



# Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

## BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT

2015 - 2018

This is the Second Biennial Review Report of the African Union Commission — on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity, and Improved Livelihoods Assembly Decision, “Assembly/AU/2 (XXIII),” of June 2014

**HIGHLIGHTS ON “RESILIENCE AND LIVELIHOODS”**

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## FOREWORD

In January 2018, the African Union Commission presented the Inaugural Biennial Review Report on the Implementation of the 2014 Malabo Declaration on *Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods* to the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This was in response to the call made by the Heads of State and Government for a monitoring report to be produced every two years, starting 2017. The launch of the Inaugural Report was an important milestone for Africa, and it generated considerable interest among AU Member States because it showed the absolute and relative performance of countries on the seven commitments in the Malabo Declaration.

The Malabo Declaration provides the direction for Africa's agriculture transformation for the period 2015 – 2025, within the Framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), as a vehicle to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the First Ten-year Implementation Plan of Africa's Agenda 2063. The tracking, monitoring and reporting on implementation progress towards achieving the goals and targets of the Malabo Declaration is an important mechanism to ensure that there is political will, backed by appropriate actions, to achieve agricultural growth and transformation on the continent by 2025 for improved livelihoods and shared prosperity for African citizens.

The Inaugural Biennial Review Report showed 20 out of 47 countries that reported were on-track towards achieving the goals and targets in the Malabo Declaration by 2025. The launch of the report generated a positive response from AU Member States which showed eagerness to see an improvement in their respective aggregate scores. Subsequently, countries requested for support to improve their capacities to collect and analyze data to track the indicators during the biennial review process. This support was provided by the African Union Commission and the AU Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), with support from various technical institutions and experts.

Improved capacities for better data collection and analysis are very important in this process. However, the data collected and analyzed should also reflect the result of country level actions in terms of appropriate policies, regulatory and institutional arrangements for effective implementation of agricultural and food and nutrition security programs and projects. This calls for renewed urgency for the domestication of the Malabo Declaration National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Regional Agriculture Investment Plans (RAIPs). Effective implementation of these plans should lead to the desired outcomes and impact, which in turn should be reflected in the improvement of the individual country scores and, thus, the overall performance of the agricultural sector on the continent.

This Second Biennial Review Report builds on the efforts of the first round and tracks the performance of countries on each of the 47 indicators (four more than in the inaugural report) that show the performance of the continent towards a fully transformed agricultural sector. Considerable efforts have gone into improving the quality of the data, with more countries reporting in this round, and there is an overall positive trend in the performance of countries, even though only four countries achieved the required milestone to be on-track. This trajectory should be maintained, and the rate of progress accelerated while measures are put in place to address weaknesses. The report shows that there is still a lot to be done in the march towards transformation of the agricultural sector in Africa. We should collectively sustain the momentum, undertake bolder and deeper initiatives to accelerate the rate of progress, and ensure that agriculture contributes to the goals and targets set by Heads of State and Government by 2025.

The report is the result of collaborative effort of AU Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and several technical organizations and individuals, under the leadership of the African Union Commission and the African Union Development Agency - NEPAD. Through this report, we are pleased to provide the current status of the progress made by Members States of the Union in implementing the Assembly Decision in the CAADP Malabo Declaration.

We humbly submit this Second Biennial Review Report on implementation progress on the June 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods for consideration by the organs of the African Union.

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## INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This is the Second Biennial Review Report on the progress of the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) through the Malabo Declaration on *Accelerated Africa Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods* (ref.: Doc. Assembly/AU/2(XXIII)) that was adopted by the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.
- 1.2. The Malabo Declaration has seven commitments. Under Commitment 7 of the Declaration, AU Heads of State and Government requested the AU Commission and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA)<sup>1</sup> to produce a progress report for presentation to the AU Assembly every two years, starting 2017. The Inaugural Biennial Review Report was presented to, and endorsed by, the AU Assembly in January 2018.
- 1.3. Following the Inaugural Biennial Review Report, and in continued adherence to the request from AU leadership, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) collaborated closely with partner institutions to: (i) review and update the mechanisms they had developed to enhance Africa's capacity for knowledge and data generation and management to strengthen evidence-based planning and implementation; (ii) advocate for the institutionalization of a system for peer review that encourages good performance on achievement of progress made in implementing the provisions of the Malabo Declaration and recognize biennially, exemplary performance through awards; and (iii) conduct the second full cycle of the biennial review reporting with the view to report on progress to the African Union Assembly during its 33<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session in February 2020.
- 1.4. Consistent with the inaugural report, the seven (7) Malabo Commitments were translated into seven (7) thematic areas of 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.
- 1.5. As reflected in Chapter 3 on key findings in this report, this Second Biennial Review Report presents the seven (7) thematic areas of performance, aligned with the commitments in the Malabo Declaration. The report evaluates country performance in achieving the goals and targets, which have been disaggregated into 24 performance categories, and further divided into 47 indicators, four more indicators than in the inaugural report, covering food insecurity and food safety.
- 1.6. It was anticipated that the Inaugural Biennial Review Report would foster alignment, harmonization, and coordination among multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder efforts, including multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning, and mutual accountability. Over the past two years, we have witnessed important developments in this regard, pointing to the fact that African countries are, indeed, doing the very best to move away from business as usual.
- 1.7. A total of 49 AU Member States, compared with 47 Member States in the inaugural report, have reported on progress during this second cycle of the biennial review process and out of these, 36 Member States registered positive progress compared with their scores in 2017. This reflects efforts by the Member States to address the shortfalls revealed in the inaugural report. However, only four Member States obtained or surpassed the minimum score of 6.66 required to be on-track for this round compared with a minimum score of 3.94 for the previous reporting period.

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<sup>1</sup>Since July 2019 renamed the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD).

- 1.8. For every reporting Member State, performance against the set targets is presented in form of a “Country Scorecard in Implementing the Malabo Commitments”. This reporting period covers developments in the agricultural sector from 2015- 2018.
- 1.9. The aim of this report is to present individual Member States and their collective performances in order to trigger continental, regional, and national level action programmes to collectively drive agricultural transformation in Africa. The report also helps to create increased appetite for individual entities to strengthen national and regional institutional capacity for agriculture data collection and knowledge management. Building on this principle, it is anticipated that this would support improved evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and mutual learning.
- 1.10. The report highlights the inclusive nature of the process and methodological approach that was used to collect and analyse data and write the report. Furthermore, the report also presents the key findings at continental and regional levels, the detailed profiles and scorecards of individual countries, and sets of recommendations for individual countries, regional bodies, and continental institutions.
- 1.11. Building on the above, the findings and recommendations of this Second Biennial Review Report are presented as another important milestone that allows AU leaders to appreciate the progress thus far, while noting that more effort is required to achieve the Malabo goals and targets by 2025. The report identifies collective and individual actions that are needed to accelerate agricultural growth and transformation.

## THE 2019 REPORT PREPARATION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.A) The Process

- 2.1. The AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and Regional Strategic and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), organized the Malabo Policy Learning Event (MAPLE) solely focused on reviewing lessons from the inaugural biennial review (BR) process. The event took place on 23-24 April 2018 in Libreville, Gabon, ahead of the 14<sup>th</sup> CAADP Partnership Platform meeting. At the meeting, participants, who included delegates from governments, regional economic communities (RECs), AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, the CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition, and development and technical partner organizations, emphasized the importance of multi-stakeholder inclusion in the BR process and voiced the need to use existing mechanisms such as the agriculture joint sector reviews (JSR) to improve the process. Four priority action areas were identified: (i) linking the BR to policies and programs, and using it to trigger changes at country level; (ii) strengthening country-level data systems; (iii) broadly communicating BR findings, and enhancing the visibility of the BR; and (iv) improving BR technical instruments, indicators, and processes in preparation for the 2019 biennial review cycle.
- 2.2. Following the MAPLE meeting, AUC and AUDA-NEPAD set up a BR Task Force to constructively critique the BR process, indicators, and methods - including the scorecard weighting system - with the goal of improving subsequent BRs. Eight (8) Technical Working Groups (TWGs) were formed and organized around the performance areas of the Malabo Declaration. Members of the TWGs, who include technical experts from various institutions, held their first meeting on 30 May–1 June 2018 in Cotonou, Benin and agreed to undertake a critical analysis of the inaugural BR along each Malabo commitment area, highlighting required improvements.
- 2.3. At a follow-up meeting held in August 2018 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, each TWG presented its critical analysis report and two-year work plan. The analyses reviewed the relevance of performance indicators, evaluation approaches of the BR Technical Notes, and the strengths

and weaknesses of the data management methods. The TWGs also reviewed the quality of data reported by Member States, comparing it with other sources, and noting errors or areas for improvement in country reports.

- 2.4. For the critical analysis and review process, the BR Task Force highlighted the importance of two specific issues namely food insecurity and food safety, which were not included in the first BR exercise. The Task Force, therefore, recommended the addition of four new indicators in this round. These new indicators are : (i) the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and three indicators of Food Safety Index; (ii) Food Safety Systems Index (FSSI) which measures a country's performance in establishing food safety systems that meet international best practices and the Codex Alimentarius international food safety standards; (iii) Food Safety Health Index (FSHI) which measures a country's performance in reducing cases of food-borne illnesses due to exposure to contaminated food, cases of food-borne deaths, and cases of liver cancer caused by dietary exposure to aflatoxins; and (iv) Food Safety Trade Index which measures the percentage reduction in rejected export shipments of food commodities due to food safety violations, disaggregated by the type of violation.
- 2.5. A web-based Data Entry and Management Tool called the electronic Biennial Review (e-BR) was established as a brand-new feature of the 2019 BR process. It is an interactive platform developed by IFPRI/ReSAKSS, at the request of AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, to facilitate BR data collection, analysis, access, management, and reporting at the country, regional, and continental levels. During the first BR, countries manually recorded data into a Microsoft Office Word document (i.e. the Country Reporting Template) which was then submitted to regional economic communities (RECs) via email. RECs had the responsibility of manually transferring country reports from Microsoft Office Word to a Microsoft Office Excel database. The e-BR is expected to improve the efficiency of BR data entry by countries through a user-friendly interface and allow other data users at RECs and AUC to instantaneously review, validate, and provide feedback on the data. The platform includes a cloud database for data storage, and data analysis tools that enable automatic generation of scorecards and maps.
- 2.6. Based on the outcomes of the TWG meeting held in August 2018, a second meeting was organized by AUC in Addis-Ababa from 19 - 21 September 2018 with Permanent Secretaries and/or Director Generals of Ministries responsible for agriculture from Member States to validate the new technical guidelines and country template reports for the second BR report.
- 2.7. The BR Task Force on Communications, in collaboration with non-state actors and development and technical partners, developed the "CAADP Malabo Biennial Review Dashboard: 2019 Highlight Indicators" to provide Heads of State and Government with a snapshot of 22 highlighted indicators from the 2019 report. The Task Force partners also created the Interactive CAADP Biennial Review Toolkit, a dynamic online resource to allow diverse users to navigate the results of the BR.
- 2.8. , AUC and AUDA-NEPAD organized a peer-to-peer experience sharing and learning platform 31 October - 2 November 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya for national CAADP BR focal persons. The event offered a platform for CAADP BR focal persons to exchange their national BR experiences, discuss updates to BR indicators and methodologies proposed by the BR Task Force, and review the 2019 BR reporting roadmap. The learning exercise informed the finalization of the 2019 BR technical guidelines, methodologies, and country reporting template. In view of the training of countries on the new technical guidelines, a Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop was organized in February 2019 in Kigali, Rwanda. During the ToT workshop, the organization of a BR continental training workshop was planned.
- 2.9. Two BR continental training workshops were held: the first one in March 2019 in Accra where 40 countries participated; and a second one in April 2019 in Addis Ababa for 11 countries that could not make it to the workshop in Accra. Following these, the second BR process at country level was launched. Like for the inaugural process, each Member State was expected to organize a multi-stakeholder workshop to review and validate the report and data before its submission to the respective RECs. With the support of technical partners, RECs review and validate the Member State reports, carry out the first data analysis, and prepare regional BR summaries that are validated at the regional level before their submission to AUC.

- 2.10. In order to improve the reporting for the second BR, through appropriate reports and advocacy materials, AU institutions (specifically AUC-DREA, AUDA-NEPAD) organized a technical workshop with technical agencies, RECs, and development partners from 22 – 24 May 2019 in Midrand, South Africa. This meeting proposed “Resilience and Livelihoods” as the theme for the second BR report. The theme selection was motivated by the fact that African countries are increasingly dealing with shocks resulting from climate variability (both floods and droughts) and economic uncertainties that increase vulnerability.
- 2.11. For the 2019 Biennial Review Report, 49 out of 55 Member States submitted their validated national reports to their respective RECs. These are: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The six Member States that did not submit reports are: Algeria, Comoros, Egypt, Libya, Sahrawi, and Sao Tome and Principe. Two of these countries – Egypt and Sao Tome and Principe - submitted reports during the inaugural BR process. The RECs played a very instrumental role in engaging and mobilizing Member States and this eased and facilitated the role of the AU Commission and AUDA-NEPAD in compiling the Second Biennial Review Report successfully.
- 2.12. At all levels of accountability (national, regional, and continental), the main challenges were the timely collection, cleaning, and analysis of the data, and limited resources to support the multi-stakeholder validation of draft reports. The AUC and AUDA-NEPAD continuously encourage AU Member States to integrate the biennial review process into regular monitoring and evaluation systems of government in order to alleviate logistical and financial challenges and improve the quality of the process and its results.

## 2.B) The Methodology

- 2.13. The AU Commission developed the Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS) to evaluate the progress made by individual Member States and to recognize and award the best performing countries in achieving the Malabo Declaration.
- 2.14. The AATS is based on benchmarking methods to evaluate country performance in achieving the targets set in the Malabo Declaration.
- 2.15. As the overall target year of the Malabo Declaration is 2025, the benchmarking method provides a gradual and incremental scale for evaluating the annual/biennial progress against the indicators in the form of a score. By comparing the scores across countries, the AATS enables peer-to-peer metric comparison of performances in order to stimulate continuous improvement of interventions towards common agreed targets. In this case, the benchmarks seek mainly to allow Member States to see how to improve their performance over time, and to search for best practices in order to overcome identified challenges while reinforcing the culture of continuous improvement, and providing a sense of urgency in achieving agriculture sector goals.
- 2.16. The updated 2019 Technical Guidelines provide details on the methodology used to compute each of the 47 performance indicators with the required set of parameters. The 2019 Technical Notes provide further details on the methods used to calculate the performance scores, with the year 2015 as reference for performance measurement, including the weighting system used to aggregate the scores across the different thematic areas.
- 2.17. In line with the performance structure of the Biennial Review (7 commitment areas disaggregated in 24 performance categories, and further in 47 indicators), there are four types of scores: the **I-score** which is the score attributed to the performance indicator based on a scale of 0 to 10; the **C-score** which is an aggregation of the I-scores for the performance category; the **T-score** which is an aggregation of the C-

scores for the performance theme or commitment area; and the **O-score** which is the overall score (or aggregation of the *T*-scores) in achieving the Malabo Declaration. For each aggregated score (i.e. *C*-score, *T*-score, and *O*-score), an equal weighting system is used.

