Seventeen (17) other Member States (representing 37%) are on-track to achieving the target for PC 6.1. However, Ghana was not on-track on the second Performance Category (PC 6.2) with a score of 7.52. It is crucial to emphasize that, Ghana has not been on- track for this PC in all four rounds of the Biennial Review Report. Overall, the country was not on-track on the Commitment to enhance resilience to climate variability.

Therefore, it is recommended that Ghana purposively increase government budget lines on resilience-building initiatives given the persistent effects of climate variability being expressed.

Table 9: Ghana’s Scorecard on Commitment 6 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)

COMMITMENTS	2017		2019		2021		2023	
Commitment 6	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores
Pc 6.1- Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	2.00	0.04	4.00	10.00	6.00	10.00	9.50	10.00
Pc 6.2- Investment in resilience building	10.00	7.13	10.00	8.87	10.00	9.39	10.00	7.52
Overall score	6.00	3.59	7.00	9.44	8.00	9.69	9.75	8.76

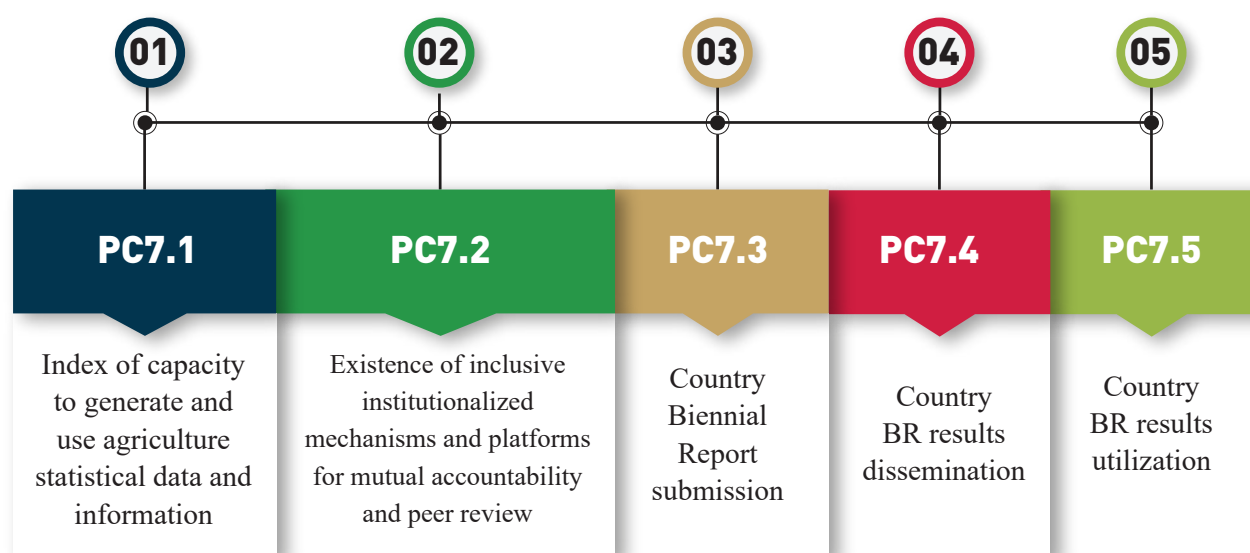
Source: Analysis of fourth BR data

On-Track Not On-Track

2.3.7 Commitment Seven: Enhancing Accountability for Actions and Results

This Commitment is to help Member States align, harmonize, and coordinate multi-sectoral and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning, and mutual accountability. The Biennial Review target for all Member States was to attain a 100 percent mark (score of 10) for the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review by 2018. Ghana is on-track in achieving Accountability for Actions and Results.

This Commitment is tracked through five specific indicators:



The first indicator aims at the establishment of mechanisms and systems to measure, track, and report the performance of Member States with respect to progress on key commitments agreed upon. Ghana obtained the minimum score of 69 percent to be on-track. The second indicator focuses on the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review. Ghana is on-track, having achieved a score of 10 on this indicator.

The third indicator seeks to track the Biennial Review report submissions. No Member State was on-track, but Ghana is closer to achieving the target for this indicator with score of 9.71. The fourth indicator seeks to track country BR Results dissemination across the continent. This is the first BR cycle in which this indicator is being reported. Ghana is on-track, having obtained a score 10.

