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Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa

Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators	Definition of the Indicator
1. Commitment to CAADP Process	1.1 Country CAADP Process	Develop/update national Plans for implementing Malabo declaration using CAADP implementation approach under inclusive and participatory process.	1.1- CAADP Process Completion Index	The CAAD Process Completion Index is the measure of the level of country 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 4 main steps decided by the AUC and NPCA for rolling out implementation of Malabo declaration at country level. The 4 main steps include: (i)- the Step of Domestication, (ii)- the step of NAIP Appraisal, (iii)- the step of NAIP implementation; and (iv)- Step of NAIP M&E and reporting . This measure is based on the assumption that a ready document is enough to justify the successful completion of a particular step. Each step has a list of its proof documents that are weighted to compute the Indicator.
	1.2 CAADP based Cooparation, Partnership & Alliance	Strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination body.	1.2- Existence of, and Quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination body	Multi-sectorial coordination means a situation where various agencies of government (e.g Agriculture, Education, Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Social protection, Works, Finance, Lands, Social Welfare, and Protection, etc) work together towards a common objective. Multi-stakeholder coordination means that several stakeholders including government, CSOs, private sector, farmers organizations, youth and women work together through a coordinated platform to make and implement decisions that drive the national agricultural investment plan (e.g. Agricultural sector working group). The quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination is assessed by several parameters, including broadness, inclusiveness, participatory and openness.
	1.3 CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review / Setting / Support	Strengthen existing agricultural policies and institutional settings to successfully implement NAIPs to achieve Malabo Declaration goals and targets.	1.3- Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources	This indicator assesses three things: (i) the extent to which policies guiding the implementation of the NAIP are based on evidence; (ii) existence of supportive institutions; and, (iii) adequacy of human resources to implement the NAIP.
2. Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.1 Public Expenditures to Agriculture	Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.	2.1i- Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure	As adopted in Maputo in 2003 and Malabo in 2014, AU Heads of State and Government committed to allocate at least 10% of annual public expidutres to agriculture. The AU/NEPAD Guidance Note valdated in 2015 on the "Enhanced Measurement and Tracking of Government Expenditure for Agriculture and its Quality in Africa Countries" provides background on the composition of the agriculture sector and constitution of agriculture expenditure, thereby making clearer country progress toward compliance of the 10% agriculture expenditure target, and the rationale for appropriate levels of spending; and (2) the improvements in the quality of spending.
			2.1.ii- Public Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added	It is a measure of agricultural spending intensity ratio, which is a more relevant measure of a country's agricultural expenditure commitment and of placing it within a continentwide or an international context.
			2.1iii- ODA disbursed to agriculture as % ofcommitment	This Indicator measures donor commitments to ensure that what is committed is actually disbursed to countries to implement NAIPs. It also measures what is actually disbursed and spent in country on the investment plans, as opposed to what is committed and spent at donor headquarters, or what is spent in country but not aligned with investment plans.
	2.2 Domestic Private Sector Investmetn in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture.	2.2- Ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture	Private sector Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, etc. Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. It shows the relative domestic private investments DPrIA that are leveraged by public investments (GAE) in the agricltural sector.

	2.3 Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract foreign private direct investment in agriculture	2.3- Ratio of foreign private direct investment to public investmetn in agriculture	Private sector Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, etc. Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. It shows the relative foreign private investments FPrIA that are leveraged by public investments (GAE) in the agricltural sector.
	2.4 Access to finance	Increase access of smallholder farmers/rural households to and use of financial services for the purposes of transacting agricultural business (purchasing inputs, machinery, storage technologies, etc.)	2.4- Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services	Use of financial services is considered critical for increasing smallholder agricultural productivity. Financial services include savings accounts, credit, digital payments, microfinace, and insurance. The evidence is clear that women are less likely than men to use any of these services. Continued dependence on cash perpetuates the marginalization of the poor and inhibits their ability to take advantage of economic opportunities within and outside of agriculture as well as to absorb shocks without falling deeper into poverty. Men and women considered in this profile are any household member of 15 years and older.
	3.1 Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	Promote utilization of cost-effective & quality agricultural inputs, irrigation, mechanization, and agrochemicals for crops, fisheries, livestocks and forestry and to boost agricultural productivity	3.1i- Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land)	Total Fertlizer Consumption (organic and/or inorganic) is divided by Arable Land and Permanent Crops Area to obtain Consumption in nutrients/Arable Land and Permanent Crops Area.
