



AKADEMIYA

The Expertise We Need. The Africa We Want.



KAMPALA POLICY BRIEF SERIES

ISSUE #4, JUNE 2025

Lessons Learned from Implementing the CAADP Biennial Review Process Under the Malabo Declaration

By Tsitsi Makombe, John Ulimwengu, and Greenwell Matchaya

KAMPALA POLICY BRIEF SERIES

Lessons Learned from Implementing the CAADP Biennial Review Process Under the Malabo Declaration

Issue #4, June 2025

By Tsitsi Makombe*, John Ulimwengu**, and Greenwell Matchaya***

Suggested Citation: Makombe, T., J. Ulimwengu, and G. Matchaya. 2025. *Lessons Learned from Implementing the CAADP Biennial Review Process Under the Malabo Declaration*. Kampala Policy Brief Series, No. 04. Kigali: AKADEMIYA2063. <https://doi.org/10.54067/kpbs.04>

*Director, External Relations, AKADEMIYA2063

**Senior Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

***Senior Economist and Deputy Country Representative, International Water Management Institute (IWMI) South Africa; Coordinator, ReSAKSS-ESA

Editorial

Since its adoption by the African Union (AU) in 2003, the [Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme](#) (CAADP) has been Africa’s primary policy framework for agricultural transformation, wealth creation, food security, economic growth, and prosperity. It guides the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa’s Development (AUDA-NEPAD), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and Member States in driving agricultural transformation toward a self-reliant and productive Africa.

The recently adopted [Kampala CAADP Declaration](#) on **“Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa”** and the associated [CAADP Strategy and Action Plan \(2026-2035\)](#) will build on the success and deepen the progress achieved after two decades of CAADP implementation, during which Africa significantly improved in economic and agricultural growth, poverty reduction, nutrition outcomes, and agricultural trade expansion. The next 10-year cycle of CAADP implementation must further deepen its focus to incorporate lessons while responding to emerging issues to accelerate sustainable food system transformation within a context of climate change and multifaceted stressors and shocks.

The longevity and continued success of CAADP can be attributed to its credibility as a shared framework designed to guide Member States toward agricultural transformation and economic growth. Driven by the CAADP principles and values, with emphasis on African ownership and mutual accountability, alongside review and benchmarking, data and analytics have been central to CAADP’s evidence-based planning and implementation approach. As Africa prepares for the implementation phase of the Kampala CAADP Declaration, which comes into force on January 1, 2026, evidence and robust data analysis will continue to remain indispensable to the successful implementation on the ground. This is the rationale behind AKADEMIYA2063’s **Kampala Policy Brief Series**.

The purpose of the policy briefs is to serve as reference documents for policy analysts and planners across AU Member States as they prepare their programs in response to the Kampala CAADP Declaration. The policy briefs will provide a synthesis of a large body of research tackling topics of strategic relevance to Africa’s development agenda in parallel with key issues to be addressed during the new phase of CAADP implementation to provide insights, analyze emerging ideas, review crosscutting thematic areas, and propose policy recommendations that can be replicated for sustainable impact.

The evidence presented in the Kampala Policy Brief Series is derived from published research and data by AKADEMIYA2063’s scientists and collaborators across Africa and outside the continent. These lessons will be accessible to policymakers, non-state actors, and other practitioners at continental, regional, and national levels, as well as development partners, to support the implementation of CAADP 2026-2035. In addition to packaging the lessons and insights into comprehensive yet accessible knowledge products, AKADEMIYA2063 is facilitating policy dialogue through webinars. During these sessions, the findings will be presented to a broad range of stakeholders to guide programmatic interventions supporting the implementation of the Kampala CAADP Agenda.



Executive Summary

The Biennial Review (BR), launched under the 2014 Malabo Declaration, is the African Union's (AU) main mutual accountability tool for tracking Member States' progress in implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). In preparation for the domestication and implementation of the 2025 Kampala CAADP Declaration, this brief draws lessons from four BR cycles to inform the next phase of BRs. While the BR has spurred policy and programmatic shifts in several countries, persistent challenges—such as underfunding, weak monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacities, and data quality issues—limit its full impact. Innovations like the eBR and national data clusters have improved data quality and reporting rates; still, further

improvements in data systems and capacities, as well as stakeholder engagement are urgently needed. Key recommendations include adopting coherent data governance policies to improve data quality, promoting BR awareness and data utilization, refining the BR scorecard methodology, expanding data clusters to more countries, strengthening M&E capacities, ensuring inclusive BR validation, and integrating the BR database with M&E systems at the national and regional levels. Sustained political leadership, technical support, and domestic funding are critical to institutionalizing a robust, timely, high-quality, and impactful BR process that supports evidence-based decision-making and accelerates progress toward achieving the CAADP agrifood system transformation goals under the Kampala Declaration.