- 2.18. The corresponding computing algorithms, fully detailed in the 2019 Technical Notes, have guided the design of the database for country data compilation to generate the 2019 Scorecard.
- 2.19. The *Comparison of Country Scores in Implementing the Malabo Declaration* and the *55Country Profiles* presented in chapter **Error! Reference source not found.**, form the ***Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS)*** which summarizes individual country progress in achieving commitments of the Malabo Declaration.
- 2.20. The following standard technical definitions must be noted to facilitate complete understanding of the Biennial Review Report and the AATS:
- 2.21. **A 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*” target is 200% to be achieved by the target year of 2025 from the baseline year of 2015.
- 2.22. **An Indicator**: Is a parameter or combination of parameters that measures directly (without any further calculation) the value of the item that is measured. As an example, for the commitment in section 2.21, the indicator is the “*growth rate of intra-African trade*”.
- 2.23. **A Milestone**: Is the value to be reached by the indicator in a measurement year for the country to be on-track in reaching the target, with the assumption that the progress is linear. As such, the milestone may vary from year to year. As an example, for the commitment in section 2.21, the milestone for the third year (2018 measurement year) is 60% [equal to  $(200\%/10) * 3$ ]. It is to be noted that the milestone may remain constant if the target is the same for each year. As an example, for the commitment to “*increase government expenditures to agriculture as part of national expenditures, to at least 10% each year*”, the milestone for each year is 10%.
- 2.24. **A Score**: Is a value based on a scale of 0 to 10 that reflects performance against an indicator in the particular year. As in the example of the commitment in section 2.23, a country having reached 150% progress in a particular year will have a score of 7.5 [equal to  $(150/200) * 10$ ].
- 2.25. **A Benchmark**: Is the score corresponding to the value of the milestone, which is the minimum score that a country must have to be on-track in that particular year. As with a milestone, the benchmark may vary from year to year and reach the maximum value of 10 in the target year or it may remain constant at 10 each year. The benchmark for this reporting period (2018-measurement year) is 6.66 compared to 3.94 in the inaugural BR (2016 measurement year). The benchmarks for future measurement years are 7.66 for 2020, 8.65 for 2022, and 9.57 for 2024.
- 2.26. **ON-TRACK**: Means that the country obtained a score that is equal to or greater than the benchmark and is, therefore, on a trajectory to reach the target for the commitment.
- 2.27. **NOT-ON-TRACK**: Means that the country obtained a score that is lower than the benchmark and is, therefore, NOT on a trajectory to reach the target for the commitment.



## KEY FINDINGS

### 3.A) Progress in Achieving Commitments

- 3.1. Out of the 49 Member States that reported on progress in implementing the Malabo Declaration during the 2019 biennial review cycle, only four are on-track towards achieving the CAADP Malabo commitments by 2025. This number is significantly less than the 20 Member States that were on-track in 2017 during the inaugural biennial review cycle. It is worth noting that by design, the 6.66 benchmark for the 2019 cycle is much higher than the 3.94 benchmark for the 2017 cycle.
- 3.2. The four Member States which obtained or surpassed the benchmark of 6.66 to be on-track toward achieving the commitments of the Malabo Declaration by 2025 are: Rwanda (7.24), Morocco (6.96), Mali (6.82), and Ghana (6.67).
- 3.3. From these results, Rwanda, as was the case in 2017, the 2019 best performing country in implementing the seven commitments of the June 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.
- 3.4. The average score for the whole of Africa, based on the 49 country reports, is **4.03**, which indicates that the continent is still not on-track to meet the CAADP/Malabo commitments by 2025.

#### Commitment 1: Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process

- 3.5. As part of the CAADP process, AU Member States are required to show commitment to the ideals and principles of CAADP and follow relevant CAADP processes. This Commitment requires that countries reach 100% achievement by 2018. Overall, only two of the 49 reporting Member States are on-track to achieve this Malabo Commitment. These countries are Rwanda and Tanzania. Compared to the last BR, 44 countries recorded improvements in their scores while remaining below the required threshold for 2018. Three countries had lower scores relative to their scores in the inaugural BR report. These countries are Namibia, Seychelles, and Zimbabwe.
- 3.6. This Commitment is tracked through three specific indicators. Two of these indicators (CAADP Process Completion Index, and Evidence-based Policies, Supportive Institutions and Corresponding Human Resources) are highlighted in this report. The first indicator tracks the completion of national CAADP processes, and the 2018 milestone for this indicator was achieved by 26 of the 49 reporting Member States. The average performance of the countries that have not met the 2018 milestone is at 57.8% (against a target of 100%).
- 3.7. The second indicator seeks to ensure countries have evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources, to successfully implement NAIPs to achieve Malabo Declaration goals and targets. Of the 49 Member States that reported on this indicator, only six (DR Congo, Eritrea, Mali, Mauritius, Mali, Rwanda, and Tanzania) achieved this year's target of 100%. This represents a decline from the 29 Member States (62.9%) that were on-track, having achieved the 33% target in 2017. The conclusion is that whereas many countries showed improvements, the progress was not robust enough to meet the targets set for the 2019 Biennial Review report.

#### Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture

- 3.8. The African Heads of State recommitted themselves to allocating at least 10% of annual public expenditures to agriculture. Overall, no country was on-track against this thematic area of enhancing investment finance in agriculture despite it being a key driver of agricultural transformation. This Commitment is tracked through six specific indicators, two of which are highlighted in this report.

- 3.9. The first of these indicators is on public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure. Member States have allocated public spending in agriculture at various rates ranging from 0.1 percent to 17.7 percent. Only four Member States namely: Burundi, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Mauritania have met the target during this review period, a drop from ten countries in the previous BR. Overall, only 8.2% of the Member States reached or surpassed the 10% commitment, suggesting an overall decline in the scores from the previous period which was 21.2%.
- 3.10. With regard to the indicator on increasing access of smallholder farmers/rural households to, and the use of, financial services for the purposes of transacting agricultural business (purchasing inputs, machinery, storage technologies, etc.), the results suggest a dismal performance. Of the 39 Member States that reported, only two (representing 5%) are on-track (Mauritius and Seychelles with 100%) compared with the four Member States that were on-track in the previous BR. The overall performance was very low with only 16 Member States achieving a value of 30% or more against this indicator.
- 3.11. Member States need to put more emphasis on this Commitment by increasing public investments in agriculture. They must enhance access to, and use of, financial services by smallholder farmers/rural households who would in turn increase investments in the agriculture sector as they represent the largest and most important segment of players in agricultural value chains.

### **Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025**

- 3.12. On the Commitment to end hunger in Africa by 2025, African leaders resolved to accelerate agricultural growth, reduce post-harvest losses, increase agricultural productivity, and improve the nutritional status in Africa. Overall, only one country (Uganda) is on-track to meet this Commitment. The Commitment is tracked through 21 specific indicators, 11 of which are highlighted in this report.
- 3.13. Access to agricultural inputs and technologies is pivotal to enhancing yields and productivity, and Africa's quest to end hunger by 2025. However, on average, for the combined six indicators under the access to agricultural inputs and technologies, none of the Member States is on-track.
- 3.14. Indeed, of the 42 Member States that reported using fertilizer to the recommended minimum of 50kg of nutrients/ha, only five (Ethiopia, Morocco, Seychelles, and Tunisia) have consistently met the target over the reporting period.
- 3.15. However, it is encouraging that out of 41 Member States, that reported on increasing the size of the irrigated area by 100% by year 2025 (the 2018 milestone was 65%), 26 made significant progress (above 65% and, thus, on-track) to meet the target.
- 3.16. In the same vein, 16 Member States (Angola, Botswana, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zambia) surpassed the 2018 milestone of 30% and, thus, were on-track to double the current levels of quality agricultural inputs for crops (seed), livestock (breed), and fisheries by 2025.
- 3.17. On access to agricultural advisory services, seven Member States (Eswatini, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Seychelles, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe) are on-track. Out of the 49 Member States, another set of seven (Botswana, DRC, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Somalia, South Africa, and South Sudan) did not report against this indicator.
- 3.18. The continent at large is struggling to increase the level of investments in agricultural research and development to at least 1% of the agricultural GDP. Only 12 Member States (Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia) were able to consistently invest at least 1% of the agricultural GDP towards agricultural research and development over the reporting period.

- 3.19. Ownership and secure rights over agricultural land provide incentives to farmers to increase their investments and ultimately their productivity and ensure environmental sustainability. By 2018, Member States were expected to have 100% of their farm households with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land. Of the 37 Member States that reported against this indicator, only three (Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tunisia) are on-track. Less than 10% of farm households own or have rights over agricultural land in 14 Member States: Angola (0.0%), Burundi (0.6%), Burkina Faso (1.6%), Chad (0.0%), Ethiopia (9.8%), Gabon (2.8%), Ghana (7.5%), Madagascar (0.6%), Malawi (0.1%), Mauritania (5.5%), Mozambique (6.0%), Senegal (3.7%), Eswatini (0.9%), and Tanzania (1.2%).
- 3.20. Sustainably and inclusively increasing agricultural productivity is central to improving the performance of the agriculture sector and the Malabo Declaration vision to have agricultural-led transformation and development. Of the 45 Member States that reported on growth rates of yields of national commodities, nine reached or surpassed, in 2018, the minimum increase of 30% required to be on track, in comparison with 2015. These are: Botswana (37.4%), Burundi (38.3%), Liberia (41.0%), Mozambique (35.6%), Namibia (51.7%), Rwanda (220.7%), Seychelles (188.9%), Sudan (255.9%), and Togo (92.5%).
- 3.21. Although poorly documented in many countries in Africa, efforts to reduce post-harvest losses could significantly increase food availability and agriculture businesses and trade. The target for Member States was for post-harvest losses to reduce by 15% between 2015 and 2018. Of the 19 Member States that reported on this, ten reached the target levels required to be on-track: Angola (36.0%), Benin (27.5%), Côte d'Ivoire (31.9%), Mauritius (22.7%), Nigeria (26.4%), Rwanda (19.7%), Sierra Leone (46.1%), Tanzania (42.5%), Togo (21.4%), and Uganda (44.6%).
- 3.22. The continental target for bringing down the proportion of the population that is undernourished to 5% or less, by the year 2025 has not yet been met. Of the 33 Member States that reported progress against this indicator, only eight (8) countries are on-track: Chad (18.1%), Gambia (10.6%), Ghana (5.9%), Morocco (3.4%), Nigeria (2.6%), Tanzania (7.3%), Tunisia (4.7%), and Zimbabwe (0.1%). It is worth noting that four Member States have reached the 2025 target for undernourishment: Morocco (3.4%), Nigeria (2.6%), Tunisia (4.7%), and Zimbabwe (0.1%). However, undernourishment is still high (above 25%) in 14 Member States namely: Angola (38.0%), Botswana (28.5%), Burundi (28.0%), Central African Republic (36.0%), Congo (40.9%), Ethiopia (20.6%), Liberia (40.7%), Malawi (28.4%), Sierra Leone (30.9%), South Africa (26.7%), Uganda (39.7%), and Zambia (44.5%).
- 3.23. The continental target for bringing down the prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old) to 10% or less, has not yet been achieved. Of the 45 Member States that reported progress against reducing stunting, only seven are on-track: Cabo Verde (11%), Côte d'Ivoire (22.1%), Gambia (15.7%), Seychelles (6.7%), Eswatini (19.9%), Tunisia (8.0%), and Zimbabwe (7.8%). It should be noted that three of these Member States have reached the 2025 target for stunting: Seychelles (6.7%), Tunisia (8.0%) and Zimbabwe (7.8%). Stunting is still very high (above 25%) in 26 Member States: Angola (38.0%), Benin (32.2%), Burundi (56.0%), Burkina Faso (25.0%), Cameroon (31.4%), Central African Republic (37.7%), Chad (31.9%), DR Congo (43.0%), Equatorial Guinea (26.2%), Ethiopia (38.4%), Guinea (30.3%), Guinea-Bissau (27.6%), Kenya (26.0%), Lesotho (35.6%), Liberia (35.5%), Madagascar (41.6%), Malawi (33.1%), Mozambique (43.0%), Niger (47.8%), Nigeria (37.0%), Rwanda (34.9%), Sierra Leone (37.9%), Sudan (36.0%), Tanzania (31.8%), Uganda (27.1%), and Zambia (34.6%).
- 3.24. The Food Safety Index is a new indicator that was introduced to track the performance of food safety systems among Member States. For this BR reporting cycle, Member States were expected to have a minimum score of 30% for functional food safety systems in order to be on-track. Of the 48 Member States that reported, 46 are on-track. The two Member States not-on-track are Somalia and South Sudan. Of the 46 that are on-track, nine Member States have their food safety systems fully functional (at 100%): Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone.