The fifth indicator accounts for each country's BR results utilization in ensuring the recommendations emerging from the previous BR reports are implemented. This is also the first BR cycle in which this indicator is being reported. For this indicator, Ghana is not on - track with a score of 6.67.

Table 10: Ghana's Scorecard on Commitment 6 for Implementing Malabo Declaration 2023 (2017-2023)

COMMITMENT 7	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores	Benchmark	Scores
Pc 7.1- Country capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation, and M&E	1.00	0.00	3.00	7.33	7.33	5.00	9.00	10.00
Pc 7.2- Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.33	9.44	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Pc 7.3- Biennial Agriculture Review Process	10.00	9.91	10.00	9.90	9.88	10.00	10.00	9.71
Pc 7.4- Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.00	10.00

Pc 7.5- Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.00	6.67
Overall score	4.78	6.45	7.67	9.07	8.33	9.07	8.50	9.27

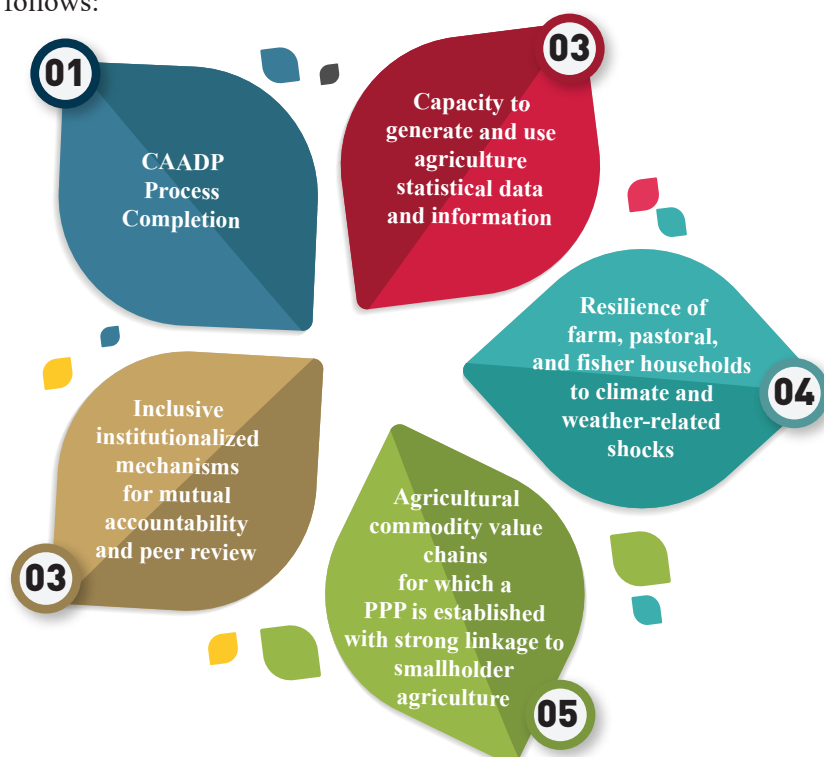
Source: Analysis of fourth BR data

On-Track Not On-Track



3.0. AREAS OF STRONG PERFORMANCE

The AUC on the 4th BRR cycle outlined key areas of strong performance for each member state. This was to encourage member states to identify their areas of strength and sustain the gains made. Ghana's areas of strong performance are as follows:

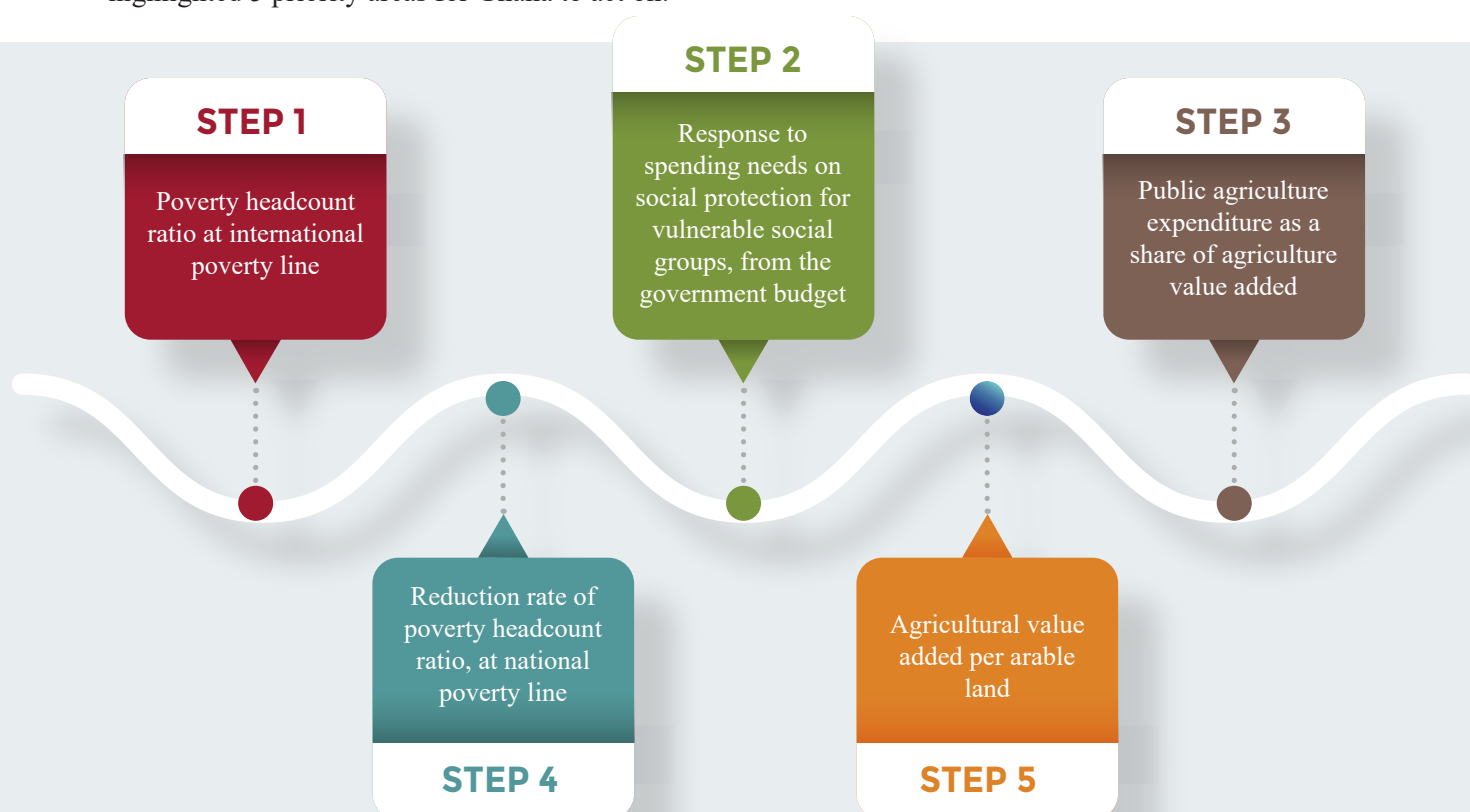


- **CAADP Process Completion:** Ghana completed the CAADP process by submitting all the necessary documents that justifies the completion of each of the 4 main steps decided by the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD for rolling out implementation of Malabo declaration at country level. The 4 main steps include: (i) Domestication, (ii) NAIP Appraisal, (iii) NAIP implementation; and (iv) NAIP M&E and reporting.
- **Capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information:** This is a multidimensional indicator that measures a country's capacity to produce timely and reliable agricultural and rural statistics, which provides evidence on the current level of development of national agricultural and rural statistics systems. The target is to reach at least an index of 69 by 2025. With an index of 83.7, Ghana has surpassed the target.
- **Inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review:** This is the existence of an institutionalized mechanism and platform for mutual accountability, supporting evidence-based review and dialogue in the implementation of the NAIP and other agricultural related commitments. The target is to foster alignment, harmonization and coordination among multi-sectorial efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability, by 2020. Ghana satisfied all key parameters that adhered to peer review and mutual accountability.
- **Resilience of farm, pastoral, and fisher households to climate and weather-related shocks:** The target is to ensure that at least 30 percent of farm, pastoral, and fisher households have improved their resilience capacity to climate shocks, and weather-related risks, by the year 2025. Ghana surpassed the target of 30 percent with 63.10 percent and is committed to ensuring that resilience capacity to climate shocks is further strengthened.