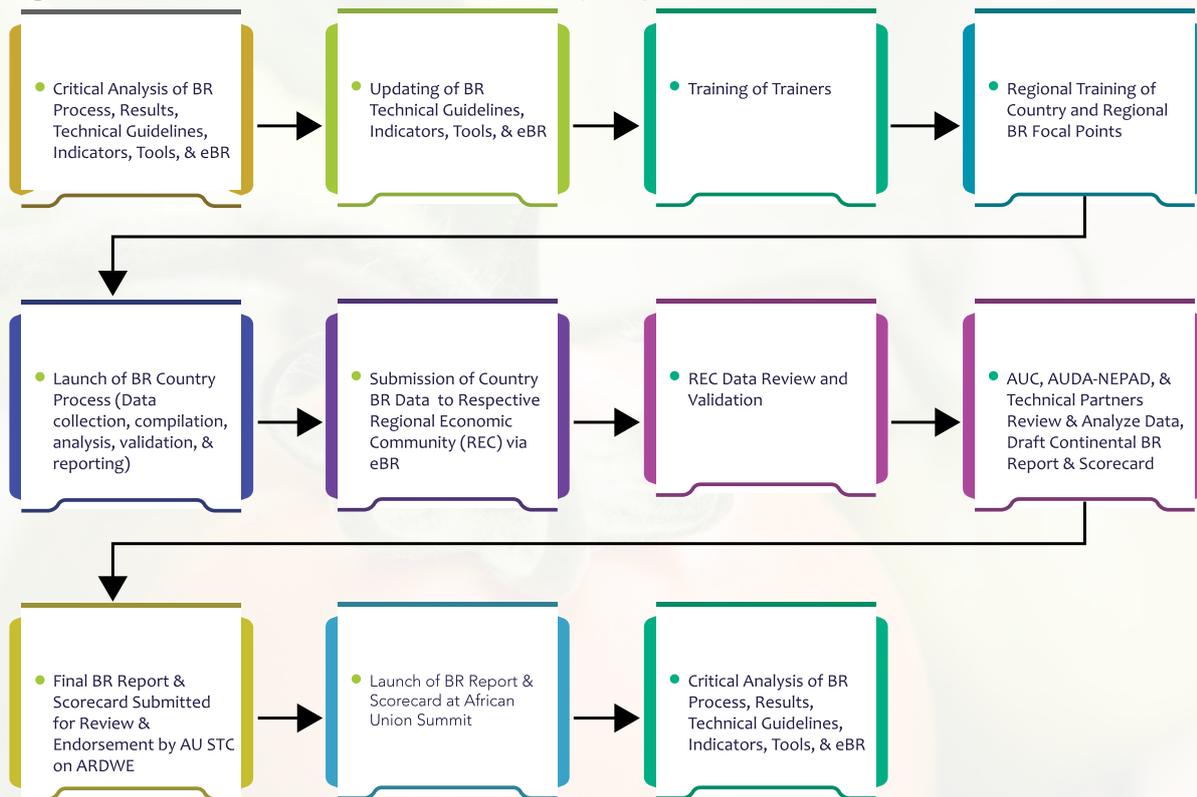
Introduction

The BR is the AU's main mutual accountability tool for tracking Member States' progress in implementing CAADP. Introduced by African Heads of State and Government in the 2014 Malabo Declaration (2015–2025), the BR promotes accountability through regular progress assessments. In January, African leaders adopted the 2025 Kampala CAADP Declaration (2026–2035), mandating the African Union Commission (AUC) to continue BRs from 2027. The commitments outlined in CAADP Declarations provide a shared framework for rallying stakeholders, state actors, and non-state actors (NSAs), using the BR mechanism to deliver and hold each other accountable for the shared commitments and agrifood system transformation goals.