## Commitment 4: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025

- 3.25. The Commitment to halve poverty, by the year 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation includes a resolve to ensure that the agricultural growth and transformation process is inclusive and contributes at least 50% to the overall poverty reduction target, through measures to ensure robust agricultural GDP growth, inclusive public-private partnerships in priority value chains, and engagement of the youth and women. Overall, for this Commitment, only nine Member States out of 49 that reported are on-track: Benin, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia. The Commitment is tracked through eight specific indicators, four of which are highlighted in this report.
- 3.26. As with the 2003 Maputo Declaration, African Union Member States, through the Malabo Declaration, recommitted to achieving a minimum of 6% growth rate of the agriculture value added per annum in order to reduce poverty significantly. Of the 40 Member States that reported on the growth rate of the agriculture value added indicator, only three are on-track for consistently achieving at least 6% annual growth rates: Angola, Gabon, and Liberia. This is a significant drop from the inaugural BR reporting period which showed that 18 countries had annual growth rates of at least 6%, and, therefore were on-track.
- 3.27. Engaging youth in agricultural sector development is central to reducing their unemployment and poverty. Thus, the resolve to create new job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains by 2025 is critical. Data on the proportion of the youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agricultural value chains is not available in most Member States, and even that which is available is unreliable. For this reason, it was difficult to adequately report against this Commitment. Fourteen Member States reported figures that are equal to or higher than the 2018 milestone of 9%. These Member States are: Benin (19.9%), Burundi (18.8%), Cameroon (17%), Chad (26.2%), Cote d'Ivoire (15.8%), Ghana (9.5%), Madagascar (13.6%), Malawi (37.3%), Mali (34.8%), Mauritania (10.4%), Morocco (23.6%), Rwanda (14.1%), Sudan (13.1%), and Zambia (10.8%). Compared to the 2017 Biennial Review Report, more countries (32) reported on this than in the inaugural BR reporting period (22). Considerable efforts should be made by Member States to create more opportunities for youth in agriculture, and to collect and track data on youth employment.
- 3.28. Member States also committed to increase the proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture to 20% by 2025, against a milestone of 10% for 2018. Of the 22 Member States that reported against this indicator, only eight are on-track: Benin (10.5%), Ethiopia (40.7%), Gabon (45.1%), Ghana (18.0%), Mauritius (100%), Morocco (13.4%), Rwanda (46.0%), and Tunisia (21.9%). This is a retrogression in performance from the inaugural BR reporting period where fewer countries reported (19), and as many as 16 countries were on-track.
- 3.29. The paucity of data continues to challenge progress reporting for the indicators on women and youth engagement in agricultural value chains, so African Union Member States need to carry out more surveys to generate data for these indicators.

## Commitment 5: Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services

- 3.30. The continental target of boosting intra-African trade is to triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by the year 2025. For this commitment to be achieved, Member States committed to significantly increase the value of trade in agricultural commodities and services in Africa by creating an enabling environment for intra-African trade in agricultural commodities. A total of 38 Member States reported against all the three indicators assessing the progress made in this commitment: (i) Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, (ii) Trade Facilitation Index, and (iii) Domestic Food Price Volatility Index. When the three indicators are aggregated, 29 Member States are on-track for this Commitment.
- 3.31. However, for the indicator highlighted in this report (Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa), only seven of the 38 Member States that reported are on-track. The seven Member States with high performance are: Benin, Central African



Republic, Congo, Eritrea, Guinea, Madagascar, and Sierra Leone. This is in comparison to three out of 29 Member States that were on-track in the previous BR cycle (Lesotho, Niger, and Senegal).

### **Commitment 6: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability**

- 3.32. 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. Overall, 11 Member States, representing 22.4% of the countries that submitted reports, are on-track to achieve this Commitment. These are Burundi, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tunisia, and Uganda.
- 3.33. This Commitment is tracked through three specific indicators, two of which are highlighted in this report (Share of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices, and Existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives).
- 3.34. With regard to the performance on the share of agricultural land under sustainable land management practices, of the 36 Member States that reported data, only 14 are on-track. For countries to be on-track against this indicator, at least 15% of agricultural land is expected to be placed under land and water management practices by 2018. The high performing countries are: Angola (21.2%), Burundi (30.8%), Cabo Verde (49.0%), Eritrea (31.2%), Ethiopia (20.3%), Gabon (18.7%), Ghana (51.1%), Malawi (23.1%), Mali (29.1%), Morocco (49.9%), Rwanda (59.2%), Seychelles (80.0%), Sudan (29.0%), and Uganda (32.3%).
- 3.35. With regard to the existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, only one Member State, Morocco, is on-track. Mauritius was the only Member State on-track for this indicator in the inaugural BR.
- 3.36. AU Member States need to put in place measures to increase the share of land under sustainable land and water management practices and commit budgets for resilience building initiatives to reduce vulnerabilities of the livelihoods of their citizens.

### **Commitment 7: Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results**

- 3.37. AU Member States committed to align, harmonize, and coordinate multi-sectoral and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning, and mutual accountability. The BR target for all Member States was to attain a 100% score for the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review by 2018. Overall, of the 49 Member States that reported against this Commitment, only 14 are on-track: Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia.
- 3.38. This Commitment is tracked through three specific indicators, one of which is highlighted in this report (Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review). Thirteen Member States each obtained the 100% score to be on-track: Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia.
- 3.39. With 49 Member States reporting against this Commitment, there is a significant improvement in the rate of reporting considering that only 32 Member States reported against this Commitment in the previous BR process. However, many Member States must work harder to establish these platforms.

### 3.B) Developments in Performance of Member States between the Two Rounds of the BR Process

#### Developments in Overall Performance by Member States

- 3.40. Overall, only three Member States (Rwanda, Morocco, and Mali) have stayed on-track in both the inaugural and the second BR reporting cycle. The majority of Member States scored below the benchmarks in both rounds, while 17 countries that were on-track in 2017 were unable to maintain it in 2019. Ghana is recognized as the only Member State that has moved from not-on-track in the 2017 inaugural BR to on-track in 2019.
- 3.41. It is important to recognize, however, that although only four Member States are on-track in 2019 (i.e. attained or surpassed the 6.66 benchmark for 2019), an additional 32 Member States realized an improvement in their scores, relative to the 2017 scores. These are: Angola (+127%), Benin (+34%), Burkina Faso (+26%), Burundi (+24%), Cabo Verde (+5%), Cameroon (+100%), Central African Republic (+84%), Chad (+77%), Congo (+24%), Côte d'Ivoire (+37%), DR Congo (+138%), Eswatini (+5%), Gabon (+38%), Gambia (+60%), Guinea (+34%), Kenya (+2%), Liberia (+239%), Madagascar (+59%), Mauritania (+12%), Mauritius (+19%), Niger (+17%), Nigeria (+52%), Senegal (+36%), Seychelles (+13%), Sierra Leone (+256%), Sudan (+75%), Tanzania (+64%), Togo (+5%), Tunisia (+265%), Uganda (+29%), Zambia (+42%), and Zimbabwe (+43%). For the other 13 Member States, the scores deteriorated for eight (8) – Botswana (-24%), Djibouti (-12%), Equatorial Guinea (-32%), Lesotho (-12%), Malawi (-2%), Mozambique (-1%), Namibia (-18%), and South Africa (-30%). Ethiopia's scores stayed the same for the two rounds of the BR, while it is not possible to compare scores between the two BR cycles for Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, South Sudan and Somalia because they did not report for the previous BR cycle.

#### Developments in Member States Performance per Commitment

##### Commitment 1: Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process

- 3.42. Only Rwanda and Tanzania stayed on-track in both cycles of the BR while most countries (88.9%) moved from being on-track in 2017 to being not-on-track in 2019. No country moved from being not-on-track in 2017 to being on-track in 2019, while three countries (Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia) remained not-on-track in both cycles.

##### Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment Financing in Agriculture

- 3.43. Of the 49 Member States that reported against this Commitment, none were on-track in enhancing investment finance in 2019. The two Member States that were on-track in 2017 (Seychelles and Eswatini) both regressed to being not-on-track in 2019. The rest of the Member States (45) that were not-on-track in 2017 remained not-on-track in 2019. However, 33 of the Member States that were not-on-track showed an improvement in their 2019 score although this improvement was not enough to put them on-track. Eleven countries recorded a decline in performance against this Commitment.
- 3.44. The performance of Member States against this Commitment has been dismal in both review rounds. Given how central increased public and private investments are to transforming African agriculture, Member States need to address the problem of inadequate access to finance for the agricultural sector.

##### Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025

- 3.45. Except for Uganda which moved from not-on-track in 2017 to on-track in 2019, all other Member States remained not-on-track in both rounds.

#### **Commitment 4: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025**

3.46. Nine out of 49 Member States are on-track in 2019, compared with 27 out of 47 Member States that were on-track in 2017. Seven Member States managed to be on-track in both rounds: Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. However, of the 27 Member States that were on-track in the previous BR, 20 failed to maintain their scores above the benchmark in 2019. Two countries (Benin, Tunisia) moved from not-on-track in 2017 to on-track in 2019, while the rest remained not-on-track in both cycles.

#### **Commitment 5: Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services**

3.47. Twenty-nine Member States are on-track on this Commitment. Of the 36 Member States that were on-track in 2017, 22 remained on-track in 2019. Seven new countries - Angola, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, and Zambia - progressed to being on-track in 2019.

#### **Commitment 6: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability**

3.48. Among the seven Member States that were on-track in the previous BR, four remained on-track in 2019: Burundi, Cabo Verde, Morocco, and Rwanda. Thirty-six Member States improved their scores between 2017 and 2019. Of these, seven Member States that were not-on-track in 2017 - Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Seychelles, Tunisia, and Uganda - did so well that they improved their score to get on-track in 2019. Nine Member States recorded a decline in their scores, with three of them - Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, and Togo - regressing to become not-on-track in 2019.

3.49. To enhance resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks, Member States must stay the course on this Commitment. There are useful lessons to be learnt from those Member States that improved their score to get back on-track in 2019.

#### **Commitment 7: Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results**

3.50. Of the 28 Member States that were on-track in 2017, 16 regressed to become not-on-track in 2019. Of the 19 Member States that were not-on-track in 2017, only Tunisia moved to become on-track in 2019.

## REGIONAL AND CONTINENTAL PERFORMANCE

### 4.A) Central Africa

- 4.1. There are eight Member States in this region, namely: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe. Under the joint coordination of the Economic Commission for Central Africa States (ECCAS) and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), all the Member States, except Sao Tome and Principe, submitted their reports, representing a 86% submission rate. The average score for the region is **3.22**, compared with a 2019 benchmark of 6.66. This indicates that the region is not-on-track to meet the CAADP/Malabo Commitments.
- 4.2. Of the seven Member States of the region that reported, five are on-track in following the CAADP process, only two are on-track in the completion of the CAADP/Malabo Process, and only one is on-track in establishing CAADP-based policy and institutional support.
- 4.3. Central Africa has not fully established inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for CAADP Mutual Accountability and peer review, with only two Member States on-track.
- 4.4. Public expenditure in agriculture and access to finance are still very low, with scores of 3.71 and 1.12 respectively. Access to agricultural inputs and technology and agriculture productivity are also still very low, with scores of 1.84 and 0.58 respectively in the region. Apart from the indicator on youth in agriculture for which the region is on-track, the region's performance on eradicating poverty through agriculture is still marginal.
- 4.5. While the region is on-track for intra-African trade policies and institutional conditions, its performance on intra-African trade of agriculture commodities and services is still a challenge with a score of 1.21.
- 4.6. The region, therefore, needs to pay attention to all the seven Commitment areas. In addition, the region needs to consider the following: increase investment finance in agriculture; improve access of men and women engaged in agriculture to financial and advisory services; and improve its data collection systems as there was no reporting against most of the indicators.

### 4.B) Eastern Africa

- 4.7. This region is composed of 13 Member States, namely: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The region is coordinated jointly by the East African Community (EAC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Except for Comoros, all other Member States submitted their reports. Strikingly, only one of these countries (Rwanda) is on-track to meet the 2019 Malabo Commitments, and with an average score of **4.00**, the region is not-on-track.
- 4.8. Regarding the seven Malabo Commitment areas, it is worrying to note that the Eastern Africa region is **not-on-track** on any of them. The region needs to pay critical attention to all Commitment areas if it is to meet the Malabo Declaration targets by 2025.
- 4.9. The region needs to pay particular attention to the re-commitment to the CAADP process, enhancing investment finance in agriculture, ending hunger by 2025, halving poverty through agriculture by 2025, and enhancing mutual accountability for actions and results as none of the performance categories related to these commitment areas are on-track. Additionally, countries in the region need to increase resources to improve data systems to adequately report on all CAADP/Malabo indicators. Notwithstanding, it is worth mentioning that the region has done well in improving policies and institutional conditions to boost intra-African trade and promoting initiatives of building resilience of production systems to climate change.



#### 4.C) Northern Africa

- 4.10. This region has seven Member States, namely: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Saharawi Republic, and Tunisia, and partly falls under the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) as a REC. The region is coordinated by AMU and AUC. Of the seven Member States within the region, only three reported data on progress. These countries and their respective scores for this reporting period are Mauritania (5.37), Morocco (6.96), and Tunisia (6.20). Of these, only Morocco is on-track.
- 4.11. Of the 24 performance categories in the BR, the Northern Africa region is on-track in only two: inclusive public-private partnerships (PPPs) for commodity value chains), and country capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Overall, the region is not-on-track on any of the seven Malabo Commitment areas, with an overall regional score of 2.65, compared with a benchmark of 6.66.
- 4.12. The region needs to improve reporting by its Member States, and to intensify efforts on all Commitments in order to get on-track.

#### 4.D) Southern Africa

- 4.13. This region has twelve Member States, namely: Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Under the joint coordination of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and COMESA, all of these Member States submitted their reports representing a 100% submission rate. The overall average score for the region is **4.27**, which indicates that region is **not on-track** to meet the CAADP/ Malabo Commitments when assessed against the 6.66 benchmark for 2019. This, however, represents a 6.9% improvement on performance when compared to the inaugural BR. None of the 12 Member States is on-track, which represents a 66.7% decrease from the number of countries that were on-track in the inaugural BR.
- 4.14. Southern Africa as a region is not on-track in any of the seven Malabo Commitments in the 2019 BR, whereas it was on-track on four Commitments in the inaugural BR. The Member States with relatively good agricultural data management systems produced better reports for the BR process. Secondly, aligning and implementing policies and programs based on CAADP principles contributed to better performance (meeting the biennial targets set in the Malabo/CAADP process and agriculture sector performance) as depicted by the fact that five Member States (Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and, South Africa) are on-track when it comes to implementing the CAADP process. Thirdly, openness to trade has contributed to good performance on intra-regional trade in the region, with six countries on-track: Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
- 4.15. The region needs to consider the following: increase public expenditure to agriculture; increase access to agriculture inputs and technologies; enhance investment in resilience building; strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure reporting against all Malabo Declarations goals and targets in future; increase the quantity and quality of investments that improve and sustain the performance of the agriculture sector for ending hunger and poverty reduction; and foster domestication of the Malabo Declaration and targets into their NAIPs.