- **Agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture:** This is the number of priority agricultural commodity value chain for which a PPP is established with strong linkages to smallholder agriculture. Ghana has six agricultural commodity value chains with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture. The target is to establish and/or strengthen inclusive public-private partnerships (PPP) for at least five (5) priority agricultural commodity value chains with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture, by 2025.

4.0 PRIORITY ACTION AREAS WHICH REQUIRE ATTENTION

Ghana was not on-track in achieving the goals and targets of the Malabo Commitments, therefore the need to prioritize specific actions to accelerate progress and also be on-track in the next round of reporting. The AUC highlighted 5 priority areas for Ghana to act on:



- **Poverty headcount ratio at international poverty line:** The target is to reduce poverty level by at least 50 percent, at international poverty line, from the year 2015 to the year 2025. Ghana recorded a poverty headcount ratio of 5.80 percent at international poverty line.
- **Response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget:** Government allocated 17.20 percent to social protection which fell below the required target. Hence the need for Government to invest more in social protection initiatives.
- **Public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added:** As adopted in Maputo in 2003 and Malabo in 2014, AU Heads of State and Government committed to allocate at least 10 percent of annual public expenditure to agriculture. The Government committed only 4.80 percent in this reporting period which falls below the 10 percent target.
- **Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line:** Ghana's rate of 14.90 percent failed to meet the target of reducing poverty level by at least 50 percent, at international poverty line, from the year 2015 to the year 2025.

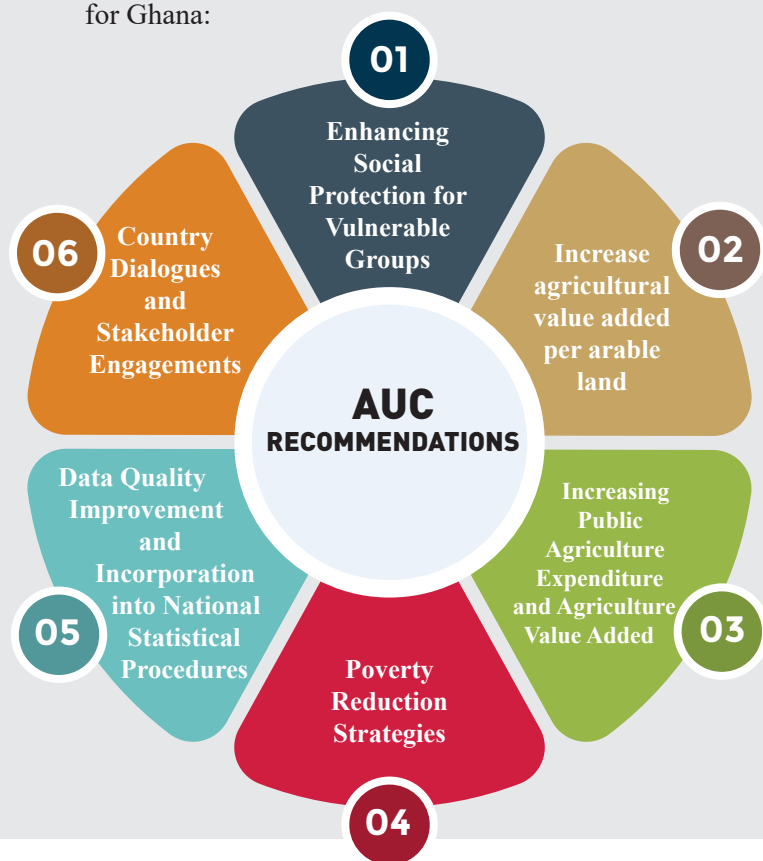
- **Agricultural value added per arable land:** Agriculture value added per hectare of land is a measure of agricultural productivity. The target was to double the current agricultural land productivity levels, by the year 2025 from the year 2015 but Ghana recorded 35.30 percent which fall short of this target.