Under the Malabo CAADP agenda, each BR cycle has begun with the refinement of BR reporting tools and technical guidelines that profile the now 59 indicators to assess progress in achieving Malabo targets (see Figure 1). Country BR teams lead the process, engaging stakeholders, ideally using existing platforms like the agriculture joint sector review (JSR). Validated data is submitted to Regional Economic Communities (RECs) via the electronic BR (eBR) platform, introduced

in 2019, for data entry, analysis, and generation of scores. RECs help to control quality by reviewing and validating the data before submitting it to AUC. AUC and the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD) analyze the data and produce the continental BR Report and the African Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS), summarizing each country's performance toward Malabo targets. The entire process, from the country to the regional and continental levels, is supported by technical partners such as the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS). Four BRs have been completed to date (in 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023), with each report presented at successive AU summits. The fifth and final BR under the Malabo Declaration is scheduled for 2025, with the report launch expected in early 2026.

In preparation for the rollout, domestication, and implementation of the Kampala CAADP Agenda starting in 2026, this brief assesses key insights and lessons learned from the Malabo CAADP BR process to guide the design, refinement, and implementation of the next BRs under the Kampala Declaration.

Figure 1: The CAADP Biennial Review Cycle: Key Steps.

Source: Authors, based on CAADP BR technical manuals and process.

Notes: STC ARDWE: Specialized Technical Committee (Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment); eBR: electronic BR.

1. Key Lessons Learned from Four Malabo BR Cycles

The launch of each BR report at the AU Summit has marked an important milestone in fulfilling the Malabo commitment to promote mutual accountability among African countries. The following section discusses key insights and lessons learned from the four BR cycles held to date under the Malabo Declaration.

The BR has triggered policy and programmatic changes: There is growing evidence that BR results have influenced policy and programmatic changes across several countries, helping to steer progress toward CAADP’s agrifood transformation goals. For example, according to ReSAKSS (Matchaya et al. 2022), Niger established an agency for promoting private investment and adopted a public-private partnership law in 2018 following the first BR. Côte d’Ivoire introduced a new investment code offering tax incentives for agricultural investments. In Togo, the Ministry of Agriculture launched projects to promote nutrition and organic farming and revised its data systems to include BR indicators. Mozambique rolled out programs targeting youth and women in agriculture, including a flagship empowerment initiative and a gender strategy. Kenya implemented an integrated agricultural management system to improve data quality. Rwanda and Ghana integrated BR findings into their National Agriculture Investment Plans to improve policy targeting and results tracking.

Inadequate staffing and M&E capacities: The Malabo BR cycles have exposed inadequate staffing levels, high staff turnover, and limited M&E capacities at the REC and country levels across Africa. Country and regional BR teams are often understaffed—most country teams have fewer than five members, typically from within the Ministry of Agriculture, while RECs typically rely on one person—hindering timely processes and data quality. Limited M&E and analytical skills among REC

focal points further constrain effective technical support to countries, data review and validation, indicator computation, and training delivery. The AUC and its technical partners have tried to address this through continental and targeted country-level training. However, there remains a need for increased staffing in most RECs and countries that do not have data clusters and more tailored training to strengthen analytical capacity and ensure data quality and validation.

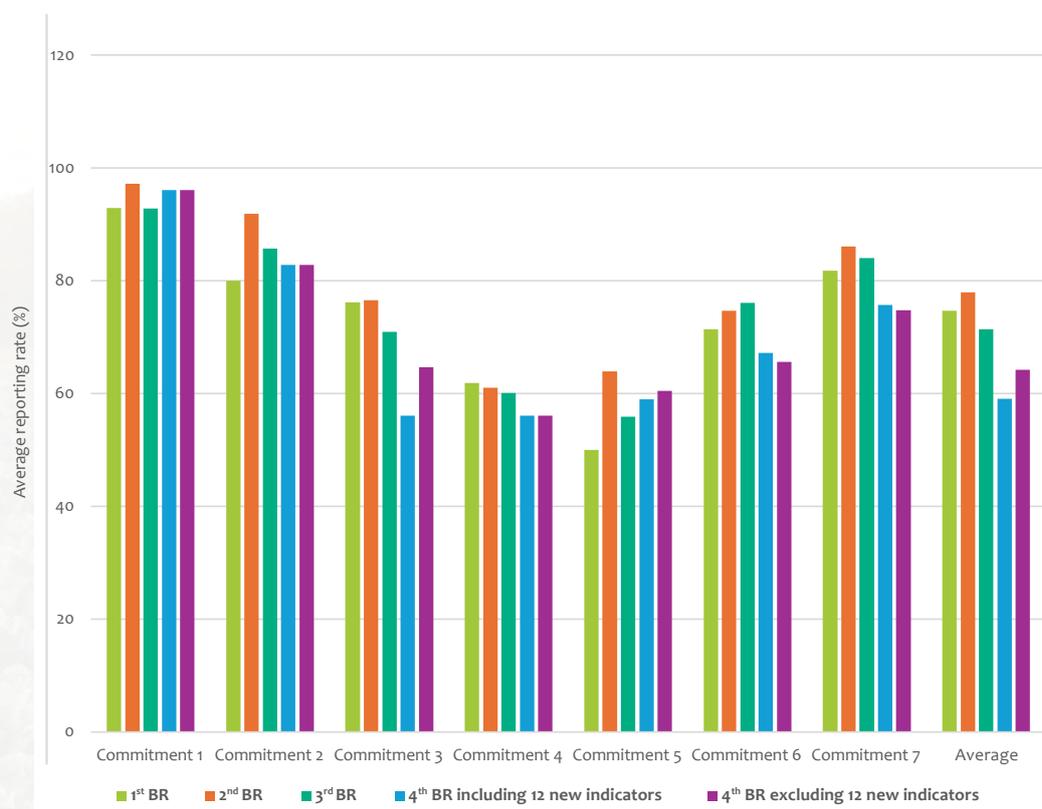
Country BR process is underfunded: The BR process has faced frequent delays due to changes in national BR roadmaps, political and organizational challenges, and insufficient funding. Limited financial resources, in particular, have hindered timely implementation at the country level. Although the AUC and its partners have supported regional BR training workshops, these efforts have typically reached only 2–3 experts per country. National governments have not sufficiently invested in country-level training, data collection, analysis, and validation workshops (Sibanda et al. 2023). This underfunding reflects a broader trend of limited investment in agriculture. Most countries have not met the CAADP target of allocating at least 10 percent of the national budget to agriculture, constraining their capacity to scale transformative initiatives (AUC 2024).