#### 4.E) Western Africa

- 4.16. The region has 15 Member States namely: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo, and is under the coordination of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The submission rate increased from 93% (for the inaugural BR) to 100% for the current BR. The average score for the region is 4.94, which indicates that the region is **not on-track** to meet the CAADP/Malabo Commitments when assessed against the 6.66

benchmark for 2019. Although the region is not on-track, its performance improved by 36.5% compared to the last BR. Of the 15 Member States, only two are on-track: Ghana and Mali. Although not-on-track for this BR cycle, the 12 Member States that submitted reports during the first BR, improved on their previous performance with an average increase of 65.7%.

- 4.17. West Africa is on-track in only one out of the seven Malabo Commitments: intra-African Trade in agricultural commodities and services. For this commitment, 14 out of the 15 ECOWAS Member States are on-track.
- 4.18. Of the seven Member States that are on-track in tripling intra-African trade of products and services, three are from the region: Benin, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. The region's good performance in intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services can be attributed to various trade facilitation mechanisms, including free movement of persons and goods within the ECOWAS region.
- 4.19. Furthermore, the region has put in place regional policies and regulations that promote trade as well as facilitate the implementation of such policies and regulations, with 12 Member States on-track in the "Intra-African Trade Policies and Institutional Conditions" performance category.
- 4.20. Furthermore, on the two performance categories "Country CAADP Process" and "CAADP-based Cooperation, Partnership and Alliance", though the region is not-on-track, ten Member States are on-track.
- 4.21. It is noteworthy that none of the Member States is on-track on the following Performance Categories: Public Expenditures to Agriculture, Access to Finance, Access to Agriculture Inputs and Technologies, Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction, Investment in Resilience Building, Biennial Agriculture Review Process.
- 4.22. Of the six Commitment areas in which the region is not-on-track, special attention needs to be paid to the following performance categories: (i) Public Expenditures to Agriculture; (ii) Access to Finance, and (iii) Access to Agriculture Inputs and Technologies.
- 4.23. Therefore, the following recommendations are made: i) advocacy for more agriculture funding by Member States; ii) advocacy to promote access of smallholders including women and youth to financial services; and iii) strengthening the regional programmes dealing with agricultural inputs and technologies, and strengthened collaboration with research organizations (international, regional, and national).

#### 4.F) Continental Performance

- 4.24. Overall, the continent remains not-on-track in achieving the Malabo Declaration Commitments, obtaining an overall average score of 4.03 compared to the benchmark of 6.66 required to be on-track. With the relatively higher benchmark of 6.66 in this reporting period compared to 3.94 in the previous reporting period, the rate of progress in the continent appears to have been slower than expected, somewhat dampening the momentum gained in 2017 when its then overall score of 3.60 was much closer to the 3.94 benchmark.. The continent lost its on-track status in the 2017 report in Re-committing to CAADP Process (Commitment 1), Halving Poverty through Agriculture (Commitment 4), Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities (Commitment 5) and Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results (Commitment 7) in the current report.
- 4.25. The slower rate of progress in this reporting period is reflected in having only four Member States (Ghana, Mali, Morocco, and Rwanda) on-track, as opposed to 20 in the 2017 period, with 17 of the initial 20 countries dropping off and Ghana, which was not-on-track then, joining the remaining three.
- 4.26. Regarding Commitment 5 on "Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities", 28 of the 49 reporting Member States were assessed to be on-track.

4.27. Only four Member States met the target of spending at least 10% of the total national expenditure on agriculture, and these are Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mali, and Mauritania.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON RESILIENCE AND LIVELIHOODS: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

- 5.1 Meeting the Malabo Commitment to Enhance Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other Related Risks demands action to reduce vulnerabilities of the livelihoods of the African population through strengthening resilience of food systems. This could be achieved through: (i) ensuring that, by the year 2025, at least 30% of the farm, pastoral, and fisher households have improved their resilience capacity to climate and weather related risks; (ii) enhancing the investments for resilience building initiatives, including social security for rural workers and other vulnerable social groups, as well as for vulnerable ecosystems; and (iii) mainstreaming the resilience and risk management in their policies, strategies and investment plans.
- 5.2 The evidence shows that climate change stresses the global food systems and is already making food insecurity worse. Climate change impacts can be seen in the reduced global yield growth of wheat and maize as well as the yields of many other crops in Africa (including rice, sorghum, millet, etc.). Currently, developing countries are experiencing 20% more extreme heat than in the late 1990s, with the number of undernourished people increasing from 775 million to more than 820 million between 2014 and 2018. After a prolonged decline since 1990, world hunger appears to be on the rise again as 10.8% of people in the world today are still hungry. Furthermore, among the developing regions, Africa would be the most exposed to an increased risk of hunger as a result of climate variability and change. African countries are increasingly dealing with shocks resulting from climate variability, extreme weather events (both floods and droughts), migration, and other economic uncertainties that increase vulnerability. For example, in 2019 several African countries (Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe in the first episode, and Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique in the second episode) were affected by cyclone Idai and cyclone Kenneth, respectively. Additionally, Northern Kenya and Namibia were ravaged by drought and weeks of heat waves that devastated crop yields and scorched grazing land, forcing livestock owners to slaughter or sell animals.
- 5.3 Smallholder farmers, who contribute most to food production in Africa, are on the front line of suffering the impacts of climate change and other climate change related disaster risks. The ecosystems on which they rely are increasingly degraded and their access to suitable agricultural land and to forest resources is declining. Many smallholder farmers produce on marginal rain-fed land that is affected by increased water scarcity and erosion, while declines in fish and marine resources threaten other essential sources of income and nutrition. The debacles associated with climate change and variability such as soaring food prices reduce real income, force the poor to sell their assets, decrease food consumption, reduce their dietary diversity and access to safe and quality food, and further create poverty traps that increase the prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- 5.4 Furthermore, with the Africa population projected to double to 2.4 billion by 2050, the continent needs to feed a rapidly growing population in the context of climate variability, extreme weather events, and disaster risks. Moreover, increasing scarcity and degradation of natural resources heighten the sensitivity of smallholder agriculture to climate hazards, since degraded resources are less capable of maintaining productivity under climate stresses. It is therefore crucial to build the resilience of Africa's food production systems and livelihoods by supporting farmers and rural communities to minimize the impact of climate related shocks and recover within relatively short periods without the poor resorting to desperate measures.

- 5.5 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had emphasized the point that the greatest single impact of climate change could be on human migration—with millions of people displaced by shoreline erosion, coastal flooding, and agricultural disruption. This warning was not taken seriously enough, and inaction led to the current migration crisis.
- 5.6 Analysts are predicting that future flows of climate migrants will be around 200 million people by 2050<sup>2</sup>. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has noted that the impact of forced migration across the continent hinders development in at least four ways: (i) increasing pressure on urban infrastructure and services, (ii) undermining economic growth, (iii) increasing the risk of conflict, and (iv) leading to worse health, educational, and social indicators among migrants themselves.
- 5.7 There are various initiatives around resilience to climate change and agriculture's contribution to economic growth in line with ongoing strategies (Agenda 2063 “Africa We Want”, the 2014 Malabo Declaration, and the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)). These initiatives include activities of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA) initiative, Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA), Just Rural Transition (JRT) coalition, and Sustainable Oasis Initiative (SOI).
- 5.8 Similarly, the RECs have developed institutional mechanisms to address resilience and climate change impacts on agriculture. They initiated various measures such as adoption of charters by UMA: Maghreb Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development. The Global Alliance for Building Resilience in the Sahel and West Africa (AGIR) was born, through the facilitation of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), from the shared understanding of Sahelians, West Africans, and international community partners on the structural and chronic nature of food and nutritional crises affecting the livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable households, and the need for harmonization of policies and regulation in ECOWAS region. IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) and the IGAD Food Security and Resilience Analysis Hub (IFRAH) coordinate building the capacity of vulnerable households, families, communities, and systems that face uncertainty and the risk of shocks, to withstand and respond effectively to shocks, as well as to recover and adapt in a sustainable manner in the horn of Africa. Furthermore, the East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and Southern African Development Community (SADC) have deliberately addressed the need to build resilience in their regional Climate Change Policies and established and operationalized Disaster Preparedness and Response Funds. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is also in the process of establishing regional food reserves to manage food crises in the region.
- 5.9 It is worth underscoring that extreme vulnerability arises from physical exposure as well as the intersection of numerous social, political, economic, and environmental factors. Therefore, this Biennial Review report gives special attention to “Resilience and Livelihoods” as its theme to highlight the urgent need for action by AU Member States.
- 5.10 Despite the efforts undertaken by governments, the continent is still not-on-track on the sixth Malabo Commitment on “Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and Other Related Risks”. Only 11 of the 49 Member States that reported against this Commitment are no-track: Burundi, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tunisia, and Uganda.
- 5.11 Further analysis of the results reveals that the good performance of Ghana and Mauritania is linked to their good score in the two performance categories that contribute to climate resilience (resilience to climate risks and investment in resilience building). Burundi and Cabo Verde

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<sup>2</sup> Migration and Climate Change: International Organization for Migration



are on-track thanks to their major efforts on investments in building resilience, while countries such as Ethiopia, Morocco, Mali, and Rwanda are on-track due to their actions on resilience to climate related risks.

- 5.12 Among countries which are not on-track to achieve the Malabo target on climate resilience, two groups can be identified. The first group of 11 countries (Angola, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gambia, Guinea, Mauritius, Namibia, Sudan, Togo, and Zimbabwe), despite not being on-track, have recorded good performance on one of the performance categories: resilience to climate-related risks. The second group of 28 countries (Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia) are not-on-track on both performance categories: resilience to climate-related risks, and investment in resilience building.
- 5.13 Regional analysis shows that none of the five regions is on-track with regard to efforts to increase resilience to climate change. The Eastern Africa region is not-on-track, but significant efforts have been made to increase resilience to climate risks. The other four regions (Central Africa, Southern Africa, Western Africa, and Northern Africa) have not been able to achieve the Malabo target on resilience to climate risks and investments in building resilience. Resilience in the agricultural sector is of great importance since agriculture plays a critical role in the economies of most African countries. The results show that 22 Member States (40%) met the commitment on improving the resilience of farm, pastoral, and fisher households to climate and weather-related shocks. Only 15 Member States (27%) are on-track regarding the share of agricultural land under sustainable land and water management practices. All governments in Africa (representing 100%) are not-on-track in respect to existence of government budget lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives.
- 5.14 Overall, the continent is also not-on-track against climate change resilience indicators (share of agricultural land under sustainable land and water management practices; existence of government budget lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives).
- 5.15 The continent must accelerate progress towards building the climate resilience of Africa's food systems in line with Agenda 2063 'The Africa We Want', the 2014 Malabo Commitments, and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- 5.16 There is a need for Member States to demonstrate a strong commitment to build resilience to climate change under the following action points which align with the recommendations by the Global Commission on Adaptation to :*i)- include strategies to build resilience to climate change in Member States' National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs), ensuring that adaptation and resilience will be central to Member States' strategies, going forward including provision for social safety nets for the most vulnerable, design of comprehensive risk management plans coupled with appropriate financial tools with which to manage risk, including appropriate budgetary provisions; ii)- target smallholder farmers as key agents of change, with a special focus on Women and Youth in deliberate partnerships with them for resilience interventions in order to build resilient food systems by supporting value chain development, access to markets and uptake of weather-based insurance to safeguard farm-level investments; iii)- support Research for Development (R4D) by increasing budgetary allocation to research and creating a conducive enabling environment that will stimulate the involvement and increased investment of the private sector in the generation of technologies (such as resilient crops and livestock breeds,) and evidence and knowledge needed in building climate resilient food systems; iv)-Strengthen climate data analysis and reinforce Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) systems to protect livelihoods and provide crucial information for decision making at farmer-level. This will support climate-informed agricultural advisory services, leveraging digital platforms where appropriate, to inform farmer choices; and v)- create accessible knowledge platforms and sharing knowledge on technical standards and best practices related to resilience measurement: develop monitoring instruments for efficiently tracking changes in resilience in agriculture/food systems for policy makers and practitioners as required for performance reporting of initiatives/interventions.*

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.A) Conclusions and Main Highlights of the 2019 Biennial Review (BR) Report

- 6.1 The Malabo Declaration was adopted in 2014. AU Member States were required to have developed compliant National Agricultural Investments Plans (NAIPs) by 2018, as key instruments for implementing programmes to deliver on the seven Malabo Commitments. Unfortunately, not all Member States have completed this process. This has contributed significantly to the continent not being on-track to meet the Commitments. There is a need for urgent action on this.
- 6.2 The Biennial Review (BR) continues to inspire wide interest and dialogue on agricultural transformation in Africa as desired by the Malabo Declaration. Both the BR process and resultant Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard and the Malabo BR Dashboard are key instruments for facilitating the peer review mechanism enshrined in the AU principles and original NEPAD Agenda.
- 6.3 Over two BR cycles, it has been observed that Member States with relatively advanced national data systems that are well integrated with other reporting mechanisms at national, regional, and global levels generally produce better quality BR reports.
- 6.4 The results of the Second Biennial Review Report indicate that the continent is not-on-track to meet the goals and targets of the Malabo Declaration by 2025, but positive progress is being made. In this second report, only four Member States are on-track, compared to 20 Member States in the inaugural report in 2017. Whereas overall progress has been made by Member States, the rate of progress is slower than required.
- 6.5 Ghana is the only country that moved from being not-on-track in the first BR to being on-track in the current BR report. Conversely, 17 Member States regressed from being on-track to not-on-track.
- 6.6 Several Member States were unable to report on some indicators because they did not have the data in their national agricultural systems. For example, only 19 and 22 Member States were able to report on reduction of post-harvest losses and the proportion of women empowered in agriculture, respectively, yet these issues are key components in the Malabo Declaration.
- 6.7 Six Member States did not report on any of the 47 indicators. These are: Algeria, Comoros, Egypt, Libya, Sao Tome and Principe, and Saharawi Republic.
- 6.8 It is important to note that even though climate change and climate variability pose a significant threat to agricultural transformation in Africa, overall, the continent is not-on-track on the indicators related to climate change resilience. Serious attention should be given to this issue to ensure that appropriate coping mechanisms are in place to respond to these shocks.
- 6.9 It is also worth noting that the Member States have not fully expedited the implementation of the CAADP process. The CAADP process is fundamental to the adoption and domestication of the Malabo Declaration. Similarly, Member States are performing poorly on the key Commitment on increasing investment finance in agriculture, with all the Member States that reported, not-on-track.