5.0 RECOMMENDATION

The findings from this fourth BR report indicate the urgent need to expedite the implementation of the CAADP commitments. Particular emphasis is on improving the data quality and incorporating the CAADP indicators into the national data collection templates.

Inclusive national dialogues with relevant stakeholders on the BR reports and performance could increase awareness for harmonization of actions and joint implementation to achieve the set targets. Such dialogues will improve accountability of stakeholders towards meeting the agenda for the next 10 years (2026-2035).

Based on the priority areas that requires the country's attention, AUC made the following recommendations for Ghana:



1. Enhancing Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups:

- Establish a dedicated fund targeted at addressing disaster and risk management for vulnerable groups and deprived communities.
- Advocate for the expansion of coverage and increased benefits for vulnerable populations by social protection schemes.

2. Increase agricultural value added per arable land:

- Adoption of initiatives that focus on large scale commercial farming.
- Promote sustainable agricultural practices and technologies to improve productivity and resilience, thereby increasing agriculture value added per arable land.

3. Increasing Public Agriculture Expenditure and Agriculture Value Added:

- Allocate and expend at least 10% of the national budget on agriculture, with a focus on investment in infrastructure, research and development, extension services, and access to finance by smallholder farmers.
- Implement policies to incentivize private sector investment in agriculture through tax breaks, subsidies, and favourable regulatory frameworks.

4. Poverty Reduction Strategies:

- Develop and implement comprehensive poverty reduction strategies that address the root causes of poverty, such as unemployment, limited access to education and healthcare.
- Strengthen social safety nets and livelihood support programs to empower vulnerable populations and enhance their resilience to shocks.

- Foster inclusive economic growth through targeted interventions such as job creation schemes, vocational training programs, and support for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in sectors with high potential for employment generation.

5. Data Quality Improvement and Incorporation into National Statistical Procedures:

- Strengthen institutional capacity for data collection, analysis, and dissemination, particularly in the areas relevant to CAADP implementation.
- Enhance coordination among government agencies, development partners, and civil society organizations to ensure the availability and accessibility of high-quality data for evidence-based policymaking.
- Invest in technology and infrastructure to modernize data collection methods to improve the timeliness and accuracy of statistical information.

6. Country Dialogues and Stakeholder Engagements:

- Facilitate inclusive country dialogues involving government officials, civil society organizations, academia, private sector representatives, and development partners to foster consensus-building and collective action towards achieving national development goals.
- Encourage active participation and feedback from stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of CAADP implementation progress, including the analysis of BR reports and performance indicators.
- Promote transparency and accountability in decision-making processes by regularly sharing information, soliciting feedback, and addressing concerns raised by stakeholders.

1. Appendix I Continental BR Scorecard

THE AFRICA AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION SCORECARD

Against the 2022 benchmark of **9.29** out of 10, which is the minimum score for a country to be on track towards achieving the CAADP Malabo goals and targets by 2025, countries whose score appears in "green" are **ON TRACK**, countries whose score appears in "blue" are **PROGRESSING WELL** (score of 5 or greater out of 10 but less than the benchmark), while countries whose score appears in "red" are **NOT ON TRACK**. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the third (2021) and the fourth (2023) biennial review cycles.