A simplified but robust scorecard methodology is essential: Starting with the inaugural BR in 2017, the AUC adopted a simplified scorecard methodology that benchmarks and evaluates country progress in terms of being ‘on-track’ or ‘not-on-track’ toward meeting Malabo goals by 2025. The scorecard methodology assigns performance scores from 0 to 10, indicating how well a country meets specific commitment targets relative to a benchmark—the minimum score required to be considered on track. These scores are averaged across commitment areas using equal weights to determine a country’s overall status. While practical, the method has notable limitations. Applying equal weights across all indicators can skew results, favoring commitments that are easier to achieve.

Additionally, assigning a zero score for falling below benchmarks or for missing data can distort the accurate picture of a country’s performance. This approach may discourage transparent reporting, as low performance and missing data result in zero scores. The fourth BR report (AUC 2024) highlights that countries with incomplete submissions are often penalized, undermining the integrity of the peer-review process. A more nuanced methodology is needed—one that retains simplicity while addressing biases from equal weighting and data gaps.

Urgent need to improve BR data systems and quality: The four rounds of the Malabo BR process have underscored weak data systems and capacities that continue to plague many African countries (AUC 2018, 2024). Many African countries face significant challenges in data availability, awareness, access, consistency, coordination, interoperability, and timeliness. During each BR cycle, countries frequently report missing data for key indicators, often due to unavailability or difficulty in measurement.¹ In the fourth BR report (2024), the average reporting rate across 49 reporting countries was just 59.1 percent, including data on 12 newly introduced indicators—meaning that over a third of the required data was not submitted (see Figure 2). Earlier cycles also saw poor data quality due to issues like outliers, unintended zeros, incorrect units, implausible figures, inconsistencies, unclear distinctions between missing and zero values, entry errors, and lack of source documentation. These data gaps and quality issues reduce the reliability of the data and any data analysis and associated policy recommendations and, thus the overall use of the data. Moreover, in most countries and regions, M&E systems have not yet been integrated with the BR data or the eBR system, which reduces the interoperability and accessibility of BR data to all potential users. Although stakeholders have made progress in strengthening BR data systems, deeper and broader efforts are needed to improve overall data quality, accessibility, and coordination moving forward.

¹ Ulimwengu, J., and W. Tefera. 2025. *Addressing Data Deficiency in CAADP’s Poverty Reduction Commitment*. Kampala Policy Brief Series. Kigali: AKADEMIYA2063.

Figure 2: Africa-wide BR Reporting Rates Across Four BR Cycles and Malabo Commitments.

Source: Authors, based on the eBR database (2024).