## 6.B) Recommendations

- 6.10 It is recommended that AU Member States, working in collaboration with all stakeholders, convene national dialogue processes to reflect on and discuss the results of this BR report with a view to prioritizing and developing policy and programmatic responses to speed up the achievement of the Malabo Declaration.
- 6.11 Furthermore, it is recommended that the AU conduct a review on how the BR Report is being utilized by Member States to drive agricultural transformation. These analytical reports should be presented and discussed at AU forums including the CAADP Partnership Platform, the Permanent Secretaries Retreat on CAADP, and the Peer-to-Peer Learning Forum.
- 6.12 CAADP in general, and the BR process in particular, requires stronger political leadership and commitment and the requisite capacity at all levels in order to drive government and stakeholder buy-in for financing and implementation of key recommendations.
- 6.13 AU Member States are urged to design, fund and implement carefully selected priority programs and projects to fast-track the achievement of the seven Malabo Commitments. In this regard, Member States should intensify efforts to develop and implement Malabo-compliant high-quality NAIPs. Building a track record of good implementation underpinned by efficient public expenditure systems will also help crowd-in additional investments from the government and various partners.
- 6.14 The results of the BR process, including the identified priorities, should inform future partnerships and programming between AU institutions and Member States on the one hand, and Partners on the other, to ensure alignment and commitment to the BR process specifically, and CAADP in general.
- 6.15 Hitherto, the CAADP Mutual Accountability system driven through the BR process has been based on reporting and engagement largely by AU Member States and AU institutions. This report recommends the strengthening of the Mutual Accountability systems to include accountability for actions and results by a broader range of partners, including the private sector and civil society organizations.
- 6.16 Regional Economic Communities (RECs) play a key role in supporting the production of quality country BR reports from their Member States because they are responsible for checking the completeness of the individual reports before sending them to the AU. As such, it is important that the capacity of RECs is strengthened with both human and financial resources to continue undertaking this critical role.
- 6.17 The continent must accelerate progress towards building a climate-resilient African food system.

### **Improving the BR Process and Country Data Capacities**

- 6.18 Member States should integrate the BR data collection process into existing national and regional systems for data collection. These improvements could include innovations in data collection methodology using new technology at national level with connections to the AU e-BR system.
- 6.19 AU Member States and technical partners need to invest in strengthening national data systems and capacities to enable them to generate adequate and quality data on all the CAADP indicators to sustain production of high-quality BR reports.
- 6.20 Partners should allocate sufficient resources to support the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) developing the BR reports. In particular, the AU and RECs, supported by the technical partners, should establish a core team that will specifically deal with the BR to improve the efficiency of the BR process.

- 6.21 AU and Member States need to develop and strengthen implementable mechanisms for peer learning. Well-structured peer-to-peer learning and exchange should be an integral part of the CAADP process.

### **Proposed Biennial Review 2019 Awards**

- 6.22 For this BR cycle, the following awards are proposed to recognize exemplary country performance: i) The **Malabo Biennial Review Gold Award** to the Best Overall Score: to the Republic of Rwanda; ii) The **Malabo Biennial Review Silver Award** to the Second Best Overall Score: to the Kingdom of Morocco; iii) The **Malabo Biennial Review Bronze Award** to The Third Best Overall Score: to the Republic of Mali; iv) The **Malabo Biennial Review Award of the Most Improved in Scores** from the preview review: to the Republic of Tunisia; v) The **Malabo Biennial Review Award of the Best Performance in the Theme of the Year** “Building Resilience and Livelihoods”: to the Kingdom of Morocco; and vi) **Special Mention** to the Republic of Ghana which is the only country that has moved from not-on-track in the inaugural Biennial Review to on-track in the second Biennial Review.



## 7.A) Individual Member State Performance Scorecards

### Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa

Against the 2019 Benchmark of **6.66 out of 10** which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the CAADP Malabo Declaration, countries whose score appears in "green" are **ON TRACK** while countries whose score appears in "red" are **NOT ON TRACK** for the 2019 report to the February 2020 AU Assembly. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the first (2017) and second (2019) biennial review cycles.

				Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
				n.a	4.77 ↑ 127 %	5.76 ↑ 34 %	3.35 ↓ -24 %
				Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon
				5.31 ↑ 26 %	5.82 ↑ 24 %	4.82 ↑ 5 %	4.21 ↑ 100 %
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Djibouti	DR Congo	Egypt
4.41 ↑ 84 %	3.89 ↑ 77 %	n.a	3.46 ↑ 24 %	4.79 ↑ 37 %	2.82 ↓ -12 %	3.33 ↑ 138 %	n.a
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
2.46 ↓ -32 %	3.89	4.19 ↑ 5 %	5.31 ↑ 0 %	4.00 ↑ 38 %	4.95 ↑ 60 %	6.67 ↑ 71 %	4.43 ↑ 34 %
Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali
2.49	4.88 ↑ 2 %	3.26 ↓ -12 %	3.05 ↑ 239 %	n.a	4.92 ↑ 59 %	4.81 ↓ -2 %	6.82 ↑ 22 %
Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rep. A. Saharawi
5.37 ↑ 12 %	5.95 ↑ 19 %	6.96 ↑ 27 %	4.06 ↓ -1 %	3.38 ↓ -18 %	4.11 ↑ 17 %	5.18 ↑ 52 %	n.a
Rwanda	São Tome & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan
7.24 ↑ 19 %	n.a	5.18 ↑ 36 %	4.53 ↑ 13 %	5.34 ↑ 256 %	0.55	2.88 ↓ -30 %	2.89
Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2019 Benchmark
3.33 ↑ 75 %	5.08 ↑ 64 %	5.14 ↑ 5 %	6.20 ↑ 265 %	5.68 ↑ 29 %	5.11 ↑ 42 %	4.58 ↑ 43 %	6.66

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

## 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name									
Algeria									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
n.a					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

Data not available by the country.

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

4.3%

for domestic food price volatility.

19.0%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

6.0%

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

488.9%

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

1.0%

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

17.1%

increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.

9.1%

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

57.3%

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

50.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

62.2%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

### Recommendations

- Angola should make efforts to increase yields for the country's priority agricultural commodities, including rice, maize, cowpea, peanut and cassava.
- Angola should strive to increase its performance by increasing the proportion of its food safety health index.
- The country should strengthen the statistical offices to collect data that feeds into the monitoring indicators of the biennial review process with a view to promoting inclusive mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Angola				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.18	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.75	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.22	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.23	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.08	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.38	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.13	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.17	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.57	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	7.21	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.01	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.83	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.75	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.50	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	5.35	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.87	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.84	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.72	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	6.46	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.97	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.00	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.63	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.39	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.77				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

<b>100.9%</b> for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.	<b>100.0%</b> for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.	<b>100.0%</b> for CAADP Process Completion.	<b>2.6%</b> for domestic food price volatility.	<b>67.1%</b> reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price.
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### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

<b>16.6%</b> prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.	<b>5.9%</b> as food safety health Index (FSHI).	<b>15.6%</b> of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.	<b>16.2%</b> increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.	<b>23.0%</b> of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.
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### Recommendations

- Benin should make effort to increase its performance by increasing the proportion of its food safety health index.
- The country should strive to increase the proportion of farm households that have ownership or access to secure lands as well access to advisory services.
- The country should work hard to bring down the prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old as well as proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity of adult population.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Benin				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.84	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.52	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	7.29	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.38	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	7.20	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.51	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.37	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.58	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	5.51	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.64	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.05	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.92	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.14	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	4.69	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	6.63	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	5.23	5.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	5.23	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	3.60	3.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.87	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.68	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.65	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.71	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.62	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.87	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.76				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				



**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**

response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.

**19.0%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**75.0%**

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

**72.5%**

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

**37.9%**

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****21.5%**

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

**25.8** out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

**2.8%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**28.6%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**2.0%**

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

**Recommendations**

1. Botswana should intensify effort to increase its public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure to meet the CAADP target of 10%.
2. The country should ensure adequate policy framework to facilitate evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources as well as ensuring the completion CAADP process.
3. The country should facilitate adequate reforms that would ensure increase in agriculture value added and trade facilitation index (TFI).

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Botswana				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	5.92	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	2.86	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.13	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.79	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.76	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.53	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.40	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.51	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.23	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.63	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.21	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.83	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.65	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.29	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.16	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.32	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.35				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

103.2%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

101.9%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

6.0%

for domestic food price volatility.

10.0%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

190.3%

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

18.0%

proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet.

25.0%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

17.8%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

33.5%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

2.1%

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

### Recommendations

- Burkina Faso should strive to bring down the prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old and prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
- Burkina Faso should make effort to increase the proportion of under 5-year old children who meet the minimum acceptable diet.
- The country should facilitate adequate reforms that would ensure increase in the proportion of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Burkina Faso				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.19	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.01	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.21	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.75	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.67	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.78	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.57	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.24	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.46	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.42	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.32	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.22	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.05	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.26	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.76	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.76	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.54	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	6.19	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.89	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.88	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	5.79	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.80	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.31				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

100.0%

for CAADP  
Process  
Completion.

5.1%

for domestic food  
price volatility.

5.0 out of 5

agricultural  
commodity value  
chains for which a  
PPP is established  
with strong  
linkage to  
smallholder  
agriculture.

30.8%

of agriculture  
land under  
sustainable land  
management  
practices.

51.5%

of farm, pastoral,  
and fisher  
households are  
resilient to  
climate and  
weather related  
shocks.

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

0.1%

of total  
agricultural  
research spending  
as a share of  
agriculture GDP.

15.9%

increase of  
agricultural value  
added per  
agricultural  
worker.

22.5%

increase of  
supplied quality  
agriculture inputs  
to the total inputs  
requirements for  
agriculture  
commodities.

28.0%

of the population  
is  
undernourished.

42.6%

of farmers having  
access to  
agriculture  
advisory services.

### Recommendations

1. The Government of Burundi should fast-track the implementation of Malabo supported by appropriate sector policies and investment particularly in agricultural research.
2. Burundi should take measures to increase agricultural productivity through intensification, adequate supply of quality inputs and improved access to agricultural advisory services.
3. Burundi should increase investment towards nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems to improve food availability and accessibility, as well as the quality and safety of diets.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Burundi				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.86	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	8.37	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.21	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.27	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.53	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.45	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.17	6.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.89	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.79	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.52	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.72	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.74	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	6.28	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.85	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.70	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.42	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.98	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.88	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.76	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.84	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	4.81	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.88	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.82				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****104.5%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**39.0%**

of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

**0.4%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**49.0%**

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****11.4%**

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

**14.8%**

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

**20.4%**

response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.

**39.4%**

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

**52.8%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Cabo Verde should institutionalize mechanism for mutual accountability and peer review
2. Cabo Verde should enhance farm household's ownership or access to secured land, access to agriculture advisory and financial services in order to boost agricultural productivity and spur transformation.
3. The country should increase its budgetary allocation each year to social protection measures, in combination with targeted pro-poor investments to fast-track ending hunger and extreme poverty.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Cabo Verde				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.32	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.97	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.34	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.53	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.14	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.54	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.70	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.04	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.49	3.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	6.03	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.64	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.29	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.98	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.97	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.93	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.28	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.51	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.82				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.									



**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

**102.7%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**1.0%**

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

**98.0%**

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

**5.2%**

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****5.5%**

of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

**37.6%**

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

**49.0%**

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

**50.0%**

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

**11.1%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Cameroon should increase and sustain its budgetary allocation to strengthen the resilience of farm households to climate and weather related shocks.
2. Put in place and effectively implement measures to enhance farmers' ownership or access to secured land as well as financial services to sustain agriculture transformation and rural development.
3. The country should increase public expenditure in agriculture and provide enabling environment for strategic foreign investment that will boost productivity and economic transformation.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Cameroon				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.11	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.75	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.17	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.45	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.90	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.73	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.72	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.09	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.30	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.27	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.61	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	5.69	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.74	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.26	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.52	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.14	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.92	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.36	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.48	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.43	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.21				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

**102.6%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**1.3%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**61.0%**

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

**92.5%**

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****37.7%**

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

**12.0%**

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

**0.1%**

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

**18.9%**

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

**1.0 out of 5**

agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.

**Recommendations**

1. The Central African Republic should increase the spending in agriculture research, as a share of agriculture GDP.
2. The Central African Republic should increase agriculture value added per arable land and per agricultural worker.
3. The Central African Republic should put in policies improving children nutrition to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Central African Rep.				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.69	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.50	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.04	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.08	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.08	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.40	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.03	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.41	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.57	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.08	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.17	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.66	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	7.07	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	5.59	3.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.56	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.49	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.48	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.41				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

<b>102.2%</b> for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.	<b>100.0%</b> for CAADP Process Completion.	<b>19.0%</b> of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.	<b>104.1%</b> increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.	<b>1.0%</b> of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.
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### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

<b>7.0%</b> reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.	<b>30.3%</b> for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.	<b>3.0%</b> of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.	<b>36.4%</b> response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.	<b>48.3%</b> official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.
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### Recommendations

1. The country should increase funding to the agricultural sector to meet the Malabo target of 10%, increase investment in agricultural sector in order to enhance productivity and improve people livelihood.
2. Chad should increase the part of its budget for social protection programmes for sustained support to vulnerable groups.
3. Chad should put in place strategies for evidence-base policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources to spur agricultural transformation.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Chad				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.68	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	3.03	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.04	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.95	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.12	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.25	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.44	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.10	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.64	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.27	3.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.02	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.32	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.35	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	8.73	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.21	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.06	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.12	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.76	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.85	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.15	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.85	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.89				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

## 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Comoros				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					n.a				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.