			3.1ii- Growth rate of the size of irrigated areas from its value of the year 2000	The Irrigated areas (IA) is the total area equiped for irrigation. The growth rate of irrigated areas (RiIA) is the change (%) in its value in 2000.
			3.1iii- Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings) to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity	Inputs (quality seed of improved varieties, improved breed, and improved fingerlings) supplied or sold compared to national input requirements. This is a measure of the extent to which quality inputs is utilized to boost production of the considered comodity.
			3.1iv- Proportion of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services	Agricultural extension is the function of providing need- and demand-based knowledge in agronomic techniques and skills to rural communities in a systematic, participatory manner. This indicator is the percentage of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services through training, information sharing, and other extension support related services to farmers and small-to-medium enterprises in rural value chains.
			3.1v- Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP	Total agricultural R&D spending (excl. private for-profit sector) as a share of AgGDP offer useful insights into relative levels of agricultural R&D investment across countries and over time. It should be noted, however, that they do not take into account the policy and institutional environment within which agricultural research occurs, the broader size and structure of a country's agricultural sector and economy, or qualitative differences in research performance across countries, so they need to be interpreted with care (ASTI). Agricultural R&D spending data is divided by total AgGDP values taken from the World Development Indicators.
			3.1vi- Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights	Land is the key resource needed for agricultural production and there is widespread evidence that secure land tenure is necessary for investment in new technologies and sustainable practices. While men face a set of potential causes of tenure insecurity, such as a poorly functioning legal system and potential takeovers from powerful elites or the government, women face an additional layer of tenure insecurity if their rights are not recognized by the family, community, or law. The ideal measure would be secure land tenure as reported by men and women themselves. The social and legal context regarding land ownership varies across countries. The definition of ownership will be defined appropriately for each context. For example, when the state officially owns all of the land, ownership could be defined as those with land use certificates. This indicator includes those who own land individually and those who own it jointly as landowners, although the rights associated with individual and joint ownership may differ, and may differ across contexts. This indicator, the share of rural adult women [men] who own land, is preferable to another widely used indicator, the percentage of landowners who are women [men]. The former uses all women [men] as the denominator, while the latter uses the number of landowners. The disadvantage of the latter measure is that we lose information on how many or few people own land.

3. Ending Hunger	3.2 Agricultural Productivity	Increase agricultural productivity.	3.2i- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per agricultural worker	Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of agricultural productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev.4 or ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production (WDI, Word Bank, 2016).
			3.2ii- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollar, per hectare of agricultural arable land	Agriculture value added per hectare of land is a measure of agricultural productivity. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production (WDI, Word Bank, 2016).
			3.2iii- Growth rate of yields for the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities	Production per unit of area for products. In most of the cases yield data are not recorded but obtained by dividing the production data by the data on area harvested (FAO).
	3.3 Post-Harvest Loss	Provide logistics support to all stages of the food production chain (field/harvest, storage, processing, transportation, final retail market) to limit degradation both in quantity and in quality of the produced food.	3.3- Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities	Percentage of total production that is lost (quantitative and qualitative) occuring during all the phases of the post-harvest system for priority products. For the purpose of this report, post-haverst losses (PHL) is stricted to the losses that occur during harvesting, storage, transport, processing, packaging and sales.
	3.4 Social Protection	Integrate measures for increased agricultural productivity with social protection initiatives focusing on vulnerable social groups through committing targeted budget lines within our national budgets for social protection.	3.4- Budget lines (%) on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups	The Budget lines on social protection (SP) for farm households or communities is defined here as the amount of money that the country allocates for preventive, protective, promotive or transformative assistance to farm individuals, households or communities. This may be in the form of cash transfers (CT); emmergency food supplies (EFS); school feeding (SF) programmes; or other protective services (input supplies water services, livestock protection programme, national pension scheme, orphan and vulnerable children programme, etc.) that protect vulnerable farming households against livelihood risks on an ogoing basis or in times of emmergency/disasters. All components included in the calculation should be spend on farm individuals, households, or communities as opposed to urban communities not engaged in agricultural activities. The total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups could be derived from the vulnerability assessment of the country.
	3.5 Food security and Nutrition	Promote initiatives to improve nutritional status, and in particular, the elimination of hunger and child under nutrition in Africa, by bringing down child stunting, child underweight, child wasting, and child undernourishment; and improving dietary diversity for women and children.	3.5i- Prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old)	Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that is a reflection of chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are stunted, as defined by a height for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of stunting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all stunting, i.e. both moderate and severe stunting combined. While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0-6 months and most stunting occurs in the -9-23 month range (1,000 days), this indicator reports on all children under 59 months to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with DHS data.