High-quality data is central to ensuring data relevance, accuracy, reliability, transparency, consistency, traceability, validity, and timeliness in assessing countries' performance and guiding policy and investment planning and implementation. It provides the foundation for evidence-based decision-making and strengthens the reliability and validity of policy insights drawn from data analysis, which, in turn, can motivate policymakers to adopt recommended policy actions aimed at advancing agrifood system transformation and achieving CAADP goals and targets (Benin et al. 2022). When data is irrelevant, incomplete, outdated, or inconsistent, its utility declines, weakening evidence-based decision-making, monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes. In contrast, strong M&E systems that prioritize relevance, consistency, completeness, and accuracy enhance the quality of monitoring, analysis (both ex-ante and ex-post), and effective learning (Matchaya, Makombe, and Mihaylova 2023). In CAADP implementation, policymakers and practitioners need data to inform their agrifood system transformation goals, such as data on access to safe, affordable, and nutritious food, access to markets and credit, and the capacity of vulnerable groups to withstand shocks and stresses in the agrifood system. Without high-quality data, robust analytics to guide the desired transformation are not possible. Therefore, investments in data capacities and systems to collect, analyze, and manage data are essential for ensuring high-quality data and analytics to guide evidence-based policies, investments, planning, implementation, and M&E.

Need to promote BR data awareness and uptake: The uptake of BR data has been low due to a host of factors ranging from limited data availability, access, awareness, and capacities to low data quality and, thus, reduced data reliability. For example, a recent independent assessment of the CAADP BR process noted inadequate dissemination of BR results following the release of the continental report, limited accessibility as the data is not publicly available, and insufficient

communication of the data and results in accessible formats that facilitate their use by different stakeholders, as well as limited awareness of the BR, especially at the country level (Sibanda et al. 2023).

eBR a game changer for BR data entry and analysis: During the inaugural BR in 2017, countries manually submitted their data using Microsoft Word templates, which were then transferred to Excel by RECs for review and validation—a process that proved time-consuming and inefficient. In response, the AUC commissioned ReSAKSS to develop a web-based platform to streamline data management. This led to the launch of the eBR in 2019, just in time for the second BR. The eBR platform supports data compilation, processing, automated scoring, and reporting at the country, regional, and continental levels. Continuous enhancements, particularly through AUC-led critical analysis sessions, have improved data entry efficiency and quality. With a user-friendly interface, the eBR enables RECs and the AUC to review, validate, and provide real-time feedback. It also improves data integrity through features like outlier detection, entry restrictions, and mandatory data source fields. The eBR now houses a time-series database of over 300 parameters (2015–2022), supporting monitoring and analysis.

Country data clusters, crowd in data sources, fill data gaps, and improve data quality: To strengthen BR data systems, ReSAKSS introduced data clusters during the second BR cycle. These clusters, made up of local institutions and experts, support country BR teams throughout the process—from data collection and analysis to validation and reporting—while also identifying potential data sources and addressing data gaps. Initially launched in five pilot countries (Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, and Togo), the clusters have significantly improved data quality and reporting rates. In 2019, using different methods, including a two-stage weighted regression, ReSAKSS analyzed the effect of its activities aimed at enhancing BR data quality in the five pilot countries (Benin, Karugia, Matchaya, and Yade 2020). The pilots sought to improve the accuracy, consistency, traceability, and validation of data used in the second BR held in 2019. As a result of the piloted support activities, the analysis shows that the five countries completed more data indicators, parameters, and sources in the second BR compared to the first BR. And compared to similar non-pilot countries, overall reporting in pilot countries was higher by 6-9 percentage points. Factors that contributed to the higher performance in the pilot countries include the: a) critical assessment of the gaps in the inaugural BR, b) creation of data clusters and targeted training to address the gaps in data reporting, and c) engagement of a broad group of stakeholders (including women, non-state actors–NSAs, and non-agriculture experts) in training and data compilation and validation processes (ibid).

Building on this success, ReSAKSS expanded the initiative in the third BR (2021), adding data clusters in five more countries: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Uganda, and Zimbabwe—bringing the total to ten. Average reporting rates in the 10 target countries rose to 88.4 percent in 2021 from 82.8 percent in 2017. Data clusters enhanced the BR process by increasing the number of contributing organizations, broadening access to data sources, and closing information gaps. Organized around Malabo thematic areas, clusters also served as the first level of data validation, ensuring greater accuracy and consistency before national-level review. This model has proven effective in improving both data quality and coordination. It is worth noting that improvements in data quality may not necessarily lead to better performance outcomes; still, they are expected to enhance the reliability of data that informs an enabling policy and investment environment. High-quality data and derived analytics enable policymakers to make more informed decisions in terms of policies and investments that increase the likelihood of achieving CAADP goals and targets.