**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****102.3%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**100.0%**

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

**19.0%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**1.0%**

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****1.1%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**13.0** out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

**6.6%**

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

**13.9%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

**29.8%**

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

**Recommendations**

1. Congo should increase funding to the agricultural sector to meet the Malabo target of 10% and institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.
2. The country should put in place strategies and effective policies to enhance men and women engaged in agriculture access to financial services and farmers' access to advisory services.
3. Congo should improve intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Congo				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.58	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.73	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.00	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.03	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.98	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.41	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.17	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.87	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.36	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	4.06	3.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.65	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.53	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	1.39	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.19	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.46				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**for CAADP  
Process  
Completion.**100.0%**for inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms for  
mutual  
accountability  
and peer review.**1.5%**for domestic food  
price volatility.**5.0** out of 5agricultural  
commodity value  
chains for which a  
PPP is established  
with strong  
linkage to  
smallholder  
agriculture.**166.8%**increase of  
agricultural value  
added per arable  
land.**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****11.7%**prevalence of  
underweight  
among children  
under 5 years old.**7.3kg/ha**of fertilizer  
consumption per  
hectare of arable  
land lower than  
the recommended  
50 kg/ha.**20.0%**increase of yield  
for the country's  
priority  
agricultural  
commodities.**4.3%**of public  
agriculture  
expenditure as a  
share of  
agriculture value  
added.**3.6%**of public  
agriculture  
expenditure as a  
share of total  
public  
expenditure.**Recommendations**

1. Côte d'Ivoire should increase funding to the agricultural sector to meet the Malabo target of 10%, increase investment in agricultural sector in order to enhance productivity and improve agricultural worker revenue and livelihood.
2. The country should put in place strategies and target policies to enhance fertilizers consumption to meet the recommended dose in order to increase productivity.
3. Cote d'Ivoire should put in place targeted policies and invest in nutrition to improve nutritional status of children under 5 years old.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Côte d'Ivoire				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.97	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	8.87	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.04	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.49	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.48	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.50	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.87	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.37	6.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	7.33	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	6.39	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.18	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.97	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.36	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.20	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	5.26	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.93	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.86	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.59	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.77	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.79				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

100.0%

for CAADP  
Process  
Completion.

1.2%

for domestic food  
price volatility.

81.5%

increase of the  
size of irrigated  
areas, from its  
value of the year  
2000.

52.7%

as food safety  
systems Index  
(FSSI).

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

4.9%

of farm, pastoral,  
and fisher  
households are  
resilient to  
climate and  
weather related  
shocks.

19.6 out of 100

as trade  
facilitation Index  
(TFI).

23.2%

of farmers having  
access to  
agriculture  
advisory services.

16.0%

of the population  
is  
undernourished.

48.2

as Index of  
capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture  
statistical data  
and information.

### Recommendations

1. The country should put in place strategies and targeted policies to help farmers accessing advisory services in order to improve global performances of agricultural sector.
2. Djibouti should put in policies helping farming household to be resilient to climate and weather related shocks.
3. Djibouti should improve intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Djibouti				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.79	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	9.10	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.26	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.23	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	1.02	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.45	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.65	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.81	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.34	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.76	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.99	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.98	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.41	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.81	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.66	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.70	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.46	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					2.82				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

**100.0%**

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

**2.2%**

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

**59.0** out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****12.7%**

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

**55.4**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**5.9%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**66.7%**

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

**72.8%**

for Country Biennial Report submission.

**Recommendations**

1. The Democratic Republic of Congo should increase the share of public agriculture expenditure which is still very low (5.9%) compared to the Malabo target of at least 10%.
2. The Democratic Republic of Congo should increase the spending needs on resilient building initiatives from the government budget.
3. The Democratic Republic of Congo should put in policies to improve farmers' ownership and access to secure land.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					DR Congo				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.07	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.63	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.06	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.32	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.80	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.27	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.21	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	0.00	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.48	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.95	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.09	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.65	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.28	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.33				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

## 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Egypt				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					n.a				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.



**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****65.0%**as food safety  
systems Index  
(FSSI).**40.5** out of 100as trade  
facilitation Index  
(TFI).**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****1.7%**of public  
agriculture  
expenditure as a  
share of total  
public  
expenditure.**29.0**as Index of  
capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture  
statistical data  
and information.**42.9%**for CAADP  
Process  
Completion.**47.3%**increase of the  
size of irrigated  
areas, from its  
value of the year  
2000.**58.3%**for inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms for  
mutual  
accountability  
and peer review.**Recommendations**

- Equatorial Guinea should make efforts to speed up the CAADP process completion.
- Equatorial Guinea should increase the share of public agriculture expenditure which is still very low (1.7%) compared to the Malabo target of at least 10%.
- Equatorial Guinea should increase the size of irrigated area.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Equatorial Guinea				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.55	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.02	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.33	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.28	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.56	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.71	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.11	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.17	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.01	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.02	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.34	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.05	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.13	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					2.46				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

100.0%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

31.2%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

176.1%

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

279.0%

increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.

35.6%

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

10.1%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

2.3%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

28.6%

for CAADP Process Completion.

51.9%

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

66.7%

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

### Recommendations

1. Eritrea should make efforts to speed up the CAADP process completion.
2. Eritrea should increase the spending needs on resilient building initiatives from the government budget.
3. Eritrea should increase public expenditure to the agriculture sector as share of agriculture value added.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Eritrea				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.38	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	2.86	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.27	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.26	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.52	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.31	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.48	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.34	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.48	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.55	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	5.03	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.06	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.83	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.44	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.72	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.89				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****5.0** out of 5

agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.

**100.0%**

response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.

**127.5%**

reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price.

**100.0%**

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

**2.0%**

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****10.1%**

increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.

**0.1%**

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

**3.7%**

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

**6.5%**

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.

**33.3%**

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

**Recommendations**

1. Eswatini should increase its spending in agricultural research as a share of agriculture GDP.
2. Eswatini should increase agricultural research spending as a share of agricultural GDP from 0.1% to 1%.
3. Eswatini should continue to increase the supply of quality agriculture inputs to the total requirement for agricultural commodities

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Eswatini				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.89	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.05	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.33	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.27	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.41	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.13	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.34	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.75	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.43	3.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.85	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.51	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.83	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.23	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.39	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.59	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.20	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.82	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.30	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	3.33	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.12	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	5.28	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.68	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.19				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**for CAADP  
Process  
Completion.**55.3%**of farm, pastoral,  
and fisher  
households are  
resilient to  
climate and  
weather related  
shocks.**100.0%**response to  
spending needs  
on social  
protection for  
vulnerable social  
groups, from the  
government  
budget.**100.0%**as food safety  
systems Index  
(FSSI).**50.0kg/ha**of fertilizer  
consumption per  
hectare of arable  
land lower than  
the recommended  
50 kg/ha.**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****20.6%**of the population  
is  
undernourished.**12.7%**increase of  
agricultural value  
added per  
agricultural  
worker.**4.6%**of youth engaged  
in new job  
opportunities in  
agriculture value  
chains.**28.9%**increase of yield  
for the country's  
priority  
agricultural  
commodities.**5.6%**of public  
agriculture  
expenditure as a  
share of  
agriculture value  
added.**Recommendations**

1. Ethiopia should endeavor to expand value chains in the economy to create job opportunities to take care of the youth.
2. Ethiopia should put in place policies and strategies to improve access to inputs in order to increase agricultural productivity and yield of the country's priority commodities.
3. Ethiopia should promote initiatives to improve nutritional status to bring down the high levels of undernourishment among the population.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Ethiopia				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.16	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	9.03	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.46	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.56	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.01	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.11	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.79	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.74	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.38	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.27	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.33	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.34	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.84	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.53	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.69	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.80	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.58	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.53	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	8.39	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.10	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.69	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.31				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

of agriculture  
land under  
sustainable land  
management  
practices.

**agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.**

3. Gabon should endeavor to build the capacity to generate, analyse and use data, information, knowledge and innovations for planning.

Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.63	10.00	Not on track	PC.1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC.1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC.1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.33	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.72	10.00	Not on track	PC.2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.31	10.00	Not on track
					PC.2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC.2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC.2.4	Access to finance	0.14	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.72	5.04	Not on track	PC.3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.65	8.25	Not on track
					PC.3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC.3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC.3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC.3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC.3.6	Food Safety	3.27	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.63	3.94	Not on track	PC.4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	4.75	Not on track
					PC.4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC.4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC.4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.30	3.00	On track	PC.5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC.5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.60	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.89	7.00	Not on track	PC.6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.12	4.00	Not on track
					PC.6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.07	7.67	Not on track	PC.7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	1.09	3.00	Not on track
					PC.7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	4.72	10.00	Not on track
					PC.7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.41	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.00					Not on track				

The 2019 Benchmark is 6.66 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.



### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

70.0%

of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

1.8%

for domestic food price volatility.

100.0%

response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.

133.3%

increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.

300.0%

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

4.6%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

0.2%

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

1.0 out of 5

agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.

11.5%

growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women.

27.8%

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

### Recommendations

- Gambia needs to increase agricultural research funding as a percentage of GDP to boost generation of better technologies in the agricultural sector.
- Gambia should expand value chains in the economy to create job opportunities to take care of the youth and implement policies and strategies that can promote PPP that link small holder farmers to value chains of priority agricultural commodities.
- Gambia should promote initiatives to improve nutritional status to improve dietary diversity for women and children.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Gambia				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.61	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.37	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.89	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.76	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.88	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.65	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.24	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.93	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.71	3.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.81	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.88	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.53	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.67	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.89	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.45	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.73	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	6.79	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.75	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.74	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.94	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.57	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.95				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

<b>103.3%</b> for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.	<b>100.0%</b> for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.	<b>100.0%</b> for CAADP Process Completion.	<b>45.2%</b> of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.	<b>2.2%</b> for domestic food price volatility.
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### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

<b>18.0%</b> prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.	<b>15.9%</b> increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.	<b>37.3%</b> increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.	<b>19.6%</b> of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.	<b>27.4kg/ha</b> of fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land lower than the recommended 50 kg/ha.
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### Recommendations

- Ghana should promote initiatives to improve nutritional status to bring down stunting among children less than 5 years.
- Ghana should put in place and implement measures to enhance availability and access to fertilizers and implement policies and strategies that will ensure financial inclusion of men and women engaged in agriculture to acquire other inputs in order boost to agricultural productivity and yields.
- Ghana should create and enhance its institutional conditions and support systems to simplify and formalize the current trade practices to increase the value of intra-African trade in goods and services.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Ghana					
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.64	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	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.91	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.01	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.07	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.96	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.05	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.25	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.29	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.77	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.60	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.40	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.02	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.93	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.16	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	9.00	5.00	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.43	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.86	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.99	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.44	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.87	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.07	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	7.33	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.90	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score					6.67					
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66					
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.					
					Overall Progress					On track

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

211.5%

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

310.8%

increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.

53.1%

proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

98.8%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

3.8%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

2.7%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

20.2%

increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.

24.2%

response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.

53.2

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

### Recommendations

- Guinea should increase the country's public expenditure as a share of agriculture value-added in order to meet the CAADP target of 19%.
- Guinea should increase the budget lines on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups.
- Guinea should promote initiatives to ensure that at least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land and water management, and increase in yields and productivity.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Guinea				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.37	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	8.23	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.90	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.12	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.24	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.89	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.50	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.67	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.42	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.29	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.24	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.98	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	6.08	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.15	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.58	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.49	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.72	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.48	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.44	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.24	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.43				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****1.5%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**59.0%**

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

**40.9** out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

**38.5**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****2.4%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**1.9%**

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

**40.9%**

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

**66.7%**

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

**71.4%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**Recommendations**

- Guinea Bissau should drastically increase and sustain its public expenditure in the agriculture sector in order to meet the CAADP target of 10% of the national budget and ensure that ODA committed is fully disbursed.
- Guinea Bissau should promote initiatives of building resilience and ensure adequate budget lines to enhance and respond to climate resilience building strategies to climate related risks
- Guinea Bissau should implement policies and strategies to sustain annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Guinea-Bissau				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	4.79	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.14	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.22	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.19	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.38	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.38	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.05	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.28	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.97	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.20	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.79	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.52	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.05	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.99	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.03	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.96	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					2.49				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.									

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****104.3%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**2.2%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**100.0%**

response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.

**383.3%**

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

**4.0%**

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****12.4%**

increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.

**26.7%**

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

**0.2%**

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

**5.2%**

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

**3.6%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**Recommendations**

1. Kenya was able to improve its overall country score since the last BR round, however, the country should increase its public agricultural expenditure as a share agriculture of agriculture value-added in order to meet the CAADP target of 19% and allocate sufficient funds to support agriculture research in line with the Malabo Declaration target of at least 1% of AgGDP.

2. The country should implement policies and programmes that would ensure increase in the share of agricultural land under sustainable land management practices.

3. The government should implement policies that would help to expand Intra Africa Trade of agricultural commodities and services to meet the target of 200% in 2025.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Kenya				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.15	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.89	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.95	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.98	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.93	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.04	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.93	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.75	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.02	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.63	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.92	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.38	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.50	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.77	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.34	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.20	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.23	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.87	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.60	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.65	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	4.17	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.79	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.88				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				



### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

100.0%

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

3.5%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

49.4%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

9.7%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

6.5%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

2.8%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

28.1 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

58.9

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

### Recommendations

1. Lesotho experienced a decrease in its overall BR score from the last BR round; the country should increase public expenditure in the agriculture sector to stimulate agriculture growth.
2. Lesotho should put in place and implement policies that would help to facilitate intra Africa trade in agricultural commodities to meet the CAADP target of 100%.
3. The country is also advised to implement policies that would help to reduce the prevalence of underweight and malnourished children in the population.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Lesotho				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.57	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.80	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.63	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.57	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.14	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.79	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.48	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.59	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.65	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.54	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.15	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.70	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.41	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.31	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	1.96	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.30	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.84	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.94	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.13	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.26				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****102.0%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**136.8%**

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

**6.0%**

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

**4.8%**

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

**47.0%**

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****2.2%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**1.2%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**11.0%**

proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet.

**33.3%**

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

**47.6%**

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

**Recommendations**

1. Liberia improved its overall BR score from the last round, however, the country should increase its agriculture expenditure vis-à-vis its total public expenditure.
2. Liberia government should increase spending on resilience building initiatives to protect rural and vulnerable populations to meet the CAADP/Malabo target of 100% by 2025.
3. The country should put in place strategies and measure to improve on the proportion of children who meet the minimum acceptable diet to achieve the target of 50% by 2025.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Liberia				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.42	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.69	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.48	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.38	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.58	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.54	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.30	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	4.70	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.69	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.57	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.95	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.30	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.05	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.10	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	1.68	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.02	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	3.33	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.26	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.44	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.32	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.05				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

# 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Libya				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	Data not available by the country.							
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****214.3%**

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

**1.2%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**1.0%**

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

**177.0%**

increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.

**57.8**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****6.4%**

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

**26.4%**

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

**6.1%**

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

**10.1kg/ha**

of fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land lower than the recommended 50 kg/ha.