			3.5ii- Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years old)	Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of underweight can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all underweight, i.e. both moderate and severe underweight combined.
			3.5iii- Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5 old)	This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months with acute malnutrition, as defined by a weight for height Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of wasting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all wasting, i.e. both moderate and severe wasting combined.
			3.5iv- Proportion of the population that is undernourished (% of the country's population)	The proportion of the population in the Country with a level of Dietary Energy Consumption (DEC) lower than the Dietary Energy Requirements (DER). This indicator is used to monitor evolution of hunger over time (at the World, Regional and, since 1999, National level, through publication of the State of Food Insecurity).

			3.5v- Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women	Percent of women in the sample reaching the MDD-W. The indicator reflects the proportion attaining a minimum dietary diversity which is an indication of diet quality including micronutrient adequacy. it serves as a process indicator to reflect if programmes in place are influencing dietary patterns towards better nutrition status and thus of direct relevant to the CAADP process. Women of reproductive age are part of the first 1000 days of focus for ending child undernutrition.
			3.5vi- Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet	Percent in the age group 6-23 months reaching the minimum acceptable diet. This age group is critical to reducing stunting and the indicator will serve as a process indicator of improvements in diet quality and feeding practices towards better nutrition. Because its computation includes dietary diversity in the age group it will be possible to use it as a process indicator on linking agriculture programmes to observed changes in nutrition status indicators. This is important because agriculture is the main strategy targeted by the Malabo declaration to impact nutrition.
4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.1 Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	Sustain annual agriculture sector growth by ensuring higher contribution to GDP and to poverty reduction.	4.1i- Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars	Percentage change of agriculture value added within a specific time period. Agriculture corresponds to the divisions 1-5 of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, revision 3) and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production (WDI, World Bank, 2016).
			4.1ii- Agriculture contribution to the overall poverty reduction target	
			4.1iii- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line (% of population)	National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted sub-group estimates from household surveys (WDI, 2016).
			4.1iv- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at international poverty line (% of population)	International poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP).
			4.1v- Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price	This indicator address the concern with the prices that retailers pay to wholesalers. High market margin can result from high transaction costs, including transportation, existence of monopoly or cartel, information asymmetry, etc. The objective is to reduce the transaction costs so that smallholder famers can benefit from low market margin. Low market margin implies profitability of agricultural enterprises for smallholder farmers. Hence, the rationale and the need for narrowing the gap between farmgate price and wholesale price.
	4.2 Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	Promote approaches via PPP arrangements to link smallholder farmers to value chains of priority agricultural commodities.	4.2- Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.	A priority agricultural commodity value chain for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture, is the priority value chain for which the extent to which smallholder farmers actively participate in its markets, is very high. This extent can be observed through measures such as the high number of smallholders supplying produce through target groups to target buyers, or through the volume of trade (in term of value) between smallholders and target buyers. It is actually the level of integration of smallholders in a priority value chain that can easily will be measured through the volume of trade involving smallholders in the market of the value chain. PPP can be defined as "a long-term contract between a private party and a government entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility, and remuneration is linked to performance". PPPs typically do not include service contracts or turnkey construction contracts, which are categorized as public procurement projects, or the privatization of utilities where there is a limited ongoing role for the public sector. An increasing number of countries are enshrining a definition of PPPs in their laws, each tailoring the definition to their institutional and legal particularities.

	4.3 Youth job in agriculture	Engage youth in agricultural sector development to contribute to reduce level of unemployment and poverty	4.3- Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains	Youth here refers to the mature young of 15-35 old age range. The percentage in the indicator refers to the share of the total number of that group of age that has been given a new job in agriculture, with a counting starting from the year 2015, and this do not include the youth already working in agriculture. Approach for creating job for youth may include improving the skills profile, employability and entrepreneurship for the youth to closing the skills gap in the sector to boost private business initiated the youth. Creating skills development opportunities for youth (female and male) to access technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in agricultural value chains is therefore key to trigger private initiatives by the youth.
	4.4 Women participation in Agribusiness	Promote initiatives that facilitate preferential entry and participation for women in gainful and attractive agribusiness opportunities.	4.4- Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture.	Women empowerment in agriculture will be measured accordingly with the five domains of empowerment (5DE) in agriculture. These domains are: (1) decisions about agricultural production , (2) access to and decisionmaking power about productive resources , (3) control of use of income , (4) leadership in the community , and (5) time allocation .
5. Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services	5.1 Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	Promote intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services while reducing importation of those commodities from outside Africa.	5.1- Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, in constant US dollars	Total agricultural imports from African countries are expressed in terms of value, in constant US dollars. They cover all movements of agricultural goods and services into the country from African countries, during the reference period. They include commercial trade, food aid granted on specific terms, donated quantities and estimates of unrecorded trade.
	5.2 Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	Create and enhance regional and continental policies and institutional conditions and support systems to simplify and formalize the current trade practices to permit the achievement of intra-African trade target; including the promotion of the African Common position on agriculturerelated international trade negotiations and partnership agreements	5.2i- Trade Facilitation Index	Trade facilitation involves the reduction of transaction costs associated with institutional/non-tariff barriers. This will enhance trans-border movements of goods and services. Establishment of trade facilitation in this case include all the interrelated measures that go beyond the agriculture sector, but contribute significantly to trade of agriculture commodities and services.
			5.2ii- Domestic Food Price Volatility Index	The Domestic Food Price Volatility Index measures the variability in the relative price of food in a country. It is a proxy of the quality of the functioning of food markets were by suppressing barriers to trade, expanding volumes and reducing transaction costs and monopolies, prices should adopt more regular and flat patterns. The indicator is calculated from the monthly Domestic Food Price Level Index using monthly consumer and general food price indices and purchasing power parity data from the International Comparison Program.
6. Resilience to Climate Variability	6.1 Resilience to climate realteed risks	Promote initiatives of building resilience of production systems to reduce vulnerabilities of the livelihoods of African population to climate variability and other related risks	6.1i- Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks	Resilience refers to the ability of people, households, communities, countries and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.
			6.1ii- Share of agriculture land under sustainable land	Sustainable land management (SLM) is the adoption of land use systems that through appropriate management practices, enables land users to maximise the economic and social benefits from the land while maintaining or enhancing the ecological support functions of the land resources (TerrAfrica). SLM combines technologies, policies, and activities aimed at integrating socioeconomic principles with environmental concerns, so as to simultaneously: maintain and enhance production (productivity); reduce the level of production risk, and enhance soil capacity to buffer against degradation processes (stability/resilience); protect the potential of natural resources and prevent degradation of soil and water quality (protection); be economically viable (viability); and be socially acceptable, and assure access to the benefits from improved land management (acceptability/equity).

	6.2 Investment in resilience building	Enhance investments for resilience building initiatives to protect rural workers and social groups, as well as vulnerable ecosystems.	6.2- Existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives	Government spending on resilience building initiatives refers to the total program spending including spending on benefits and on administrative costs. The indicator captures both the recurrent and capital program budget and is based on administrative program records. Program level spending is presented as a percent of GDP or national budget of the respective year and is aggregated for all programs that contribute to building resilience.
7. Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.1 Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	Countries to increase capacity to generate, analyse and use data, information, knowlegde and innovations	7.1- Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information	ASCI (Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicator) is a multidimensional indicator that measures country's capacity to produce timely and reliable agricultural and rural statistics and provides evidence on the current level of development of national agricultural and rural statistics systems. It is a composite index assessing four dimensions, each comprising an aggregation of a number of different elements/components. The four dimensions are: i) the institutional infrastructure; ii) the resources; iii) the statistical methods and practices and iv) the availability of statistical information. The indicator has been developed in the framework of the Global strategy to develop Agricultural and rural Statistics and is used in other regions in the world.
	7.2 Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	Put in place mechanisms and systems to recognize and appreciate performance of Member States with respect to progress on key commitments agreed upon.	7.2- Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review	This indicator measures the existence of an institutionalized mechanism and platform for mutual accountability, supporting evicende-based review and dialogue on the implementation of the NAIP and other agricultural related commitments.
	7.3 Biennial Agriculture Review Process	Institutionalize the use of the Biennial report to serve mutual accountability platforms, experiences sharing amongst African countries on agricultural development issues, and promote lessons learnt for performing on Malabo Declaration	7.3 Country Biennial Report submission.	Report prepared using under the strategic guidance provided by the AUC and NPCA in collaboration with the RECs, and using the Reporting Template that has been availed on this proposed. The BR is the final report that has included amendments after validation : - at national level with a stakeholders' group established for this purpose (eg. country Joint Sector Review, JSR process)