2. Conclusion and Recommendations for CAADP Stakeholders

The CAADP BR has proved to be an important platform for promoting mutual learning, accountability, and transparency and driving required improvements in data systems, capacities, and ultimately progress toward agrifood transformation goals. The lessons learned from four cycles of the CAADP BR provide critical lessons and recommendations for different CAADP stakeholder groups, including facilitators of the process (AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, RECs, and country BR teams); policymakers, civil society organizations (CSOs), technical organizations that support the process, and development partners alike. Key recommendations include:

- 2.1 Prioritize addressing BR data quality by improving data governance, coordination, and management:** Concerted effort at the country, regional, and continental levels is needed to effectively address remaining BR data quality issues and, thus, the reliability and usability of the data. This will require countries to adopt coherent data policies and standards for data collection, management, and use, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to ensure ownership and accountability for the data, and clear metrics for ensuring data quality. This will include harmonizing the BR critical analysis across the different Kampala Declaration thematic areas to ensure uniformity in data reviews and quality checks. Moreover, it is important to report both scores and underlying values, as the inclusion of raw values can highlight remaining data quality issues and gaps, thereby prompting necessary corrective actions. In addition, there is a need to establish well-coordinated national structures that engage a broader range of relevant data institutions in the BR process. In addition to data clusters, the Local Analysis Networks (LANs) currently being established by ReSAKSS in 14 countries offer a promising approach to addressing data and knowledge needs and gaps. The LANs bring together local institutions, including government planning units, statistical bureaus, research institutes, think tanks, universities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and others, thus linking knowledge demand and supply. These networks can play a critical role in managing and utilizing BR data to generate timely, high-quality analytics for evidence-based decision-making.
- 2.2 Sustain and expand data clusters to more countries:** The BR data clusters have played a pivotal role in driving data compilation, review, and validation processes in the 10 countries that received targeted support from ReSAKSS. They helped to crowd in data sources, close data gaps, improve data quality, and served as the first line of data validation before data from different thematic clusters was submitted to the national validation workshop involving all key country stakeholders. It is therefore critical to sustain existing data clusters by formalizing them and establishing new data clusters in more countries. Formalization could entail cluster members getting authorization from their institutions to allocate part of their work time to data cluster activities or the signing of a multipartite memorandum of understanding among contributing organizations.
- 2.3 Strengthen M&E capacities at country and REC levels:** There is a need to ensure adequate staffing levels at the country and regional levels to strengthen data management and the analytical and M&E capacities of country and REC BR focal points who lead the CAADP BR reviews, analysis, controlling data quality, and computation of indicators. CAADP technical partners can support this through short-term training and backstopping support that will improve the overall BR process and data quality. This aligns with the Kampala Declaration's call on AU Member States to ensure adequate capacity for effective performance measurement and data management.

2.4 Adopt a robust scorecard methodology and SMART indicators: The AUC and its technical partners should maintain the simplicity of the BR scorecard methodology but improve its robustness. This should include exploring a methodology that can apply differential weights based on the degree of difficulty in meeting different commitments and the contribution of a commitment or an indicator to achieving desired outcomes. The treatment of missing values or assigning a zero score for lack of data needs to be replaced with a more fitting approach that avoids biasing the results in favor of not reporting low performance. For example, this can be accomplished by using imputation methods based on historical trends or peer performance to estimate missing values, thereby maintaining comparability without rewarding non-reporting. In addition, with efforts underway to develop a new CAADP Results Framework and BR Technical Guidelines that reflect the Kampala commitments, BR indicators will need to be simplified and SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) to ensure indicators that can be sufficiently collected, measured, and monitored.

2.5 Continuously improve the eBR: The BR under Malabo has underscored the centrality of continuous updates and improvements to the eBR to factor in refinements to existing indicators or the addition of new ones. This includes addressing issues associated with the latest data indicators, such as any outliers, missing data entries, and missing data sources, and further improvements to the eBR cell restrictions, which help improve the overall data quality.