**4.3%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**Recommendations**

1. Madagascar increased its overall country score during the 2019 BR process however, the country needs to put in place strategies to increase the consumption of fertilizer to meet the CAADP target of 50kg/ha.
2. Government should implement food and nutrition security policies so as to reduce the prevalence of underweight and wasting among children that are less than 5 years of age.
3. Madagascar should endeavour to increase its public expenditure into agriculture in order to meet the CAADP target and implement policies and programmes that would ensure increase in the share of agricultural land under sustainable land management practices.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Madagascar				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.14	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.91	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.67	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.35	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.69	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.72	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.58	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.83	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.90	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.04	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.13	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.53	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	8.58	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.15	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.85	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.04	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.26	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	6.78	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.56	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.45	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.92				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

102.5%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

37.3%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

100.0%

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

12.0%

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

33.1%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

15.9%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

11.5%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

61.5%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

### Recommendations

1. Malawi marginally increased its overall BR score in 2019. The country should increase public expenditure in agriculture including spending on agricultural research and development (R&D).
2. Government of Malawi should also put in place policies to improve access to financial services by the farming population.
3. The country should put in place and effectively implement food and nutrition security policies that would help to reduce the current high prevalence of stunting among children less than 5 years of age.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Malawi				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.72	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.15	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.77	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.34	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.20	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.31	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.31	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.82	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.41	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.72	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.61	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.92	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.67	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.10	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.03	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.17	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.26	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.84	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.61	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.10	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.73	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.81				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				



### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

100.0%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

71.4

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

38.2%

of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

8.0%

proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet.

7.2%

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.

10.9%

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at international poverty line.

11.3%

reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price.

24.1%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

### Recommendations

1. Mali is on track having improved its overall BR score from 3.00 to 6.82. However, the country should invest more on interventions and policies to reduce the poverty rate Government should put in place infrastructure and policies that would reduce the gap between the wholesale and farm gate price for agricultural commodities to meet the CAADP target of 50% by 2025.

2. The country should put in place strategies and measures to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children less than 5 years of age, and improve on the proportion of children who meet the minimum acceptable diet to achieve the target of 50% by 2025.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Mali				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.74	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	9.23	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.53	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.21	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.85	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.26	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	7.59	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.45	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.37	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	6.17	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.62	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.47	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.32	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.64	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.31	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	9.85	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.77	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.94	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.81	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					6.82				
Overall Progress					On track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****101.6%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**0.7%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**100.0%**

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

**10.0%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****8.8%**

of the population is undernourished.

**3.8%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**14.3kg/ha**

of fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land lower than the recommended 50 kg/ha.

**11.8%**

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

**67.7%**

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

**Recommendations**

1. The Mauritanian Government should invest in programmes to reduce (below the 5% threshold) the proportion of the population that is undernourished. Similarly, there is the need for the government to increase its expenditure on agriculture as a percentage of agriculture value added.
2. The Mauritanian Government should increase fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land and improve sustainable land management practices.
3. The Mauritanian Government should facilitate access of men and women engaged in agriculture to advisory services in order to enhance investment and agricultural productivity.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Mauritania				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.41	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.22	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.89	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.45	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.86	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.05	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.16	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.63	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.33	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.86	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.46	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.84	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.69	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.26	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	6.97	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.54	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.49	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	8.46	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.50	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.50	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.37				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

**72.1**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**100.0%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

**4.7%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****17.8** out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

**1.9%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**68.0%**

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

**84.0%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**17.2%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Mauritius should address the constraints in agricultural trade to improve the level of the trade facilitation index.
2. The Government should increase the share of public agricultural expenditure in total public expenditure and in relation to agricultural value added.
3. Similarly, the Government should increase spending on resilience-building initiatives from the State budget.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Mauritius				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.47	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	8.40	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	8.49	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.97	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track
3	Ending Hunger	2.03	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.01	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	4.55	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.64	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.65	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.59	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.35	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.81	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.89	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.90	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.80	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.75	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.25	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.95				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

100.0%

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

101.1%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

73.7

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

26.1%

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

13.2%

increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.

19.3%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

21.9 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

24.3%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

### Recommendations

1. The Government of Morocco should increase the provision of quality agricultural inputs in relation to total input requirements for basic agricultural products.
2. The Government of Morocco should address the constraints in agricultural trade to improve the level of the trade facilitation index.
3. The Moroccan Government should address the constraints to agricultural productivity to increase agricultural value added per agricultural worker and arable land.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Morocco				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.96	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.88	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.83	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.87	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.80	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.34	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.12	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.63	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.30	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.57	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.07	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.74	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	7.88	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	6.68	5.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.70	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.31	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.09	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	10.00	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.83	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.48	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					6.96				
Overall Progress					On track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****109.6%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**1.4%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**100.0%**

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

**328.2%**

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****1.0** out of 5

agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.

**43.1%**

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

**4.8%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**29.0** out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

**3.1%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Mozambique should strengthen priority agricultural value chains for which a PPP is established with a close link to small farms.
2. The Government of Mozambique should increase the share of public agricultural expenditure in relation to agricultural value added and in relation to total public expenditure.
3. The Government of Mozambique should address the constraints in agricultural trade to improve the level of the trade facilitation index, and the value on intra-African agricultural trade.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Mozambique				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.13	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.40	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.34	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.59	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.10	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.54	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.54	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.19	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.79	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	5.30	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.50	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.30	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.16	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.45	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.24	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.57	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.06				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

455.1%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

100.0%

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

100.0%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

384.6%

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

79.8 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

14.3%

for CAADP Process Completion.

8.0%

proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

5.5%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

19.1%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

51.4%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

### Recommendations

1. The Namibian Government should develop a Malabo-compliant National Agricultural Investment Plan for implementing Malabo declaration using an inclusive and participatory process.
2. The Namibian Government should expand opportunities for more farm households to increase ownership or access to secure land.
3. The Namibian Government should expand the provision of incentives that generate employment opportunities in agricultural value chains for the youth.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Namibia				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	4.26	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	1.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.22	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.14	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.48	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.91	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.06	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.47	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.54	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.72	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.23	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.33	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.55	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.82	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.38	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.99	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.99	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.83	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.10	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.47	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.38				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				



**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**

<b>100.3%</b> for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.	<b>100.0%</b> for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.	<b>100.0%</b> for CAADP Process Completion.	<b>2.0%</b> for domestic food price volatility.	<b>341.6%</b> increase of agricultural value added per arable land.
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**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**

<b>12.6%</b> increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.	<b>0.2%</b> of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.	<b>18.8%</b> increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.	<b>30.0%</b> of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.	<b>6.8%</b> of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.
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**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Niger should increase the agriculture research spending to at least 1% of Agriculture GDP as per Malabo target.
2. The Government of Niger should ensure that farmers receive quality inputs for the five priority commodities.
3. The Government should invest investments that will increase the yields of the five priority commodities.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Niger				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.22	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.67	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.40	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.81	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.47	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.03	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.96	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.24	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	6.37	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.09	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.12	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.62	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.25	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.39	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.12	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.65	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.65	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.30	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.11				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****102.8%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**3.0%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**19.0%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**1.0%**

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****38.2%**

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

**2.3%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**53.7%**

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

**66.7%**

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

**71.0%**

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

**Recommendations**

1. Government should increase spending on resilience building initiatives to reduce the shock experienced by smallholders.
2. The Government of Nigeria should enhance trade in agricultural goods with other African countries.
3. The Government should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the Malabo target of 10%.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Nigeria				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.90	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.70	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.49	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	7.10	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.61	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.54	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.29	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	5.29	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.56	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.00	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.01	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.60	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.91	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.29	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.31	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	9.81	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.52	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.18				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

## 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Rep. A. Saharawi				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****103.9%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**100.0%**

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

**78.0**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****5.5%**

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at international poverty line.

**34.9%**

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

**36.2%**

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

**12.2%**

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

**27.5%**

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Rwanda should intensify its targeted programs to continuously reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
2. The Government of Rwanda should enhance trade in agricultural goods with other African countries.
3. The Government should implement strategies to enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Rwanda				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.00	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.26	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.75	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.87	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.14	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.43	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	3.93	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.70	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.90	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.15	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.79	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.46	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.70	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.70	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.81	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.58	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.33	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.95	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.84	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					7.24				
Overall Progress					On track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.									

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

## 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					São Tome & Príncipe				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****101.5%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**71.6**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**2.3%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**5.0** out of 5

agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.

**173.9%**

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****20.1%**

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

**19.0%**

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

**13.5%**

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

**22.1%**

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

**25.2%**

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Senegal should implement targeted programs to reduce underweight and stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
2. The Government of Senegal should enhance trade in agricultural goods with other African countries.
3. The Government of Senegal should develop and implement strategies to improve and enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Senegal				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.61	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.14	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.70	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.93	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.87	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.14	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.25	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.23	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.73	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.99	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.64	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.10	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.42	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.02	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.04	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.80	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.61	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.64	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.75	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.18				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				



**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****80.1**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**100.0%**

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

**80.0%**

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

**100.0%**

of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

**19.0%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****3.4%**

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

**11.8%**

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

**2.1%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**63.9%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

**66.7%**

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Seychelles should increase public expenditure in agriculture towards the CAADP target of 10 percent per annum.
2. The Government of Seychelles should institutionalize mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.
3. The Government of Seychelles should put in place measures to increase the number of youths employed in new job opportunities in agricultural value chains.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Seychelles				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	2.22	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.67	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	7.22	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track
3	Ending Hunger	2.81	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	7.78	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.33	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.35	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.20	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.14	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	3.66	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.82	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.15	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.49	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.33	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.14	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.03	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.53				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****445.0%**

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

**103.0%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**62.1%**

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

**5.0** out of 5

agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****10.6%**

increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.

**5.0%**

of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

**1.5%**

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

**12.2%**

proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

**27.9%**

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Sierra Leone should put in place measures to enhance the resilience of farming households to climate and weather-related shocks.

2. The Government of Sierra Leone should put in place measures to address food insecurity among its population including the children who are unable to meet minimum acceptable diet.

The Government of Sierra Leone should the challenges that are limiting growth in the yields for priority agricultural commodities.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Sierra Leone				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.92	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.76	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.42	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.34	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.50	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.26	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.93	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.28	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	9.21	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.35	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.79	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.46	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.61	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.25	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	5.86	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.71	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.61	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.84	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.39	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.86	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.09	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.65	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.34				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

10.6%

for Country  
Biennial Report  
submission.

19.7%

prevalence of  
stunting among  
children under 5  
years old.

14.5%

as food safety  
systems Index  
(FSSI).

28.6%

for CAADP  
Process  
Completion.

64.2%

for the quality of  
multi-sectorial  
and  
multistakeholder  
coordination.

### Recommendations

1. The Government of Somalia should ensure the completion of the CAADP process and domesticate the Malabo declaration. It should also strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure that all data required for BR process are reported.
2. The Government of Somalia should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
3. The Government of Somalia should establish and strengthen food safety systems in the country.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Somalia				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	3.37	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	2.86	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.42	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.83	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.01	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.03	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.11	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.00	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.20	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	0.48	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	0.35	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	1.06	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					0.55				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****103.2%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**74.8**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**1.3%**

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

**83.5%**

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

**50.4** out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****2.5%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**14.3%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**18.3%**

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

**57.0%**

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

**58.3%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of South Africa should ensure the completion of the CAADP process and domesticate the Malabo declaration.
2. The Government of South Africa should establish and institutionalize inclusive mutual accountability systems in the agriculture sector.
3. The Government of South Africa should reform its policies to provide access and secure land tenure for more farm households.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					South Africa				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	5.71	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	1.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.70	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.43	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.78	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.07	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.83	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.31	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.45	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.78	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.31	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.11	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.52	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.36	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.06	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.50	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.67	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					2.88				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**19.0%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**91.9%**

proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

**53.9**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**17.0%**

growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**14.4%**

increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.

**23.0** out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

**46.1%**

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

**57.1%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**67.0%**

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

Recommendations

1. The Government of South Sudan should ensure the completion of the CAADP process and domesticate the Malabo declaration.
2. The Government of South Sudan should prioritize investments and actions of increase yields for the country's priority agricultural commodities.
3. The Government of South Sudan should enhance trade facilitation indicators to increase trade in agricultural goods and services with other African countries.

## 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					South Sudan				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.23	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	5.71	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.36	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.61	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.34	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.98	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	6.70	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.40	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.00	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.48	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.91	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	0.00	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.57	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.15	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.66	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.52	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.57	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					2.89				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

### Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

100.0%

for CAADP  
Process  
Completion.

255.9%

increase of yield  
for the country's  
priority  
agricultural  
commodities.

29.0%

of agriculture  
land under  
sustainable land  
management  
practices.

52.8%

as food safety  
systems Index  
(FSSI).

13.1%

of youth engaged  
in new job  
opportunities in  
agriculture value  
chains.

### Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

10.5%

of farmers having  
access to  
agriculture  
advisory services.

11.1%

for inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms for  
mutual  
accountability  
and peer review.

7.1%

proportion of  
moderate and  
severe food  
insecurity in the  
population, based  
on the Food  
Insecurity  
Experience Scale.

1.7%

of public  
agriculture  
expenditure as a  
share of total  
public  
expenditure.

56.0

as Index of  
capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture  
statistical data  
and information.

### Recommendations

1. The Government of Sudan should increase access to quality agricultural advisory services to all farmers.
2. The Government of Sudan should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the Malabo target of 10%.
3. The Government should put in place measures to address severe and moderate food insecurity among its population.

### 2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Sudan				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.92	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	8.14	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.62	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.61	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.66	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.59	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.22	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.33	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.20	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.76	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.22	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.38	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.50	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.12	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.50	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.74	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.75	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.83	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.11	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	1.98	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	1.11	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.25	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.33				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				



**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****104.0%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**100.0%**

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

**104.2%**

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

**100.0%**

response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****31.8%**

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

**1.6%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**6.4%**

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.

**7.5kg/ha**

of fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land lower than the recommended 50 kg/ha.