2022 BENCHMARK	ALGERIA
9.29	NA

ANGOLA 1.43 ▽ 62%	BENIN 6.00 △ 25%	BOTSWANA 3.14 ▽ 37%	BURKINA FASO 5.73 △ 10%	BURUNDI 6.14 △ 14%	CABO VERDE 5.09 △ 12%	CAMEROON 3.70 ▽ 19%	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. 1.73 ▽ 34%	CHAD NA
COMOROS 3.20 △ 113%	CONGO 2.90 ▽ 13%	CÔTE D'IVOIRE 3.96 ▽ 14%	DJIBOUTI 3.82 ▽ 5%	DR CONGO NA	EGYPT 6.83 △ 5%	EQUATORIAL GUINEA 3.30 ▽ 17%	ERITREA NA	ESWATINI 5.63 ▽ 2%
ETHIOPIA 6.01 ▽ 0%	GABON 4.79 ▽ 4%	GAMBIA 5.79 △ 4%	GHANA 6.68 △ 1%	GUINEA 4.11 △ 2%	GUINEA-BISSAU 2.75 ▽ 25%	KENYA 6.28 △ 12%	LESOTHO 4.16 △ 5%	LIBERIA 3.46 ▽ 12%
LIBYA 0.58 ▽ 49%	MADAGASCAR 4.83 △ 11%	MALAWI 5.25 ▽ 2%	MALI 6.51 ▽ 2%	MAURITANIA 4.27 ▽ 21%	MAURITIUS 3.77 ○	MOROCCO 6.99 △ 1.5%	MOZAMBIQUE 4.64 △ 12%	NAMIBIA 4.26 △ 4%
NIGER 4.32 △ 19%	NIGERIA 6.28 △ 15%	REP. A. SAHARAWI 0.43 ○	RWANDA 8.07 △ 9%	SAO TOME & PRINCE NA	SENEGAL 4.06 ▽ 20%	SEYCHELLES 2.69 ▽ 45%	SIERRA LEONE 5.90 △ 35%	SOMALIA 2.49 ○
SOUTH AFRICA 4.11 △ 1%	SOUTH SUDAN 3.51 △ 22%	SUDAN NA	TANZANIA 5.76 ▽ 4%	TOGO 4.80 △ 3%	TUNISIA 6.23 ▽ 1%	UGANDA 6.76 △ 15%	ZAMBIA 4.41 ▽ 22%	ZIMBABWE 5.45 △ 5%

AU.INT

2. Appendix II Ghana's BR Scorecard - Detailed Performance

Malabo Commitment Areas(T)					Performance Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T Score (Out of 10)	Minimum Score for 2023	Progress	No.	Item	C Score	Minimum Score for 2023	Progress
1	CAADP Process	8.40	10.00	Not on-track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On-track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.67	10.00	Not On-track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Inst. Review/Setting/Support	7.55	10.00	Not On-Track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.22	9.50	Not on-track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditure to Agriculture	4.10	10.00	Not On-Track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On Track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.13	9.00	Not On Track
					PC 2.4	Access to Finance	6.64	10.00	Not on-track

Malabo Commitment Areas(T)					Performance Categories (C)				
No .	Item	T Score (Out of 10)	Minimum Score for 2023	Progress	No.	Item	C Score	Minimum Score for 2023	Progress
3	Ending Hunger	3.52	9.26	Not on-track	PC 3.1	Access to agriculture input and technologies	5.57	9.58	Not on-track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.70	9.00	Not on-track
					PC 3.3	Post-harvest loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	1.72	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food Security and Nutrition	4.04	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	7.09	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	9.01	8.94	On-track	PC 4.1	Agriculture GDP and Poverty Reduction	6.04	8.75	Not on-track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth Job in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women Participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.00	On track
5	Intra-Africa Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services	2.59	9.00	Not On-track	PC 5.1	Intra-Africa Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-Africa Trade Policies and Institutional Conditions	5.17	9.00	Not On-track
6	Resilience to climate variability	8.76	9.75	Not On-track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risk	10.00	9.50	On-track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.52	10.00	Not on-track
7	Mutual Accountability	9.27	8.60	On-track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, Implementation and M&E	10.00	9.00	On-track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On-track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.71	10.00	Not on-track
					Pc 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	7.00	On Track
					Pc 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	6.67	7.00	Not On Track

ABOUT PFAG

The Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFAG) is the apex farmer based Non-Governmental Organization in Ghana, with the mandate to advocate for pro-poor agriculture and trade policies that affects the livelihoods of farmers in Ghana.

The mission of the organization is to develop beneficial programs favorable for increasing agricultural production, processing and marketing through building and strengthening the capacities of farmers in policy advocacy and entrepreneurial skills.

The PFAG, has over the years, served as the Focal point for Non-State Actors engagement on CAADP related issues as well as the reference point for agricultural advocacy in Ghana. These actions have been executed through policy dialogues, capacity building, media engagements and an array of advocacy routes to pursue the agenda of progressive agricultural initiatives.

You can contact us through the following

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