2.6 Promote BR awareness and data utilization: The BR process is not well known in some countries, and the uptake of BR data and results has been low due to limited awareness of the BR. The uptake of BR findings into national policies has been inconsistent, often due to weak institutional coordination and limited political will (Ulimwengu, Tefera, and Wambo Yamdjeu 2023). Concerted effort is needed by the AUC and its partners to raise awareness of the BR process, data, and results through effective communication, advocacy, and dissemination strategies. The AUC should lead the development of clear communication guidelines to help stakeholders—including senior officials, parliamentarians, private sector actors, CSOs, NGOs, and farmer-based organizations (FBOs)—engage with and support the BR. These guidelines should promote the use of targeted, accessible formats to translate BR findings into actionable insights. Leveraging influential public and private figures to champion the BR can boost visibility. Additionally, using platforms like JSRs for BR validation and expanding data cluster membership can enhance awareness, inclusivity, and stakeholder engagement. BR data (both scores and the underlying data) should be accessible to all stakeholders and the general public, which can also help raise awareness about the data quality issues that need to be addressed. Anyone interested in the data should be able to easily retrieve and use it from a centralized, user-friendly database. To enable this, the AUC should prioritize the development of a clear BR data policy that promotes open access and transparency. This policy should ensure that the BR database is publicly available, with appropriate guidelines for data use, to support broader engagement, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making.

2.7 Foster inclusive validation workshops: Conducted at the country, regional, and continental levels, BR validation workshops have been invaluable in improving data reporting, quality, and use. At the country level, they provide an important mutual accountability platform that brings together state and NSAs to review and validate the country report and data. To be fully effective, country-level validation must be guided by clear and robust terms of reference and should engage a broader spectrum of stakeholders to comprehensively address data-related challenges. Ensuring inclusive, multi-stakeholder participation throughout the BR process—including senior government officials, NGOs, the private sector, FBOs, CSOs, academia, and research institutions—is vital for improving data quality, fostering ownership, and raising awareness of the BR across all levels. Greater involvement of senior officials and typically underrepresented NSAs can further strengthen national commitment and visibility of the process.

2.8 Integrate BR with national and regional review and M&E systems: It is important to integrate the BR process within the review and M&E systems at the country and regional levels to improve data reporting, knowledge generation, and results uptake. This will require integrating the eBR data platform with national and regional M&E systems to ensure interoperability of systems and that data from national statistical bureaus and regional M&E systems feeds into the eBR. Moreover, the BR should be embedded with JSRs or JSR-like processes, which, in most countries and RECs where they exist, provide a mutual accountability and multi-stakeholder platform for agriculture sector review and dialogue. Since JSRs meet more frequently than the BR, integrating the two processes would allow for more regular engagement around BR data and results and help ensure that BR-required actions are taken up and implemented through national agrifood systems investment plans (NASIPs). This will also require strengthening existing JSRs and establishing them in countries where they do not yet exist.

2.9 Foster senior leadership of the BR process at country level: AU Member States should ensure that the BR process is led and supported by senior leadership in government. Senior leadership of the BR helps to elicit buy-in and funding from governments and other key stakeholders to support the process and drive the implementation of BR recommendations. It would also help to ensure a nimble, realistic, and timely BR that allows adequate time for executing the process and any additional data quality checks.

2.10 Adopt a forward-looking BR to support decision-making: While the BR provides an important backward-looking tool to assess performance, there is a need to extend its utility to serve as a forward-looking policy planning tool. Doing so would help to promote the utilization of BR data and results. AKADEMIYA2063 is currently developing an innovative web-based forward-looking tool, the CAADP Policy Tool, which uses BR data to examine relationships between CAADP policies and outcomes. Once fully operational, the tool will allow policymakers and other decision-makers to evaluate policy options for achieving CAADP Kampala goals at the country level.

2.11 Technical support central for an effective BR: Support from AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, RECs, and their technical partners has played a critical role in operationalizing the BR—particularly improving data reporting rates, ensuring data quality, and strengthening capacities of both national and regional BR teams. As the AUC embarks on the BR under the Kampala Declaration, it should continue coordinating all technical partners to ensure the technical rigor of the process and improved data quality and capacities.

2.12 Countries should adequately fund the BR: Financial support to the BR process is central to operationalizing a timely BR process. In particular, funding is needed to support the participation of entire BR teams in the regional BR training workshops and to support country-level training, data collection, analysis, and validation workshops. Countries should increase funding for the CAADP BR process, including embedding the BR in national budgeting and planning processes to fund data collection, analysis, and validation, thus helping ensure a more efficient and timely process.

In conclusion, the CAADP BR has proven to be a powerful tool for enhancing mutual accountability and driving progress toward Africa's agrifood transformation goals. However, realizing its full potential under the Kampala Declaration will require sustained efforts to improve data quality and strengthen data governance, institutional coordination, and adequate technical capacity across all levels. By adopting the recommendations outlined above—including expanding data clusters, integrating M&E and review systems, and fostering greater political leadership—CAADP stakeholders can ensure the BR remains a high-impact, accountability mechanism that informs policy, drives investment, and accelerates progress toward resilient, inclusive, and sustainable agrifood systems.