**8.2%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Tanzania should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
2. The Government of Tanzania should put in place measures to increase the level of fertilizer use to a minimum requirement of 50kg/ha as per the Abuja Declaration.
3. The Government of Tanzania should put in place measures to enhance reduction of overall national poverty to meet the Malabo target of reducing poverty by 50% in 2025.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Tanzania				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.26	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.46	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.06	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.92	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.06	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	8.49	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.72	3.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.23	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.13	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.54	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.58	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.16	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.68	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.18	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.18	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.96	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	5.92	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.63	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.08				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****102.1%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**3.2%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**79.7%**

of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

**93.9%**

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****4.3%**

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

**18.9%**

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

**23.8%**

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

**0.2%**

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

**26.9%**

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Togo should increase agriculture research spending to at least 1% of Agriculture GDP as per Malabo target.
2. The Government of Togo should develop mechanisms for increasing agricultural land under sustainable land management practices.
3. The Government of Togo should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Togo				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.24	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.71	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.90	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.77	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.02	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.73	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.54	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	4.61	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	4.28	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.21	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.23	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.50	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.81	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.59	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.60	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.03	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.14	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.28	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.21	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.71	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.71	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.96	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.82	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.14				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****103.9%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**71.1**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**158.2%**

of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

**5.0** out of 5

agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****3.2%**

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

**14.0%**

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

**15.6%**

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

**20.0%**

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

**21.6%**

increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Tunisia should put in place measures to increase the number of youth employed in new job opportunities in agricultural value chains.
2. The Government of Tunisia should implement strategies to enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture.
3. The Government of Tunisia should address the challenges of the low rate of growth in yield for priority agricultural commodities by considering the underlying productivity challenges.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Tunisia				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.31	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.94	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.60	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.19	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.78	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	7.99	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.71	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.71	3.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.29	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.62	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.41	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.08	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.73	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.91	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.54	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.05	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	7.43	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.34	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.68	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					6.20				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****101.7%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

**100.0%**

for CAADP Process Completion.

**100.0%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

**1.2%**

for domestic food price volatility.

**32.3%**

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****26.8%**

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

**27.1%**

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

**0.8%**

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

**10.2%**

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

**3.4%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Uganda should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting and underweight among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
2. The Government of Uganda should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the Malabo target of 10%.
3. The Government of Uganda should invest in areas to enhance trade in agricultural goods with other African countries.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Uganda				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.04	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.11	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.86	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.91	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	5.81	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	5.10	5.04	On track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.03	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.70	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	8.92	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.35	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.54	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.10	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.35	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	6.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.05	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.63	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.34	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.93	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.39	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	8.05	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.73	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.61	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.83	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.68				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**for CAADP  
Process  
Completion.**100.0%**for inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms for  
mutual  
accountability  
and peer review.**1.8%**for domestic food  
price volatility.**100.0%**response to  
spending needs  
on social  
protection for  
vulnerable social  
groups, from the  
government  
budget.**19.0%**of public  
agriculture  
expenditure as a  
share of  
agriculture value  
added.**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****6.0%**as food safety  
health Index  
(FSHI).**27.9%**increase of the  
value of intra-  
Africa trade of  
agricultural  
commodities and  
services.**34.6%**prevalence of  
stunting among  
children under 5  
years old.**55.4**as Index of  
capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture  
statistical data  
and information.**31.6%**of men and  
women engaged  
in agriculture  
having access to  
financial services.**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Zambia should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
2. The Government of Zambia should strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure evidence-based decision making.
3. The Government of Zambia should implement strategies to enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Zambia				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.23	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	8.35	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.35	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.33	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	9.49	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.16	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.34	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.76	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.69	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.12	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.48	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.90	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.62	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.03	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.40	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.67	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.60	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.20	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.34	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.40	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.62	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.11				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
Overall Progress					Not on track				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****128.7%**

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

**100.0%**

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

**0.1%**

of the population is undernourished.

**7.8%**

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

**0.2%**

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****15.3%**

increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.

**1.0** out of 5

agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.

**50.0**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

**2.2%**

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

**4.0%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Zimbabwe should strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure evidence-based policy and decision making.
2. The Government of Zimbabwe should put in place measure to encourage more public-private partnership investment projects for priority agricultural commodity value chains.
3. The Government of Zimbabwe should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the Malabo target of 10%.

**2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name					Zimbabwe				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.39	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.31	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.58	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.77	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.54	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.78	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.02	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.05	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.29	3.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.34	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.36	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.93	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	2.50	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.21	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.23	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.19	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.46	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.25	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.06	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.91	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.44	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.58				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				



## 7.B) Regional Performance Scorecards

### Central Africa Region

scores

**3.22**

/10 and is

**Not on track**

in implementing the Malabo Declaration on Agriculture transformation in Africa

### Regional analysis

This region is made up of nine (9) countries namely: Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe. Under the joint coordination of ECCAS and SADC, most of these countries, except Sao Tome and Principe, submitted their reports representing 90% submission rate. The average score for the region is 3.22 which indicates that region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 6.6 benchmark for 2018.

Out of the 8 countries of the region that reported, five are on track in establishing CAADP based cooperation, partnership and alliances while only 2 are on track in the completion of the CAADP Malabo Process and 1 only in establishing CAADP based policy and institutional support.

Central Africa has not fully established inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for CAADP Mutual Accountability and peer review with only 2 countries on track.

Public expenditure in agriculture and access to finance are still very low with scores of 3.71 and 1.12 respectively. Access to agricultural inputs and technology and agriculture productivity are still very low with scores of 1.84 and 0.58 respectively in the region. Apart from the indicator on youth in agriculture for which the region is on track, the region's performance on eradicating poverty through agriculture is still marginal.

While the region is on track for intra-African trade policies and institutional conditions, its performance on intra African trade of agriculture commodities and services is still a challenge with a score of 1.21.

The region therefore needs to pay attention to all the seven commitment areas. In addition, the region needs to consider and implement the following recommendations:

- i) increase investment finance in agriculture to meet the 10 percent CAADP target
- ii) improve access of men and women engaged in agriculture to financial and advisory services
- iii) improve its data collection systems because most of the indicators were not reported on.

### 2019 Region Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.29	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.32	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.08	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.46	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.41	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.71	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.12	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.02	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.84	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.58	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.51	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.13	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.08	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.34	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.44	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.50	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.05	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.37	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.19	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.21	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.18	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.39	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.86	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	5.92	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.89	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.72	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.11	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.85	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
3.22					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

## Regional analysis

The Eastern Africa region performed well in improving policies and institutional conditions to boost intra-African trade. Seven out of 12 countries are on track on this performance category. This good performance should be maintained so as to be on track in achieving the target of tripling intra-African trade where the region did not do well.

The region did well in promoting initiatives on building resilience of production systems to reduce climate related risks. The region is on track to ensure that farm, pastoral, and fisher households have improved their resilience capacity to climate and weather-related risks. Seven out of 12 countries are on track on this performance category.

The Eastern Africa region is not spending enough in for agriculture in national budgets. None of the countries in the region is on track on this indicator. Neither has the region put in place or strengthened mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture. Only one country is on track on the indicator of access to finance.

The region has not been successful in promoting utilization of cost-effective and quality agricultural inputs, irrigation, mechanization, and agrochemicals for crops, fisheries, livestock and forestry to boost agricultural productivity. None of the countries in the region is on track on this indicator.

The region is not on track to sustainably raise agriculture sector growth and use it as a vehicle for poverty reduction. None of the countries in the region is on track on this indicator.

The region should consider the following recommendations:

- Efforts to promote initiatives for building resilience of production systems to reduce climate related risks need to be maintained for the region to stay on track.
- Countries in the region should spend at least 10 percent of national expenditure in line with the CAADP commitment.
- The region needs to implement innovative mechanizations to facilitate access by agriculture value chain actors to agricultural inputs and technologies. These must be delivered in appropriate packages to boost agricultural productivity.
- The region needs to promote initiatives that facilitate preferential entry and participation of women in gainful and attractive agri-business. Women are important players in African agriculture and their empowerment will enable them to realize their full potential.

## 2019 Region Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Eastern Africa Region									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.01	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	6.92	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.59	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.51	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.74	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.16	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.31	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.62	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.49	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.82	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.64	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.93	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.32	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.51	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.76	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.80	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.31	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.92	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.51	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.26	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.76	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.80	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.47	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	5.12	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.58	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.99	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.98	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.75	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
4.00					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

## Regional analysis

This region is made up of seven (7) countries namely: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sahrawi Republic and Tunisia. Out of the seven (7) Member States from the region, only three (3) reported data on progress. These countries and their respective scores for this reporting period are: Mauritania (5.37), Morocco (6.96) and Tunisia (6.20) and only Morocco is on track.

Of the twenty four performance categories in the BR, the Northern Africa region is on track in only two (2): Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains (PC4.4), and Country capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation and M&E. (Overall, the region is not on track on any of the seven (7) Malabo Commitment Areas. The overall regional score is 2.65, compared with a benchmark of 6.66. Therefore, the region as a whole is not on track.

The region needs to improve increase on the number of countries reporting on CAADP implementation and also to intensify efforts on all commitments.

## 2019 Region Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Northern Africa Region									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	4.10	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.29	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	3.72	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.90	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.77	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.03	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.43	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.74	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.48	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.49	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.40	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.46	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.94	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.45	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	3.14	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.77	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	2.38	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.61	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.32	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.90	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.62	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.49	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	3.74	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.95	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	4.07	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.69	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.10	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
2.65					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

## Regional analysis

This region is made up of twelve (12) countries namely: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Under the joint coordination of SADC and COMESA, all 12 countries submitted their reports representing 100% submission rate. The overall average score for the region is 4.27, which indicates that region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP Malabo commitments when assessed against the 6.66 benchmark for 2019. This, however, represents a 9.8% improvement on performance when compared to the inaugural BR report. Among the 12 countries, none is on-track.

Southern Africa is not on-track in any of the seven Malabo commitments in the 2020 BR whilst it was on track on four commitments in the inaugural BR. The details at country level, however, show that countries with relatively good agricultural data management systems seem to be performing better in the Biennial Review process. Secondly, aligning and implementing policies and programmes based on CAADP principles contribute to better performance of the countries (meeting the targets set in the Malabo/CAADP process and agriculture sector performance). This is depicted by the fact that five (5) countries (Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and, South Africa) are on track when it comes to implementing the CAADP Process. Thirdly, openness to trade has contributed to good performance on intra-regional trade in the region (six countries are on track; Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

The region needs to pay attention to all the commitments and consider implementing the following recommendations: There should be a further drive towards public expenditure in agriculture; Member States need to be increase access to agriculture inputs and technologies; there is need for Member States to enhance investment in resilience building; Member states should strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure that all Malabo Declaration goals and targets are reported on in future; Member states should increase the quantity and quality of investments that improve and sustain the performance of the agriculture sector to end hunger and poverty reduction; Member states should domesticate the Malabo Declaration and targets into their NAIPs; Member states should increase investments in resilience building in order to make households resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

## 2019 Region Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Southern Africa Region									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.50	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	6.19	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.08	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.25	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.15	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.37	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.93	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.47	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.75	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.56	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.22	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.68	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.68	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.96	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.25	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.73	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	1.17	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.12	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.91	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.52	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.31	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.65	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.83	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.47	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.95	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.91	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.48	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.48	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
4.27					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

## Regional analysis

The region is under the coordination of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The fifteen (15) countries that make up the region are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The submission rate increased from 93% (in the last report) to 100% in the current report. The average score for the region is 4.96, which indicates that the region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/Malabo commitments when assessed against the 6.66 benchmark for 2019. Although the region is not on-track, its performance improved by 36.6% compared to the last report. Among the fifteen (15) countries, only two (2) are on-track namely: Ghana and Mali. All the twelve countries that submitted during the first BR and are not on-track this time improved on their previous performance with average increase of 65.7%.

West Africa is on-track in only one (1) out of the seven (7) commitments of Malabo, which is Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services. For this commitment, 14 out of the 15 ECOWAS Member States are on track.

Out of the 7 countries that are in track in tripling intra African trade in agricultural goods and services, 3 are from the region: Benin, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The region's good performance in Intra-African Trade in Agricultural goods and services can be attributed to various trade facilitation mechanisms, including free movement of persons and goods within the ECOWAS region.

Furthermore, the region has put in place regional policies and regulations that promote trade as well as facilitate the implementation of such policies and regulations. This explains that the region as a whole as well as 12 Member States are on track on "Intra-African Trade Policies and Institutional Conditions".

In order to improve its performance, the region needs to pay special attention to the following performance categories: (i) public expenditures in agriculture; (ii) access to finance and (iii) access to Agriculture Inputs and technologies. Therefore, the following recommendations are made: i)- Advocacy for more agriculture funding by MS; ii)- Advocacy to promote access of smallholders including women and youth to financial services; and iii)- Strengthening the regional programmes dealing with agricultural inputs and technologies and strengthen collaboration with research organizations (international, regional and national).

## 2019 Region Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

				West Africa Region					
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)				Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.85	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	9.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.05	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.18	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.97	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.87	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.08	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.62	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.93	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.82	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.06	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.92	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.68	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.31	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.47	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.56	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.15	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.19	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.09	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.18	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.46	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.91	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.02	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.08	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.73	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.45	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
4.94					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.				

## 7.C) Continental Performance Scorecard

**Africa** scores **4.03** /10 and is **Not on track** in implementing the Malabo Declaration on Agriculture transformation in Africa

### Continental analysis

The continent remains off-track in achieving the overall CAADP Malabo Declaration commitments, obtaining an overall score of 4.52 compared to the benchmark of 6.66 to be on-track. With the relatively higher benchmark of 6.66 in this reporting period compared to the 3.94 in the previous reporting period, the rate of progress in the continent appears to have been slower than expected, somewhat dampening the momentum gained in 2017 when its overall score of 3.60 then was much closer to the 3.94 benchmark.

Furthermore, the continent is only on-track in one commitment on “Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities” (Commitment 5) in this reporting period, compared to being on-track in four of the seven commitments in the 2017 reporting period. The continent lost its traction in Re-committing to CAADP Process (Commitment 1), Halving Poverty through Agriculture (Commitment 4), and Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results (Commitment 7).

This low performance is reflected in only 4 countries (Ghana, Mali, Morocco, and Rwanda) being on track, as opposed to 20 in the 2017 period, with 17 of the initial 20 countries dropping off and Ghana, which was off-track then, joining the remaining three.

Regarding Commitment 5 on Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities, the only commitment for which the continent was on track, 28 of the 49 reporting countries were assessed to be on-track. Only four countries met the target of spending at least 10 percent of the total national expenditure on agriculture and these are Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mali and Mauritania.

### 2019 Continent Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

					Africa				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.29	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.14	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.96	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.76	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.46	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.87	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.06	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.20	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.33	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.41	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.22	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.16	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.48	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.63	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.81	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.90	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.29	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.51	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.53	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.87	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.39	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.35	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.59	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.31	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	5.87	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.98	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.20	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.60	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.14	10.00	Not on track
Overall Continent Score					Overall Progress				
4.03					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for the continent to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									



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