References

AUC (African Union Commission). 2018. *The 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*. Addis Ababa.

—.2024. Fourth CAADP Biennial Review Report. Addis Ababa.

Benin, S., J. Ulimwengu, and W. Tefera. 2018. “The CAADP Inaugural Biennial Review and the Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard: Results and Areas for Improvement.” IFPRI Discussion Paper 01754. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Benin, S., J. Karugia, G. Matchaya, and M. Yade. 2020. “Improving Data Quality for the CAADP Biennial Review: A Partnership Initiative Piloted in Five Countries.” IFPRI Discussion Paper 1925. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Matchaya, G., M. Yade, P. Guthiga, W. Tefera, and A. Wambo Yamdjeu. *Policy and Programmatic Changes resulting from the Biennial Reviews and Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. 2021 CAADP Third Biennial Review Brief: Africa-Wide*. Kigali: ReSAKSS, AKADEMIYA2063.

Matchaya, G. T. Makombe, and N. G. Mihaylova. 2023. “Data Challenges and Opportunities for Food Systems Transformation in Africa.” In *African Food Systems Transformation and the Post-Malabo Agenda*, ReSAKSS 2023 Annual Trends and Outlook Report, edited by J. M. Ulimwengu, E.M. Kwofie, and J. Collins, 189-209. Kigali: AKADEMIYA2063; Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Sibanda, E., M. Allaire-Rousse, and W. Radu. 2023. *Trends in national capacities to generate and utilize data: The case of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme*. Advancing Knowledge for Agricultural Impact.

Ulimwengu, J. M., W. Tefera, and A. Wambo Yamdjeu. 2023. “Seven Years of Implementation of the Malabo Declaration: Making Sense of the Malabo Theory of Change.” In *African Food Systems Transformation and the Post-Malabo Agenda*, ReSAKSS 2023 Annual Trends and Outlook Report, edited by J. M. Ulimwengu, E. M. Kwofie, and J. Collins, 7-35. Kigali: AKADEMIYA2063; Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Ulimwengu, J. M., and W. Tefera. Forthcoming. *Addressing Data Deficiency in CAADP’s Poverty Reduction Commitment*. Kampala Policy Brief Series. Kigali: AKADEMIYA2063.

ABOUT AKADEMIYA2063

AKADEMIYA2063 is a pan-African non-profit research organization with headquarters in Kigali, Rwanda, and a regional office in Dakar, Senegal.

Inspired by the ambitions of Agenda 2063 and grounded in the recognition of the central importance of strong knowledge and evidence systems, the vision of AKADEMIYA2063 is an Africa with the expertise we need for the Africa we want. This expertise must be responsive to the continent's needs for data and analysis to ensure high-quality policy design and execution. Inclusive, evidence-informed policymaking is key to meeting the continent's development aspirations, creating wealth, and changing livelihoods for the better.

AKADEMIYA2063's overall mission is to create, across Africa and led from its headquarters in Rwanda, state-of-the-art technical capacities to support the efforts by the Member States of the African Union to achieve the key goals of the African Union's Agenda 2063 of transforming national economies to boost growth and prosperity.

Following from its vision and mission, the main goal of AKADEMIYA2063 is to help meet Africa's needs at the continental, regional and national levels in terms of data, analytics, and mutual learning for the effective implementation of Agenda 2063 and the realization of its outcomes by a critical mass of countries. AKADEMIYA2063 strives to meet its goals through programs organized under five strategic areas—policy innovation, knowledge systems, capacity creation and deployment, operational support, data management, digital products, and technology—as well as partnerships and outreach activities. For more information, visit www.akademiy2063.org.



Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa



AKADEMIYA2063 is supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Gates Foundation, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Mastercard Foundation. The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the partners.

GET IN TOUCH

AKADEMIYA2063 HEADQUARTERS

Kicukiro/Niboye KK 341 St 22 | P.O. Box 1855
Kigali, Rwanda

+250 788 318 315

kigali-contact@akademiya2063.org

AKADEMIYA2063 REGIONAL OFFICE

Lot N*3 Almadies | P.O. Box 24 933
Dakar-Senegal

+221 338 652 881

dakar-contact@akademiya2063.org

www.akademiya2063.org

For inquiries on this publication, contact communications@akademiya2063.org.